

ABSTRACT

A substitution of time with space was undertaken on ten spatially discrete desert pavements to assess the way in which they evolve over time. Morphological characteristics (stone size, angularity, and spatial density), and mineral magnetic properties were chosen to represent the processes of evolution, while the age of each pavement became a representation of time. In addition, some supplementary data were collected in the form of basic physical characteristics, such as grain size, and frequency dependant magnetic susceptibility in order to gain extra information on the samples. The results for the morphological correlation with age was disappointing, but the magnetic data showed a good correlation with age. The disappointing morphological results were explained by the fact that the geology of the pavements were more variable than was expected.