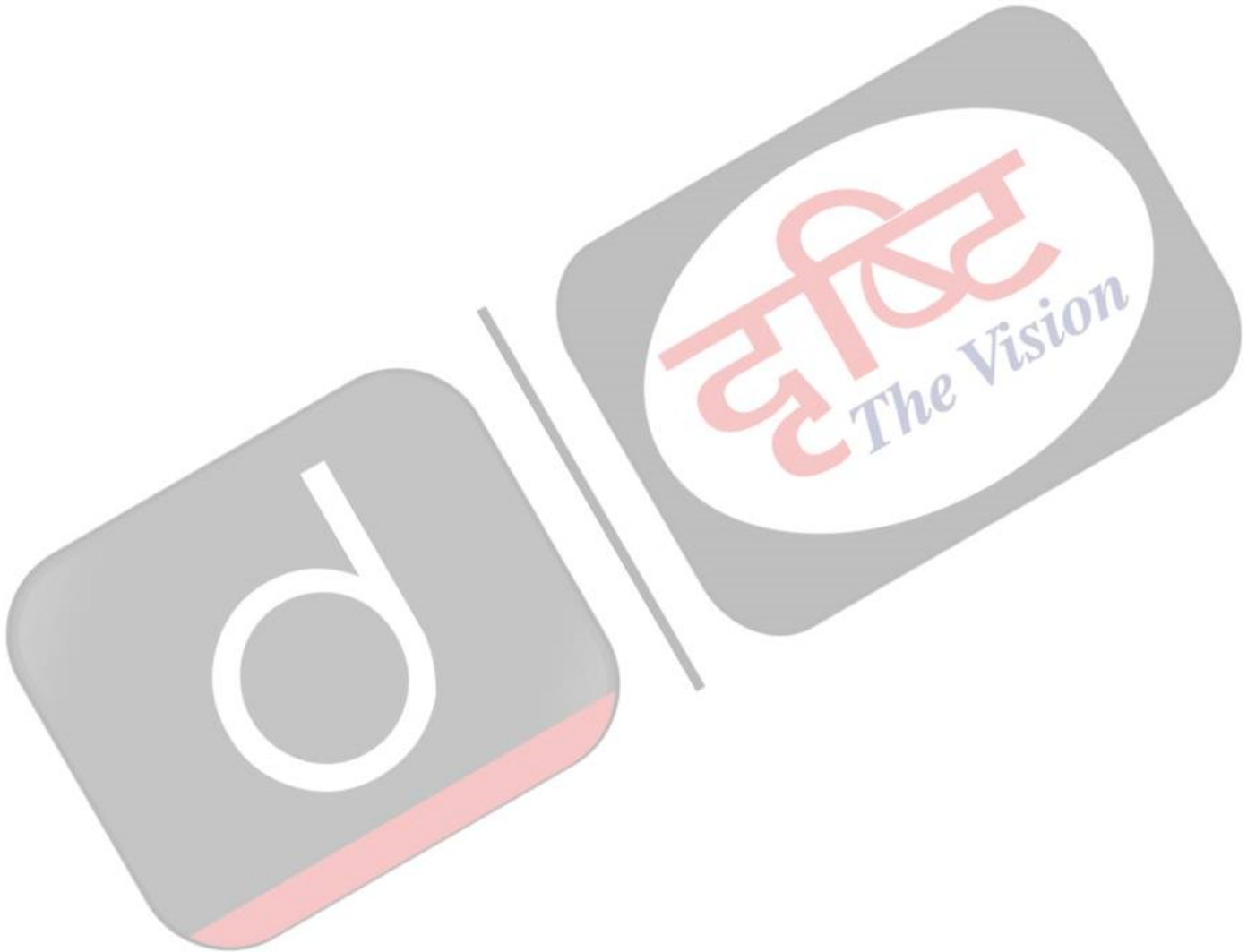




## Glacial Landforms

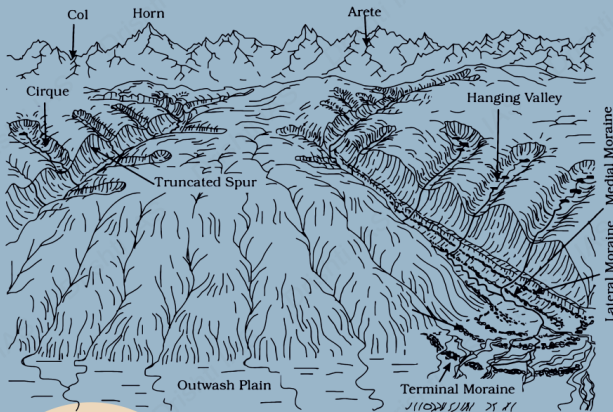
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# GLACIAL LANDFORMS

“Glacier is any large mass of perennial ice that originates on land by the recrystallisation of snow or other forms of solid precipitation”

## EROSIONAL LANDFORMS



### Cirque/ Cirque/ Cwm

- \* Small glaciers and are characteristically bowl-shaped
- \* Found at the heads of glacial valleys

### Horns and Serrated Ridges

- \* Form through head ward erosion of the cirque walls
- \* Present in areas where multiple glaciers flow in multiple directions

### Glacial Valleys /Troughs

- \* Trough-like and U-shaped with broad floors and relatively smooth, and steep sides
- \* Fjords are deep glacial troughs filled with seawater, forming shorelines

### Bergschrund

- \* A crevasse/crack or series of crevasses often found near the head of a mountain glacier

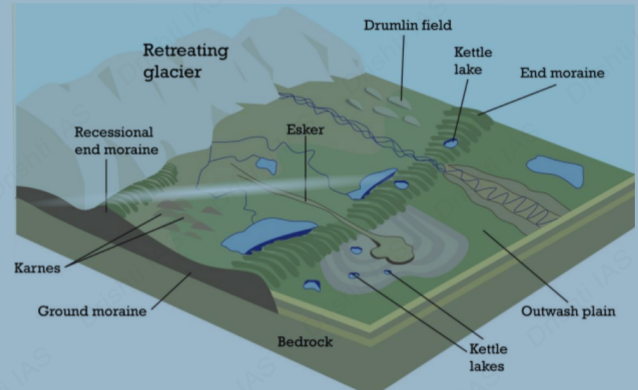
### Hanging Valley

- \* Form when glacier ice deeply erodes a main or trunk valley, leaving tributary valleys hanging far above the main valley floor.

### Crag and Tail

- \* **Crag:** Mass of hard rock with a precipitous slope.
- \* **Tail:** Formed by the deposition of glacial debris or till as the glacier retreats.

## DEPOSITIONAL LANDFORMS



### Moraines

- \* **Lateral Moraines:** Form on the sides of glaciers
- \* **Ground Moraines:** Deposits varying greatly in thickness and in surface topography
- \* **Medial Moraines:** Form where two tributary glaciers come together

### Eskers

- \* Winding ridges of sand and gravel formed by streams flowing within or beneath glaciers

### Outwash Plains

- \* Deposit of sand and gravel carried by running water from the melting ice of a glacier

### Drumlins

- \* Hills of sediment that have been streamlined by glacier flow.
- \* Up to 1 km in length and 30 m or so in height
- \* So commonly described as having a *basket of eggs' topography*



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