

Study Guide test weathering erosion deposition groundwater and soil

Frost wedging is the repeated freezing and thawing of water breaking rocks down

Chemical weathering includes oxidation, dissolution, and hydration

Chemical weathering results in a chemical change weakening the rock Physical weathering results in a physical change big to small

Carbon dioxide dissolving in water create a mild acid known as carbonic acid

Characteristics that influence the rate of weathering include climate, surface area and rock characteristics

Chemical weathering accelerates in warm wet climates where physical weathering takes place primarily in dry cool climates

The factor that most influences is the chemical composition of the parent material

Plants are the main source of organic matter in soil

In a soil horizon A (topsoil) is the top layer B (subsoil) is the middle layer and C (regolith) is the lowest. This all sits on a solid layer of rock called bedrock

Mass movements are large movements of soil water rock and snow produced by the pull of gravity on a slope

The water cycle is the unending circulation of water on Earth

The ability of moving water to erode and carry sediments based on its velocity

Running water is the most important erosional factor on earth

A delta is a depositional feature where a river meets a standing body of water (ocean)

Groundwater is in the zone of saturation

Permeable rock layers below the surface are aquifers

Permeability is the ability of water to pass through pore spaces

Springs from where the water table meets the ground surface

Geysers form where groundwater meet hot rock due to igneous activity

Groundwater pollution is from sewage, pesticides and industrial chemicals

An artesian well is water that will rise due to its own pressure

A cone of depression forms when water is removed through a well

When groundwater erodes rock away, it forms a large underground structure known as a cavern

A stalactite is a mineral deposit that hangs from the ceiling of a cave

Caverns form primarily from Limestone bedrock that has eroded away

Carbon dioxide dissolving in water create a mild acid known as carbonic acid this acid naturally occurs and is responsible for dissolving limestone-creating caves

Limestone is the rock most closely associated with Karst Topography

Sinkholes form when rainwater containing carbon dioxide dissolves away underground rock

Karst topography is associated with caverns, sinkholes and sinking streams