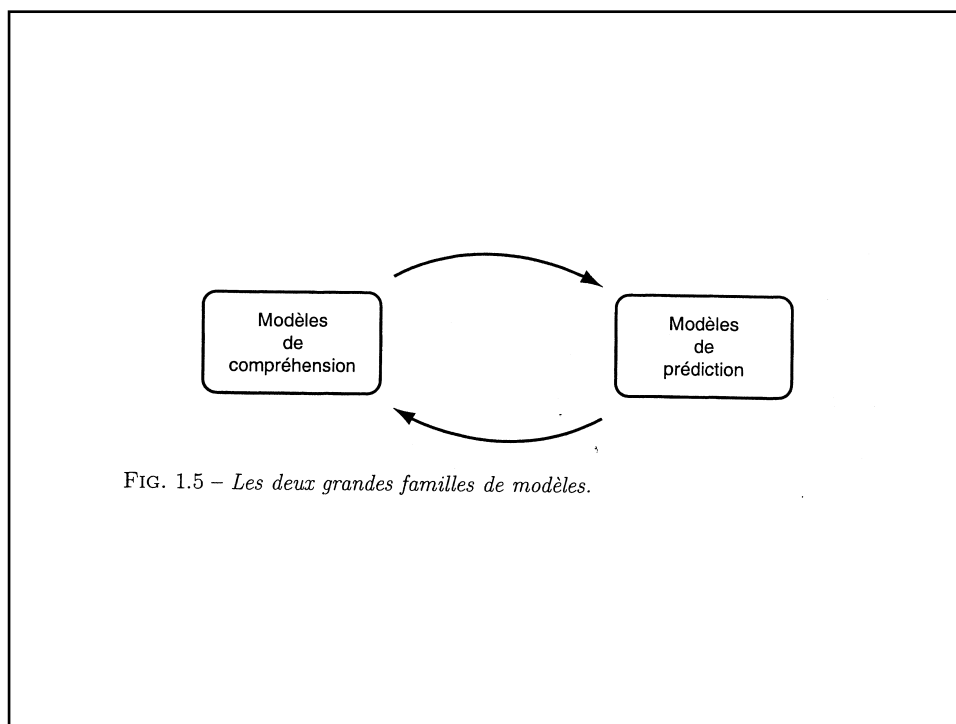
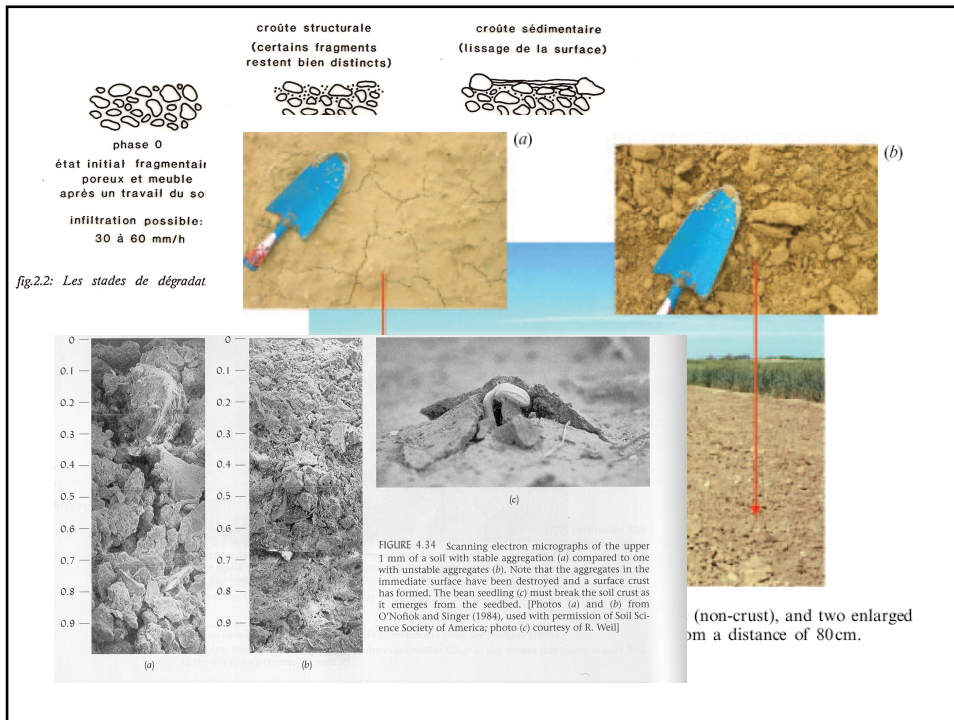




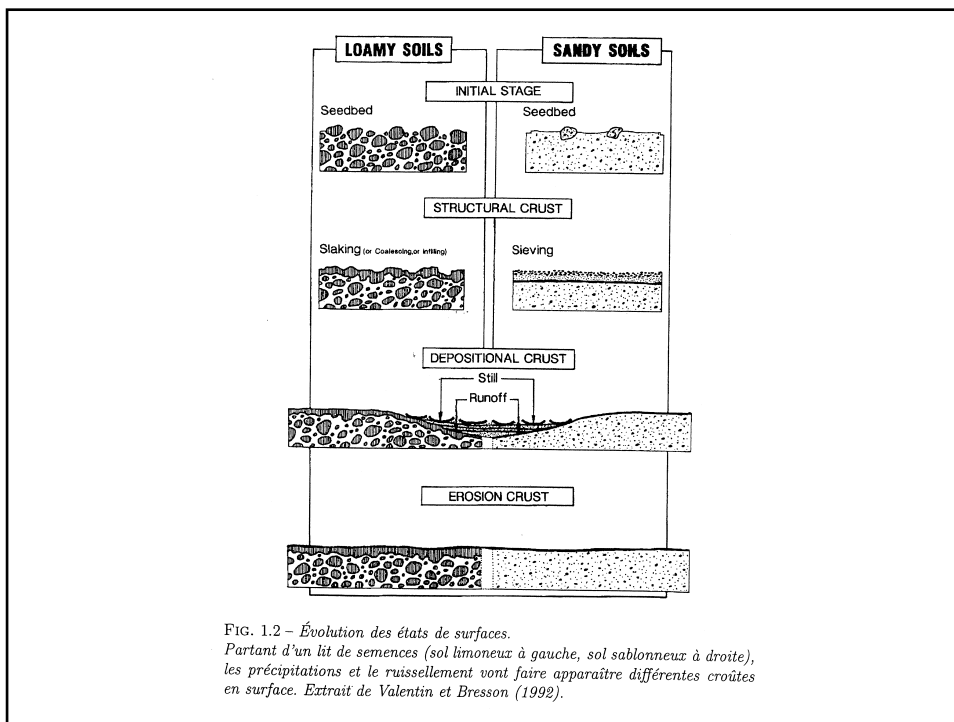
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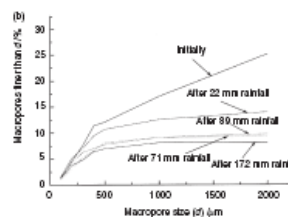
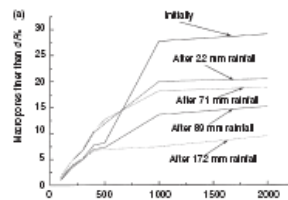
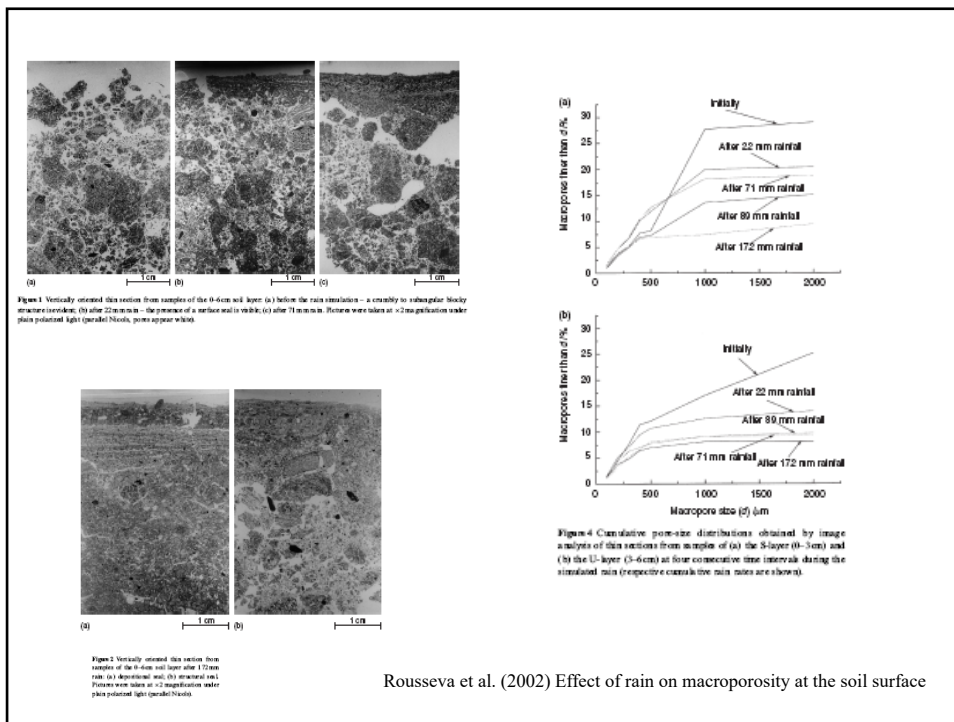
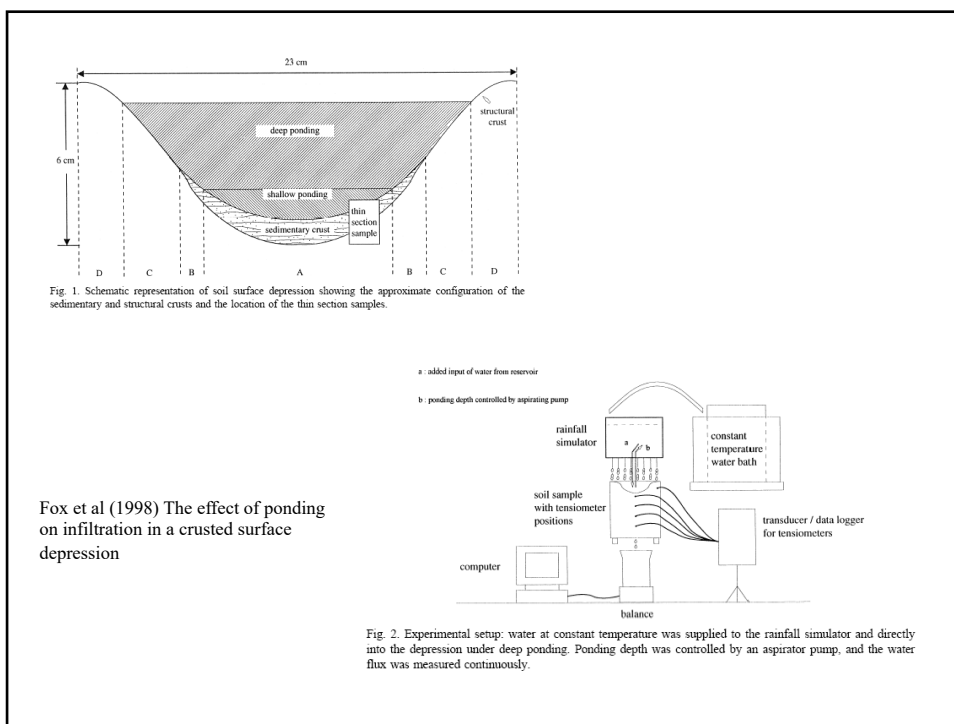


Figure 4 Cumulative pore-size distributions obtained by image analysis of thin sections from samples of (a) the S-layer (0-3cm) and (b) the U-layer (3-6cm) at four consecutive time intervals during the simulated rain (respective cumulative rain rates are shown).

Rousseva et al. (2002) Effect of rain on macroporosity at the soil surface

5



Fox et al (1998) The effect of ponding on infiltration in a crusted surface depression

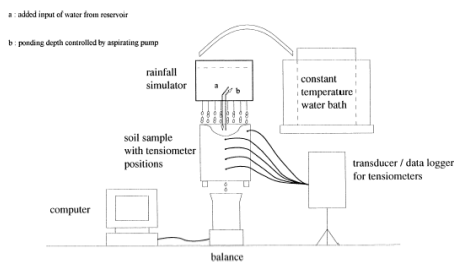
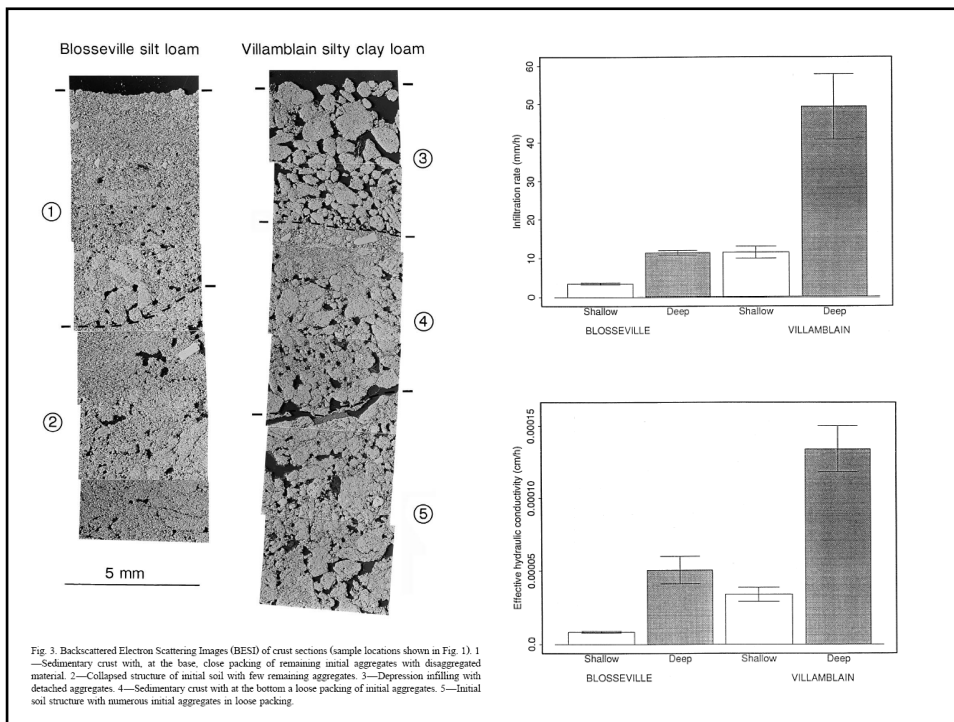
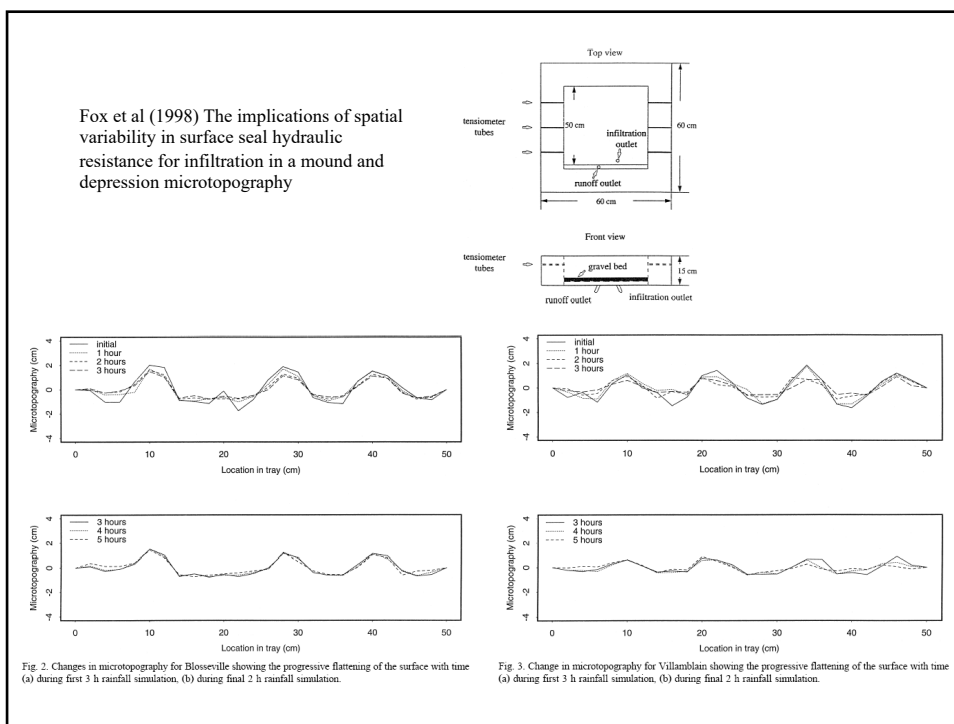


Figure 2 Experimental setup: water at constant temperature was supplied to the rainfall simulator and directly into the depression under deep ponding. Ponding depth was controlled by an aspirator pump, and the water flux was measured continuously.

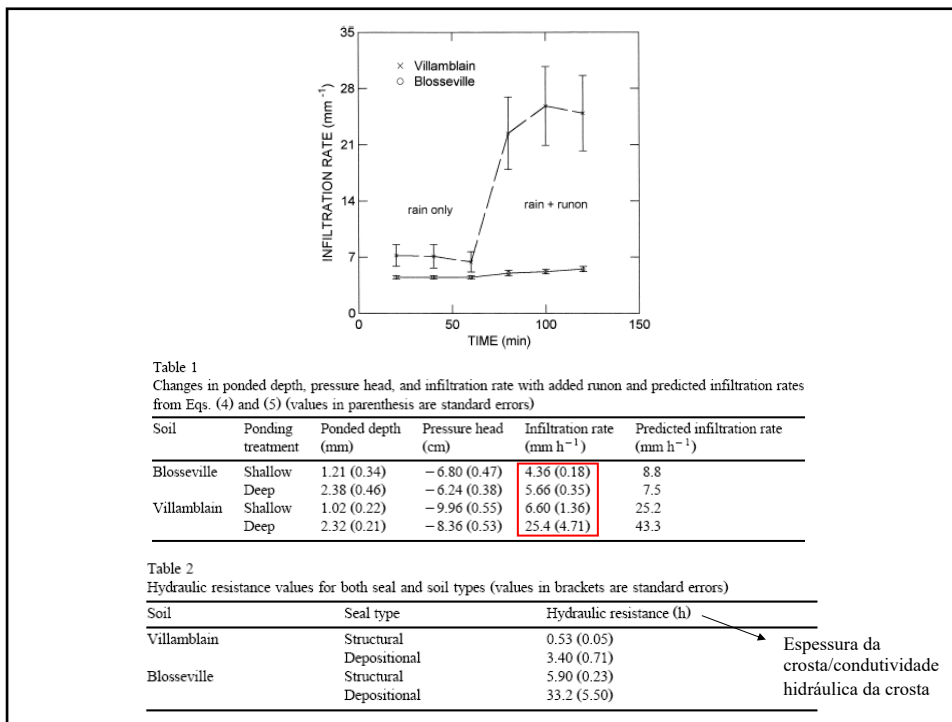
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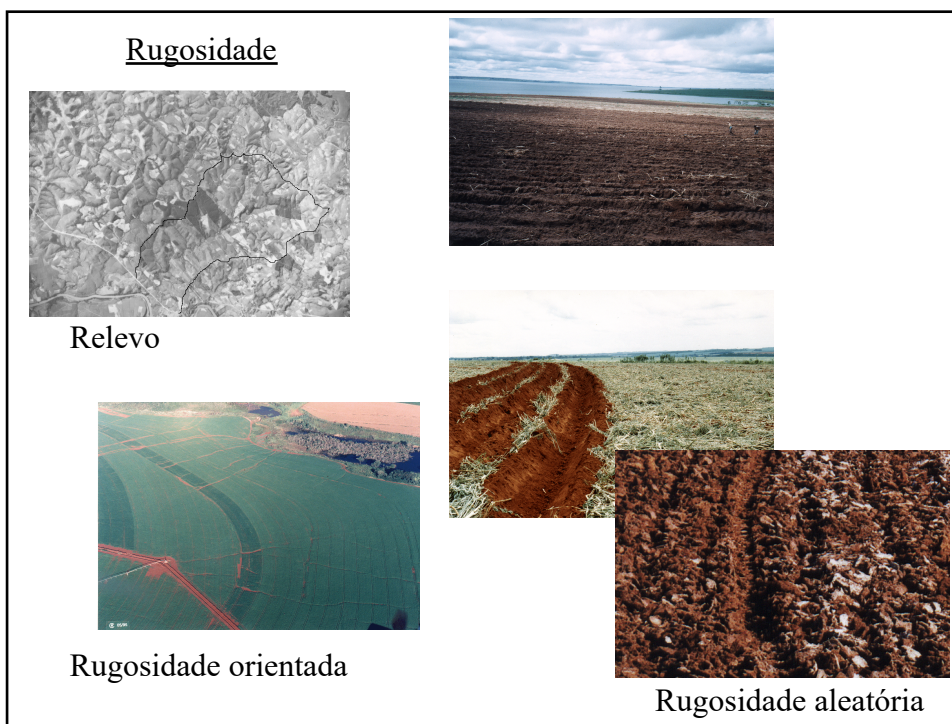
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10

Processo de formação da enxurrada

Coef de enxurrada =
 quantidade de água perdida
 pela enxurrada / volume da
 precipitação

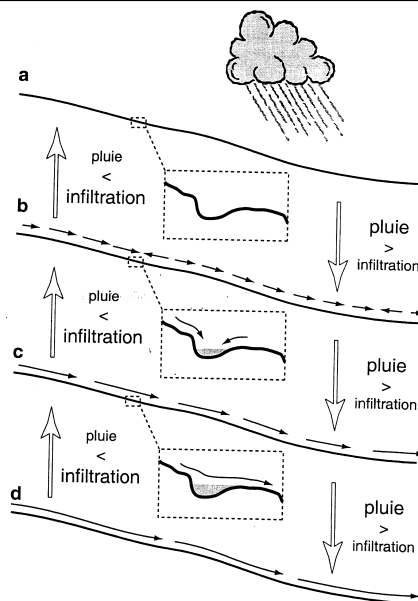
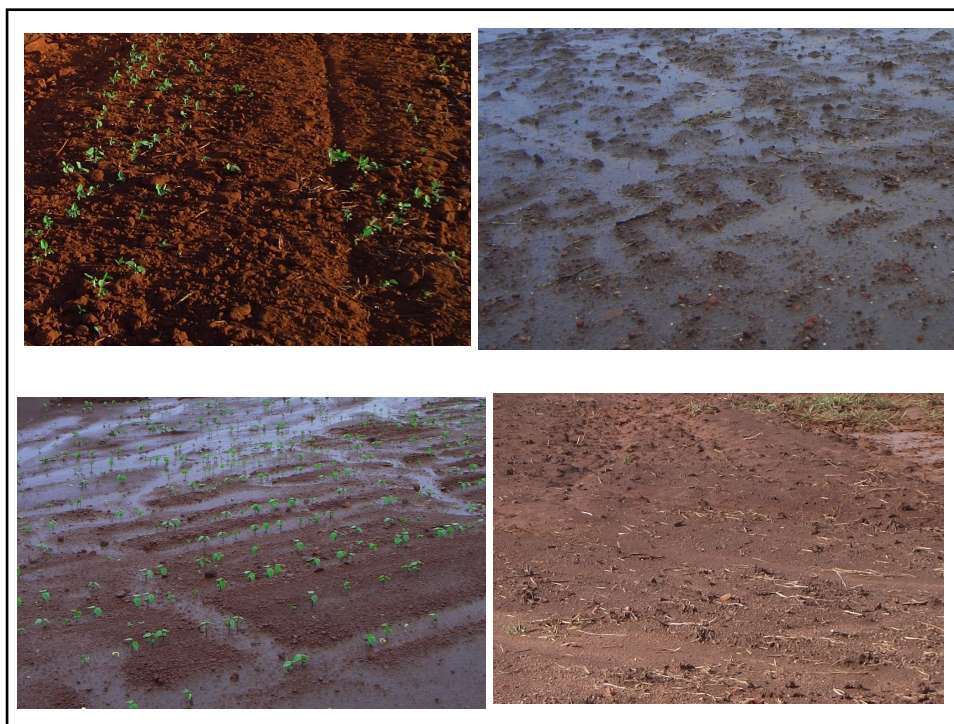


FIG. 1.3 - Évolution des transferts d'eau au cours d'une averse.
 Les transferts par ruissellement sont schématisés par les flèches parallèles au profil topographique (leurs longueurs se veulent proportionnelles à la distance de parcours). Le détail de la surface montre le cas particulier d'une dépression.

11



12



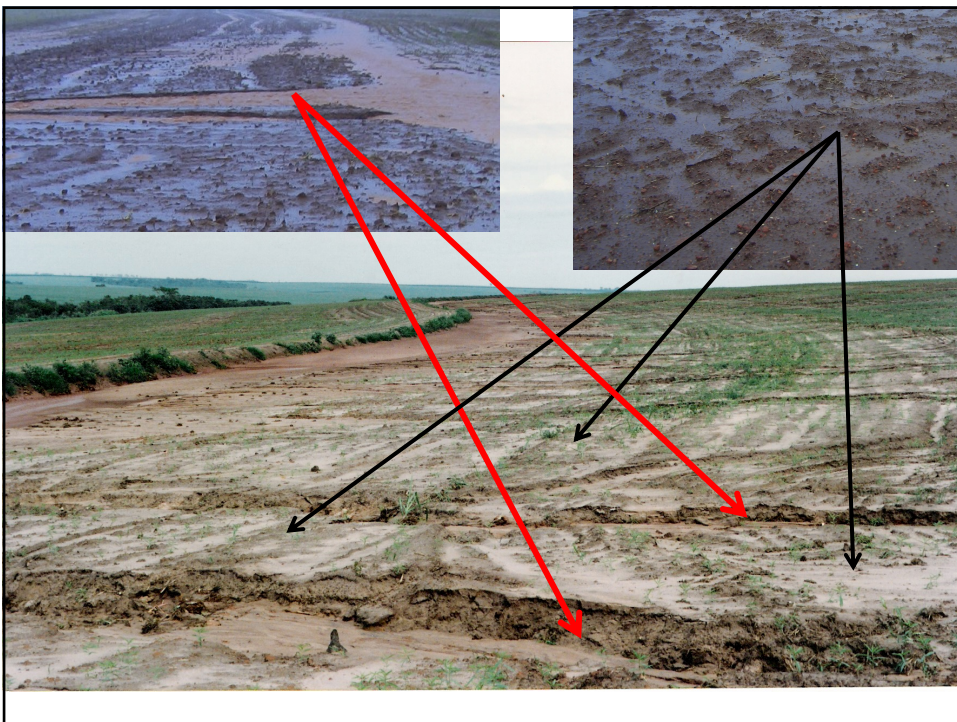
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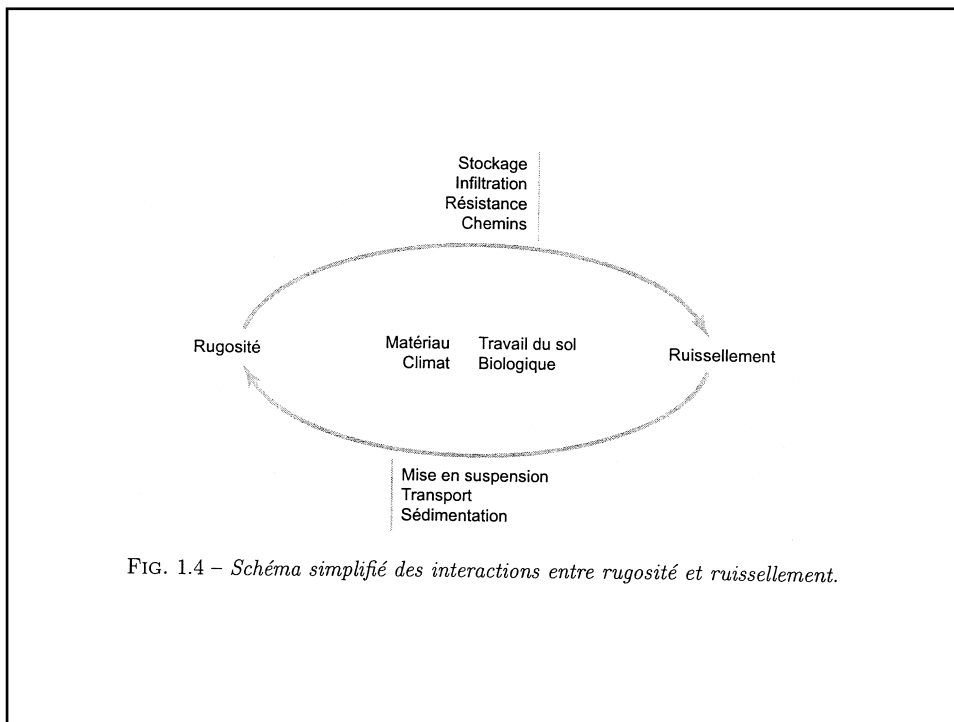
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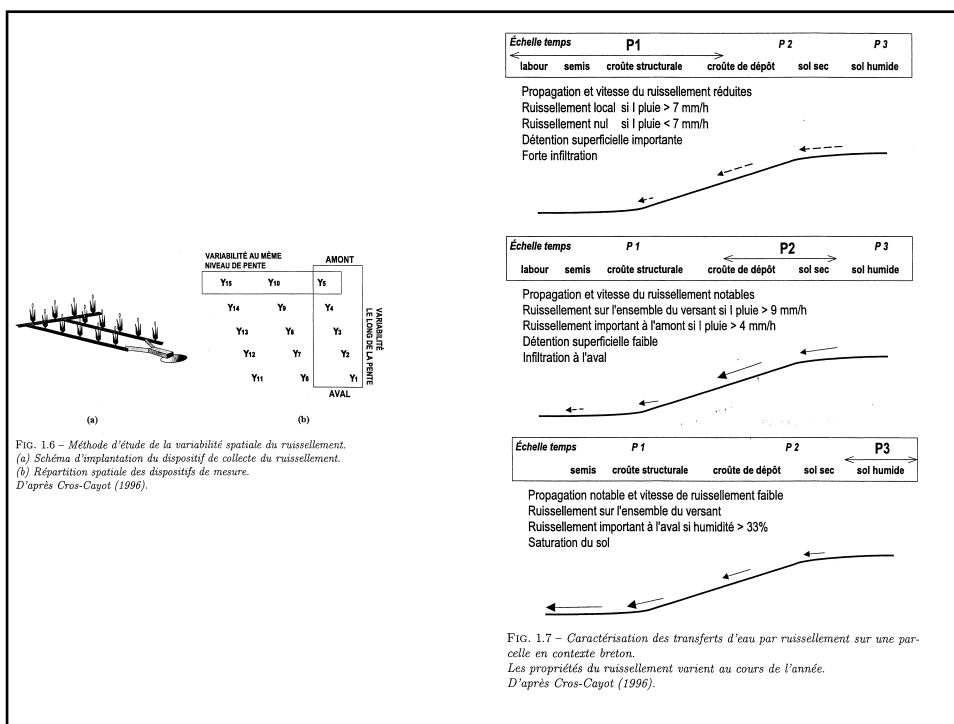
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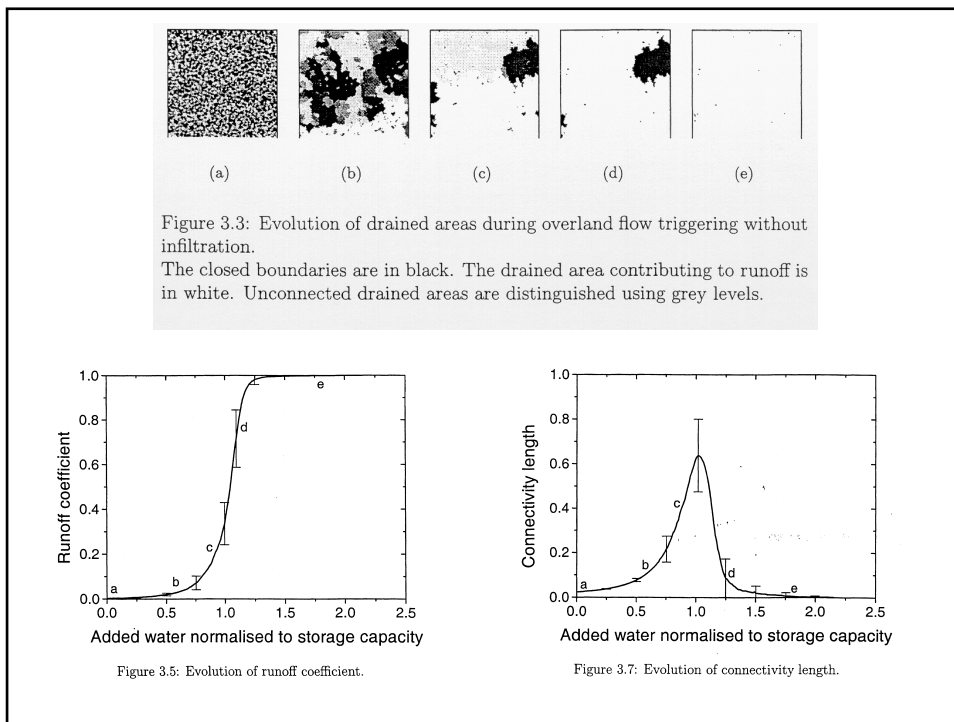
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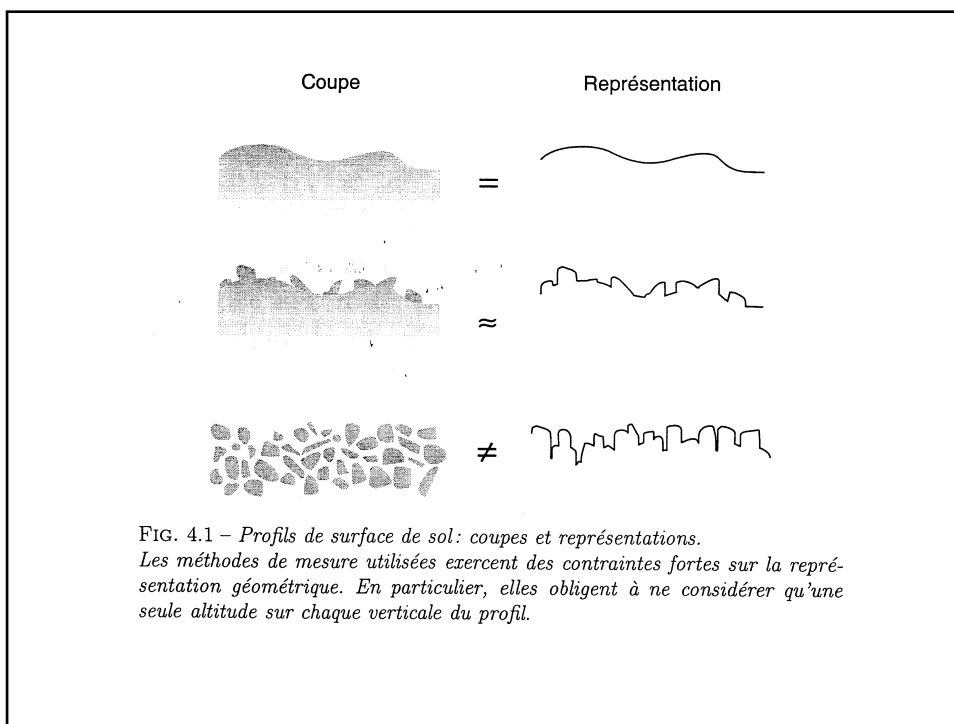
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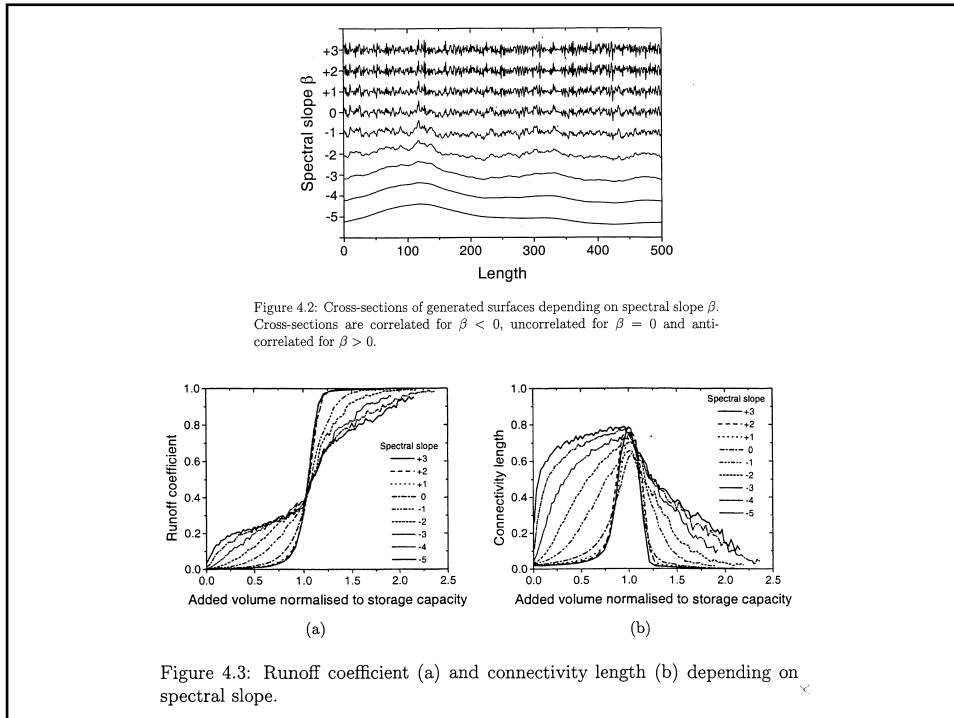
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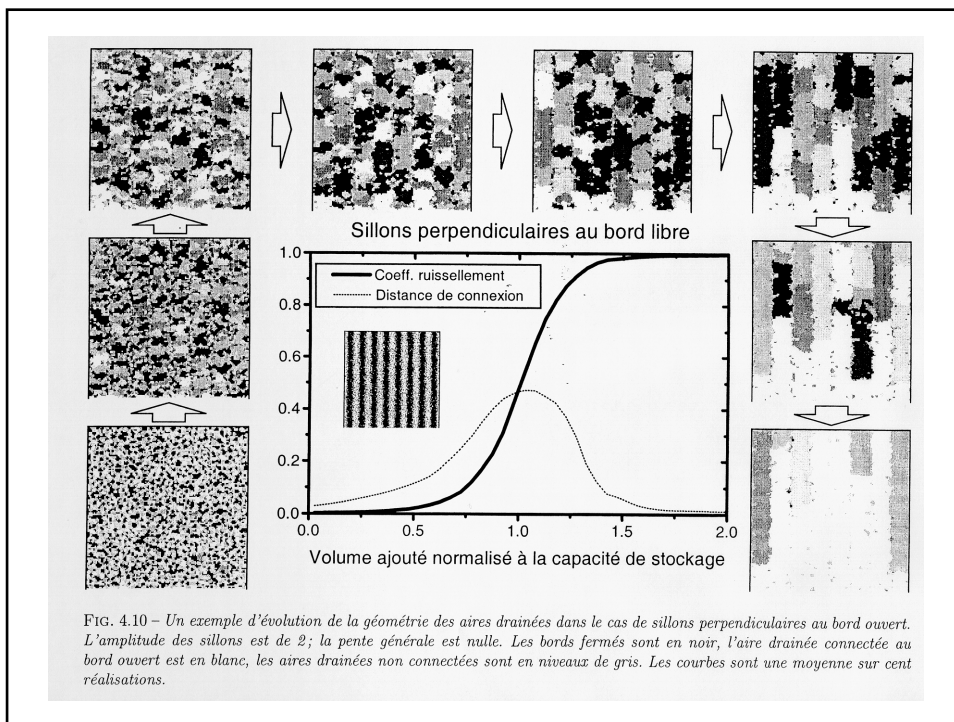
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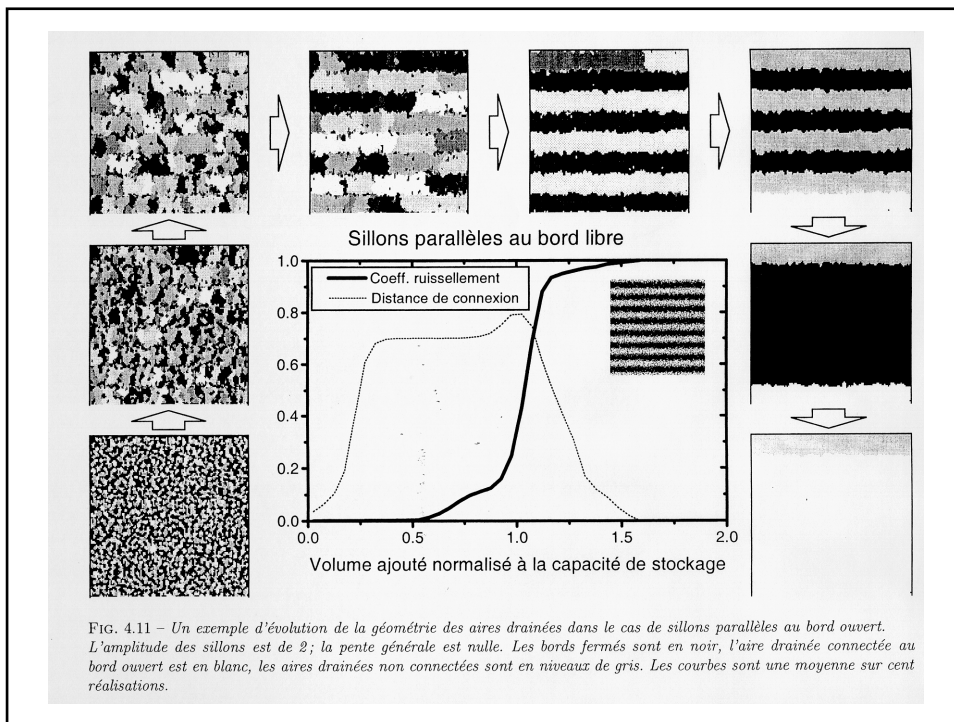
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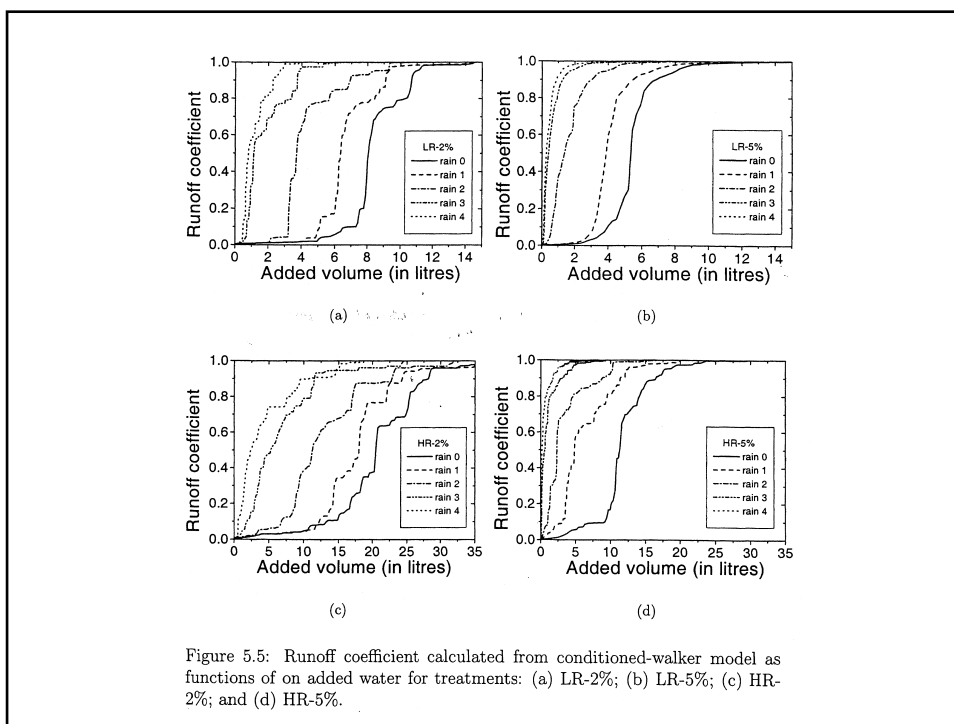
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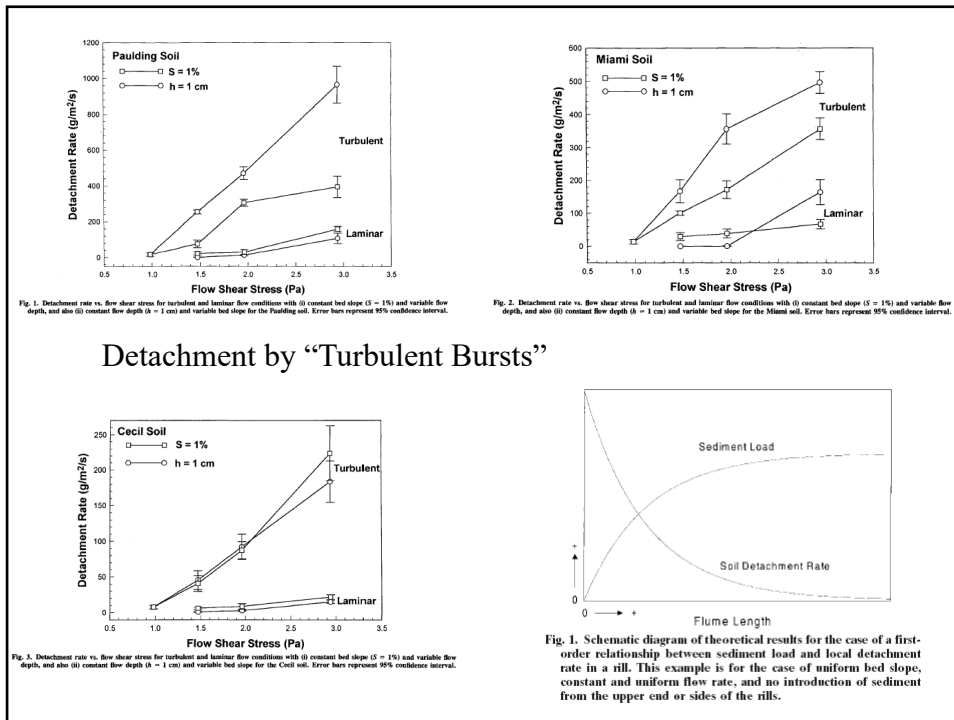
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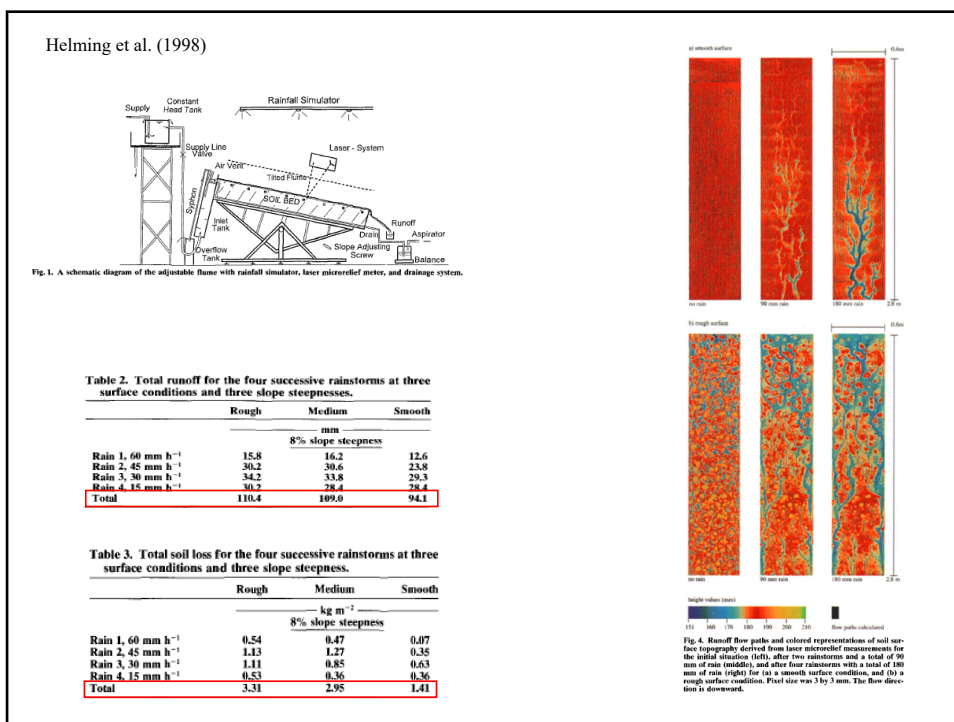
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