



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Glacier Overview Organizer

VALLEY GLACIERS

Match the features of valley glaciers and glaciation with their definitions.

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|----------------------|--|
| A. Ablation Zone | 1. ridge or divide between glacial valleys |
| B. Accumulation Zone | 2. steep-sided valley formed by stream erosion |
| C. Arete | 3. area where ice leaves by melting, calving, or evaporating |
| D. Bedrock Erosion | 4. pyramid-shaped peak eroded by 3 or more glaciers |
| E. Cirque | 5. deep landlocked lake formed when a glacier retreats |
| F. Crevasse | 6. eroding land through plucking and abrasion |
| G. Hanging Valley | 7. ridge of till in the middle of a valley glacier |
| H. Horn | 8. highest and coldest part of a glacier where snow buildup occurs |
| I. Lateral Moraine | 9. bowl-like depression at the head of a glacial valley |
| J. Medial Moraine | 10. tributary valley higher than the floor of the main valley |
| K. Tarn | 11. distinctive shaped valley eroded by glaciation |
| L. U-Shaped Valley | 12. ridge of glacial sediment along the sides of a glacier |
| M. V-Shaped Valley | 13. gaping crack in the surface of a glacier |



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CONTINENTAL GLACIERS

What is another name for continental glaciers? _____

How are they different from valley glaciers? _____

Match the features of continental glaciation with their definitions.

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|---------------------|---|
| A. Delta | 1. snakelike ridge composed of glacial drift from streams |
| B. Drumlin | 2. area where meltwater streams deposit sediment from a glacier |
| C. Esker | 3. triangular body of sediment |
| D. Kettle | 4. streamlined hill of glacial till built under ice |
| E. Outwash Plain | 5. debris accumulated at ice margin, marking furthest advance of a glacier |
| F. Terminal Moraine | 6. bowl-like hole in glacial deposit formed by large blocks of ice melting. |