Coastal dunes usually blowout or parabolic
(water table limites)
Sand seas or ergs – Rub –al-kahli ; (Arabian Desert)
Loess – Loose soil – North European Plain – Germany to Russia

11, 12, & 13-1

Glaciers (peri-glacial = near glacial Europe)
Permafrost = cryergic or cryogenic 1-2 m – seasonal thaw
(Shrinking in last century)
200m to 1600m
Tundra – cold barren or boreal forest
Mass wasting & qualification, wind, ice
Freezing & frost wedging
Chemical & biological weathering (salt)
Frost heaving and needle ice
Segregated ice (massive in permafrost)
Ice wedges vs. progressive size increase
(Sand wedges in cold desert)
Geliflection & frost creep (upper 2m)
Nuration – melt h2o downhill erosion
Fluvial Erosion – Snow melt controlled
Permafrost limits infiltration
(gold in arctic) – hydrolic mining
Eolian transport – Spring winds dry dunes formed
Landforms – Patterned ground – polygons
Rock glaciers (sorted)
Felsenmeer (rock fields)
Thermokarst (Karst like caused by ice melt)
Glaciers
Erosian/plucking (lee vs. stoss)
Pater noster lakes (chain of lakes)
Fjiords, cirque, horn, (arête & horn)
Alpine vs. continental
Gipselfleur (series of peaks)
Presidential Range – white mountains – NH
Moraine – Medial, lateral, terminal (recessional)
Drift – all deposition by glacier
Till – Non-stratified deposited directly
Re-working
Esker (Ice tunnel deposition)
Great Esker Park – Weymouth / Hingham
Kettle – Lakes
Valley – Boulder trains
Kame – Stratified drift/hill
Crevasse – Surface break
Drumlins – Boston Harbor Islands and other locations