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| Erosion | Process that wears away the landscape |
| Transportation | Once rock has been eroded it is carried away by wind, water or ice. |
| Deposition | Material that has been eroded and transported is dumped somewhere new. |
| Freeze thaw weathering | Also known as frost shattering. Occurs when water is frozen in cracks, expands and weakens rock making it easier to erode. |
| Attrition | A form of erosion. Material is carried along by a river hits into other material and breaks it into smaller pieces. |

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| Hydraulic action | A form of erosion. Caused by the force of water hitting the sides and bed of a river. |
| Corrosion | A form of erosion. Happens when rock is dissolved by water and can occur anywhere in a river. |
| Corrasion | A form of erosion. Abrasion of the river bed by material carried along by the river (like sandpaper). |
| Upper course | The youngest part of a river where erosion is the dominant process. |
| Middle course | Found in the Middle Age of a river where landforms are both erosional and depositional. |

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| Lower course | The oldest part of a river where the dominant process is deposition. |
| Interlocking spurs | Found in the upper course. Feature of erosion.  (You don’t need to know the formation for S Grade or Higher) |
| V-shaped valley | Found in the upper course. Feature of erosion.    KEY WORDS: vertical erosion, attrition, hydraulic action, corrosion, horizontal weathering, gravity, transportation. |
| Pot hole | Found in the upper course. Feature of erosion. Deep holes in the bed of a river created by the grinding effect of rocks trapped in the depression.  KEY WORDS: abrasion, spate, attrition |
| Waterfall | Found in the upper course. Feature of erosion.  KEY WORDS: hard rock, soft rock, overhang, undercutting, collapse, plunge pool, movement upstream, repeat, attrition, hydraulic action, corrosion. |

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| Meander | Found in middle and lower course. Feature of both erosion and deposition. Found on a river flood plain and is a bend in a river.  KEYWORDS: erosion, deposition, fast water, slow water, river cliff, river beach/slip-off slope, undercut. |
| Ox-bow lake | Found in the middle and lower course. Feature of erosion and deposition. Formed when the outer bend of a meander is eroded causing the river to straighten its path, leaving an abandoned meander.  KEYWORDS: erosion, deposition, stagnate, spate. |
| Levee | Found in the lower course. Feature of deposition. Formed when a river floods. Banks of sand and gravels along the side of a river.  KEYWORDS: flood, deposition, sand and gravel, |
| Flood plain | Found in the middle and lower course. A wide, flat area prone to flooding. Meanders are found here.  (You don’t need to know the formation for S Grade or Higher) |
| Delta | Found in the lower course. A feature of deposition. Formed when river slows, loses power and drops its bedload.  KEYWORDS: deposition, alluvium, slower. |

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| Bed load | The sand, gravel and stones carried by a river. |
| Alluvium | The fine sediment deposited by a river. |
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