

# *Conclusions*

- We have run experiments with dense granular flows down flat, frictional inclines.
- The range of inclinations for sustained flows implies the coexistence of impulsive and enduring frictional contacts.
- Our hydraulic theory assumes a dense, agitated shear layer overlaid by a passive overburden.
- The volume fraction in the shear layer sets the relative magnitude of the enduring and impulsive stresses; it derives from a steady balance of angular momentum.
- The flow achieves stability by adjusting the volume fraction in the shear layer.