

Definitions

Biological weathering is weathering caused by plants and animals.

Plants and animals release acid forming chemicals that cause weathering and also contribute to the breaking down of rocks and landforms.

Chemical weathering is weathering caused by breaking down of rocks and landforms. The most common agent of chemical weathering is

rainwater. Chemical weathering, such as acid rain, eats away at certain types of rocks such as limestone, creating cracks and holes.

Erosion is the carrying away of weathered soil, rock, and other materials on the earth's surface by gravity, water, ice, and wind.

Deposition is the process by which sediments are deposited in a new location.

Mechanical weathering is

weathering caused by the breaking down of rocks by physical force without any change in the chemical nature of the rocks. Mechanical weathering is usually caused by extreme hot and cold temperatures. Water seeps into cracks in rocks, freezes, and expands, causing further breakdown of rocks. Wind is another example of mechanical weathering. Wind can move sand from one place to another or blow it

against hard surfaces rubbing away at them like sandpaper.

Natural agents are water, wind, and ice.

Sediment is small pieces of rock, shell, and plant and animal matter that is moved and deposited by water, wind, or ice.