

Appendix B. Glossary

Abney level

A hand-held surveying instrument consisting of a spirit level and a sighting tube, used to measure the angle of inclination of a line from the observer to another point.

abutment

The foundation at either end of a bridge, boardwalk, or puncheon that supports the sills, stringers, decking, and railing (superstructure); typically constructed with earth, concrete, wood, plastic wood, or rock.

ADA

Acronym for the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the federal law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities.

adze

A tool similar to an ax with an arched blade that points inward at a right angle to the handle. In trail construction, it is most commonly used to finish (hew) beams and logs to form a flat surface, such as the walking surface of a native log bridge.

aggrade

The filling of a stream channel with sediment, often occurring when the supply of sediment is greater than what the stream is transporting.

aggregate

Crushed Stone or gravel used for construction.

alignment

The route proposed for or taken by a trail.

all thread

A threaded rod, also known as a stud, that can be of any length and is threaded along the complete length of the rod.

altimeter

An instrument for measuring elevation above sea level based on changes in barometric pressure.

amenities

Any structure used to enhance the user's experience and comfort along a trail or at a trailhead, such as a restroom, picnic table, or drinking fountain.

angle of repose

The maximum angle measured from the horizontal at which rocks, sand, soil, etc. will stay at rest without moving down the slope.

armoring

Reinforcement of a surface, whether trail or creek bed, with a protective layer of rock, aggregate, concrete, or similar material to carry traffic or prevent erosion.

arid

A climate or region in which precipitation is deficient in quantity or occurs infrequently.

aspect

The compass direction a topographical slope faces. Aspect affects the amount of solar radiation and year-round moisture to which a site is subjected.

back blading

Dragging the blade of a trail dozer, tractor, or excavator to shape and smooth the trail bed with the backside of the blade.

backcountry

Remote areas where trails and trail facilities have lower levels of use, lower user expectations, and lower design and construction standards.

backfill

Fill material placed behind a supporting engineered structure such as a retaining wall, abutment, or steps to elevate a trail structure or feature.

backslope

Excavation occurring on the uphill side of the trail, sloped back to an angle to where it is stable and will not unravel or slide onto the trail.

barn sour

When a horse senses that they are returning to the barn, home, or trailhead and begins to quicken its pace and/or becomes less responsive to the rider's commands. This behavior is often associated with out and back trails.

batter

The amount of horizontal distance a tier or layer of retaining wall or abutment is stepped back from the face of the tier or layer below. It is expressed in inches of step back per 12 inches of vertical rise (e.g., 3 inches in 12 inches). For every 12 inches in rise the face of the wall will step back 3 inches.

berm

Ridge of material formed on the outside edge of the trail that is higher than the center of the trail.

berm buster

An attachment to the blade of a trail dozer that is designed to remove the berm at the edge of a trail.

birdcage

Wire rope compressed together causing the strands to separate and open in a cage-like fashion.

block

A rope sheave (pulley) enclosed inside plates and fitted with an attachment such as a hook or shackle.

boardwalk

A trail structure used to span wet, boggy areas; areas with chronically standing water; or areas with poor soil capability such as sand. They usually consist of sills, piers, joists, soil dams, and decking. Boardwalks have varying designs that are usually built close to the ground but may exceed 48 inches from the top of the decking to the ground.

borrow

Soil, gravel, or rock taken from an approved location for use as fill material elsewhere.

bridge

Structure (including supports) that is erected over a depression or watercourse, with a deck to carry traffic. A bridge is usually more than four feet above the ground, longer than twelve feet in length, and has railings.

brow logs

Logs placed between the banks of a watercourse at the site of a former road crossing to provide additional stability to the restored watercourse over time. The logs are partially sawn through such that they will break over time and fall into the watercourse after initial stabilization of the channel, providing woody debris useful for watercourse habitat and stabilization.

brush

Small vegetation less than 20 feet in height such as herbaceous plants and low-growing woody shrubs.

brush axe

A machete-like tool with a short, replaceable blade and a wooden handle.

brushing maintenance

Removal of living and dead vegetation in the travelway, completed on a cyclical basis.

bucking

Cutting a downed tree into prescribed lengths for removal from the travelway or for use as trail construction materials.

bull float (floating)

A board of wood, aluminum, or magnesium mounted on a pole and used to spread and smooth a freshly placed, horizontal concrete surface.

bull rails

Low rails installed along the outside edge of decking to provide edge protection.

cable gripper

Device that clamps to a wire rope and is used as an attachment point for pulling wire rope with a hoist or winch.

canopy

The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth in a forest.

cant hook

A traditional logging tool, consisting of a wooden handle with a movable metal hook called a “dog” at one end, that is used as a lever for handling and turning logs. Unlike the similar Peavey, the cant hook has a blunt tip with a biting edge.

causeway

An elevated section of trail tread that is raised above the ground by the placement and compaction of permeable backfill material contained by rock. Usually constructed through permanently or seasonally wet areas.

CEQA

Acronym for the California Environmental Quality Act, the State law that requires analysis of potential environmental and cultural impacts of any proposed project.

check dam

A barrier of logs, rocks, wood, or other material set perpendicular to a rill or gully to slow the flow of water and allow particulate material to settle, filling in the rill or gully.

chink

To insert small, wedge-shaped rocks into gaps between larger stones in a drystone rock wall.

choker

Wire rope with an eyelet on one end, a nub on the other, and sliding hook or bell in between and that tightens when under tension.

classification

A designation of the intended use, design, construction, and maintenance specifications for a particular trail.

clearing

Removal of trees, limbs, rocks, and other debris from the travelway for the purposes of trail maintenance or new trail development.

clearing limits

The outer edge of the travelway to be cleared, usually specified by trail classification.

climbing turn

A turn in a trail constructed on a less than 30% slope.

clinometer

A hand-held instrument used to measure a change in slope and grade. Readings are in degrees or percent.

cofferdam

A temporary, watertight enclosure built in a watercourse used to facilitate the capture and diversion of water around a construction site located in a watercourse.

compaction

Consolidation obtained through the removal of voids in soil or earthen materials by tamping the materials with hand tools or machinery, accomplished in lifts no greater than three inches.

concrete dobies

Small concrete blocks placed under rebar to prevent the steel from contacting the ground

control point

Existing natural or man-made feature that the trail alignment must go to or avoid.

crown-wood

The side of a log, stinger, or board that is elevated at its center forming an arch. This side is placed up during installation to maximize the loading capacity of the wood.

crown-tread

A method of shaping the trail tread so that the center portion of the tread is raised to allow water to disperse to either side of the trail.

culvert

A drainage structure composed of rock, wood, metal, or plastic that is placed perpendicular to and under the trail surface.

concrete curing

Maintaining adequate moisture and temperature in newly poured concrete so that it can develop the desired strength and durability. Curing begins immediately after placement and finishing of the concrete.

curvilinear

A trail alignment that follows the contour of the landform, tucking in and out of features such as drainages, crenulations, and ridges, and crossing contours at oblique angles.

degrade

The erosion or lowering of a stream bed that occurs when the sediment carrying capacity of the stream increases, usually from increased water volume or flow rate.

ditch memory

Subsurface water flow along a former drainage ditch, gully, or rill after trail or road removal is completed. It often occurs when these features have not been properly decompacted prior to removal.

ditch relief culvert

A drainage structure that conveys water from an inside ditch to an area beyond the outer edge of the travelway.

downed tree

Tree that has fallen across the trail.

drain dip/grade reversal

A gradual dip in the trail bed between natural topographic watercourse features that diverts water off the trail bed.

drain lens

Drainage structure placed under the trail consisting of either porous rock wrapped with geotextile fabric or a graded aggregate that is intended to allow water to seep under the trail while keeping the trail's surface dry.

drain swale

A small topographic feature naturally formed by an ephemeral drainage that does not have a visible stream channel or bed. The trail should gradually dip in and climb out of the swale.

duff

Layer of decaying organic material deposited on the ground and comprised of leaves, needles, woody debris, and humus.

elastomeric pad

A neoprene or rubber pad inserted between a concrete beam seat and bridge stringer to compensate for the differential expansion and contraction between dissimilar materials.

embankment

The outboard portion of the trail bench that is comprised of compacted fill material; often referred to as the "fill slope" or "outboard fill material."

end-jointed

A series of extensions (“fingers”) machined into the ends of two pieces of wood to be joined, which then are meshed together and held in place by an adhesive. Also referred to as “finger-jointed.”

energy dissipater

A rock tray constructed below the outflow of a drainage feature, such as a culvert or drain dip, that is used to reduce the energy of flowing water onto the slope below.

engineered camber

An arch that has been engineered into a bridge stringer to accommodate the load the stringer will receive. The camber increases the load capacity of the stringers.

entrenched trail

A trail with cupping, rutting, or trenching on the trail tread from trampling, standing water, uncontrolled surface run off, and/or accumulation of slough and berm. The resulting tread surface is lower than the inboard and outboard hinges.

erosion control

Techniques used to minimize soil movement caused by water runoff, wind, or user traffic.

erosion prevention

Techniques used to prevent soil movement caused by erosion.

fall line

A trail aligned with the natural direction of water flowing down a slope.

fill

Native or imported material used to construct trail structures. Fill can include soil, aggregate, crushed rock, or rock cobble.

fill slope

A slope constructed by the placement of fill materials. In trail construction a fill slope can be constructed on the outboard portion of a trail bench with compacted fill material.

fines

Aggregates generally consisting of natural sand or crushed stone with most particles passing through a 9.5 mm (3/8 inch) sieve.

flag line

A proposed trail alignment delineated with flagging that has been attached to branches, stakes, or wires.

flagging

A roll of thin, colored ribbon or squares of colored plastic fabric attached to wires (“pin flags”) used for marking trail alignments, trail structure locations, or control points.

ford

A stream crossing that provides a relatively level stream bed, is comprised of smaller rocks and aggregate and has low velocity flows. Sometimes associated with a bridge; fords are intended to accommodate stock.

freeboard-bridge

The clearance between the lower limit of the bridge superstructure and the water’s surface (including floating debris) at peak flow.

frontcountry

The area near developed facilities such as campgrounds, visitor centers, or day use areas that have high levels of use, user expectations, and design and construction standards.

full bench

When the total width of the trail bed is excavated into the native slope or hillside.

full recontouring

Complete removal of a trail by recovering all available fill and burying and shaping the trail prism until the surrounding terrain is fully matched.

full soil profile

Where the A, B and C soil profiles are present and deep enough that the trail prism can be excavated into these layers

gadbury

A rustic structure similar to a puncheon developed in the Pacific Northwest that uses two face-up, half logs running lengthwise and set on notched mudsills to create a crossing over a watercourse or wet area.

geomorphology

The study of the earth’s surface and the processes that shape it. Geomorphology is closely related to geology.

grade

The slope of the land expressed as a percentage of rise and fall and measured from level.

Grip Hoist

Brand name for a manually operated hoist that pulls cable (wire rope) used in rigging.

grouser

A metal bar attached to the track of a dozer or excavator to increase traction especially in loose material such as soil or an exposed rock outcrop.

grub

To excavate and remove roots and tree stumps within the trail bench.

gully

When concentrated runoff cuts into soil forming a channel greater than one square foot in cross section area.

hand railings

Horizontal and/or diagonal structural members attached to vertical posts for people to hold onto for support.

hazardous tree

An unstable tree, usually greater than five inches in diameter at breast height (dbh), in danger of falling where people congregate, such as a trailside shelter bridge, campsite, or overlook.

headwall

A retaining or support structure installed at the inlet or outlet of a culvert.

Humboldt crossing

A stream crossing constructed with logs set parallel to the stream channel and covered with fill.

hydrology

The scientific study of the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on land's surface and subsurface, and in the atmosphere.

hygroscopic

Tending to absorb moisture from the air.

impermeable material

Natural or man-made material that does not allow the passage of water.

inboard hinge

Slope transition on the inside, or uphill side, of trail tread where the trail tread and backslope converge

inboard ditch

A drainage ditch cut along the inboard side of the trail to intercept drainage from the slope above or from small springs emanating from the hillslope.

inslope

When the trail bed slopes down toward the inboard hinge or back slope.

interfluvial

The land between watercourses.

kerf

The width of a saw cut.

key stone

A large stone placed at the bottom or lowest elevation of a rock retaining wall or other rock structure to buttress the rest of the structure.

large woody debris

Logs and tree stumps with a diameter greater than 12 inches and a length greater than 6 feet. Also known as large organic debris.

lifts

Individual layers of fill material (soil, aggregate, and/or crushed rock) placed in specified thicknesses before requiring compaction.

line level

A type of spirit level designed to be attached to a string line and used to estimate level when constructing something such as the tiers of a rock retaining wall. .

dead load

Total physical weight of a bridge or structure including all of the structural components.

live load

Temporary bridge loads associated with user traffic. These dynamic loads may involve considerations such as impact, momentum, vibration, slosh dynamics of fluids and material fatigue.

log dogs

U-shaped metal braces with sharp points that are used to temporarily hold two logs at a right angle to each other.

lute

An aluminum rake with a wide blade that has a straight edge on one side and a notched edge on the other that is used on trails to rake and shape asphalt and aggregate tread surfaces.

mass wasting

The geomorphic process by which soil, sand, regolith, and rock move downslope typically as a mass, largely under the force of gravity, but frequently affected by water and water content as in mudflows and debris flows. Also known as slope movement or mass movement.

meander

A series of gentle curves in a stream, road, or trail.

mineral soil

Soil or aggregate that is free of organic substances and contains no particles greater than two inches in diameter.

mitigate

Action taken to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify adverse impacts related to trail construction, maintenance, or use.

mud sill

The horizontal framing member in the foundation of a bridge, boardwalk, or puncheon used to support and elevate the stringers or joists above the ground.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The federal law that requires federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of proposed projects prior to implementation. On trail projects in California, NEPA level review is typically required for any project on federal land or funded by federal money.

nick point (also knick point)

A hardened feature in a stream such as a large boulder or exposed bedrock that protects the stream bed from degrading.

outboard hinge

Slope transition on the outside, or downhill side, of trail tread where trail tread and hillslope converge.

outcrop

A rock formation that protrudes through the surface of the surrounding soil.

outslope

Where trail tread is sloped downward toward the outboard hinge of the trail.

parallel ditch

A drainage ditch, adjacent and parallel to the trail tread, intended to catch water sheeting off the hillslope or surrounding ground, typically used in flat areas with poor drainage or where springs are emitting water out of the hillside above the trail.

peavy

A wooden lever with a metal-pointed end and a hinged hook used for rolling and handling logs.

permeability

The property of a material that permits the passage of water.

pinch points

Locations on a trail where features, such as downed and standing trees, rock outcrops, logs, or large rocks, are used in conjunction with curves in the trail to create the appearance that trail has substantially narrowed. Pinch points are used to slow user traffic, thereby reducing user conflicts and improving safety.

piss anting

A technique for rolling a large stone across the ground, typically used by trail workers to move stones that are too large to lift and carry. While in a squatting position, with hands under the edge of the stone and arms and back straight, push with legs while using arms to roll the stone in the desired direction.

plumb bob

A weight, usually with a pointed tip on the bottom, that is suspended from a string and used as a vertical reference line or plumb-line.

point bar

A sand or gravel deposit in a streambed, usually located on the inside of a bend in the stream and often exposed only during low water periods.

pore pressure

The pressure of water within the voids (pores) of a material such as soil or rock.

project schedule

Summary of trail projects to be performed, listed by project leader and trail name, and organized chronologically.

puncheon

A type of rustic log or timber boardwalk that is used as a watercourse crossing structure and is built close to the ground (< 24 inches above ground) with an individual span that is usually less than 12 feet. It may be used to cross a small ephemeral drainage or wet, boggy area. It usually consists of mudsills, joists, soil dams, and wood decking, but does not include a railing.

Railing

Horizontal and/or diagonal structural members attached to vertical posts for delineating trails, protecting vegetation, and providing safety barriers for hikers.

raveling

Rocks or soil separating from the hillslope and depositing on the trail bed, usually associated with an overly-steep or unstable cutbank.

rebar

A steel-reinforcing rod commonly used in construction projects to strengthen concrete, pin material together, or anchor structures.

reconnaissance

Thorough investigation and evaluation of alternative trail locations prior to selecting the final trail route location.

reconstruction

The work necessary to repair or replace trail structures and features when routine and cyclic maintenance is insufficient to keep the trail safe for users and from impacting resources.

rehabilitation

The work necessary to bring a trail or trail system up to the design standards and construction specifications appropriate for the trail classification and user type.

restoration

The work necessary to return a disturbed landscape to its natural or original condition.

retaining wall

A wooden, rock, log, or concrete wall used to support trail tread or retain slope cuts.

rill

A small erosional feature similar to a gully in morphology but less than one square foot in area. Rills often form on soft bare soil or road surfaces. Compare with *gully*.

rip rap

A structure used to armor trail tread and support traffic on trails with high mechanical wear where stones are laid on end in “courses” that are perpendicular to the direction of the trail. Each course progressively rises above the previous course to match the trail grade.

rippers

Curved metal shanks with replaceable hardened steel teeth attached to the end of the shanks. Multiple shanks are part of a hydraulically controlled assembly attached to the back of a dozer.

ripping

The action of decompacting soil by means of rippers mounted on the rear of a dozer.

rise and run

The angle of inclination of a slope or structure expressed as a ratio of the horizontal length (run) to the vertical ascent (rise).

rolling dip

A trail structure similar to a drain dip or grade reversal but the trail coming into and out of the dip are steeper in grade and shorter in length.

runoff

Water flow on the ground surface usually generated by rain falling on saturated ground or from heavy rain that cannot soak into the ground fast enough.

safety harness (full arrest)

A piece of personal safety equipment made of nylon and designed to arrest the fall of an individual working near a steep drop-off.

scarify

To break-up and decompact trail bed material so it can be reshaped or bond to new tread material being applied to the trail bed.

sediment

Soil particles that have been transported away from their natural location by wind or water and re-deposited down slope or downstream.

sediment budget

The volume of sediment entering the watershed associated with the use of a trail or trail system. To determine the sediment budget, estimate the accumulation of sediment in retention basins and take "grab samples" (water samples) from waterways during storm events.

sediment control

Structures, including silt fences and sediment retention basins, that filter, trap, or contain water-carried sediments and prevent them from being further mobilized.

shackle

A U-shaped metal bar with a removable pin used to connect various pieces of rigging equipment, such as wire slings, chokers, and blocks.

side slope

The angle of a hill slope measured in degrees or percentage along the fall line.

sight distance

Visible, unobstructed, forward and rear view seen by a user from any point on a trail.

sinuosity

The relative amount of curves along a trail alignment.

Slide

Section of soil or rock, located above, below, or within the trail, that gives way and moves down a slope.

slope board

An attachment to a trail dozer blade used to remove the berm on the outside edge of a trail and lay back and shape the cutbank on the uphill side of the trail.

slough

Material from the backslope (or area of the backslope) deposited on the inboard hinge of the trail bed.

slump

Earth movement on a slope that can leave a trail intact but move it downslope, causing a dip in the trail surface.

soil

Material of clay, silt, sand, organic material, air, water, and weathered rock mixed in various proportions. Soil consists of horizons or layers that have different amounts of weathering and fertility.

soil dam

A wooden, rock, or concrete structure placed at the ends of the stringers or joists of a bridge or puncheon to separate the stringers and joists from the adjacent ground and provide a smooth transition from the trail surface to the deck of the bridge or puncheon.

soil horizon

A layer parallel to the soil's surface, whose physical characteristics differ from the layers above and beneath. Typically, soil will have three or four horizons. Horizons are defined in most cases by obvious physical features, chiefly color and texture. The A horizon is the top layer of soil and is typically the zone in which most biological activity occurs. It may be darker in color than deeper layers and contain more organic material, or they may be lighter but contain less clay. The B horizon, "subsoil," may consist of mineral layers with concentrations of clay or minerals such as iron or aluminum, or organic material, which gets there by leaching. The C horizon soil is the third layer of soil from the top. Rather than being comprised solely of small fragments, it may contain lumps or large shelves of unweathered rock. C horizon soil also contains "parent material", the underlying rock formation known as D horizon. The C and D horizons are little affected by soil forming processes (weathering).

spall

Flakes of rock that are broken off a large, solid rock when the rock is struck with tools or worn from weathering.

spalling

Spalling is a result of water entering concrete or natural stone and forcing the surface to peel, pop out, or flake off. In concrete, spalling happens because there is moisture in the concrete.

specifications

Standards to which trails and structures are built and maintained according to classification and user type.

spirit level

A device for determining true horizontal or vertical alignment by the centering of a bubble in a glass tube filled with a liquid.

split products

Wooden materials that are hand split out of logs.

stem wall

The portion of a concrete abutment that acts as a soil dam and separates the bridge stringer from the approaching trail and underlying soil.

steps

A structure that provides a safe, stable, vertical rise in steep or unstable terrain, usually made of wood or rock.

stream crossing

A trail section constructed across a natural stream, such as rock armored, step stone, open culvert, closed culvert, or bridge.

stream gradient

The slope of a stream channel as measured in percent or degrees, usually identified when constructing a wet stream crossing or removing a road crossing from a drainage.

stringer

The primary member of a bridge superstructure that rests on sills and supports the bridge's decking, posts, and rails. Also known as a girder or beam

switchback

A turn in a trail constructed on a slope greater than 30%.

talus

A collection of broken rock fragments at the base of a crag or mountain cliff that has accumulated through periodic rock falls.

thalweg

The deepest part of a watercourse that has the maximum velocity and creates cutbanks and channel migration.

through-cut

The portion of a trail that has cutbanks on both sides with drainage flowing down the trail or in a ditch at the base of one of the cutbanks.

timber planking

A simple crossing structure of wood sills and planks built low to the ground used to traverse wet, boggy areas in remote and primitive settings. It does not have railings or bull rails.

tooled out

The shaping and finishing of mortar between stones on a rock abutment and retaining wall.

topographic turn

A turn in a trail made by incorporating a topographic feature, such as a knoll or knob of land, to keep the lower section of the trail out of view of the upper section.

topography

The shape and relief of the earth's surface.

topsoil

The uppermost layer of decayed organic matter, seeds, soil, and microorganisms sometimes referred to as the A horizon.

trail bed

The entire width of the trail that is graded and cross sloped to facilitate drainage, and extends from the inboard hinge point at the base of the backslope to the outboard hinge at the outside edge of the trail.

trail corridor

The general location of a potential trail alignment.

trail hardening

The manual, mechanical, or chemical compaction of the trail tread to create a hardened surface that sheets water and resists indentations from traffic.

trail investment

The total cost of developing, constructing, replacing, and maintaining a trail or trail system.

trail log

A record of each structure, feature, facility, and improvement along or adjacent to a trail.

trailhead

The access point to a trail, often accompanied by public facilities such as a parking area, drinking fountain, restroom, informational signage, and an equestrian or off-highway vehicle staging area.

trail tread

The portion of the trail bench intended for user traffic.

travelway or trailway

The outer limits of the trail, extending 2 feet beyond the top of the cutbank and 2 feet beyond the outboard hinge.

trestle

The mid-span support for a bridge.

trio maintenance

The set of measures used to maintain a trail, including removal of slough and berm, re-establishment of the designed surface drainage, and brushing to original construction standards.

turn buckles

A mechanical device used to adjust the tension in a rope, cable, tie rod, or other tensioning system, usually consisting of two threaded-eye bolts.

turnpike

A section of trail tread that is raised above the ground by the placement and compaction of permeable backfill material contained by logs or dimensional lumber. Usually constructed through permanently or seasonally wet areas.

understory

Vegetation growing below the tree canopy in a forested area.

vibratory plate compactor (vibraplate)

An engine-powered, walk-behind machine that powerfully compacts soil and asphalt via a bottom-mounted steel plate, 1.5 to 3 square feet, that vibrates rapidly.

viewshed

The landscape that falls within view from a given point.

wattle

A cylindrical tube made of straw, coconut fibers, or other materials that serves as a filtration device to retain sediment and prevent it from leaving the project site for erosion control.

waler board

A wooden board used with metal brackets and snap ties to straighten and reinforce a concrete form and minimize the need for additional bracing.

waterbar

A structure, usually constructed of wood or rocks, built into the trail to collect and divert water to the downhill side of the trail.

watercourse

Any permanent or re-occurring surface flow such as a river, stream, or tributary.

watershed

A region or area joined peripherally by a water-parting formation such as a ridge, hill, or mountain range, and draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

wind check

A crack in the center of a tree's heartwood that develops when the tree is bent from wind and often extends the length of the tree's trunk.

wind erosion

When wind causes drying and deterioration of the soil structure resulting in the air transport of soil particles. Typically occurs in areas of dry, sandy, loamy soil.

wire rope sling

Wire rope with an eyelet on each end for use in rigging.