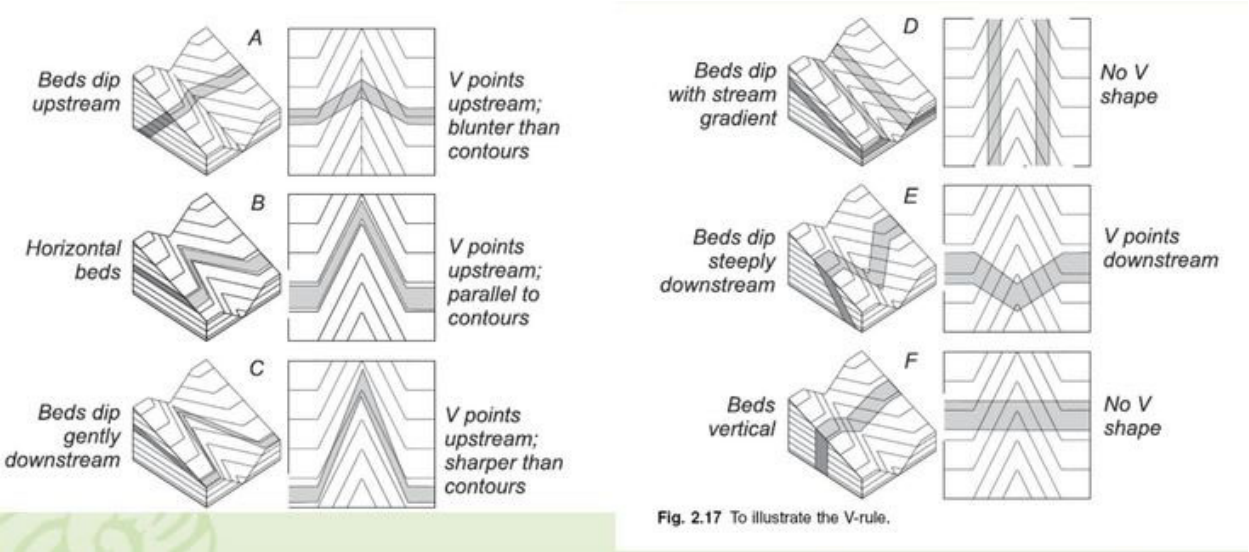
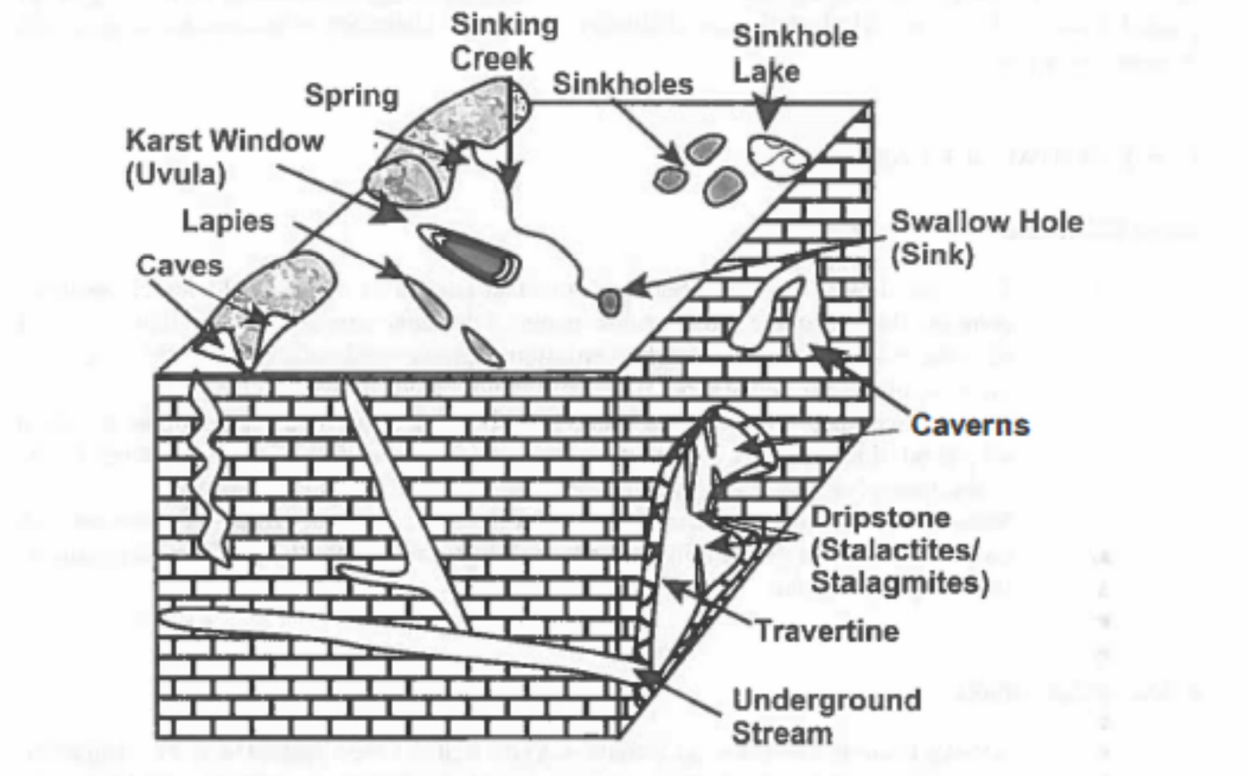


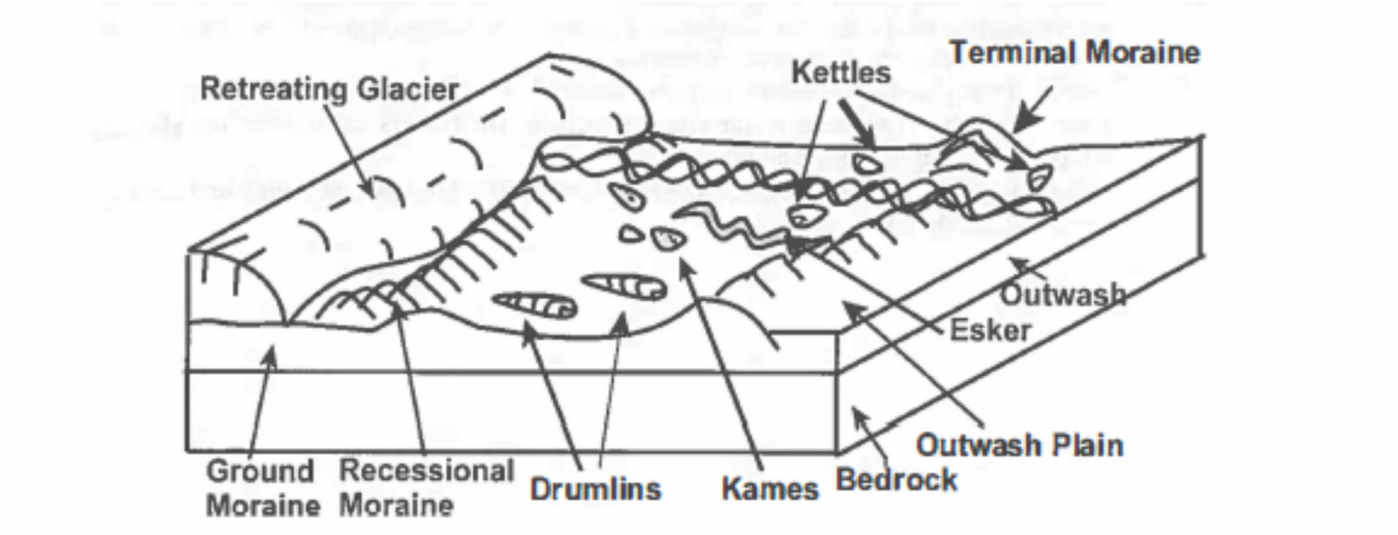
Fig. 2.17 To illustrate the V-rule.

The V *usually* points in the direction of the dip

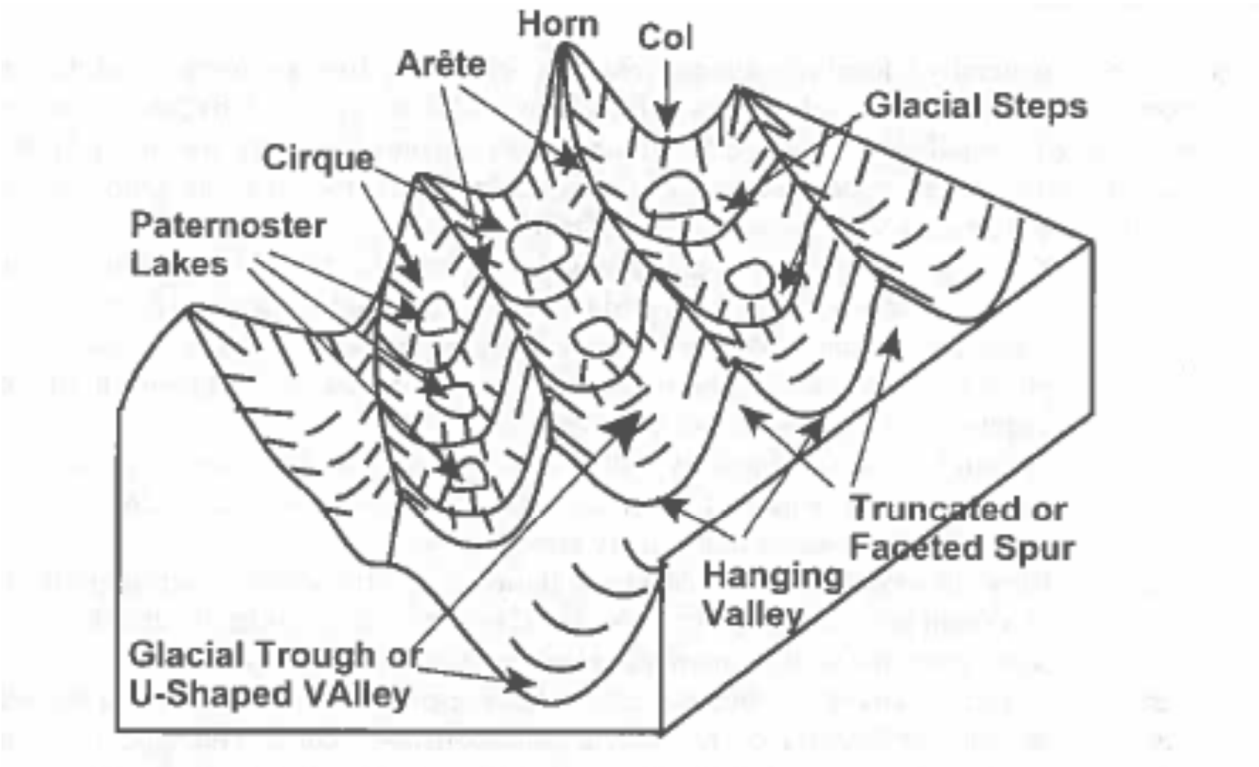
KARST geomorphic features



Continental Glaciation Geomorphology

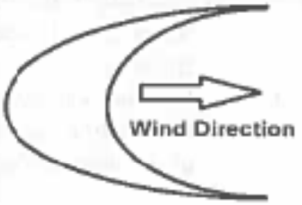
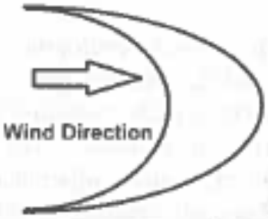
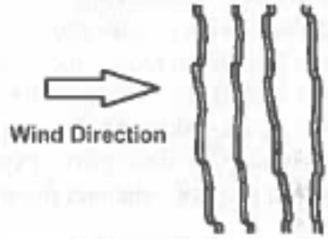
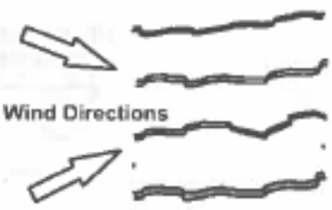


Alpine Glaciation Geomorphology

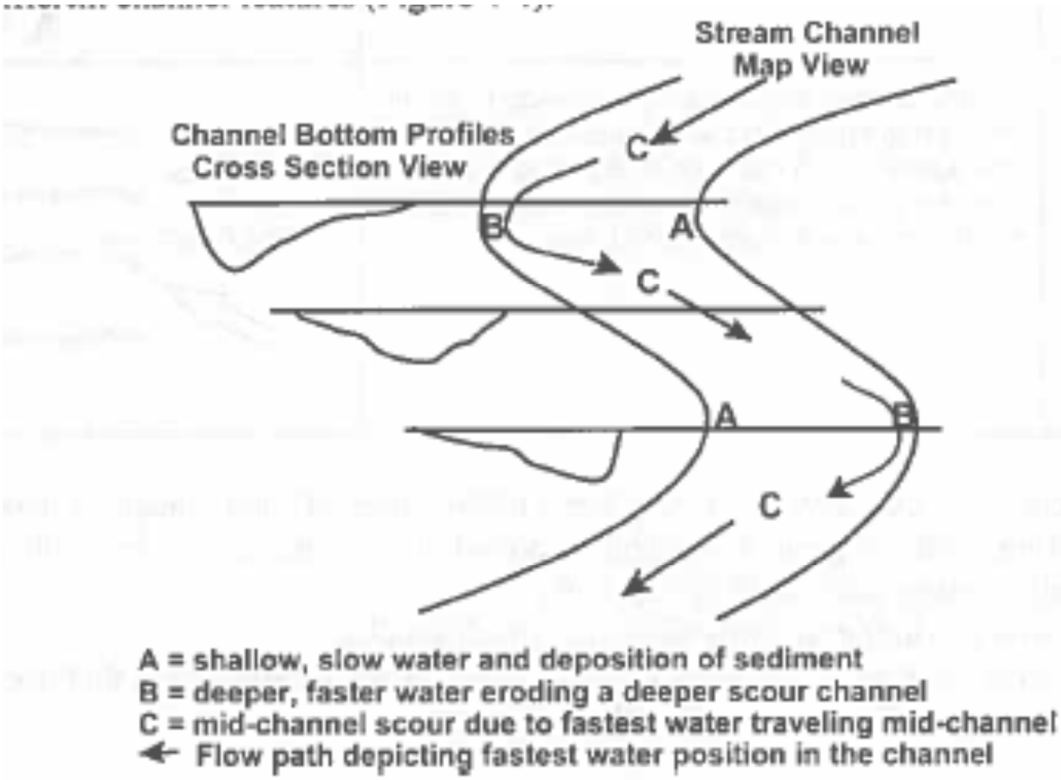


Sand Dune Geomorphology

TABLE 4-1: PRINCIPLE MODE OF FORMATION OF SAND DUNES

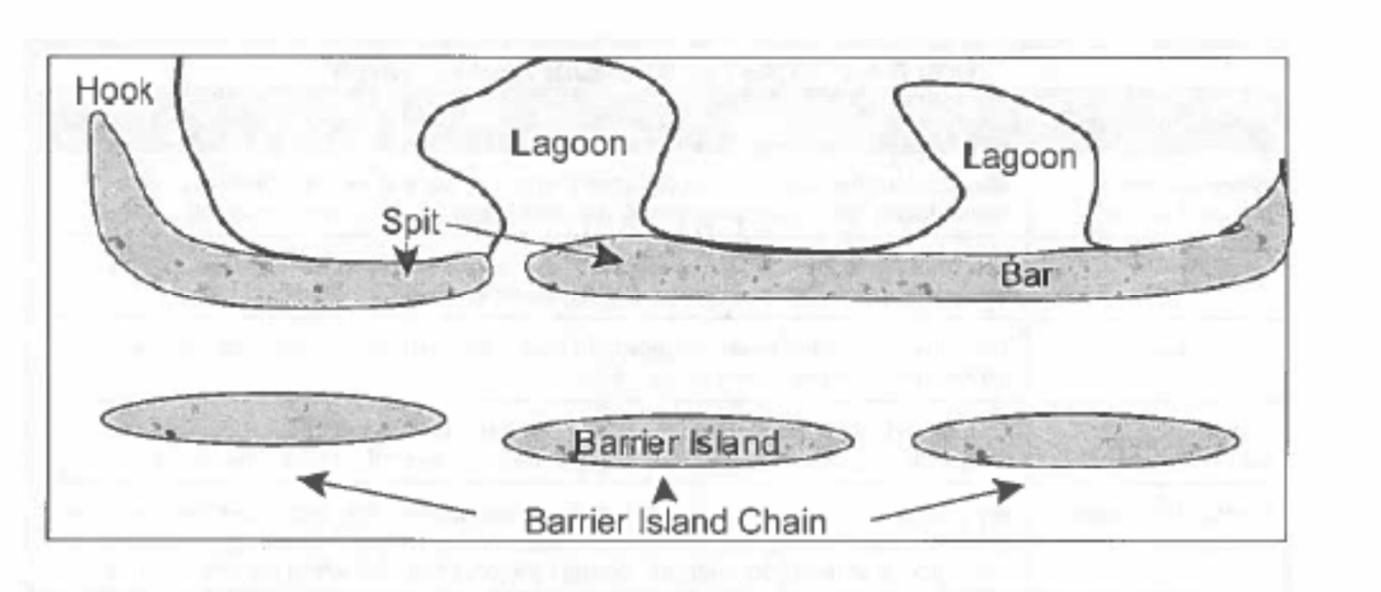
DUNE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DIAGRAM
Barchan Dune	Crescent-shaped, tails to leeward, rarely vegetated	
Parabolic Dune	Crescent-shaped, tails to windward, often associated with some vegetative cover.	
Transverse Dune	Perpendicular to the wind, exhibits the traditional gentle windward slope and the steep slip face nearing the angle of repose. Both the Barchan and Parabolic dunes are a variety of transverse dune.	
Longitudinal Dune (Seif)	Parallel to the wind, thought to develop in areas in which the prevailing wind causes the dunes to lengthen in the direction of the wind but the dune height increases due to the cross winds during periods of irregular wind flow.	

Stream Channel Development

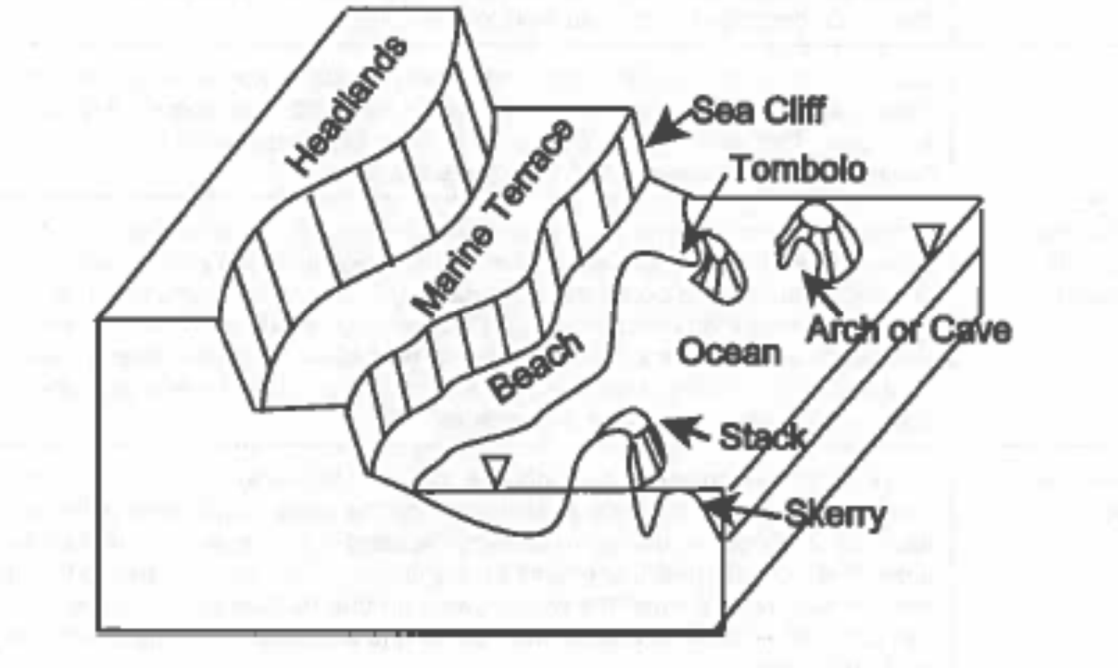


Coastal (Littoral) Processes

Depositional

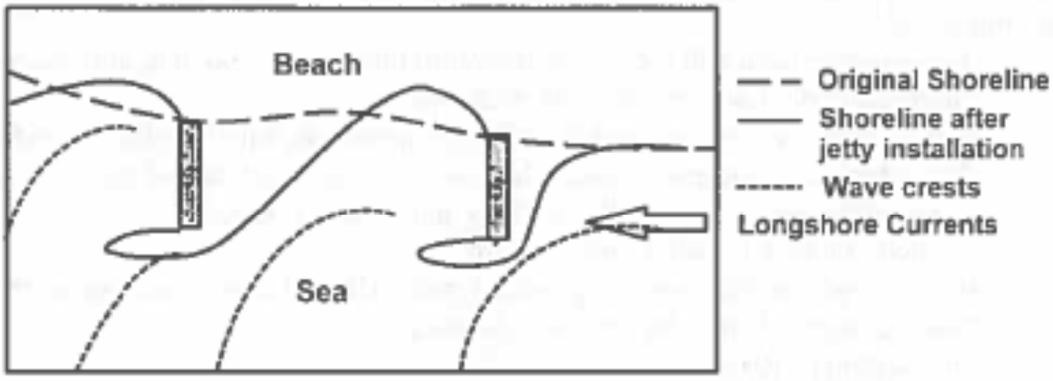


Erosional

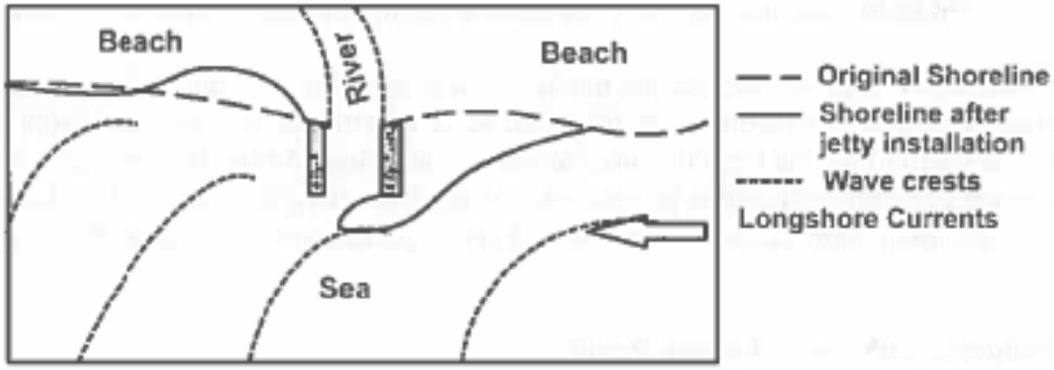


Engineered Structures in littoral environments

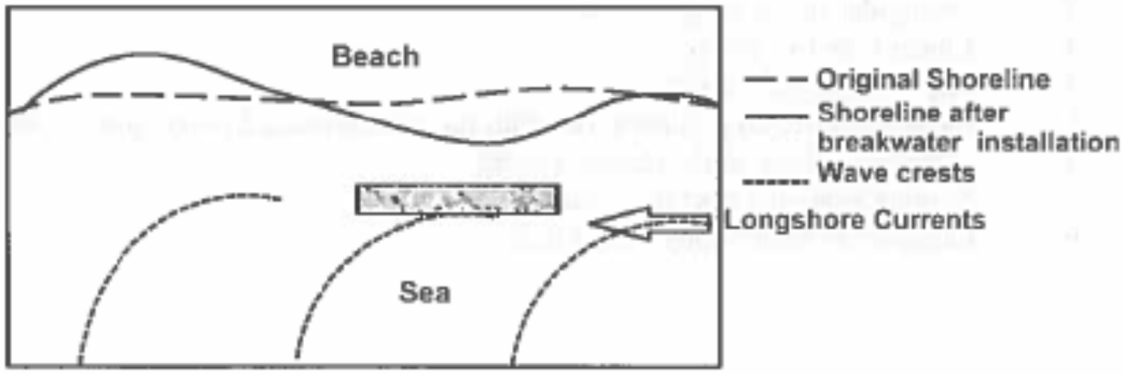
a.



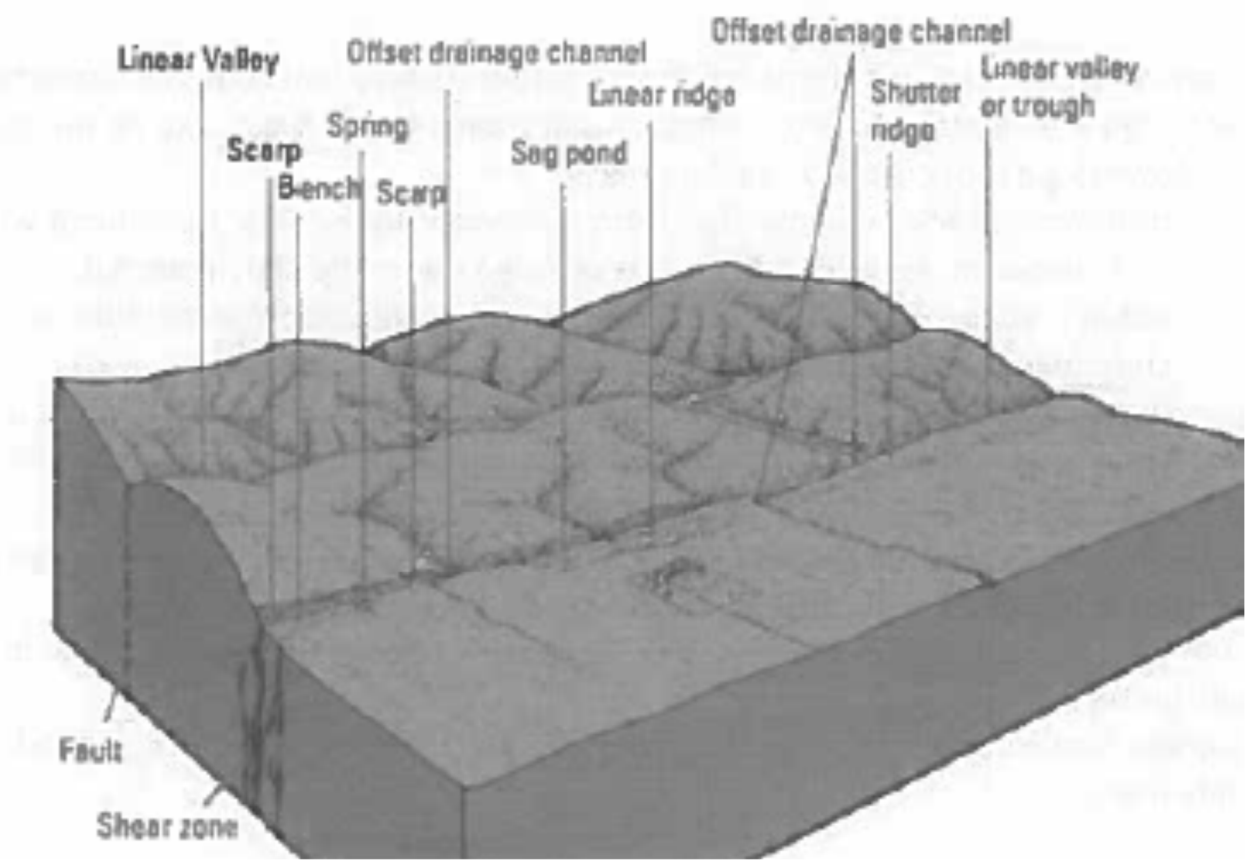
b.



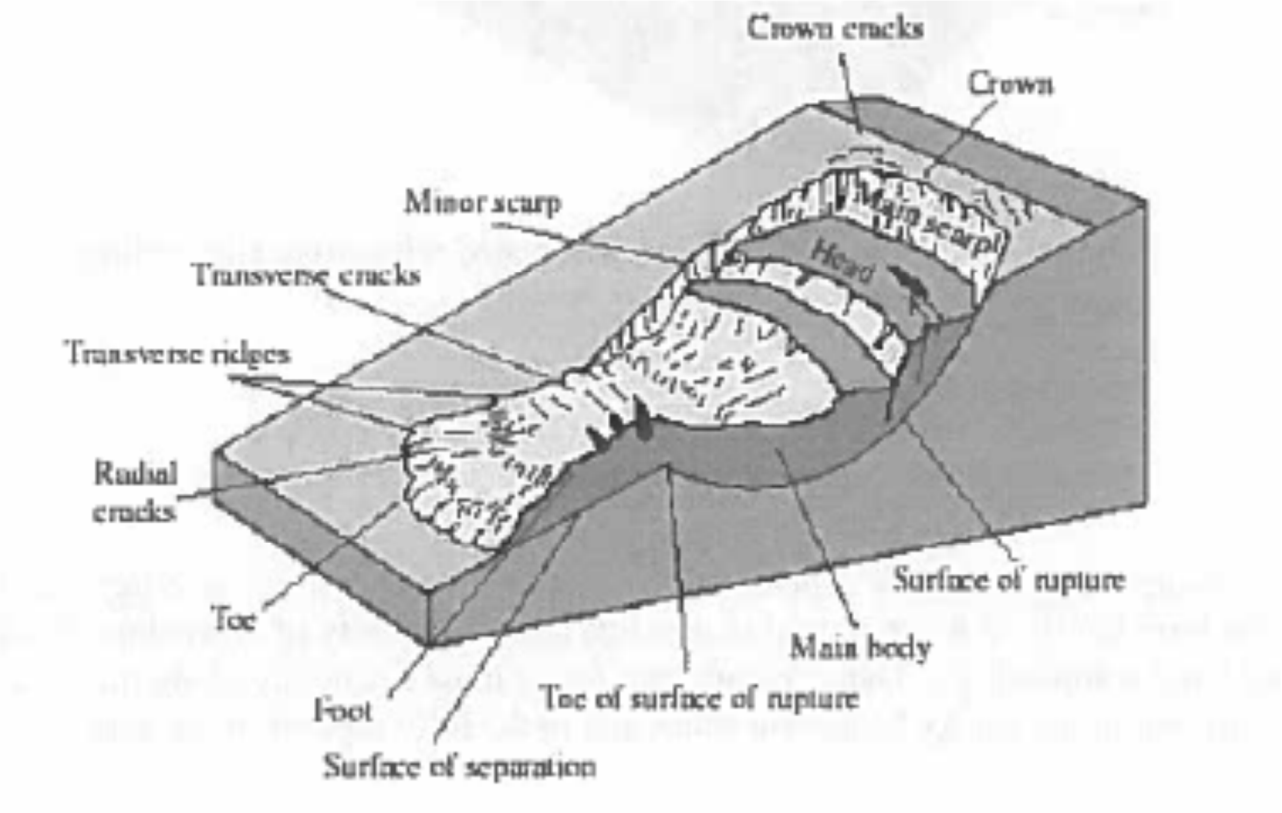
c.

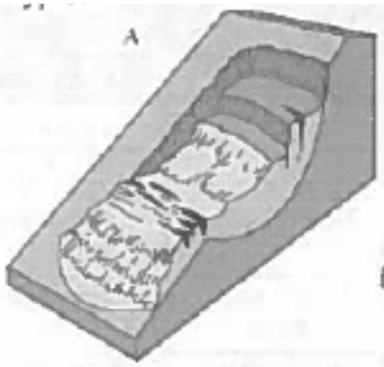


Strike-Slip Fault Geomorphology

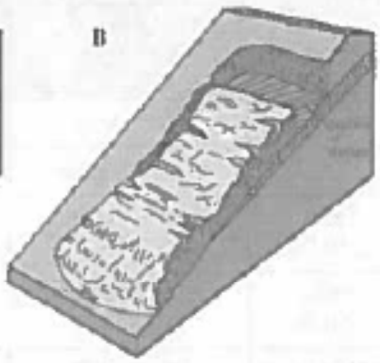


Landslide Geomorphology

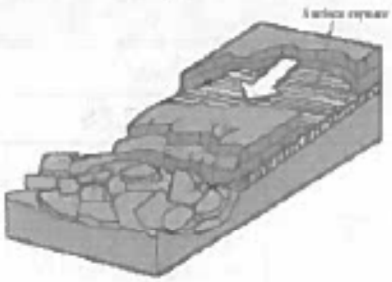




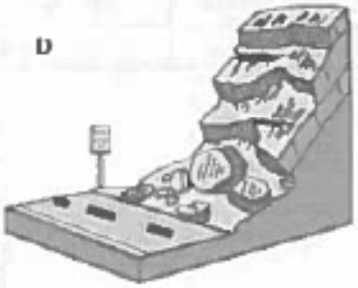
Rotational landslide



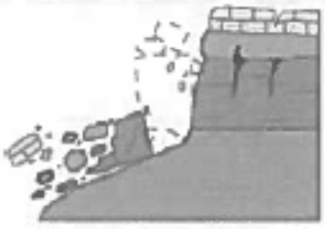
Translational landslide



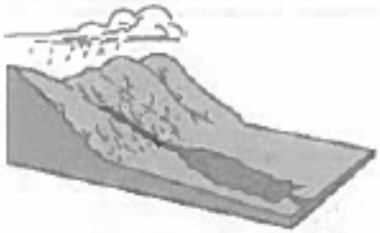
Block slide



Rockfall

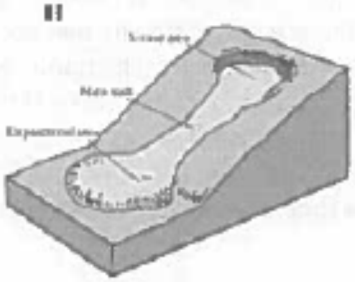


Topple

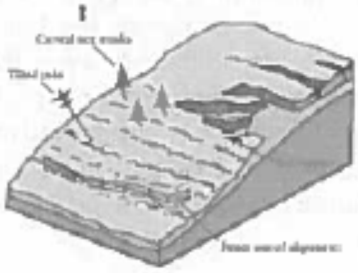


Debris flow

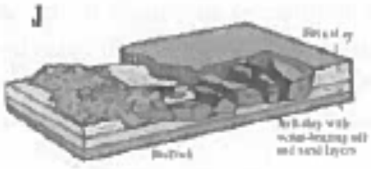
Debris avalanche



Earthflow



Creep



Lateral spread

Soil Horizons in Different Environments