

Montiac

STYLES (4): REG, MONOSPACED,
ITALIC, MONOSPACED ITALIC

VERSION: 1.002

DESIGNED BY FABIOLA MEJÍA
RELEASE DATE: 2021

*Crafting*Norms*

MONO | 90PT

9.4846° N, 83.4886° W

REGULAR ITALIC | 196PT

Rodízio/Tré²

MONO | 126PT

Maanjäristnnistä

REGULAR ITALIC | 160PT

#18km/Taxonomic!

What is a horn? It is a mountain peak formed by headward erosion of multiple glaciers, identified in the 1920s.

A&B+1865≥995{321}

Šeit uzskatāmi tiek atainota sarežģītā un miljardiem gadu ilgā Latvijas teritorijas veidošanās. Informāciju papildina ģeoloģiskā karte, kas atspoguļo nogulumiežu

€25 - 0%: WalkieTalkie?

La lava más externa del domo tuvo enfriamiento rápido formando una superficie dura o caparazón que cubría la lava plástica en su interior. El caparazón vidrioso y delgado fue afectado por estrés del choque térmico al entrar en contacto con la atmósfera y ese estrés fue liberado bajo la forma del fracturamiento. El resultado es el surgimiento de fragmentos angulosos con bordes agudos en la superficie del domo, pero prin-

MONTIAC REGULAR | FINNISH | 26PT

Instituutti julkaisee Twitter-tileillä ilmoituksia merkittävistä Suomessa ja ulkomaille tapahtuvista maanjäristyksistä suomeksi, ruotsiksi ja englanniksi. Suomessa ja lähialueilla tapahtuneista järistyksistä, joiden magnitudi on yli

MONTIAC REGULAR | ENGLISH | 20PT

The energy of the deposit was associated with one or several periods of rainfall, which reached the traction necessary to erode the hardgrounds and to produce the “rip up clasts” or intraclasts. This suggests the existence of lithified bottoms in marine environments at depths not greater than 35 meters, suggested by the Pholadidae traces and associated with rocky coasts, hardgrounds, unconformities and other surfaces; this is also confirmed by the presence of oysters. As islands

MONTIAC REGULAR | GERMAN | 18PT

Die Geologischen Gesellschaft ist eine der ältesten Wissenschaftsorganisationen Deutschlands. Zu ihren Gründungsmitgliedern zählten im Jahr 1848 unter anderem Alexander von Humboldt und Leopold von Buch. Anlässlich des 175-jährigen Bestehens der Deutschen Geologischen und ihrer Jahr haben wir das Projekt 30 initiiert. Im Rahmen des Projektes soll verdeutlicht werden, dass Aufschlüsse die primären Informationssquellen in der Geologie sind und wie diese mit modernen Methoden dokumentiert werden können. Es gelingt der Brückenschlag von der klassischen zur modernen Geologie. Die magmatische Entwicklung der spätvariszischen Granit Assoziation und der mit ihr verbundenen Mineralisationen zeigen räumliche und zeitliche Beziehungen zu lamprophy-

In addition to the moraines, we also mapped irregular sheets of till within the glacial valleys and cirques that formed when glaciers retreated relative rapidly without enough equilibrium pauses to form moraine ridges. Lachniet and Seltzer (2002) observed two types of till in this area: lodgment till that was deposited subglacially, and ablation till that was deposited during deglaciation. We did not distinguish these two types of tills due to the lack of detailed sedimentological investigations. We also mapped horns, arêtes, and nunataks in this area. These landforms can provide useful information about the upper limit of past glaciers, especially the nunataks (Benn & Evans, 1998). A horn is a mountain peak formed by the headward erosion of multiple glaciers. We identified horns as mountain peaks with rough, unglaciated terrain surrounded by smooth, U-shaped glacial valleys in Google Earth and mapped them as point features. Horns on the Chirripó massif were typically not fully covered by ice due to the steep slopes on each side. We mapped arêtes as polyline features that represent the crested ridges between adjacent glacial valleys. However, not all arêtes in our study area are as sharp as “knife” ridges, perhaps indicating that portions of the arêtes were covered and modified by ice in the past. The nunataks were mapped as the exposed bedrock surfaces that are surrounded completely by glaciers. As islands that were not covered by glaciers in the past, nunataks are generally angular and jagged due to freeze-thaw weathering. All these characteristics present a sharp contrast with the surrounding glacial landforms that were smoothed by glacial erosion and deposition. Glacial erosion and deposition usually create irregular topography within the cirque and valley. After glacial retreat, water can accumu-

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MONTIAC MONO | FINNISH | 26PT

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MONTIAC MONO | ENGLISH | 20PT

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MONTIAC MONO | GERMAN | 18PT

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The epplastra are about half the length of the anterior lobe of the plastron. They are significantly eroded on the left side, removing much of the surface of the bone. There is no significant anterior gular projection, as seen in many male tortoises. The entoplastron is diamond shaped, with the posterior point slightly abbreviated. The more anterior points join the epplastron posterior sutures and the midline suture anteriorly. The entoplastron is overlapped by the gular scutes at its anterior extremity. The hyoplastron and hypoplastron are largely missing, preserving no evidence of their suture. The abdominal scutes extend into the posterior lobe of the plastron, just anterior to the suture with the xiphoplastron. Posterior to this, the posterior lobe is divided into two-thirds femoral and one-third anal scutes by two concave, posteriorly-oriented sulci. Two-thirds of the femoral scutes overlie the xiphoplastron and the rest overlie the hypoplastron. *Testudo costarricensis* should be considered a junior synonym of *Oligopherus laticunea* (Hutchinson, 1996) based on their osteological similarities, including a similar neural formula, the restriction of costal 1 to only contact neural 1, and the lack of anterior elongation of costal 1. Furthermore, the shallow concavity of the sulci outlining the femoral and anal scutes in *T. costarricensis* is significantly different than is seen in

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MONTIAC ITALIC | FINNISH | 26PT

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