



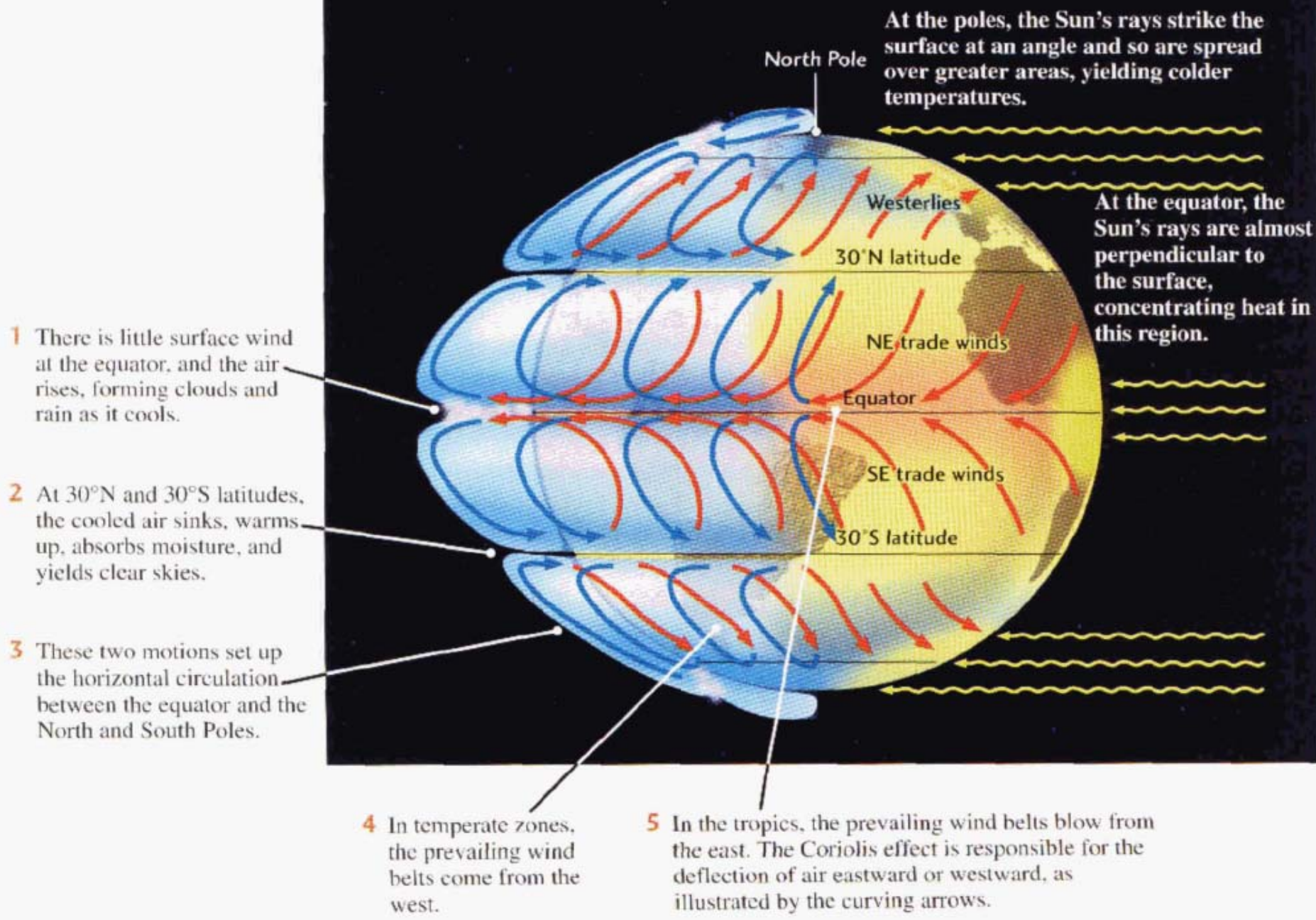
Универзитет у Новом Саду
Природно-математички факултет
Департман за географију, туризам и хотелијерство

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Катедра за Физичку географију



ЕОЛСКИ ПРОЦЕС



At the poles, the Sun's rays strike the surface at an angle and so are spread over greater areas, yielding colder temperatures.

At the equator, the Sun's rays are almost perpendicular to the surface, concentrating heat in this region.

1 There is little surface wind at the equator, and the air rises, forming clouds and rain as it cools.

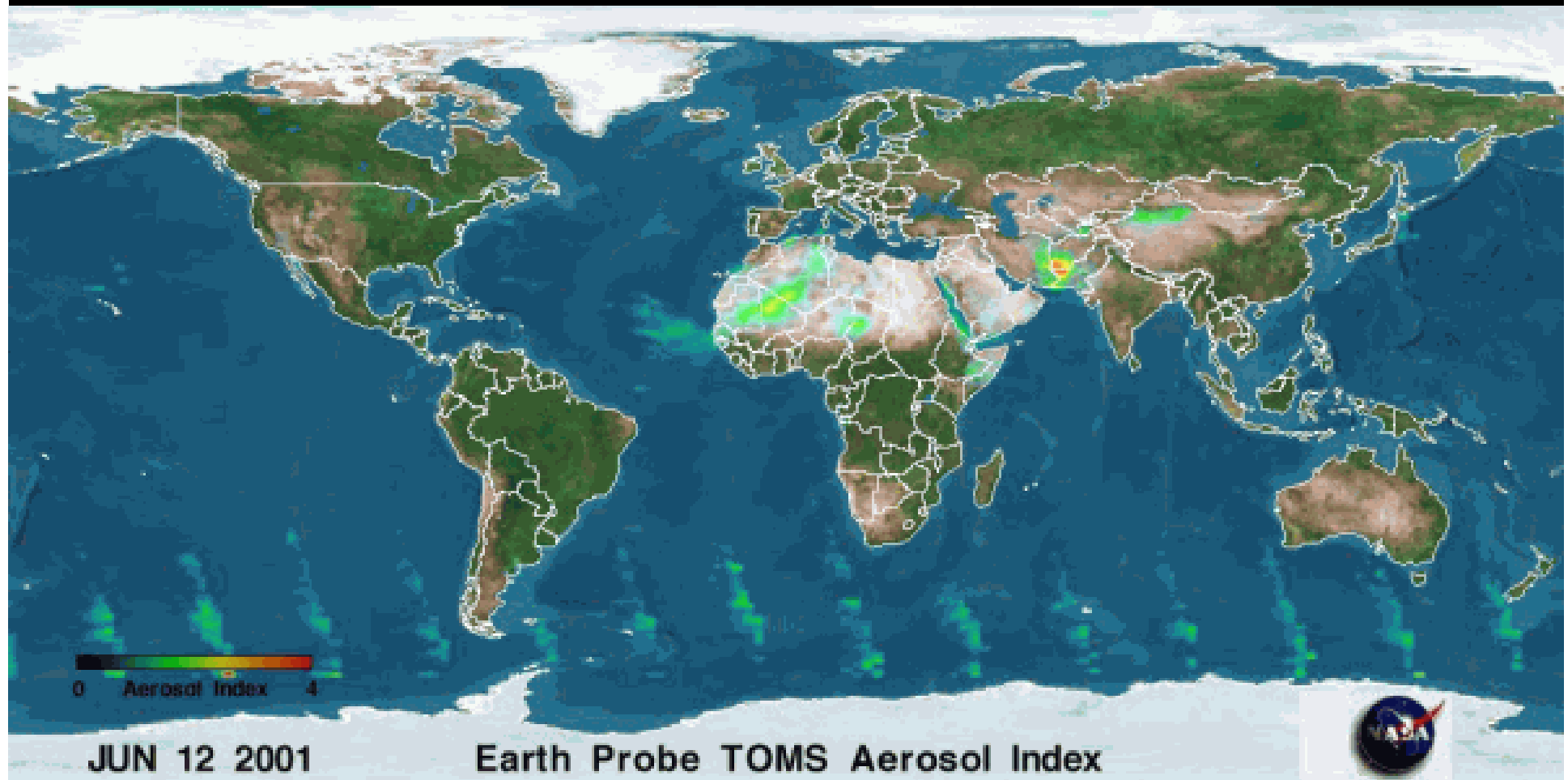
2 At 30°N and 30°S latitudes, the cooled air sinks, warms up, absorbs moisture, and yields clear skies.

3 These two motions set up the horizontal circulation between the equator and the North and South Poles.

4 In temperate zones, the prevailing wind belts come from the west.

5 In the tropics, the prevailing wind belts blow from the east. The Coriolis effect is responsible for the deflection of air eastward or westward, as illustrated by the curving arrows.

ТРАНСПОРТ ВЕТРОМ



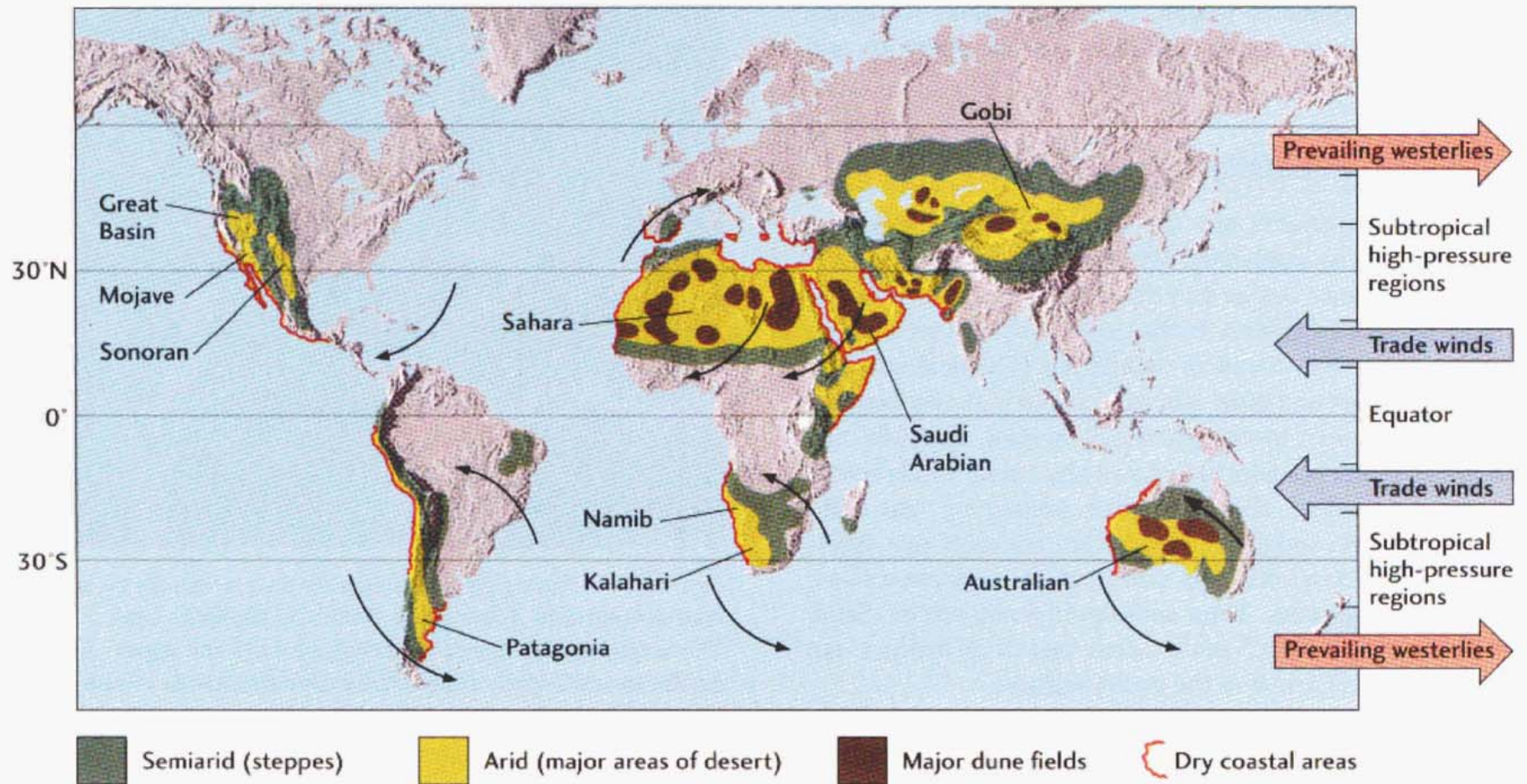
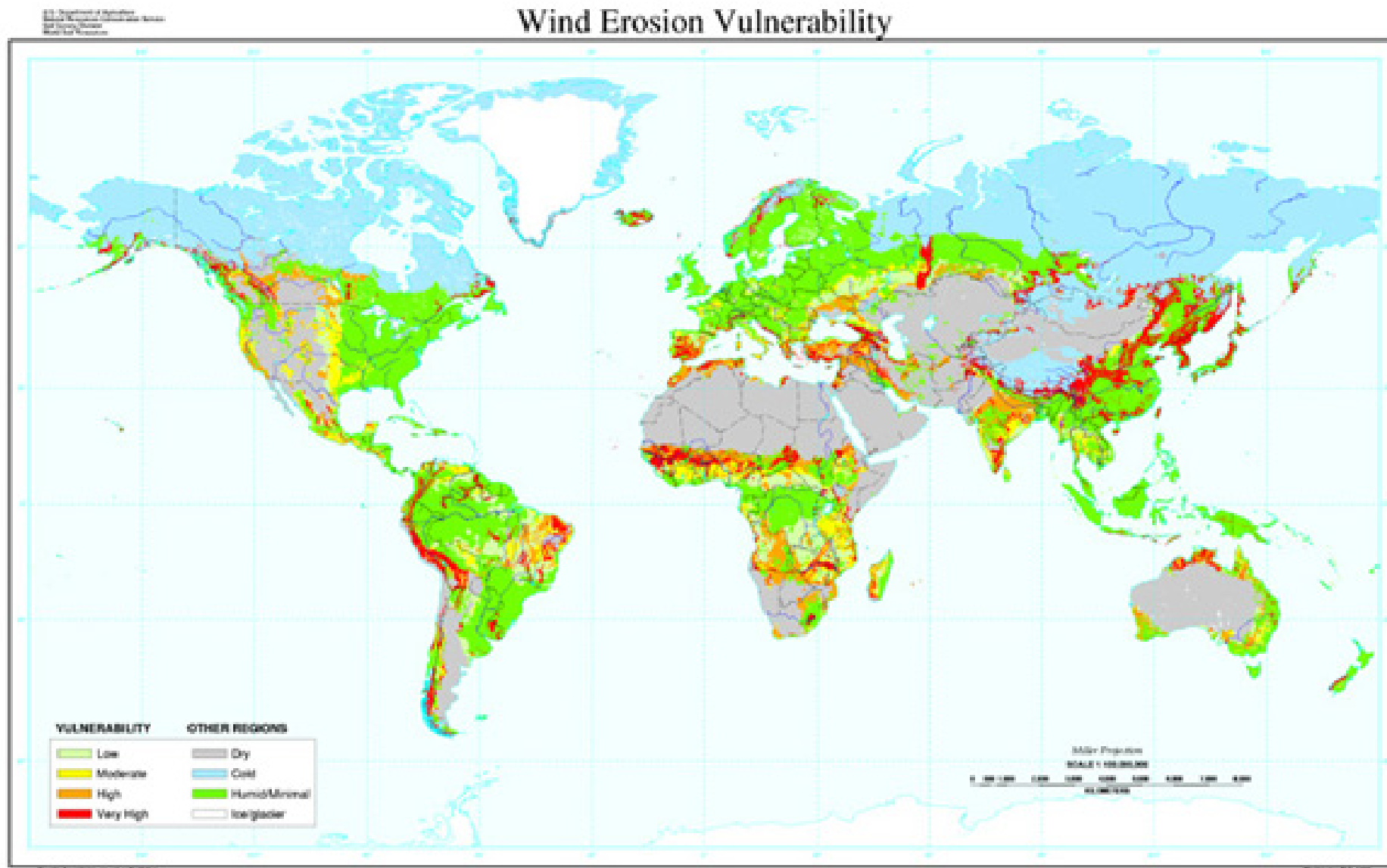


Figure 19.15 Major desert areas of the world (exclusive of polar deserts) in relation to prevailing wind directions and major mountain and plateau areas. Sand dunes make up only a small

proportion of the total desert area. [After K. W. Glennie, *Desert Sedimentary Environments*. New York: Elsevier, 1970.]

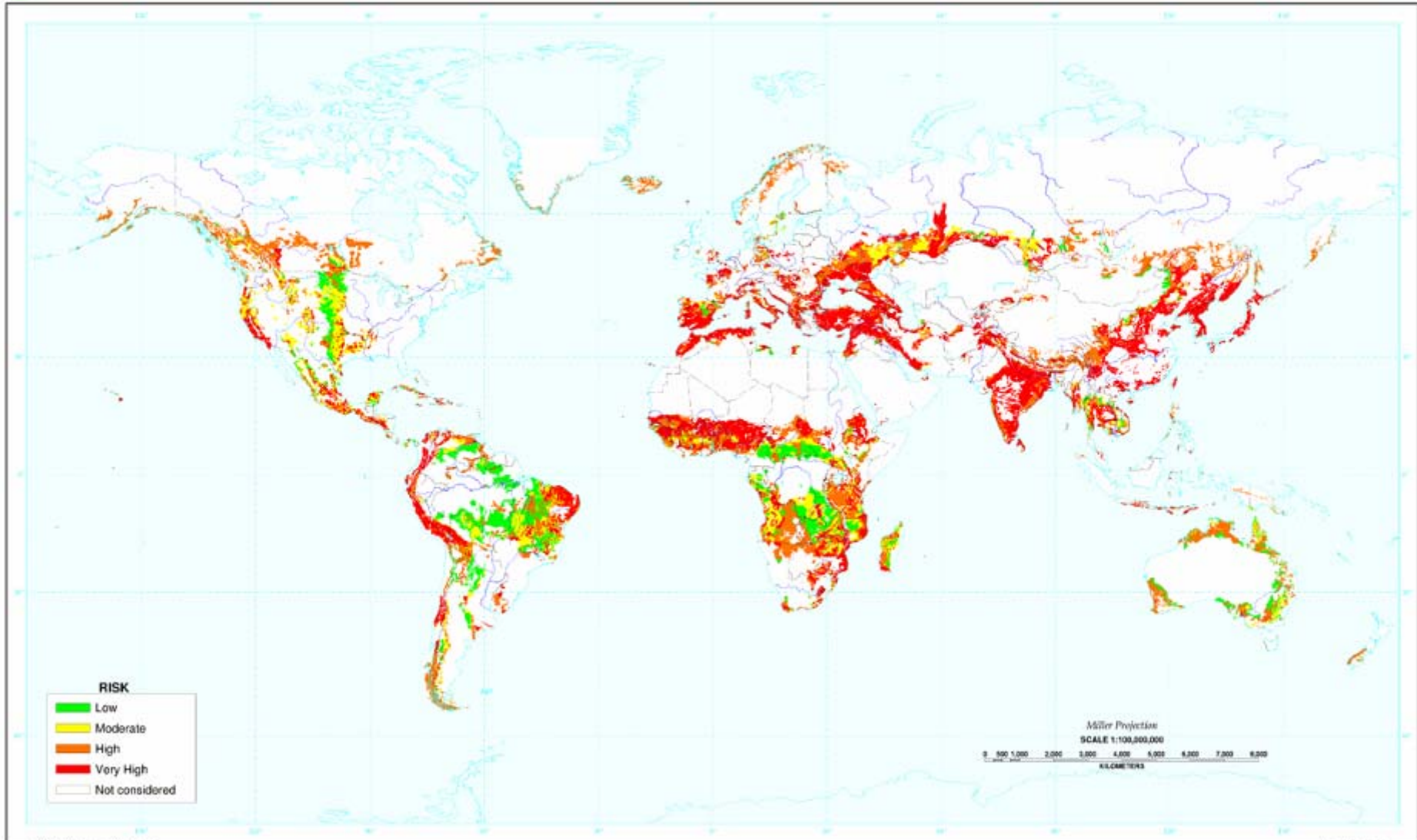
ТЕРЕНИ ПОДЛОЖНИ ЕОЛСКОЈ ЕРОЗИЈИ



РИЗИК ОД ЕОЛСКЕ ЕРОЗИЈЕ ПРОУЗРОКОВАНЕ ЉУДСКОМ АКТИВНОШЋУ

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Soil Survey Division
World Soil Resources

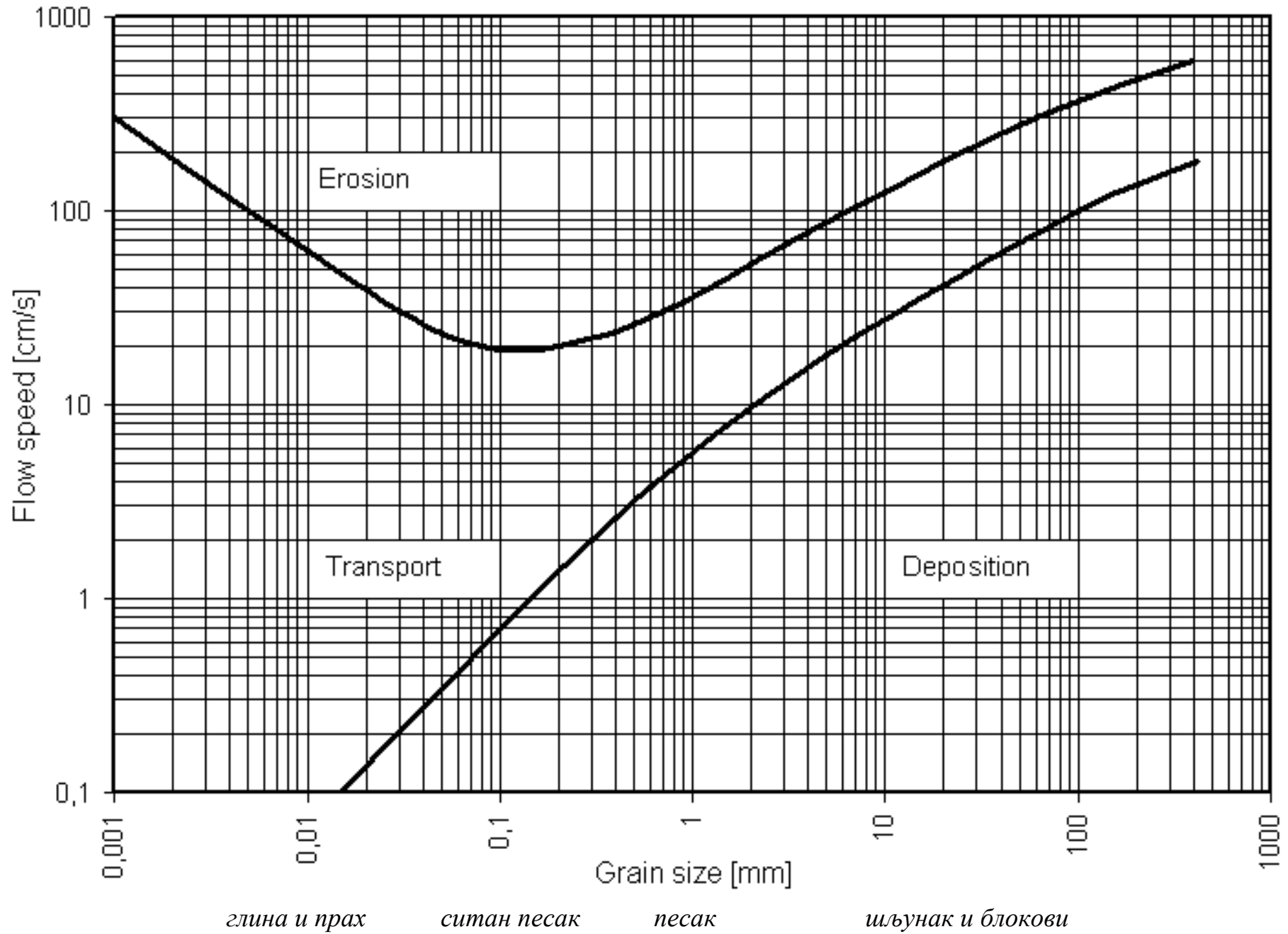
Risk of Human Induced Wind Erosion



Courtesy: Soil Survey Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C. 20250

HJULSRÖM-ov дијаграм



ОДНОС БРЗИНЕ ВЕТРА И ТРАНСПОРТНЕ МОЋИ

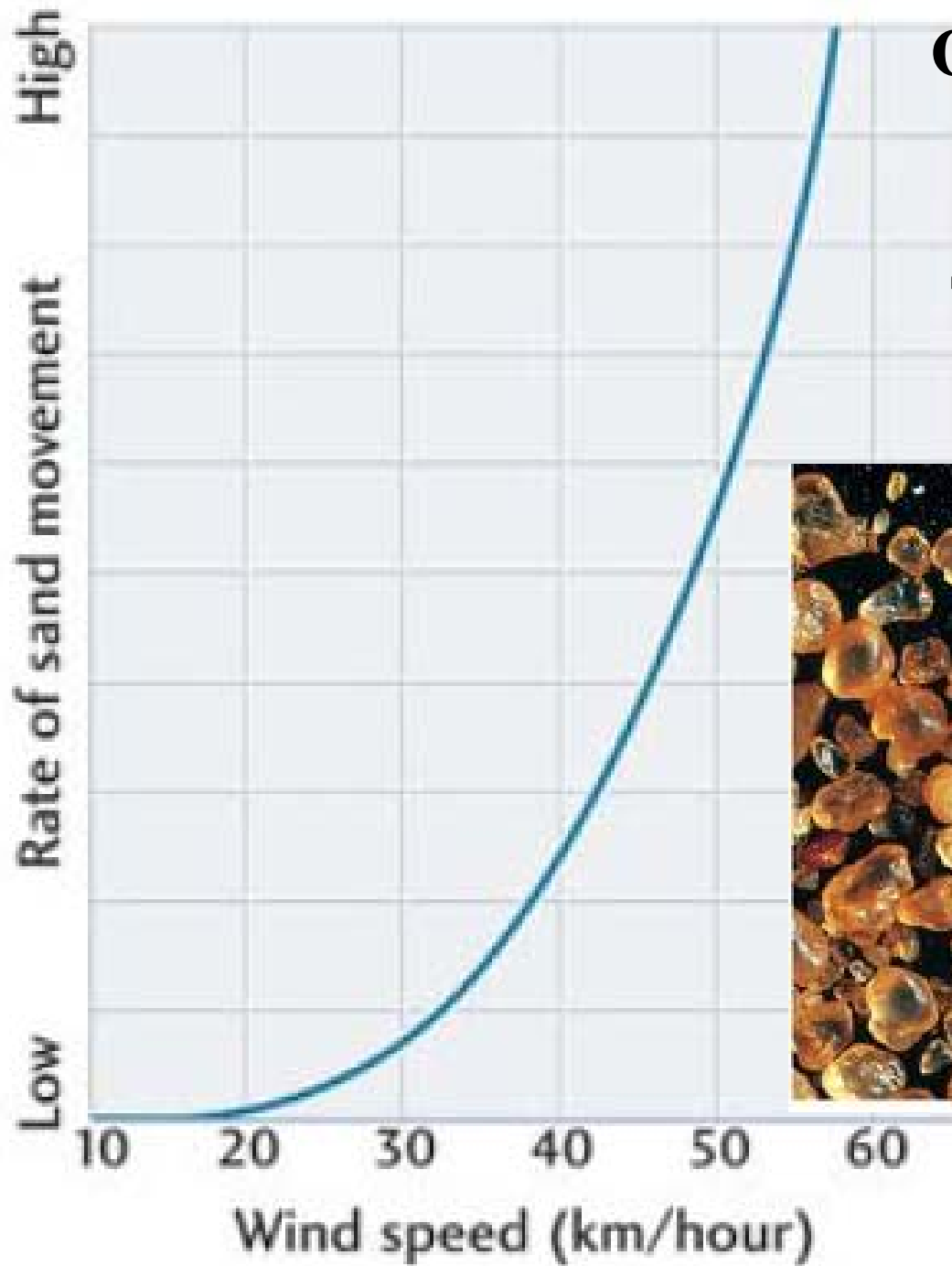
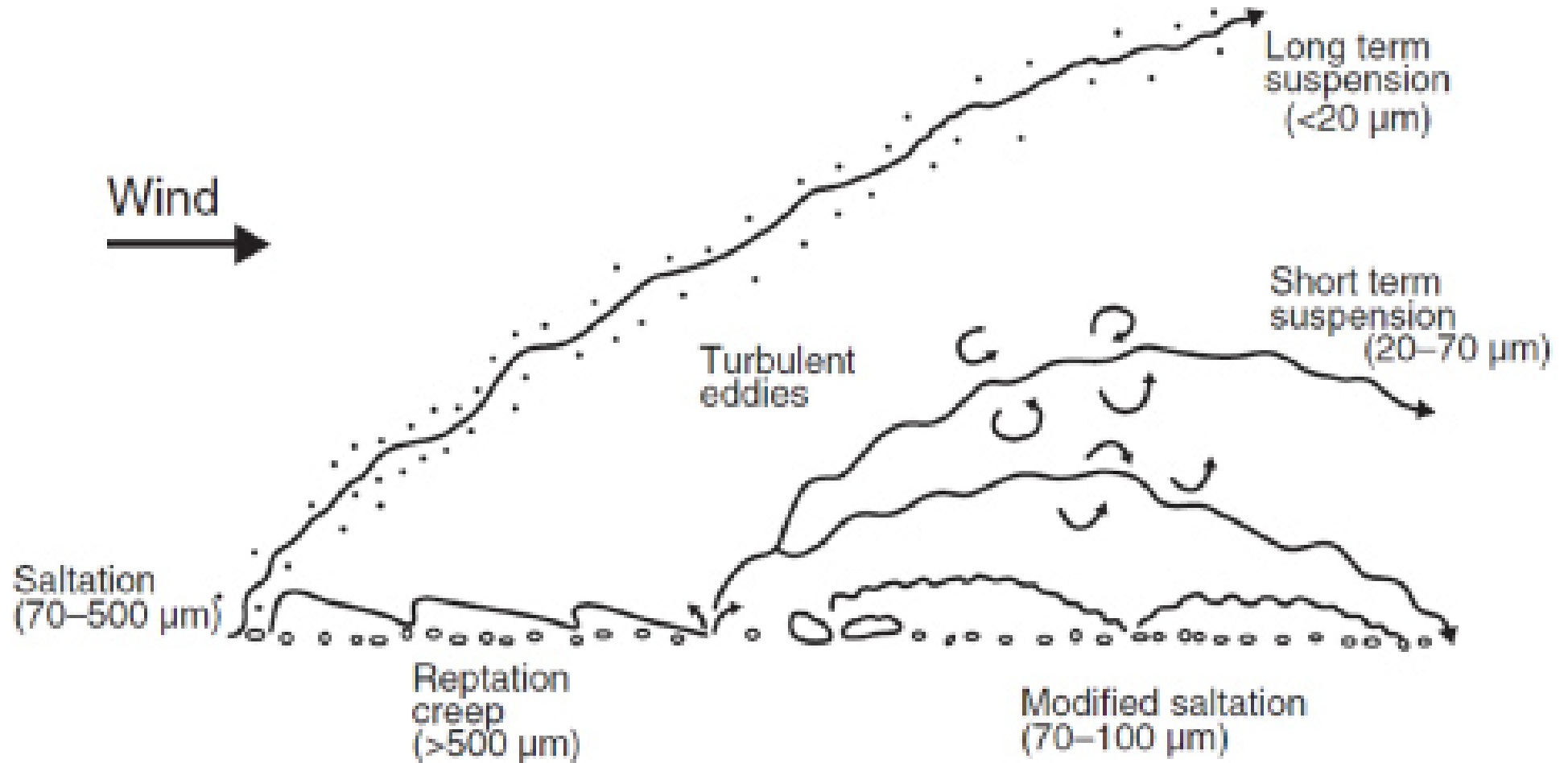


Figure 45.4

КОРИШЋЕЊЕ ЕНЕРГИЈЕ ВЕТРА



КРЕТАЊЕ ЧЕСТИЦА ПОД УТИЦАЈЕМ ВЕТРА



КРЕТАЊЕ ЧЕСТИЦА ПОД УТИЦАЈЕМ ВЕТРА

ГУР

ЕОЛСКИ ЕРОЗИВНИ ОБЛИЦИ



ТАФОНИ





ПУСТИЊСКО САЋЕ И ТАФОНИ



ЈАРДАНГ



ERIC

ДРАЖКАНТЕР (ВЕНТИФАКТ)

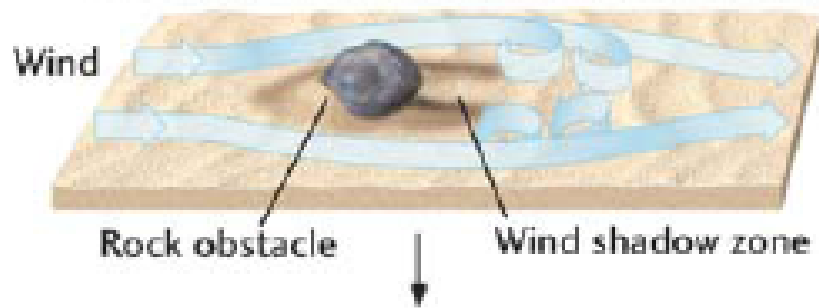
A Wind Faceted Pebble (Ventifact) from Antarctica



Figure 15.5



Early stage: small sand drifts form in wind shadow



Middle stage: large but separated drifts form in wind shadow



Final stage: drifts coalesce into dune



СТВАРАЊЕ ИНИЦИЈАЛНИХ ДИНА

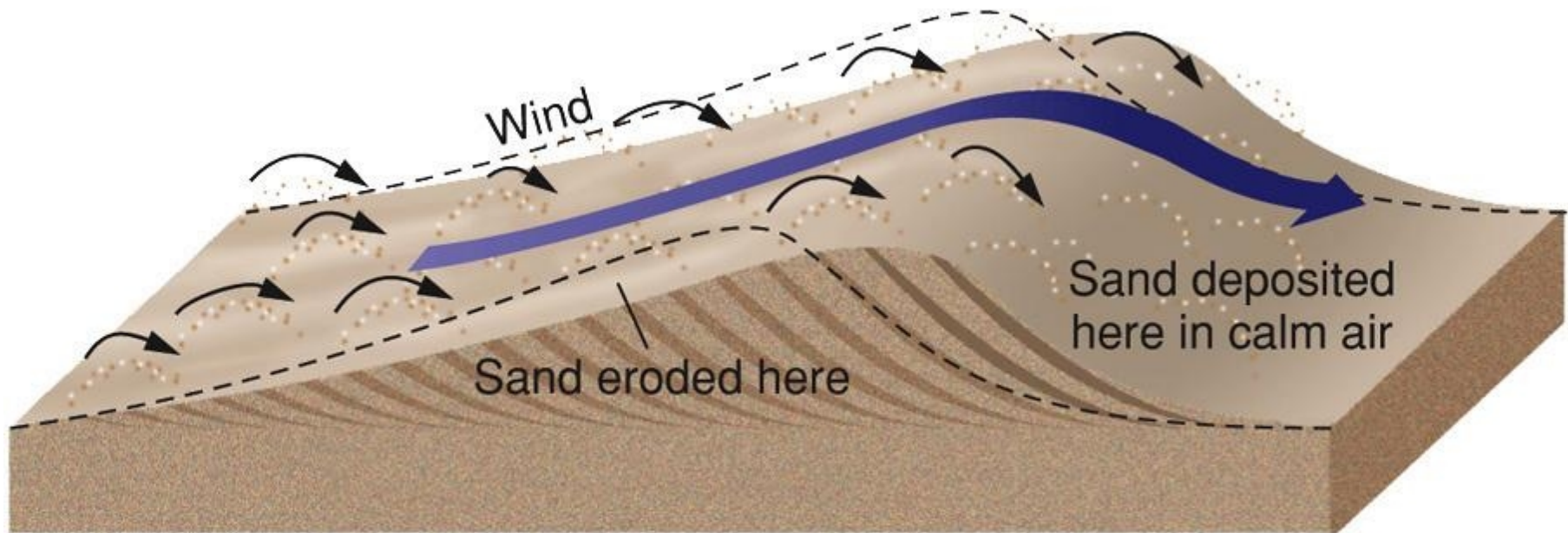
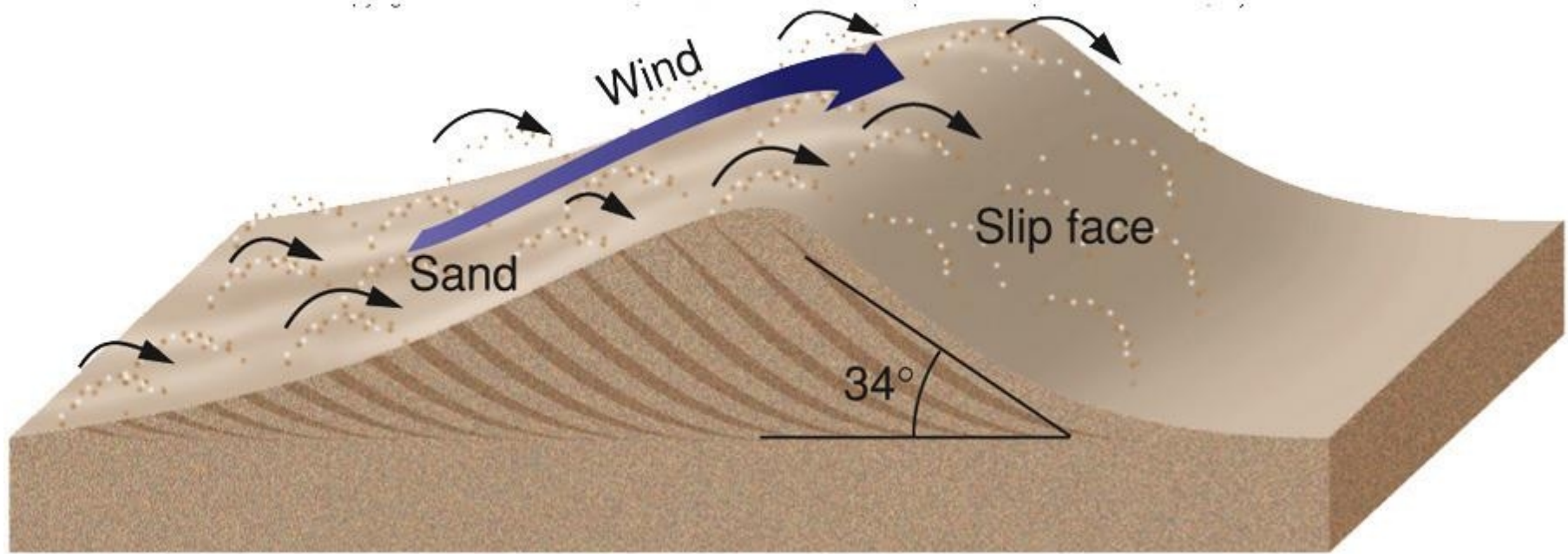
Figure 15.10

**СТВАРАЊЕ
ИНИЦИЈАЛНИХ
ДИНА**

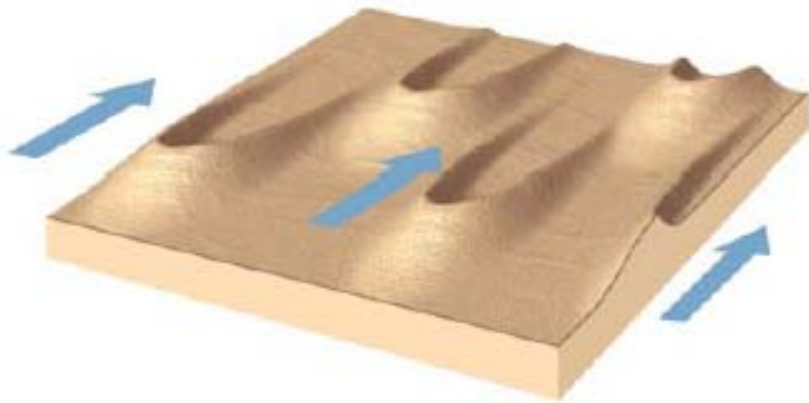




Embryonic dunes forming on the lee side of vegetation



Barchan Dunes



Products of moderate sand supply and unidirectional winds

Figure 15.12

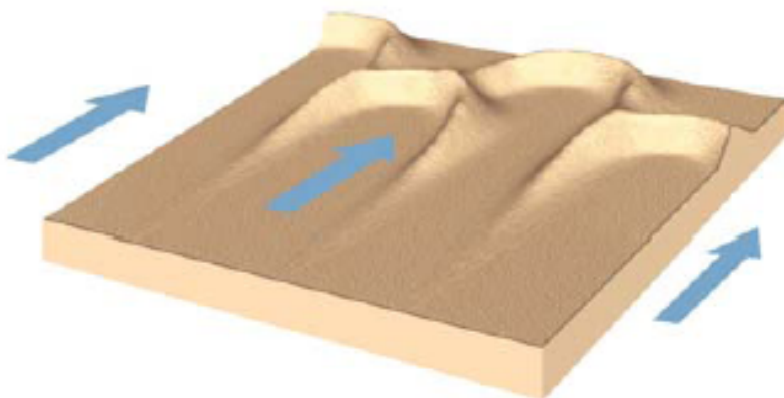
Linear Dunes



Products of moderate sand supply and generally unidirectional winds

Figure 15.12

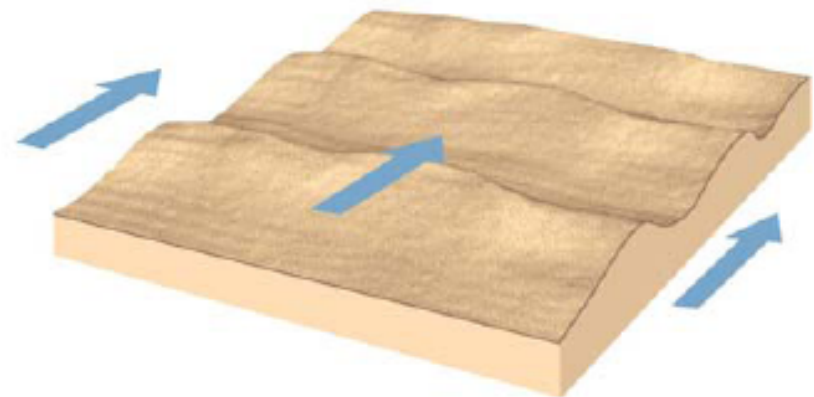
Blowout (Parabolic) Dunes



Products of small sand supply and unidirectional winds

Figure 15.12

Transverse Dunes



Products of large sand supply and unidirectional winds

Figure 15.12

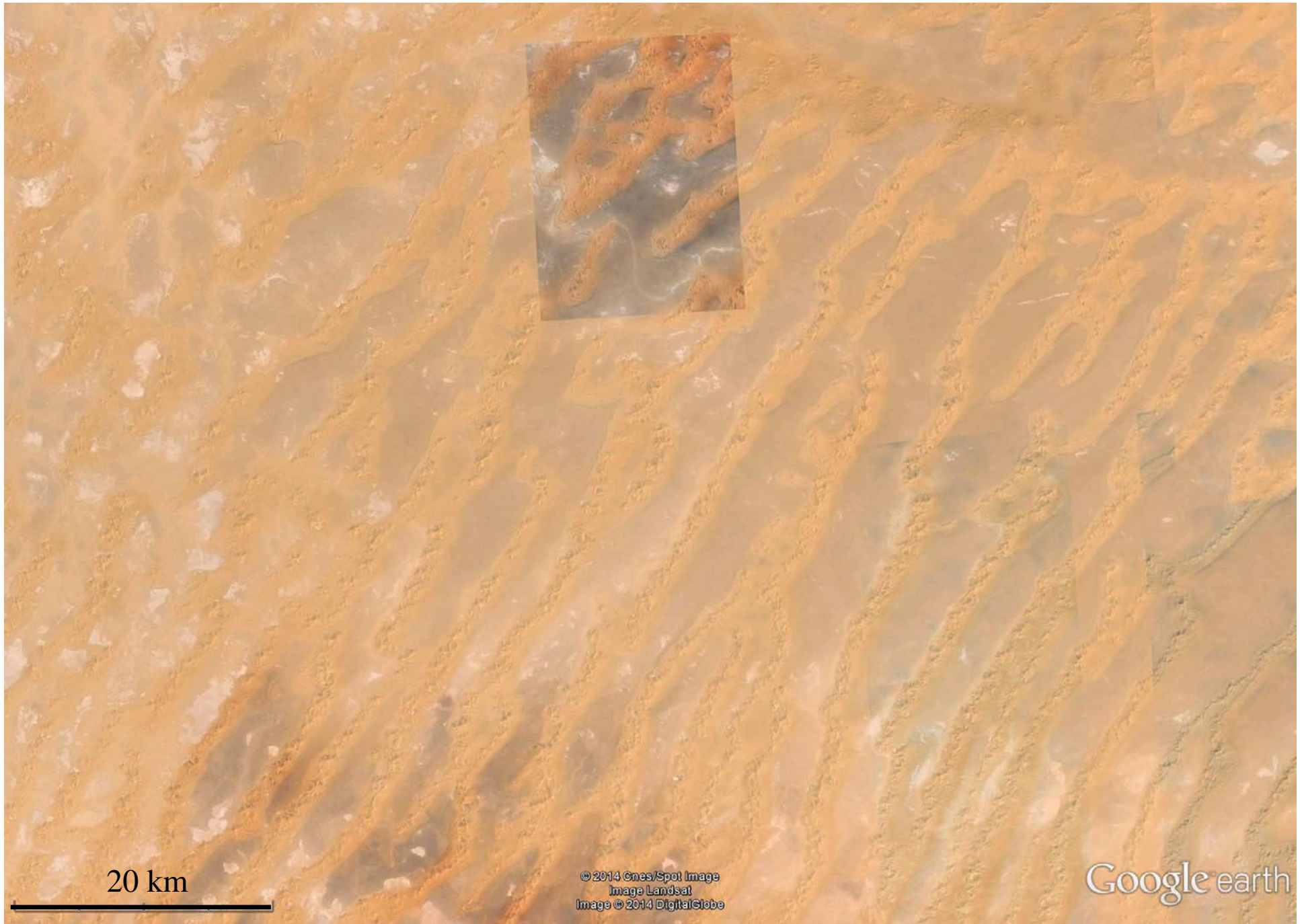


A.



B.





20 km

© 2014 Ones/Spot Image
Image Landsat
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

Google earth



800 m

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Google earth



4 km

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2014 TerraMetrics
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Google earth



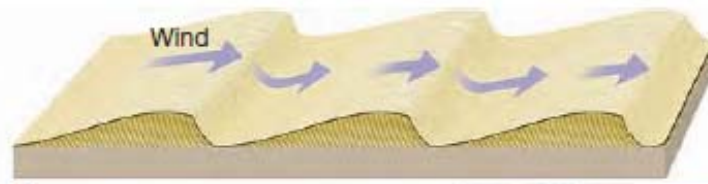
таласна дужина



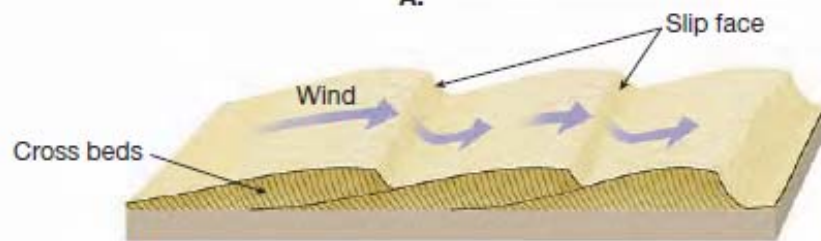


УКРШТЕНА ЕОЛСКА СЕДИМЕНТАЦИЈА

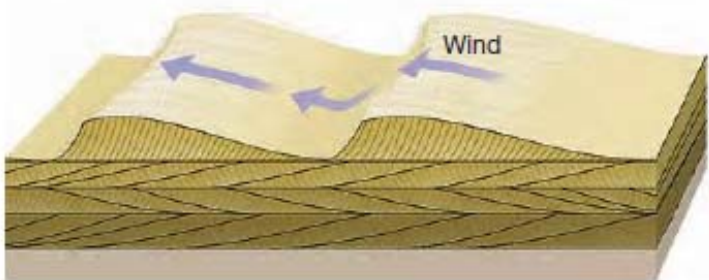




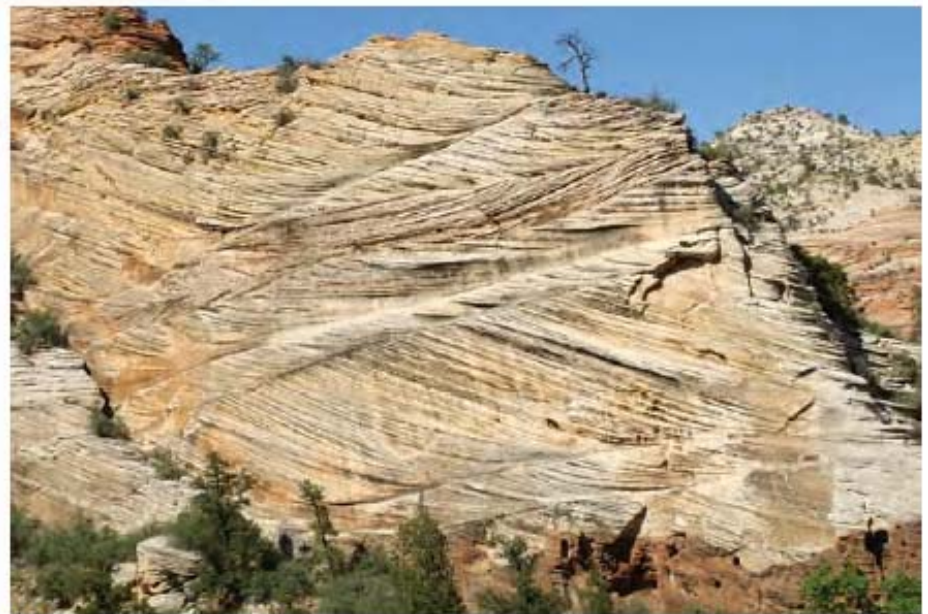
A.



B.



C.



D.