

Part 2 Coastal Erosion and Mass Movement

Name: _____

Part 2 Lesson 1 Erosion

Erosion: Process where fragments of soil and rock are broken off from the surface and carried away.

Transport of Sediment: Material that has been deposited/transported by water, ice, or wind.

Deposition: Process by which fragments of rock are deposited in a new location.

Please describe the images below as they relate to Erosion, Transport, and deposition



Part 2 Lesson 2 Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is common phrase referring to the loss of landmass into a sea or lake due to natural processes such as waves, winds and tides, or even due to human interference.

Headland: A narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea

Bay: A recessed, coastal body of water that directly connects to a larger main body of water

Wave cut Platform: The narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea cliff or along the shoreline of a lake

Coastal erosion is caused by...

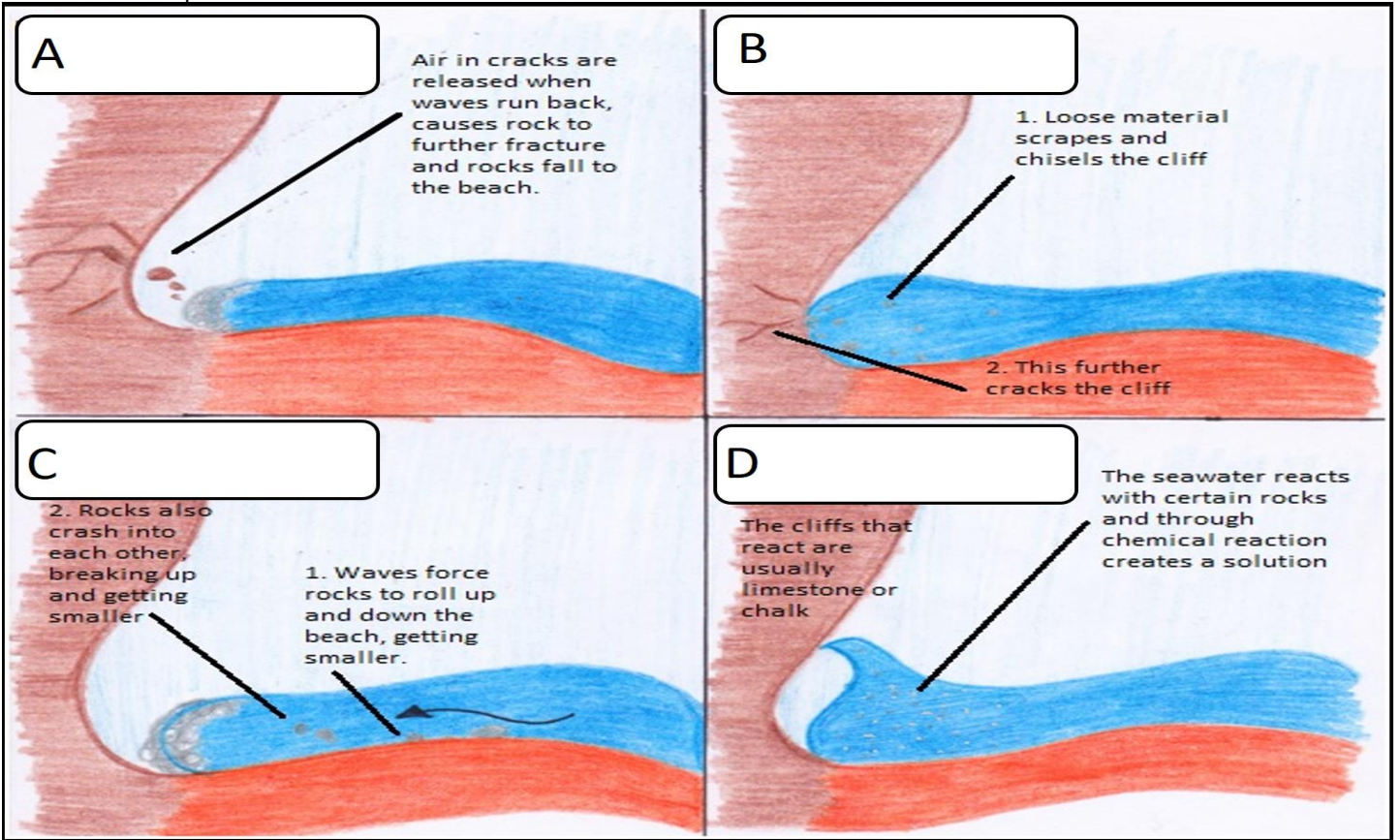
Hydraulic Action occurs when waves striking a cliff face compress air in cracks on the cliff face. Removes pieces and can lead to creating a sea cave.

Attrition occurs when waves cause loose pieces of rock debris to collide with each other, becoming smaller, smoother and more rounded. Chips small pieces from the bottom of the cliff.

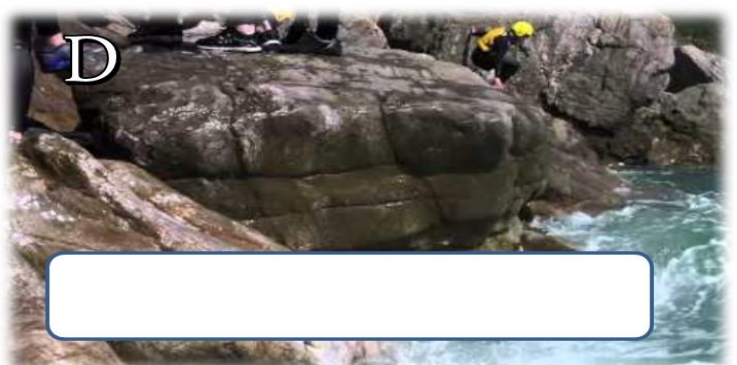
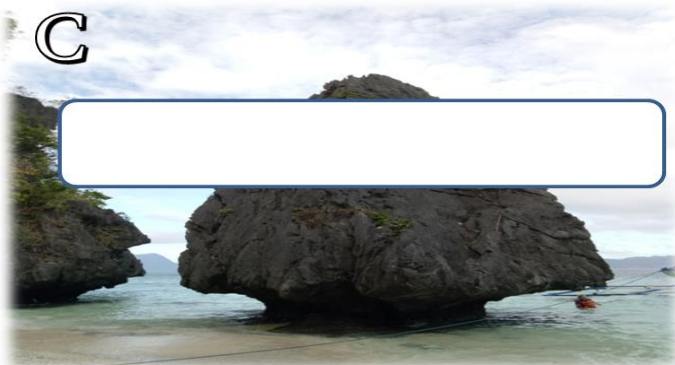
Abrasion/Impact - When pebbles grind along a rock platform, much like sandpaper. Over time the rock becomes smooth.

Solution/Corrosion: When sea water d_____ certain types of rocks. Chalk and

Name the forms of Coastal Erosion below. Hydraulic Action, Attrition, Corrosion/Solution, Abrasion/Impact



Name the forms of Coastal Erosion below. Hydraulic Action, Attrition, Corrosion/Solution, Abrasion/Impact



Please sketch and label according to the video link

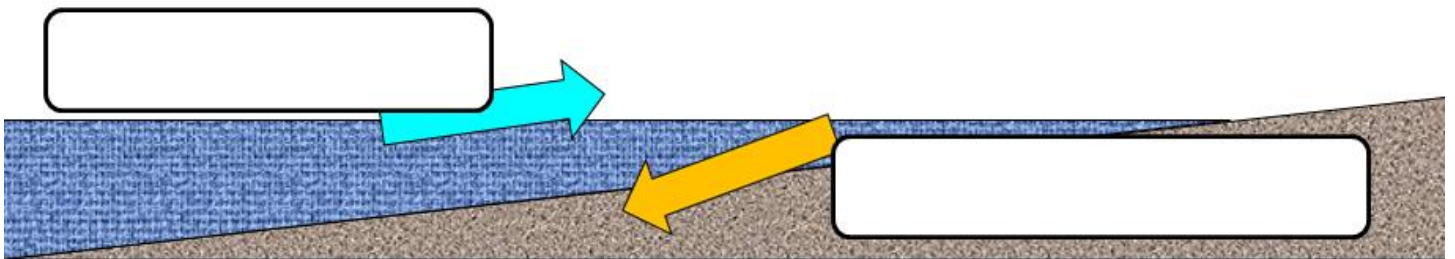
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QV2HOfcCJaM>

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a vertical red margin line on the left and several horizontal blue lines for writing.

Waves can be constructive or destructive.

- The water that goes up a beach is known as “_____”, The water that goes down the beach is known as “_____wash”.
- Size of waves / erosion can depend on...The “f_____” / How far the wave has traveled, Strength of wind, How long the wind has blown

Which is swash? And which is backwash?



Longshore Drift: The transportation of _____ along a coast p_____ to the shoreline. The ocean current is called longshore current.

Rip Current (Sometimes called riptide); A strong, narrow surface current that flows rapidly _____ from the shore, _____ the water carried landward by waves.

Where is the rip current below? Where should you swim to make it back safely?



A rectangular box with a blue border and a pink inner border, containing several horizontal blue lines for writing.

Sea groin: Structures designed to t_____ sand as it is moved down the beach by the longshore drift.

Jetty: A b_____ constructed to _____ or _____ a harbor, stretch of coast, or riverbank.

Breakwater: Large piles of r_____ meant to block the waves.

Barrier Island: A long narrow island lying p_____ and close to the mainland, pr_____ the mainland from erosion and storms.

Name the structure to prevent erosion. Which one is natural?



Blank lined area for labeling the breakwater image.

Blank lined area for labeling the jetty image.



Blank lined area for labeling the sea groin image.

Blank lined area for labeling the barrier island image.

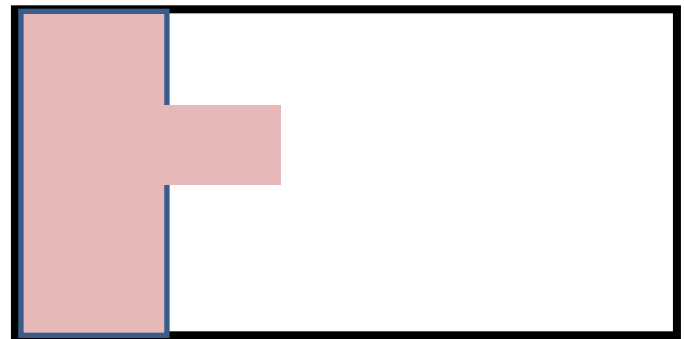
Part 2 Lesson 3 Wave Tank

Simulation #1



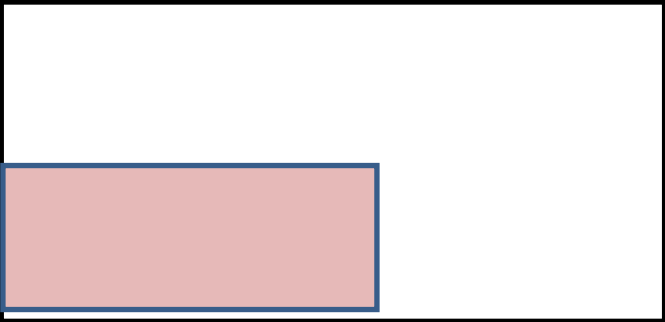
Notes: _____

Simulation #2



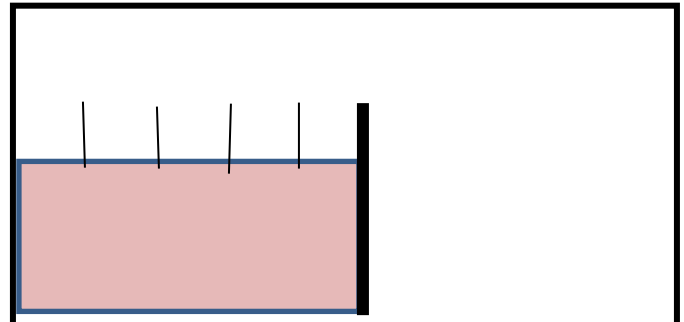
Notes: _____

Simulation #3



Notes: _____

Simulation #4



Notes: _____

Simulation #5



Notes: _____

Simulation #1

Top View



- 1.) Mark the edge of the beach / start of the shoreline with a Sharpie marker. Possibly take image with camera.
- 2.) Begin making very small waves for one minute. Observe any changes / erosion on the beach (Sheet).
- 3.) Continue with the small waves for another minute and measure the shoreline with your Sharpie. Take another picture (Sheet)
- 4.) Continue the small waves for another two minutes and mark shoreline, take picture, and observe if any structures are damaged (Sheet)
- 5.) Increase the size of the waves for another minute simulating a large storm.
- 6.) Look for signs of erosion and mark them on your sheet. Measure the shoreline. How has it changed (Picture).

Simulation #2 Headland in middle

Top View



- 1.) Mark the edge of the beach / start of the shoreline with a Sharpie marker. Possibly take image with camera.
- 2.) Begin making very small waves for one minute. Observe any changes / erosion on the beach (Sheet).
- 3.) Continue with the small waves for another minute and measure the shoreline with your Sharpie. Take another picture (Sheet)
- 4.) Continue the small waves for another two minutes and mark shoreline, take picture, and observe if any structures are damaged (Sheet)
- 5.) Increase the size of the waves for another minute simulating a large storm.
- 6.) Look for signs of erosion and mark them on your sheet. Measure the shoreline. How has a headland changed the beach (Picture)?

- Simulation #3 Longshore Current

Top View

Longshore Current



- 1.) Mark the edge of the beach / start of the shoreline with a Sharpie marker. Possibly take image with camera.
- 2.) Begin making very small waves for one minute. Observe any changes / erosion on the beach (Sheet).
- 3.) Continue with the small waves for another minute and measure the shoreline with your Sharpie. Take another picture (Sheet)
- 4.) Continue the small waves for another two minutes and mark shoreline, take picture, and observe if any structures are damaged (Sheet)
- 5.) Increase the size of the waves for another minute simulating a large storm.
- 6.) Look for signs of erosion and mark them on your sheet. Measure the shoreline. How has a longshore current changed the beach (Picture)?

- Simulation #4 Breakwater and Groins

Top View

Breakwater and Groins

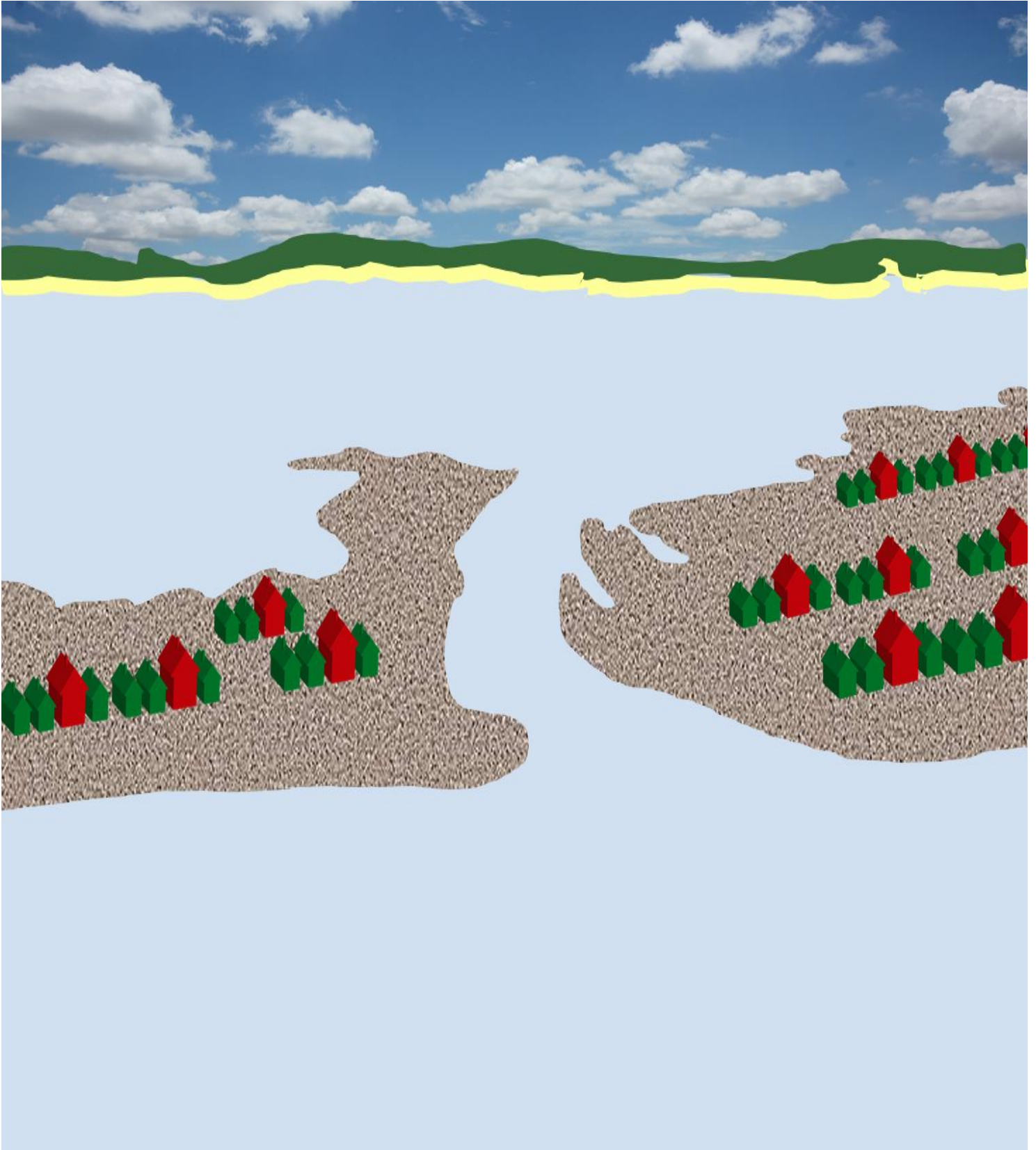


- 1.) Use clay to construct a breakwater and groins.
- 2.) Mark the edge of the beach / start of the shoreline with a Sharpie marker. Possibly take image with camera.
- 3.) Begin making very small waves for one minute. Observe any changes on the beach (Sheet).
- 4.) Continue with the small waves for another minute and measure the shoreline with your Sharpie. Take another picture (Sheet)
- 5.) Continue the small waves for another two minutes and mark shoreline, take picture, and observe if any structures are damaged (Sheet)
- 6.) Increase the size of the waves for another minute simulating a large storm.
- 7.) Look for signs of longshore drift at the groins. Did the breakwater save any structures (Picture)?

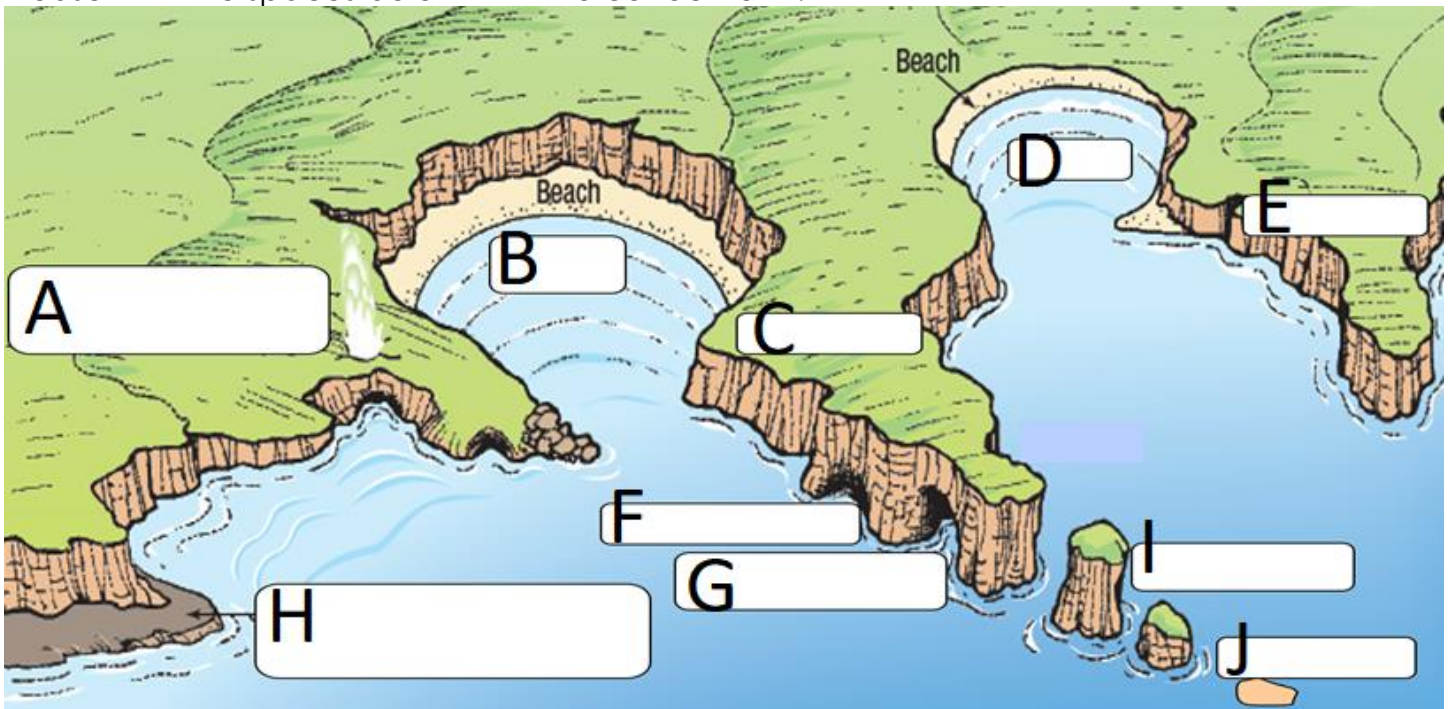
- Simulation #5 Student design a Breakwater
- 1.) Use clay to construct a breakwater.
- 2.) Mark the edge of the beach / start of the shoreline with a Sharpie marker. Possibly take image with camera.
- 3.) Begin making very small waves for one minute. Observe any changes on the beach (Sheet).
- 4.) Continue with the small waves for another minute and measure the shoreline with your Sharpie. Take another picture (Sheet)
- 5.) Continue the small waves for another two minutes and mark shoreline, take picture, and observe if any structures are damaged (Sheet)
- 6.) Increase the size of the waves for another minute simulating a large storm.
- 7.) Measure the shore and take a picture. Did your breakwater help prevent erosion?

This beach on a barrier island is experiencing erosion. You've been hired to build some structures to prevent erosion and improve navigation through the channel. Use the picture below to describe your structures with some text.

-Note: You could copy this image and add pictures to it in a program like google draw and then paste back to this document.



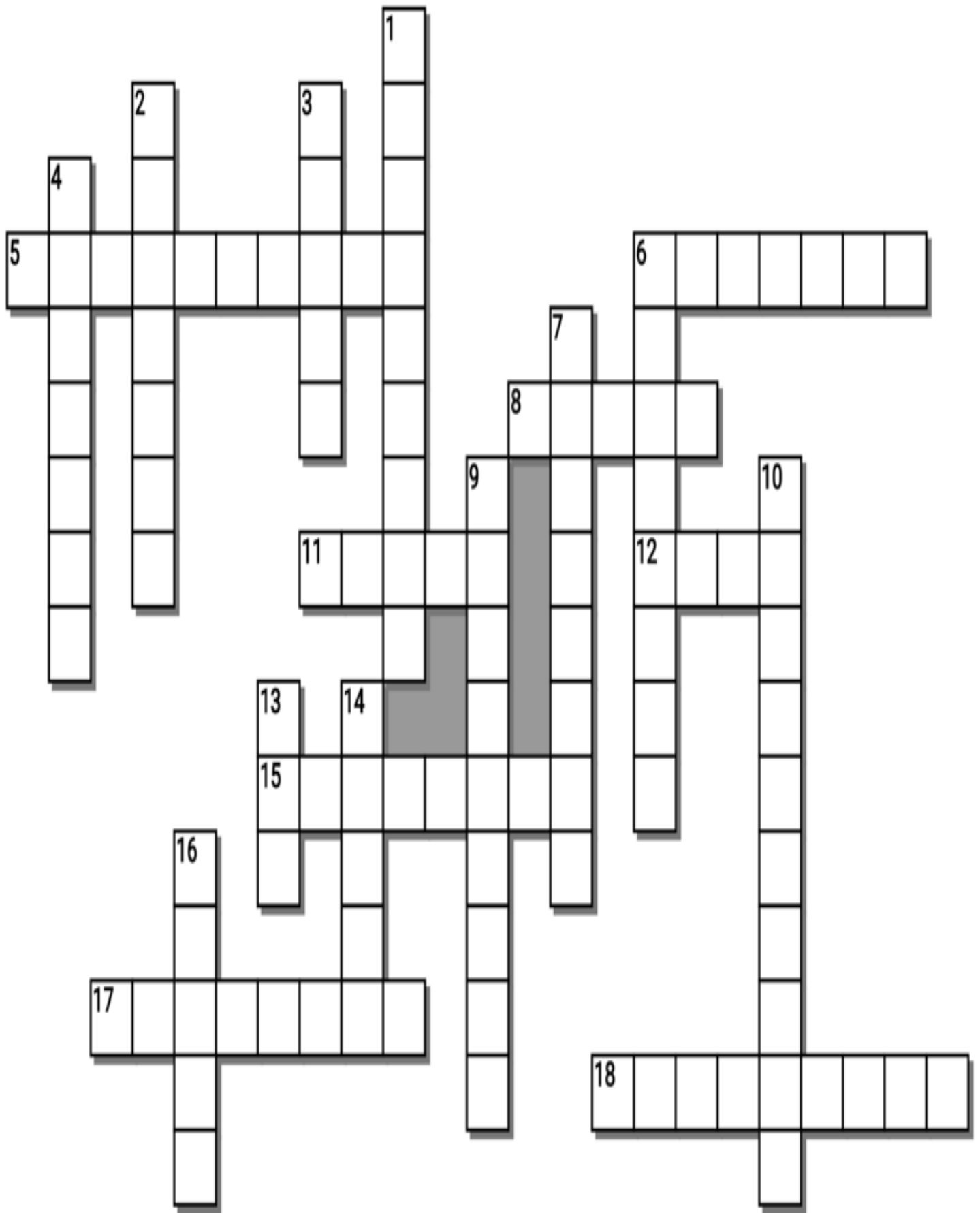
Please fill in the spaces below with the correct term.



A=	B=	C=
D=	E=	F=
G=	H=	I=
J=		

Notes

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for writing notes.



Across

5. Large piles of rock meant to block the waves. (can have floating ones)
6. _____ Island: A long narrow island lying parallel and close to the mainland, protecting the mainland from erosion and storms.
8. Size of waves / erosion can depend on...The " _____ " / How far the wave has traveled, Strength of wind, How long the wind has blown
11. Logshore ____: The transportation of sediments along a coast parallel to the shoreline. The ocean current is called longshore current.
12. _____ cut Platform: The narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea c or along the shoreline of a lake
15. _____ /Impact - When pebbles grind along a rock platform, much like sandpaper. Over time the rock becomes smooth.
17. A narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea
18. Solution/Corrosion: When sea water _____ certain types of rocks. Chalk and

Down

1. _____ Action occurs when waves striking a cliff face compressing air in cracks on the cliff face. Removes pieces and can lead to creating a sea cliff.
2. C_____ erosion is common phrase referring to the loss of landmass into a sea or lake due to natural processes such as waves, winds and tides, or even due to human interference.
3. A breakwater constructed to protect or defend a harbor, stretch of coast, or riverbank.
4. Process where fragments of soil and rock are broken off from the surface and carried away.
6. The water thatThe water that goes down the beach is known as " _____ " .
7. Material that has been deposited/transported by water, ice, or wind.
9. Occurs when waves cause loose pieces of rock debris to collide with each other, becoming smaller, smoother and rounder. Chips small pieces from the bottom of the cliff.
10. Process by which fragments of rock are deposited in a new location.
13. A recessed, coastal body of water that directly connects to a larger main body of water
14. Sea ____: Structures designed to trap sand as it is moved down the beach by the longshore drift.
16. The water that goes up a beach is known as " _____ "

-----This word bank can be removed to make puzzle more challenging-----

Possible Answers

ABRASION, ATTRITION, BACKWASH, BARRIER, BAY, BREAKWATER, COASTAL, DEPOSITION, DISSOLVES, DRIFT, EROSION, FETCH, GROIN, HEADLAND, HYDRAULIC, JETTY, SEDIMENT, SWASH, WAVE

Coastal Erosion Review Game

1-20 = 5 pts
 *20-*25 * = Bonus + 1 pt,
 (Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)
 Final Question = 5 pt wager

Name: _____
 Due: Today

Score ____ / 100

EBBS AND FLOWS	THE POWER OF WATER	THE GOONDOCKS	U-HAUL	BY THE SEA Bonus round 1 pt each
1)	6)	11)	16)	*21)
2)	7)	12)	17)	*22)
3)	8)	13)	18)	*23)
4)	9)	14)	19)	*24)
5)	10)	15)	20)	*25)

Final Question Wager ____ /5 Answer: _____

Part 2 Mass Movement of Earthen Materials

Part 2 Lesson 6 Mass Movement

Mass movement: The down slope movement of earthen materials from g_____.

Mass movements can be divided into four main classes.

Classification is based on how a_____ the rock and sediment moves downhill, and how much w_____ there is in the material.

- The Four Classes are... falls, slides, creeps and flows

Falls: Material fall through the _____. Extremely Dangerous

Slides: Occur when a section of soil or rock s_____ gives way.

- The material moves as a single m_____ along a slippery zone. "Wet Sediment"
- Slump: A landslides in which the moving material moves in a b_____, more or less.

Flows are a f_____ moving mixture of _____, _____ and _____. They can be large and bury a small village, or small and block a road.

Match the term to the correct picture.

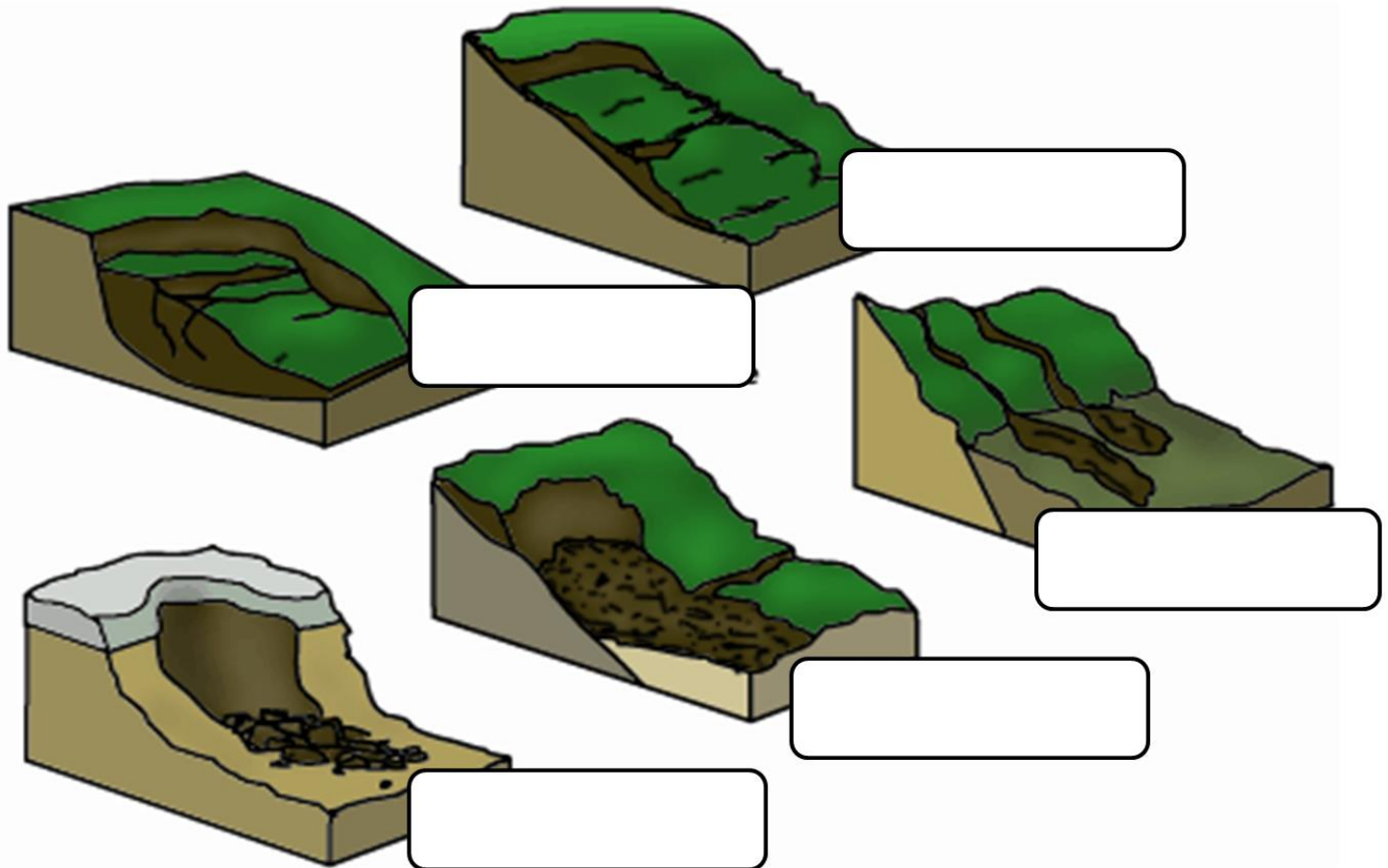
Rockfall

Mudflow

Earthflow

Debris Avalanche

SLUMP



Solifluction is a collective name for gradual processes in which a mass moves down a slope ("mass wasting") related to _____ activity.

Soil Creep: The _____, steady downhill movement of soil and loose rock.

Freezing soil expands, melting contracts it. G_____ pulls it down slope. (Soil Creep / Solifucation)

Part 2 Lesson 7 Mass Movement II

Please describe the type of mass movement below. Please provide a sentence about the speed of the movement and water content.

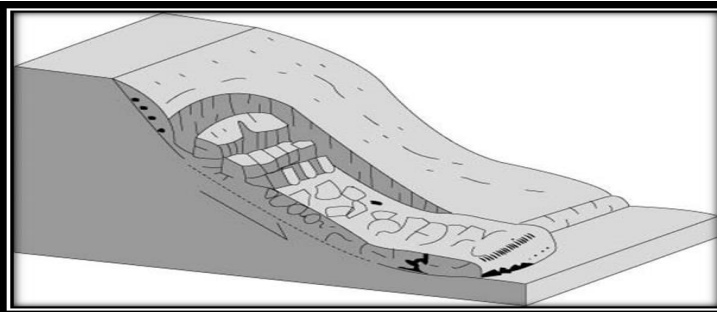
Word Bank: Soil Creep, Mud Flow, Rock Fall, Debris Slump, Debris Slide, Debris Flow



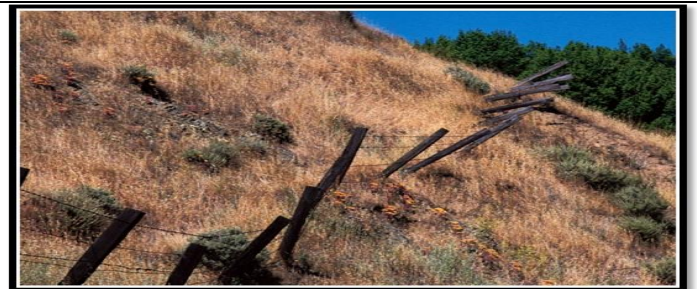
.....



.....



.....



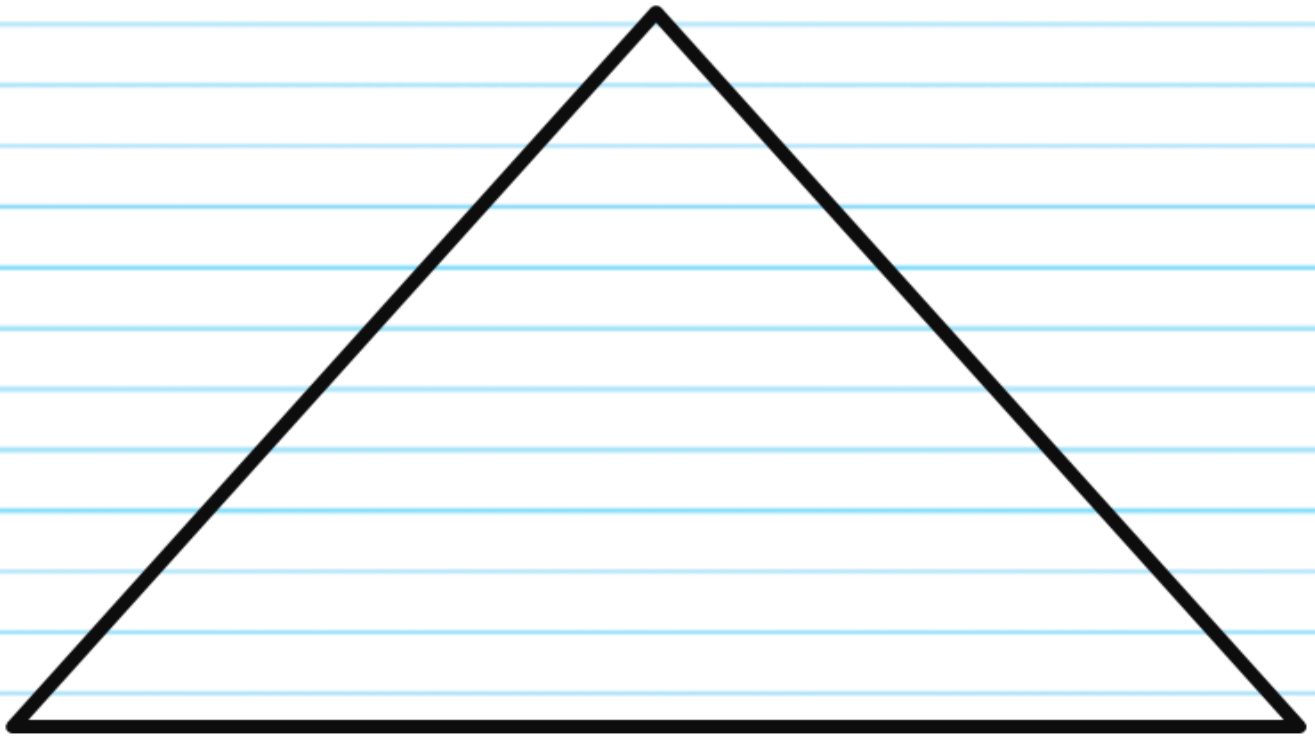
.....



Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Complete Diagram as described in the slideshow.



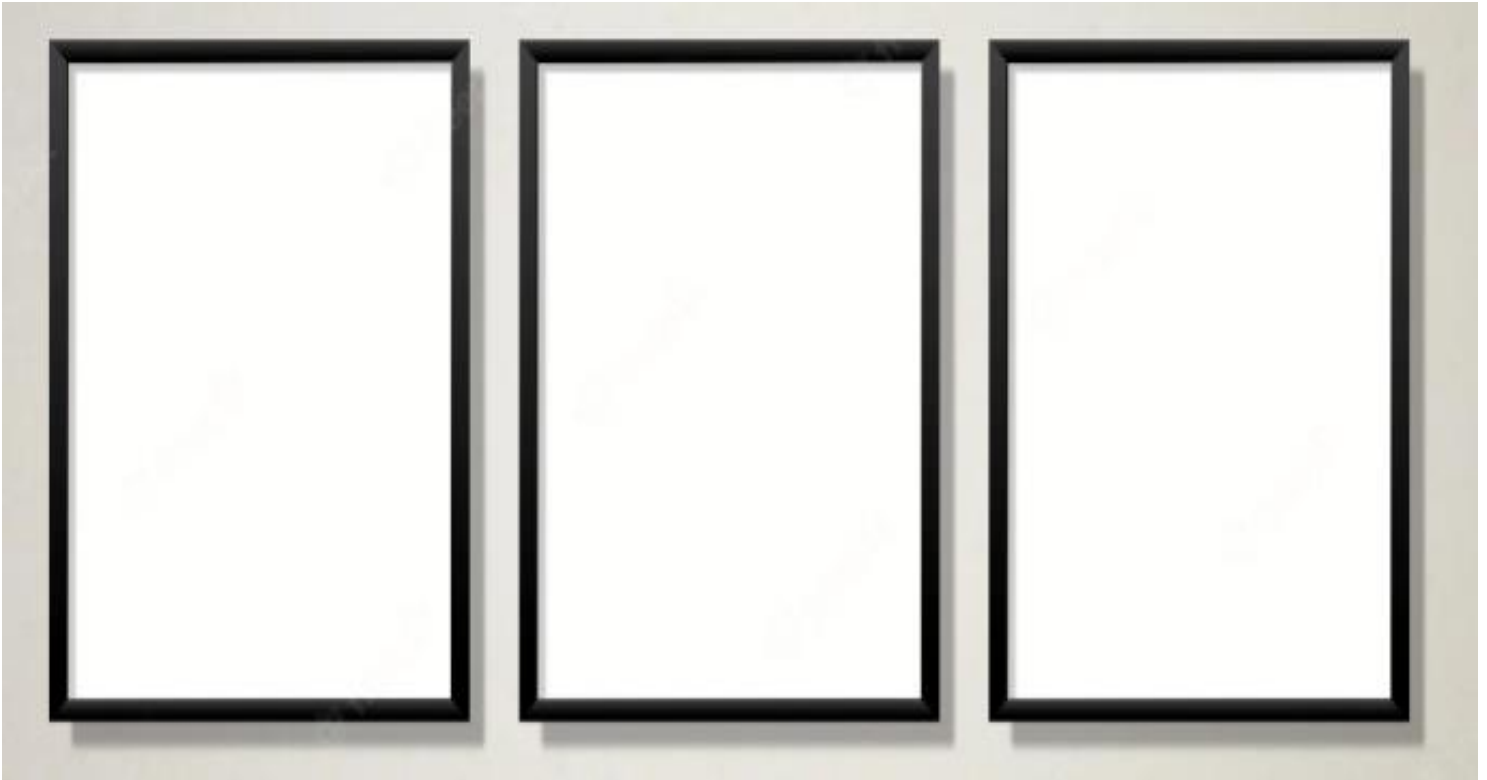
Quiz Wiz 1-10. Name that...

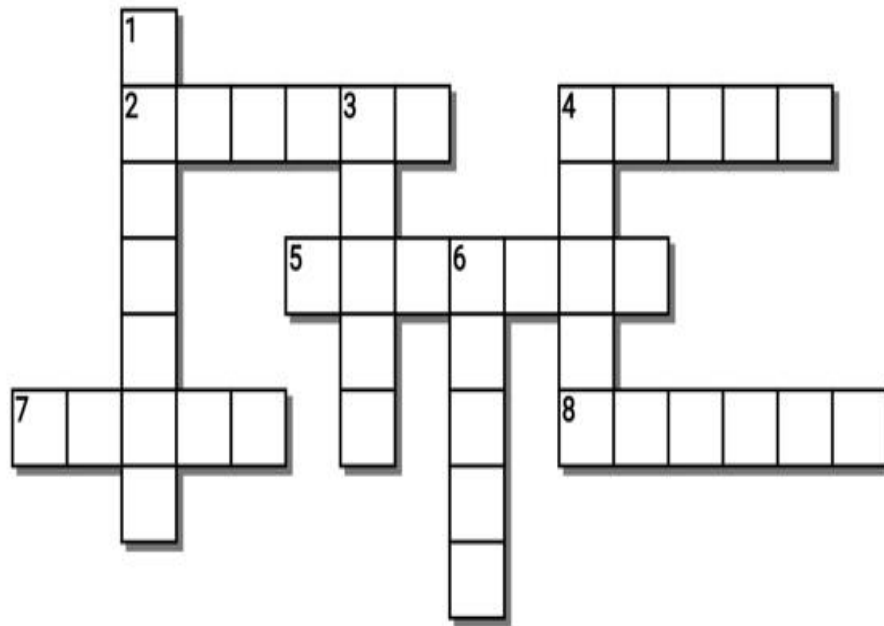
1)	2)	3)
4)	5)	6)
7)	8)	9)
10)	*11)	

Angle of Repose -The maximum angle of a stable slope determined by _____, cohesion and the shapes of the particles.

Angle of Repose

- Please use a protractor and funnels to determine the angle of repose of three different substances in your journal.
- Provide sketches of each.
 - Sugar (Optional Powdered)
 - Fine Sand
 - Gravel





Across

2. Angle of _____ -The maximum angle of a stable slope determined by friction, cohesion and the shapes of the particles.
4. These are fast moving mixture of water, rock and sediment.
5. Mass movements can be divided into four main classes. □ Classification is based on how _____ the rock and sediment moves downhill, and how much water there is in the material.
7. Mass movements can be divided into four main classes. □ Classification is based on how quickly the rock and sediment moves downhill, and how much _____ there is in the material.
8. Occur when a section of soil or rock slab gives way.

Down

1. Mass movement: The down slope movement of earthen materials from _____.
3. A landslides in which the moving material moves in a slab, more or less.
4. Material fall through the air. Extremely Dangerous
6. Soil _____: The slow, steady downhill movement of soil and loose rock.

-----This word bank can be removed to make puzzle more challenging-----

Possible Answers

CREEP, FALLS, FLOWS, GRAVITY, QUICKLY, REPOSE, SLIDES, SLUMP, WATER

Mass Movement Quiz Game

Name: _____

Due: Today

1-10 = 10 pts

*20-*25 * = Bonus + 2 pt,

(Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)

Score ____ / 100

Final Question = 5 pt wager

LET IT SLIDE	HOLE IN ONE	BONUS		Bonus round 1 pt each
1)	6)	11)		
2)	7)	12)		
3)	8)			
4)	9)			
5)	10)			

Final Question Wager ____/5 Answer: _____

Part 2 Coastal Erosion and Mass Movement

Part 2 Coastal Erosion and Mass Movement of Earthen Materials

Erosion: Process where fragments of soil and rock are broken off from the surface and **carried** away.

Sediment: Material that has been deposited/transported by water, ice, or wind.

Deposition: Process by which fragments of rock are **deposited** in a new location.

Please describe the images below as they relate to Erosion, Transport, and deposition



ANSWER=

The image on the left shows a river that has eroded the bank. The sediment from the bank has been carried (transport) by water in the river and will be deposited downstream. Most rivers have a large mouth / delta where the fine sediment can be deposited. The image on the right shows a sand dune. In this image, wind carries small pieces of sand (sediment) and they're deposited in a new location, often creating a sand dune.

Coastal erosion is common phrase referring to the loss of landmass into a sea or lake due to natural processes such as waves, winds and tides, or even due to human interference.

Headland: A narrow piece of land that **projects** from a coastline into the sea

Bay: A **recessed**, coastal body of water that directly connects to a larger main body of water

Wave cut Platform: The narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea c or along the shoreline of a lake

Coastal erosion is caused by...

Hydraulic Action occurs when waves striking a cliff face **compressing** air in cracks on the cliff face. Removes pieces and can lead to creating a sea **cliff**.

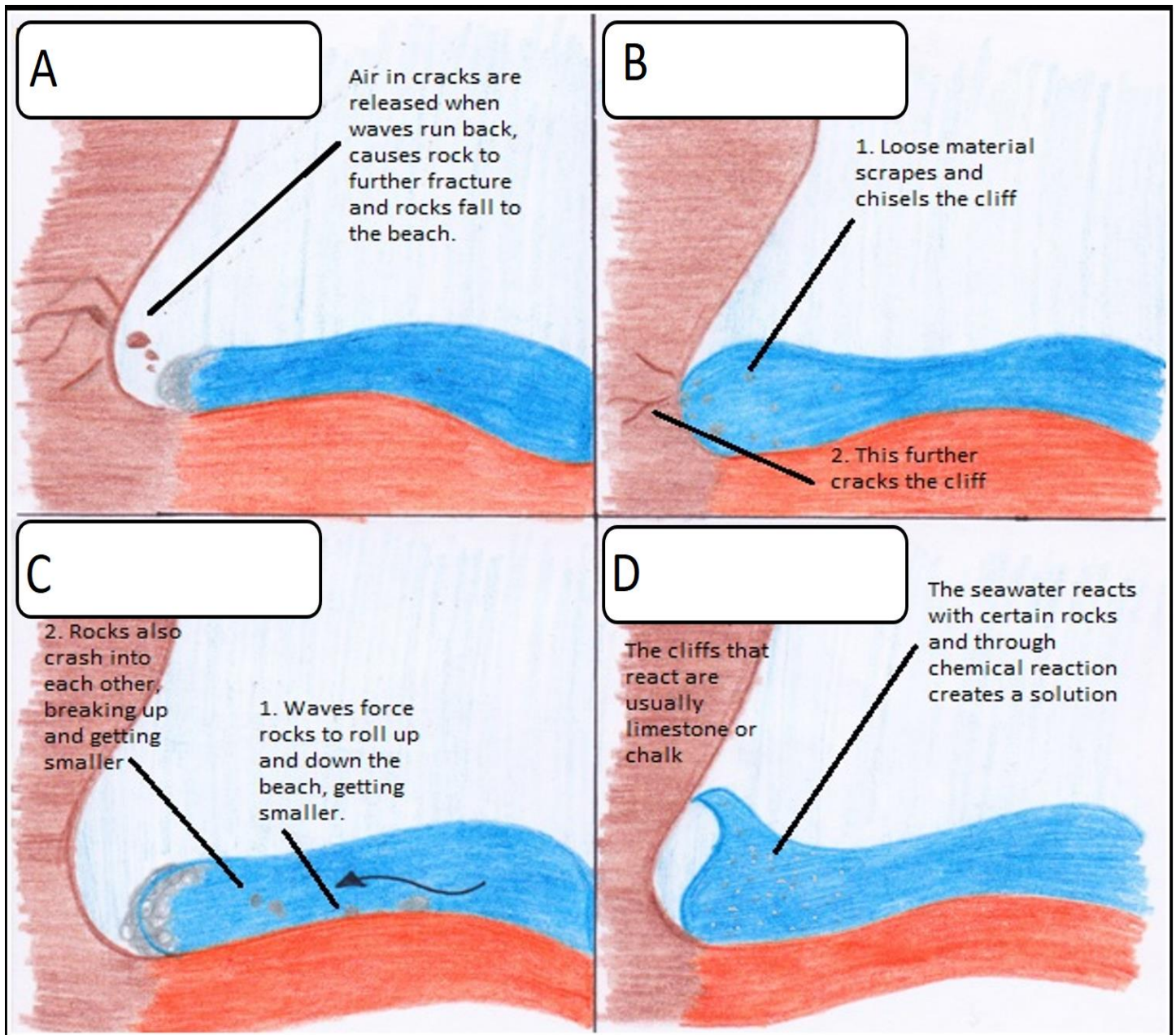
Attrition occurs when waves cause loose pieces of rock debris to **collide** with each other, becoming smaller, smoother and rounder. Chips small pieces from the bottom of the cliff.

Abrasion/Impact - When pebbles **grind** along a rock platform, much like sandpaper. Over time the rock becomes smooth.

Solution/Corrosion: When sea water **dissolves** certain types of rocks. Chalk and

Name the forms of Coastal Erosion below. Hydraulic Action, Attrition, Corrosion/Solution, Abrasion/Impact

A=Hydraulic Action	B=Attrition
C=Abrasion/Impact	D= Solution/Corrosion



Waves can be constructive or destructive.

- The water that goes up a beach is known as "Swash", The water that goes down the beach is known as "Backwash".
- Size of waves / erosion can depend on...The "fetch" / How far the wave has traveled, Strength of wind, How long the wind has blown

Longshore Drift: The transportation of sediments along a coast **parallel** to the shoreline. The ocean current is called longshore current.

Sea groin: Structures designed to **trap** sand as it is moved down the beach by the longshore drift.

Jetty: A **breakwater** constructed to protect or defend a harbor, stretch of coast, or riverbank.

Breakwater: Large piles of **rock** meant to block the waves. (can have floating ones)

Barrier Island: A long narrow island lying **parallel** and close to the mainland, **protecting** the mainland from erosion and storms.

Name the structure to prevent erosion. Which one is natural?



This is a manmade breakwater



This one is a type of breakwater **Jetty**

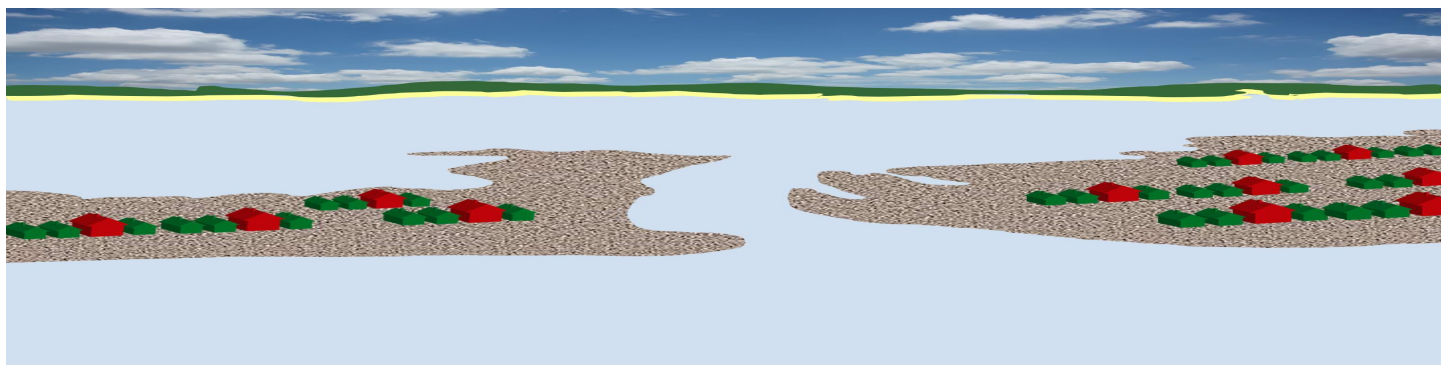


Sea Groyne



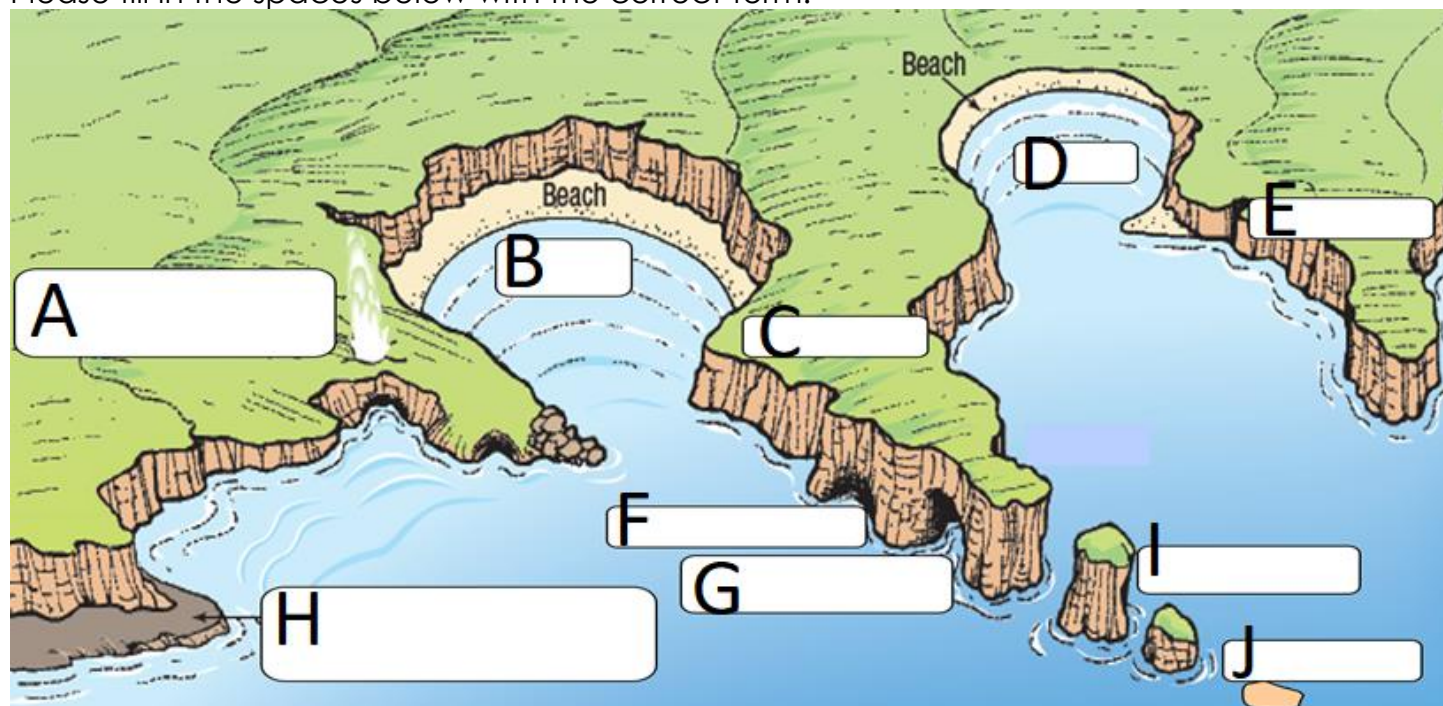
Barrier Island -This one is naturally formed, and constantly changing

This beach on a barrier island is experiencing erosion. You've been hired to build some structures to prevent erosion and improve navigation through the channel. Use the picture below to describe your structures with some text.

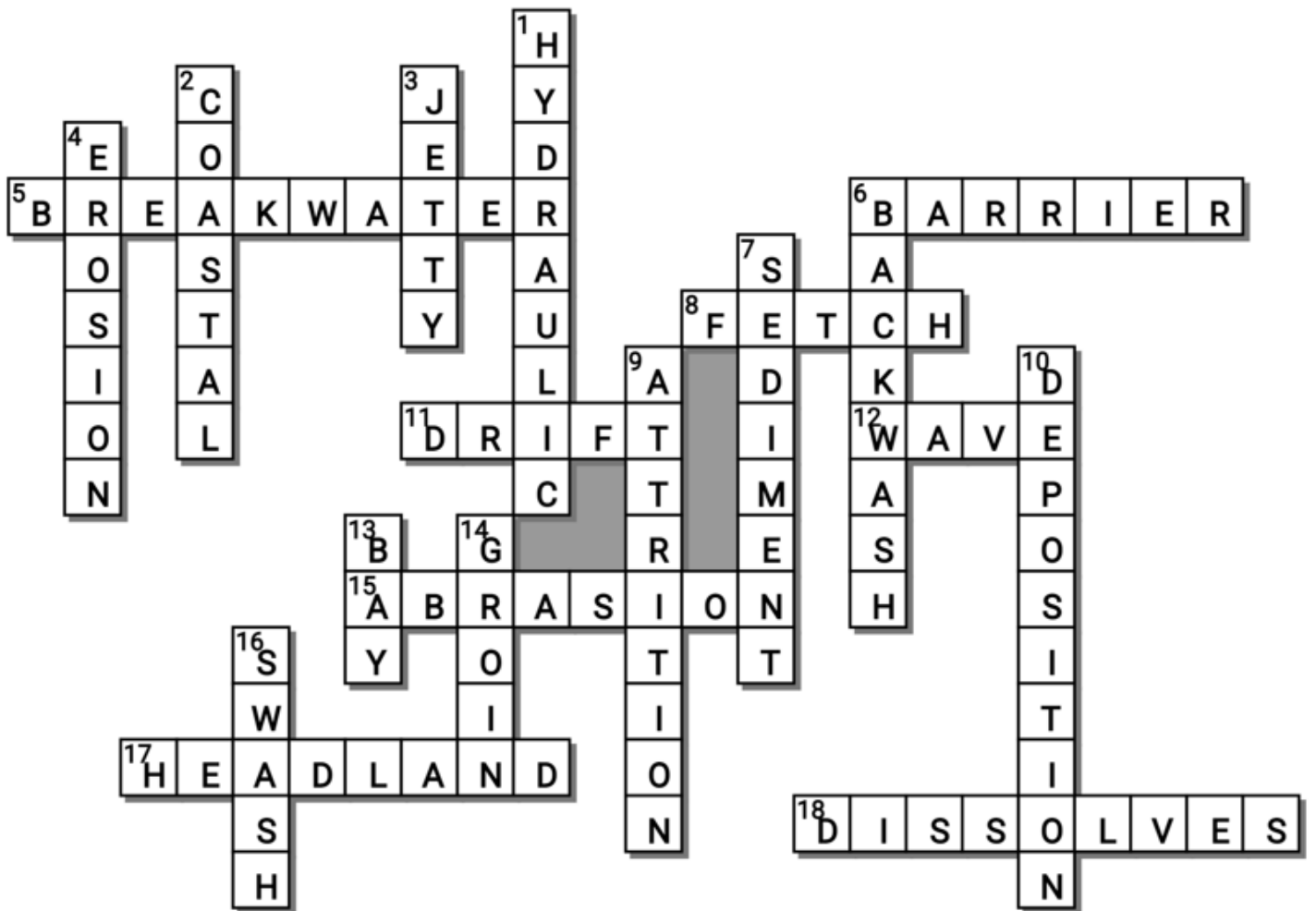


Students could place breakwaters along the coast, submerged breakwaters, floating breakwaters, sea groynes, a jetty to get into the bay. They could also plant vegetation on the island to prevent erosion. Ultimately, some houses may get flooded. Living on a barrier island and along the coast does come with some risks of flooding and erosion.

Please fill in the spaces below with the correct term.



A=Blowhole	B=Bay	C=Headland
D=Bay	E=Headland	F=Sea cave
G= Natural Bridge	H=Wavecut platform	I=Sea Stack
J=Sea Stump		



Across

5. Large piles of rock meant to block the waves. (can have floating ones)
6. _____ Island: A long narrow island lying parallel and close to the mainland, protecting the mainland from erosion and storms.
8. Size of waves / erosion can depend on...The " _____ " / How far the wave has traveled, Strength of wind, How long the wind has blown
11. Lognshore ____: The transportation of sediments along a coast parallel to the shoreline. The ocean current is called longshore current.
12. _____ cut Platform: The narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea c or along the shoreline of a lake
15. _____ /Impact - When pebbles grind along a rock platform, much like sandpaper. Over time the rock becomes smooth.
17. A narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea
18. Solution/Corrosion: When sea water _____ certain types of rocks. Chalk and

Down

1. _____ Action occurs when waves striking a cliff face compressing air in cracks on the cliff face. Removes pieces and can lead to creating a sea cliff.
2. C_____ erosion is common phrase referring to the loss of landmass into a sea or lake due to natural processes such as waves, winds and tides, or even due to human interference.
3. A breakwater constructed to protect or defend a harbor, stretch of coast, or riverbank.
4. Process where fragments of soil and rock are broken off from the surface and carried away.
6. The water thatThe water that goes down the beach is known as " _____ " .
7. Material that has been deposited/transported by water, ice, or wind.
9. Occurs when waves cause loose pieces of rock debris to collide with each other, becoming smaller, smoother and rounder. Chips small pieces from the bottom of the cliff.
10. Process by which fragments of rock are deposited in a new location.
13. A recessed, coastal body of water that directly connects to a larger main body of water
14. Sea ____: Structures designed to trap sand as it is moved down the beach by the longshore drift.
16. The water that goes up a beach is known as " _____ "

-----This word bank can be removed to make puzzle more challenging-----

Possible Answers

ABRASION, ATTRITION, BACKWASH, BARRIER, BAY, BREAKWATER, COASTAL, DEPOSITION, DISSOLVES, DRIFT, EROSION, FETCH, GROIN, HEADLAND, HYDRAULIC, JETTY, SEDIMENT, SWASH, WAVE

Coastal Erosion Review Game

1-20 = 5 pts

*20-*25 * = Bonus + 1 pt,

(Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)

Final Question = 5 pt wager

Name:

Due: Today

Score ____ / 100

EBBS AND FLOWS	THE POWER OF WATER	THE GOONDOCKS	U-HAUL	BY THE SEA Bonus round 1 pt each
1) EROSION	6) LETTER E (SEA LEVEL RISE)	11) HYDRUALIC ACTION	16) LONGSHORE DRIFT	*21) MOVIE MOANNA
2) TRANSPORT-> EROSION-> DEPOSITION->	7) LETTER C (Headland)	12) ABRASION/ IMPACT	17) A=Jetty B=Sea Groyn (Groin) C=Breakwater	*22) MOVIE THE INCREDIBLES
3) ICE, WIND, WATER	8) WAVE CUT PLATFORM	13) SWASH BACKWASH	18) BARRIER ISLAND	*23) MOVIE PIRATES OF THE CARRIBEAN
4) Letter B = Erosion, Deposition, Deposition, Erosion	9) ATTRITION	14) LETTER B is the RipTide	19) A=SEA STACK B=SEA ARCH C=SEA CAVE	*24) MOVIE STAR WARS Rise of Skywalker
5) SEA GLASS	10) SOLUTION	15) A=Destructive B=Constructive	20) BLOWHOLE	*25) MOVIE JURASSIC PARK

Final Question Wager ____ /5 Answer: SOLUTION / CORROSION IS CHEMICAL WEATHERING

Part 2 Mass Movement of Earthen Materials

Mass movement: The down slope movement of earthen materials from **gravity**.

Mass movements can be divided into four main classes.

- Classification is based on how **quickly** the rock and sediment moves downhill, and how much **water** there is in the material.
 - These are falls, slides, creeps and flows

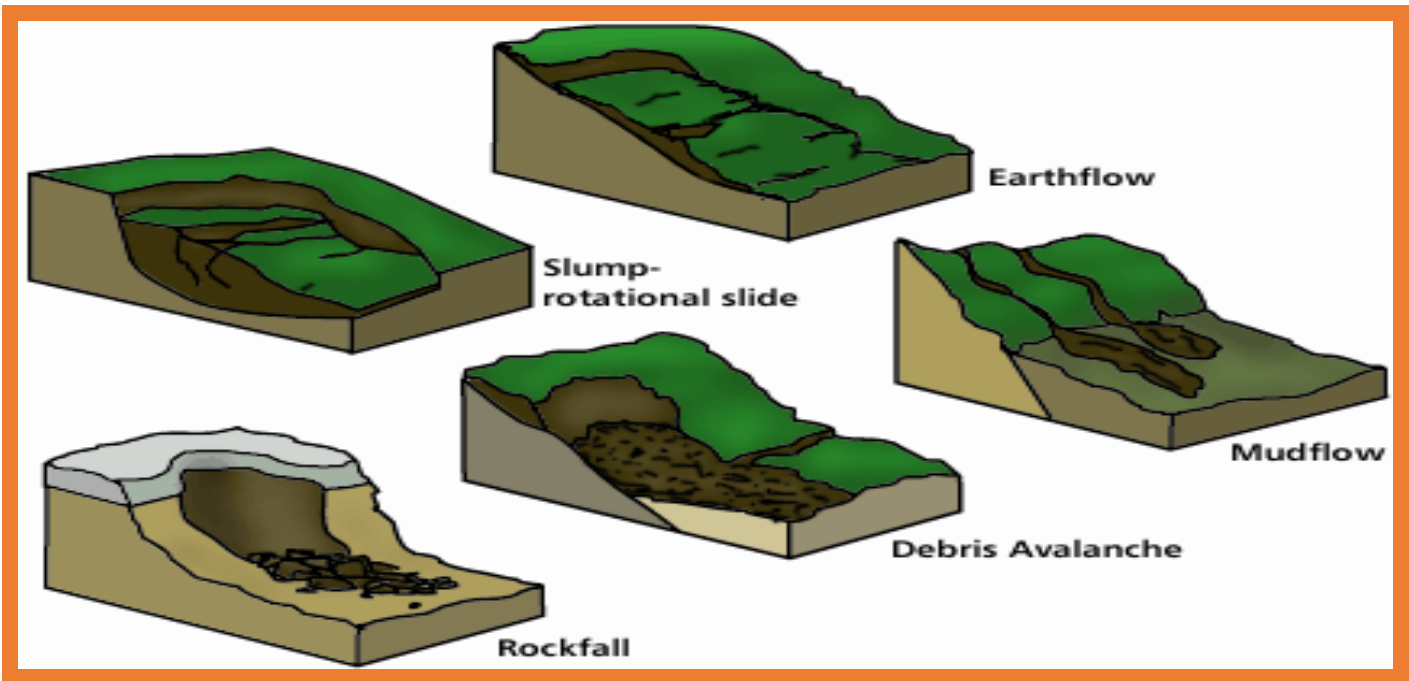
Falls: Material fall through the **air**. Extremely Dangerous

Slides: Occur when a section of soil or rock **slab** gives way.

- The material moves as a single **mass** along a slippery zone.
“Wet Sediment”
- Slump: A landslides in which the moving material moves in a **slab**, more or less.

Flows are a **fast** moving mixture of water, rock and sediment.

They can be large and bury a small village, or small and block a road.



Soil Creep: The **slow**, steady downhill movement of soil and loose rock.

- Freezing soil expands, melting contracts it. **Gravity** pulls it down slope. (Soil Creep)

Please describe the type of mass movement below. Please provide a sentence about the speed of the movement and water content.

Word Bank: Soil Creep, Mud Flow, Rock Fall, Debris Slump, Debris Slide, Debris Flow

Please describe the type of mass movement below. Please provide a sentence about the speed of the movement and water content.

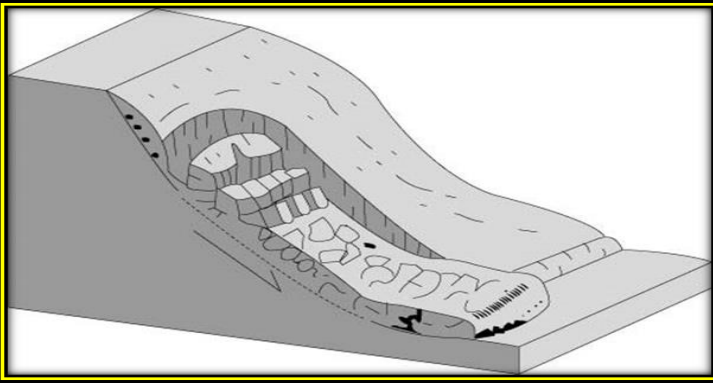
Word Bank: Soil Creep, Mud Flow, Rock Fall, Debris Slump, Debris Slide, Debris Flow



Rock Fall – Dry and Fast Movement



Debris Flow – Speed Medium / Medium Water Content



Debris Slide – Medium Water Content and Faster Speed



Soil Creep – Very Slow, Low water Content



SLUMP – High water content and Fast Movement



Mudflow – Very Water Content and Speed.

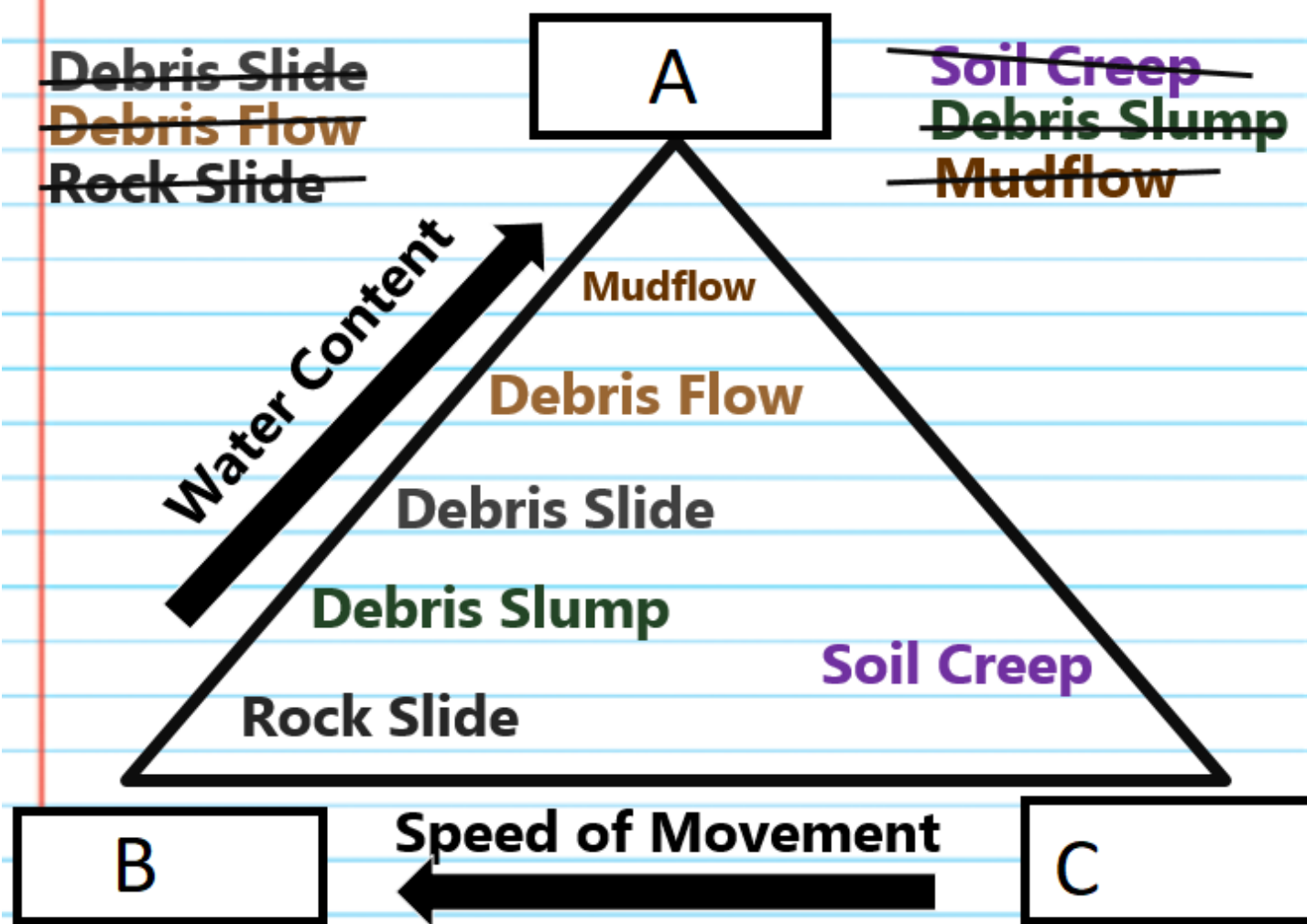
Name A, B, and C?

A=WET

B=DRY/FAST

C=SLOW

Mass Movement Classification

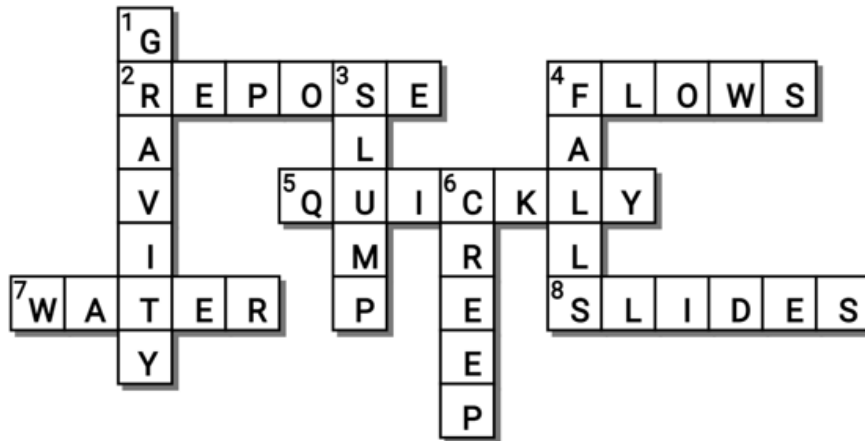


Quiz Wiz 1-10 (Quiz is in the slideshow / Daily Lesson) Name the Mass Movement

1) OXIDATION /CHEMICAL WEATHERING	6) SLUMP
2) SOIL CREEP	7) LICHENS CHEMICAL WEATHERING
3) FROST/ICE WEDGING MECHANICAL WEATHERING	8) SINK HOLE
4) SHEETING/EXFOLIATION MECHANICAL WEATHERING	9) STALACTITE
5) WIND MECHANICAL WEATHERING	10) CARBONATION CHEMICAL WEATHERING

Bonus= THE THING

Angle of Repose -The maximum **angle** of a stable slope determined by friction, cohesion and the shapes of the particles.



Across

2. Angle of _____ -The maximum angle of a stable slope determined by friction, cohesion and the shapes of the particles.
4. These are fast moving mixture of water, rock and sediment.
5. Mass movements can be divided into four main classes. □ Classification is based on how _____ the rock and sediment moves downhill, and how much water there is in the material.
7. Mass movements can be divided into four main classes. □ Classification is based on how quickly the rock and sediment moves downhill, and how much _____ there is in the material.
8. Occur when a section of soil or rock slab gives way.

Down

1. Mass movement: The down slope movement of earthen materials from _____.
3. A landslide in which the moving material moves in a slab, more or less.
4. Material fall through the air. Extremely Dangerous
6. Soil _____: The slow, steady downhill movement of soil and loose rock.

Possible Answers

CREEP, FALLS, FLOWS, GRAVITY, QUICKLY, REPOSE, SLIDES, SLUMP, WATER

Mass Movement Quiz Game

1-20 = 5 pts

*20-*25 * = Bonus + 1 pt,

(Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)

Final Question = 5 pt wager

Name: _____

Due: Today

Score ____ / 100

LET IT SLIDE	HOLE IN ONE	BONUS		Bonus round 1 pt each
1) GRAVITY	6) WATER CONTENT And SPEED of MOVEMENT	11) EDWARD SCISSORHANDS		
2) FALLS, SLIDES, CREEP, FLOW	7) COMPOSITION STEEPNESS WATER	12) MONSTER TRUCKS		
3) FREEZING	8) SOIL CREEP			
4) SLUMP	9) ROCKFALL			
5) LETTER C (RETENTION WALL)	10) ANGLE OF REPOSE			

Final Question Wager ____/5 Answer: _

A=SOIL CREEP, B=DEBRIS SLUMP, C=DEBRIS SLIDE, D=Debris SLUMP, E=ROCK FALL, F=MUDFLOW

