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Carnivores ice age free full

Glaciers reshape the landscape and change the earth. As they progress, the ice explores the soil and scrapes the bedstones, picks up rocks, gravel, and mud, and scoops up basins and valleys in the process. As they retreat, the ice melts and the meltwater streams leave various piles of debris acquired. Once glaciers are gone, things never look the same. The ice sheet that descended across much of North America, northern Europe, and Asia during the last glacial period, commonly called the ice age, is no exception. Evidence of their cold visit, which ended about 12,000 years ago, is around if you know what to look for. You may even have one or more of these glacial soil shapes around the neck of your forest or very close. Photo: Freddie Phillips/flickr As glaciers retreat after the ice age, a load of rocks and other debris remains left in the pile. One type, called moraine, is formed in a number of ways, including piling up along the side of glaciers (lateral moraines), under glaciers in meltwater streams (soil moraines) and where glaciers end up (terminal moraines). Today, this moraine usually looks like hills and ridges ranging from small mounds to super-sized hills hundreds of feet high. They often exist in groups where receding ice is stored pile after pile. Notable moraines: Kettle Moraine (Wisconsin), Harbor Hill Moraine (Long Island, New York), Cape Ann Peninsula (Massachusetts), Dogger Bank (moraine sand bank in the North Sea which was once a landmass connecting The United Kingdom with Europe), Oak Ridges Moraine (Ontario, Canada) and the English Lake District (containing several moraines). Photo: Msheppard/Wikimedia Commons Erosion from moving ice age glaciers scooping up many amphitheatre-shaped mountain valleys called cirques. These basins are usually surrounded by high cliffs on three sides with open sections down the hill, or lips, the sides where glaciers once flowed away. Imagine a slanted bowl. Cirque stairways is a succession of cirques sitting one on top of steps like the other. Zastler Loch in the German Black Forest is an example of a swirling staircase with three glacial carved basins. Other notable cirques: Tuckerman Ravine (New Hampshire), Cirque of the Towers (Wyoming), Coire an t-Sneachda (Scotland) and Sniezne Kotly (Poland). Photo: Dilliff/Wikimedia Commons This small mountain lake often features a moraine at one end that acts like a dam. One of the most famous areas for ice age tarn is the English Lake District. The region has even spawned a new sport called tarnbagging (where lake lovers traverse the rugged countryside to visit as many tarns as possible). Other notable tarns: Ellen Wilson Lake (Glacier National Park, Montana), Lake Tear of the Clouds (Keene, York, on the southwest slopes of Mount Marcy), Lake Verdi (Nevada) and Veľké Hincovo (Slovakia). Photo: James Brooks/flickr Moraines cousins, esker is sand deposits and formed on long, winding ridges, like serpents where meltwater charged with debris once spurts through ice-walled tunnels in and under retreating glaciers. When the tunnel melts, sediment is stored in snake mounds that follow where the river has run, often for hundreds of miles. Many highways were built on ice age ice to cut costs, including the Denali Highway in Alaska and the Airline Highway segment of Route 9 in Maine. Other notable eskers: Great Esker Park (Weymouth, Massachusetts), Mason Esker (Michigan), Kemb Hills (Aberdeenshire, Scotland), Thelon Esker (border between the North West and Nunavut in Canada), Uppsalaasen (Sweden) and Esker Riada (the esker system that runs through central Ireland). Photo: Walter Siegmund/Wikimedia Commons What remains are scratches, grooves, and gouge usually laid out in several long parallel lines that follow the direction of the ice once it flows. Notable examples: Glacial Grooves Geological Preserve (Kelleys Island, Ohio), Mount Rainier National Park (Washington State), Glacier National Park (Montana), Isle Royale National Park (Michigan), Lake Blanche (Utah) and Hawkes Bay (Newfoundland, Canada). Photo: Amy Meredith/flickr Thousands of prehistoric ponds, abandoned by retreating glaciers about 12,000 years ago, dot North America, northern Europe and other landscapes previously covered in ice around the world. These kettle lakes form when giant chunks of ice break down as glaciers recede and are surrounded or covered by rocks, soil, and other debris flowing from meltwater. When the ice pieces finally melt, all that remains is a bowl-shaped hole called a kettle. For thousands of years many were filled with water from rainfall and rivers to form lakes and ponds. Famous kettle lakes: Walden Pond (Concord, Massachusetts), Lake Ronkonkoma (Suffolk County, New York), Lake Annette (Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada) and Lake Seoon (Bavaria, Germany). Photo: Royal Broil/flickr This irregularly shaped hill and mound is similar to moraine and other tall glacial formations, but is made in a slightly different way. When glaciers dissolve, depressions and crevices often form in the ice and are filled with meltwater that carries rocks and gravel. The debris in these holes eventually reaches the ground below and is stored in lumps. Kames tend to appear in irregular places and may not be near other kames. However, they are often associated with kettle holes (referred to as kame and kettle topography). Notable kames: Minnitaki Kames Provincial Park (Ontario), Mendon Ponds Park (near Rochester, New York), Sims Corner Eskers, and Kames National Natural Landmark (Washington State). Photo: Commons Like other glacial hills, this elongated teardrop-shaped mound is formed from sand, gravel and left-left rock melting glaciers. However, unlike moraines, kames and eskers, which are geological piles of garbage left after glacial meltwater, drumlin is likely created by the ice itself in a process that scientists don't fully understand. They are always rounded with the higher side of the snout pointing upwards and the tail side stretching backwards and downwards. Imagine a half-buried egg. Drumlin is often in a wide field with everything running parallel to the direction of the ice once it moves. Drumlin swamped by the sea turned into islands, called drowning drumlin. Famous Drumlin: Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area (sinking drumlin field), Clew Bay (Ireland), Smith-Reiner Drumlin Prairie (Wisconsin), northern Finger Lakes (New York) and Peterborough Drumlin Field (Ontario). Photo: Coaxial at English Wikipedia/Wikimedia Commons These may be erratic glacial, large rocks (some as big as houses) transported by glacial ice for hundreds of miles or carried away in ice rafts that break away during glacial flooding. After all, these dramatic glacial gifts abound if you know where to look. Uncertain: Plymouth Rock (Massachusetts), Indian Rock (Montebello, New York), Norber Erratics (Yorkshire Dales National Park, England), Fantastic Erratic (Cougar Mountain Regional Wildlife Park, Washington State), Clonfinlough Stone (central Ireland) and Big Rock (Foothills Erratic Train, Alberta, Canada). You read Quartz Weekly Obsession emails starting March 11, 2019DiscoverLatestObsessionsEmailsSubscribe Talking about emergencies can be daunting, and that's why the cast of Ice Age: Collision Course is here to help! The world is a scary place these days, no doubt. This morning, I drove my daughter to school with a million. When I saw him walking into the building, I was already counting down the minutes until he got home. We've talked a little bit about what to do if something bad happens when we're not together. And as hard as it is to imagine the worst, I always believed it was better to be ready and have some plans instead of none. RELATED: How to Talk to Kids About Terrorism But there's still more we can do to prepare for emergencies, and we're not alone. In fact, a recent poll by the National Center on Disaster Preparedness showed that 41 percent of American families don't know where their children will be evacuated in the event of an emergency. Look, we can't prevent some emergencies, but we can do our best to be prepared. That's the message behind a new kid-friendly PSA featuring characters from the 20th Century Fox animated film that will Ice Age: Collision Course. Confession: My favorite character is the little guy who keeps looking for the beans. But I'm down of course. (Got it? Okay.) So another important idea in this PSA, which was brought to the family by Save the Children. Children, for emergency readiness and relief that focuses on children, is that talking to children about emergency planning can be daunting, but it is still a must. And that's how this PSA can function as an icebreaker. (Got it? Okay, I'm going to stop.) But the reality is that animated characters tell children how important it is to have a plan in an emergency is not at all scary. One of the tips offered by his beloved Scrat and his friends is to have children carry ice, or in an emergency, card. The card must contain important information about the child, including contact details and allergies to medications, as well as people to call if a parent cannot be contacted. Here are more tips on how to talk about preparedness with your child, and how to make an ICE: Break the ICE plan: Watch the PSA and ask your child what they think of the message. Talk about Why: Talk about the top disaster risk in your area, and explain that it's important to have a plan to reunite quickly during emergencies. Telling children that you plan to keep them safe helps them feel safe—both before and during emergencies. Talk about Who: Every child must have three emergency contacts that any camp counsellor, teacher or caregiver can reach. Since local power and phone service can be disrupted during emergencies, it is important to have one contact outside the city as well. Practice learning these numbers with your child. RELATED: This 2-Minute Home Fire Workout Could Save Your Life Making ICE cards together: Enter three contacts along with your child's medical info on www.SaveTheChildren.org/ICE, upload photos, and print your cards at home. Keep them within arm's reach: Get two copies of your child's card. Discuss bags, wallets, or other places where each of you will keep your bag so it will always be nearby. Oh, and go see Ice Age: Collision Course when it hits theaters on July 22! Melissa Willets is a writer/blogger and a mother. Follow him on Twitter (@Sputupnsburbs), where he notes his love of exercising and drinking coffee, but never at the same time. Simultaneously.

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