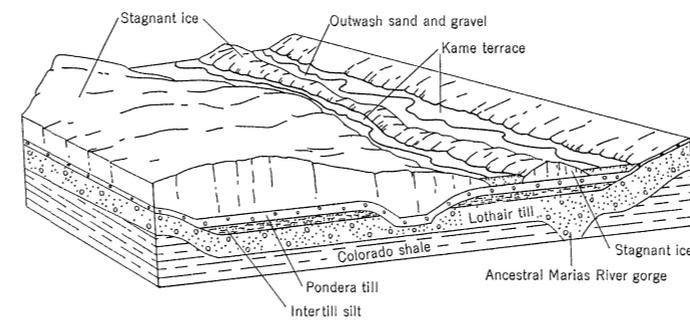
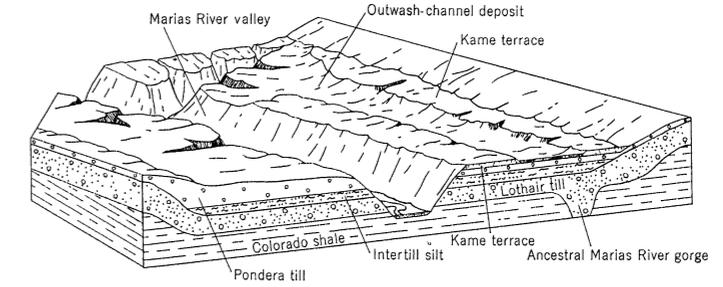


1A

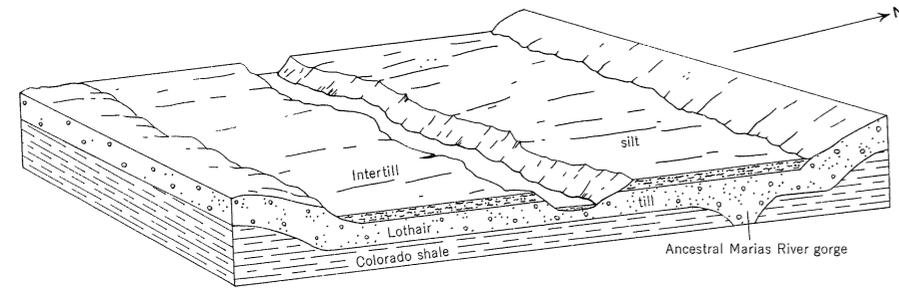


1B

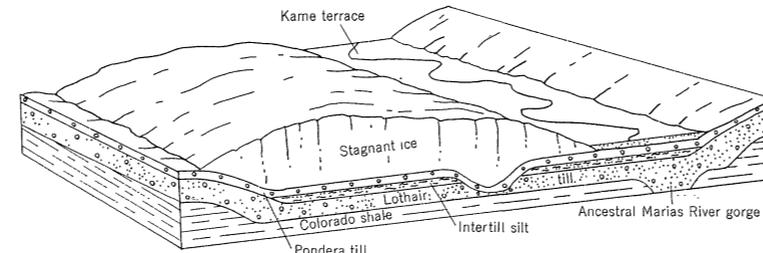


1C

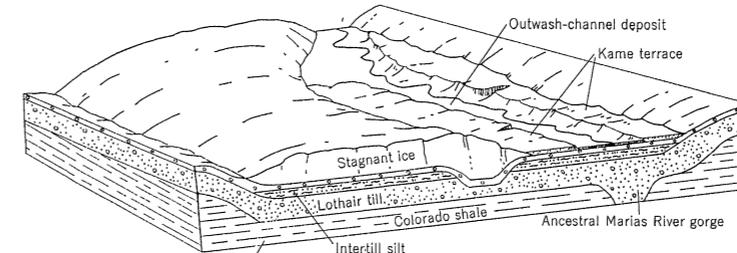
1. FORMATION BY AGGRADATION



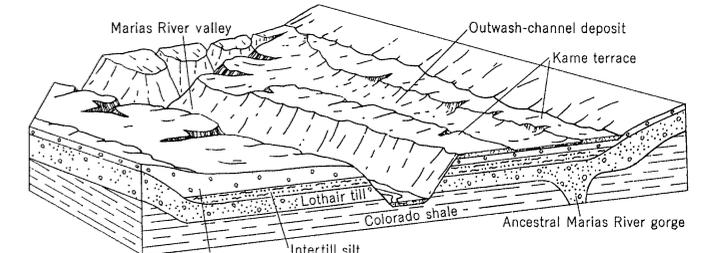
2A



2B



2C



2D

2. FORMATION BY AGGRADATION AND DEGRADATION

EXPLANATION

- 1A. Idealized sketch of topography prior to advance of Pondera ice
- 1B. The Pondera ice tongue advances into the area, mantles it with till, and on its withdrawal leaves stagnant ice blocks in a preexisting valley. Melt water loaded with outwash wanders across and around the ice margins. Sand and gravel deposited in these courses compose the kame-terrace deposits
- 1C. As the ice melts, the melt water flows in courses formerly blocked with ice, deposits outwash, and eventually occupies the lowest drainage way. Postglacial dissection deepens drainage ways and forms tributary valleys
- 2A. Idealized sketch of topography prior to advance of Pondera ice
- 2B. The Pondera ice tongue advances into the area, mantles it with till, and on its withdrawal leaves an ice block in the valley. Melt water loaded with outwash flows around the ice margin and forms a kame-terrace deposit against the north valley wall
- 2C. At some subsequent stage, prior to complete melt of the ice, melt water begins to degrade, cutting a valley in the sand and gravel of the kame terrace and depositing a thin layer of outwash sand and gravel
- 2D. With complete melt of the ice, the melt water abandons the channel and occupies a lower till-floored valley. Postglacial dissection deepens the valley and forms tributary valleys

TWO HYPOTHESES TO EXPLAIN THE FORMATION OF AN OUTWASH-CHANNEL DEPOSIT FLANKED BY KAME TERRACES

