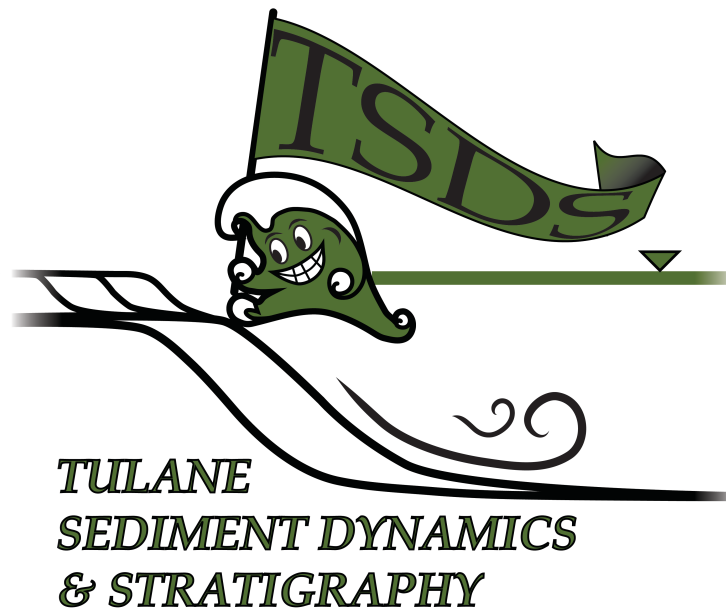




Signals of Relative Sea Level perturbations: Defining the divide between autogenic signal shredding vs. preservation in the stratigraphic record

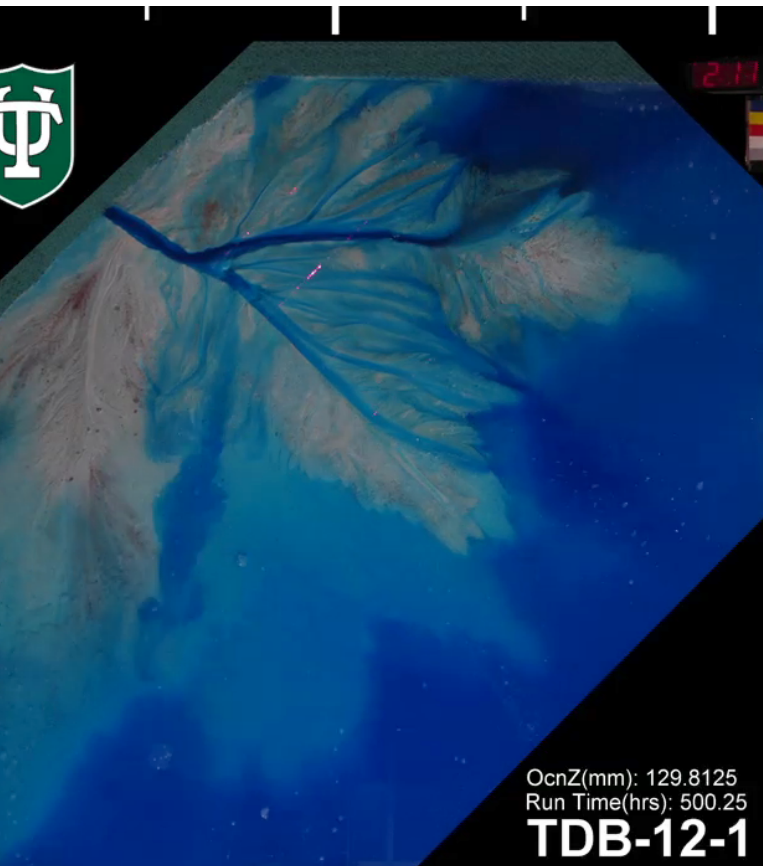


Kyle M. Straub
Qi Li, & Lizhu



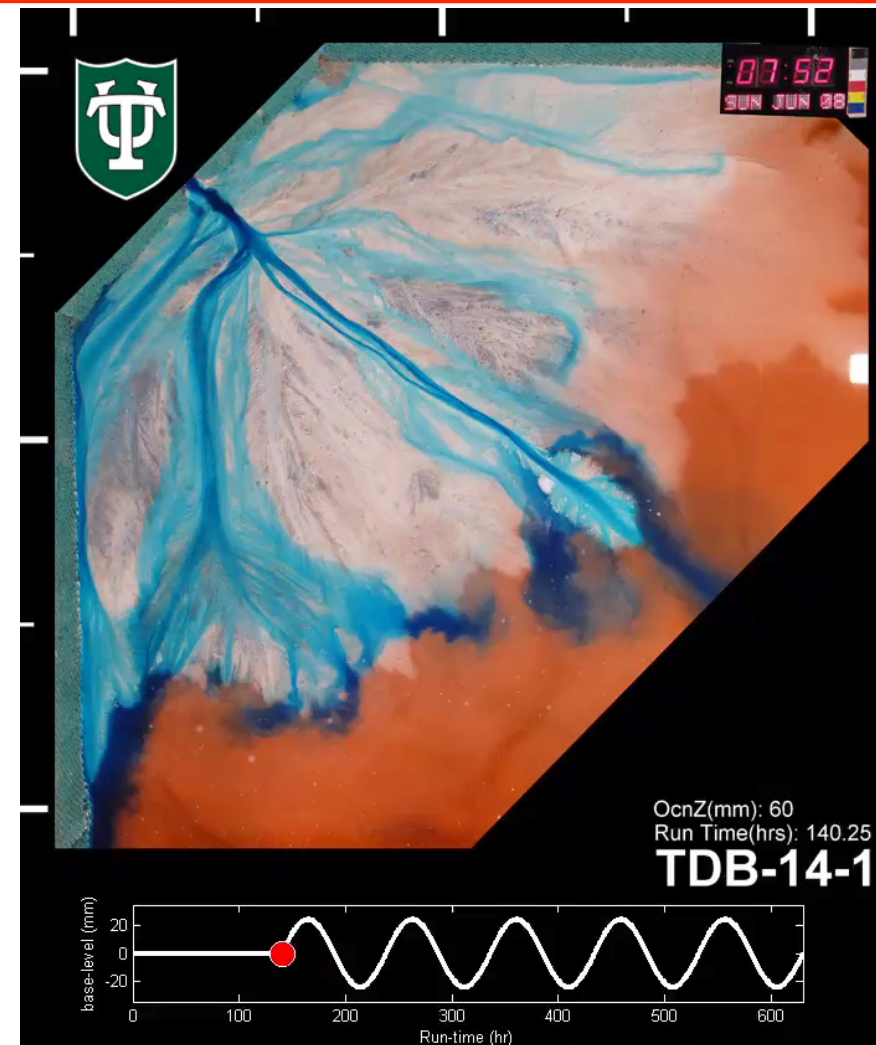
Grants:
EAR-10244
EAR-14243
OCE-10493

Endogenic Processes & Allogenic Forcings



Endogenic Processes:

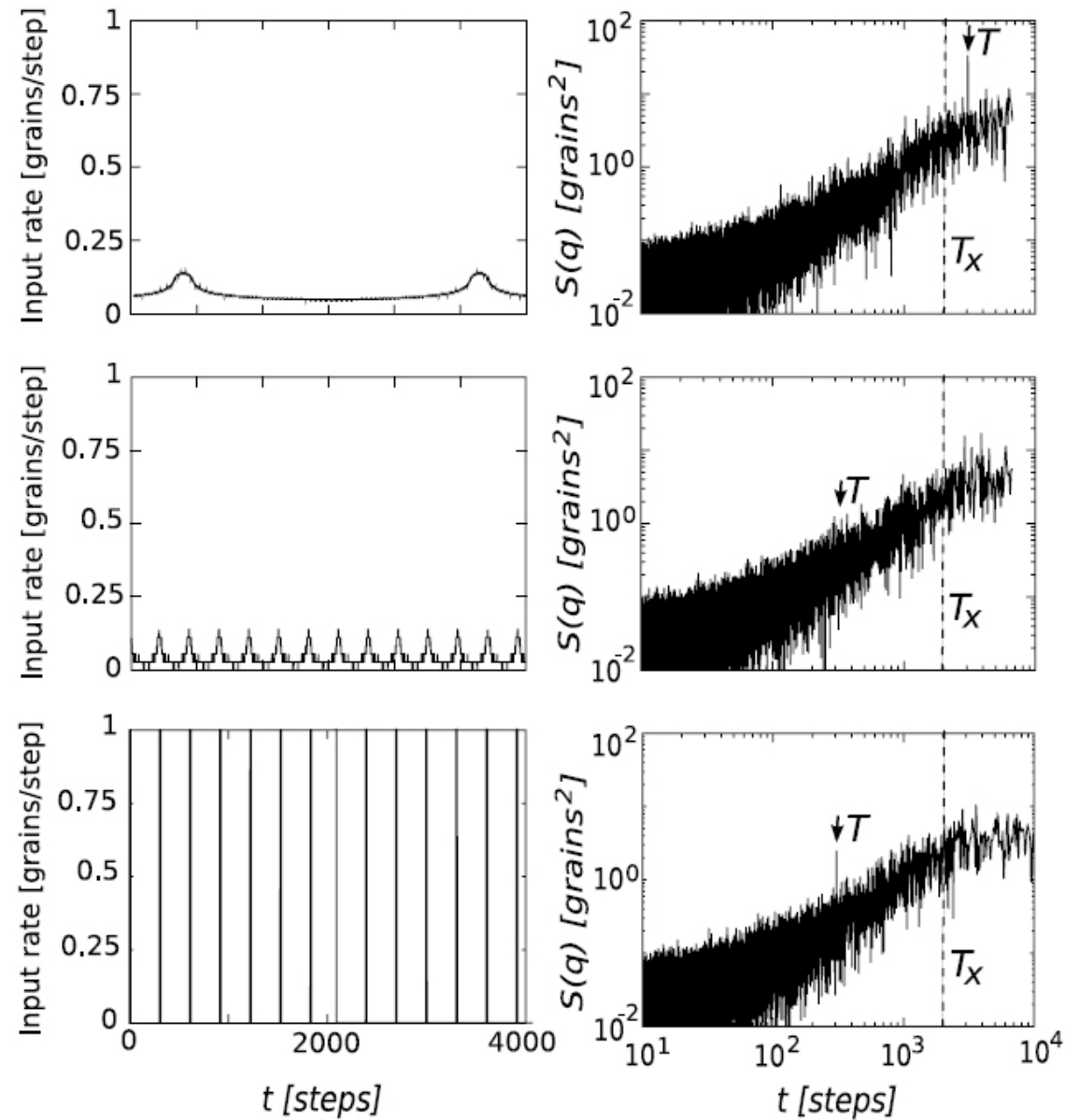
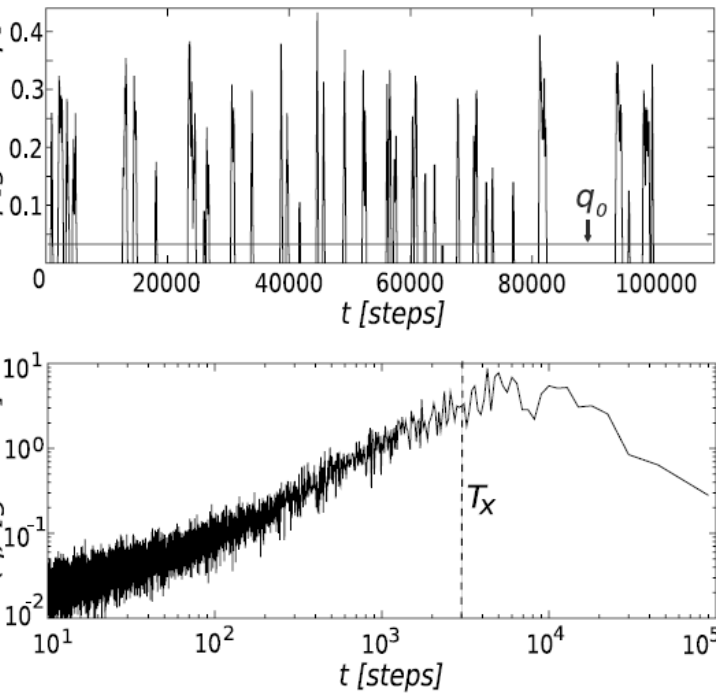
Processes internal to a sediment routing system. Can be constant or cyclic in nature. Occur when boundary conditions are constant or dynamic



Allogenic Forcings:

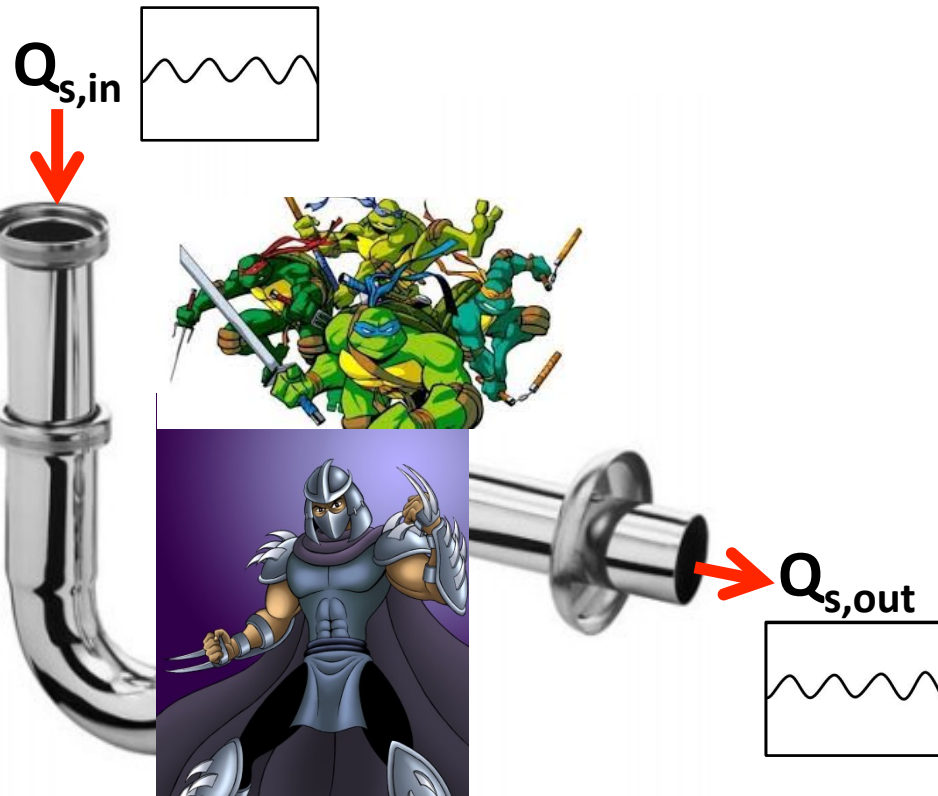
Changes in boundary conditions (think sea-level, climate, tectonic environment), which influence a sediment routing system

“Shredding”: Jerolmack & Paola, 2010

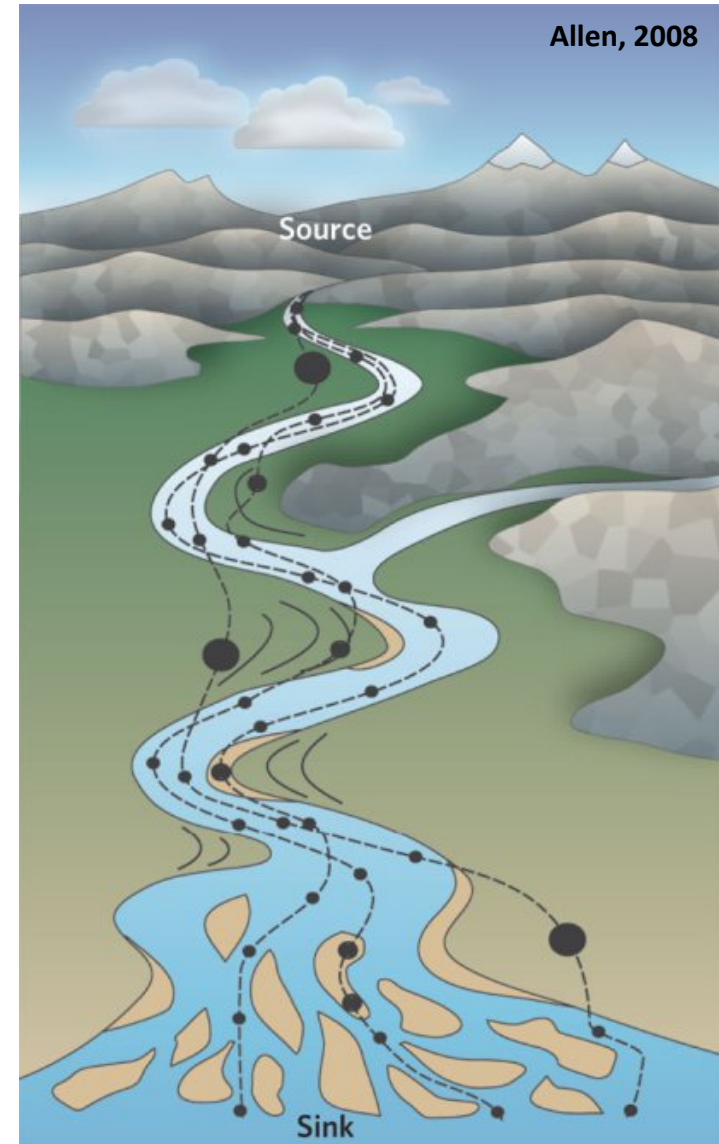


Transport Shredder vs. Depositional Shredder

Transport Shredder

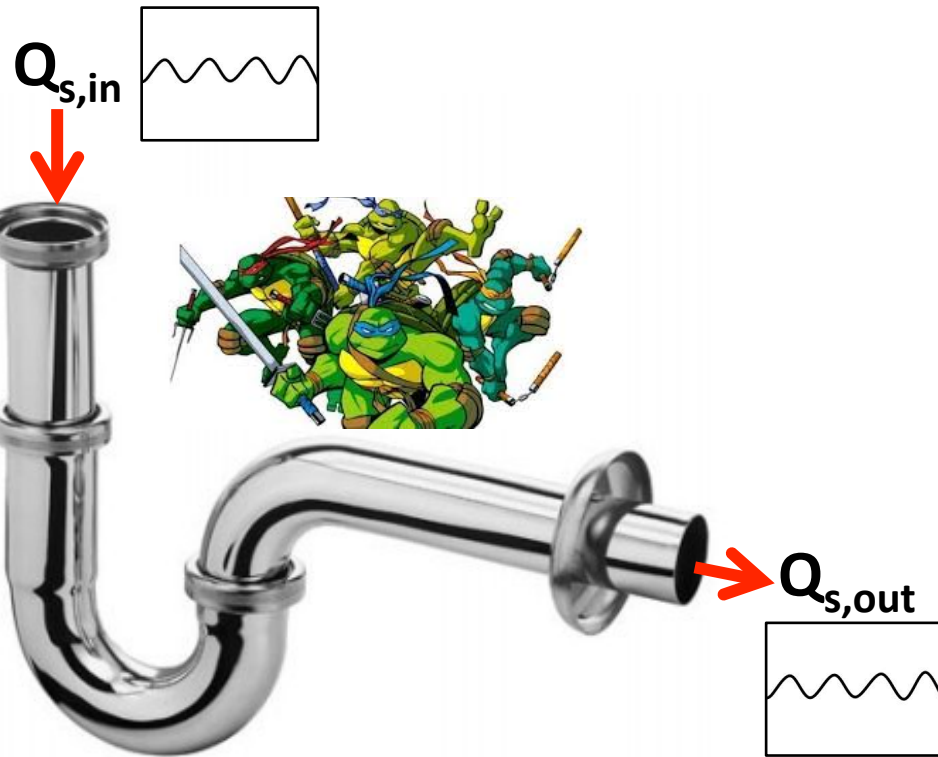


Sediment still in flux and available for deposition, not yet stored in the immobile substrate!



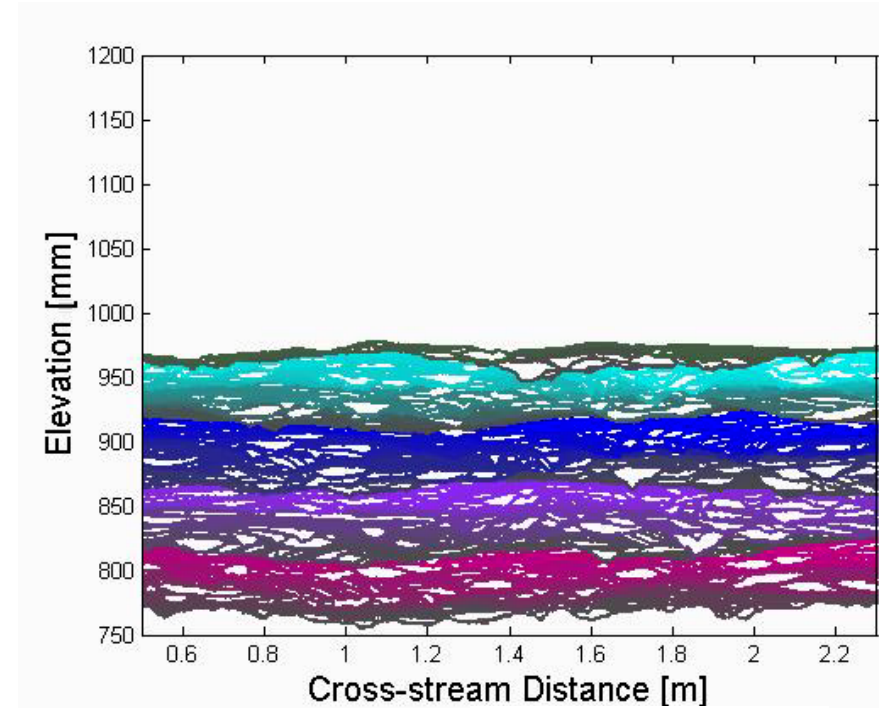
Transport Shredder vs. Depositional Shredder

Transport Shredder



Sediment still in flux and available for deposition, not yet stored in the immobile substrate!

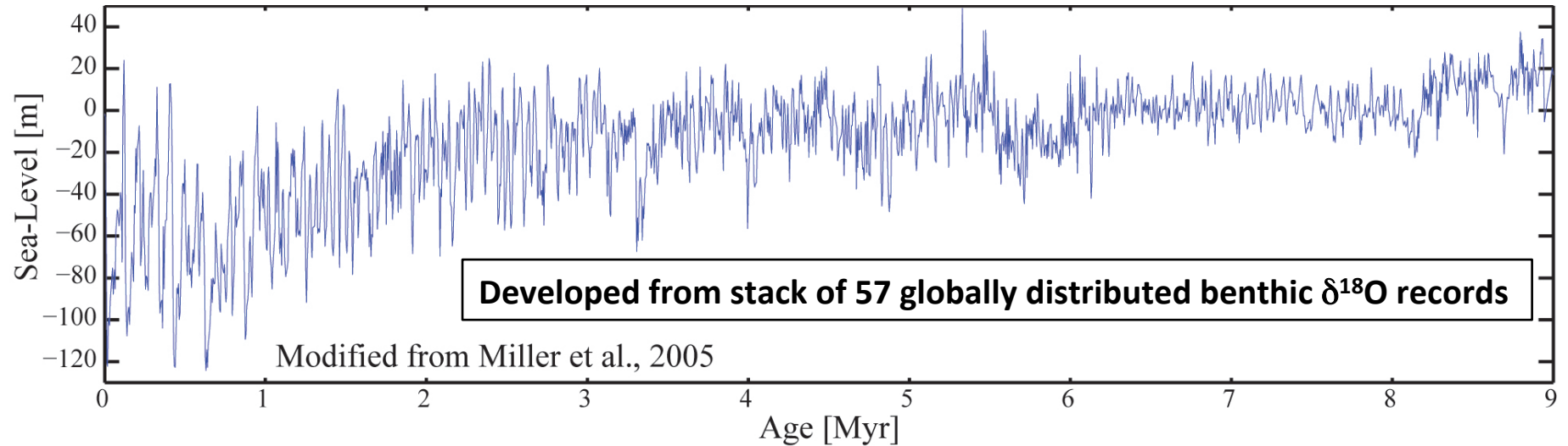
Depositional Shredder



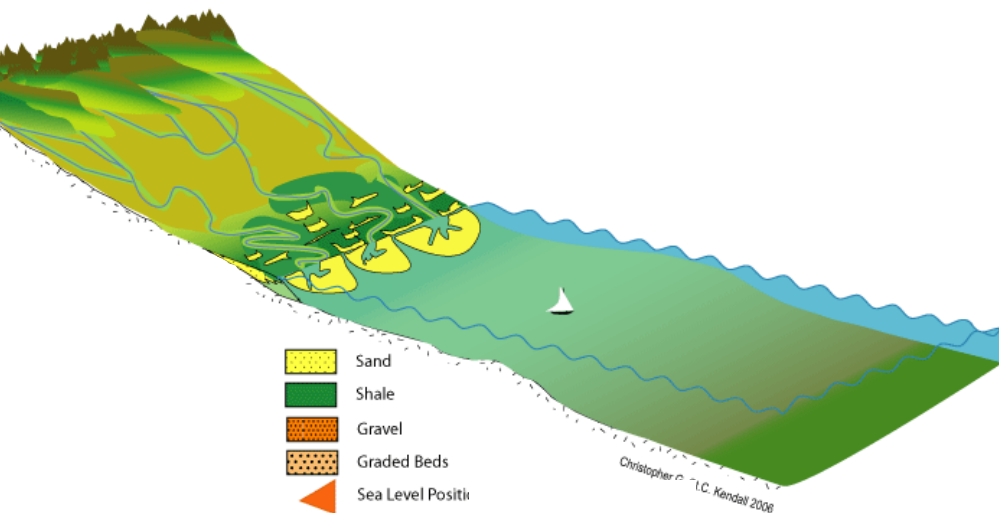
Straub & Esposito, 2013

Short term cut and fill until surface is transferred to depth that is no longer susceptible to surface processes, **driven by long term accumulation associated with generation of accommodation space**

Sea-Level Change

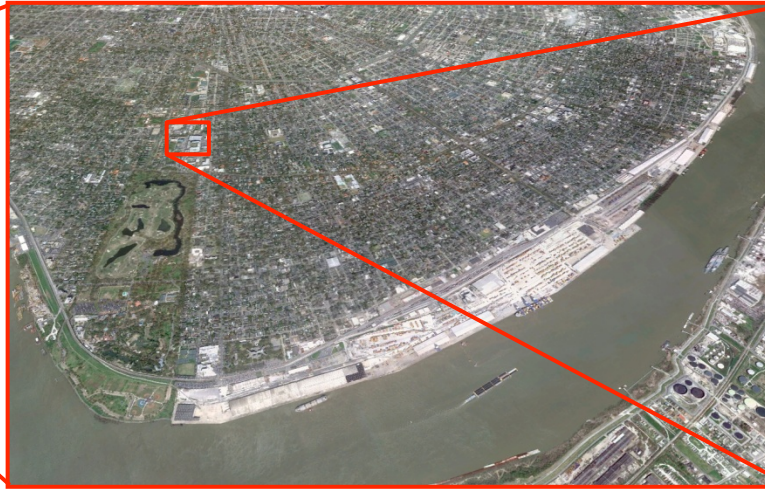


Sequence Stratigraphy



- Influence of RSL on morphodynamics and resulting stratigraphy of deltaic systems is well known.

ng Deltas on a Delta



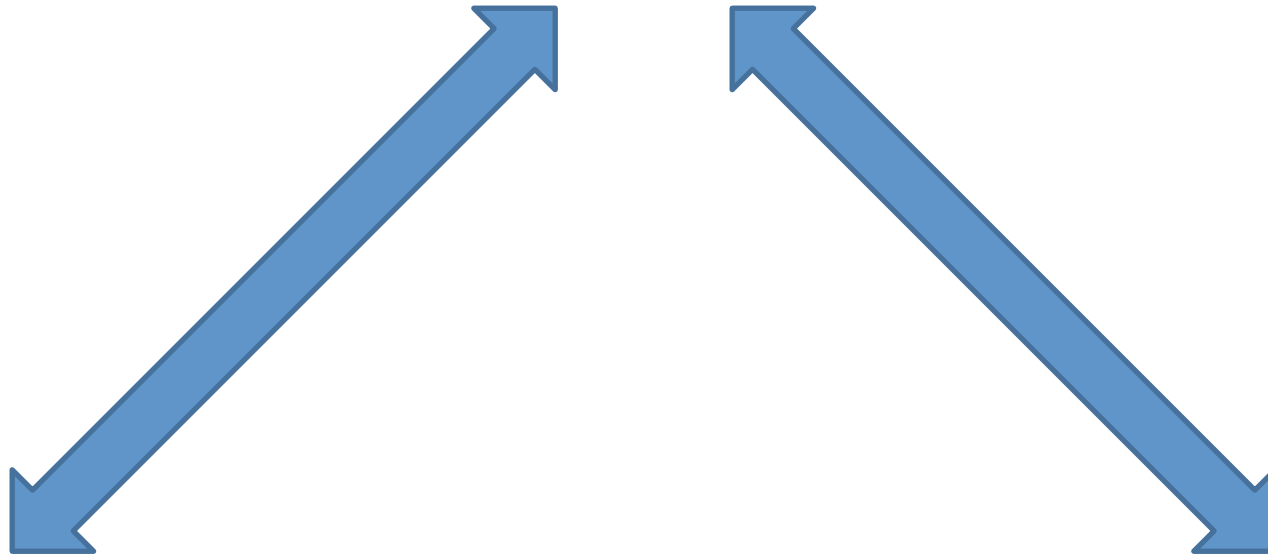
Observations: guide development of
type evolution models and provide benchmarks
3D numerical models of surface processes
their relationship to stratigraphy

Why these because:

they evolve fast
they are small enough to compressively monitor
complete transport system
we can independently control individual
variables

Also: In the last 10-15 yrs
experiments have highlighted
stochasticity in sediment routing
systems and the need to treat
problems in surface processes
stratigraphy with a statistical/
probabilistic approach.

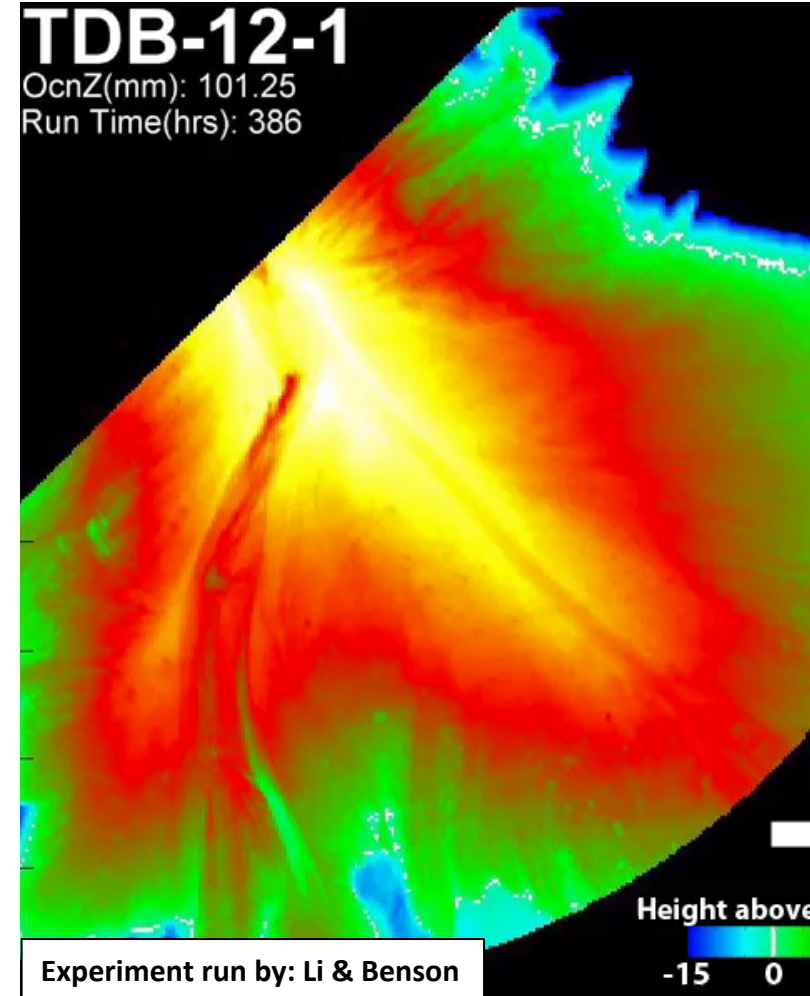
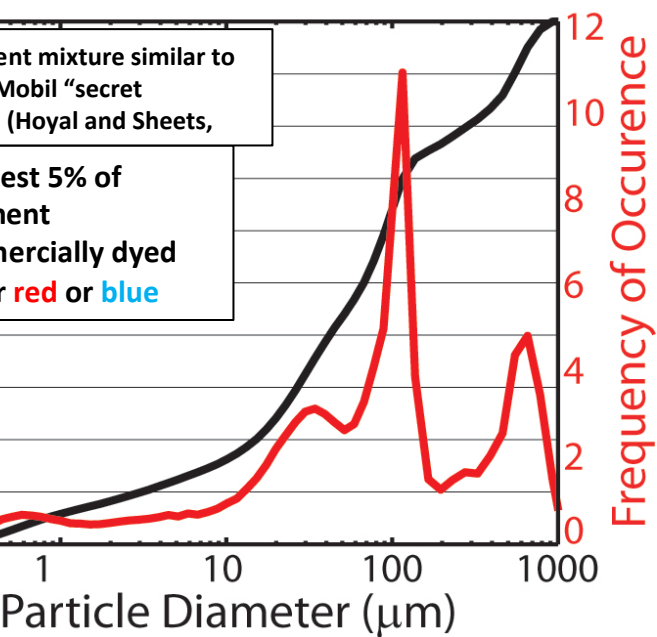
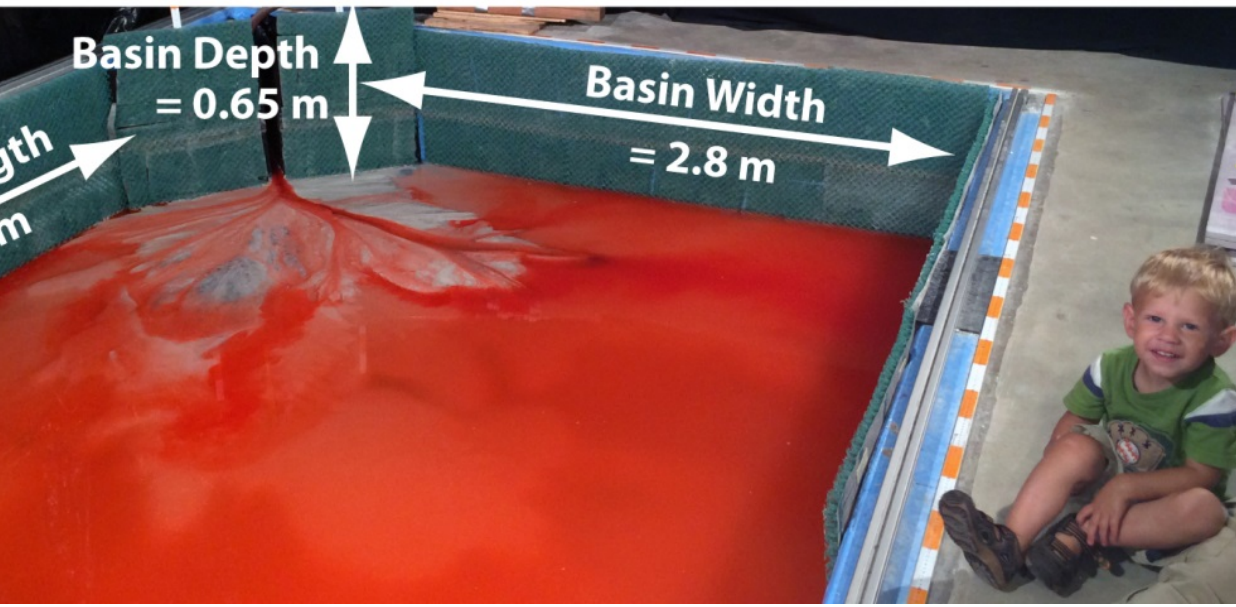
Field Systems: The real thing
at field scale: **Hard to observe**
surface processes & generation of
stratigraphy over these time scales.



Systems: Can observe
surface processes & generation of
stratigraphy over “long” time
Full Physics in operation.
side: scaling problems.

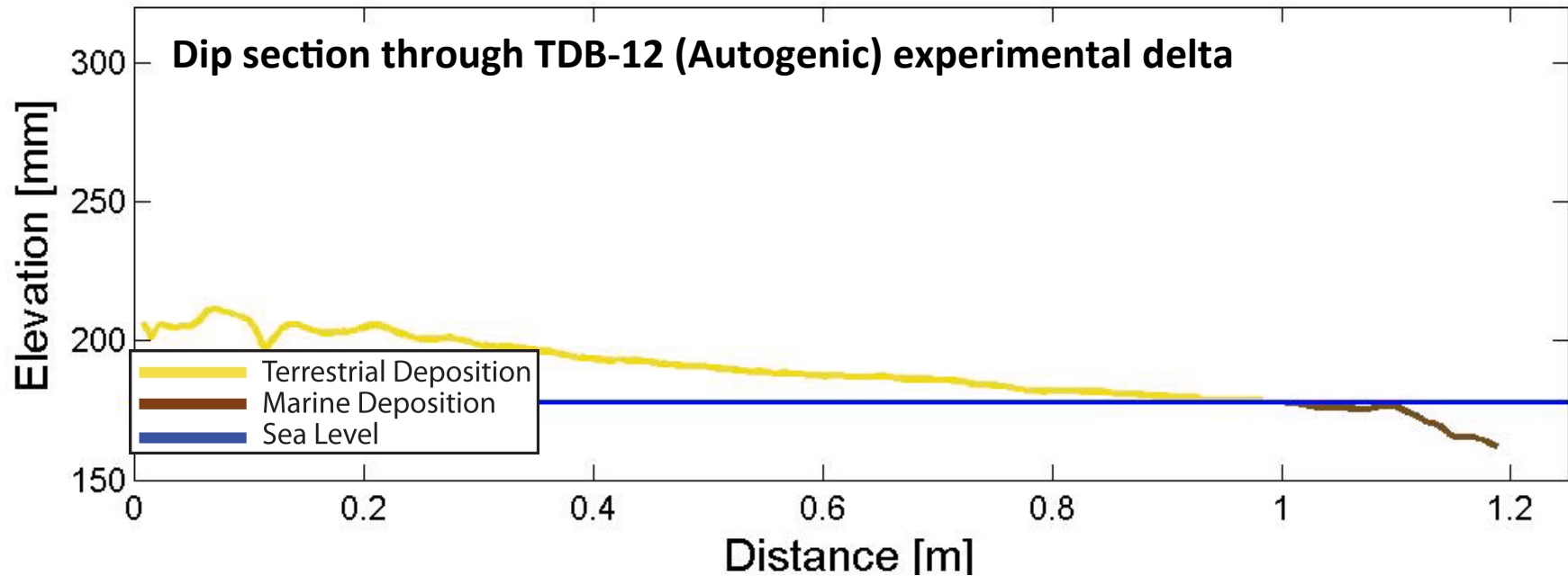
Numerical Systems: Can
surface processes & generation
stratigraphy over long time scale
Generally no scaling problems. **D**
side: user has to specify their ch
important physics.

enic Experimental Setup

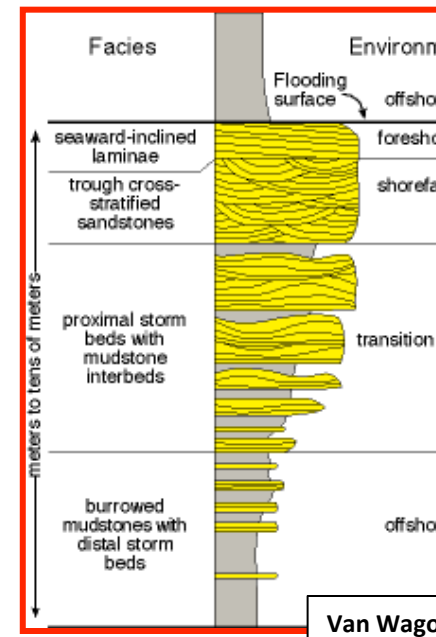
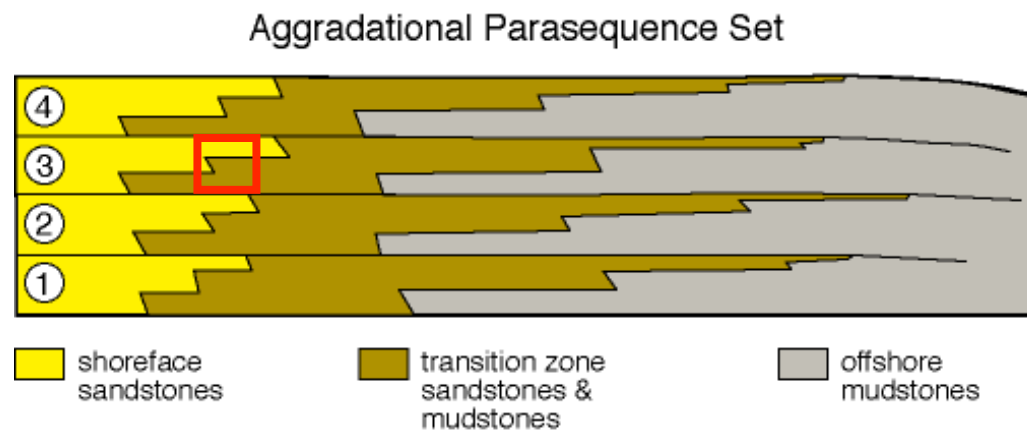


- Constant input water & sediment flux rates and constant base level
- $Q_w:Q_s = 1000:1$
- Overhead photographs of active delta-top once every 15 minutes
- Lidar used to map deltaic topography once an hour
- Aggraded ~15 channel depths of stratigraphy

Autogenic transgressions and regressions

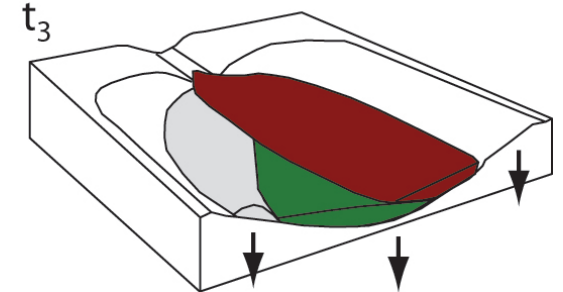
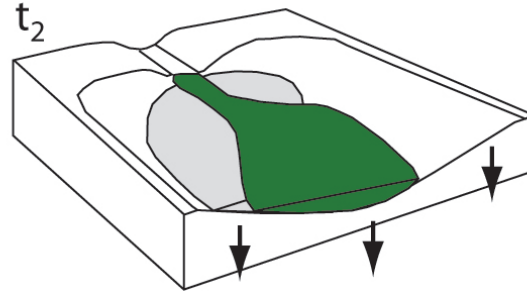
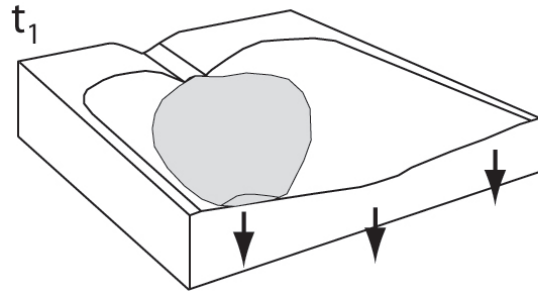


to separate
of autogenic
es and allogenic
in parasequence
chitecture



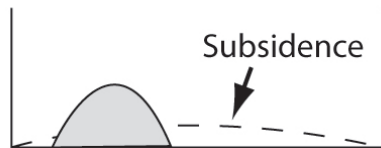
Long time scales and strength of autogenics in alluvial basins

Basin
History



After Sheets et al., 2002 and Lyons, 2004

Subsidence
and
Sedimentation



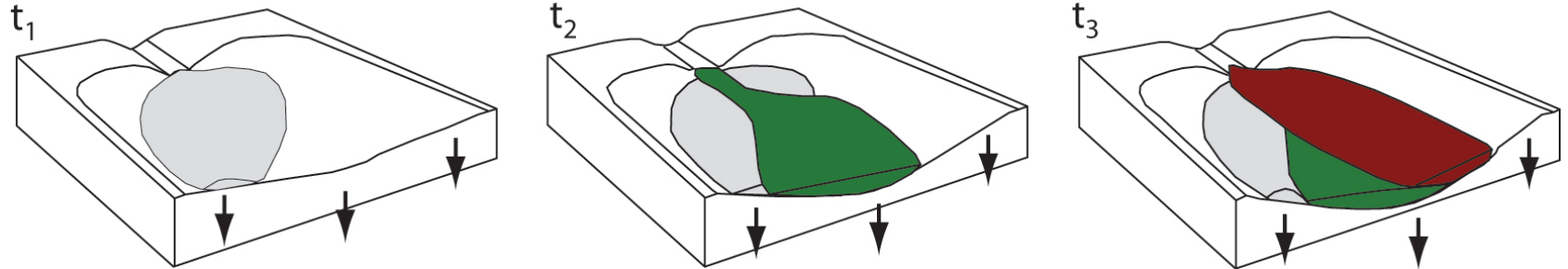
$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ High

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ Medium

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ Low

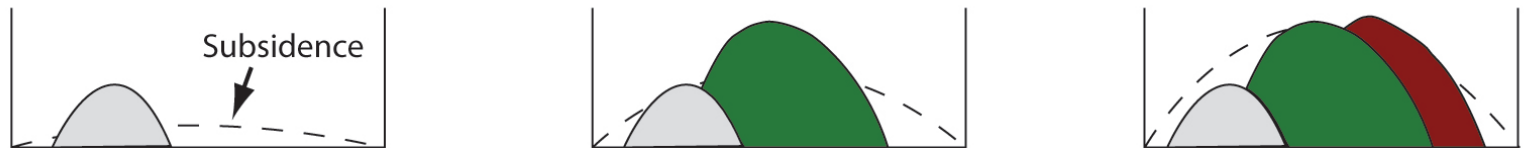
Compensation time scales and strength of autogenics in alluvial basins

Basin History



After Sheets et al., 2002 and Lyons, 2004

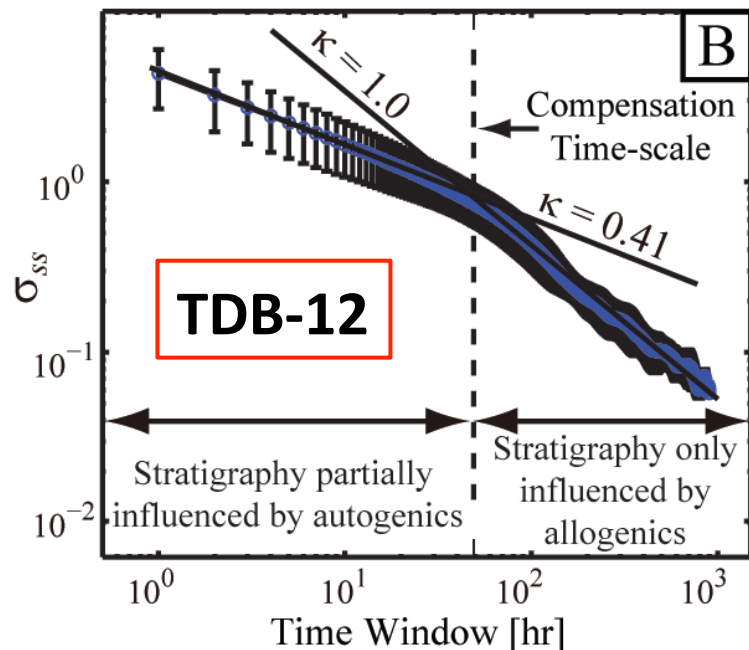
Subsidence and Sedimentation



$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ High

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ Medium

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ Low



Compensation Index

$$\sigma_{ss} = \gamma T^{-\kappa}$$

Straub et al., 2009

Compensation Time scale

$$T_c = \frac{l}{\bar{r}}$$

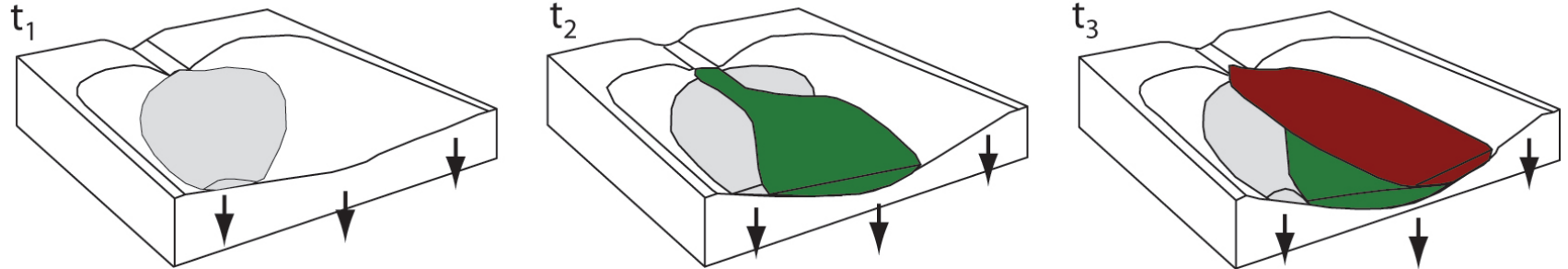
\leftarrow Roughness Length Scale

\leftarrow Long-term Aggradation Rate

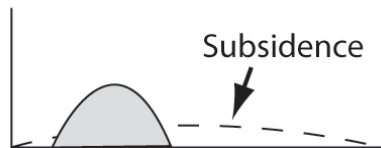
Wang et al., 2011

Compensation time scales and strength of autogenics in alluvial basins

Basin
History



Subsidence
and
Sedimentation

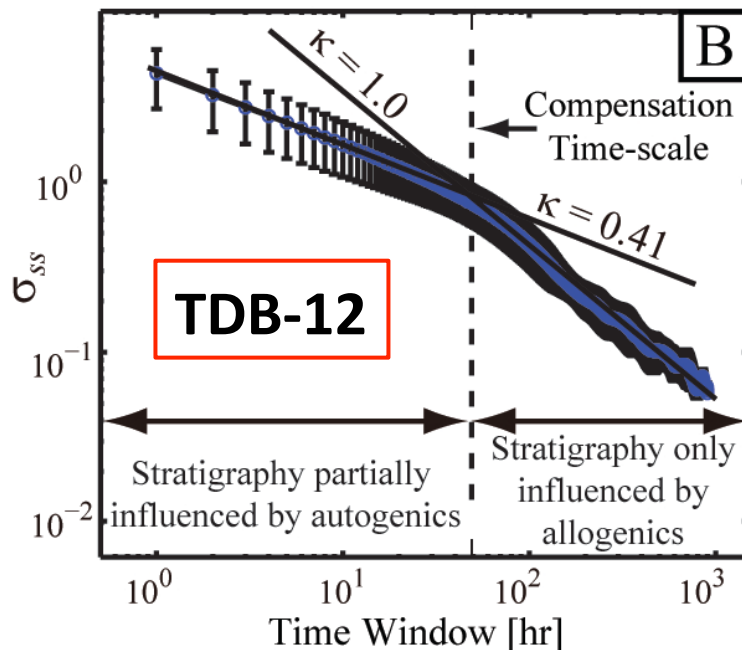


After Sheets et al., 2002 and Lyons, 2004

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ High

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ Medium

$\sigma_{ss} \rightarrow$ Low



Compensation Time scale

$$T_C = \frac{l}{\bar{r}}$$

\leftarrow Roughness Length Scale

Long-term
Aggradation Rate

Wang et al., 2011

TDB-12

$$l = 12 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{r} = 0.25 \text{ mm/hr}$$

$$T_C = 49 \text{ hr}$$

Important non-dimensional #'s for RSL cycle shredding

Cycle Magnitude

$$H^* = \frac{R_{RSL}}{H_C}$$

← Range of relative sea level cycle

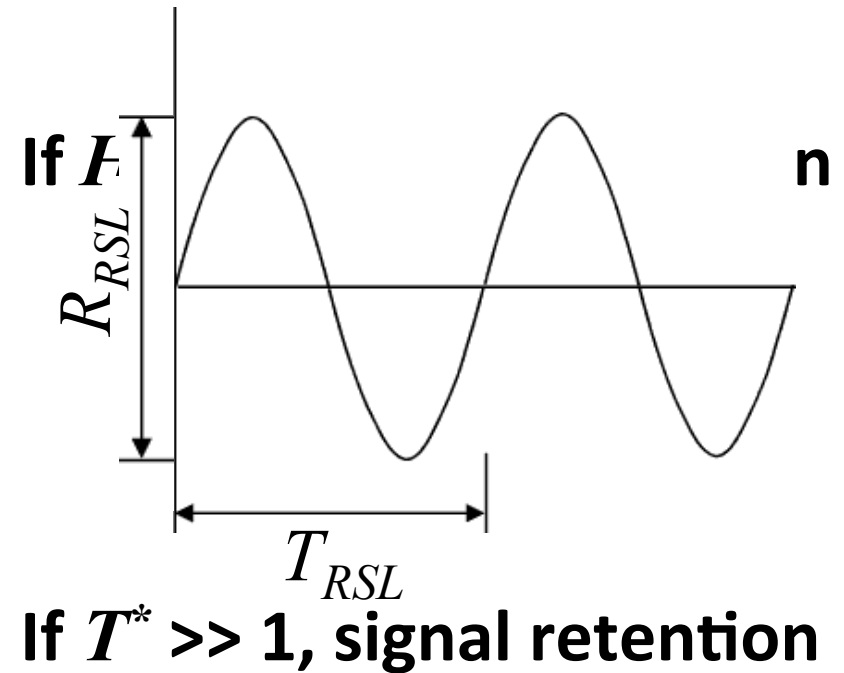
← Maximum depth of system channels

Cycle Period

$$T^* = \frac{T_{RSL}}{T_C}$$

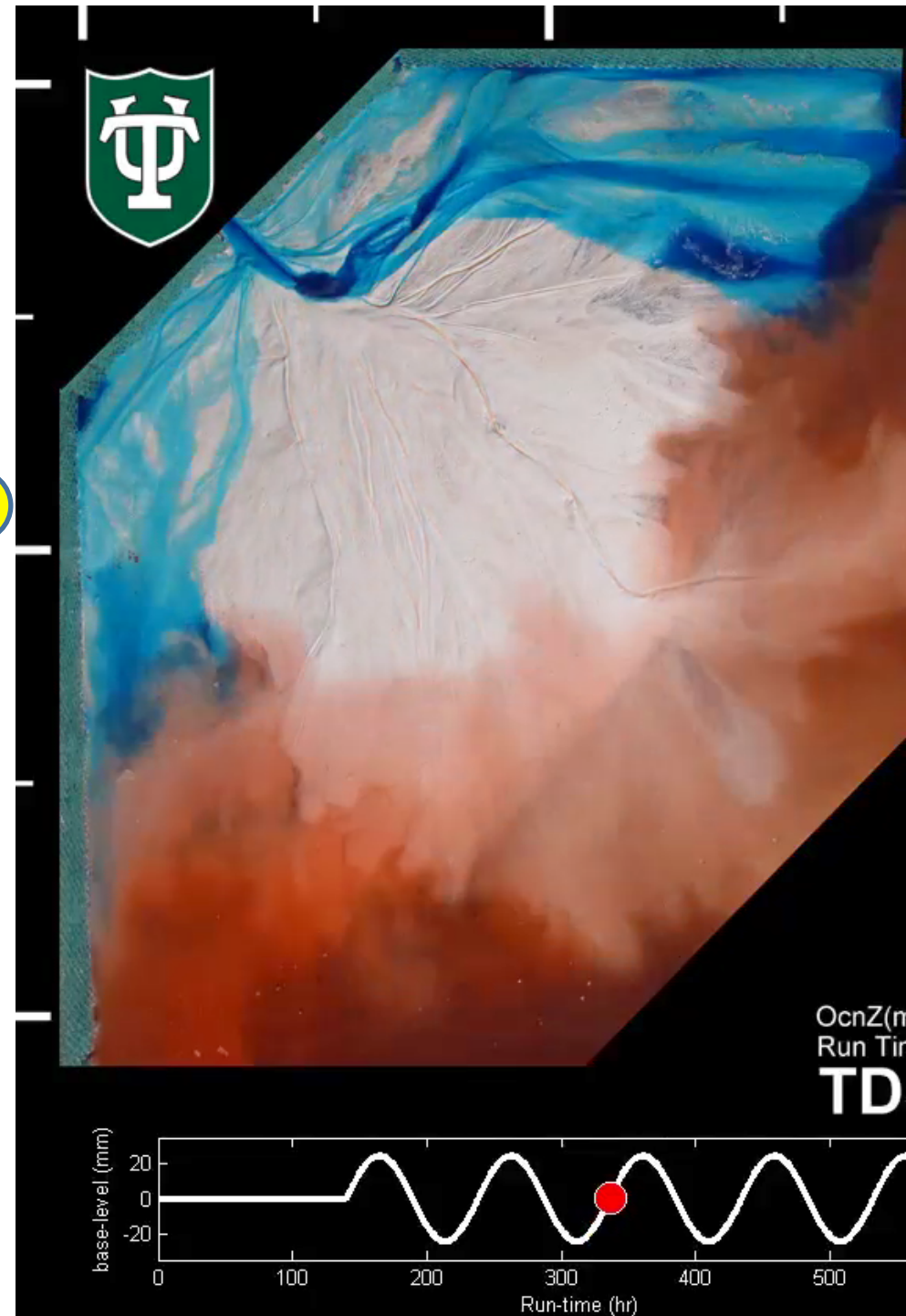
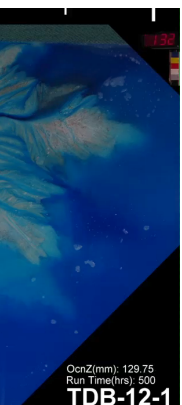
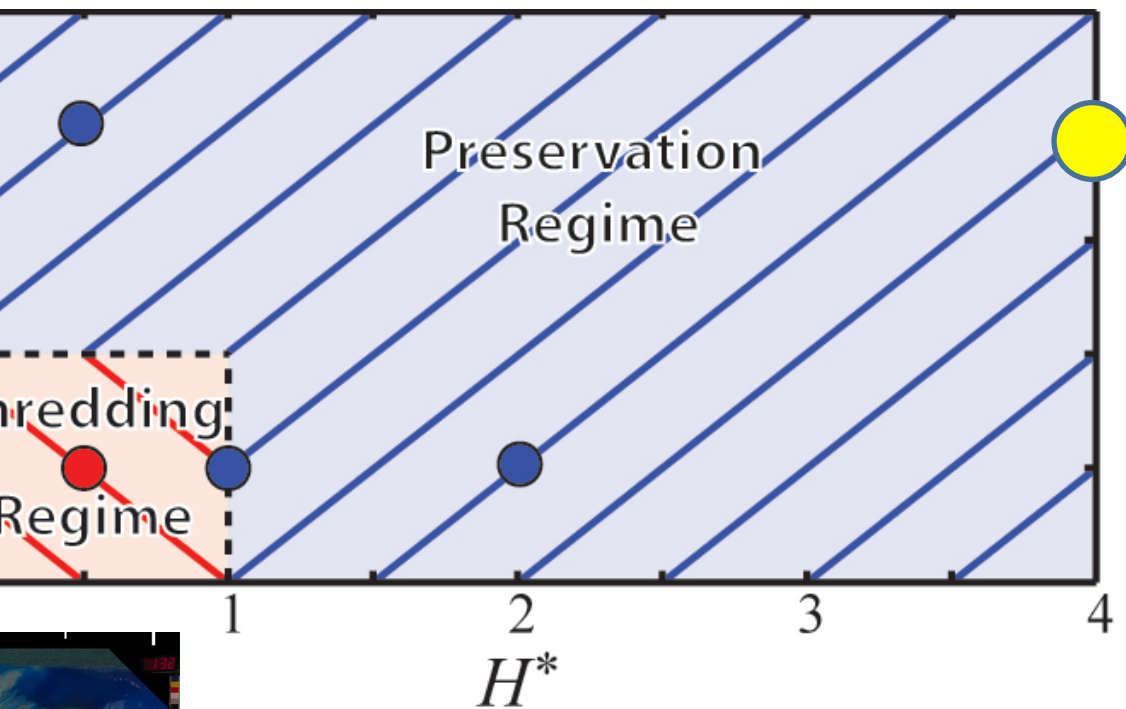
← Period of relative sea level cycle

← Time scale of compensation

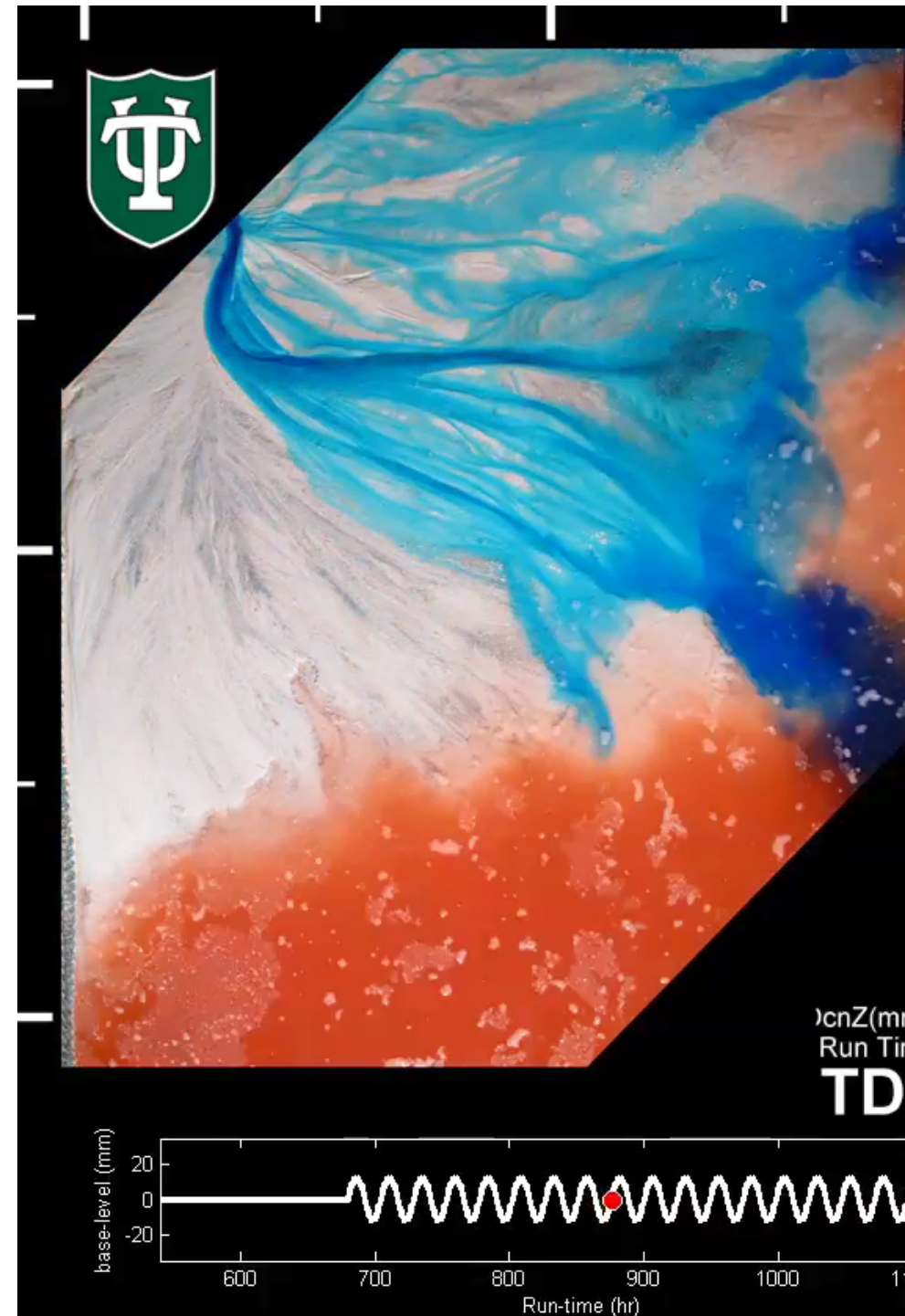
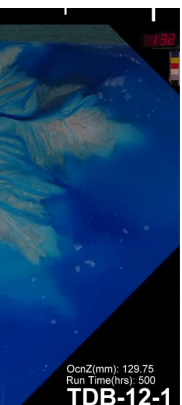
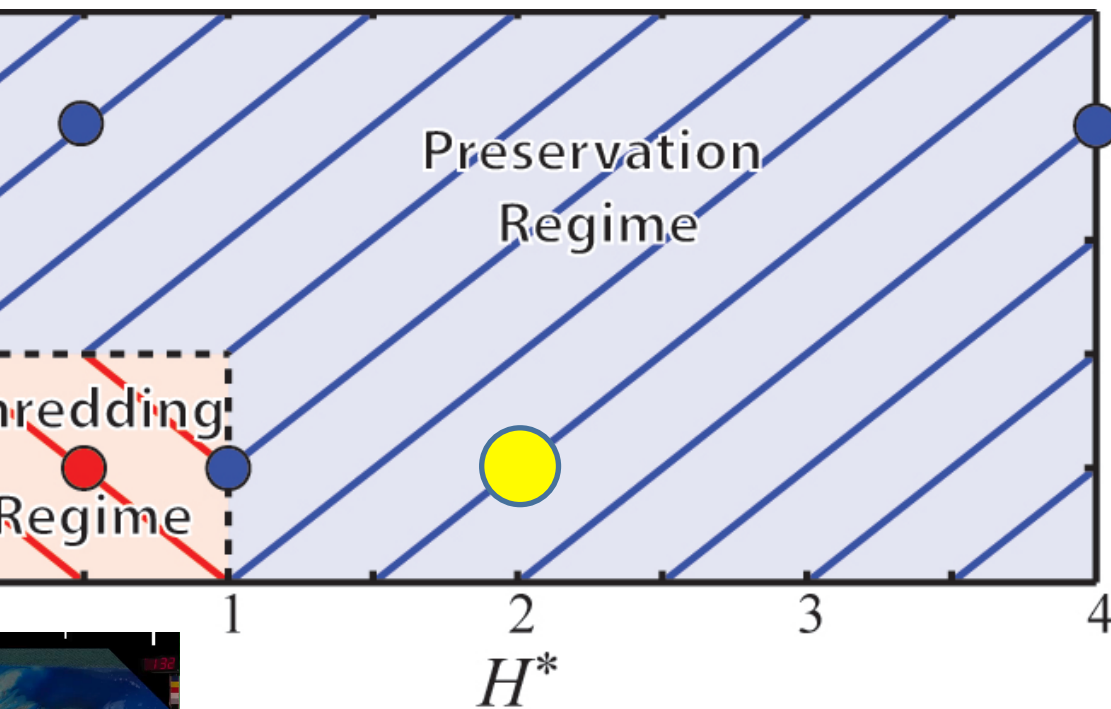


If $H^* \ll 1$ & $T^* \ll 1$, signal prone to shredding

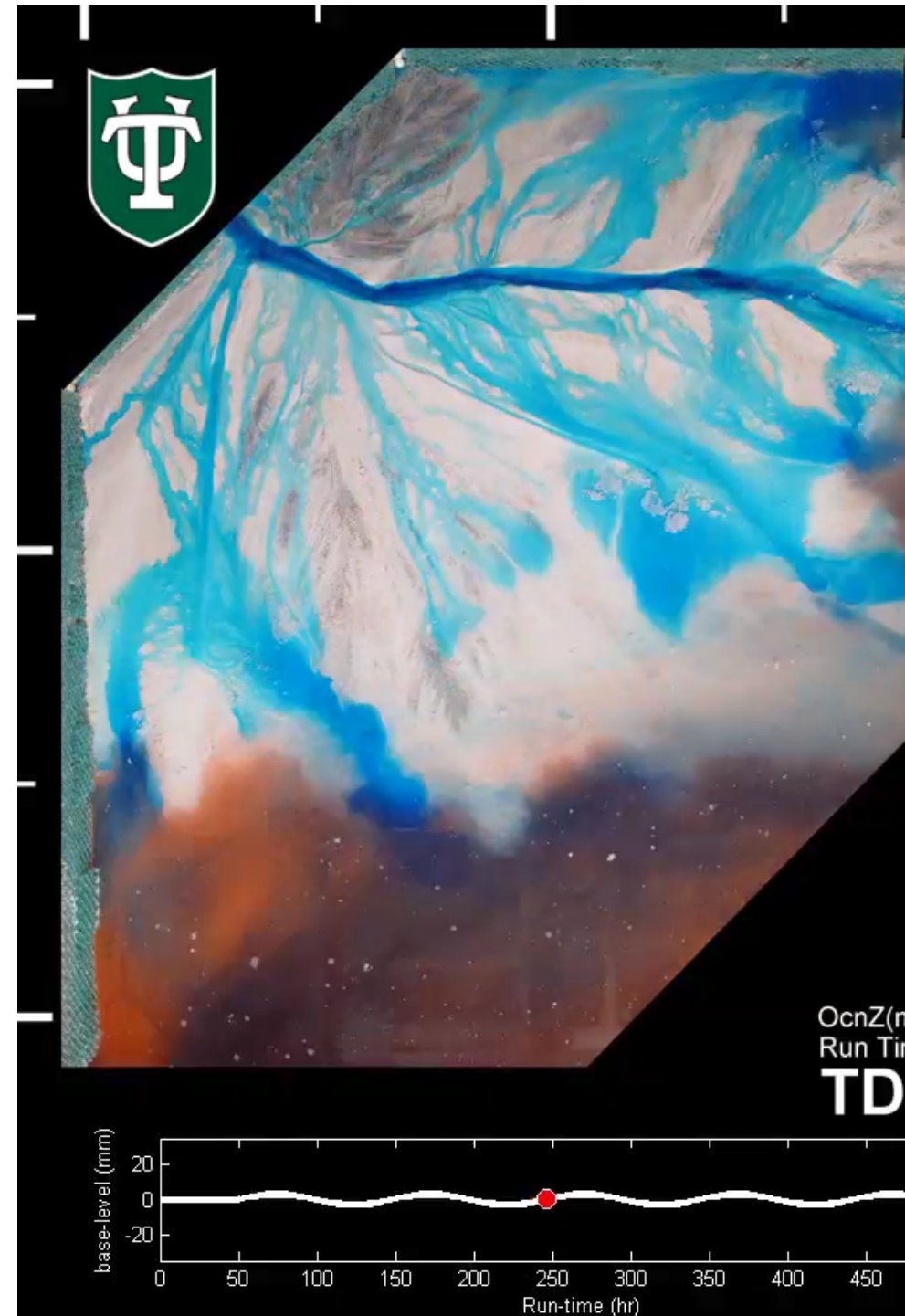
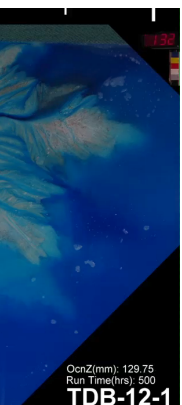
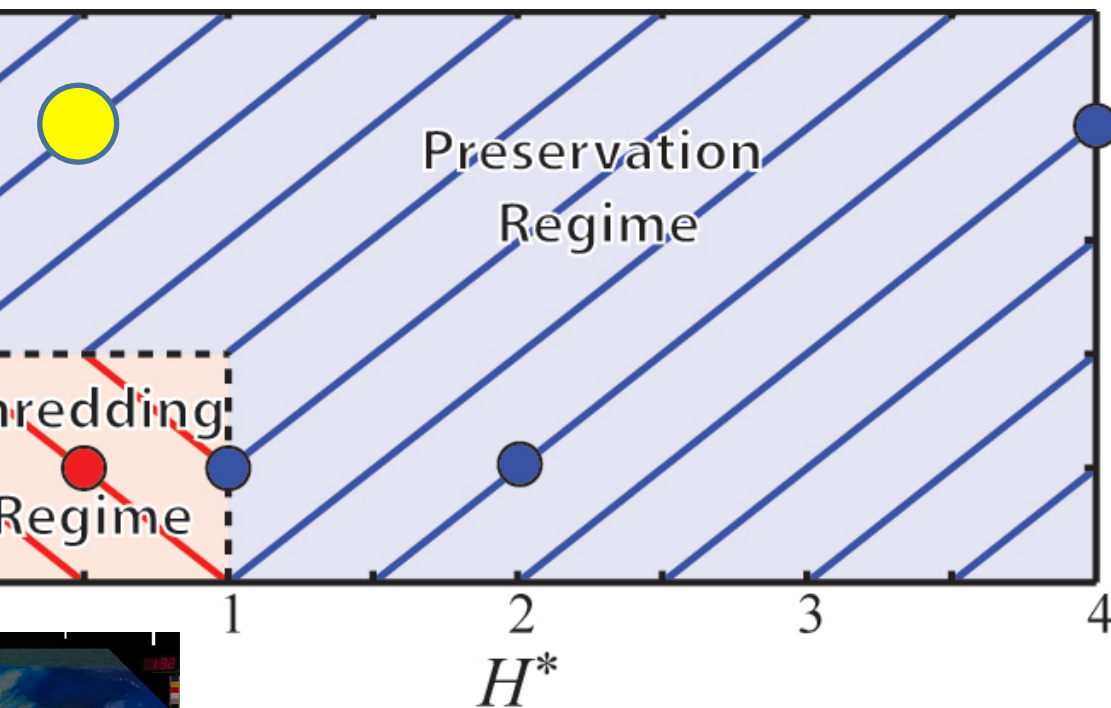
periments share same background
level rise rate, water and
sediment feed rates, and sediment
ure



Experiments share same background
 level rise rate, water and
 sediment feed rates, and sediment
 structure



periments share same background
level rise rate, water and
sediment feed rates, and sediment
ure



Experiments share same background
 level rise rate, water and
 sediment feed rates, and sediment
 structure

