EXPLANATION

Figure 7: A morphosequence is a body of meltwater deposits composed of a continuum of land forms, grading from ice-contact forms (eskers, kames) to non-ice-contact forms (stream, alluvial, and deltaic deposits). This picture illustrates a morphosequence composed of a series of land forms, including an esker, a kame, an alluvial fan, and a delta.

Figure 8: Stratified meltwater deposits include both fine and coarse grained deposits such as silt, clay, sand, and gravel. These deposits are typically depositionally organized, with the youngest deposits forming near the source of the meltwater and the oldest deposits forming further away from the source. This picture shows a stratified meltwater deposit composed of alternating layers of silt and sand.

Figure 9: Undifferentiated meltwater deposits are deposits that are not well sorted or stratified. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows an undifferentiated meltwater deposit composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 10: Postglacial Deposits provide locally important ecological, agricultural, commercial, and recreational opportunities. This picture shows a Postglacial Deposit composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt.

Figure 11: Glacial Lake Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a glacial lake. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows a Glacial Lake Deposit composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 12: Ice Margin Features are features that are formed at the margin of a glacier. These features include marginal moraines, drumlins, and eskers. This picture shows Ice Margin Features composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt.

Figure 13: Marine Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a marine environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Marine Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 14: Coastal Beach and Dune Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a coastal beach or dune environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Coastal Beach and Dune Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 15: Stream Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a stream environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Stream Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 16: Till Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a till environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Till Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 17: Thaw Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a thaw environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Thaw Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 18: Postglacial Deposits provide locally important ecological, agricultural, commercial, and recreational opportunities. This picture shows a Postglacial Deposit composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt.

Figure 19: Glacial Lake Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a glacial lake. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows a Glacial Lake Deposit composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 20: Ice Margin Features are features that are formed at the margin of a glacier. These features include marginal moraines, drumlins, and eskers. This picture shows Ice Margin Features composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt.

Figure 21: Marine Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a marine environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Marine Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 22: Coastal Beach and Dune Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a coastal beach or dune environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Coastal Beach and Dune Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 23: Stream Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a stream environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Stream Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 24: Till Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a till environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Till Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.

Figure 25: Thaw Deposits are deposits that are formed in or near a thaw environment. These deposits are typically composed of a mixture of sediments, including sand, gravel, and silt. This picture shows Thaw Deposits composed of a mixture of sediments.