

Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures. Page numbers in **bold** refer to Tables.

- Acidalia Planitia 8, 19, 21, 190, 190, 191
- aeolian (wind) activity 79, 98
 - role in alcove-apron formation 97, 98
 - methods of analysis 99–103
 - results
 - level of activity 107–108
 - when alcoves form 103–104, **105**, 106
 - where alcoves form 106–107
 - results discussed
 - mechanisms 108–109
 - relative importance of wind 109–110
 - summary of results 111–112
- age of gullies 166
- alases (thermokarst basins) 42, 213, 223
- Alaska
 - analogue gullies **29**
 - Wrangell Mountains, snow avalanche analogue 25, **29**
- albedo differences 234
- alcove-apron (AA) features 96, 97, 98
 - role of aeolian and seasonal processes
 - methods of analysis 99–103
 - results
 - level of activity 107–108
 - when alcoves form 103–104, **105**, 106
 - where alcoves form 106–107
 - results discussed
 - mechanisms 108–109
 - relative importance of wind and frost 109–110
 - summary of results 111–112
- alcoves
 - Antarctica observation 274
 - description 9–10
 - features in north polar erg 95
 - measurement of 169
 - role in gully system 22, 267, 411, 412
 - size and crater age 176
 - slopes 11
 - spur and gully morphology 11, 12
 - topography 80–81
 - zones 9, 10
- alluvial fans 33
- Alps, analogue gullies **30**, 159
- Anderson Dry Lake, analogue gullies **29**
- angle of repose 233–234
- Antarctica analogue gullies **28**, 50, 317
 - McMurdo Dry Valleys **28**, 269, 270, 289–290
 - Upper Wright Valley (South Fork) 290, 291, 292
 - methods of analysis 290, 292
 - observations
 - geomorphology 292–294
 - meteorology and soils 294–296
- results discussed
 - conditions for erosion 303–310
 - late season flow 296–297
 - mid-season flow 297–299
 - water sources
 - alcove snowpacks 301–302
 - groundwater 299
 - ice reservoirs 301
 - iced sediments 300–301
 - summer snow 300
 - water sources 302–303
 - wind-blown snow 299–300
 - summary 310–312
 - relevance to Mars 312–313
- Victoria Land
 - location 270–273
 - methods of analysis 273–274
 - observations 274, 275, 276–277
 - observations discussed 277, 280–283
 - summary 282–283
- apron (debris fan or fan) 9, 11
 - as part of gully system 267, 411, 412
 - in north polar erg 95–96
- aquifers, as source of groundwater 37–40, 67
- Arctic
 - Canada
 - analogue gullies **28**, 40, 42, 317
 - thermokarst 220, 221
 - Svalbard
 - analogue gullies **29**, 32, 33, 34, 37, 41, 51, 317
 - fluvial fans 31
 - ground ice melting 40
- Argyre Impact Basin 10, 15, 190, 190, 191, 316
- Argyre palaeo-lake 211
- Arrakis dune field 100
 - alcove-apron formation **105**, 111
- Artik Crater 15, 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 174–175, 177, 182
- Asia, analogue gullies **30**
- Asimov crater 84
- Asja Plateau (Iceland), analogue gullies **29**
- aspect-dependent processes 159
- Atacama Desert, gully analogues **29**, 32, 32, 33, 34, 234
- Australia, analogue gullies **30**, 317
- avalanche analogues 24–25, 26
- Axel Heiberg Island, analogue gullies **28**
- axial tilt 36
- bajada 10
- barchanoid ridges 95
- bassanite 312

- beads and beaded streams 241, 245
- Bigstick Sand Hills, analogue gullies **29**
- blocks of carbon dioxide ice 47, 68, 137–138, 146, 159–161, 233
- Boggs Valley 270, 274, 278
- boiling and boiling water 78
- as agent of transport 375
- experimental study of sediment transport by boiling liquid
- methods
- instrumentation 377–379, 378
- mapping and quantification 390–393
- protocol 379
- speeds 393–394
- results
- dry processes 396–397
- effect of sand temperature 387–389, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397
- effect of water temperature 389–390, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397
- flow features 394
- overview 379–380, **381**, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386
- percolation 395–396
- sediment volume 394, 395
- wet sand pellets 396
- results discussed
- role of boiling 399–402
- role of temperature 397–399
- significance for Mars surface 402–405
- summary 405
- braiding 12
- bright halos 115, 117, 119, 129, 130–131
- brines and saline waters
- role in gully formation 35, 67, 78, 146, 316, 411
- role in water generation 269
- Bunnik Crater 8, 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 183
- Buzzel dune field 96, 100, 101
- alcove-apron formation 104, **105**, 111
- California, Death Valley, analogue gullies **29**
- Canada
- analogue gullies **28**, 40, 42, 317
- thermokarst 220, 221
- Canary Island, analogue gullies **30**, 317
- Candor Chasma 11
- carbon dioxide 45–46, 316
- blocks 47, 68, 137–138, 146, 159–161, 233
- frost 289, 317, 411
- defrosting 233
- dry frost model 83–84, 86–89
- frost avalanche 46–47
- gas fluidized and supported flow 47–49, 49, 136–137, 376
- ice 78, 343
- liquid release 46, 67–68, 316
- seasonal behaviour 95, 146, 269, 343
- Cavi Angusti 190
- channels
- Antarctica observations 274
- defined 9
- described 9, 12
- features 14, 96
- part of gully system 267, 411, 412
- Chile, analogue gullies **28**, 51
- China, analogue gullies **30**
- chloride hydrate 132, 132
- Chusuk dune field 100
- alcove-apron formation 104, **105**, 111
- chutes 10
- defined 9
- described 9, 12
- Cilaos crater 200
- classical gullies 376
- climatic factors, role in gully formation 188
- Colorado, analogue gullies **29**, 317
- Corozal Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 182
- craters
- rim wall gully studies 171, 319–320
- methods of analysis 320–321
- observations
- comparison with debris-flow landforms 332–334
- comparison with Ladakh Himalaya 334–335
- Domoni crater 326–330, 327, 328, 329, 330
- Maricourt Crater 330–332, 331, 332, 333
- observations discussed 335–337
- see also under individual named craters*
- dark flows 115, 117, 119, 128, 129, 130
- dark spots 45, 115, 117, 119, 126, 128, 129
- Dawes Crater 12
- De Goes Cliff 268, 269, 270, 270, 271, 274, 275, 277, 279, 281, 282
- debris fan (apron) 9, 11, 14
- debris flows 277
- analogues 31–33, 32, 34, 51
- compared with gullies 332–333
- groundwater initiated 234
- role in gully formation 316
- water-supported 146, 269
- wet or aqueous 68
- debris-covered glaciers 14
- defrosting processes 146
- density of gullies
- methods of analysis 188–189
- results 189–191
- results discussed 191–194
- depositional fan 10
- Deutero-Protonilus Mensae 193
- Devon Island, analogue gullies **28**, 317
- Domoni Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 173, 319, 319, 320
- rim wall gully studies
- methods 320–322

- observations 326–330, 327, 328, 329, 330
 - observations compared 333–335
 - draping deposits 187
 - dry flow mechanism 24–25, 26
 - dry granular flow 24–25, 26, 269
 - perennial rill mechanism 136
 - role in gully formation 316, 376
 - dry/wet processes on Mars 267, 269
 - dunes and dune field studies 95
 - alcove-apron (AA) features 96, 97, 98
 - dune gullies 45, 70, 77, 78, 376
 - role of aeolian and seasonal processes
 - methods of analysis 99–103
 - results
 - level of activity 107–108
 - when alcoves form 103–104, **105**, 106
 - where alcoves form 106–107
 - results discussed
 - mechanisms 108–109
 - relative importance of wind and frost 109–110
 - summary of results 111–112
 - flow 45
 - linear gullies 233
 - dust
 - impact on carbon dioxide frost 79
 - impact on photographs 71
 - dust devil tracks 115, 117, 119, 129, 131

 - Ellesmere Island, analogue gullies **28**
 - end moraines 15
 - equifinality, problems of 50, 267
 - Erebus Montes 193
 - Escuer fan, analogue gullies **30**
 - Europe, analogue gullies **29, 30**
 - Evans Neve 270
 - experimental work 51, 135–136
 - early work 376–377
 - role of slope angle and grain size
 - methods
 - controls and error estimation 349, **366**
 - model parameters 367–368
 - photogrammetry 346–347, 349, **367**
 - regolith simulants **345**, 346, 365
 - slope preparation 344–346, **366**
 - results
 - coarse sand 358
 - fine sand 352, **354**, 358
 - JSC Mars 1 regolith 351–352, **354**, **355**
 - sediment transport types 350–351
 - slope 349–350, **352–353**, 356, 357
 - results discussed 358–359
 - mechanisms 359–362
 - relevance to Mars 362–364
 - summary 364–365
 - role of temperature in mass movement
 - methods
 - instrumentation 377–379, 378
 - mapping and quantification 390–393
 - protocol 379
 - speeds 393–394
 - results
 - dry processes 396–397
 - effect of sand temperature 387–389, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397
 - effect of water temperature 389–390, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397
 - flow features 394
 - overview 379–380, **381**, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386
 - percolation 395–396
 - sediment volume 394, 395
 - wet sand pellets 396
 - results discussed
 - role of boiling 399–402
 - role of temperature 397–399
 - significance for Mars surface 402–405
 - summary 405
 - slush flows 33, 35, 36, 413
 - methods 413–414
 - results 414–417
 - scaling for Mars 417–419
 - results discussed 419–421
 - summary 421–422
- Eyjabakkajökull glacier channels 134–135
-
- fans
 - Antarctica observations 274
 - debris fan (apron) 9, 11, 14, 267, 411, 412
 - depositional fan 10, 95–96
 - slopes 11
 - systems 33
- Ferrar Dolerite 270, 280
- Flateyri Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 182
- fluidization 80, 234
- fluvial fans 31
- fluvial flow, role in gully formation 316
- fluvial flow analogue 27, 31
- freeze–thaw
 - indicators 17, 235–236
 - mechanisms 35–37
- freezing point depression, role in water flow 35
- fresh shallow valleys (FSV) 235
- Front Range (Colorado), analogue gullies **29**, 317
- frost
 - melting 43, 45
 - relation to gully activity 80–81, 146, 289
 - role in alcove-apron formation 97, 109–110
 - survey
 - methods 69, 71
 - results 72, 73, 73, 74
 - results interpreted 77–81
 - water vs carbon dioxide 68
- Furya dune field 100
 - alcove-apron formation **105**

- Galap Crater 8, 23, 39, 167, **167**, **168**, 169, 171, 171
- gas generation 79
- gas-supported flow, perennial rill mechanism 136–137
- Gasa Crater 10, 14, 19, 24, 39, 52, 75, 167, **167**, **168**, 169, 171, 171, 175
- gully activity
- thermal inertia study 199–200
 - methods of analysis 200–202, 204
 - results 203, 205, 206, **206**
 - results discussed 203, 207
 - summary 207–208
- location 200
- gelifluction 217–219, 222
- geothermal heating 67
- role in gully formation 146, 316
- glaciation
- evidence of 169, 170
 - role in gully formation 166, 175–176
- glacier-like forms (GLF) 14–15, 193
- grain saltation 35
- grain size distribution 344
- granular avalanches 35
- granular flow mechanisms 24–25, 26, 68, 316
- gravity, role in settling velocity 52
- Great Kobuk Sand Dunes, analogue gullies **29**
- Greenland
- analogue gullies **28**
 - ground ice melting 40, 42–43
- ground ice melt 40, 42–43, 234
- groundwater release 37–40, 67, 234, 316, 376
- gulch 68
- gullies
- classification 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 22, 234, 315, 375–376
 - composition 9, 19–21, 246, 344, 411, 412
 - definition 68, 145, 165, 187, 199, 234, 267, 315
 - distribution 18–19, 315–316
 - earth analogues **28**, **29**, **30**, 49–52
 - see also under named locations*
 - experimental generation *see under* Mars Simulation Chamber
 - formation mechanisms 1, 24, 165, 267, 269, 316, 376
 - carbon dioxide related 45–46
 - carbon dioxide frost 46–47
 - gas fluidized carbon dioxide flow 47–49
 - liquid carbon dioxide 46 - debris flow 31–33, 32
 - dry granular flow 24–25, 26
 - frost factors 312
 - methods of analysis 71–72
 - results 73–77, 74, 75
 - results interpreted 82–83
 - suggested model 83–84, 86–89 - liquid water flow 25, 27, 31, 374–375
 - slush flows 33, 35
 - water, role of
- aquifers 37–40
 - brines 35
 - ground ice 40–41, 42–43
 - obliquity effects 35–37
 - snow melt 43
 - water frost 43–45
- landform associations 13, 14–18
- locations 18–19, 20, 166
- factors affecting density and orientation
 - methods of analysis 188–189
 - results
 - density 189–191
 - orientation 191
 - slope 191
 - results discussed 191–195 - see also under named locations*
- morphology 12–14, 70
- substrate relations 19–20
- temporal characters 21–24, 166
- methods of analysis 166–170
 - observations
 - factors affecting size 174–175
 - morphology 171–174 - observations discussed
 - link to obliquity 178–180
 - palaeoclimatic factors 180–181
 - proposed model 175–178, 178
 - spatial variations 181 - summary 181–182
- Hale impact crater 15, 82, 167, **167**, **168**, 172
- geological history 213–214
- gully-like structures
- methods of analysis 213
 - observations
 - crater-wall depressions 214
 - near-rim terraces 214, 215
 - polygonized terrain 214, 216
 - spatially associated assemblages 214, 216 - observations discussed 222–223
 - proposed model of evolution 223–225
 - summary 226
 - landscape features **213**
 - location 211, 212
- Helliwell Hills 269, 270, 274, 278
- Himalaya *see* Ladakh Himalaya
- hydrous minerals 131–132
- ice
- impact on thermal inertia 193
 - indicators of 236–237
 - melting of 40–41, 42–43
- ice blocks, sliding behaviour 47
- ice-wedge polygons 220–221
- Iceland
- analogue gullies **29**, **30**, 50

- channels compared with perennial rills 134–135
- Hafnarfjall, granular flow analogue 26
- impact craters 50, 166
- India *see* Ladakh Himalaya
- insolation 117, 158–159, 188
- Istok Crater 15, 39, 51, 85, 167, **167**, **168**, 169, 171, 171, 316, 319
 - gullies and debris flows 332–333, 337
- jarosite 132, 132
- Kaiser Crater 8
- Kaiser dune field 133
 - gully type study
 - introduction 145–148, 146, 147
 - methods of analysis 148
 - observations
 - alcove channels 148–150
 - apron deposits 150–154
 - summary chronology 154
 - observations discussed
 - carbon dioxide impacts 159–161
 - insolation 158–159
 - large apron formation 154–155
 - large apron and linear dune compared 155–158
 - model generated 161–162
 - seasonality 158
 - summary 162
- Kolhar dune field 96, 97, 100
 - alcove-apron formation 104, **105**
 - seasonal frost 106
- La Gomera, analogue gullies **30**, 317
- laboratory experiments 51, 135–136
 - early work 376–377
 - role of slope angle and grain size
 - methods
 - controls and error estimation 349, **366**
 - model parameters 367–368
 - photogrammetry 346–347, 349, **367**
 - regolith simulants **345**, 346, 365
 - slope preparation 344–346, **366**
 - results
 - coarse sand 358
 - fine sand 352, **354**, 358
 - JSC Mars 1 regolith 351–352, **354**, **355**
 - sediment transport types 350–351
 - slope 349–350, **352–353**, 356, 357
 - results discussed 358–359
 - mechanisms 359–362
 - relevance to Mars 362–364
 - summary 364–365
 - role of temperature in mass movement
 - methods
 - instrumentation 377–379, 378
 - mapping and quantification 390–393
 - protocol 379
 - speeds 393–394
 - results
 - dry processes 396–397
 - effect of sand temperature 387–389, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397
 - effect of water temperature 389–390, 391, 392, 395, 396, 397
 - flow features 394
 - overview 379–380, **381**, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386
 - percolation 395–396
 - sediment volume 394, 395
 - wet sand pellets 396
 - results discussed
 - role of boiling 399–402
 - role of temperature 397–399
 - significance for Mars surface 402–405
 - summary 405
- slush flows 33, 35, 36, 413
 - methods 413–414
 - results 414–417
 - scaling for Mars 417–419
 - results discussed 419–421
 - summary 421–422
- Ladakh Himalaya **30**
 - gully analysis
 - location 318–319, 318
 - methods 320, 321
 - observations
 - comparison with Mars 334–335
 - landforms and debris flow 321–324
 - water sources 324–326
 - observations discussed 335–336
 - summary 337
- Langtang Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 174, 183
- large apron gullies
 - Kaiser dune field gully type study
 - introduction 145–148, 146, 147
 - methods of analysis 148
 - observations
 - alcove channels 148–150
 - apron deposits 150–154
 - summary chronology 154
 - observations discussed
 - carbon dioxide impacts 159–161
 - insolation 158–159
 - large apron formation 154–155
 - large apron and linear dune compared 155–158
 - model generated 161–162
 - seasonality 158
 - summary 162
- Lascar, analogue gullies **28**, 51
- latitude, role in gully development 75, 187–188
- latitude-dependent mantle (LDM)
 - association with gullies 317
 - characterization 15

- latitude-dependent mantle (LDM) (*Continued*)
 described 9
 in gullies 177–178
 occurrence 13, 18, 169–170, 170, 194
 in type 2 gullies 22
 as water source 335–336
- levées and levéed channels 12, 25, 50, 274
- Libya Montes 12
- linear dune gullies 9, 11, 23, 68, 117–119, 146, 376
 Kaiser dune field gully type study
 introduction 145–148, 146, 147
 methods of analysis 148
 observations
 alcove channels 148–150
 apron deposits 150–154
 summary chronology 154
 observations discussed
 carbon dioxide impacts 159–161
 insolation 158–159
 large apron formation 154–155
 large apron and linear dune compared
 155–158
 model generated 161–162
 seasonality 158
 summary 162
 Russell Crater gully type study 117–118, 132–133
- liquid *see under* water
- liquid-supported debris flows 138–139
- Littel Rocks 271, 272
- lobate debris aprons (LDA) 193, 235, 236
- Lohse Crater 19
- longitudinal bars 12
- Lucerne Valley, analogue gullies **29**
- Lytot Crater 8, 167, **167**, **168**, 172
 gully geomorphology studies
 drainage networks 242–243
 initial observations 237, **238**
 drainage maps 237–238, 239
 geomorphological mapping 239–240, 239,
 240, 241, 243, 244
 permafrost and thermokarst 241, 245
 longitudinal profiles 243–246
 methods of analysis
 discharge and flow velocity 246–249
 results
 discharges **252**, 253
 drainage densities 249–251
 excess volatiles 254
 sinuosities 251
 snowpack volume 253–254
 volumes of gullies and aprons 251, 253
 water stability 254–255, 257
 results discussed 257
 drainage density 257–258
 gully origins 258–261
 missing sediment volumes 258
 morphological indicators 257
 summary 261
- landforms 234–237
 regional setting 234, 235
 surface pressure and temperature 256
- McMurdo Dry Valleys **28**, 269, 270, 289–290
 Upper Wright Valley (South Fork) gully study
 290, 291, 292
 methods of analysis 290, 292
 observations
 geomorphology 292–294
 meteorology and soils 294–296
 observations discussed
 conditions for erosion 303–310
 late season flow 296–297
 mid-season flow 297–299
 water sources
 alcove snowpacks 301–302
 groundwater 299
 ice reservoirs 301
 iced sediments 300–301
 summer snow 300
 water sources 302–303
 wind-blown snow 299–300
 summary 310–312
 relevance to Mars 312–313
- Maricourt Crater 319, 319, 320
 rim wall gully studies
 methods 330–332
 observations 331, 332, 333
 observations compared 333–335
- Mars Simulation Chamber 269, 345,
 346, 347
 experimental study of role of temperature in
 mass movement
 methods
 instrumentation 377–379, 378
 mapping and quantification 390–393
 protocol 379
 speeds 393–394
 results
 dry processes 396–397
 effect of sand temperature 387–389, 391,
 392, 395, 396, 397
 effect of water temperature 389–390, 391,
 392, 395, 396, 397
 flow features 394
 overview 379–380, **381**, 382, 383, 384,
 385, 386
 percolation 395–396
 sediment volume 394, 395
 wet sand pellets 396
 results discussed
 role of boiling 399–402
 role of temperature 397–399
 significance for Mars surface 402–405
 summary 405
 experiments on gully development
 methods

- controls and error estimation 349, **366**
- model parameters 367–368
- photogrammetry 346–347, 349, **367**
- regolith simulants **345**, 346, 365
- slope preparation 344–346, **366**
- results
 - coarse sand 358
 - fine sand 352, **354**, 358
 - JSC Mars 1 regolith 351–352, **354**, **355**
 - sediment transport types 350–351
 - slope 349–350, **352–353**, 356, 357
- results discussed 358–359
 - mechanisms 359–362
 - relevance to Mars 362–364
 - summary 364–365
- review of previous experiments 376–377
- Mars year defined 68–69, 96
- mass flows 233
- mass movement 75, 76
- Matara crater 70, 86, 133
- Matara dune field 133
- melting, role in gully formation 316
- Meteor Crater (Arizona) 3, **29**
- Milankovitch cycles 36
- modelling, role of 52
- Mojave Desert, fluvial flow analogue 31, 32
- Moni Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 182
- Moon, analogue gullies 51
- mordenite 132
- Morozumi Range 268, 269, 270, 273, 278

- Nereidum Montes 8, 16, 193
- New Zealand, analogue gullies **30**
- Ngauruhoe volcano (New Zealand) 137
- Niquero Crater 2
- Nirgal Vallis 8, 316
- Noctis Labyrinthus 12
- North America, analogue gullies **28**, **29**
- north polar erg 95
 - dune studies 96, 97, 98
 - methods of analysis 99–103
 - results
 - level of activity 107–108
 - when alcoves form 103–104, **105**, 106
 - where alcoves form 106–107
 - results discussed
 - mechanisms 108–109
 - relative importance of wind and frost 109–110
 - summary of results 111–112
- north polar layered deposits (NPLD) 95
- Northern Victoria Land (Antarctica) analogue gullies **28**
- Norway, analogue gullies **29**, 36, 37
- Nqulu Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 183
- nuée ardente analogy 137

- obliquity
 - role in gully formation 166, 177, 178–180, 179
 - role in water freezing/melting 35–37, 39, 316
- Oceania, analogue gullies **30**
- olivine 117
- opaline silica 132, 132
- orbital obliquity *see* obliquity
- orientation and impact on gullies
 - methods of analysis 188–189
 - results 191, 192
 - results discussed 194–195

- palaeoclimate, role in gully formation 180–181
- Palikir Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 183
- Palma dune field 98, 100
 - alcove-apron formation **105**, 111
- Panamint Valley, analogue gullies **29**
- paraglacial gullies 282
- particle size distribution 344
- pasted-on terrain 15, 194–195
 - see also* latitude-dependent mantle
- Patagonia, analogue gullies **28**
- patterned ground 15–16, 19, 34, 42, 235–236, 241
- Penticton Crater 21, 78
- perennial rills 116, 117, 118, 123, 124
 - formation mechanisms 136
 - blocks of carbon dioxide 137–138
 - dry granular flow 136
 - gas-supported flow 136–137
 - liquid-supported debris flow 138–140
- Russel Crater megadune study
 - history of research 117–119
 - method of analysis 119, 122
 - results
 - perennial rill changes 125–126, **126**
 - perennial rill morphology 122, 123, 124, 125
 - seasonality 126, 127, 128, 128, 130–131
 - results discussed
 - mechanisms 136–140
 - perennial rills vs linear dune gullies 132–134
 - terrestrial morphologies compared 134–136
 - summary 140
- periglacial landforms 17
 - Earth analogues 216–217
 - gelifluction 217–219
 - models for Hale crater 222–223
 - geochronology of model 223–225
 - model discussed 226
 - permafrost gullies 221–222, 222
 - thermokarst and ice-wedge polygons 219–221
- permafrost gullies 221–222, 222
- permafrost melting 67
- phase changes, role in gully activity 289
- Phlegra Montes 193
- pingos 15
- pits, perennial rill association 133, 133

- polar hood, problems of 97, 99
 polar pit gullies 9, 11, 18–19, 24, 45–46
 polygonal patterned ground 15–16, 34, 42, 235–236, 241
 polygonized terrain 214, 216
 ice-wedge polygons 220–221
 potential/kinetic energy 79
 pressure 375, 411
 Lyot crater 256
 Promethei Terra 190, 193, 194, 316
 Protonilus Mensae 316
 pyroclastic flow analogues 25, 50, 137
 pyroxene 117
- Qaidam Basin, analogue gullies **30**
- Raga crater 77, 77, 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 173, 182
 ravine 68
 recurring diffusing flows (RDF) 133
 recurring slope lineae (RSL) 1, 17–18, 19, 234
 analogues 270
 defined 269
 Hale impact crater 211
 occurrence 269
 regolith role in gully formation
 methods of analysis
 controls and error estimation 349, **366**
 model parameters 367–368
 photogrammetry 346–347, 349, **367**
 regolith simulants **345**, 346, 365
 slope preparation 344–346, **366**
 results
 coarse sand 358
 fine sand 352, **354**, 358
 JSC Mars 1 regolith 351–352, **354**, **355**
 sediment transport types 350–351
 slope 349–350, **352–353**, 356, 357
 results discussed 358–359
 mechanisms 359–362
 relevance to Mars 362–364
 summary 364–365
 Rennick Glacier 269, 270, 271
 Rennick Neve 270
 repose, angle of 233–234
 Reynolds number 417
 ridges 13–14, 16
 in type 3 gullies 22
 ripple formation 98
 rock glaciers 236
 Roseau Crater 39, 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 173, 174, 182
 roughness, role in bubble formation 375
 rubble piles 17
 Ruhea Crater 19
 Russell Crater megadune 11, 23, 46, 48, 81
 location 116–117, 116
 study of annual morphological changes
 history of research 117–119
 method of analysis 119, 122
- results
 perennial rill changes 125–126, **126**
 perennial rill morphology 122, 123, 124, 125
 seasonality 126, 127, 128, 128, 130–131
 results discussed
 mechanisms 136–140
 perennial rills vs linear dune gullies 132–134
 terrestrial morphologies compared 134–136
 summary 140
- St Elias Mountains, analogue gullies **29**, 36
 St Pierre Valley, analogue gullies **29**, 36
 saline waters, role in gully formation 35
 salts, role in water generation 269
 San Jacinto Fault, analogue gullies **29**
 sand fluidization, role in gully formation 146
 seasonality
 activity on Kaiser dune field 158
 dry frost model of gully formation 83–84, 86–89
 frost action 77–78
 modelling gully behaviour 312
 surface activity 68, 412–413
 seasons, defined 96
 sediment, particle size distribution 344
 sediment levitation 35
 Selevac crater 76
 silica (opaline) 132, 132
 simulation chamber *see* Mars Simulation Chamber
 Sisyphi Cavi 8, 47, 190
 size, significance in gullies 166
 slab detachment mechanism 137
 sliding ice blocks 47
 slope lineae *see* recurring slope lineae (RSL)
 slopes
 angle testing in Mars Simulation Chamber
 methods 344–346, **366**
 results 349–350, **352–353**, 356, 357
 results discussed 358–359
 mechanisms 359–362
 relevance to Mars 362–364
 summary 364–365
 impact on gullies 187
 methods of analysis 188–189
 results 189–191
 results discussed 192–193
 slush flow gully analogues 33, 35, 36, 413
 experimental testing
 methods 413–414
 results 414–417
 scaling for Mars 417–419
 results discussed 419–421
 summary 421–422

- smectites 132, 132
- snow avalanche analogues 24–25, 26
- snow melt 43, 44, 45, 67
- role in gully formation 146, 316, 376, 412
- snowballs and snow rollers, role in avalanches 137, 138
- snowfall, identification 71
- solifluction 17
- South America, analogue gullies **28**
- South Fork *see* Upper Wright Valley
- spiders 45
- spur and gully morphology 12
- stone circles 17
- stone garlands 17
- stone stripes 17
- sublimation 48, 79–80
- basal 78–79
- role in alcove formation 97
- role in gully formation 146, 233, 316, 411
- submarine gullies 50
- Svalbard
- analogue gullies **29**, 32, 33, 34, 37, 41, 51, 317
- fluvial fans 31
- ground ice melting 40
- Takrouma Formation 270
- Talos Dome 270
- Taltal Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 182
- Talu Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 182
- temperature 234, 375, 411
- Lyot Crater 256
- Rennick Glacier 271, **271**, 272
- Upper Wright Valley 3–7, 308, 310, 311
- Tenerife, channelized deposits 51
- Terra Cimmeria 190, 190, 191
- Terra Sirenum 8, 16, 190
- terraced cutbacks 12
- terraces 13
- Hale impact crater 214, 215
- Tharsis volcanoes 11
- thermal inertia 19
- effect of ice 193
- Gasa Crater study 199–200
- methods of analysis 200–202, 204
- results 203, 205, 206, **206**
- results discussed 203, 207
- summary 207–208
- thermokarst 219–220, 220, 221, 236, 241
- alases (thermokarst basins) 42, 213, 223
- Thyles Rupes 193
- Tivat Crater 167, **167**, **168**, 172, 173, 182
- Tleilax dune field 96, 96, 100
- alcove-apron formation 104, **105**
- seasonal frost 106
- Transantarctic Mountains 268, 270
- transverse dunes 95
- Triolet crater 70
- Tuktoyaktuk, analogue gullies **29**, 42, 317
- Ubehebe Crater, analogue gullies **29**
- Upper Wright Valley (South Fork) 290, 291, 292
- gully study
- methods of analysis 290, 292
- observations
- geomorphology 292–294
- meteorology and soils 294–296
- results discussed
- conditions for erosion 303–310
- late season flow 296–297
- mid-season flow 297–299
- water sources
- alcove snowpacks 301–302
- groundwater 299
- ice reservoirs 301
- iced sediments 300–301
- summer snow 300
- water sources 302–303
- wind-blown snow 299–300
- summary 310–312
- relevance to Mars 312–313
- USA, analogue gullies 317
- Utopia Planitia 15
- Uzboi Vallis 211
- Valles Marineris 376
- Victoria Land (Antarctica)
- analogue gullies
- location 270–273
- methods of analysis 273–274
- observations 274, 275, 276–277
- observations discussed 277, 280–283
- summary 282–283
- viscosity, role of 417
- viscous flow features (VFF) 14, 16, 235–236
- volatiles, role in gully activity 289, 316
- water, liquid flow features
- debris flow 31–33, 316
- fluvial flow 27, 31, 316
- possible occurrence of liquid 35–40, 42–43, 45, 374–375, 412
- slush flow 33, 35
- state of 35, 375
- underground or subsurface outbreak 412
- water frost, fate of 78
- water-supported debris flow 146
- Weddell Sea, gullies 3
- wet/dry processes on Mars 267, 269
- wind (aeolian) activity 79
- role in alcove-apron formation 97, 98
- methods of analysis 99–103
- results
- level of activity 107–108

- wind (aeolian) activity (*Continued*)
 when alcoves form 103–104, **105**, 106
 where alcoves form 106–107
 results discussed
 mechanisms 108–109
 relative importance of wind 109–110
 summary of results 111–112
- Xiuyan Crater, analogue gullies **30**
- Yaren Crater *41*
 year, defined 96
- zeolites 132, *132*