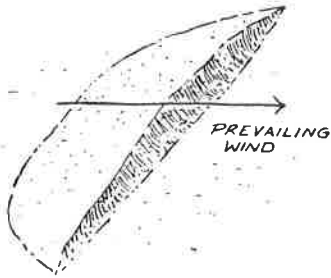
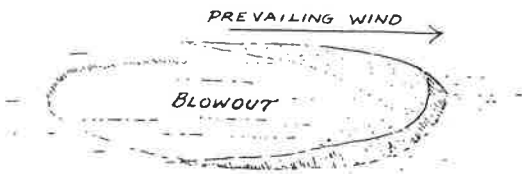




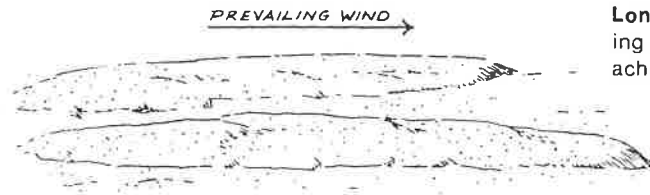
**Barchan dune:** relatively small dune, relatively rapidly migrating, formed in areas of sparse sand supply; horns point downwind.



**Transverse dune:** moderately large dune, generally formed in areas of abundant sand and steady winds; great numbers of transverse dunes form "sand seas"; the steep lee face of the dune faces downwind.



**Parabolic or blowout dune:** may form downwind from a blowout, or may form when the ends of a transverse dune become stabilized by vegetation while the central portion continues to migrate downwind.

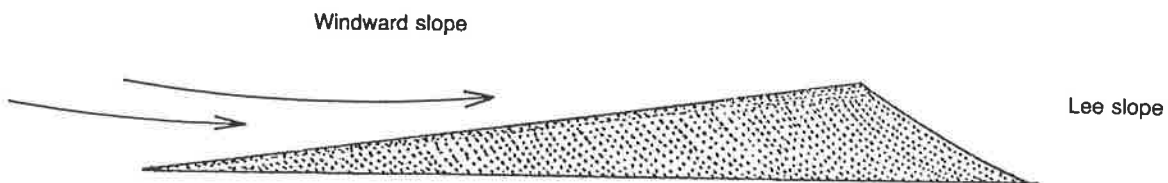


**Longitudinal dune:** formed parallel to the direction of prevailing winds; very large longitudinal dunes, called **self dunes**, achieve heights of 600-700 feet and lengths of 50-60 miles.



**Star dune:** irregular shaped dune, generally believed to form in areas of shifting winds, or by vertically moving air columns.

Fig. 15-2. Major sand dune types, classified according to shape



Idealized cross section of barchan, parabolic, and transverse dunes, showing the relationship between dune profile, cross-bedding, and wind direction.