**Parent Material** from which soil develops, comes from many different sources. This is due to the fact that parent material is not static. Soils form in parent material that is not just bedrock weathered in place. Parent material is classified based on its mode of transportation: ice, water, gravity, wind, lakes and oceans, or in place.

**Types of transported parent material and associated modes of transportation and deposition**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mode of Transport** | **Resulting Parent Material** |
| **Water** | * Alluvial or fluvial (deposited from flowing water)
* Lacustrine (sediments in still water, especially lakes)
* Marine (deposited in oceans or re-worked by oceans)
 |
| **Water and Ice** | * Glacial-fluvial (sediments deposited by glacial meltwater in a floodplain environment)
* Glacial-lacustrine (sediments deposited by glacial meltwater in lake environment)
* Glacial-marine (sediments deposited by glacial metlwater in an ocean environment)
 |
| **Ice** | * Till (sediment deposited directly by glacial ice)
 |
| **Wind** | * Loess (sediment composed primarily of silt-sized particles)
* Volcanic tephra (sediment composed of volcanic erecta in a range of particle sizes)
* Eolian sand (sediment composed primarily of sand-sized particles)
 |
| **Gravity** | * Colluvium (sediments found on steep slopes derived from local sources)
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In place (non-transported) parent material - residual (residuum), bedrock