

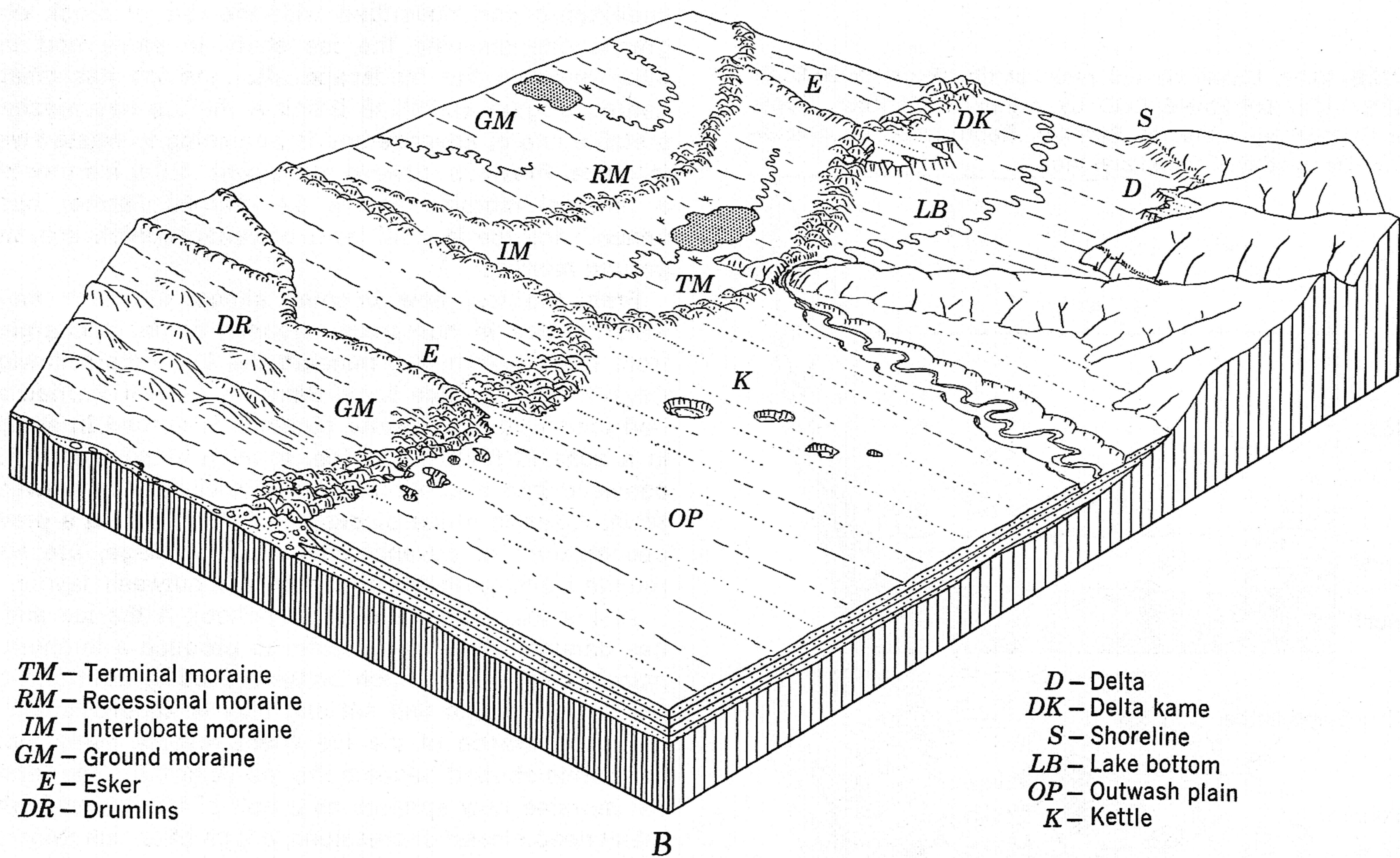
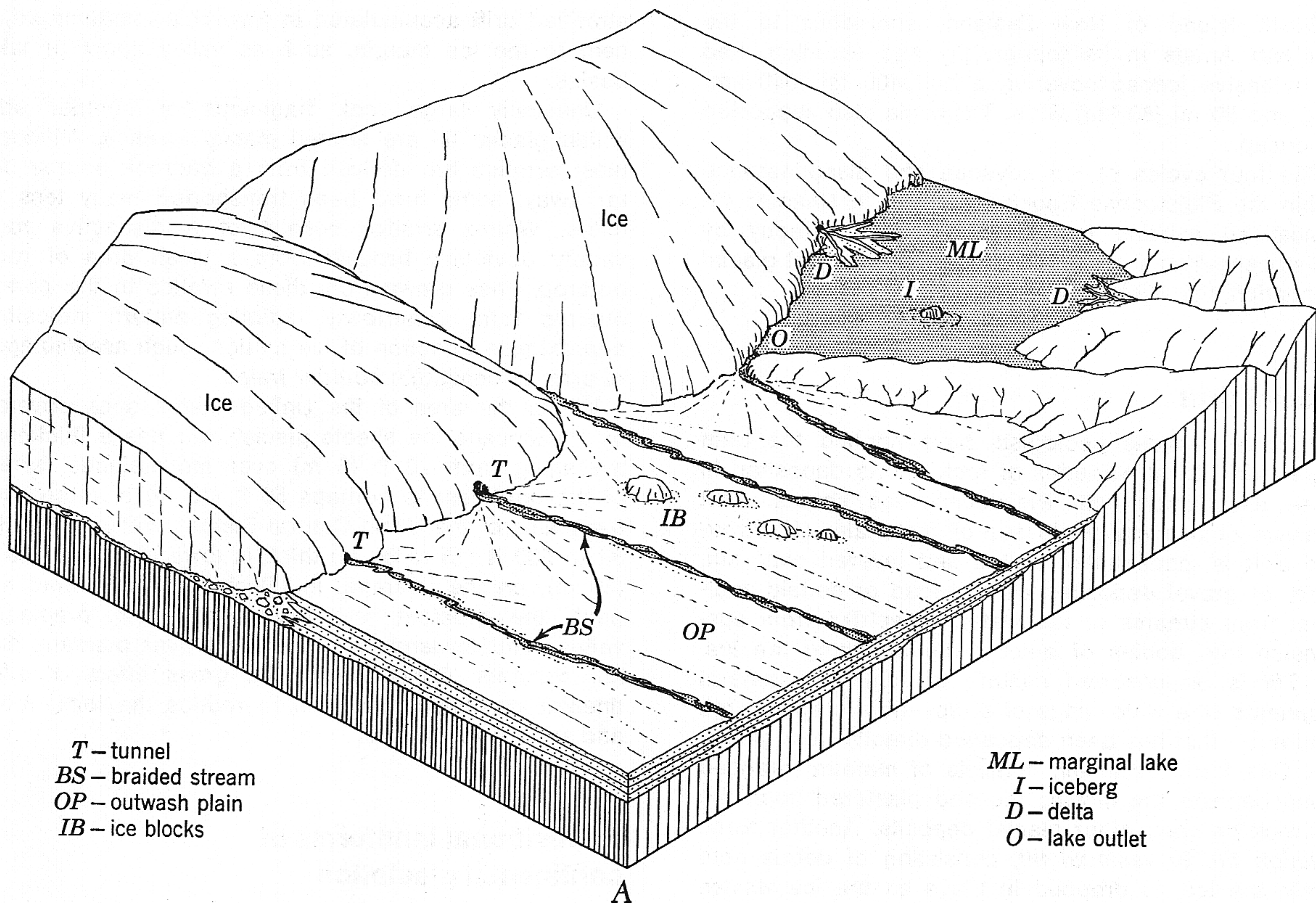


FIGURE 40.28. Landforms produced near the margin of an ice sheet. (A) Ice margin in almost stagnant condition. (B) Ice entirely gone, revealing subglacial forms. (© 1960, John Wiley & Sons, New York.)

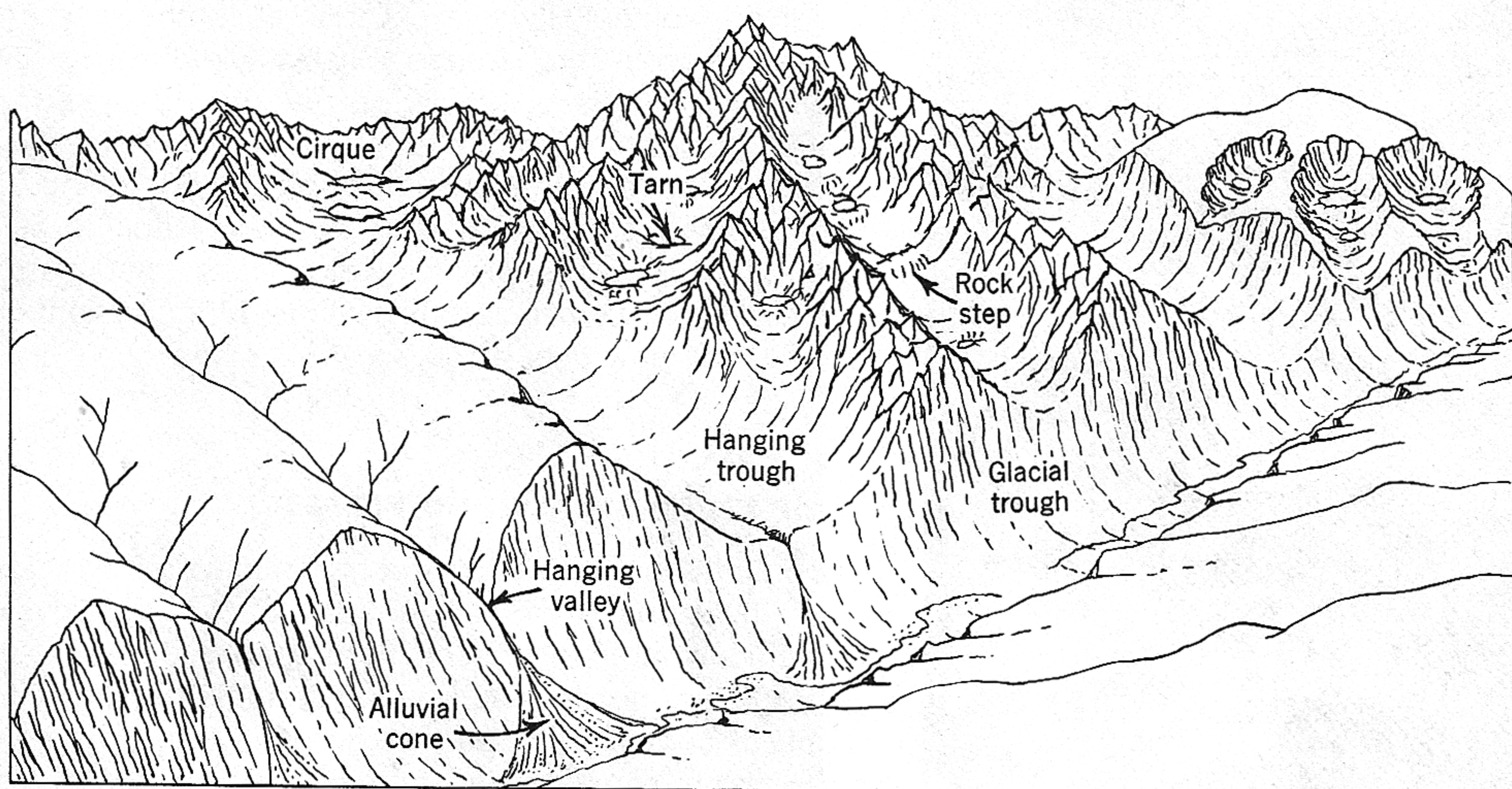
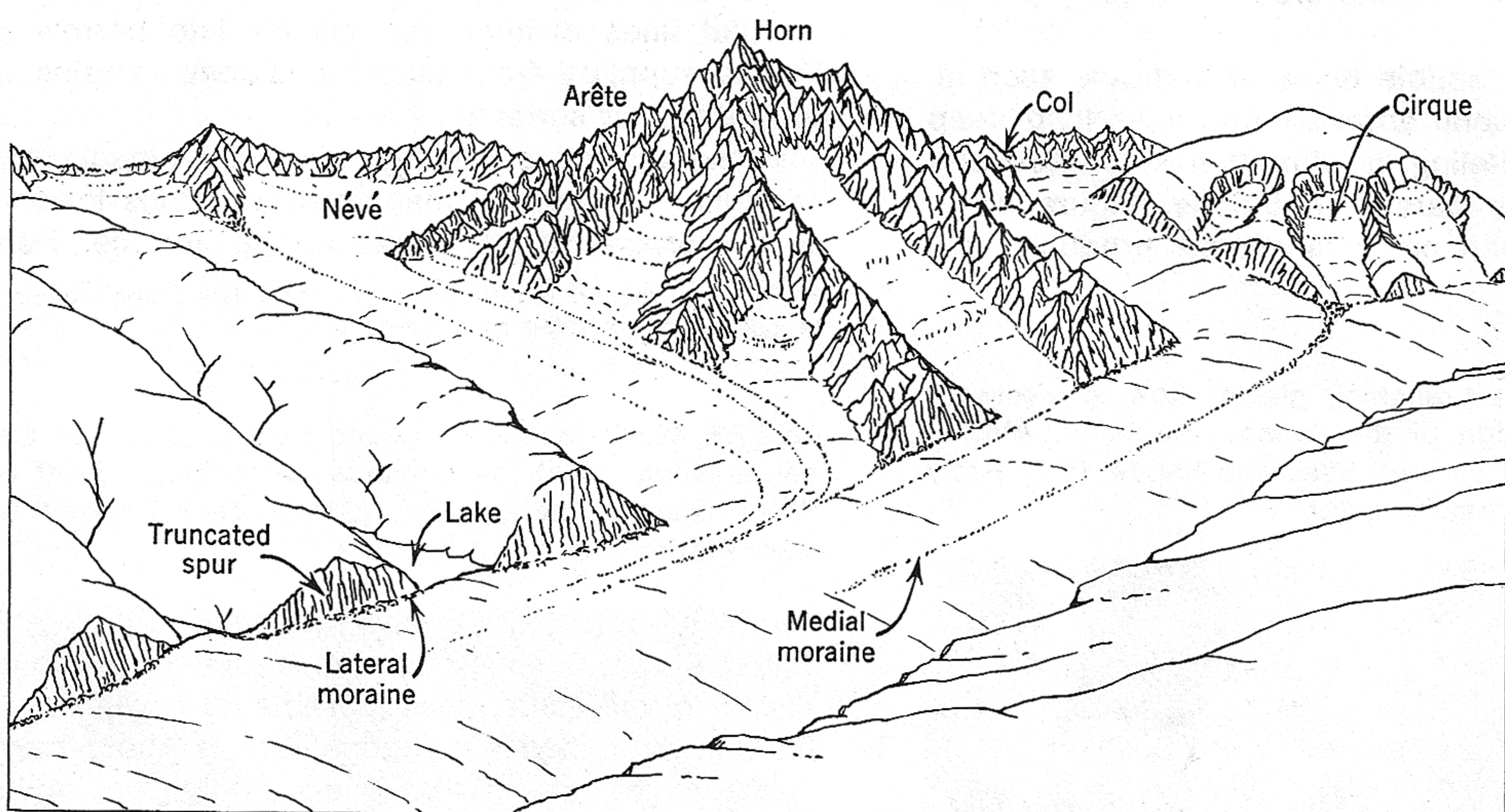
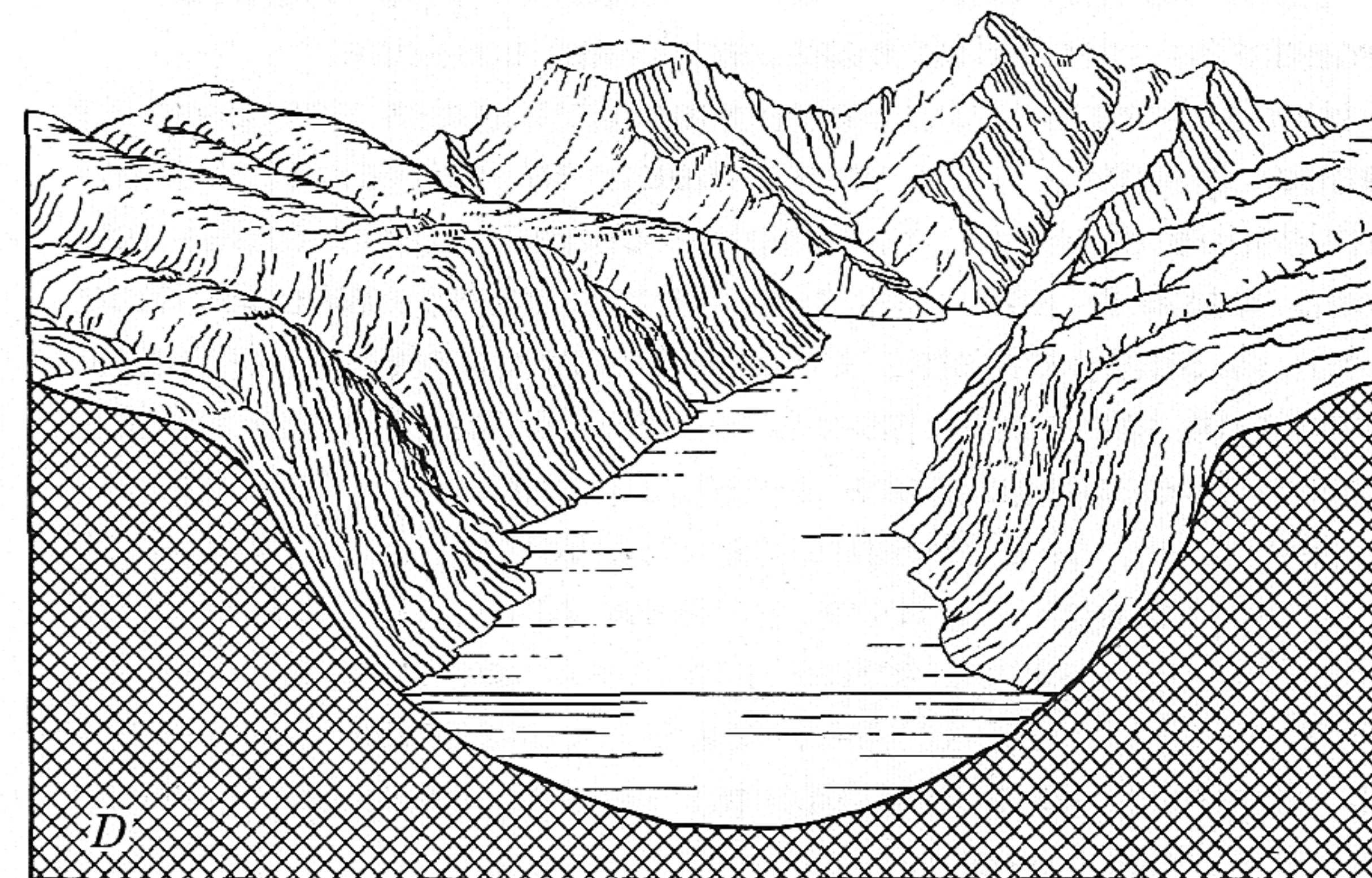
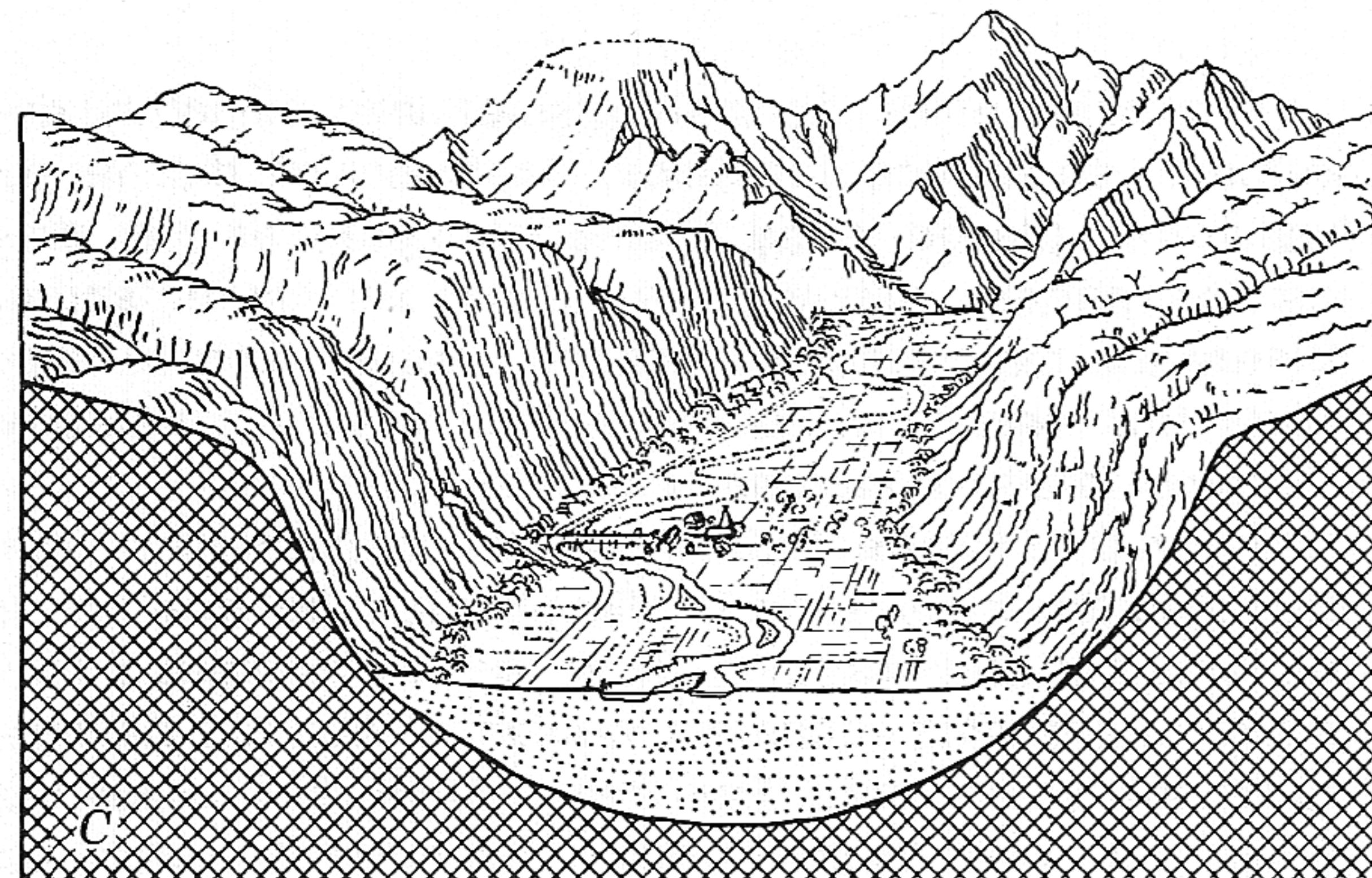
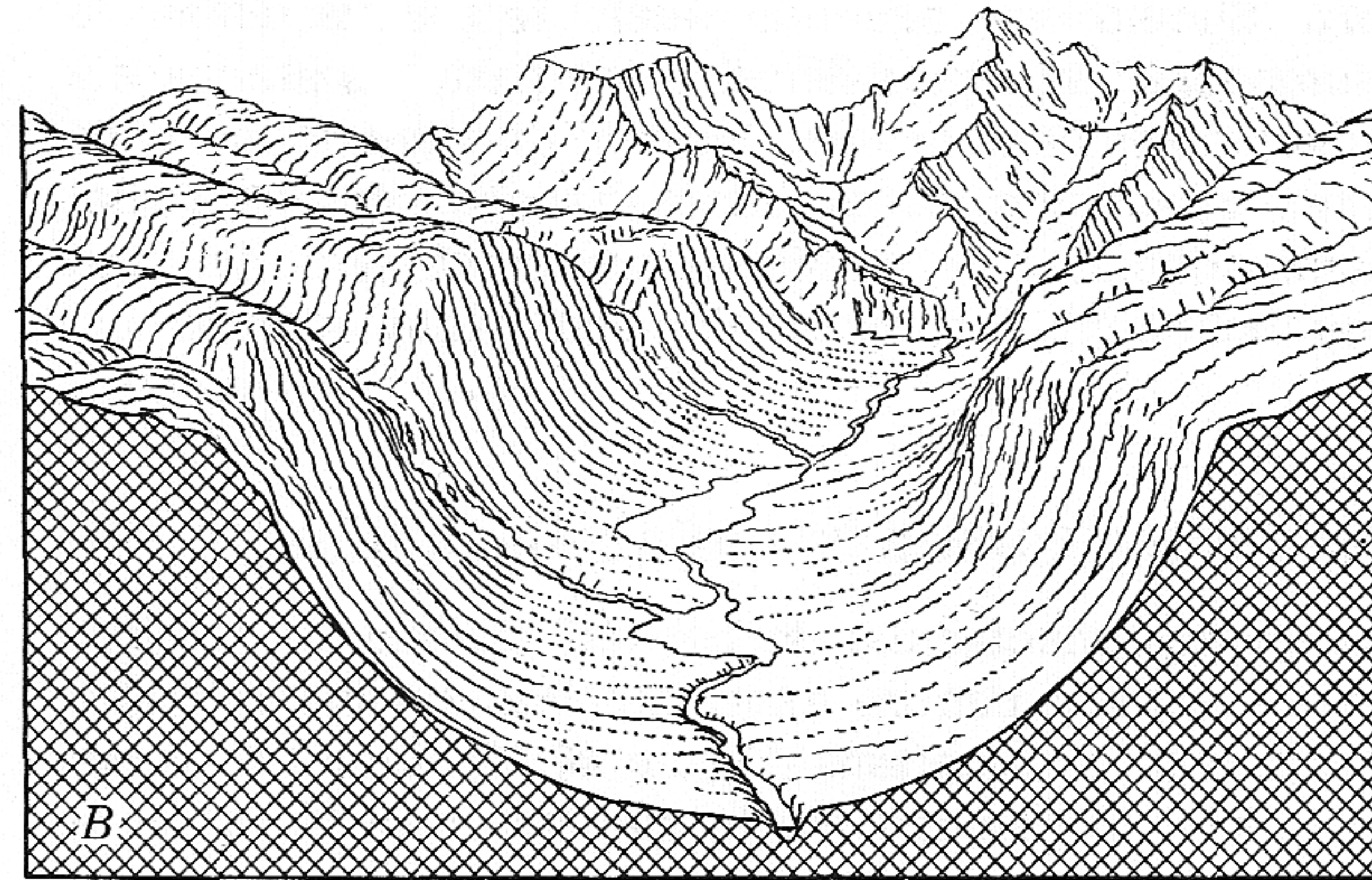
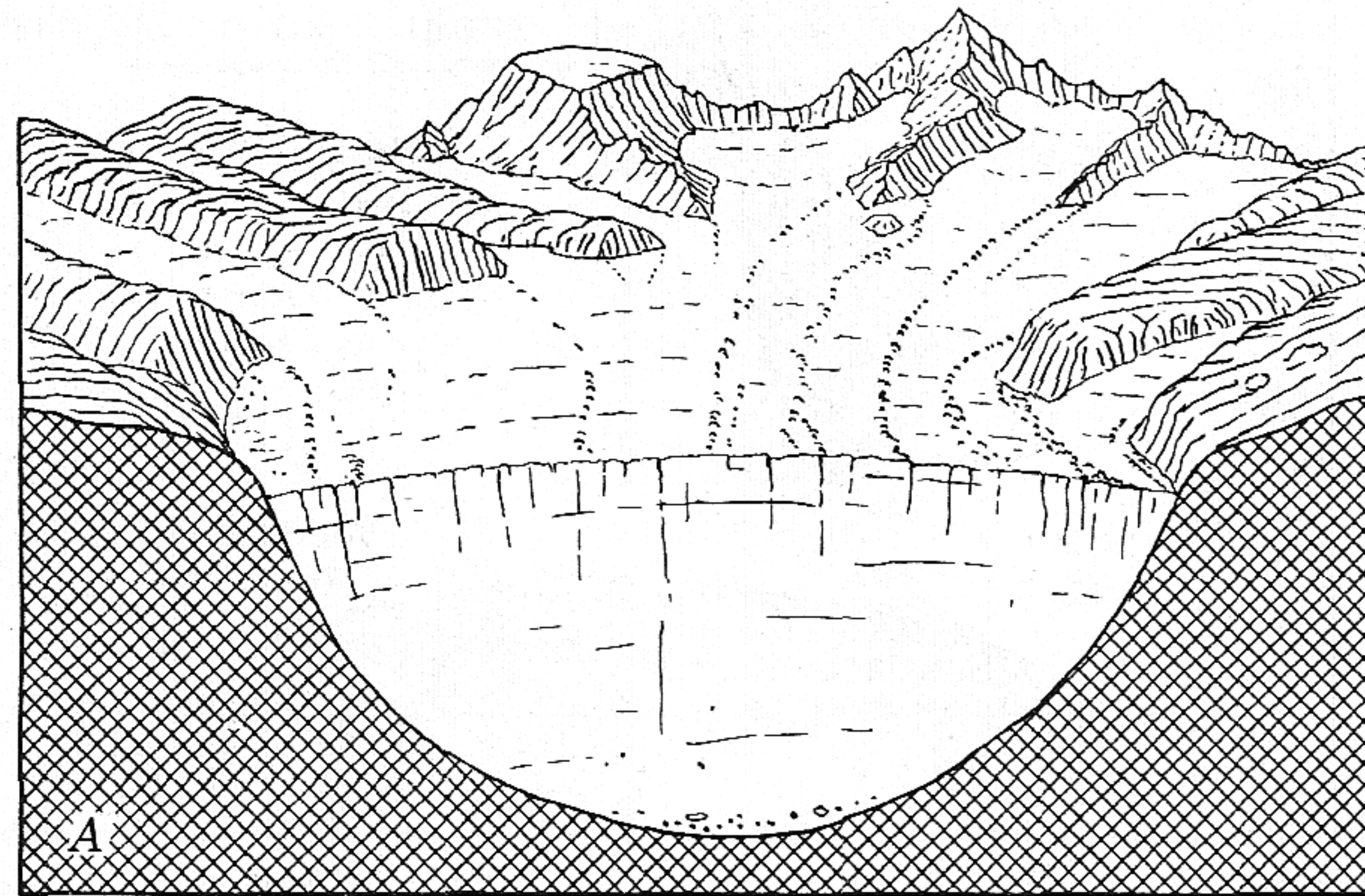
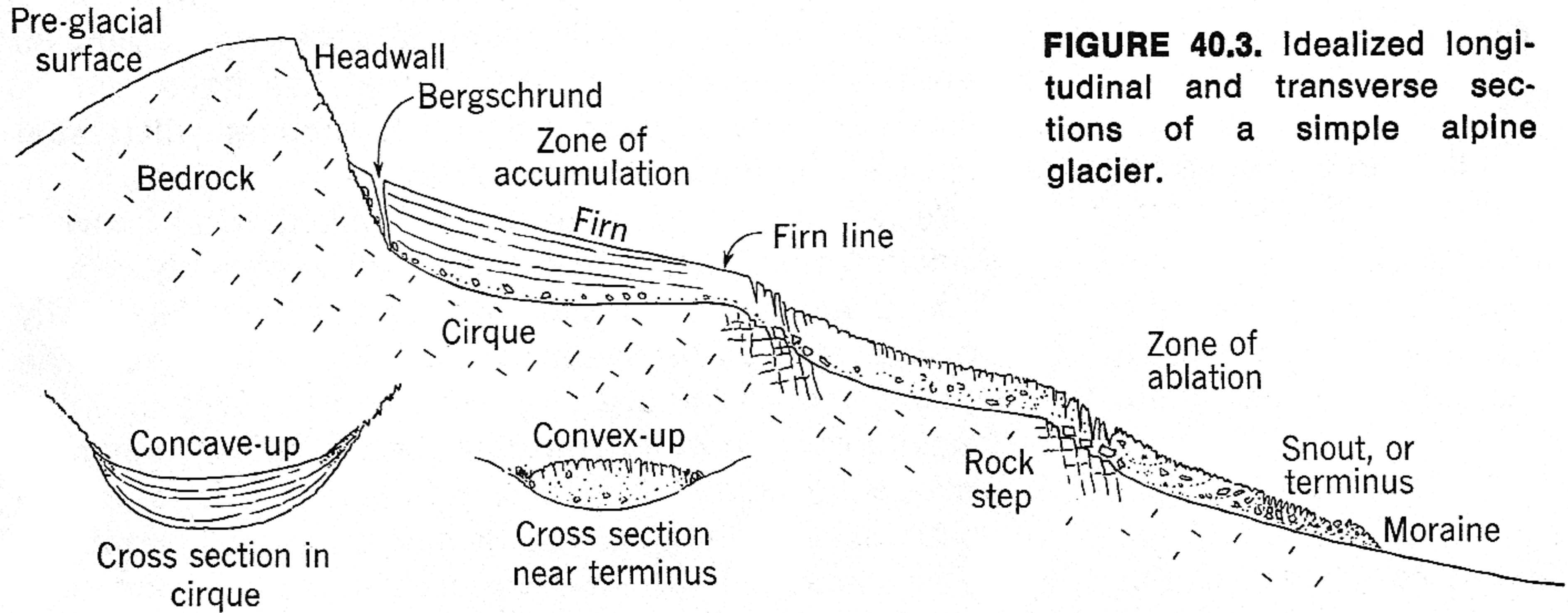


FIGURE 40.12. Landscape evolution under alpine glaciation. (A) Preglacial topography formed by fluvial denudation. (B) Stage of maximum alpine glaciation. (C) Post-glacial landscape, following disappearance of all glacial ice. (© 1960, John Wiley & Sons, New York. Based on drawings of A. K. Lobeck and W. M. Davis.)

FIGURE 40.15. Glacial-trough development. (A) Trough filled with ice at stage of maximum glaciation. (B) Trough free of ice; U-shaped cross profile. (C) Trough floor partly filled with alluvial deposits. (D) Trough partly submerged; a fiord. (© 1960, John Wiley & Sons, New York. Based on drawings by Erwin Raisz.)





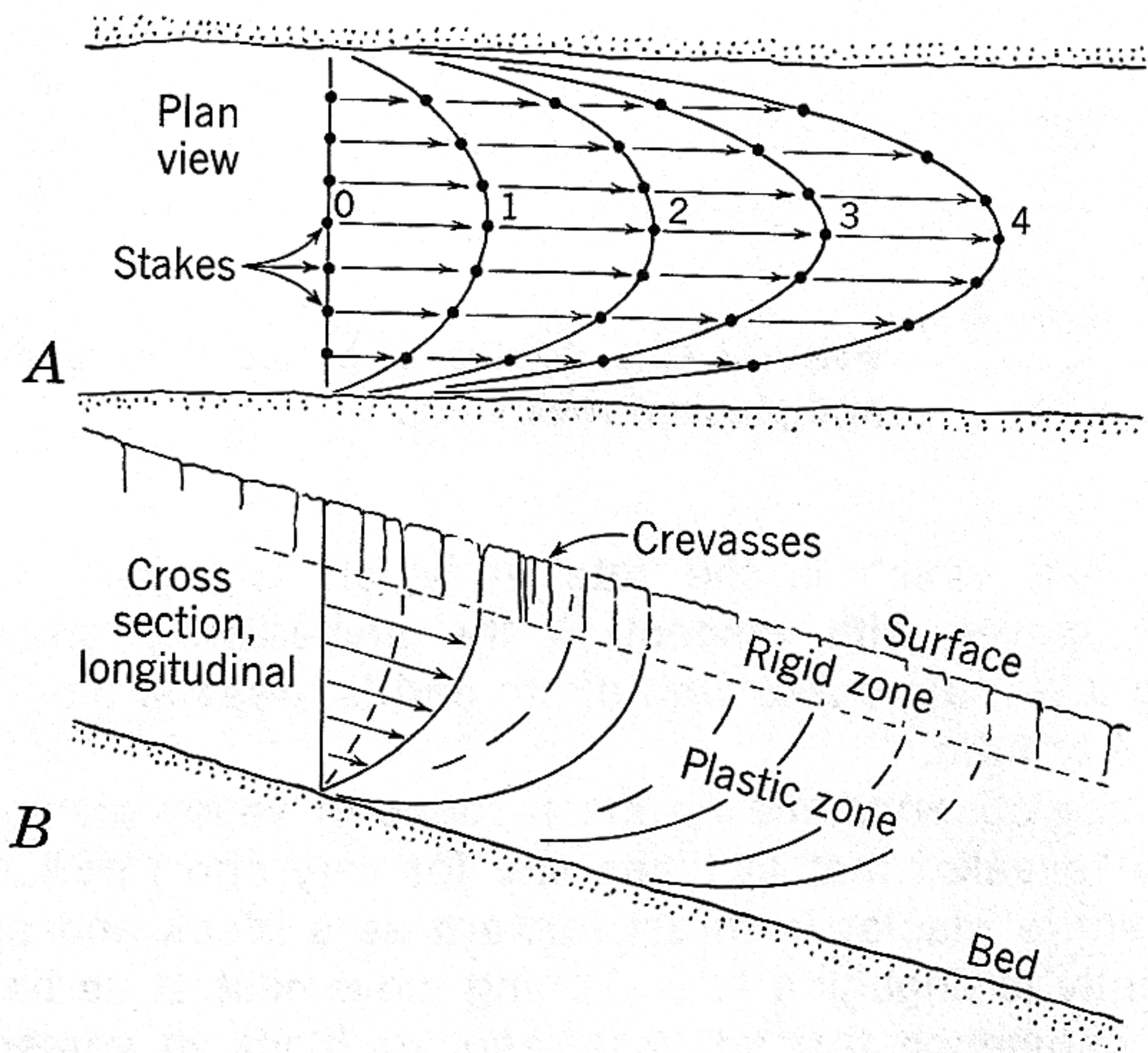
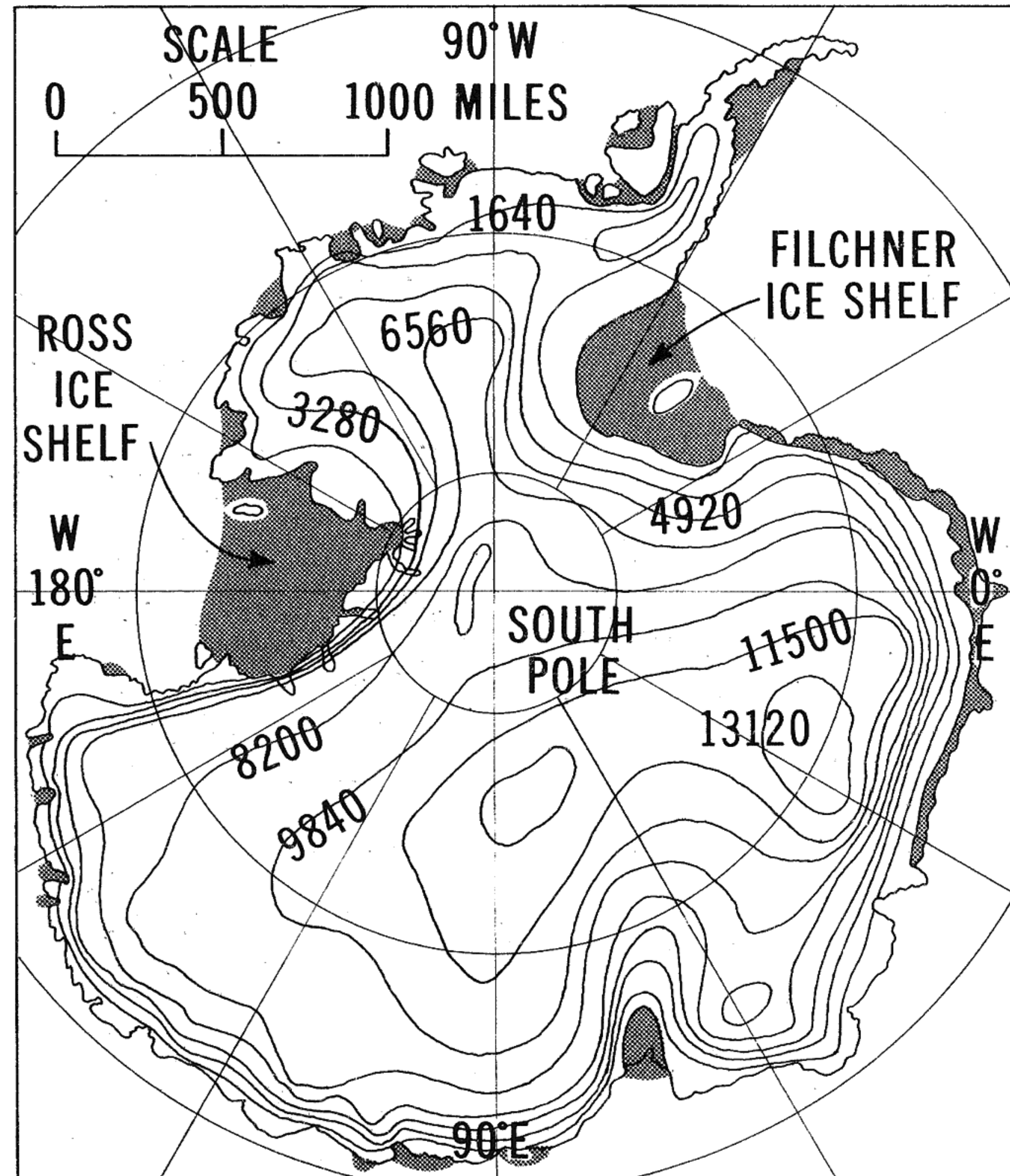
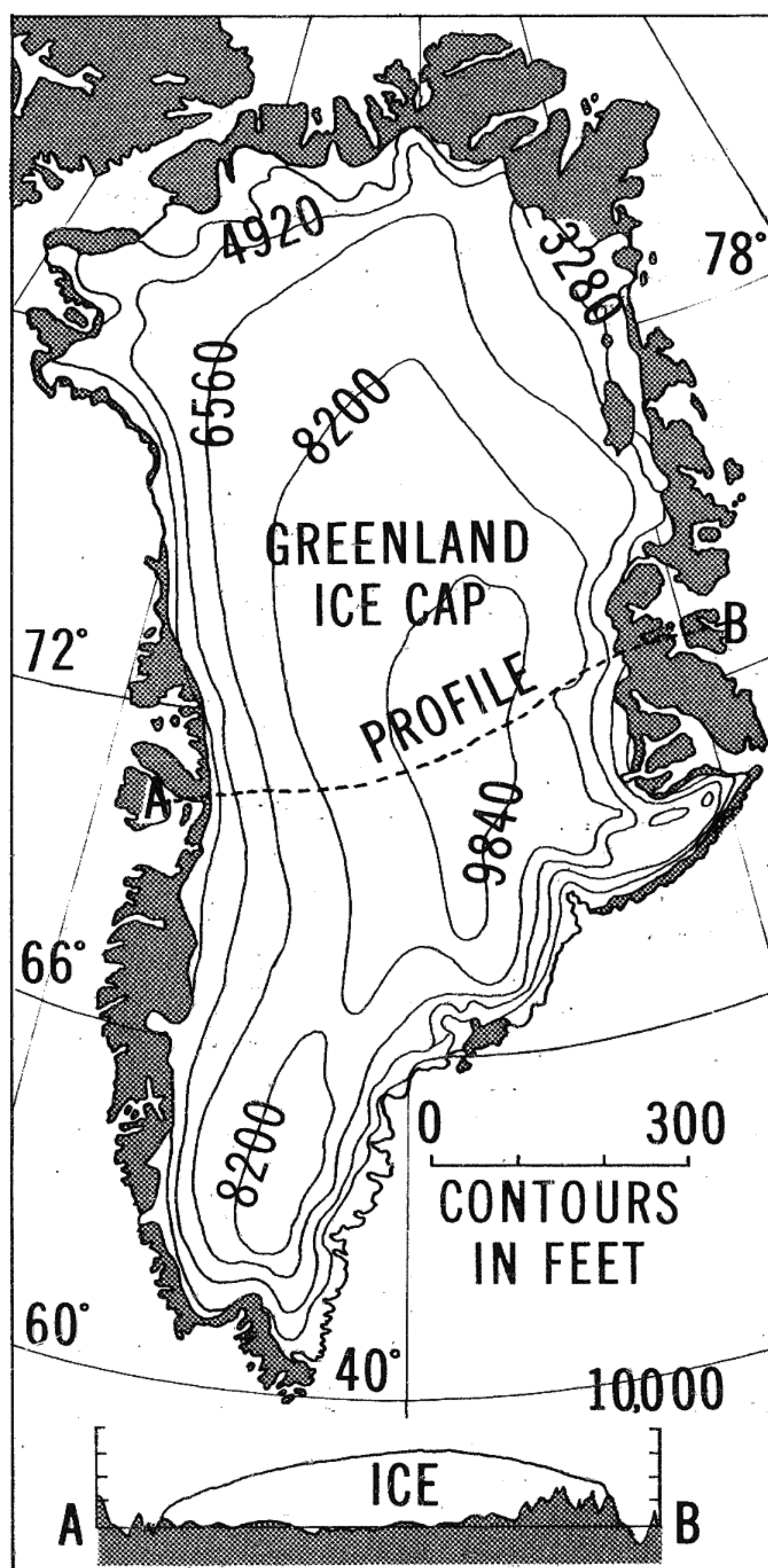
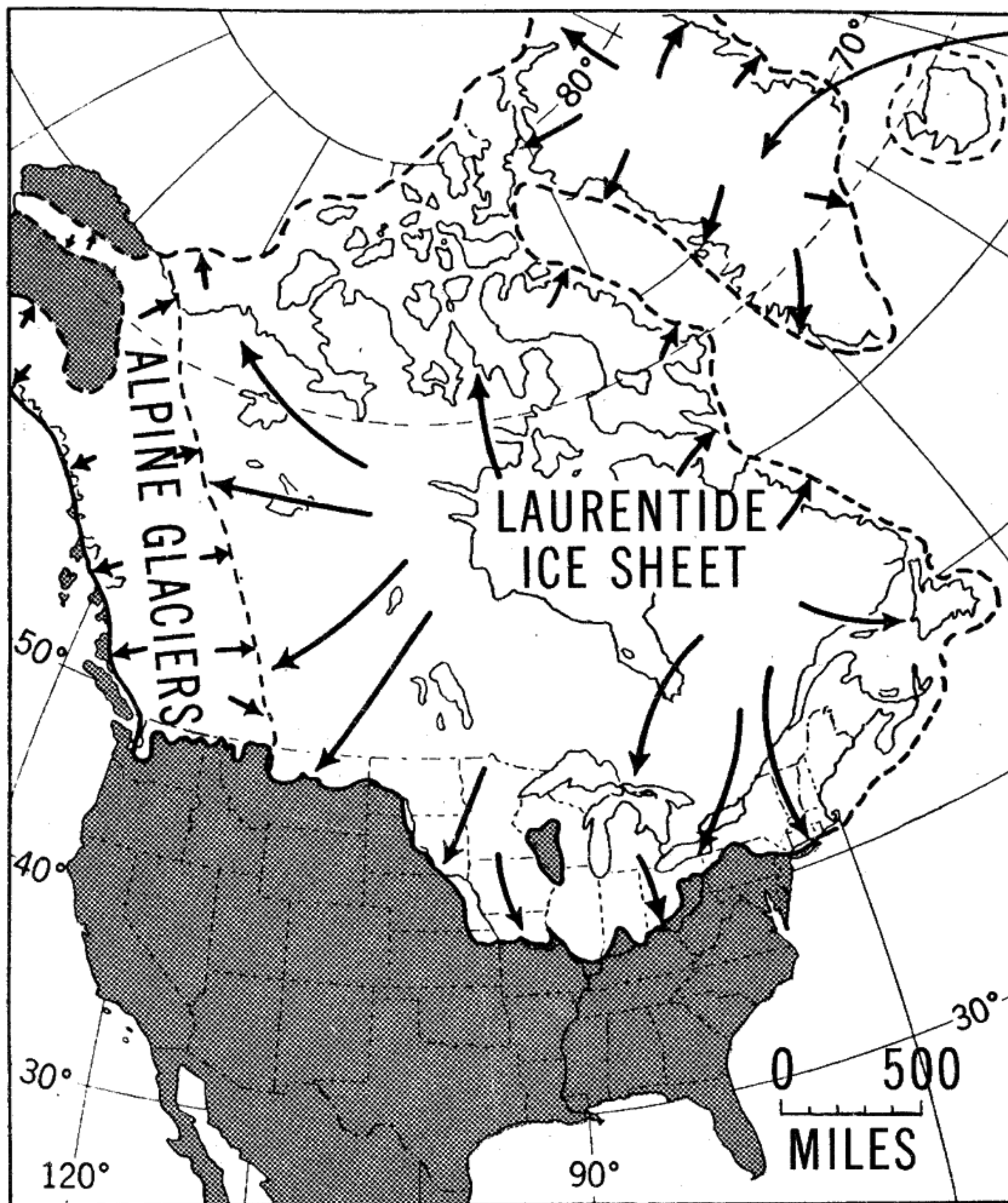


FIGURE 40.5. Relative speeds of flowage within a glacier.

ICECAPS OF GREENLAND AND ANTARCTICA

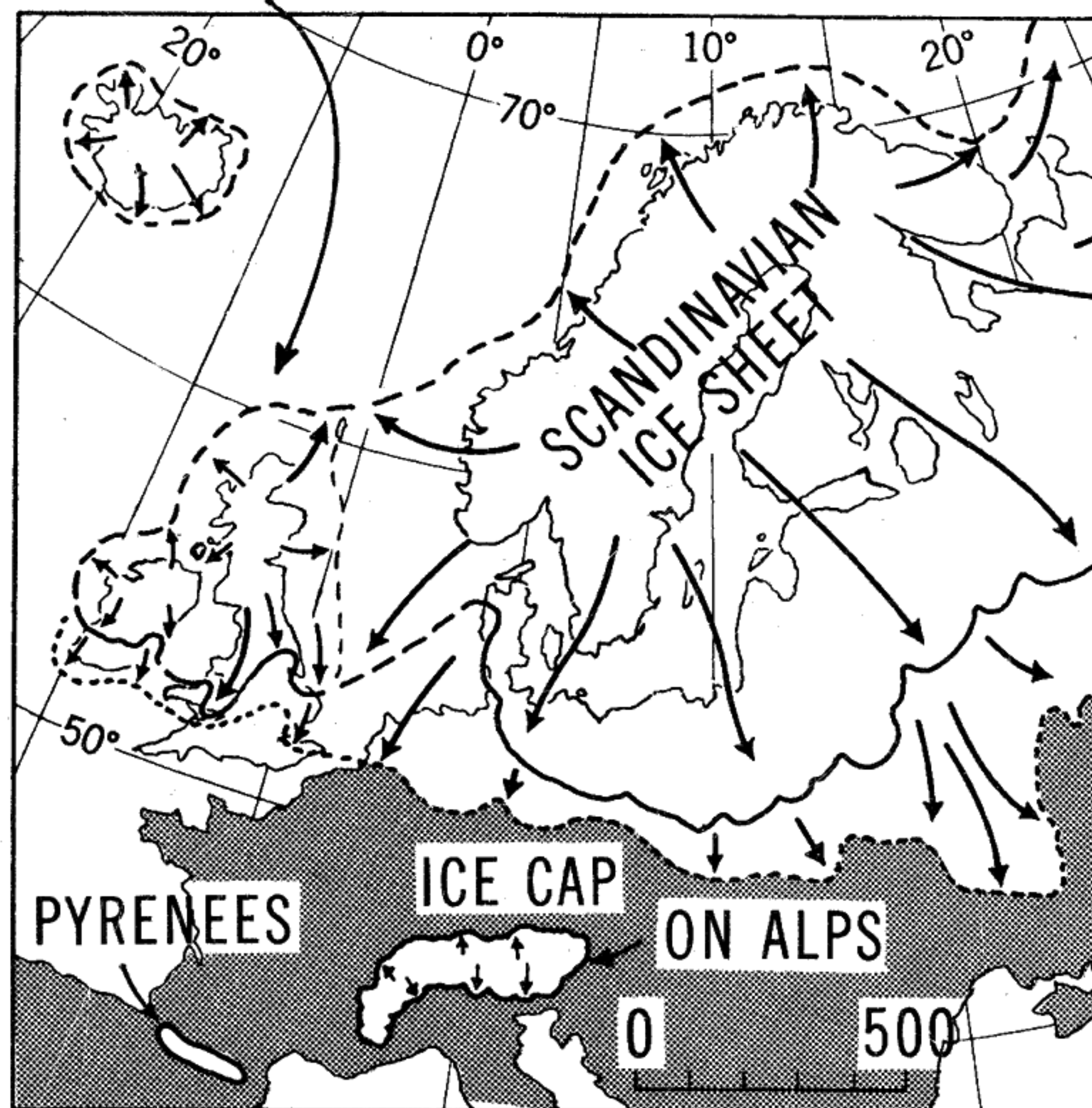


ICE SHEETS OF NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE



GREENLAND ICE CAP

SEVERAL SMALL ICE-CAP CENTERS ON BRITISH ISLES



DRIFT BORDERS OF THE PLEISTOCENE IN THE UNITED STATES

