


# Year 8 - Revision - No 5

## Alpine Glaciers



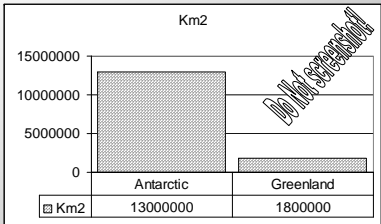
by Your Name

Source Material: Encarta 2000

## Glacier Presentation

**Glacier**, large, usually moving mass of **ice** formed in high **mountains** or in high latitudes where the rate of snowfall is greater than the melting rate of **snow**.  
Glaciers can be divided into four well-defined types—alpine, piedmont, ice cap, and continental—according to the topography and **climate** of the region in which the glacier was formed.


## Glacier Presentation



Region	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Antarctic	13000000
Greenland	1800000

**Continental Glaciers**  
Covering almost the entire extent of Greenland is a huge glacial blanket over 1.8 million sq km (700,000 sq mi) in area and more than 2,700 m (9,000 ft) in maximum thickness. A glacier of a similar type covers the whole of the Antarctic continent and has an area of about 13 million sq km (5 million sq mi).

## Glacier Presentation



**Glacier Calving**  
Here a glacier calves: a mass of ice breaks off from a large coastal glacier or ice shelf into the sea and forms an iceberg. Calving is more common in winter months when glaciers increase in size and momentum and icebergs calve more regularly.