

# [Geomorphology - lab report example](https://assignbuster.com/geomorphology-lab-report-example/)

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## Geomorphology

GSC336, LAB DRIVING AND RESISTING FORCES Semester: Objective: Gain a deeper understanding of Driving and Resisting Forces by building asimple model and applying your knowledge,   
Data Matrix   
Slope angle (radians)   
Slope angle (Degrees)   
Shear stress (acts to impel material downslope)   
Normal stress (acts to hold material in place)   
0   
0   
0   
9800   
0. 1   
5. 729577951   
978. 3674831   
9751. 04082   
0. 2   
11. 4591559   
1946. 959442   
9604. 652463   
0. 3   
17. 18873385   
2896. 098025   
9362. 297593   
0. 4   
22. 91831181   
3816. 299755   
9026. 397741   
0. 5   
28. 64788976   
4698. 370278   
8600. 309107   
0. 6   
34. 37746771   
5533. 496239   
8088. 289026   
0. 7   
40. 10704566   
6313. 333335   
7495. 453435   
0. 8   
45. 83662361   
7030. 089691   
6827. 725752   
0. 9   
51. 56620156   
7676. 603714   
6091. 777689   
1   
57. 29577951   
8246. 415651   
5294. 962598   
1. 1   
63. 02535746   
8733. 832129   
4445. 24199   
1. 2   
68. 75493542   
9133. 983042   
3551. 105994   
1. 3   
74. 48451337   
9442. 870217   
2621. 488521   
1. 4   
80. 21409132   
9657. 407354   
1665. 678   
1. 5   
85. 94366927   
9775. 450869   
693. 2245763   
1. 57   
89. 95437384   
9799. 996893   
7. 804001765   
Scatter Plot   
Questions   
1. Is shearing force a Driving or Resisting Force? Is normal force a Driving or Resisting force? Which is which? In your own words, justify your answers. (5 pts)   
Shear force is a driving force because its effect is felt parallel to the slope. Normal force is a resisting force because it effects acts perpendicular to the slope (Lemke).   
2. In your own words, explain Normal and Resisting Forces using a Boulder on a hillslope as an example. Hint: see you textbook, Chapter 1, for help. (5 pts)   
Normal forces or resting forces on a boulder cliff tends to restrict the movement of an object. The angle of the slope is a contributing factor to the movement of a boulder along a hill slope. Additionally, the stability of the slope also affects the movement of an object. In this case, factors such as friction and cohesion determine how fast an object moves (Lemke).   
3. Based on your scatter plot and knowledge acquired from your textbook, what is the critical angle, in degrees, that determines if the boulder would move, or not? Why did you choose this angle? (5 pts)   
The critical angle for determining whether the boulder would move, or not is 45. 840 degrees. At this point, the boulder would assume a stationery motion. The value is arrived by observing the point of intersection between the curves of shear and normal stress.   
4. A local business informs you they have a 1 m-thick rock slab with a density of 1000 kg m-3 lying in their backyard that slopes at 25 degrees. Given normal weather conditions and unsaturated soils, will this rock slide and potentially destroy their business? Justify your answer in terms of angle, Driving and Resisting forces. (5 pts)   
At 25 degrees, the sheer force on the rock will be 984. 807753 while the normal stress will be 173. 6481777 (in the opposite direction). This means that the forces propelling the rock slab downwards are greater than the resisting forces. Assuming that the weather conditions remain at normal levels it is highly likely that the rock in question will inflict a considerable damage to the surrounding property.   
Work Cited   
Lemke, Karen A. “ Slope Stability & Mass Wasting.” University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, December 1, 2013. Web. January 26, 2015 < http://www4. uwsp. edu/geo/faculty/ lemke/geomorphology/lectures/10\_mass\_wasting. html>