Erosion and Deposition Notes

What is **weathering**? __________________________________________________________________________________________

__________: the process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another. Examples: ____________________________________________________________

Materials moved by erosion is called ____________________________

__________ occurs where the agents of erosion lay down sediment. This changes the shape of the land.

Analogy: __________________________________________________________________________________________

________________: the force that moves rock and other materials downhill. Gravity causes mass movement, landslides, mudslides, slumps and creeps.

________________: occurs when rock and soil slide quickly down a steep slope.

________________: rapid downhill movement of a mixture of water, rock and soil. 60% water. Often occur in dry areas after a heavy amount of rain. Can be a catastrophic event.

________________: a mass of soil and rock suddenly slips down a slope in one large mass. Often occurs when the base of the mass is soaked with water.

________________: the very slow downhill movement or rock and soil. Happens very slowly. Results from the freezing and thawing of water in cracked layers of rock beneath the soil.

________________:

Moving water that runs over the Earth’s surface that causes erosion.

Sediment is carried with the running water.
Factors Affecting Runoff:
1. Amount of rain
2. Vegetation
3. Type of ___________
4. Shape of the ___________
5. How people us the land (Example: ___________

___________: a large groove, or channel, in the soil that carries runoff after a rainstorm.
- as water flows, rocks and soil are carried with it
- only flows after it rains

___________: Gullies join together to form a stream. A channel that has water continually flowing down a slope. Rarely dries up. Also called a __________ or __________

___________: As streams flow together, they form larger and larger bodies of flowing water called a river.

___________: a tributary occurs when one stream flows into another.

Erosion by Rivers: Rivers often form on deep __________ slopes. Rapids are formed where water tumbles over rocks. _____________ occur due to erosion- rock is worn away

___________ ____________: the flat, wide area of land along a river. A river covers the flood plain when it floods.

___________: When the river flows through easily eroded rock or sediment. A ____________ bend in the course of a river. Erosion takes place along the bands of the meander. Gets wider and wider, more curvy.

___________ ____________: A meander that has been cut off from the river. An oxbow lake may form when a river floods. Sediments ____________ up the ends of a meander.

___________: As water moves, it carries sediment with it. Anytime the water __________, fine particles fall to the river's bed. Larger stones quit rolling and sliding. Deposition creates landforms such as alluvial fans and deltas. It can also add __________ to a river flood plain.
Where a stream flows out of a seep, narrow valley. The water slows down and sediments are deposited. A wide, sloping deposit of ______________ is formed where a stream leaves a mountain range.

______________: Sediments are deposited where a river flows into an ocean or lake and builds a landform called a delta.

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**Speed of Stream**
- Faster
- Slower

**Cross Section of Stream**
A → B

**Sediment eroded from outside curve**

**Sediment deposited on inside curve**

**Dissolved sediment**

**Direction of flow**
- Suspended sediment
- Larger particles pushed or rolled along stream bed
- Smaller particles move by bouncing

**Cross Section of Stream**

A → B