

How has the global distribution of ice changed?

1.	Ice age	A cold period resulting in large formation of ice sheets.
2.	Ice sheet	A large body of ice over 50 000 km ² in extent.
3.	Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice, often in a valley or on a mountain.
4.	Ice coverage	Last ice age was 2 million years ago when global temperatures fluctuated considerably During the colder glacial periods ice advanced south in the Northern Hemisphere to cover large parts of Europe and North America. Present day ice coverage – two large areas of ice called ice sheets – Greenland and Antarctic. The Greenland ice sheet has an area of 1.7 million Km ² and is showing evidence of melting due to rising global temperatures.

What causes glaciers to move?

1.	Accumulation	Glacier ice accumulation occurs through increased inputs of snow and other frozen precipitation.
2.	Ablation	The decrease in the size of the glacier due to increased outputs.
3.	Glacial budget	The glacier budget is the balance between the inputs (accumulation) and the outputs (ablation) of the glacier.

How does Ice shape the land?

1.	Abrasion	The process of scraping or wearing something away.
2.	Plucking	Rocks become frozen into the bottom and sides of the glacier. As the glacier moves downhill it 'plucks' the rocks frozen into the glacier from the ground.
3.	Freeze-thaw	Is a process of erosion that happens in cold areas where ice forms

What distinctive landforms do glaciers produce?

1.	Corrie	Formation of a corrie: Snow accumulates in a sheltered hollow on a hillside. Gradually the snow turns to ice and a small corrie glacier is formed. Through the process of rotational slip, the glacier scoops out an over-deepened hollow through abrasion. The ice plucks away material from the back wall as it moves which creates the steep back wall. Reduced erosion at the front of the corrie due to thinner ice forms a raised lip, allowing a tarn to form behind it when the ice melts. An arête is a knife edge point found at the back of a corrie sometimes separating two corries. If you have three corries backing into each other a pyramidal peak is formed.
2.	Glacial trough	<i>A glacial trough is a steep-sided, wide and relatively flat-bottomed valley.</i> The process of abrasion is mostly responsible as the moving glacier grinds into the valley as the glacier is unable to flow around previously existing interlocking spurs so the glacier simply cuts through them forming straight edges truncated spurs . Former tributary valleys, containing smaller glaciers are unable to erode down the same level as the main glacier so many are left perched high above the main valley floor and become hanging valleys where spectacular waterfalls are often found.

Why do people visit Glaciated areas?

1.	Positive impacts	80% of jobs come from tourism to Jungfrau. In 2011, over 800,000 people visited the Jungfrau region, and the region made just short of £745 million in profit from tourism in 2011 alone.
2.	Negative impacts	The old pristine environment that Jungfrau was once famous for is slowly disappearing, and replacing it is ski-runs and chairlifts to keep up with the increasing demand for winter tourists. Many tourists want 'après-ski' (drinking and partying late into the night). Tourists like to relax after they have skied all day, and this can result in clubs and bars opening. This can affect the local community because it can result in drunken tourists and loud music from these bars and clubs which offend the locals and may destroy their culture and traditions.

Avalanches: hazards in glaciated environments

1.	Avalanches	Avalanches are falling masses of snow that can contain ice , soil and rock that move downhill at speeds of 300kmph. They occur naturally in mountain environments and only cause a hazard where there are people. They are found in mountain environments all over the world but are more likely where there is heavy snow, strong winds, slopes over 25degrees but more commonly 30-40 degrees. The Alps would be an example.
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