



FIGURE 13.36. An example of a quantitative model of braid-bar deposits (Bridge, 1993a). The upper figure shows the plan geometry of initial braided channels (stippled) and migrated channels (dashed). The braid bar migrated downstream in four discrete increments. Cross sections show the basal erosion surface of bar deposits, large-scale inclined strata due to incremental deposition, and details of spatial variations in deposit thickness, grain size, sedimentary structure, and paleocurrents. The deposit thickness and inclination of large-scale inclined strata vary systematically. Bar sequences generally either fine upwards or have little vertical variation in grain size. The dominant internal structure in this example is medium-scale trough cross strata (formed by dunes), with subordinate small-scale cross strata (formed by ripples); cs = confluence scour, tmb = tributary-mouth-bar deposits, cp = counterpoint deposits, bbt = braid bar-tail deposits, and sbt = side-bar-tail deposits.