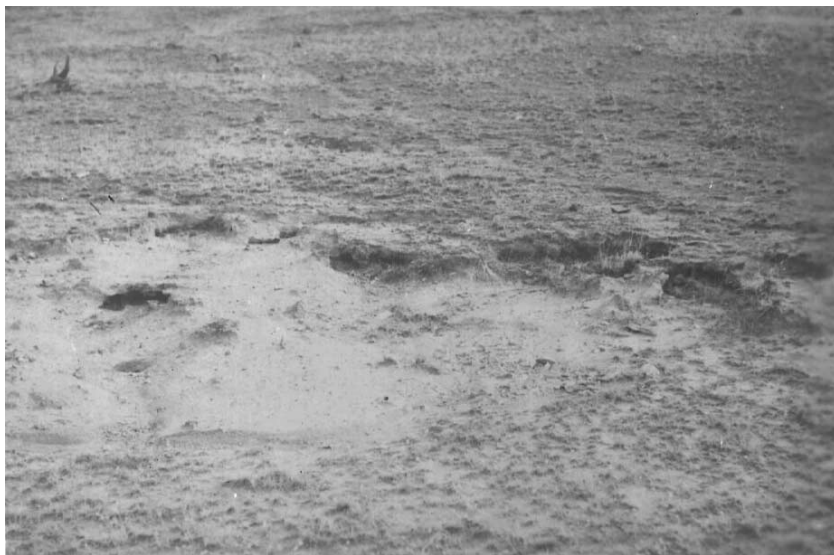


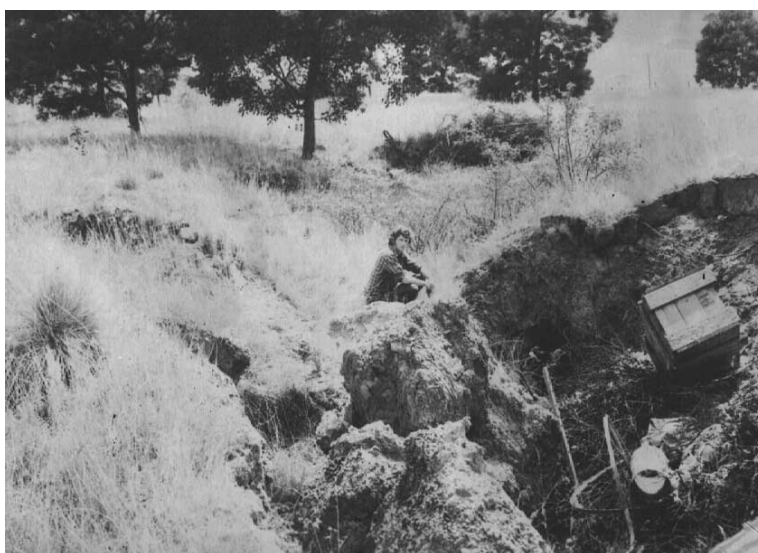
***Plate 9. Extrusion sapping in the A horizon of a solodic soil.***



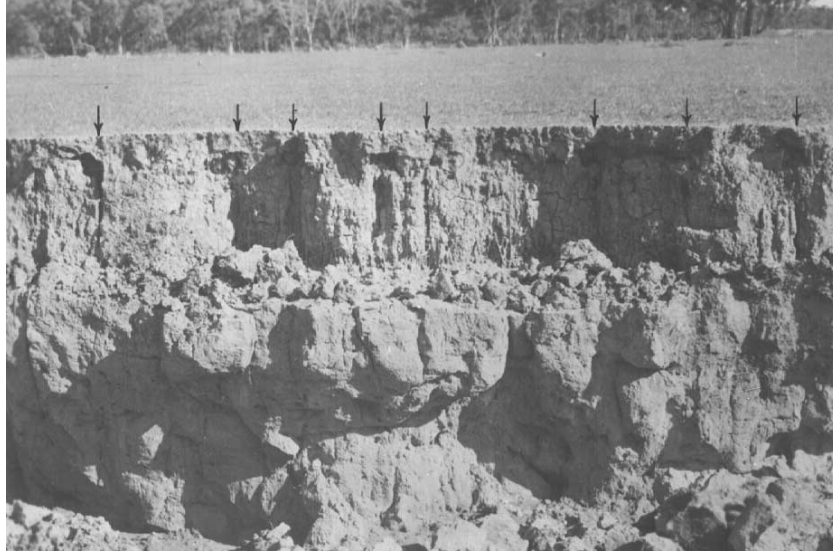
***Plate 10. A horizon sheet sapping.***



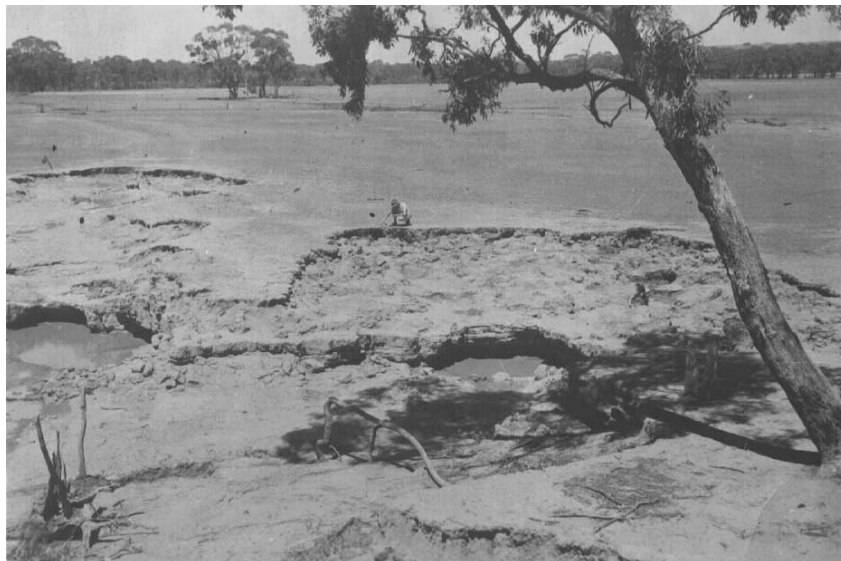
***Plate 11. Tunnel erosion long cracks in burned soil (centre) and along Root-holes (top).***



***Plate 12. A gully forming by collapse of a tunnel 6ft below the ground surface.***



***Plate 13. Tunnels form along vertical cracks in alluvial soil.***



***Plate 14. Wide gullies created by tunnel-sapping in alluvial soils.***



***Plate 15. Tunnels formed in valley marsh soil.***



***Plate 16 (3 parts). Stages in the headward advance of a gully head where the Mechanism tunnel-sapping is operating in a valley marsh soil.***

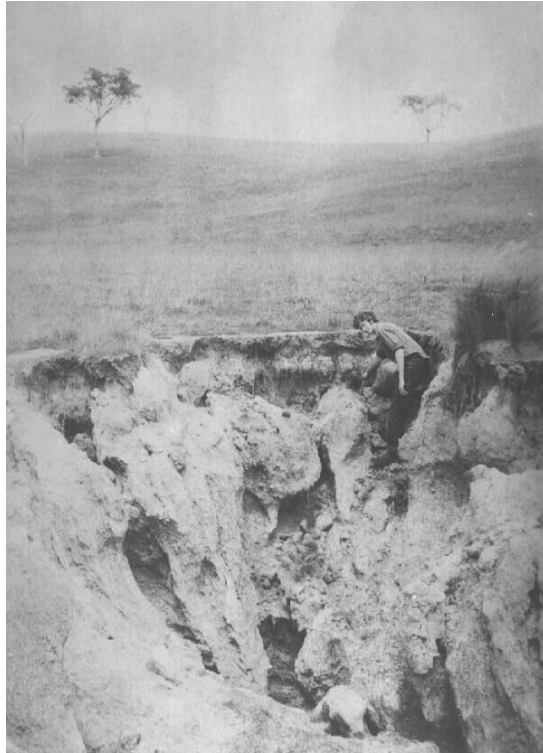


***Plate 16B. Within 6 days the head advanced by 12 ft.***



***Plate 16C. Within 3 months the subsoil was nearly all removed by spalling.***

***Note also basal cave caused by spalling and slaking.***



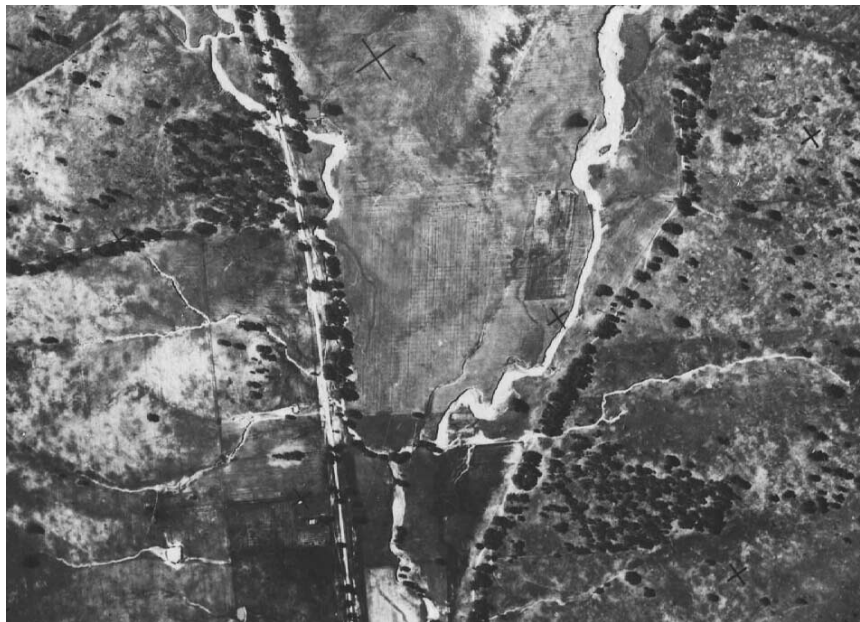
***Plate 17. When the catchment had only a poor pasture, this gully head operated by A horizon sapping. Since the catchment was improved, sapping has stopped, but the head is still progressing by means of tunnelling below the roots of phalaris.***



***Plate 18. Tunnelling below poplar roots at contact with tough, impermeable layer.***



**Plate 19. This verandah structure failed because it could not cope with A horizon sapping and deep tunnelling.**



**Plate 20. Wide gullies cut in columnar alluvial soil (1"≅35 chains)**