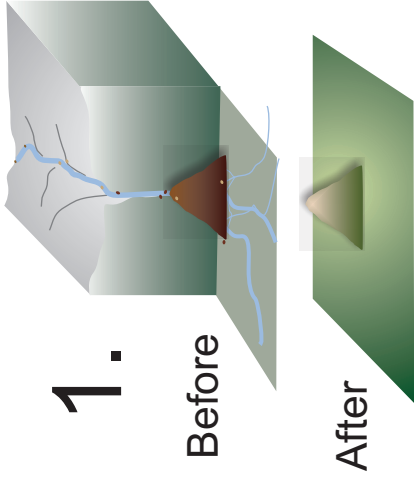


Name: _____

Draw a line from the description of the glacial feature to its diagram.

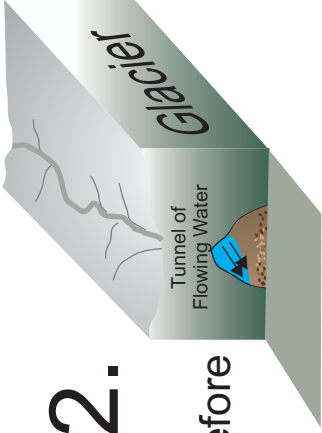
1.



Before

After

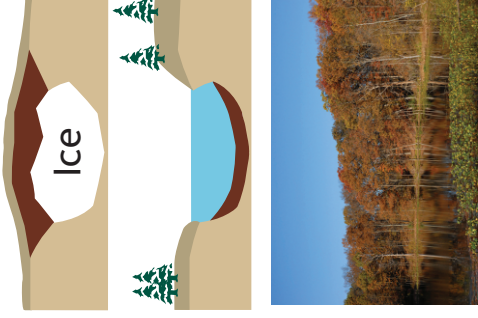
2.



Before

After

3.



Before

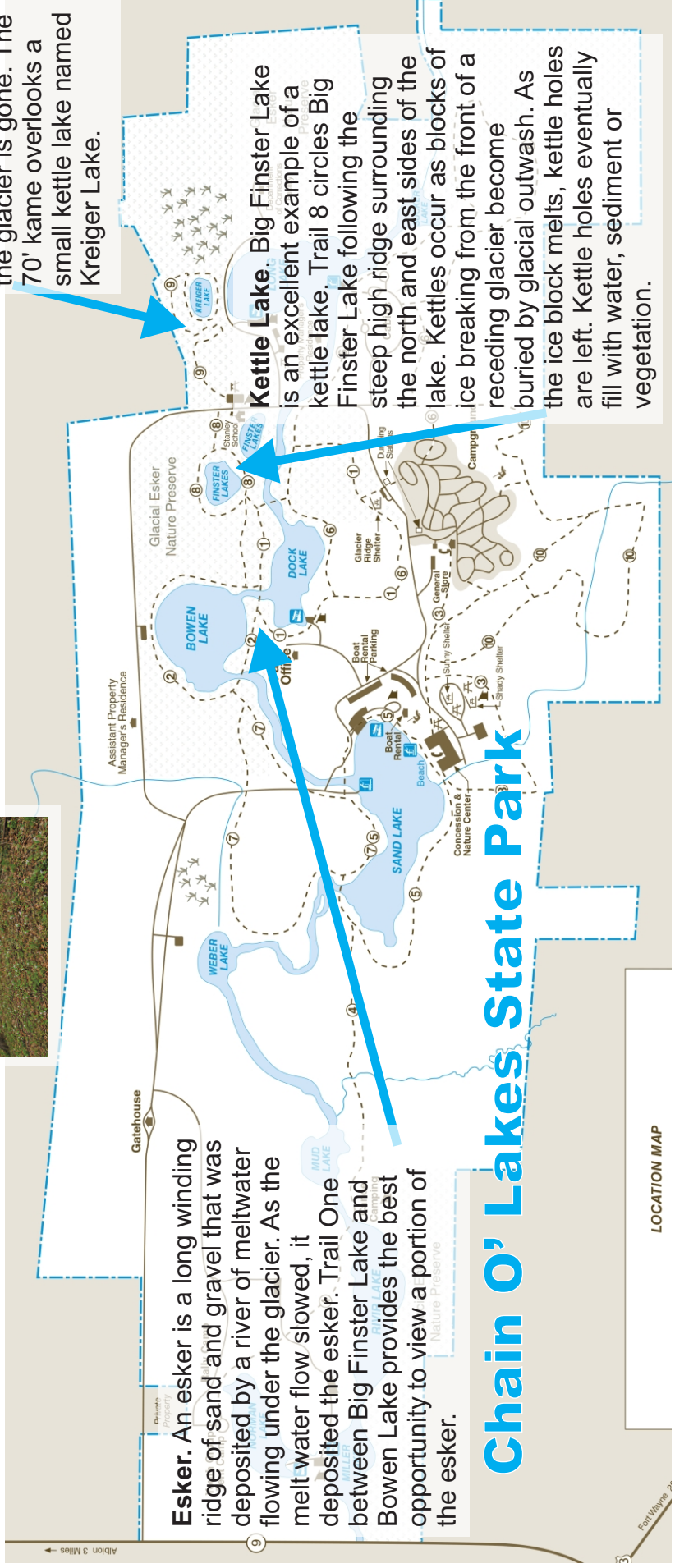
After

Kame. Trail 9 in the Glacial Esker Nature Preserve traverses a kame. A kame is an irregularly shaped hill or mound composed of sand and gravel that fills a depression on a melting glacier. The debris is deposited on the land surface once the glacier is gone. The 70' kame overlooks a small kettle lake named Kreiger Lake.



Esker. An esker is a long winding ridge of sand and gravel that was deposited by a river of meltwater flowing under the glacier. As the melt water flow slowed, it deposited the esker. Trail One between Big Finster Lake and Bowen Lake provides the best opportunity to view a portion of the esker.

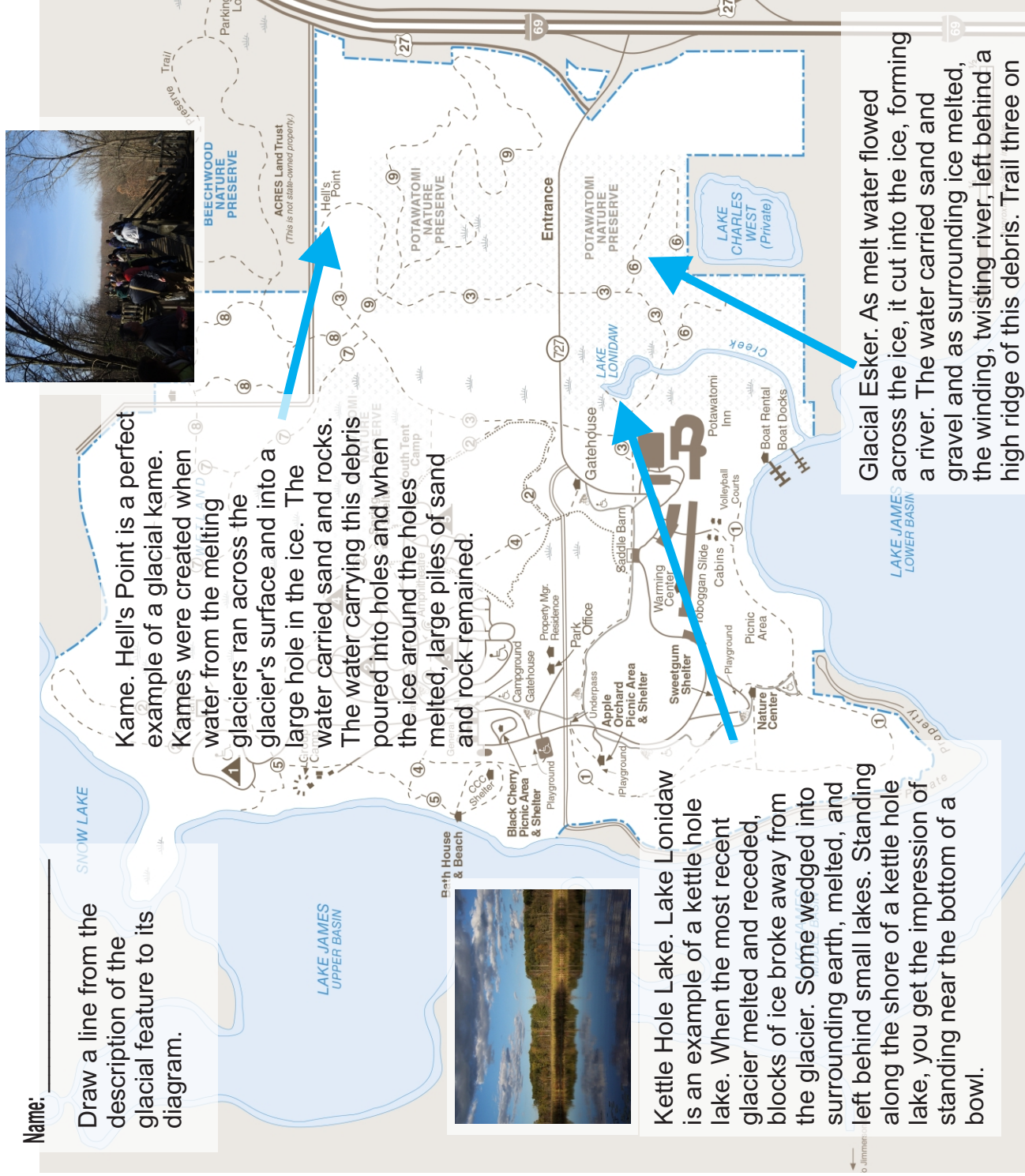
Chain O' Lakes State Park



Kettle Lake. Big Finster Lake is an excellent example of a kettle lake. Trail 8 circles Big Finster Lake following the steep high ridge surrounding the north and east sides of the lake. Kettles occur as blocks of ice breaking from the front of a receding glacier become buried by glacial outwash. As the ice block melts, kettle holes are left. Kettle holes eventually fill with water, sediment or vegetation.

Name: _____

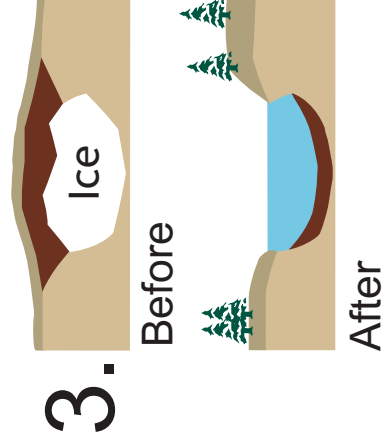
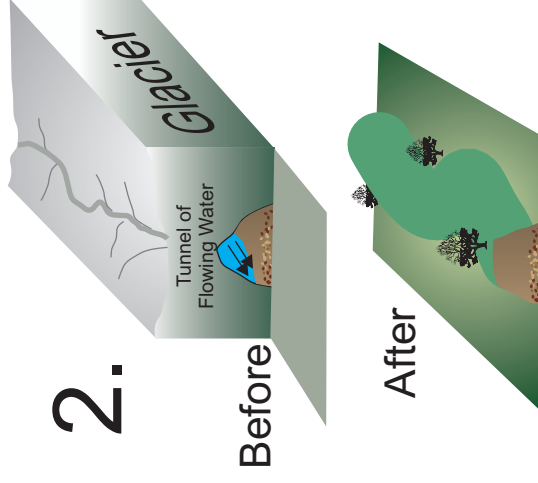
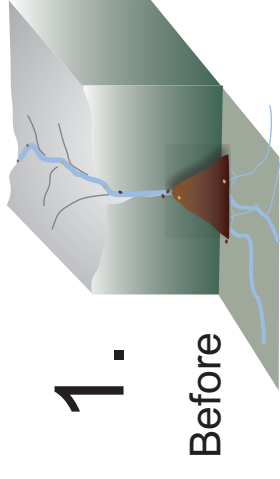
Draw a line from the description of the glacial feature to its diagram.



Kame. Hell's Point is a perfect example of a glacial kame. Kames were created when water from the melting glaciers ran across the glacier's surface and into a large hole in the ice. The water carried sand and rocks. The water carrying this debris poured into holes and when the ice around the holes melted, large piles of sand and rock remained.

Kettle Hole Lake. Lake Lonidaw is an example of a kettle hole lake. When the most recent glacier melted and receded, blocks of ice broke away from the glacier. Some wedged into surrounding earth, melted, and left behind small lakes. Standing along the shore of a kettle hole lake, you get the impression of standing near the bottom of a bowl.

Glacial Esker. As melt water flowed across the ice, it cut into the ice, forming a river. The water carried sand and gravel and as surrounding ice melted, the winding, twisting river, left behind a high ridge of this debris. Trail three on the south side of Lake Lonidaw is a winding ridge with the lake to the north and an oak-hickory valley to the south.



Pokagon State Park