

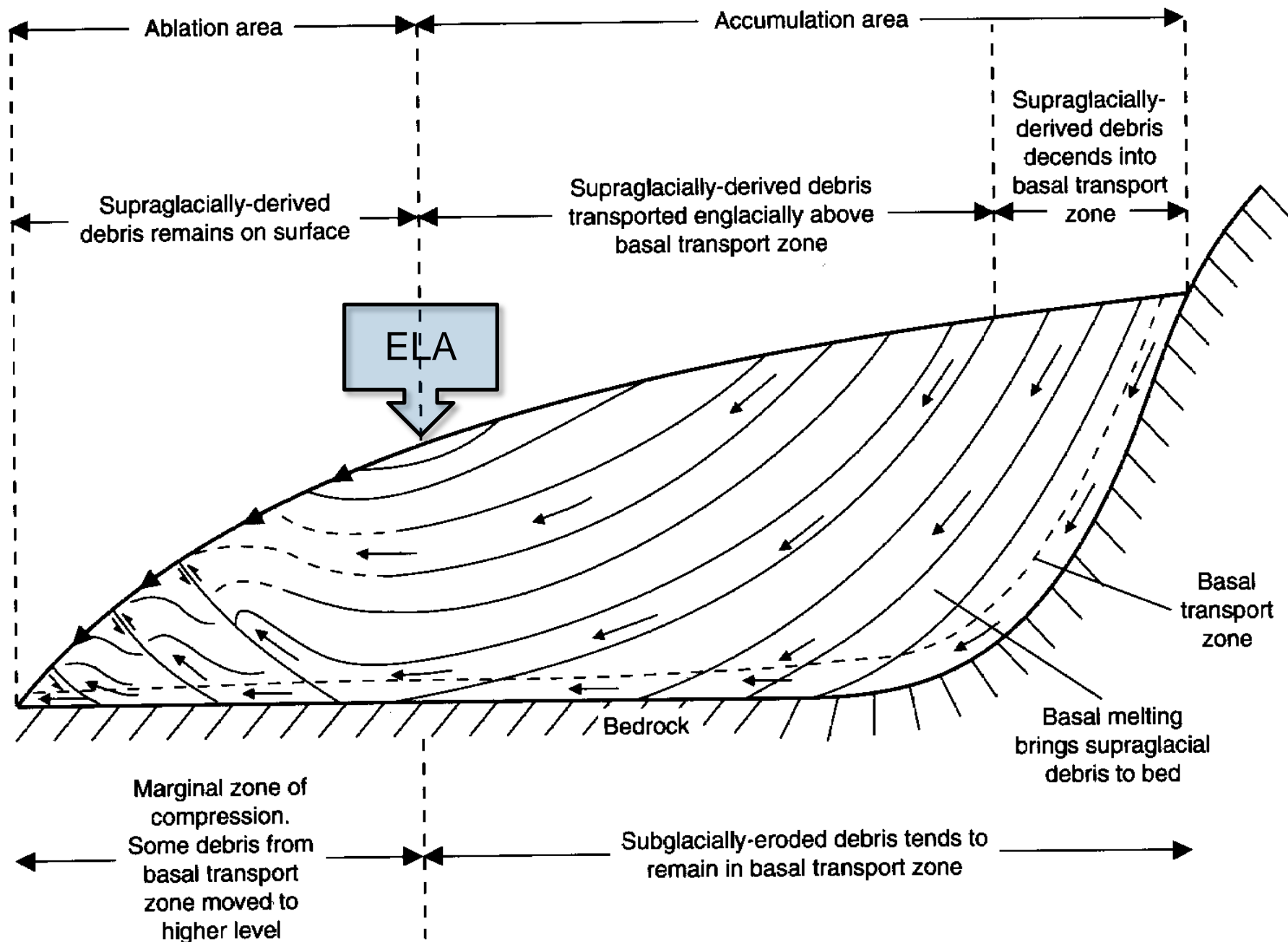


**Glacial deposition 2:
Ice-marginal
processes and landforms**

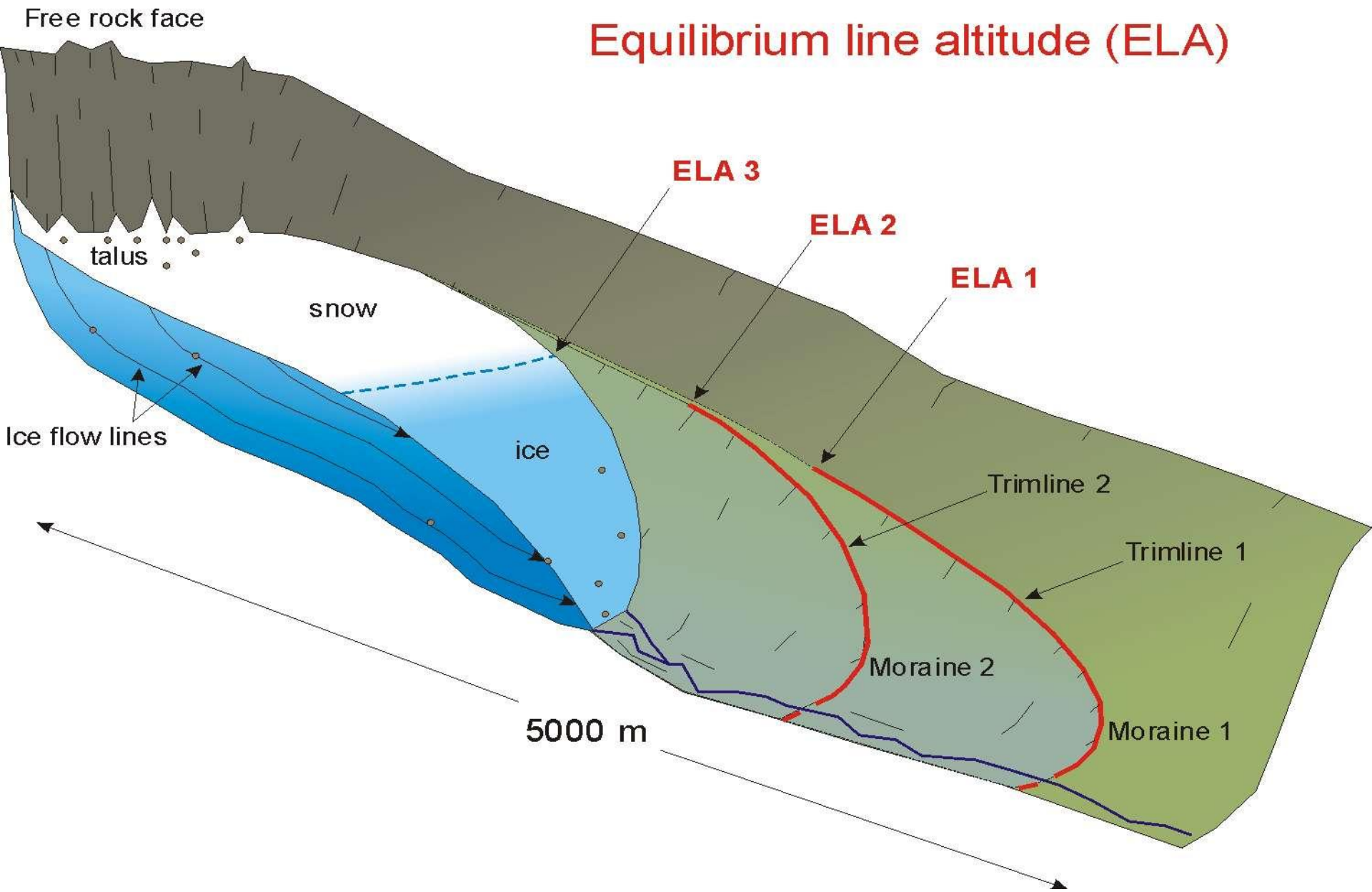








Equilibrium line altitude (ELA)







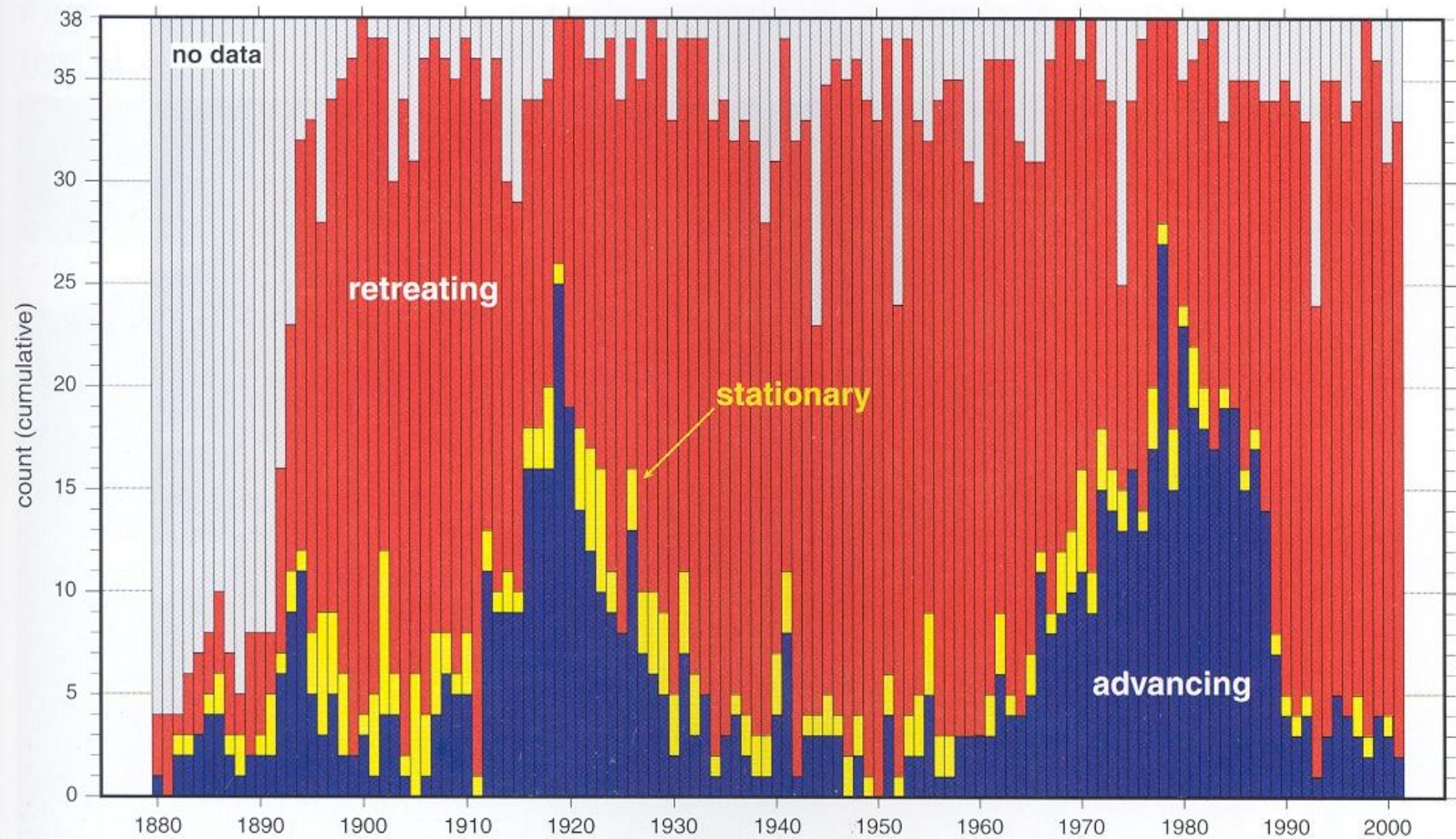


Figure 2.1a: Yearly classification of glacier length behaviour (advancing, stationary and retreating) of 38 selected glaciers (cf. Table 2.1).



Hornkees and Berlinerhütte, Austria, 1922



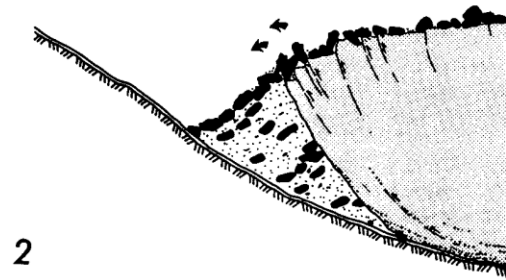
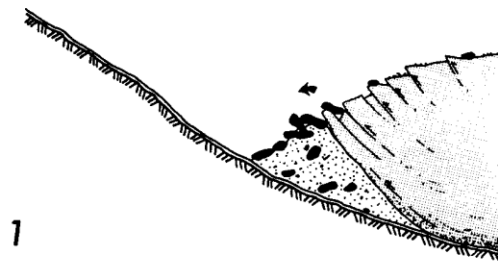
Guslarferner, Tirol, Austria, 1976

Non-surgling glaciers

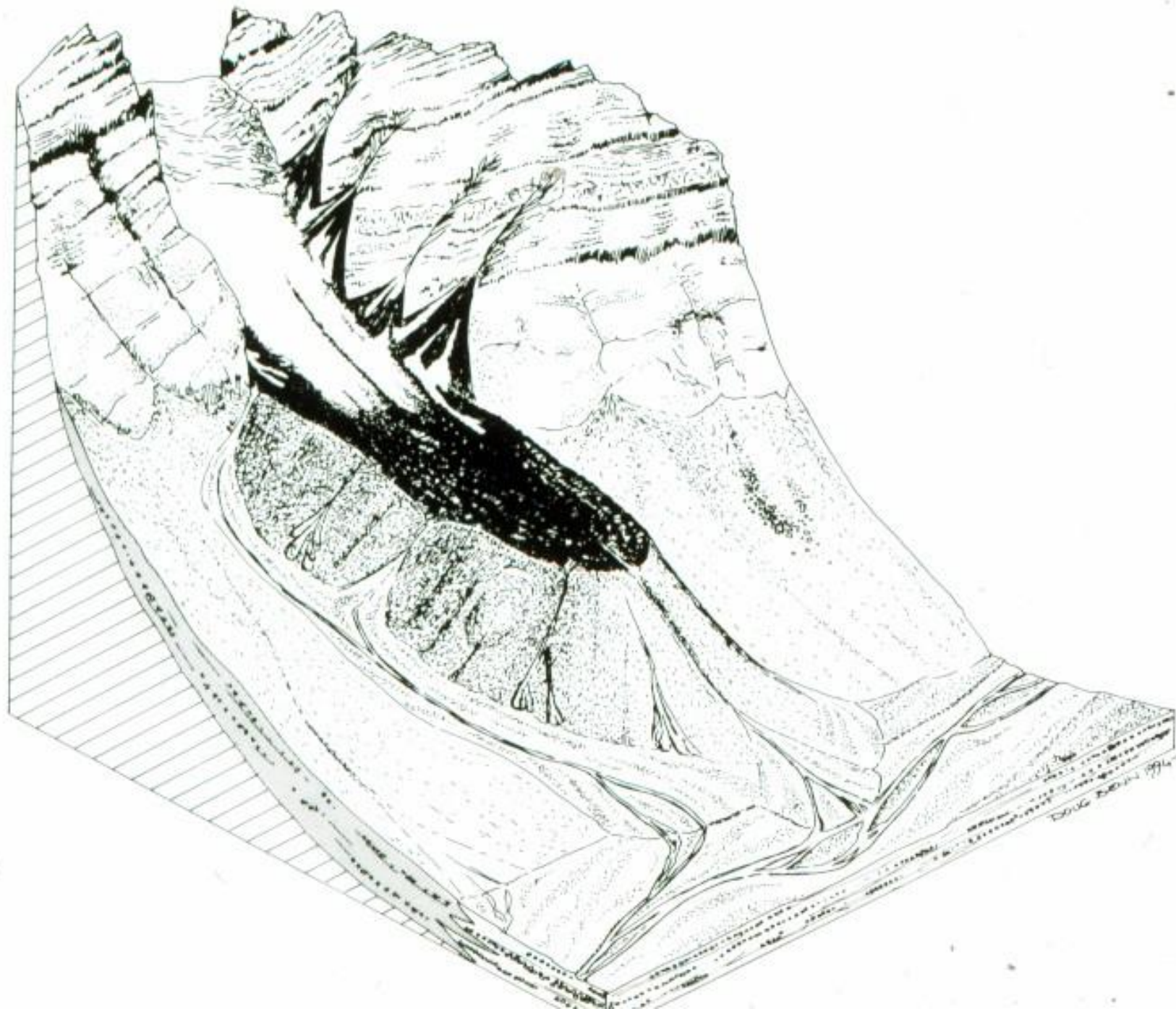


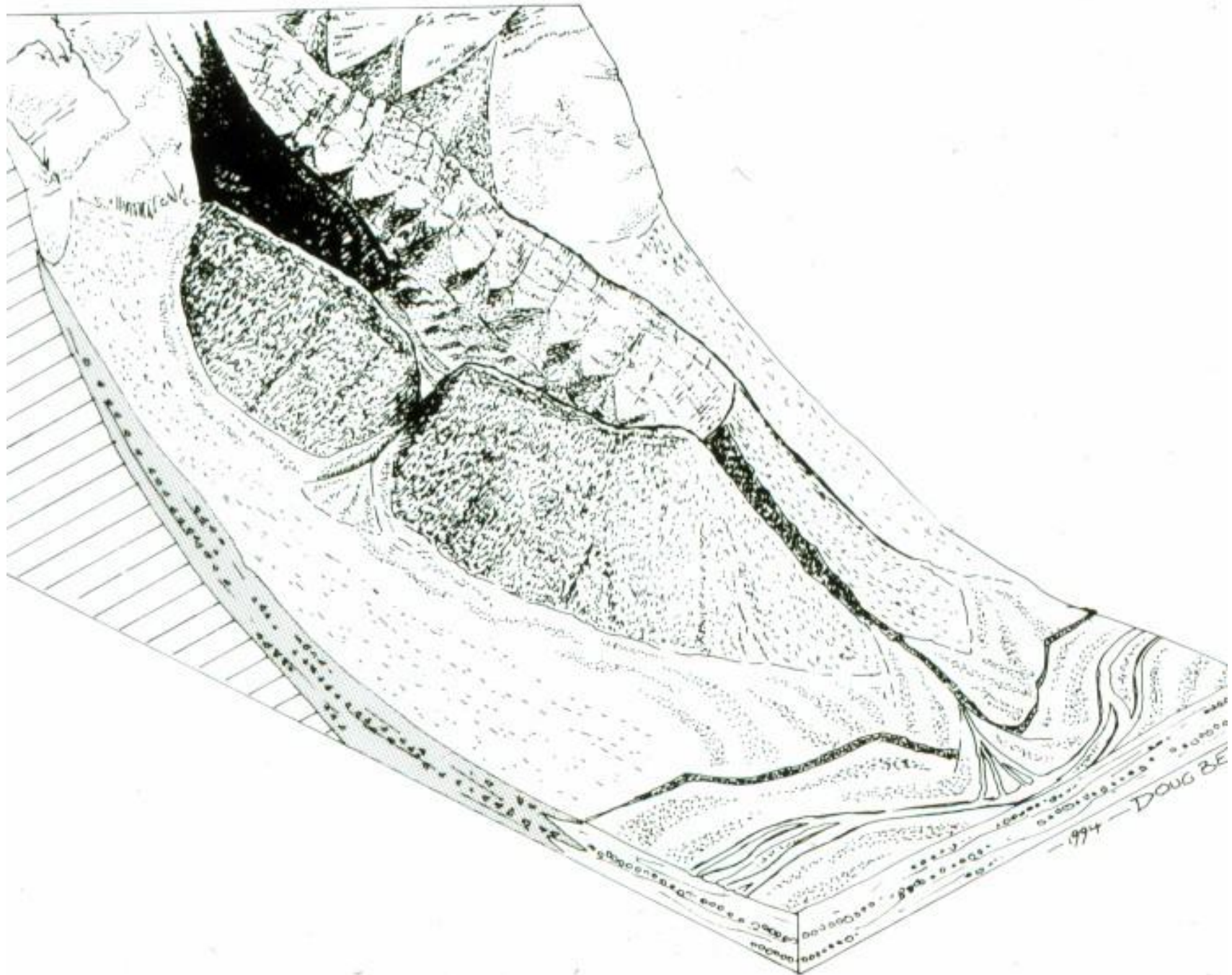














Surging glaciers





Scott-Turnerbreen, Svalbard, 2000



At the terminus







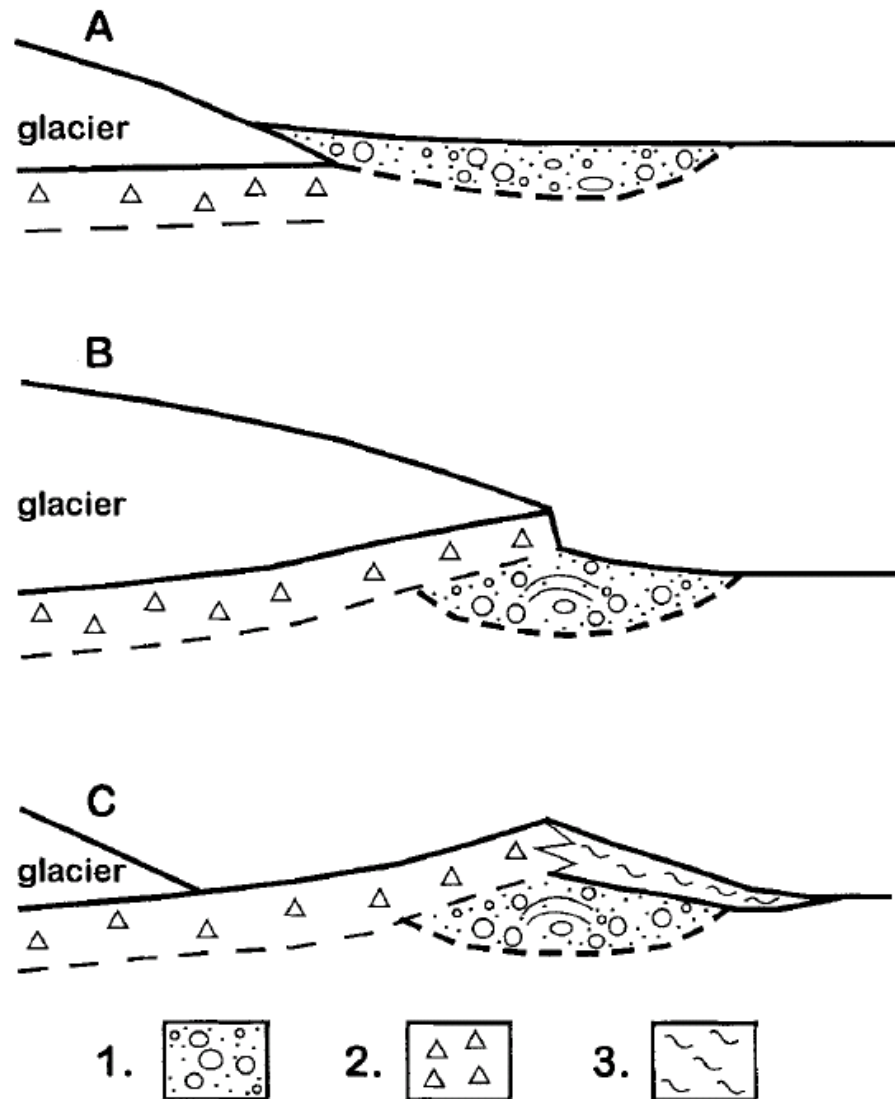


Fig. 5. Schematic diagram illustrating a conceptual sedimentologic model for the formation of the moraines observed on Irma Hill, north-central Wisconsin. The sequence of formation is discussed in the text; Unit 1 is sorted ice-marginal sediment; Unit 2 is basal debris-rich ice or frozen subglacial till; Unit 3 is debris-flow sediment. Figure adapted from Ham (1994).

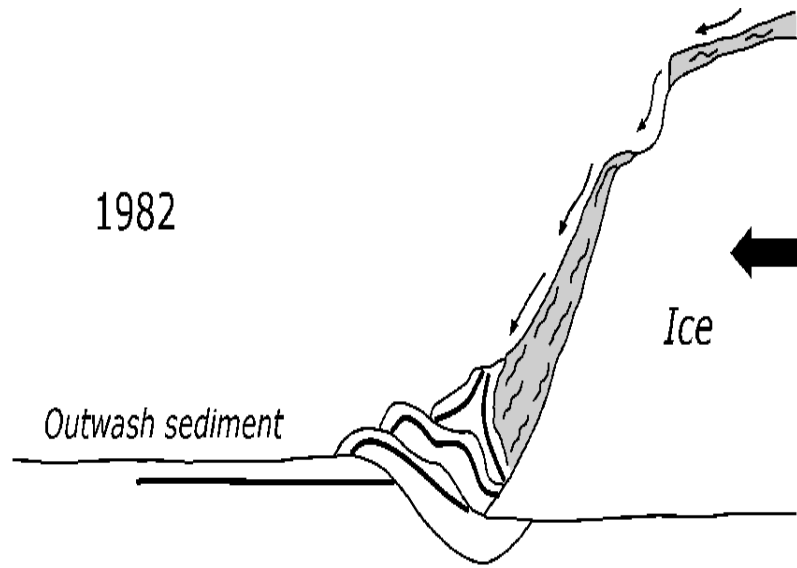


Deformation beyond the ice margin

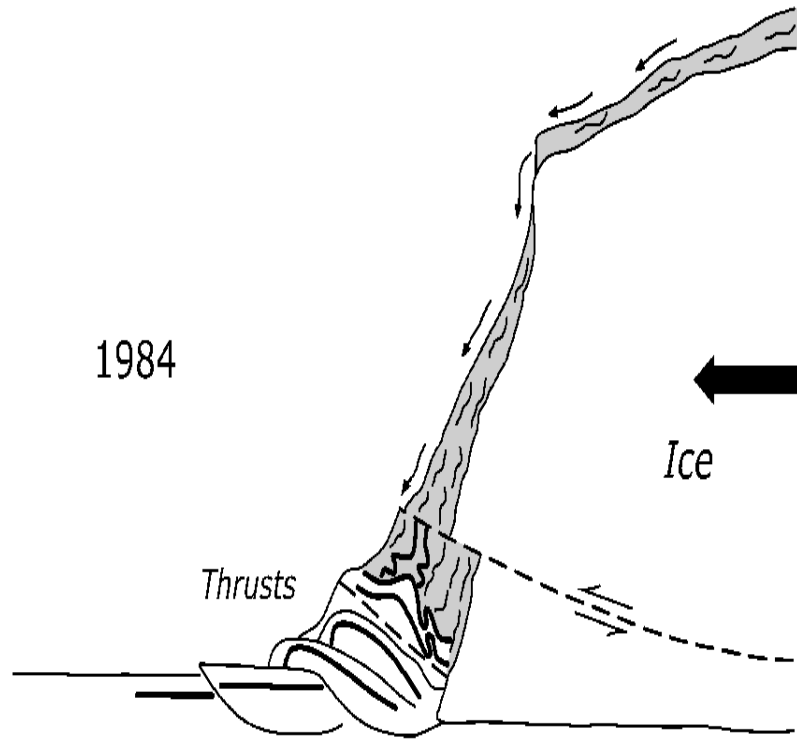




A



B



Push moraines



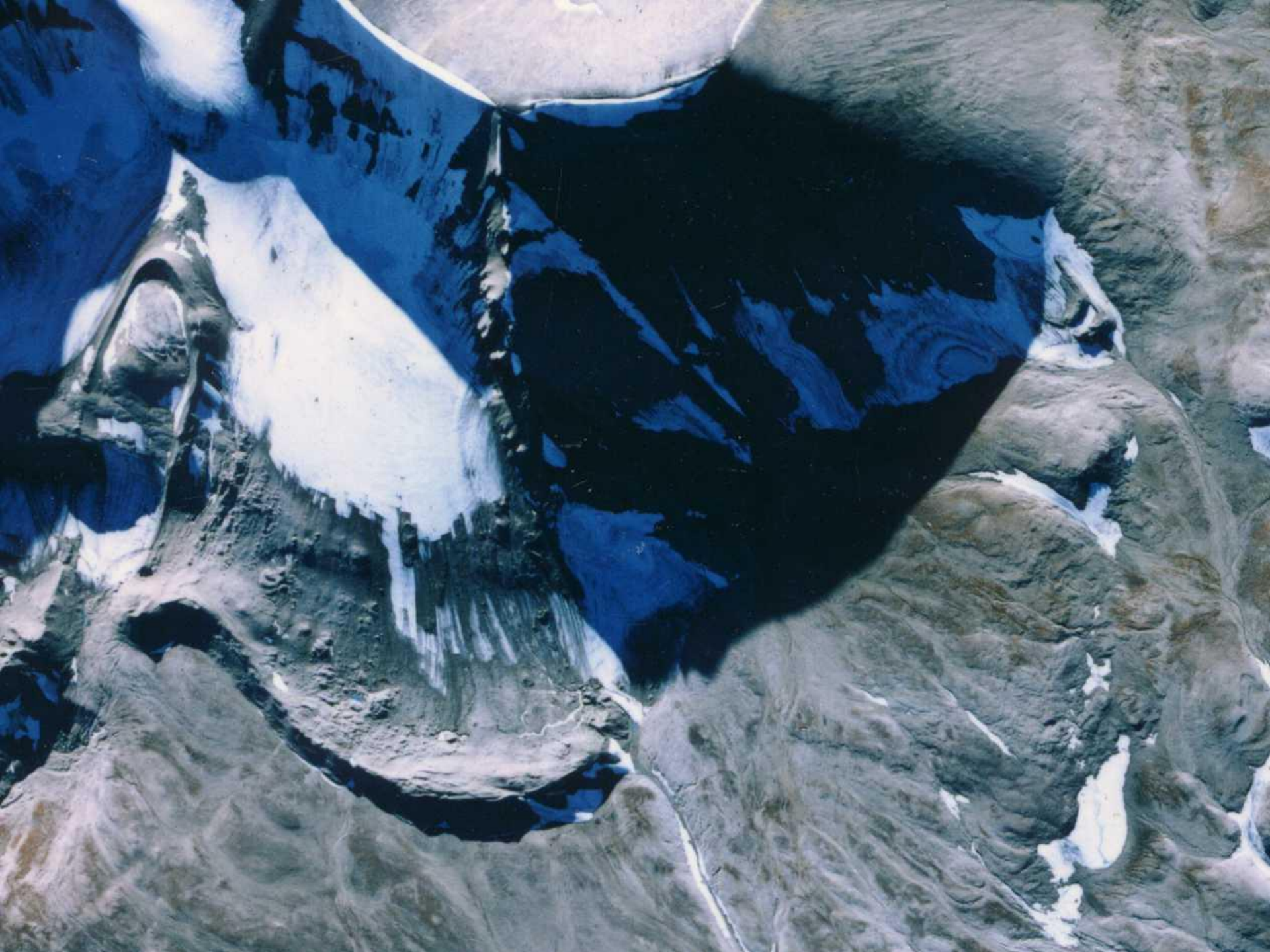






Ice-cored moraines:
a permafrost phenomenon







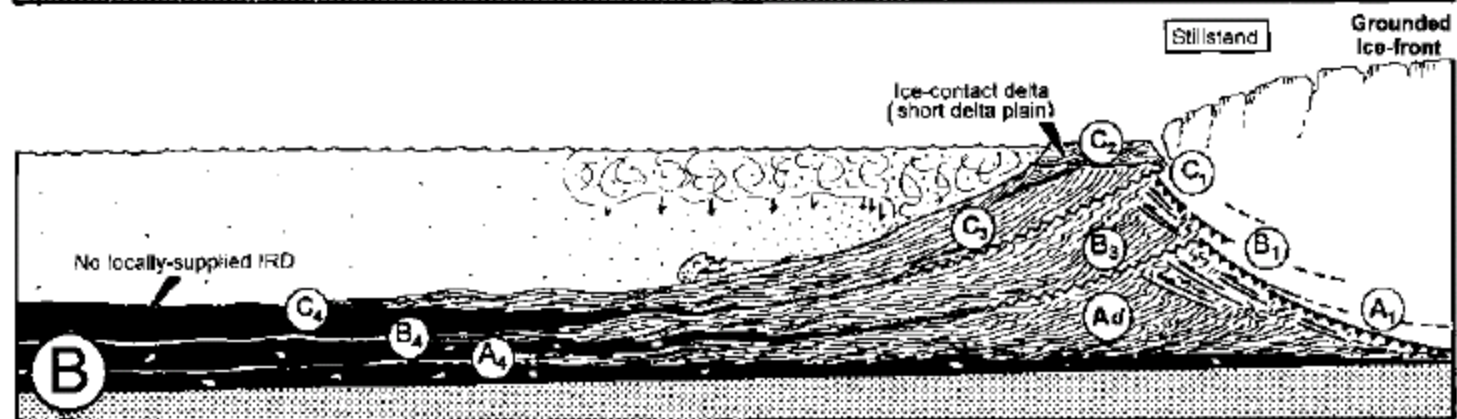
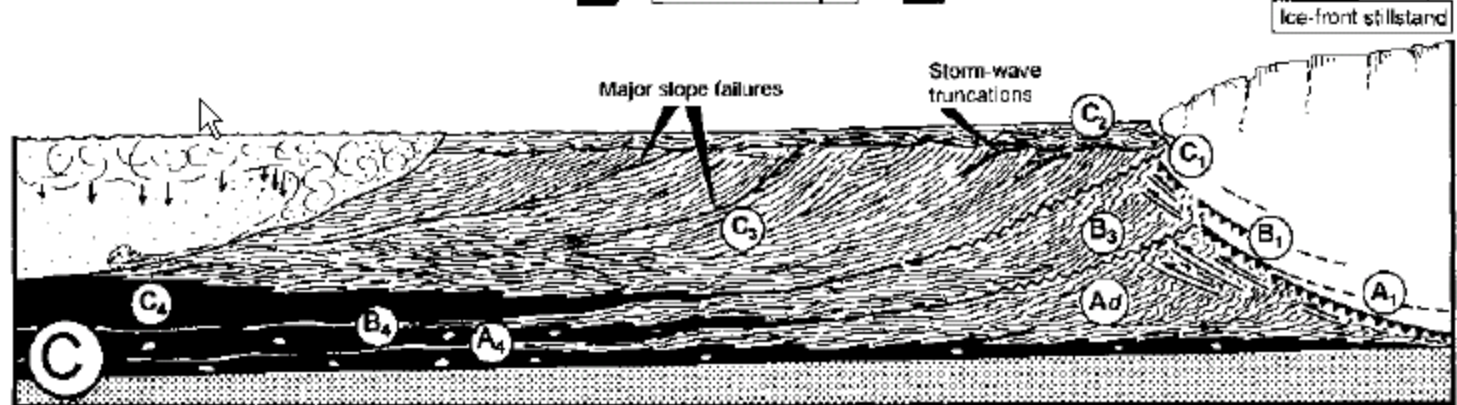
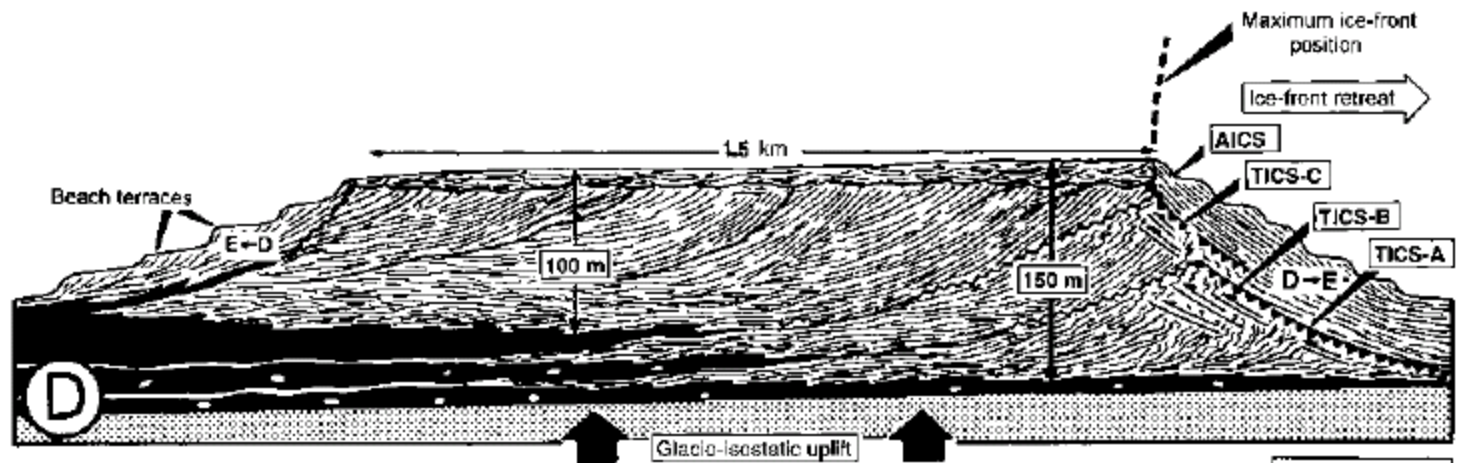




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Marine moraines











Medial moraines:
The
supraglacial environment





Lateral drainage channels





Ice-dammed lakes





Extramarginal meltwater plains





