Chapter 9, section 1 Notes:

Goal – to understand erosion, deposition, the role of water/ice

Terms – plain, plateau, delta, deposition, floodplain, landslide, glaciers, moraine, cirque, horn

On land there are plains (large, flat areas of land that are often used for agriculture (farming) because they are easy to farm and the ground can be very fertile. People like to live on plains. When the flat area is near the ocean/sea it is called a coastal plain.

Plateaus are large raised areas (above a plain) of flat land.

Deltas are the area where a river enters a large body of water, and the river slows down and drops sediments that build up fertile land and often many different river channels. A delta can be very prone to flooding. (discuss various famous deltas like the Mississippi, Ganges, Nile, and so on). Deltas tend to have a triangular shape.

Erosion (review material from chapter 8, the movement of material weathered from the rock) – muddy water is water that is carrying a lot of sediment, as the rate of flow slows, water can carry less material, and the larger bits drop to the bottom where they are deposited as ‘sediments’. Erosion is caused by the action of wind, water, and ice. (local examples)

Text page 202 for moraines, cirques, changing valley shapes, mountain features (also local images), and 3-D models

Diagram the action of an alpine glacier

Questions: page 264 #1(2), 2(3), 3(2), 5(3)

Workbook pp 177 , 178, and 180