



FIGURE 13.14. Continued. bars. Brahmaputra River. (H) A view looking upstream of a bar-tail scroll with cross-bar channels and mouth bars in inner-bank swale. Bar-head lobes can be seen in the background. Sagavanirktok River, Alaska. (I) Double rows of alternate (unit) bars in straight alluvial channels evolving into braid bars and point (side) bars. (J) A series of compound braid bars, each with several bar-head lobes and bar-tail scrolls. Flow is to the right. South Saskatchewan River, Canada. (K) As for (I), but with cross-bar channels and channel-mouth bars. (L) Compound braid bars and cross-bar channels in Sunwapta River, Canada (photo courtesy of Peter Ashmore). Flow is towards the observer. This type of braiding pattern would have evolved from multiple rows of alternate bars. See Bridge (1985). (M) Single lobate unit bars occur in the channel at (a). An incipient compound braid bar occurs at (b). The bar head is composed of a single, partly emergent lobate unit bar that is dissected by a series of cross-bar channels. These cross-bar channels have small solitary mouth bars at their downstream ends. The bar tail is composed of two emergent scroll bars and at least one incipient submerged scroll bar. A well-developed compound braid bar occurs at (c). The bar head is composed of at least six lobate unit bars, and the bar tail is composed mainly of a single scroll bar. Cross-bar channels are also evident. Rakaia River, New Zealand. Photo from Jim Best. Flow is from right to left, and the width of view is about 500 m.