

EROSIONAL FEATURES OF GLACIATED REGIONS

Cirque	Bowl-shaped depression on a high mountain slope, formed by a cirque glacier
Arête	Sharp, jagged, knife-edge ridge between two cirques or glaciated valleys
Col	Mountain pass formed by the headward erosion of cirques
Horn	Steep-sided, pyramid-shaped peak produced by headward erosion of several cirques
Headwall	Steep slope or rock cliff at the upslope end of a glaciated valley or cirque
Glacial trough	U-shaped, steep-walled, glaciated valley formed by the scouring action of a valley glacier
Hanging valley	Glacial trough of a tributary glacier, elevated above the main trough
Roches moutonnées	Asymmetrical knoll or small hill of bedrock, formed by glacial abrasion on the smooth stoss side (side from which the glacier came) and by plucking (prying and pulling by glacial ice) on the less-smooth lee side (down-glacier side)
Glacial striations and grooves	Parallel linear scratches and grooves in bedrock surfaces, resulting from glacial scouring
Glacial polish	Smooth bedrock surfaces caused by glacial abrasion (sanding action of glaciers analogous to sanding of wood with sandpaper)

WATER BODIES OF GLACIATED REGIONS

Tarn	Small lake in a cirque
Scoured lake	Lake in a depression formed from glacial scouring (scraping, digging)
Paternoster lakes	Chain of small lakes in a glacial trough
Finger lake	Lake formed by natural damming of a glacial trough
Kettle lake or kettle hole	Small, rounded lake or water-saturated depression in glacial drift, formed by melting of an isolated, detached block of ice left behind by a glacier in retreat (melting back)
Swale	Shallow lake or water-saturated area formed in a slight depression of a hummocky ground moraine
Marginal lake	Lake formed at the margin (edge) of a glacier as a result of accumulating meltwater; the upslope edge of the lake is the melting glacier itself
Meltwater stream	Stream of water derived from melting glacial ice, which flows under the ice, on the ice, along the margins of the ice, or beyond the margins of the ice
Misfit stream	Stream that is not large enough to have cut the valley it occupies
Glacial marsh or swamp	Saturated, poorly drained areas that are permanently or intermittently covered with water and have grassy vegetation (swamp) or shrubs and trees (marsh)

DEPOSITIONAL FEATURES OF GLACIATED REGIONS

Ground moraine	Sheetlike layer (blanket) of till left on the landscape by a receding (wasting) glacier
Terminal moraine	Ridge of till that forms at the farthest advance of a glacier
Recessional moraine	Ridge of till that forms at terminus of a glacier, behind (up-glacier) and generally parallel to the terminal moraine; formed during a temporary halt (stand) in recession of a wasting glacier
Lateral moraine	Ridge of till formed from melting ice and mass wasting at the side of a valley glacier
Medial moraine	Ridge of till either in transit or deposited along the boundary between two tributary glaciers that have merged to form a larger valley glacier
Drumlin	Streamlined hill, asymmetrical in lengthwise profile, commonly composed of till; ideally with a steep slope facing the direction from which the ice came, and a gentle slope that points down-glacier
Erratic	Boulder or smaller fragment of rock resting far from its source on bedrock of a different type
Boulder train	Linear (sometimes sinuous) deposit of erratics that extends from the source of the erratics to various points along the path of ice advance (transport)
Outwash	Sediment transported by meltwater from a glacier and deposited in front of (down-slope from) the terminus of the melting glacier
Outwash plain	Plain formed by blanketlike deposition of outwash; usually an outwash braid plane, formed by the coalescence of many braided streams having their origins along a common glacial terminus
Valley train	Long, narrow sheet of outwash (outwash braid plain of one braided stream, or floodplain of a meandering stream) that extends far beyond the terminus of a glacier
Kame	Steep-sided mound of stratified drift that formed in contact with glacial ice
Esker	Long, narrow, sinuous ridge of stratified drift deposited by meltwater streams flowing under glacial ice or in tunnels within the glacial ice
Beach line	Landward edge of a shoreline of a lake formed from damming of glacial meltwater, or temporary ponding of glacial meltwater in a topographic depression
Glacial-lake deposits	Layers of sediment in the lake bed, deltas, or beaches of a glacial lake
Loess	Unstratified sheets of clayey silt and silty clay transported beyond the margins of a glacier by wind and/or braided streams; it is compact and able to resist significant erosion when exposed in steep slopes or cliffs