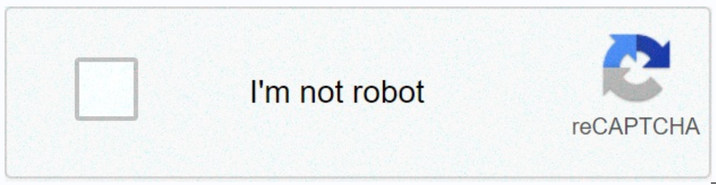

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What is the difference between weathering and erosion video

Updated March 13, 2018 By Kristine Tucker Weathering is the natural process that causes rock to break down over time. Erosion is the movement or movement of the smaller pieces of broken rock by natural forces, such as wind, water or ice. Weathering must occur before erosion can take place. Fifth- and sixth-grade teachers often incorporate lessons about weathering and erosion into their science curriculum. Weathering not the engagement movement of the broken rock away from the primary source. There are two primary types of weathering - chemical and mechanical. Chemical and mechanical weathering may also occur simultaneously. A less common form of weathering - biological weathering - occurs when fungi and bacteria break down rock. Chemical weathering exists when rock interacts with chemicals - oxygen, carbon dioxide, water or acids - and the rock breaks down or changes color. Chemical weathering often occurs in caves, resulting in the formation of stalactites and stalagmites. Mechanical weathering occurs when rock formations break into smaller pieces as a result of heat from the sun, running water, changing ice, or growing tree roots. Weathering occurs on the surface, or near the surface of the rock. For example, wind and rain can cause smaller rocks to break away from larger rocks on the side of a mountain. Rock formations often crack and break apart when the water fills the crevices in the rock and the water freezes and expands. Erosion always involves movement. Erosion occurs after weathering has already degraded, loosened or broken apart pieces of rock, and the broken pieces begin to move away from their original location. The rock fragments and soil - sometimes as small as small sand particles - are carried away by wind, water or irrigation. Weathering causes changes in the rock, such as color variations or degradation, but erosion only moves the sediment from one place to another. There are several types of erosion. Masses spill occur when rock fragments move downhill due to gravity. Examples of mass spills include mudslides, rock slides and debris floating after storms and significant weather events. Examples of erosion caused by air, water or ice include coastal erosion caused by oceans, seas, rivers, streams and lakes and dam erosion caused by flooding. Eroded loose soil can lead to dust storms in dry areas. The Grand Canyon in Arizona and the Natural Bridge in Virginia are seminal examples of erosion. About the author As a curriculum developer and educator, Kristine Tucker has enjoyed the abundance of English assignments she has read (and graduated!) over the years. Her experience as vice president of an energy consulting firm has allowed her to explore business writing and HR. Tucker has a BA and has Ohio teaching credentials. 7:36 Erosion and Soil Lab experiment This video is supposedly going to help those who need to to do the experiment with different methods of soil erosion. Three ways to do perform soil erosion are bare soil, soil covered with dry leaves, and grass soot or soil covered with green grass. This Lab experiment is to determine more or less soil erosion based on the covered or uncovered soil. I think it's going to be an exciting experiment for all of us. I hope we all enjoy the experiment. Uploaded October 26, 2015 12:19 Incomplete Dominance, Codominance, and Sex-Linked Pedigree Chart Explains Incomplete Dominance, Codominance, and Sex Disorder Linked. Uploaded Dec 08, 2015 26:25 Battle of the Trench Uploaded October 15, 2017 1:37 Gymnosperm Life Cycle Uploaded Dec 22, 2014 1:47 My movie 9 Uploaded October 09, 2018 See all If you are on a school computer or network, ask your tech person to whitelist these URLs:*.wisita.com, fast.wistia.com, fast.wistia.net, embed, embedwistia-a.akamaih.netNo times a simple update solves this problem. If you need further help, please contact us. Lesson PDF files Generate Student Link Discussion Vocabulary Weathering DEFINE The process by which the earth's surface is divided into smaller pieces. Erosion DEFINE After pieces of earth are divided through weathering, these pieces are moved through erosion. It's the process of moving things from one place to another. Deposition DEFINE After pieces of earth are carried by erosion they are deposited elsewhere. Deposition means depositing things somewhere else. Liquid nitrogen DEFINE An extremely cold liquid made from nitrogen gas that is pressed (compressed) really hard. It is -321 degrees Celsius (-196 degrees Fahrenheit) and is used to freeze things very quickly. Glacier DEFINE A slow moving mass of ice formed by the build-up of snow. They are usually found on mountains or near the poles on Earth where it is cold. Moving glaciers can cause weathering and erosion. The Grand Canyon DEFINE A FIVE-Thousand-Foot-Deep Canyon located in Arizona. It was carved from the Colorado River over millions of years and is one of the best examples of weathering and erosion. Mushroom Rocks DEFINE Naturally occurring rocks that look like a sponge. They can be formed when sand is carried by wind and hits the rock. This weathers the bottom of the rock more than the top. Mudslides define a large amount of mud mixed with water that slides down a mountain due to gravity. It usually causes damage and destruction. Reading Material DIY Activity Guide Lesson Plan Lesson Plan Teacher Guide Google FormsOnline Quiz Game Quiz PDF Exit Ticket XDescribe 3 forces in nature that cause weathering. What is the difference between weathering, erosion and deposition? Describe 2 ways a giant boulder by the sea can change over time. Sandbars swirl under Oregon Inlet in Cape Hatteras National Seashore on North Outer Banks. Waves powered by offshore wind can the sandbars here to move and change literally after the hour, making conditions dangerous for boats. Photograph by David Alan Harvey Weathering and erosion slowly chisel, polish and buff Earth's rock into ever-changing works of art-and then wash the remains into the ocean. The processes are definitively independent, but not exclusive. Weathering is the mechanical and chemical hammer that breaks down and shape the rocks. Erosion transports the fragments away. Working together they create and reveal wonders of nature from tumbling boulders high in the mountains to sandstone arches in the parched desert to polished cliffs braced against violent seas. Weather 101 From heatwaves and hailstorms to typhoons and tornadoes, our planet's weather can be intense. Learn what makes nature unleash her rage. Water is nature's most versatile tool. For example, take rain on a frigid day. The water pools in cracks and crevices. Then at night, the temperature drops and the water expands as it turns into ice, splitting the rock like a sledgehammer into a wedge. The next day, under the beating sun, the ice melts and seeps away the cracked fragments. Repeated fluctuations in temperature can also weaken and eventually fragment rock, which expands when hot and shrinks when cold. Such pulsating slowly turns stones in the arid desert into sand. Likewise, constant cycles from wet to dry will crumble clay. Bits of sand are picked up and carried out by the wind, which can then blow the sides of nearby rocks, polishing and polishing them smoothly. On the coast, measures wave chips away on rocks and tear fragments back and forth in fine sand. Plants and animals also take a heavy toll on Earth's hardened minerals. Low and moss can squeeze into cracks and crevices where they take root. As they grow, so do cracks, eventually splitting into bits and pieces. Critters large and small stomp, crush, and plow rocks as they scurry over the surface and dig underground. Plants and animals also produce acids that are mixed

with rainwater, a combination that eats away at rocks. Rainwater also mingles with chemicals as it falls from the sky, forming a sour concoction that dissolves rock. For example, acid rain dissolves limestone to form karst, a type of terrain filled with crevices, underground streams and caves like the cenotam on Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. Back up on the mountains, snow and ice build up into glaciers that weigh on the rocks below and slowly push them downhill under gravity. Along with advancing ice, the rocks pour out a path as the glacier descends down the mountain. When the glacier begins to melt, it deposits its cargo of soil and rock, carrying rocky debris toward the sea. Every year, rivers deposit millions of tons of sediment into the oceans. Without the erosive forces of water, wind and ice, rock debris would simply pile where it forms and obscure from the view nature's weathered sculptures. Although erosion is a natural process, abuse of land use practices such as deforestation and overgrazing can accelerate erosion and deprive land of land necessary for food to grow. Grow.

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