

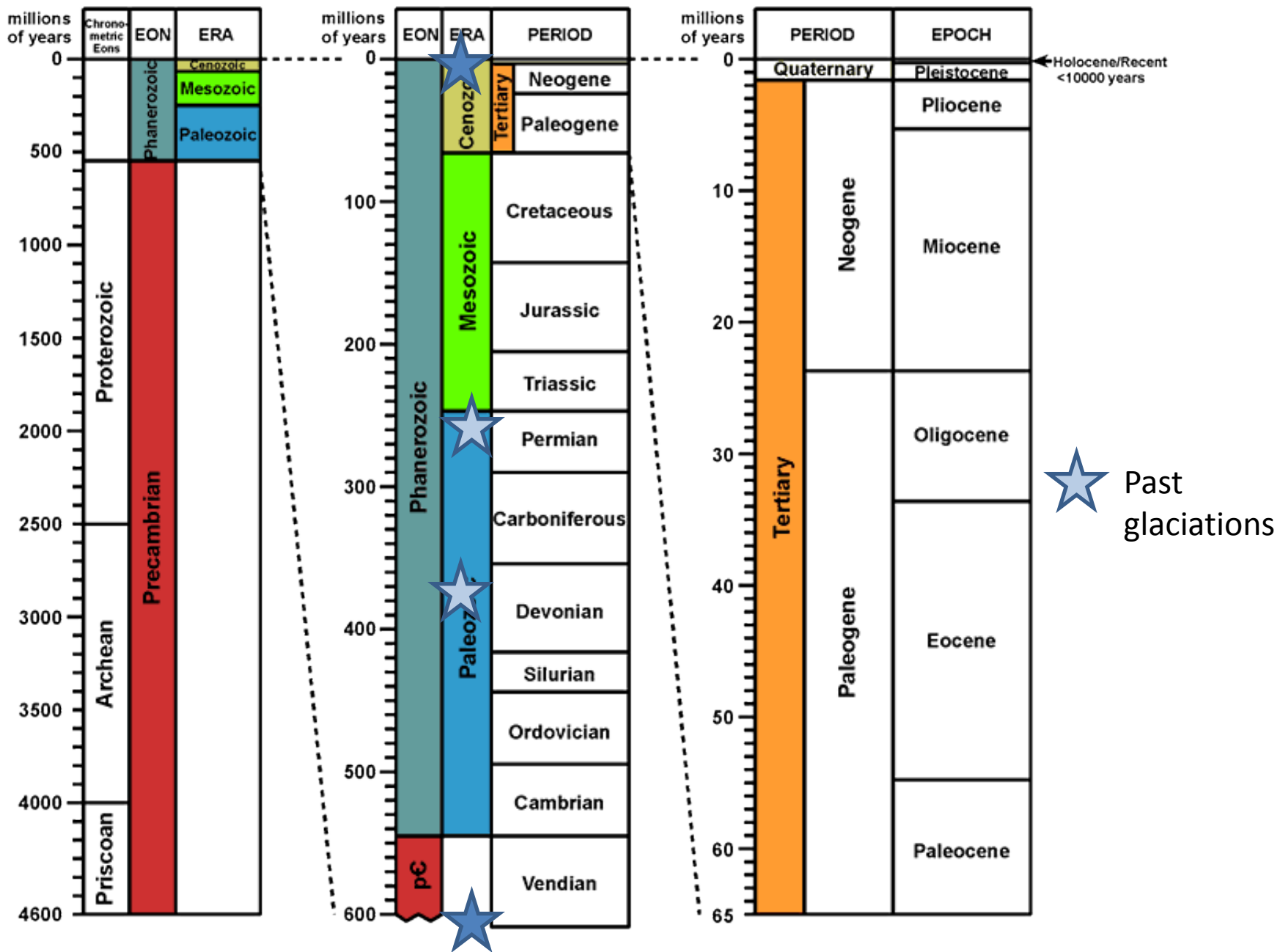
Glaciation and Glaciers

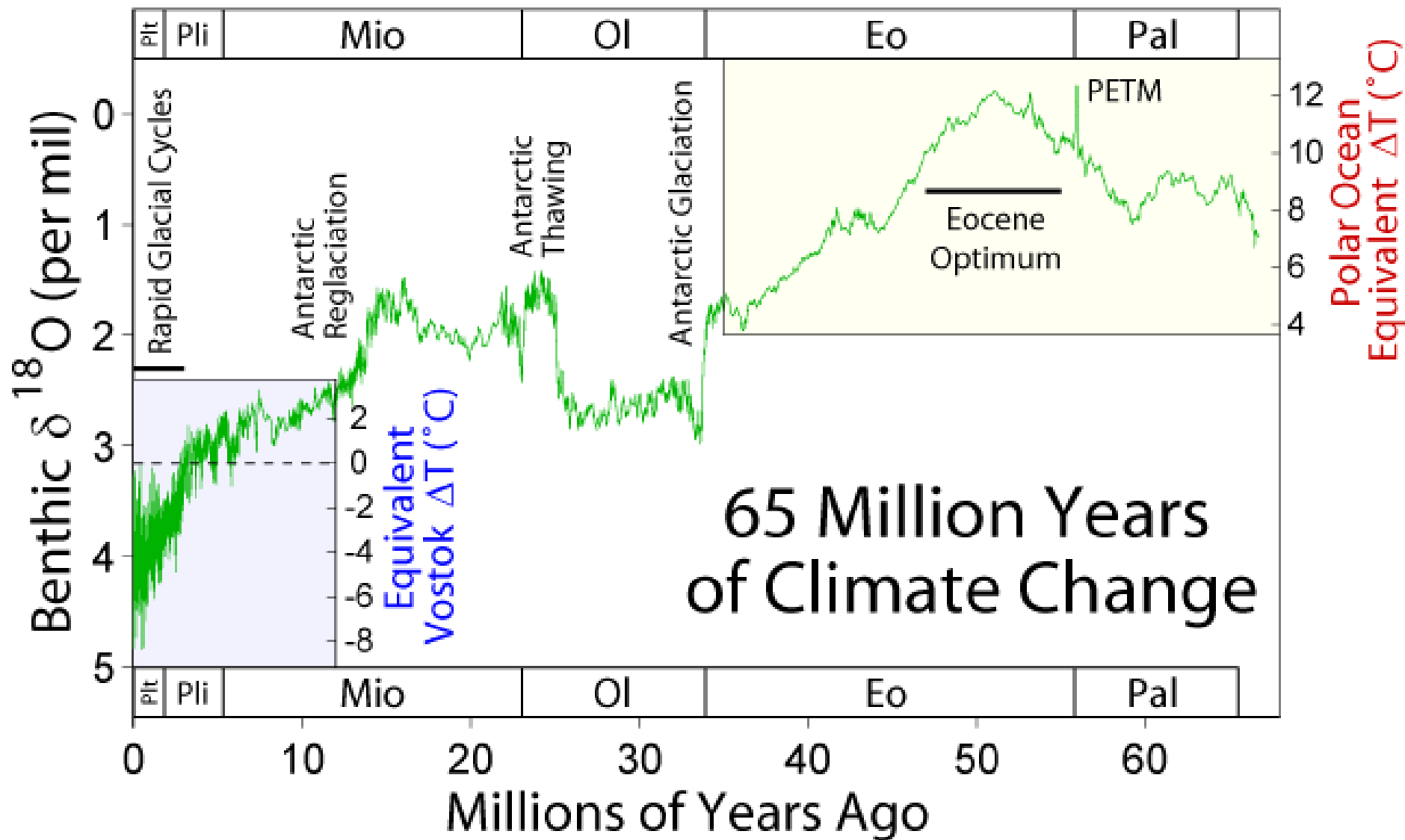


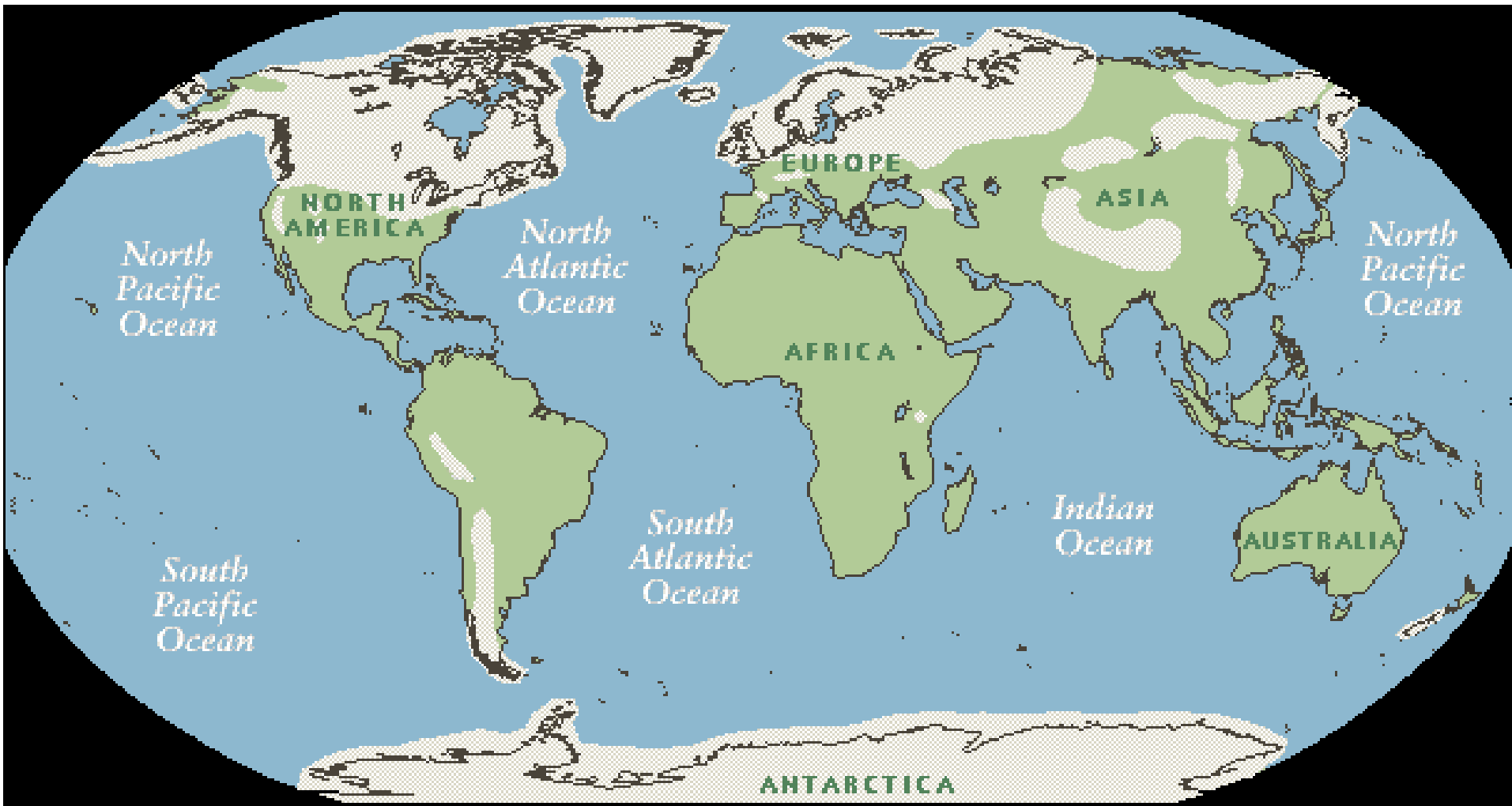
Upper Kaskawulch glacier near Mount Logan, Canadian Yukon. © Charles Houston

GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE

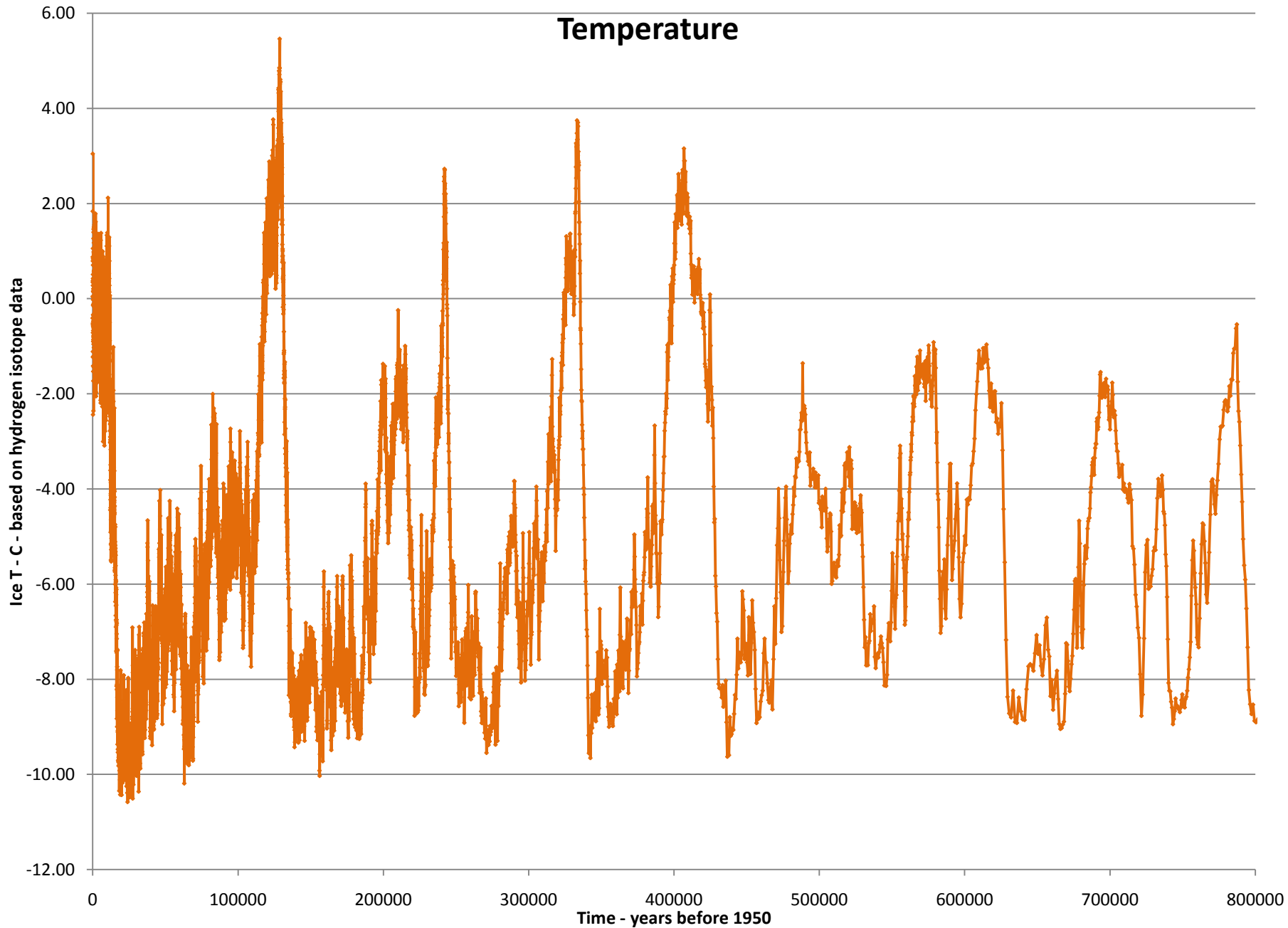
(Based on data from Gradstein and Ogg, 1996 (Phanerozoic); and Harland et al., 1990)

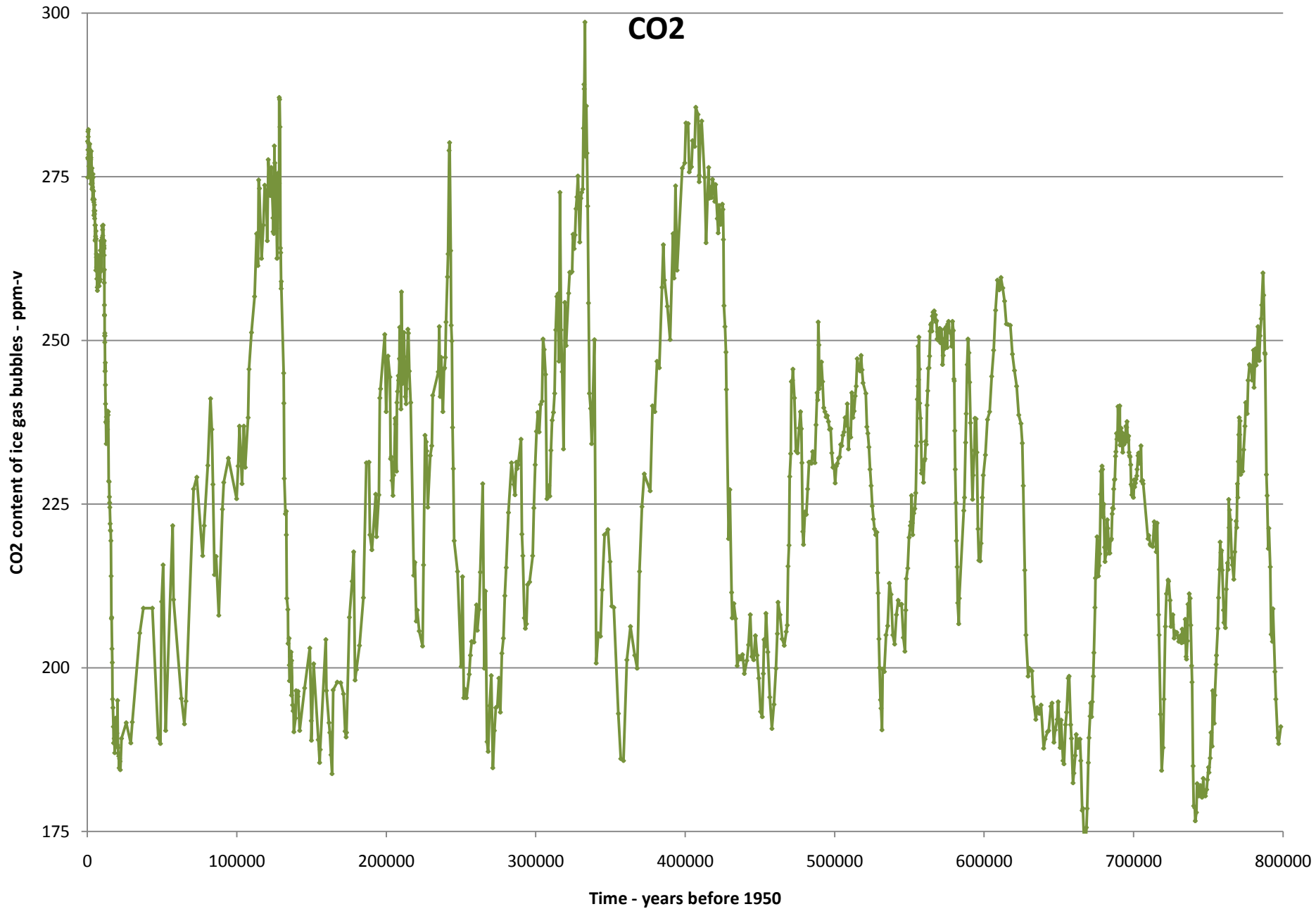




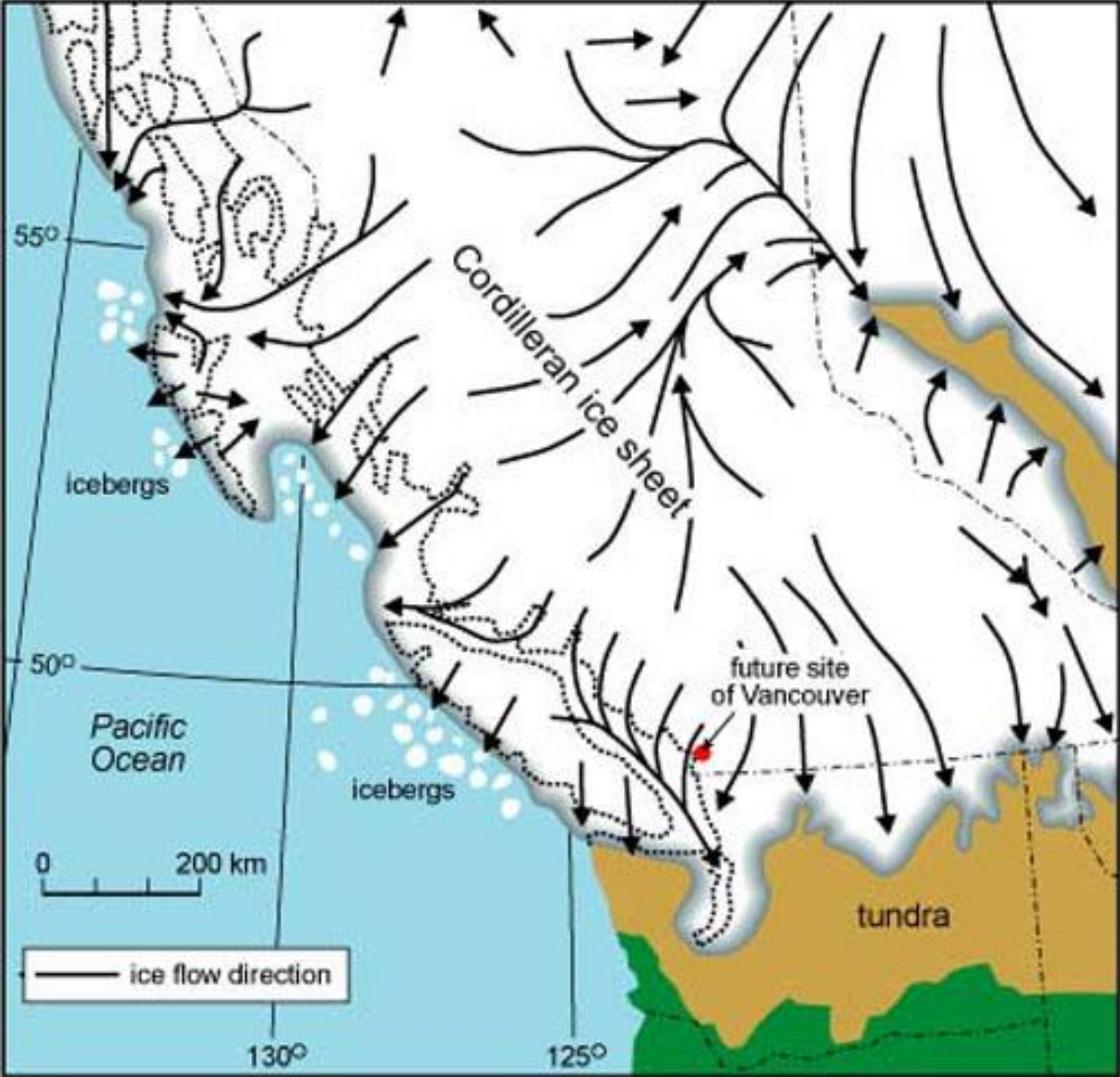


MAXIMUM GLACIAL EXTENT 1.5 MILLION YEARS AGO (PLEISTOCENE EPOCH)

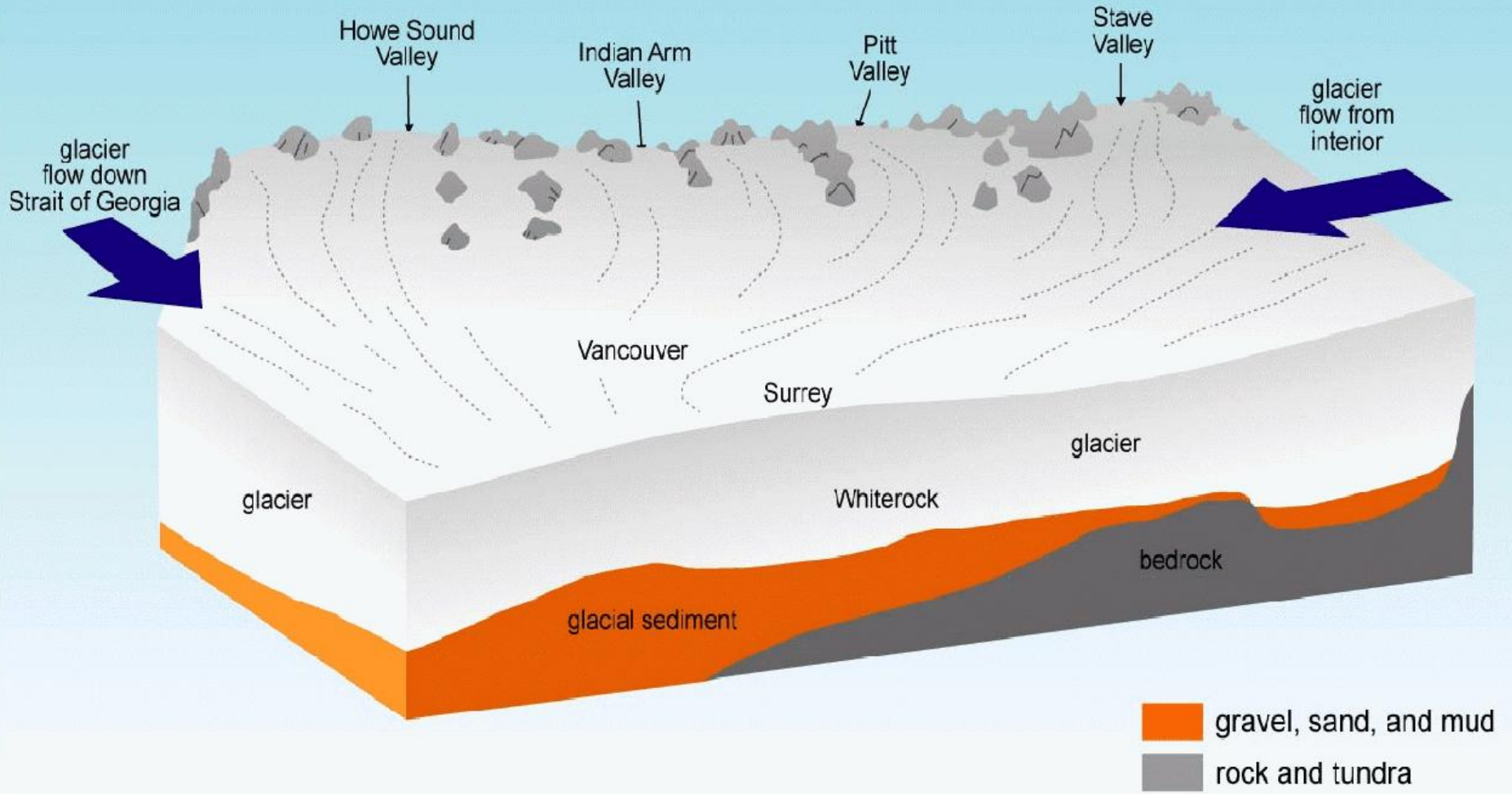








15,000 years ago



Continental glaciers



Esker



Esker



Drumlins



Drumlins



Alpine glaciation









Glacial deposits

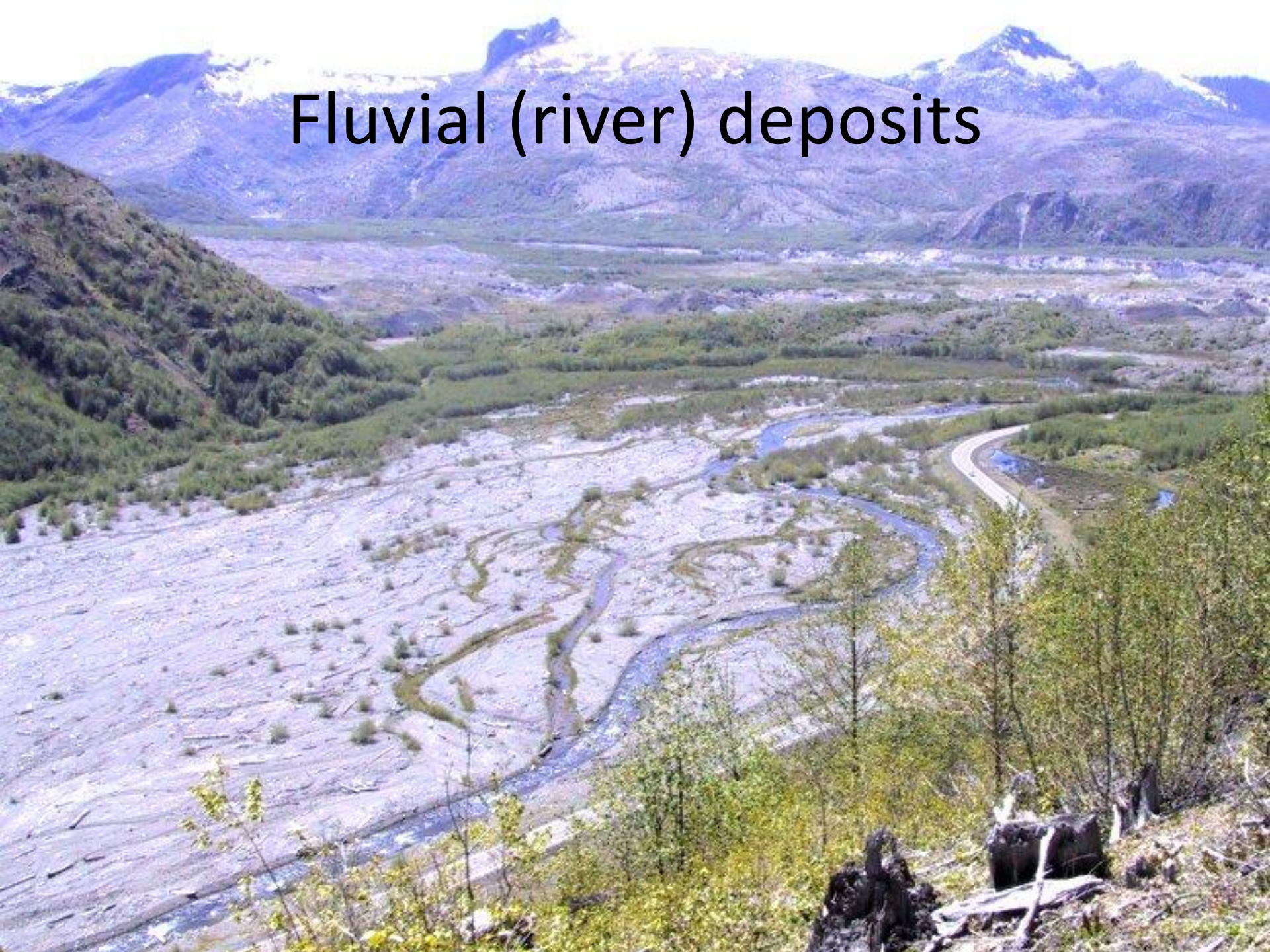
- Glacial till – transported and deposited by the ice itself
- Glacio-fluvial deposits – transported and deposited by streams flowing on or under the ice
- Glacio-lacustrine and glacio-marine deposits – transported by streams and deposited in lakes or the ocean.

Almost all Pleistocene glacial deposits are unconsolidated because they haven't been buried deep enough and there hasn't been enough time for them to be lithified.

Other unconsolidated deposits that are commonly exposed at surface

- Modern river and delta sediments
- Modern lake sediments
- Sediments formed by gravity erosion
- Wind-blown sediments (sand dunes)

Fluvial (river) deposits



Lacustrine deposits



Gravity deposits



Wind blown deposits

