**Weathering and Erosion**

Agents of Erosion-

* Ice
  + Glaciers create u-shaped valleys
  + Leave behind unsorted sediments
  + Cause striations
  + Leave behind features as moraines, kettle lakes, drumlins
* Water
  + Create v shaped valleys
  + Leave behind sorted, rounded sediments
  + Form features like meanders, deltas, floodplains, oxbow lakes
  + Oceans-longshore drift
  + Longshore currents, waves, tides
* Wind
  + Occurs mainly in areas of little vegetation b/c roots hold soil
  + Created sand dunes
* Gravity
  + Landslides aka mass wasting or mass movement-gravity>friction keeping sediments in place
  + Talus-sediments found at base of a landslide
  + Different types of mass wasting, by speed and conditions
    - The creep-slight, slow movement of soil
    - Slump-slow movement, large chunks of beadrock slide down
    - Debris flow-rapid downslope flow of debris
    - Mud flow- downward flow of fine particles and larcge amounts of water
    - Avalanche-faster than flow, dealing with ice or snow
    - Rock fall- rapid falling by sleep cliff

How Does Soil Form?

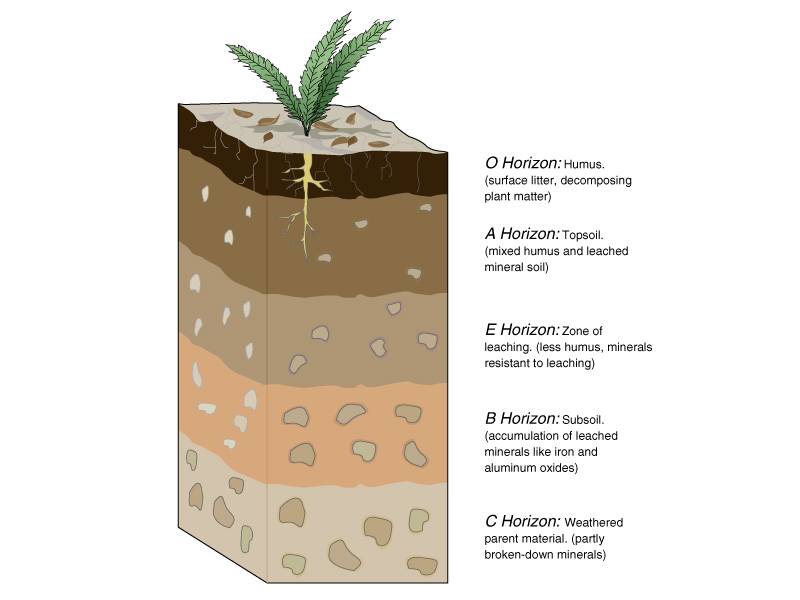
* soil=loose mixture of rock fragments, organic matter, water, and air

1. soil begins when bedrock is weathered
2. organisms live among the weathered pieces → organic waste

How is Soil Biotic?

* Living things break down the remains, makes humus-needed by plants to grow
* Worms etc loosen material for water and air drainage

What is a soil horizon?



(ignore E)

What are some Soil Characteristics?

* Soil Texture, sand-silt-clay (Largest-smallest)
* Color-depends on what minerals or organic matter is present
* Soil pH-measure of acidity of the soil
* Pore space-spaces between soil particles, water and air are found in the pores
* Soil fertility- how well a soil can support plant growth