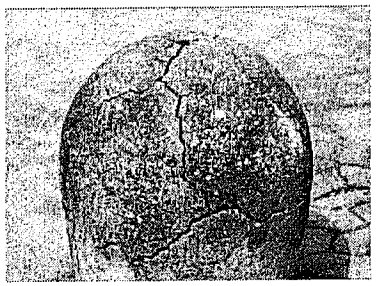


WEATHERING

EROSION

DEPOSITION

Loosened rock from icy temperatures is pulled down a mountainside by gravity.

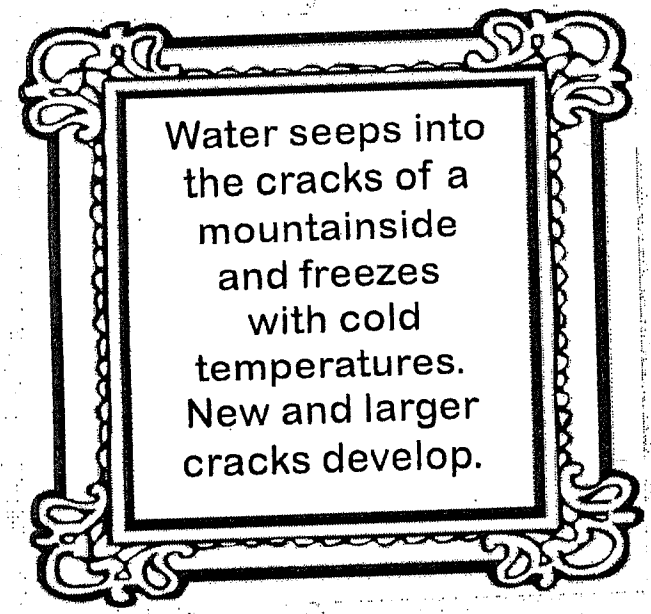
Sediment is picked up from the banks of a flowing river.

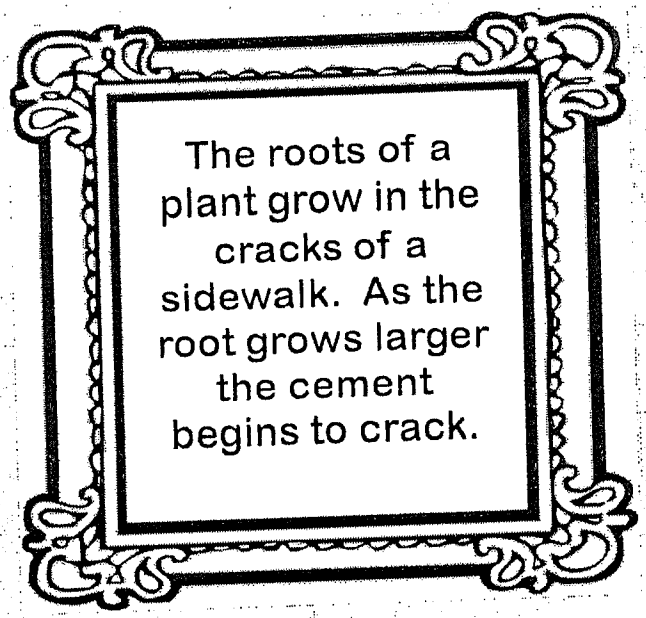
Dust and sand are blowing in the air during a wind storm.

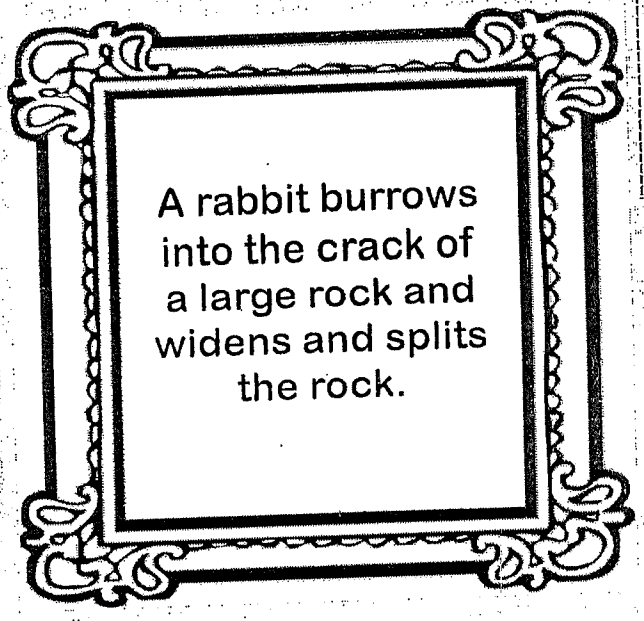
Rock and debris from the side of a mountain are picked up by a moving glacier

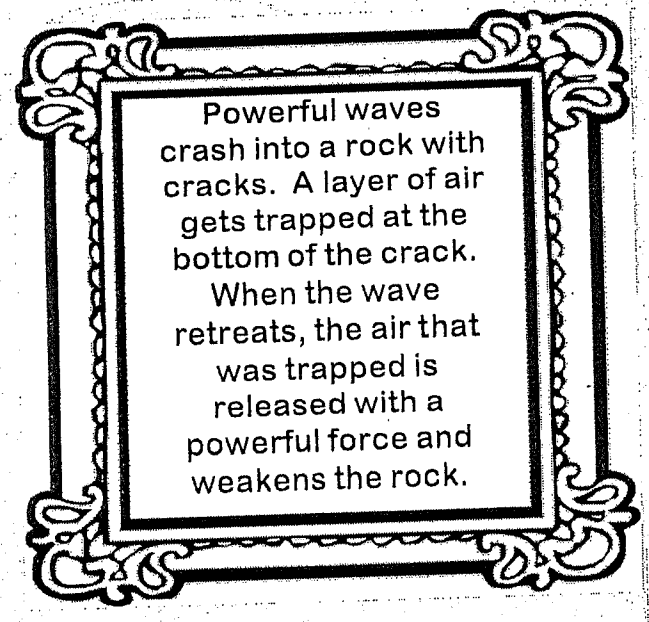
The repeated motion of waves pick up loose sand from the beach

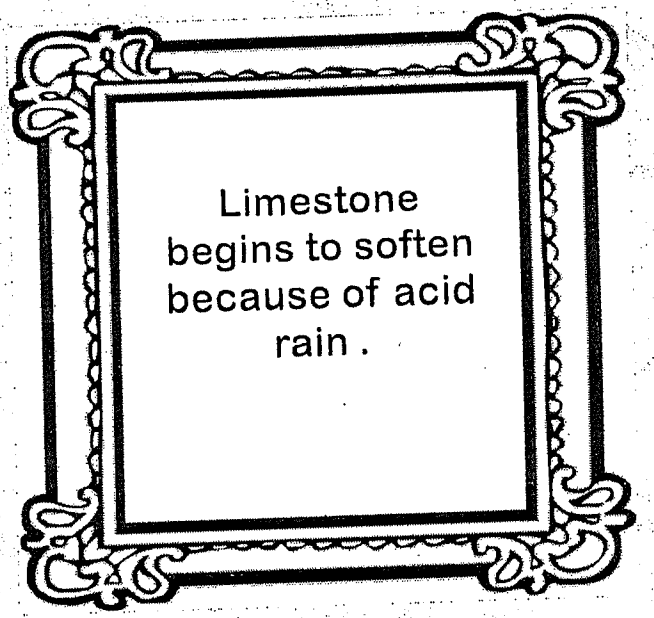
Ice melts in the crack of a large boulder and carries away loose sediment.

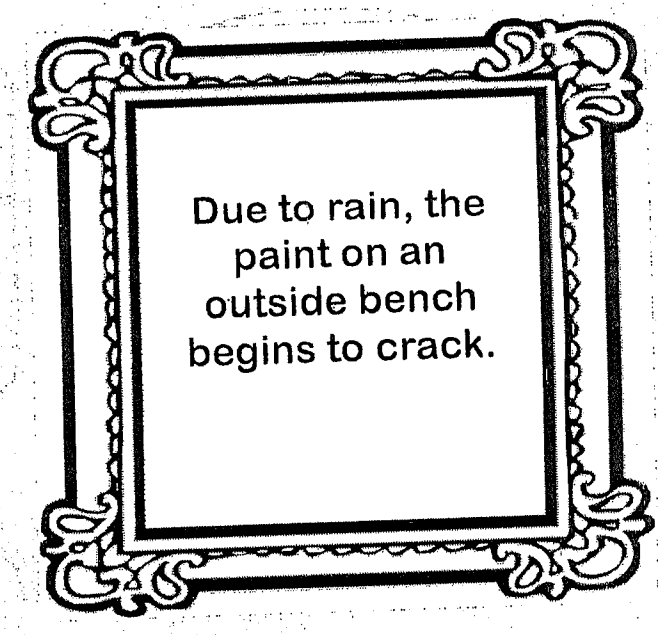

Water seeps into the cracks of a mountainside and freezes with cold temperatures. New and larger cracks develop.


The roots of a plant grow in the cracks of a sidewalk. As the root grows larger the cement begins to crack.


A rabbit burrows into the crack of a large rock and widens and splits the rock.


Powerful waves crash into a rock with cracks. A layer of air gets trapped at the bottom of the crack. When the wave retreats, the air that was trapped is released with a powerful force and weakens the rock.


Limestone begins to soften because of acid rain .


Due to rain, the paint on an outside bench begins to crack.

A delta is formed at the mouth of a large river.

Wind carries sand and forms a sand dune.

Layers of sand form at the bottom of an ocean.

A glacier transports rock and debris that build up to form a moraine.

A fast flowing mountain river carries silt and sand downhill. Once the river hits flatter land it forms an alluvial fan.

Ice melts in the crack of a large boulder and carries away loose sediment.