

GL PLC

1. How can glaciated landscapes be viewed as systems?		R	A	G
1. How can glaciated landscapes be viewed as systems?	GL1 A conceptual overview of the components of glaciated landscape systems, including inputs, processes and outputs.			
	GL2 A conceptual overview of the flows of energy and material through glaciated systems.			
	GL3 A conceptual overview of glacier mass balance.			
	GL4 Potential influences on glaciated landscape systems of climate, including precipitation totals and patterns.			
	GL5 Potential influences on glaciated landscape systems of geology, including lithology and structure.			
	GL6 Potential influences on glaciated landscape systems of latitude and altitude.			
	GL7 Potential influences on glaciated landscape systems of relief and aspect on microclimate and glacier movement.			
	GL8 The characteristics of different types of glacier and their movement, including the formation of glacier ice.			
	GL9 The characteristics of different types of glacier and their movement, including valley glaciers and ice sheets.			
	GL10 The characteristics of different types of glacier and their movement, including warm-based and cold-based glaciers.			
	GL11 The characteristics of different types of glacier and their movement, including basal sliding and internal deformation.			
2. How are glacial landforms developed?		R	A	G
2. How are glacial landforms developed?	GL12 The influence of flows of energy and materials on geomorphic processes, including weathering, mass movement, glacial erosion, nivation, transportation and deposition.			
	GL13 The formation of distinctive landforms, predominantly influenced by erosion, including corries, arêtes, pyramidal peaks, troughs, roche moutonnée and striations.			
	GL14 The formation of distinctive landforms, predominantly influenced by deposition, including terminal, lateral and recessional moraines, erratics, drumlins and till sheets.			
	GL15 The physical factors which influence the formation of landforms within the Snowdonia landscape system.			
	GL16 The inter-relationship of a range of landforms within the Snowdonia landscape system.			
	GL17 How and why the Snowdonia landscape system changes over time from millennia to seconds, such as rock fall in seconds, seasonal changes in deposition rates and erosion of basins over millennia.			
	GL18 The physical factors which influence the formation of landforms within the Minnesota landscape system.			
	GL19 The inter-relationship of a range of landforms within the Minnesota landscape system.			
	GL20 How and why the Minnesota landscape system changes over time from millennia to seconds, such as rock fall in seconds, seasonal changes in deposition rates and erosion of basins over millennia.			
3. How do glacial landforms evolve over time as climate changes?		R	A	G
3. How do glacial landforms evolve over time as climate changes?	GL21 How landforms in glaciated landscapes are influenced in post-glacial periods, including climate changes that occurred during a post-glacial period and the effect on resultant geomorphic processes.			
	GL22 How landforms in glaciated landscapes are influenced in post-glacial periods, including the influence of these processes in forming landforms, including kames, eskers and outwash plains.			
	GL23 How landforms in glaciated landscapes are influenced in post-glacial periods, including the modification of these landforms by processes associated with present and future climate changes.			
	GL24 How landforms in periglacial landscapes are influenced by climate change, including climate changes that occurred during a previous time period and the effect on resultant geomorphic processes.			
	GL25 How landforms in periglacial landscapes are influenced by climate change, including the influence of these processes in forming landforms, including patterned ground and pingos.			
	GL26 How landforms in periglacial landscapes are influenced by climate change, including the modification of these landforms by processes associated with present and future climate changes.			
4. How does human activity cause change within glaciated and periglacial landscape systems?		R	A	G
4. How does human activity cause change within glaciated and periglacial landscape systems?	GL27 A periglacial landscape (Alaska) that is being used by people, to illustrate the human activity taking place and the reasons for it taking place, such as resource extraction.			
	GL28 A periglacial landscape (Alaska) that is being used by people, to illustrate the impacts on processes and flows of material, processes and/or energy through the periglacial system, such as increased heat produced by buildings.			
	GL29 A periglacial landscape (Alaska) that is being used by people, to illustrate the effect of these impacts in changing periglacial landforms, such as thawing of permafrost.			
	GL30 A periglacial landscape (Alaska) that is being used by people, to illustrate the consequence of these changes on the landscape, such as development of thermokarst.			
	GL31 A glaciated landscape (Switzerland) that is being used by people, to illustrate the human activity taking place and the reasons for it taking place, such as dam construction.			
	GL32 A glaciated landscape (Switzerland) that is being used by people, to illustrate the impacts on processes and flows of material, processes and/or energy through the glacial system, such as trapping of sediment.			
	GL33 A glaciated landscape (Switzerland) that is being used by people, to illustrate the effect of these impacts in changing glacial landforms, such as increased channel scour below dams.			
	GL34 A glaciated landscape (Switzerland) that is being used by people, to illustrate the consequence of these changes on the landscape, such as changes to valley floor.			