d. climate - the type of climate greatly influences the rate and type of weathering.
   i. Warm, moist climates have more chemical weathering.
   ii. Cold climates have more physical weathering.

Remember

III. Soil
a. soil - the mixture of weathered rock and organic remains that usually covers bedrock.
   i. bedrock - is the rock under the soil in a particular area.
b. Both physical and chemical weathering are involved over a long period of time.
c. Plants and animals add organic materials (humus).
d. The decay of organic matter accelerates the chemical weathering.
e. burrowing animals help circulate air and water through the soil and mix minerals.
f. The type of soil depends on the type of bedrock.
g. Residual soil is soil that matches the bedrock below. It hasn't been moved.
h. transported soil is soil that does not match the bedrock below. It must have been transported from somewhere else.

IV. Erosion
a. Erosion - the transporting of sediments

b. Sediments - are rocks that have been broken into fragments.

c. Agents of erosion are natural occurrences that actually move sediments.

V. Agents of Erosion
a. Gravity is the *DRIVING* force behind erosion.
   i. Makes mass movements: landslides and mudslides.

b. Running water is the *most common* agent of erosion in moist areas.
   i. Small particles travel at the same velocity as the water while large particles travel slower than the water velocity.
   ii. The greater the velocity of the water, the ↑ the diameter of particles it can carry.
   iii. Running water breaks down mountains and carries the sediments to where they are deposited somewhere else.
   iv. The velocity of a stream is controlled by
      1. shape - water flows faster in straight streams