



NATIONAL CENTER FOR EARTH-SURFACE DYNAMICS

A NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CENTER



**Source to Sink Systems
Around the World and
Through Time**

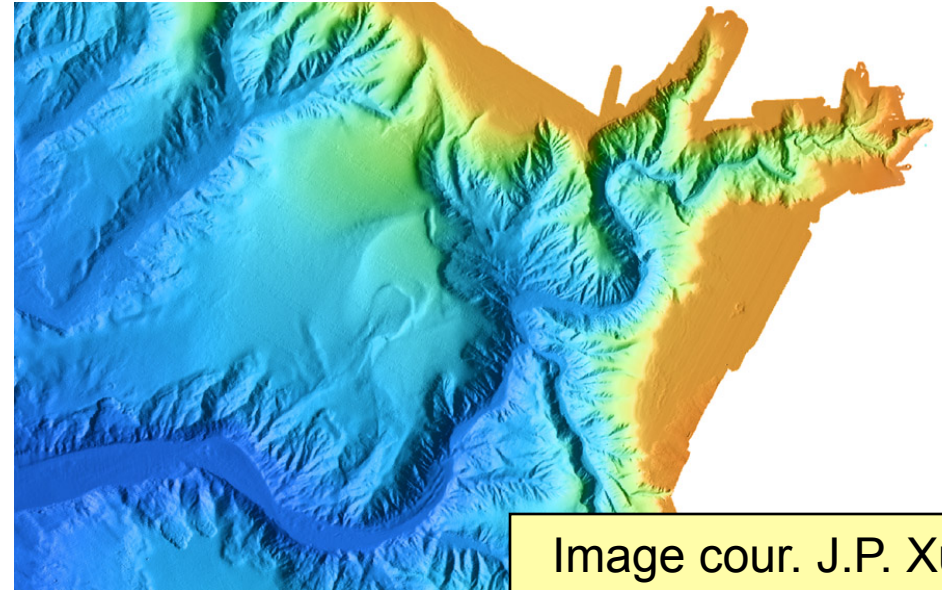


Image cour. J.P. Xu

TURBIDITY CURRENTS & SUBMARINE DEBRIS FLOWS:

Mechanisms for the Dispersal of Sediment from the Nearshore Zone to Deep Water



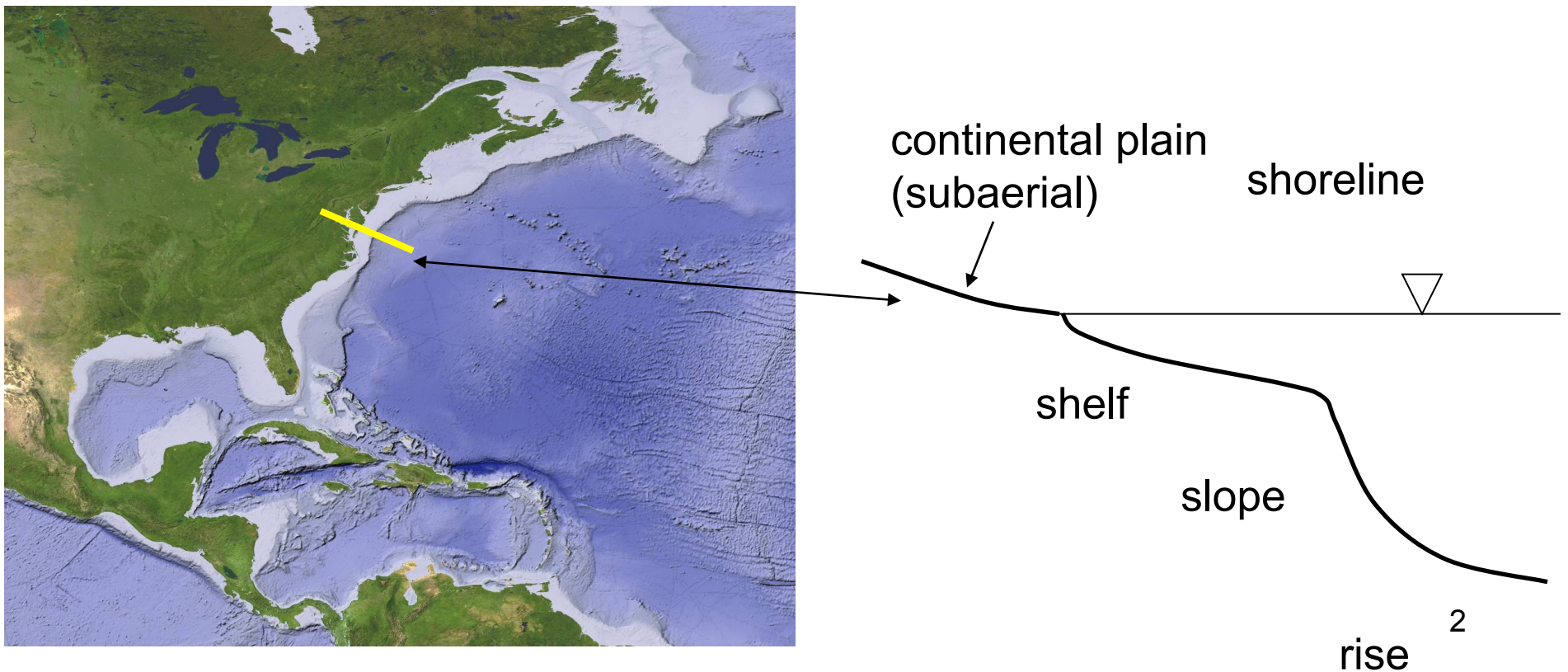
Gary Parker

Dept. of Civil & Environmental Engineering & Dept. of Geology
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, USA

EVERY CONTINENT IS SURROUNDED BY A SHELF/SLOPE MARGIN COMPLEX

OK maybe not the Red Sea.

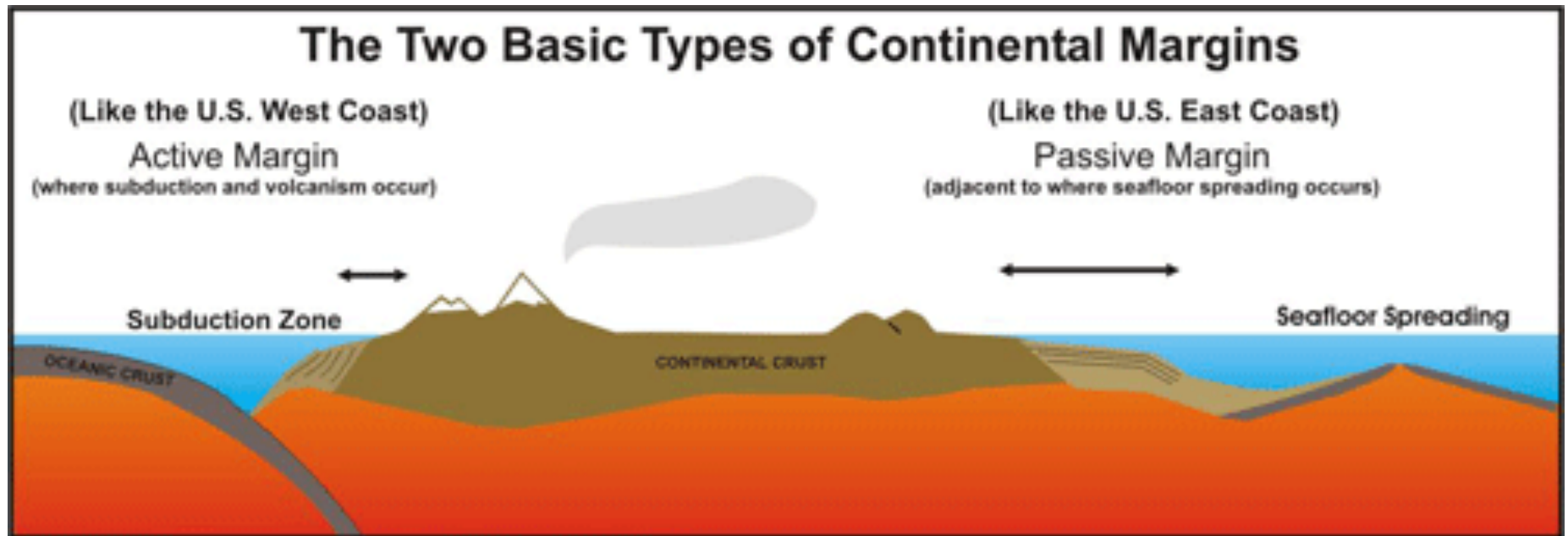
The margin consists of a **shelf** (out to ~ 100 m depth), **slope**, and **rise** (which tapers off into deep water).



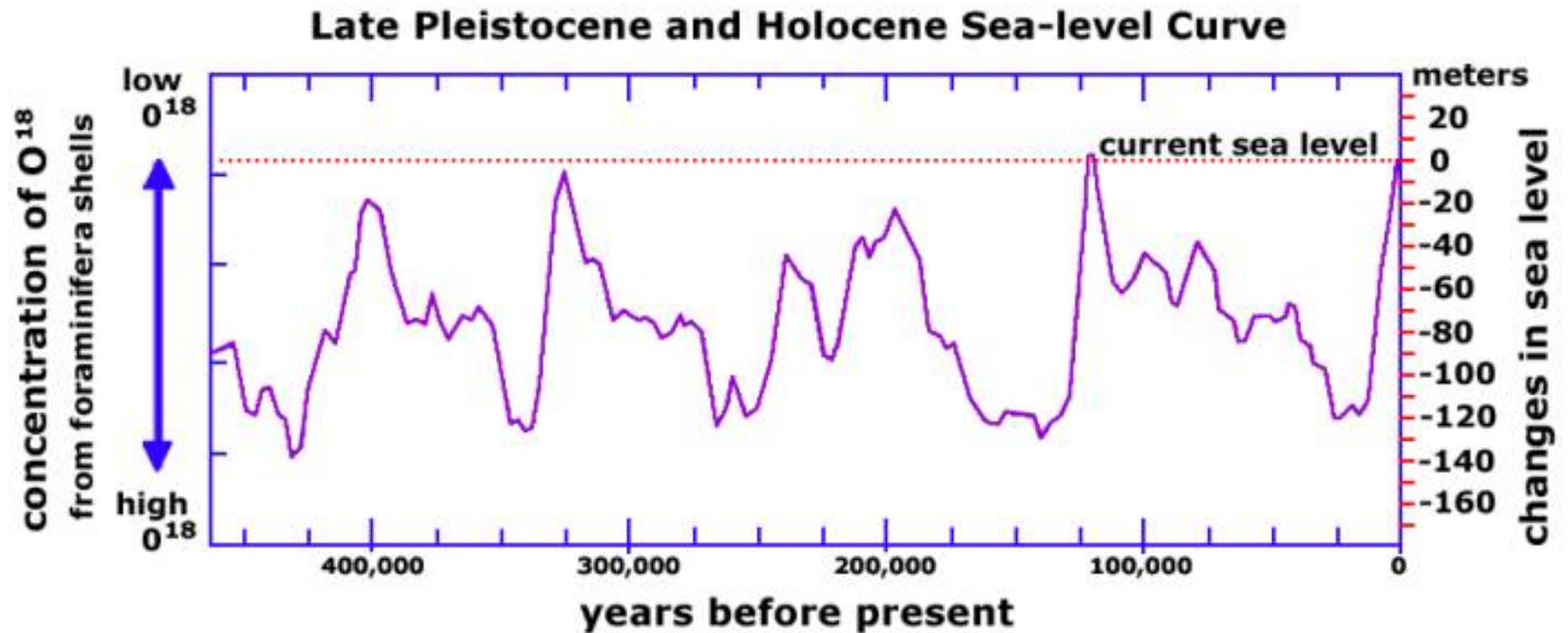
CONTINENTAL MARGINS COME IN TWO BASIC FLAVORS DEPENDING ON THE TECTONIC SETTING: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE MARGINS

Passive margins tend to be broad, with extensive shelves.

Active margins tend to be narrow, with constricted shelves.



INTERGLACIAL HIGH STAND TENDS TO SHUT DOWN THE DISPERSAL PROCESS ON PASSIVE MARGINS



Source of data modified from CLIMAP isotopic data summarized in chart is from *Ice Ages* by John Imbrie and Katherine Imbrie, 1979

THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN OF THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA IS SHUT DOWN AT PRESENT



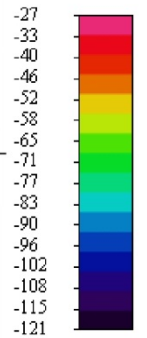
Blocked valley lakes

SEA LEVEL RISE/HIGH STAND IN THE SOURCE TO SINK CONTEXT

Kiwai Channel, Gulf of Papua

Drowned fluvial
channel

Depth in Meters



Nautical Miles

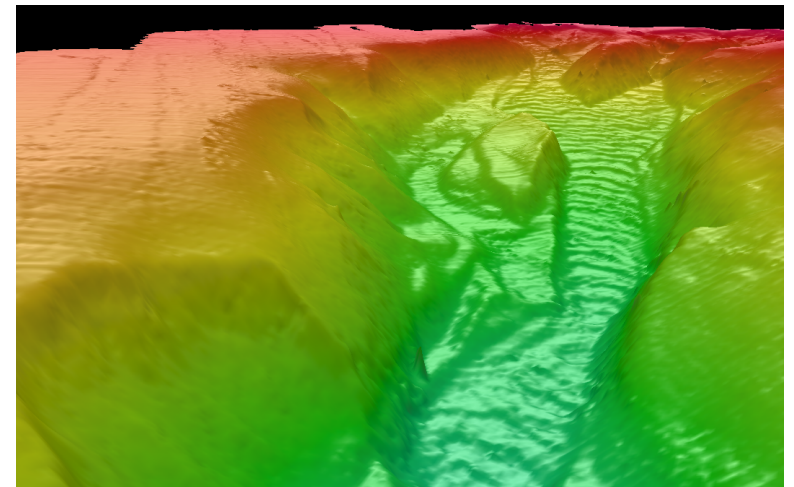
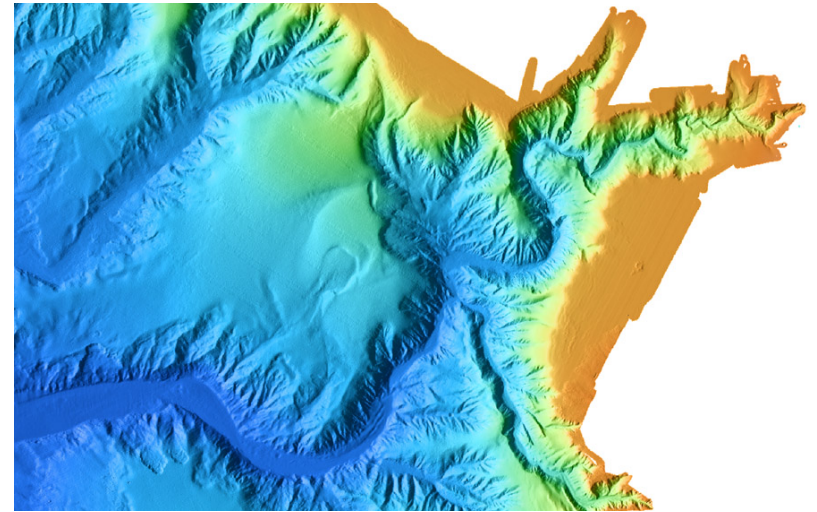
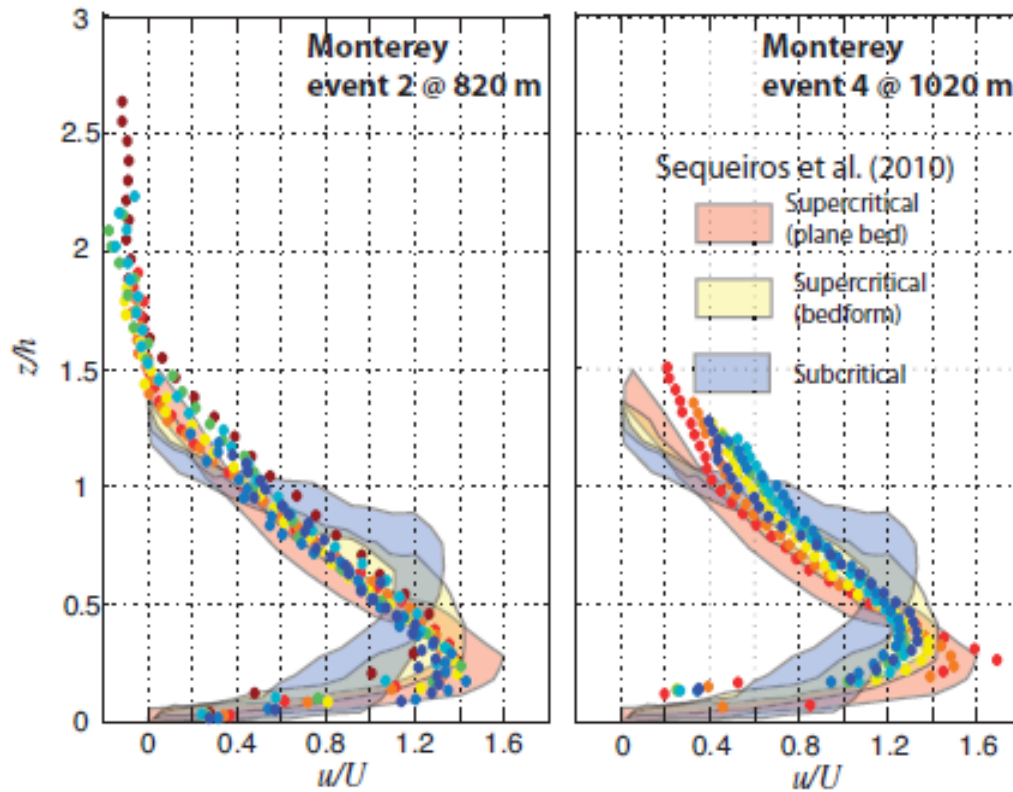


Crockett et al. (2008)

143d 58.397'

Shelf still active:
Deep sea quiescent?

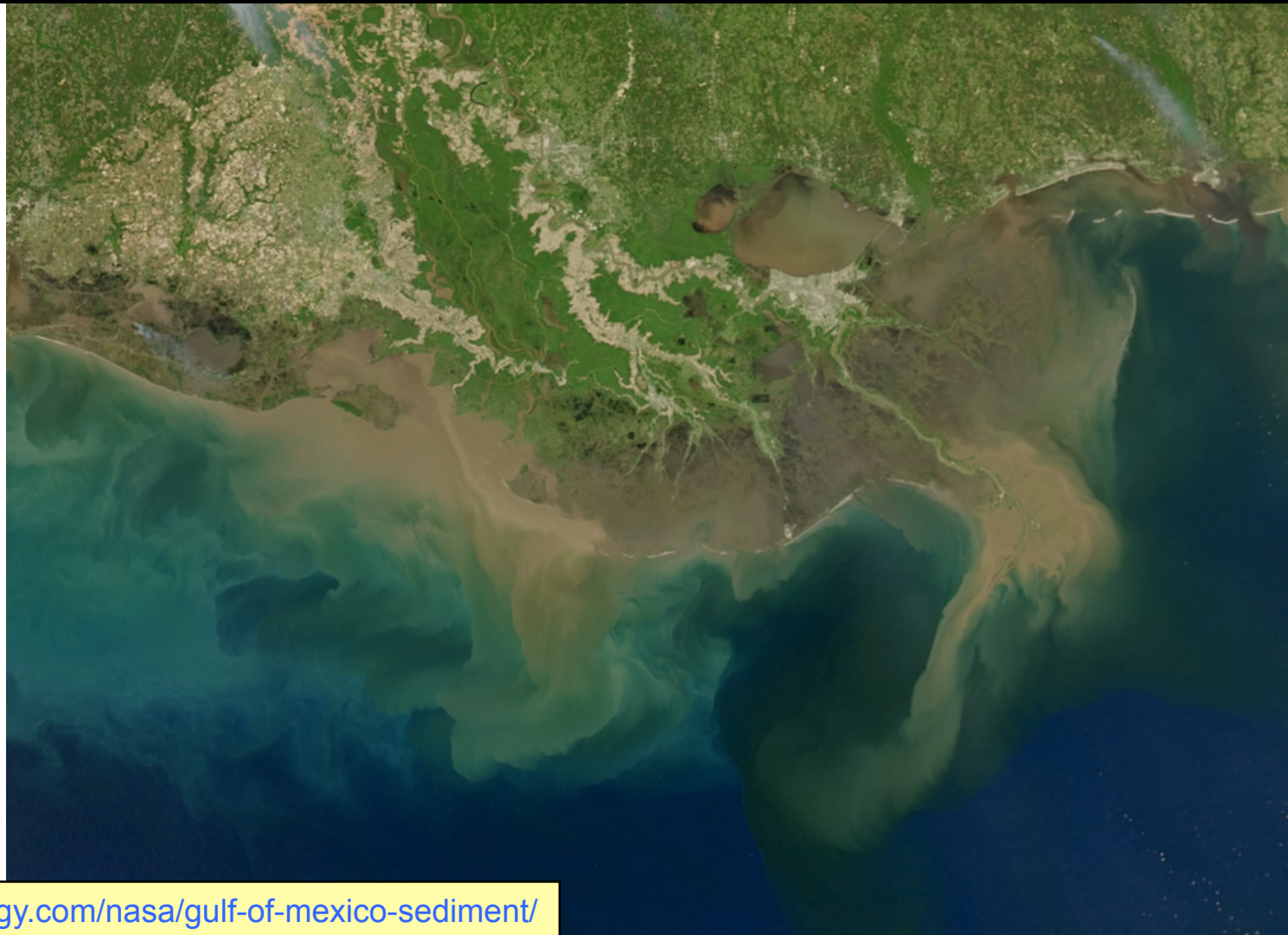
THE ACTIVE MARGIN OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST REMAINS ACTIVE TODAY



Xu et al. 2008
Xu, 2010
Sequeiros et al. 2010

THREE MAJOR MECHANISMS OF SEDIMENT DELIVERY FROM THE CONTINENTAL SHELF TO DEEP WATER

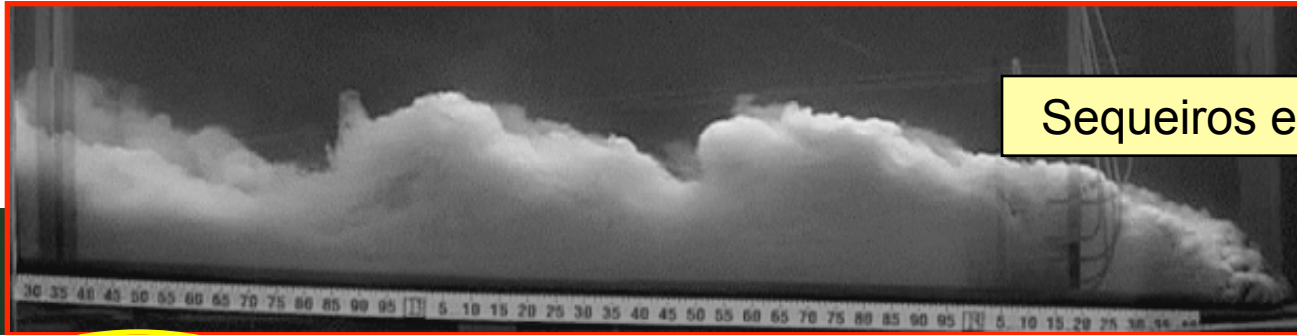
Hemipelagic sedimentation: Mississippi Delta



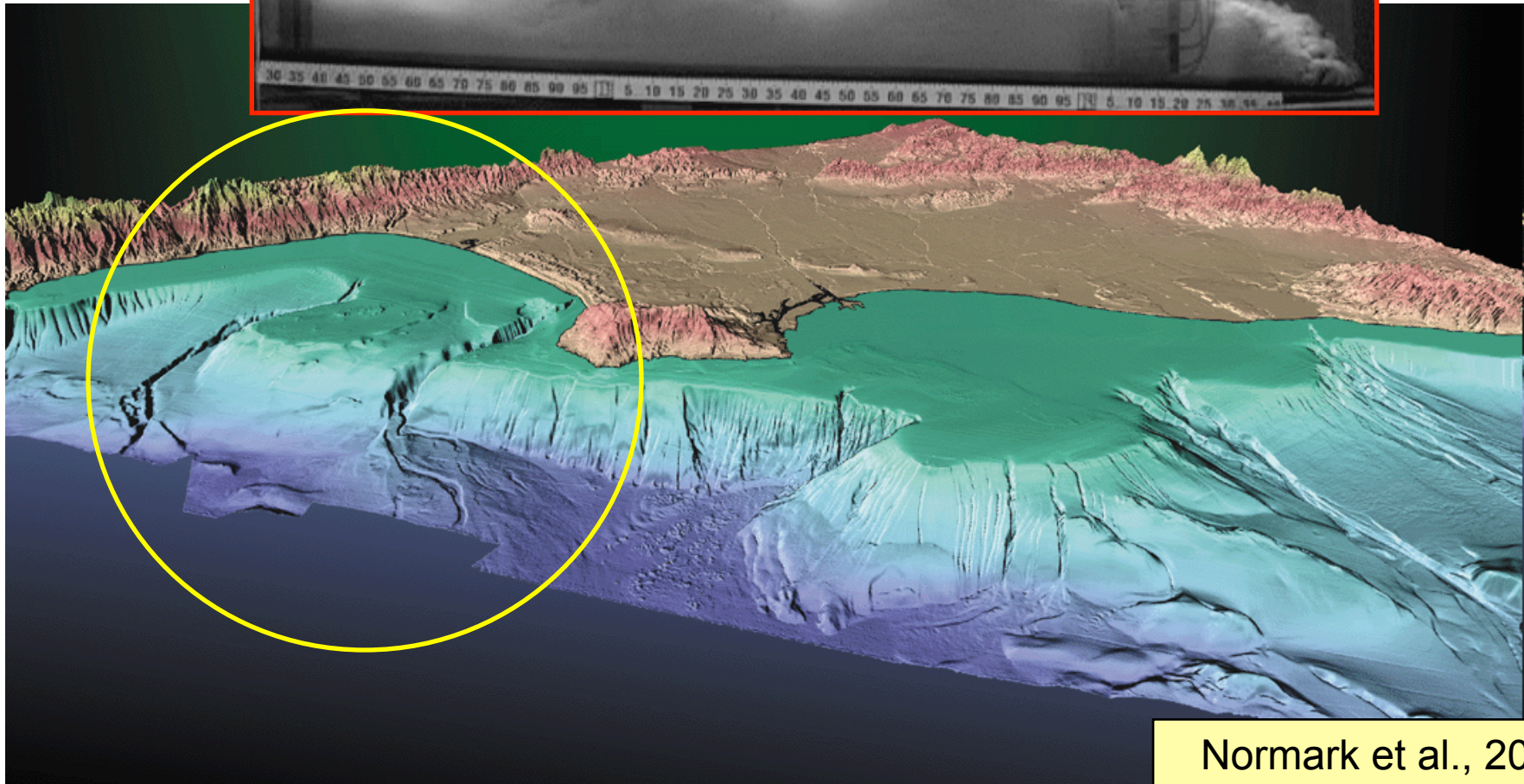
<http://geology.com/nasa/gulf-of-mexico-sediment/>

THREE MAJOR MECHANISMS OF SEDIMENT DELIVERY FROM THE CONTINENTAL SHELF TO DEEP WATER

Turbidity Currents: laboratory and Southern California



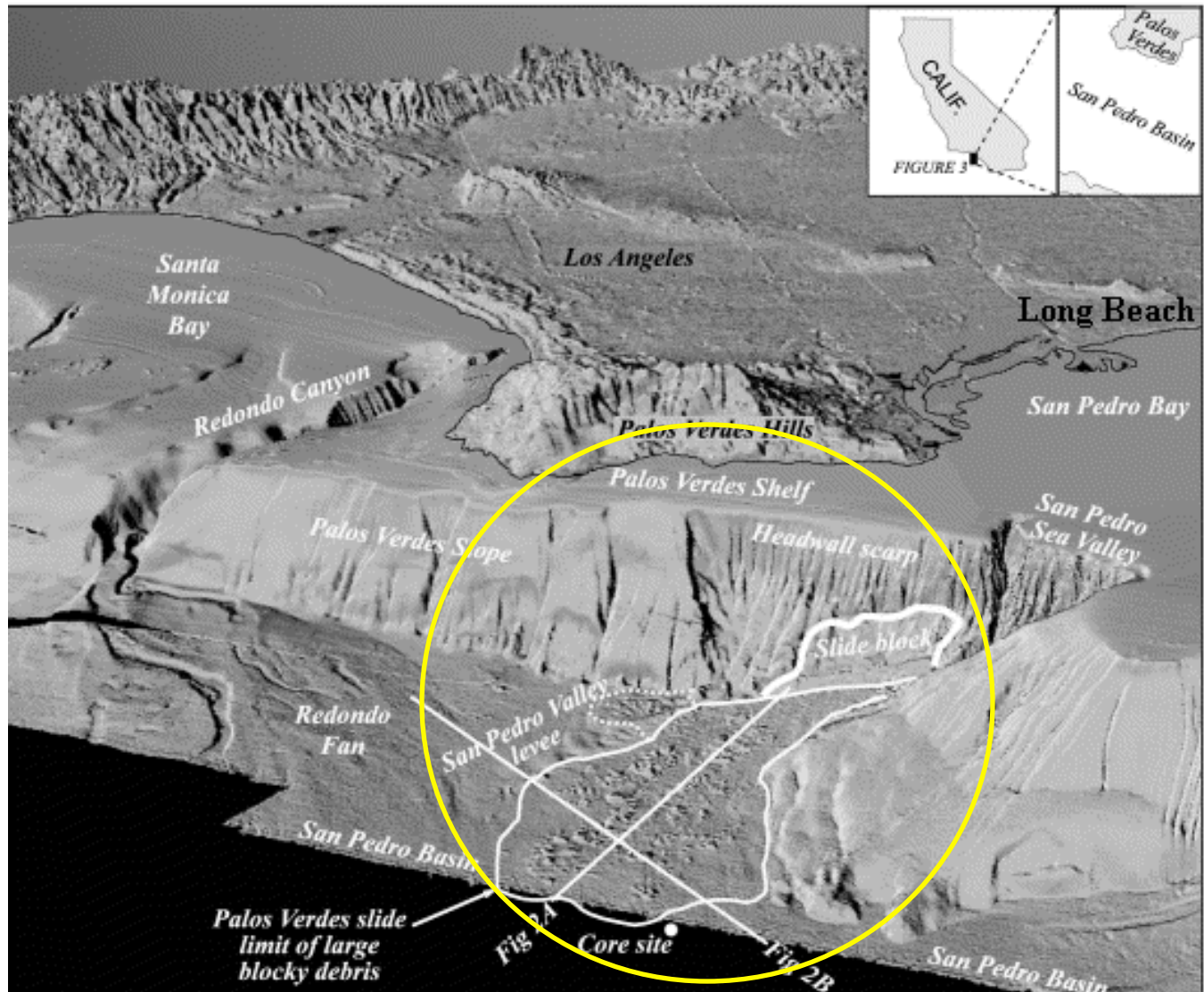
Sequeiros et al., 2009



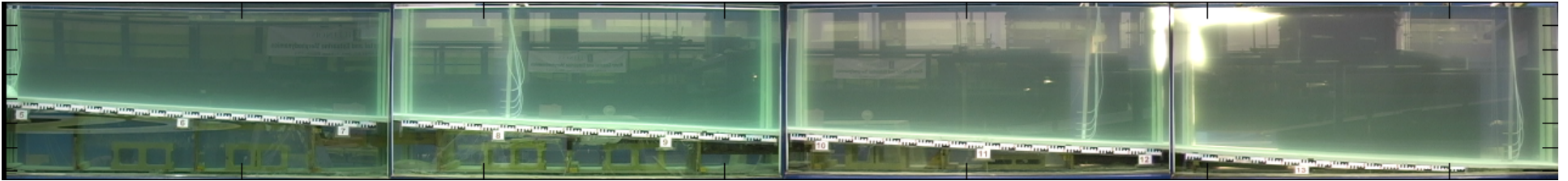
Normark et al., 2004

THREE MAJOR MECHANISMS OF SEDIMENT DELIVERY FROM THE CONTINENTAL SHELF TO DEEP WATER

Submarine landslides/debris flows: Southern California



LABORATORY TURBIDITY CURRENT



LABORATORY SUBMARINE DEBRIS FLOW



GENERATION OF TURBIDITY CURRENTS AND SUBMARINE DEBRIS FLOWS

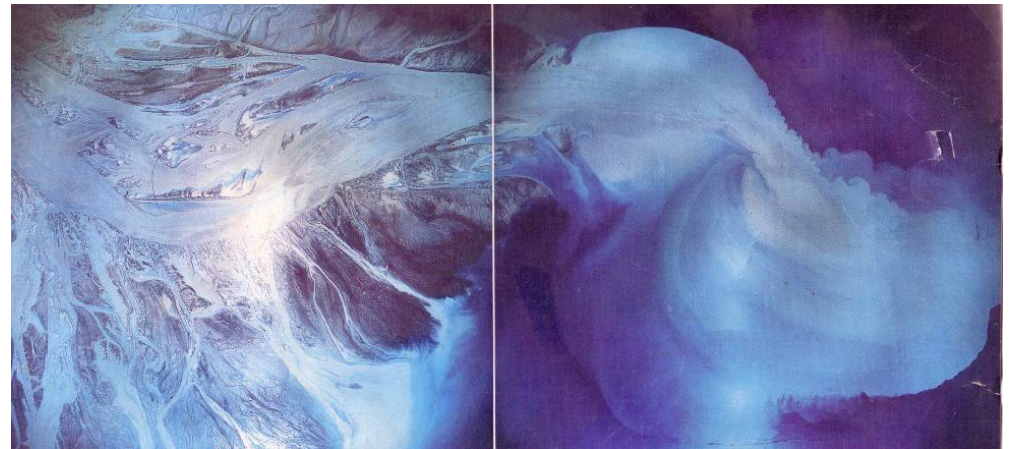
- Wave-supported sheet-like turbidity currents
- Canyon-focused storms
- Delta/margin failure due to overpressuring
- Seismicity
- Hyperpycnal flows
- Breaching

GENERATION OF TURBIDITY CURRENTS: HYPERPYCNAL FLOWS

Reuss River, Switzerland

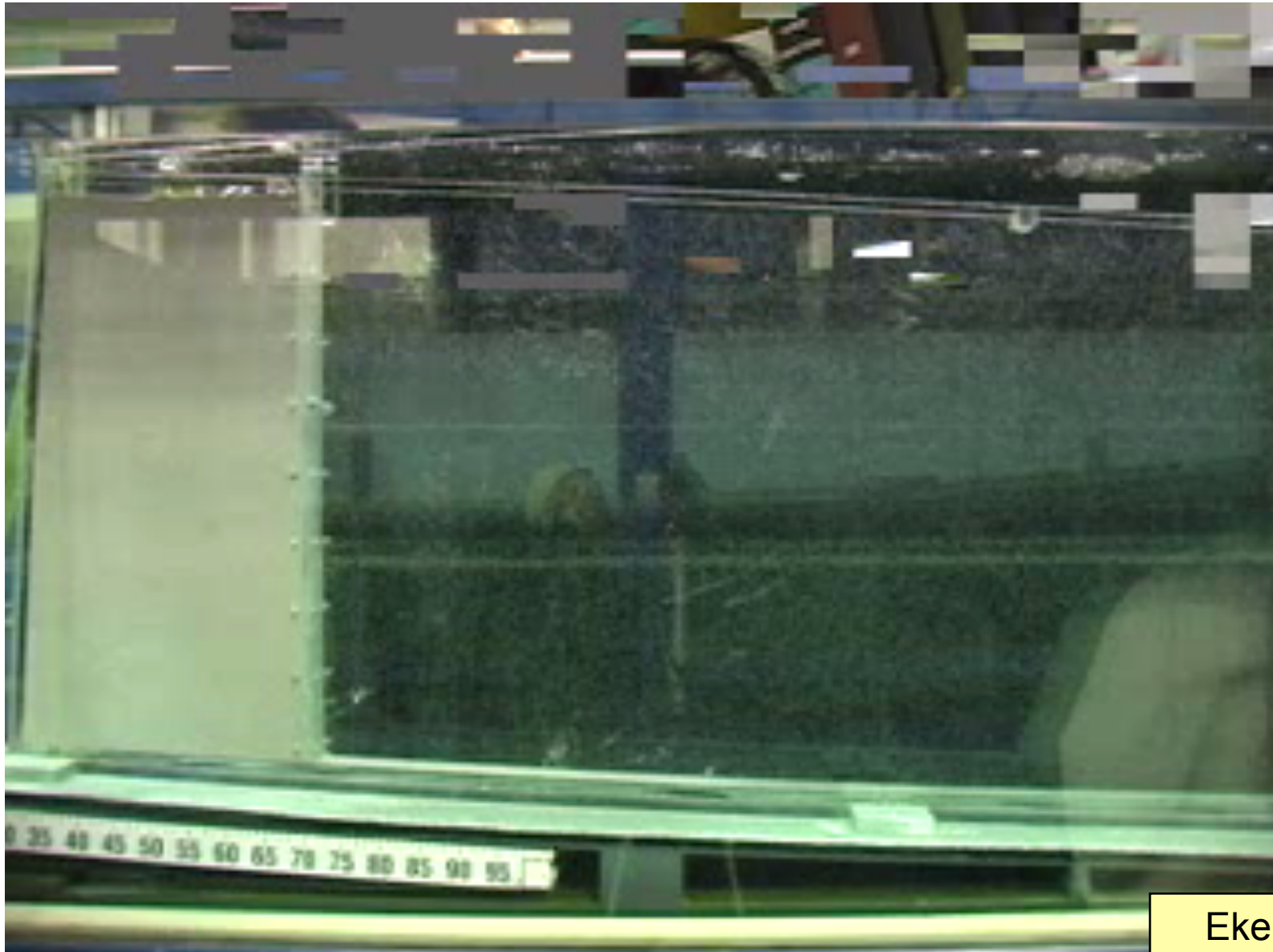


Eel River Margin, California

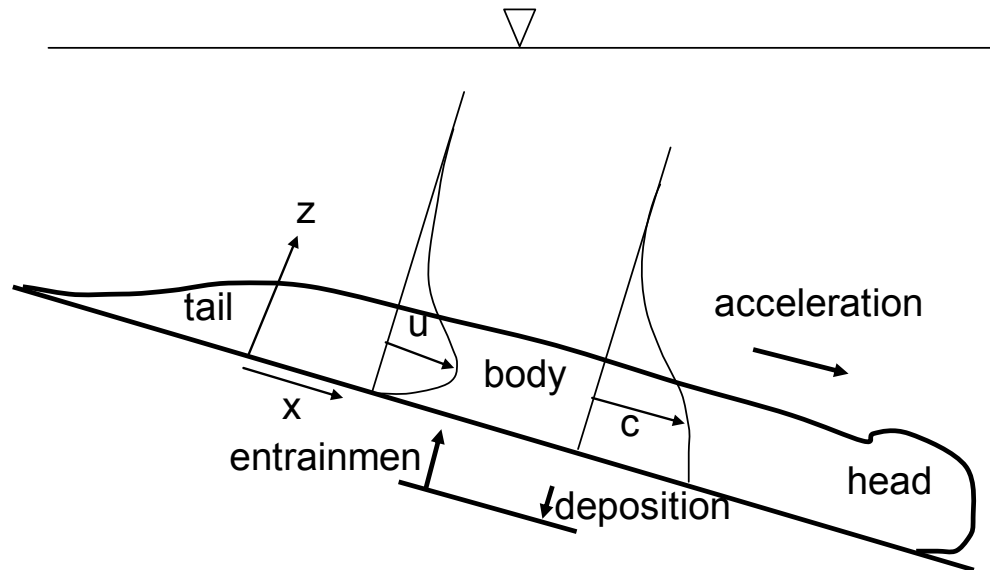


Yellow River, China

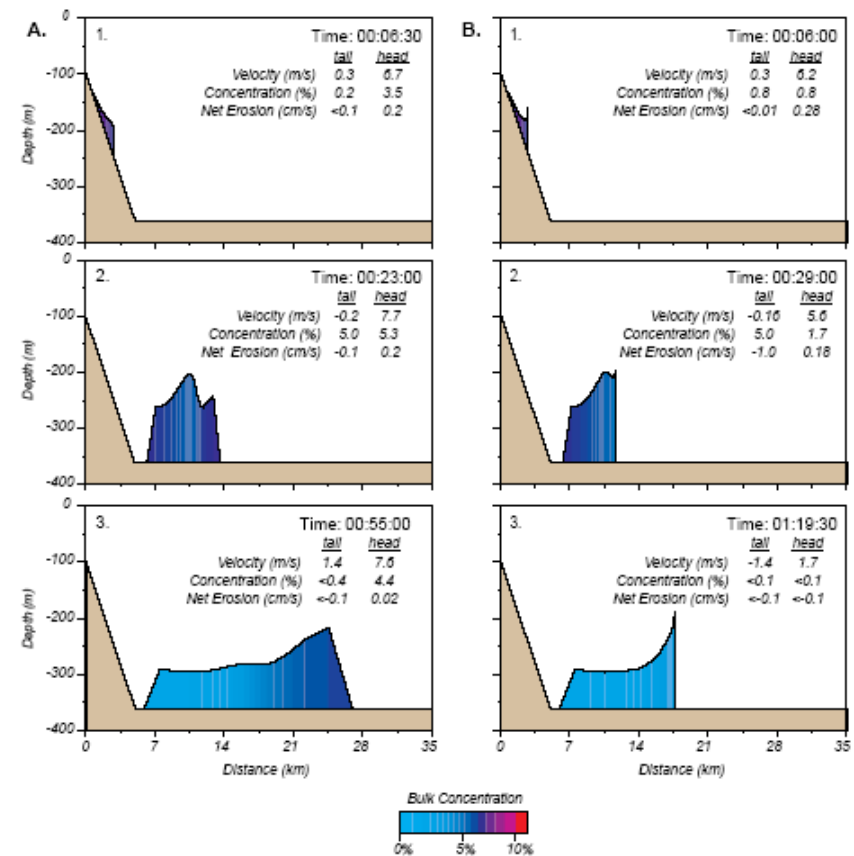
GENERATION OF TURBIDITY CURRENTS: BREACHING



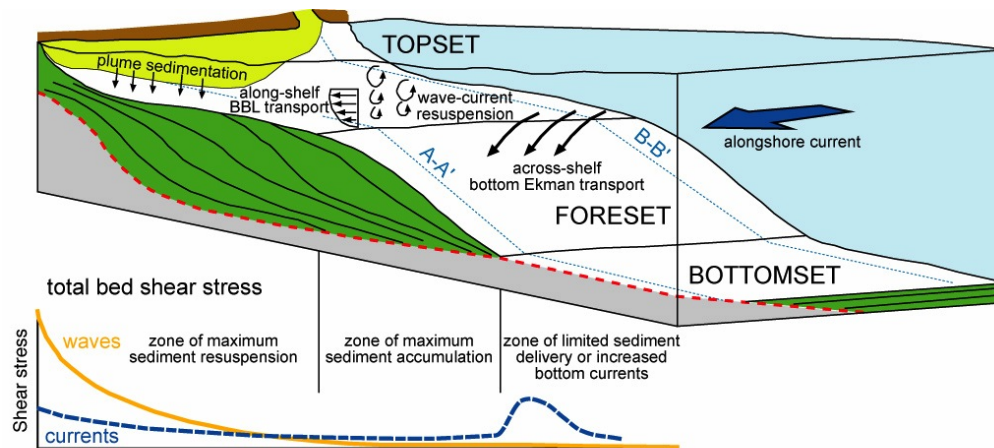
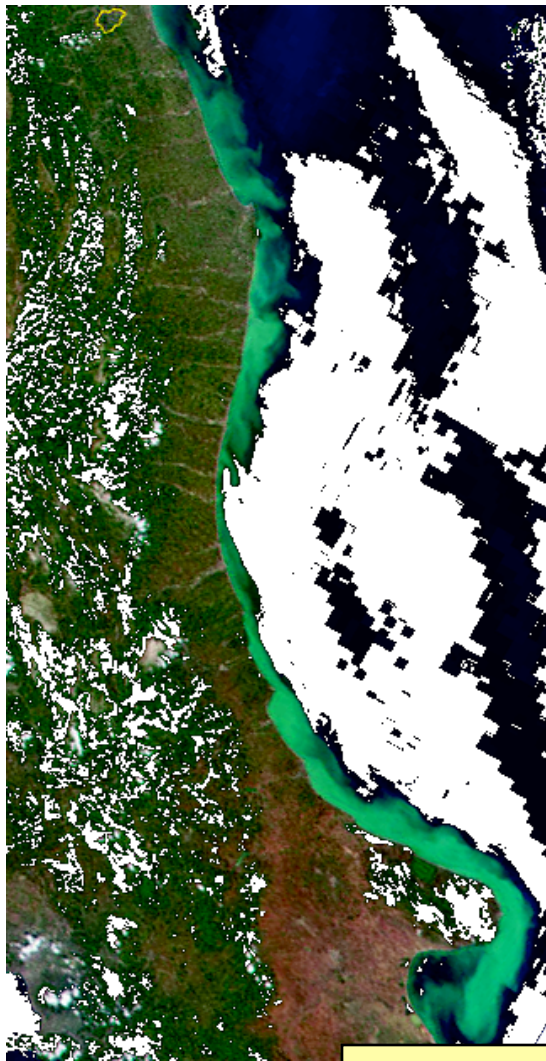
A TURBIDITY CURRENT CAN START OUT SMALL AND GET BIG BY THE PROCESS OF IGNITION (SELF-ACCELERATION)



Current entrains bed sediment, gets heavier, is pulled downslope more strongly by gravity, accelerates, entrains more sediment in a self-reinforcing cycle (Parker Fukushima and Pantin, 1986; Pratson, Imran, Parker, Syvitski, Hutton, 2000)

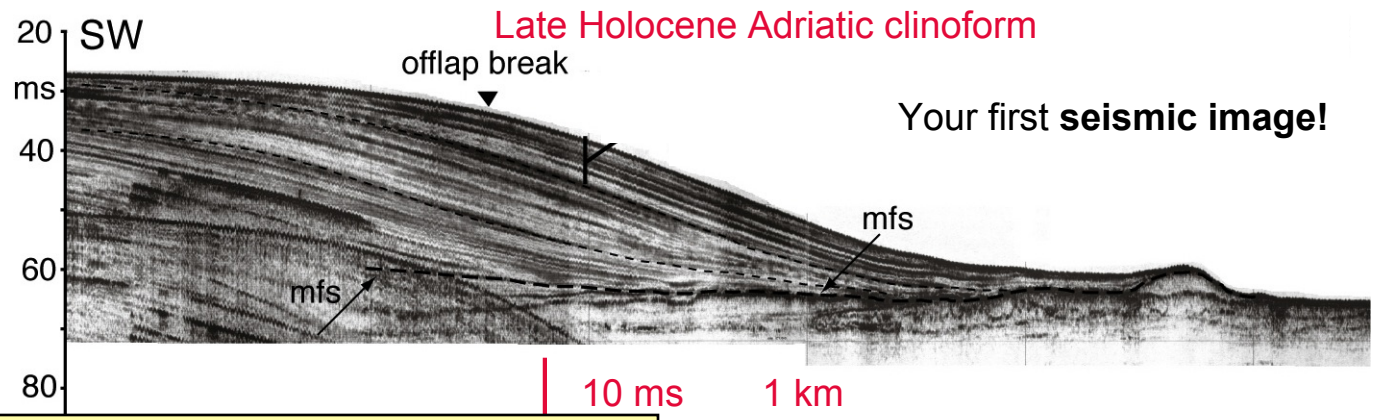
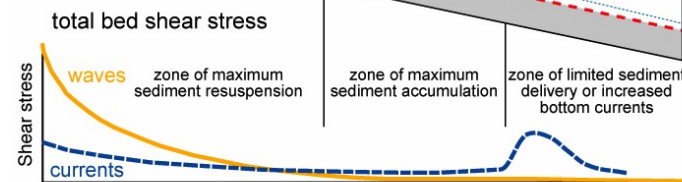


PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: WAVE-SUPPORTED SHEET TURBIDITY CURRENTS AND CLINOFORMS ON CONTINENTAL SLOPES



Wave resuspension

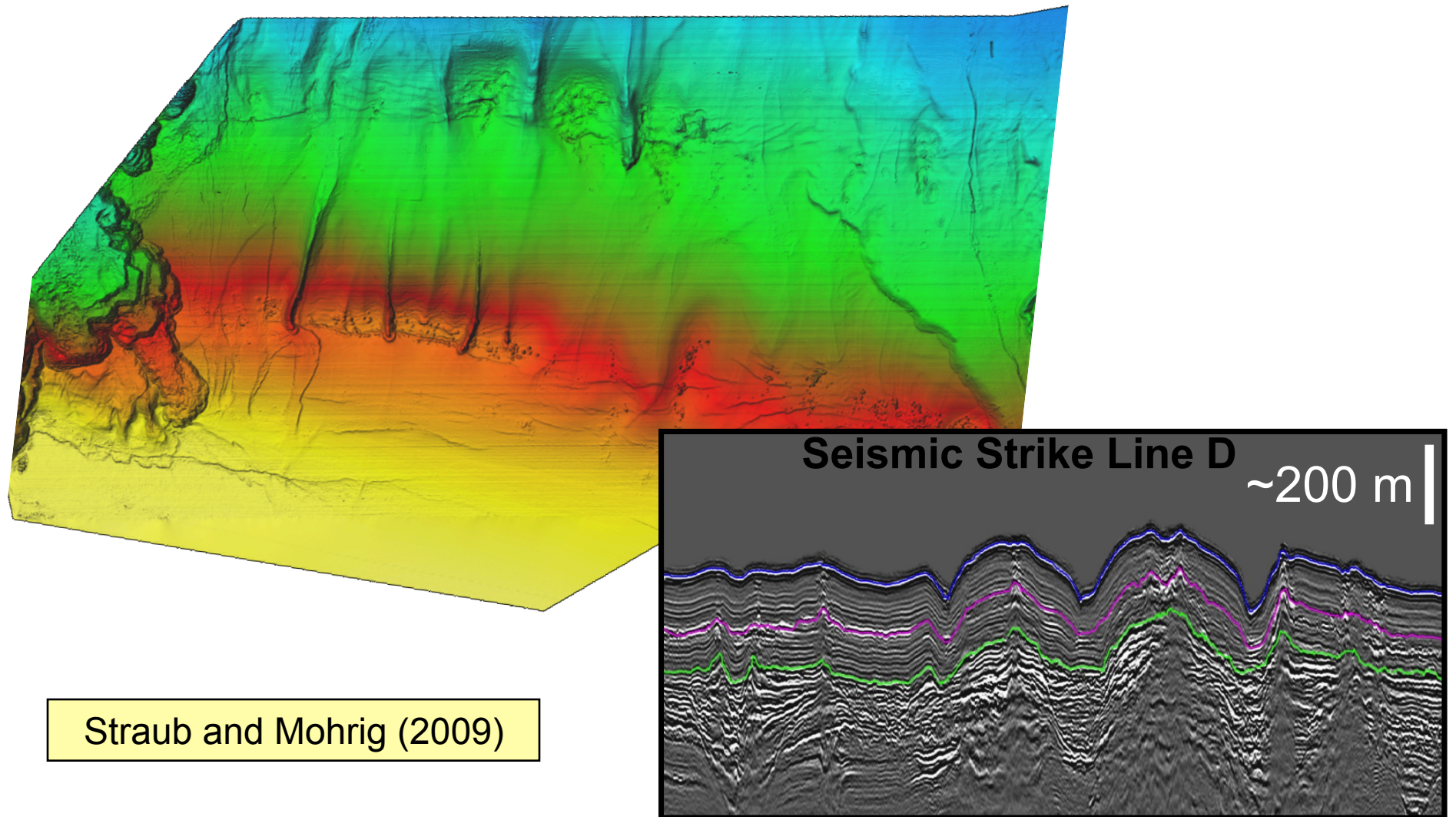
Diluted muddy turbidity currents



Your first seismic image!

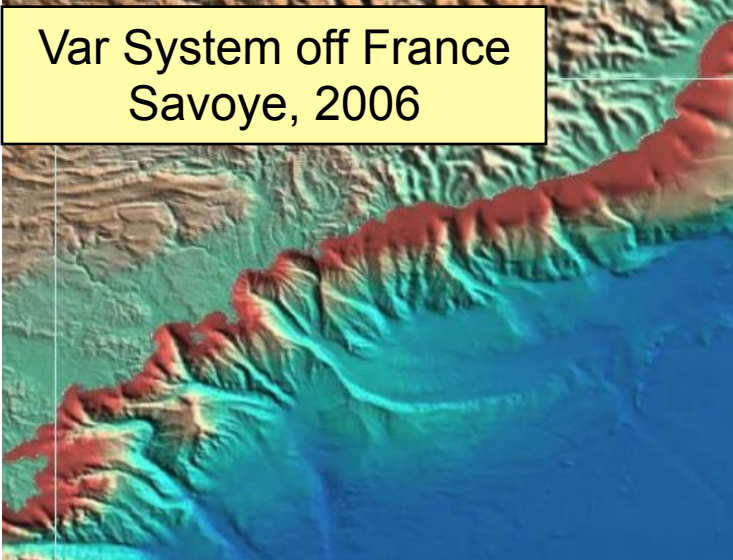
Adriatic margin: cour. F. Trincardi

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SHEET TURBIDITY CURRENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONAL CANYONS ON CONTINENTAL SLOPES

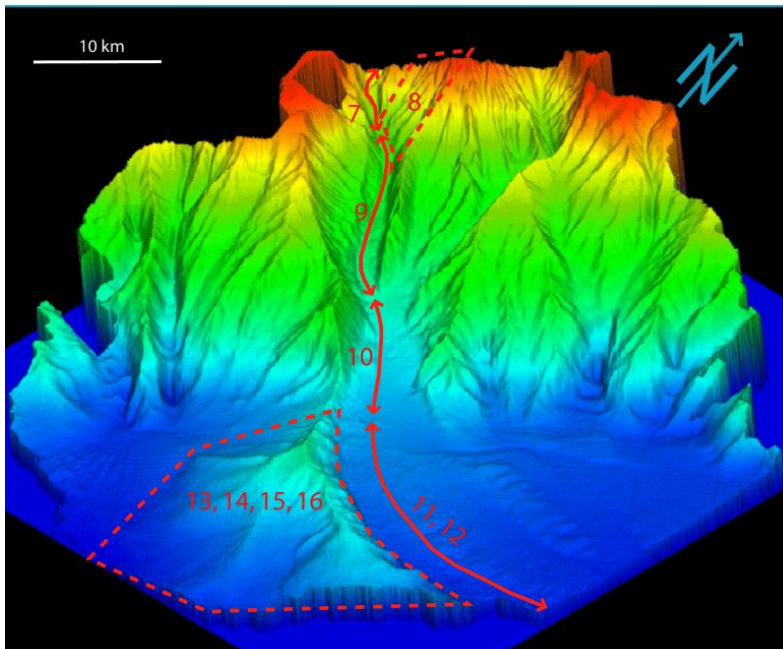
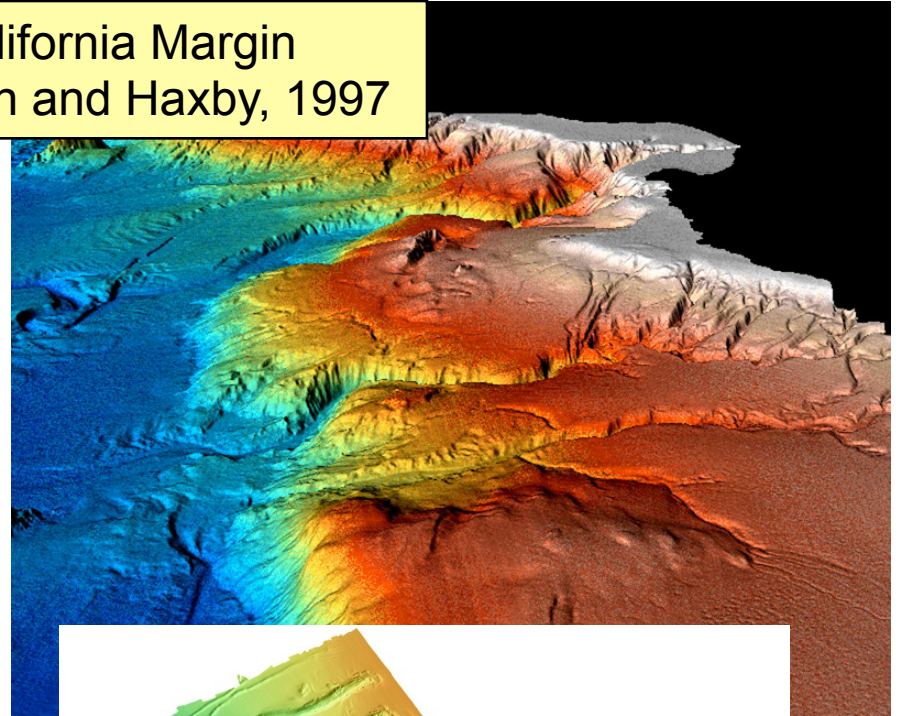


PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SUBMARINE CANYONS

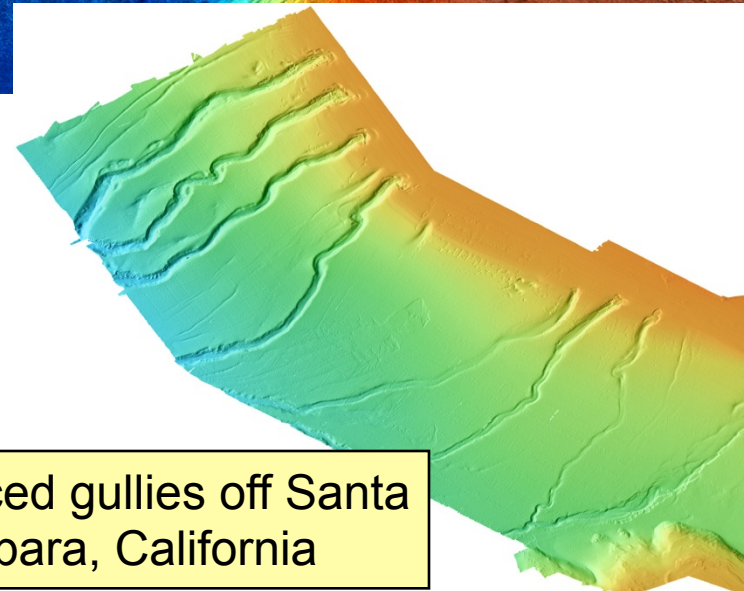
Var System off France
Savoye, 2006



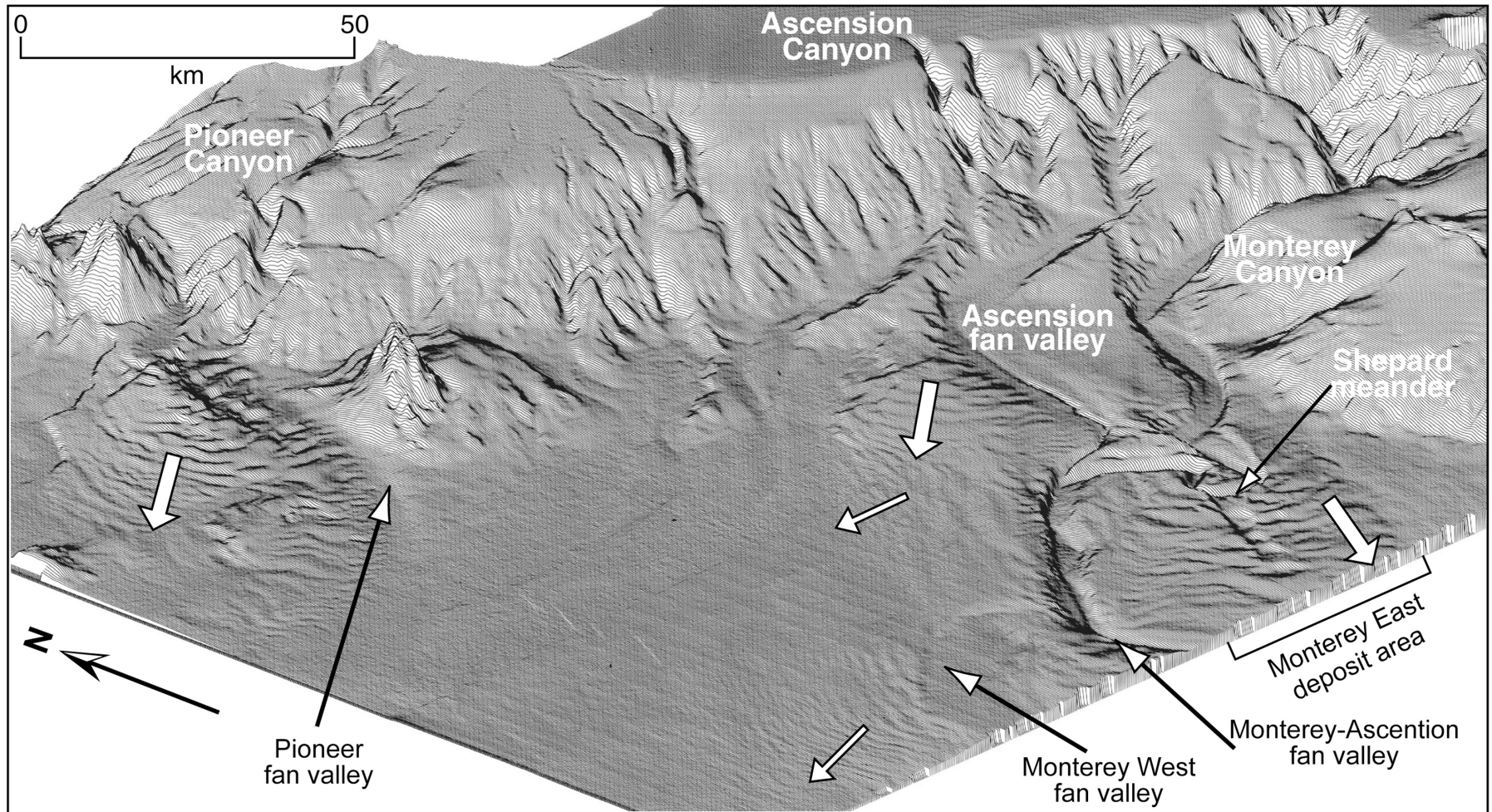
California Margin
Pratson and Haxby, 1997



Unsourced gullies off Santa
Barbara, California

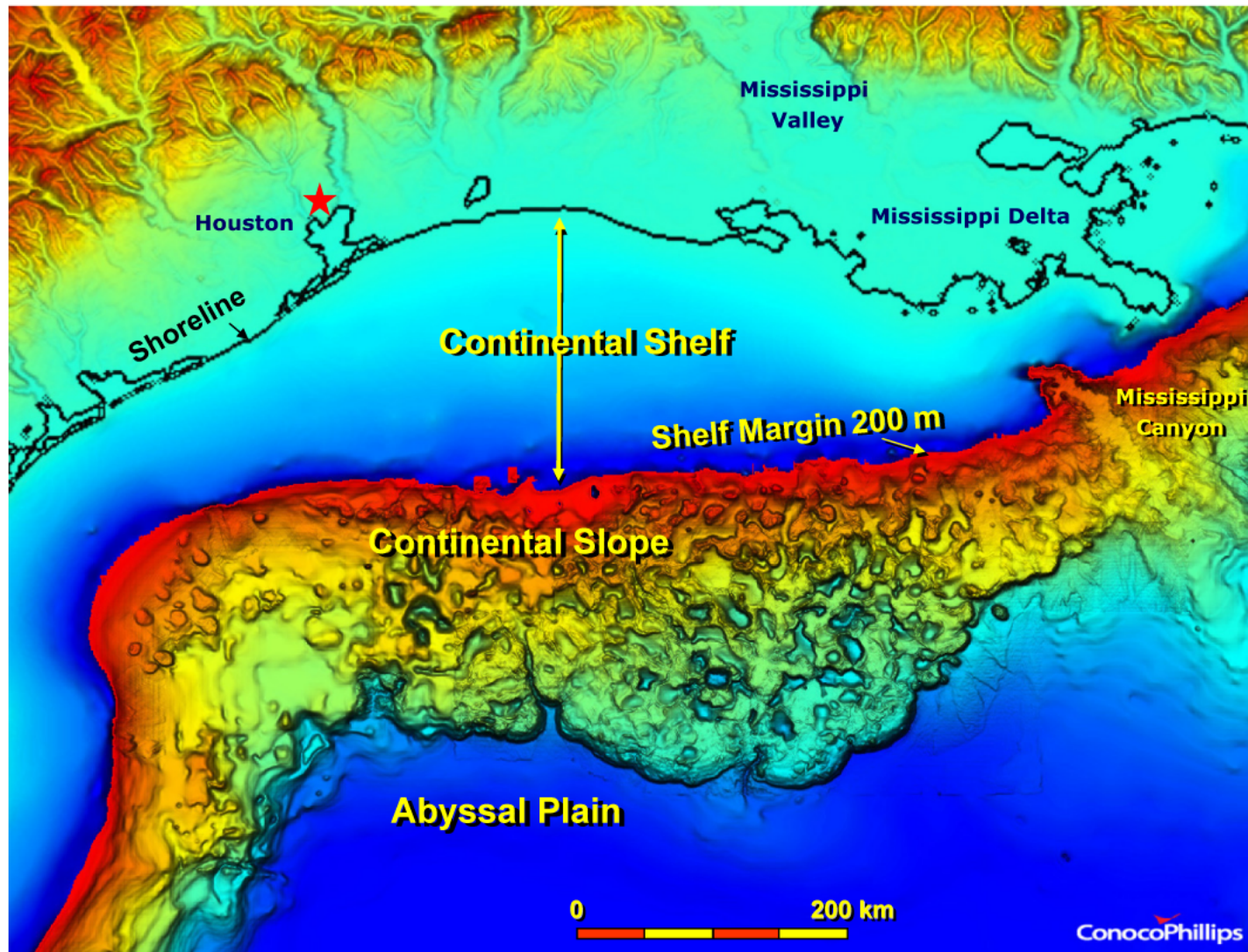


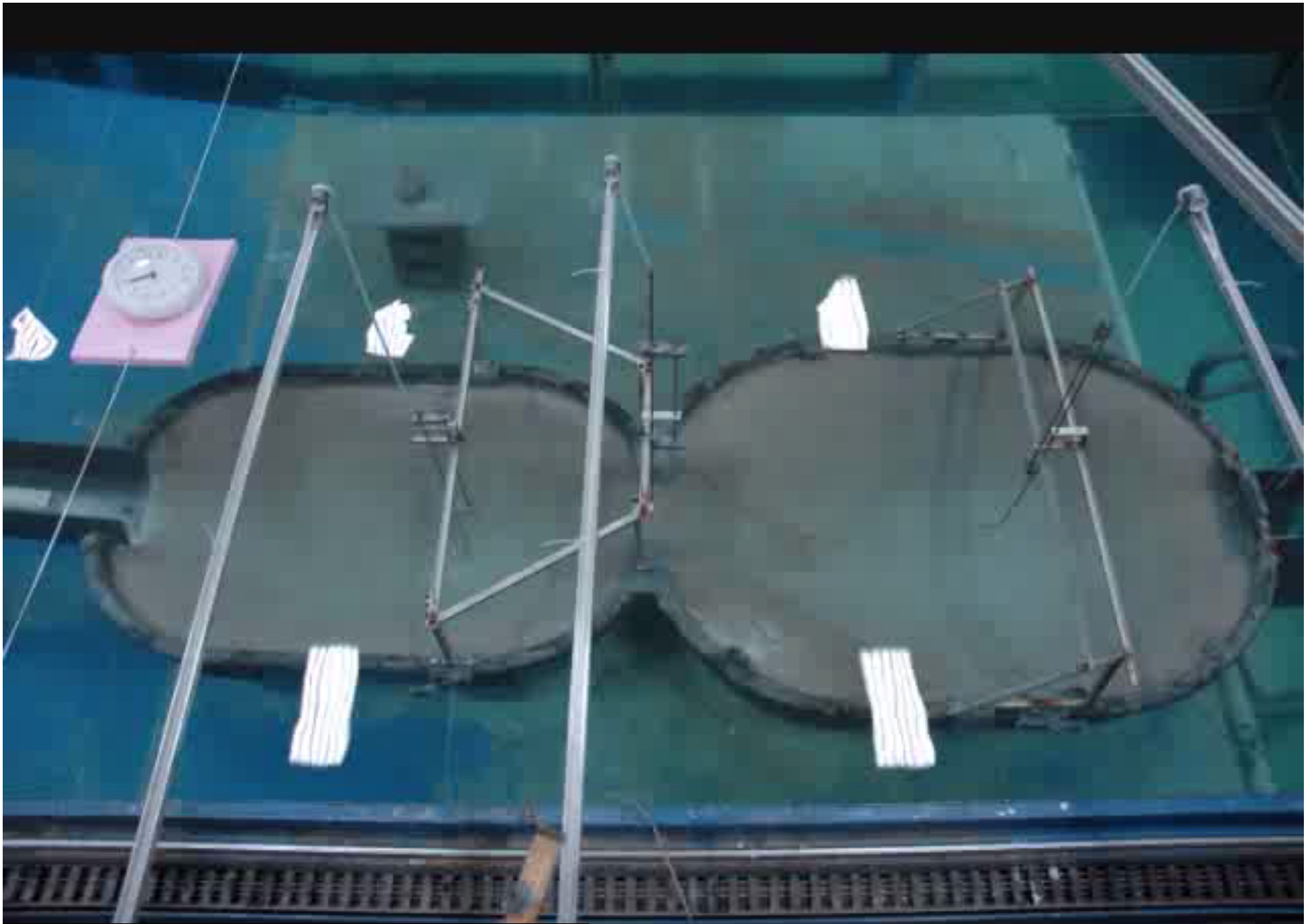
PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SPILLOVER AT SLOPE-RISE BREAKS



Normark et al. 2002

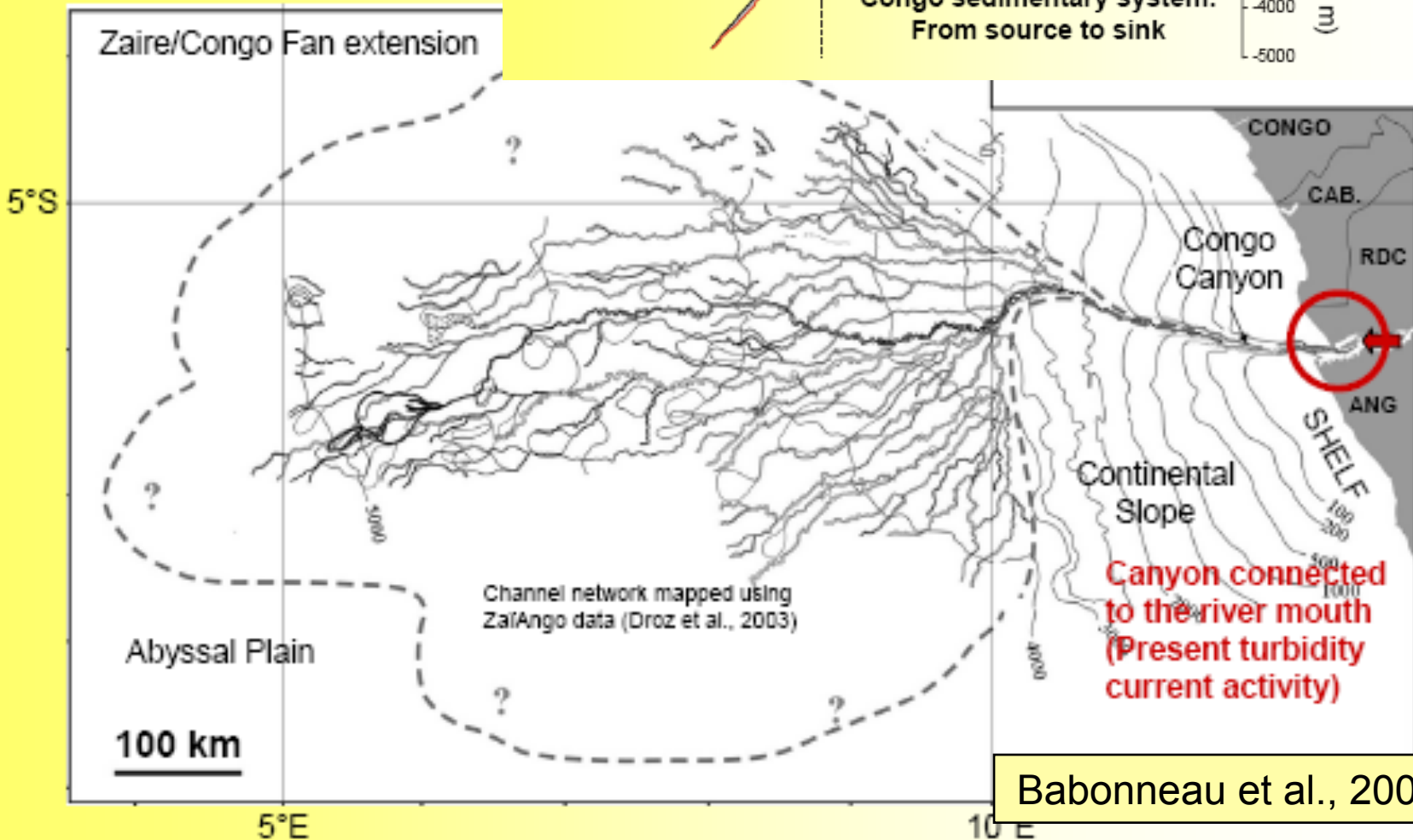
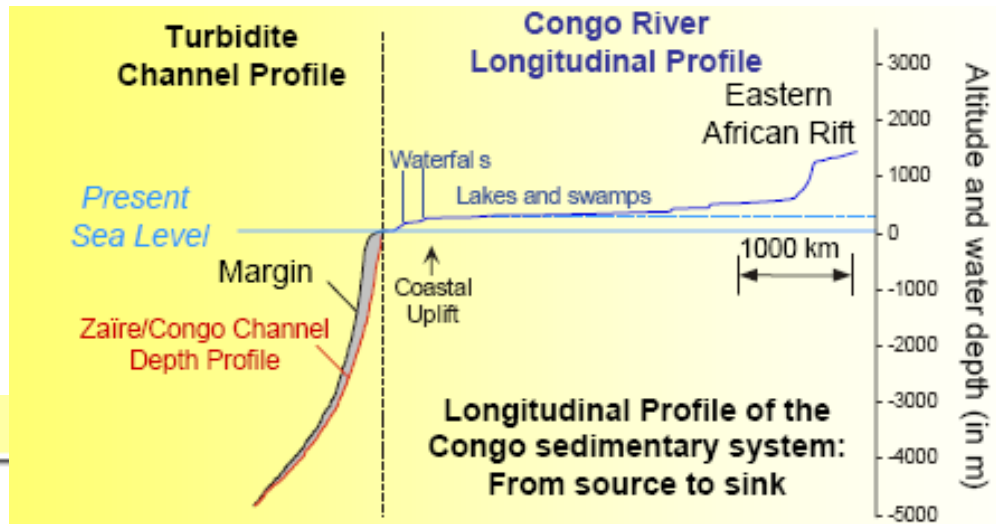
PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: MINIBASIN SPILL AND FILL





Example of Spill & Fill, U. Illinois. 2009

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SUBMARINE FANS



Babonneau et al., 2002

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: STRUCTURE OF SUBMARINE FANS

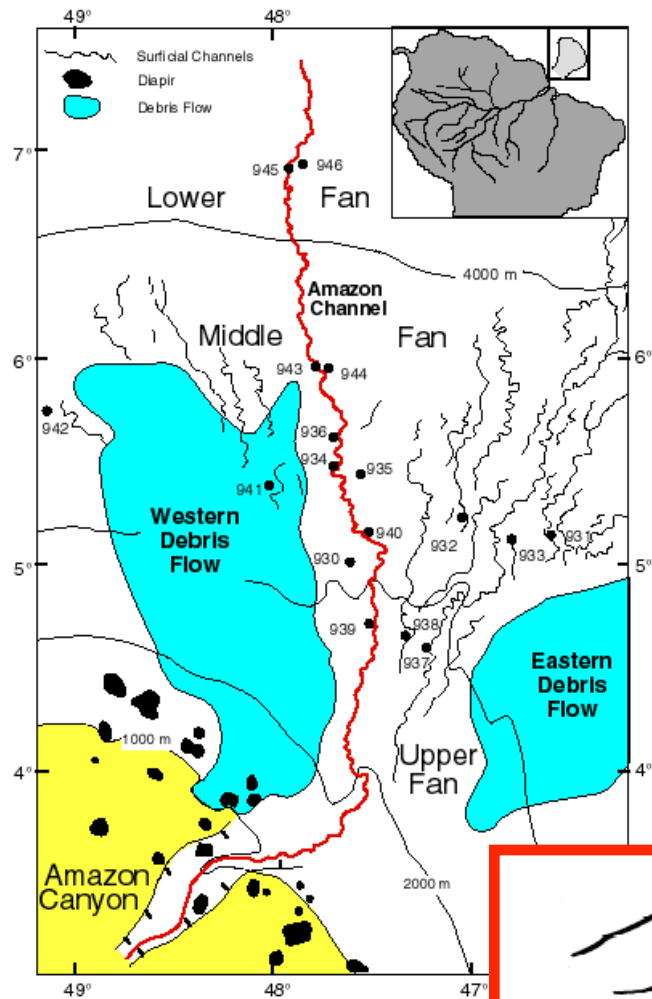


Figure 1. Surface features of Amazon Fan. Thick (red) recently active channel system, Amazon Channel

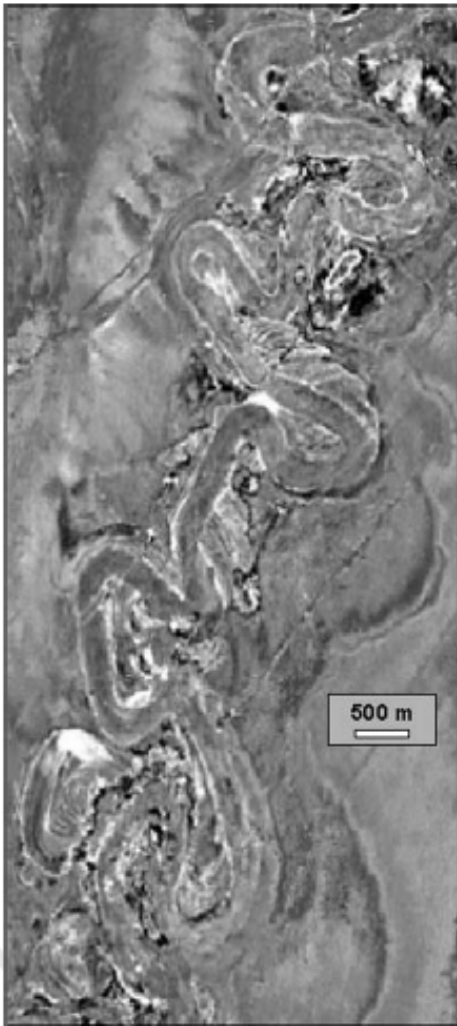
Pirmez, 1995



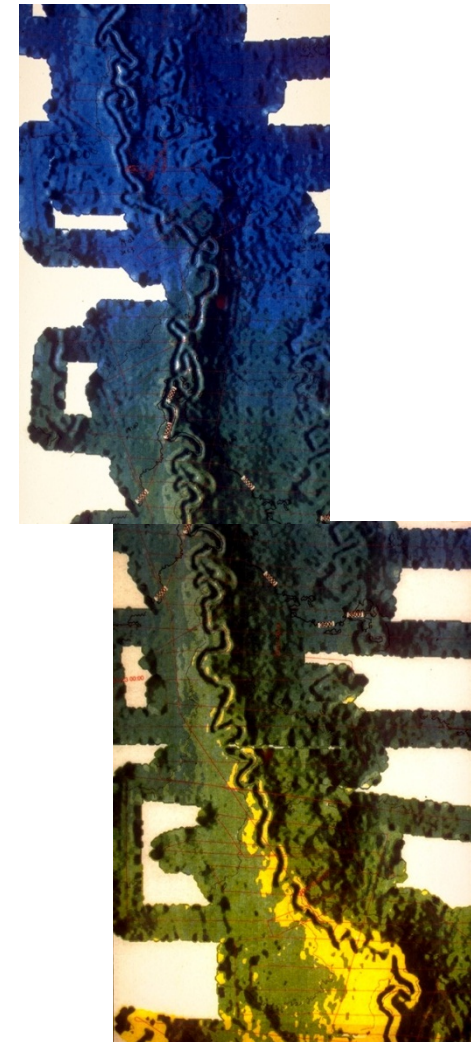
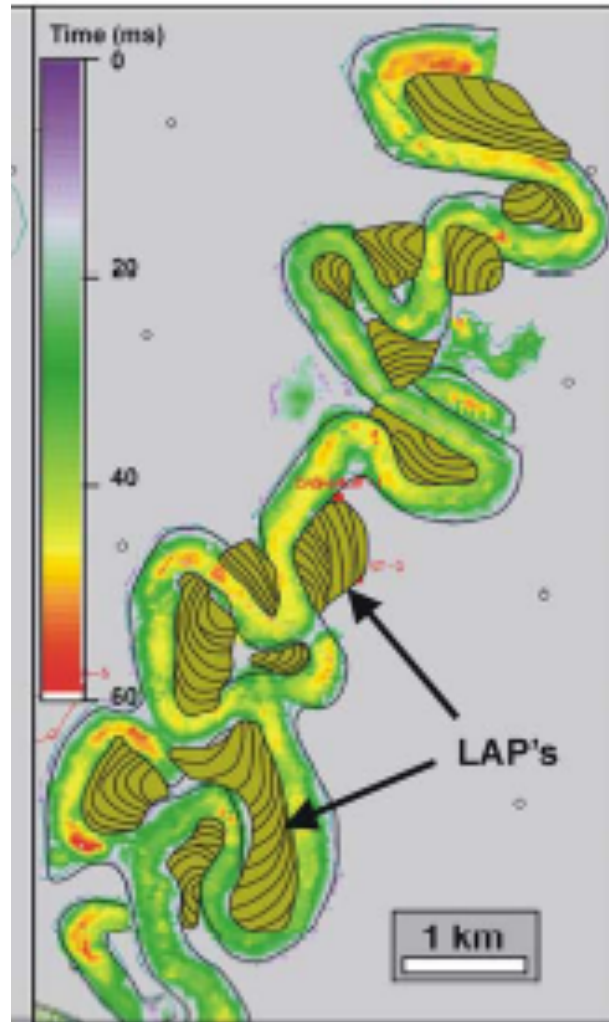
Flood et al., 1991

km

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: MEANDERING CHANNELS ON SUBMARINE FANS



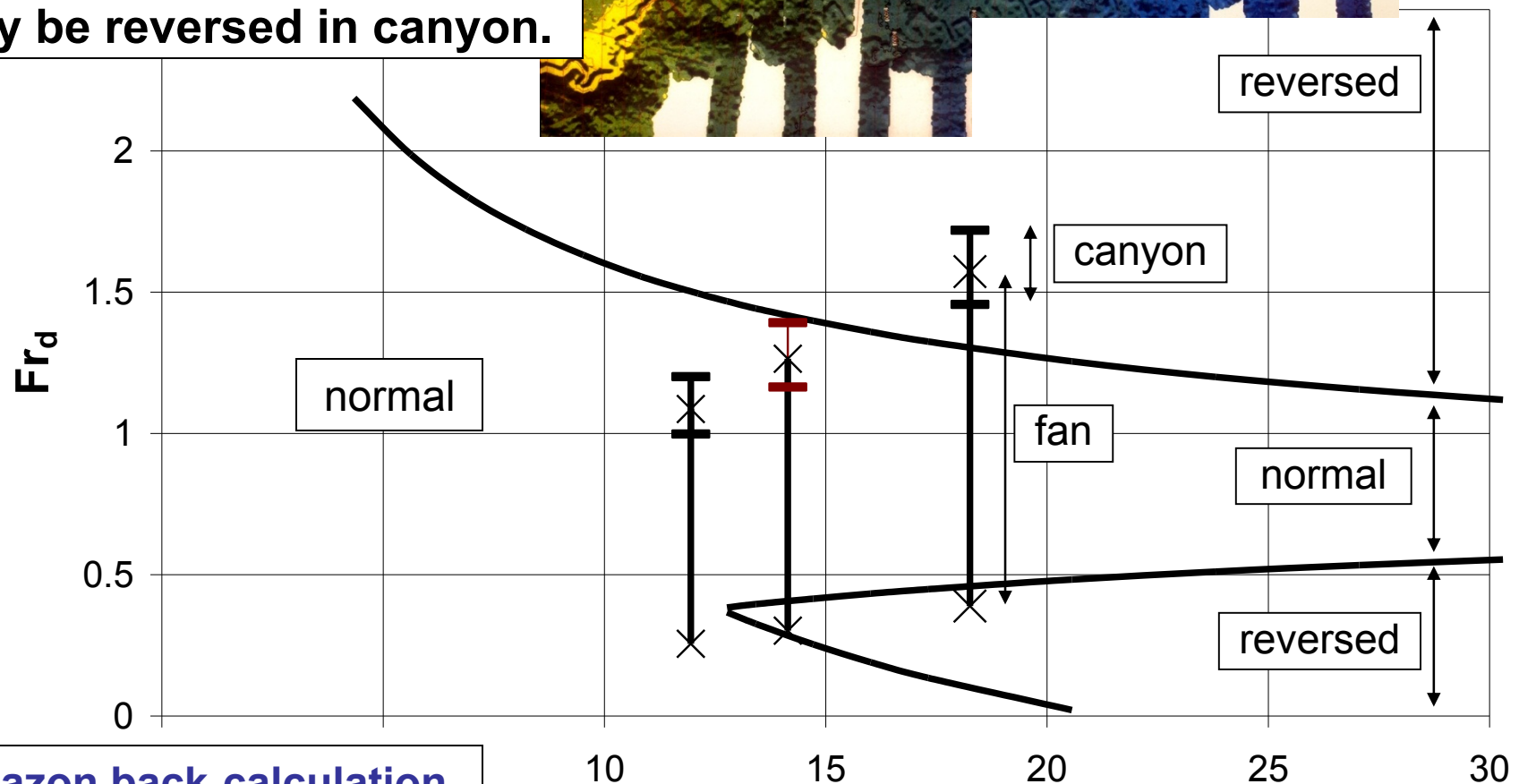
Abreu, Sullivan, Pirmez, Mohrig (2006)



Amazon Submarine
Fan: Pirmez (1995)

DIRECTION OF SECONDARY FLOW IN AMAZON SUBMARINE CHANNEL

Normally-directed secondary flow prevails nearly everywhere on fan: may be reversed in canyon.



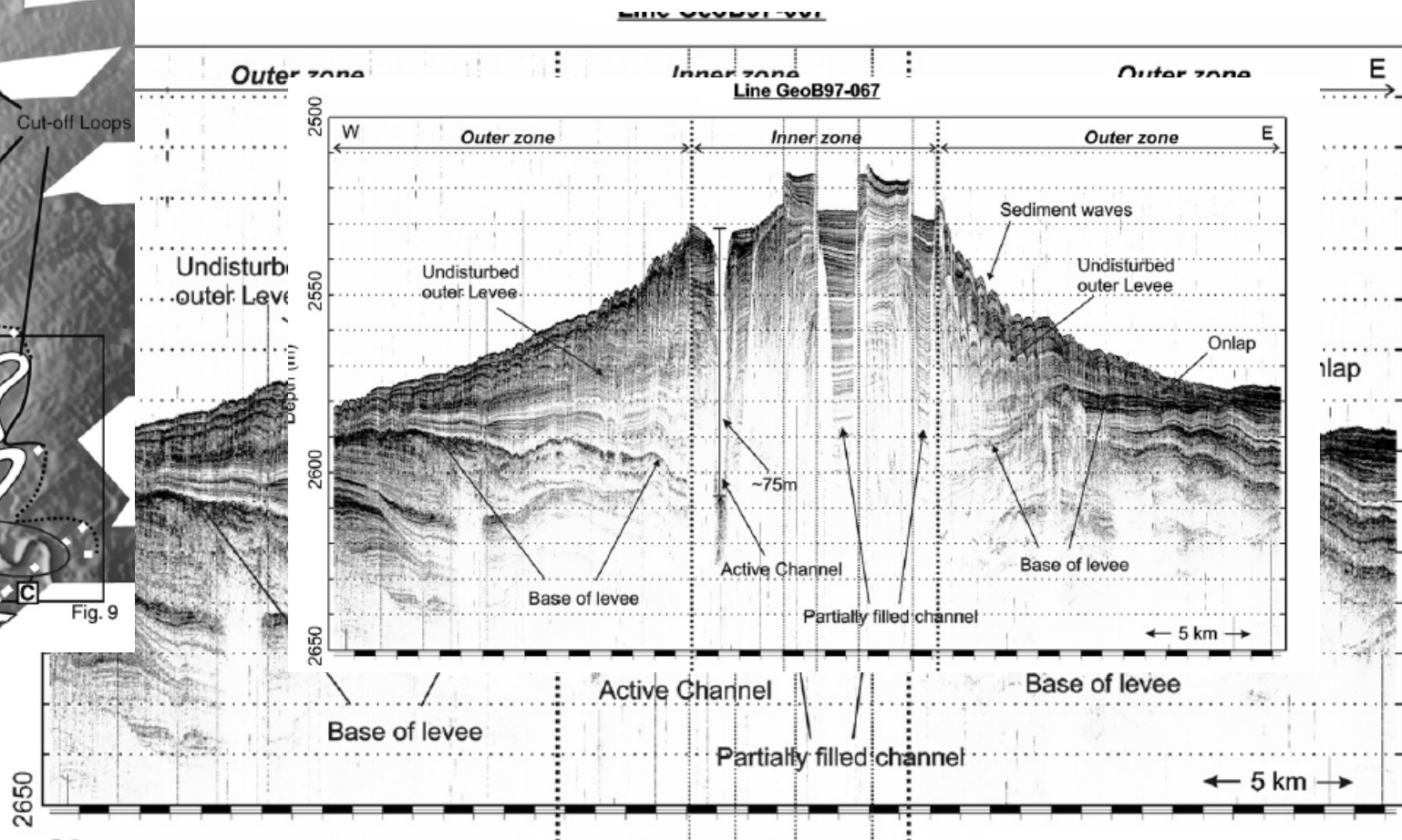
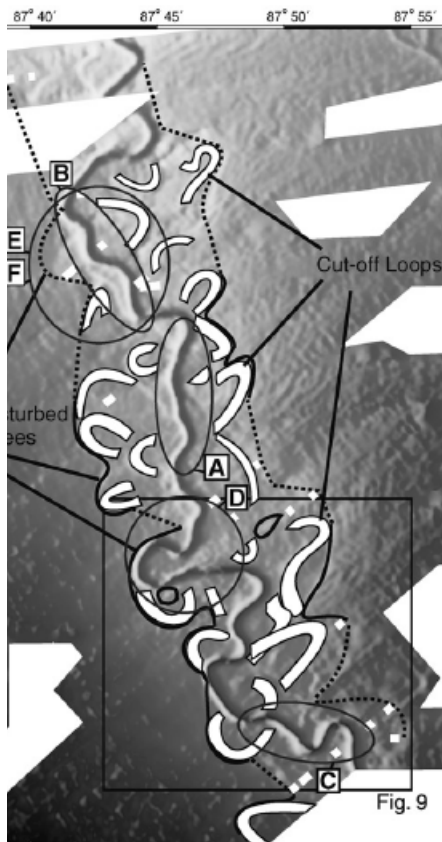
Amazon back-calculation
of Pirmez & Imran (2002)
 $C_f = 0.003, 0.005, 0.007$

$$Cz = U/u_{*b} = 1/C_f^2$$

Abad et al. (accepted
subj. to revision)

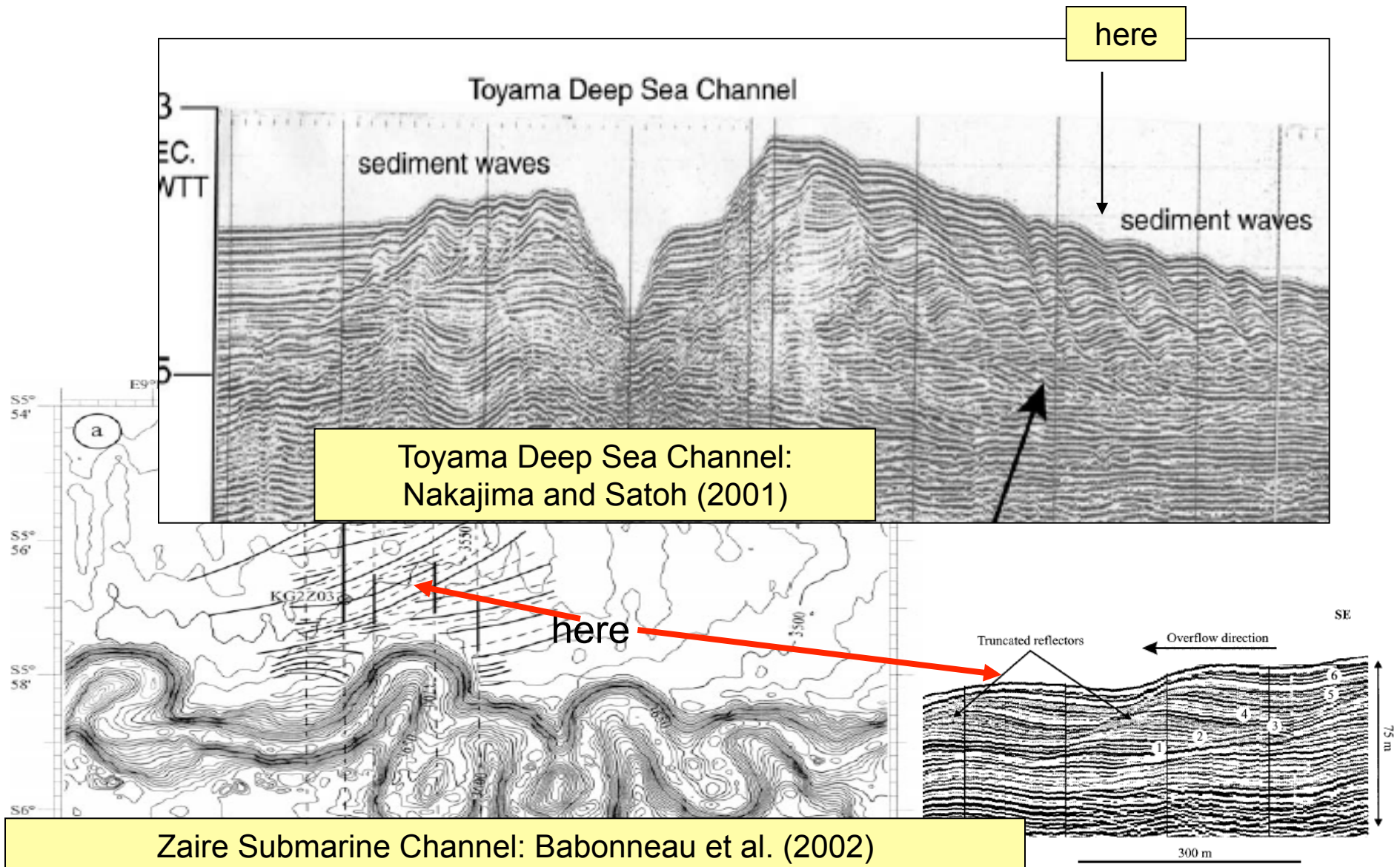
PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: LEVEE CONSTRUCTION

Mud in the levees, sand in the channel, 10/1?

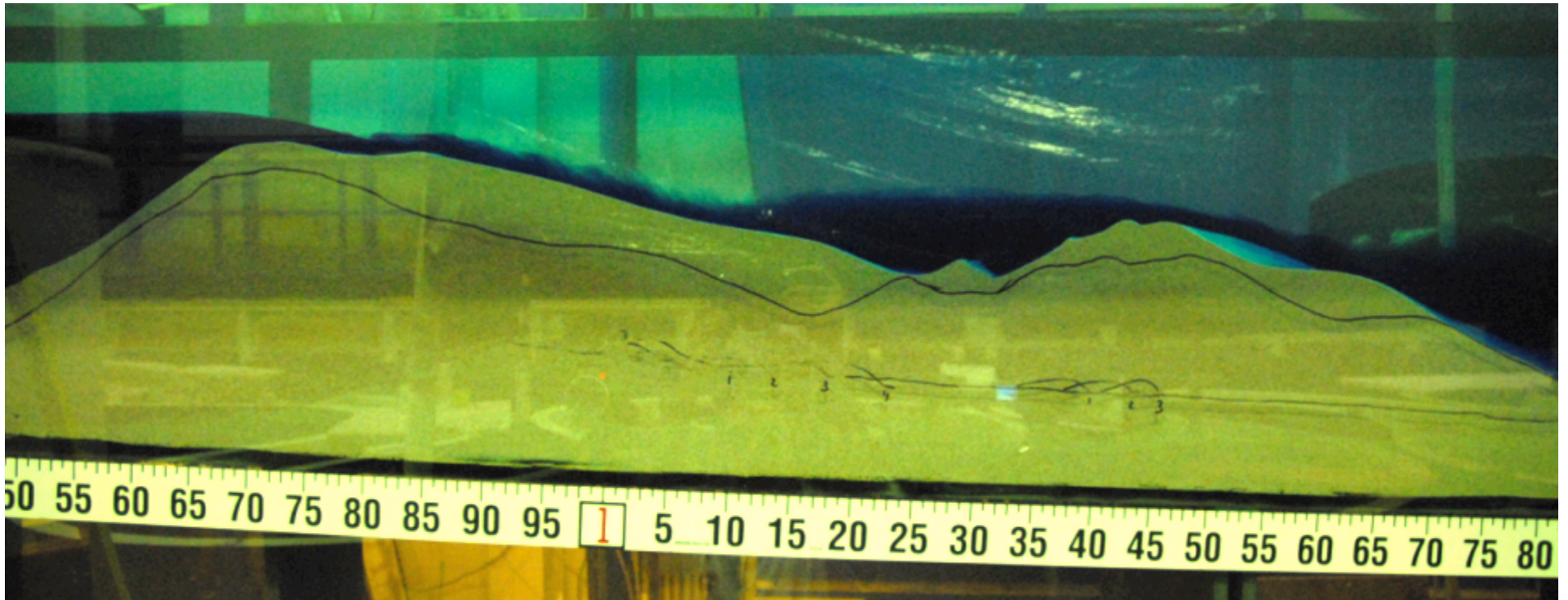


Bengal Fan: Schwenk et al. (2003)

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SEDIMENT WAVES ON LEVEED CHANNELS

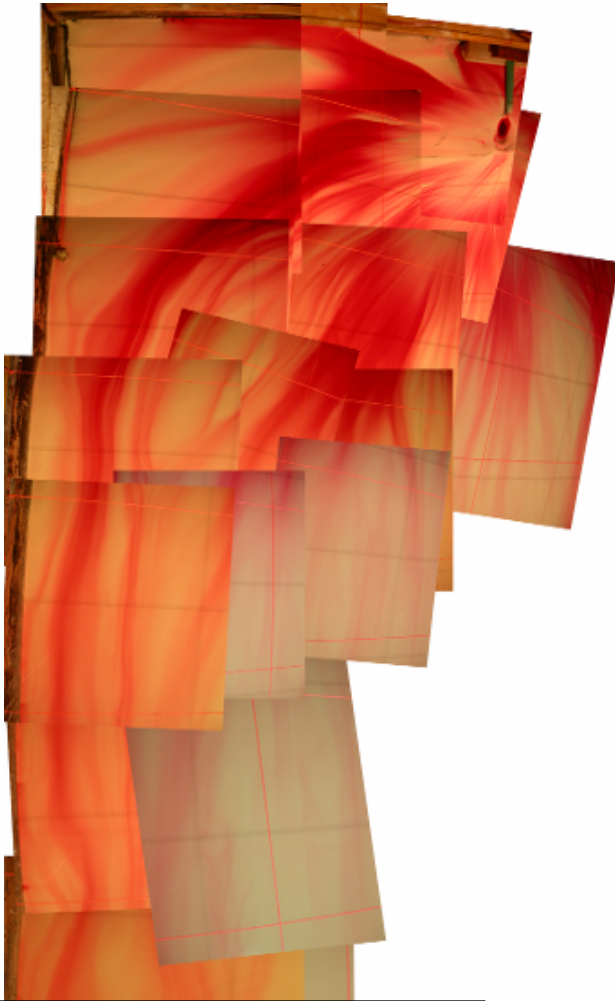


SEDIMENT WAVES/CYCLIC STEPS IN THE LABORATORY

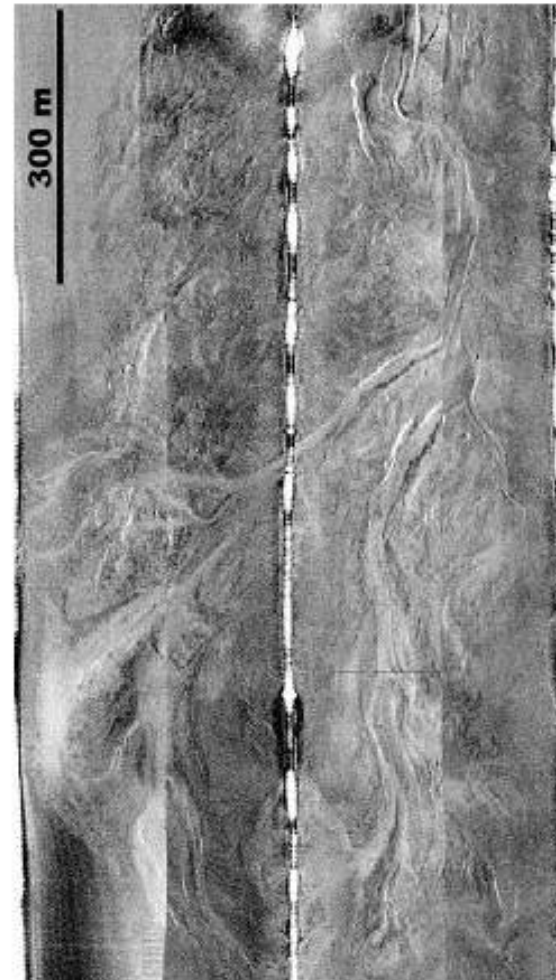


Spinewine et al. 2010

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: DISTAL END OF SUBMARINE FANS

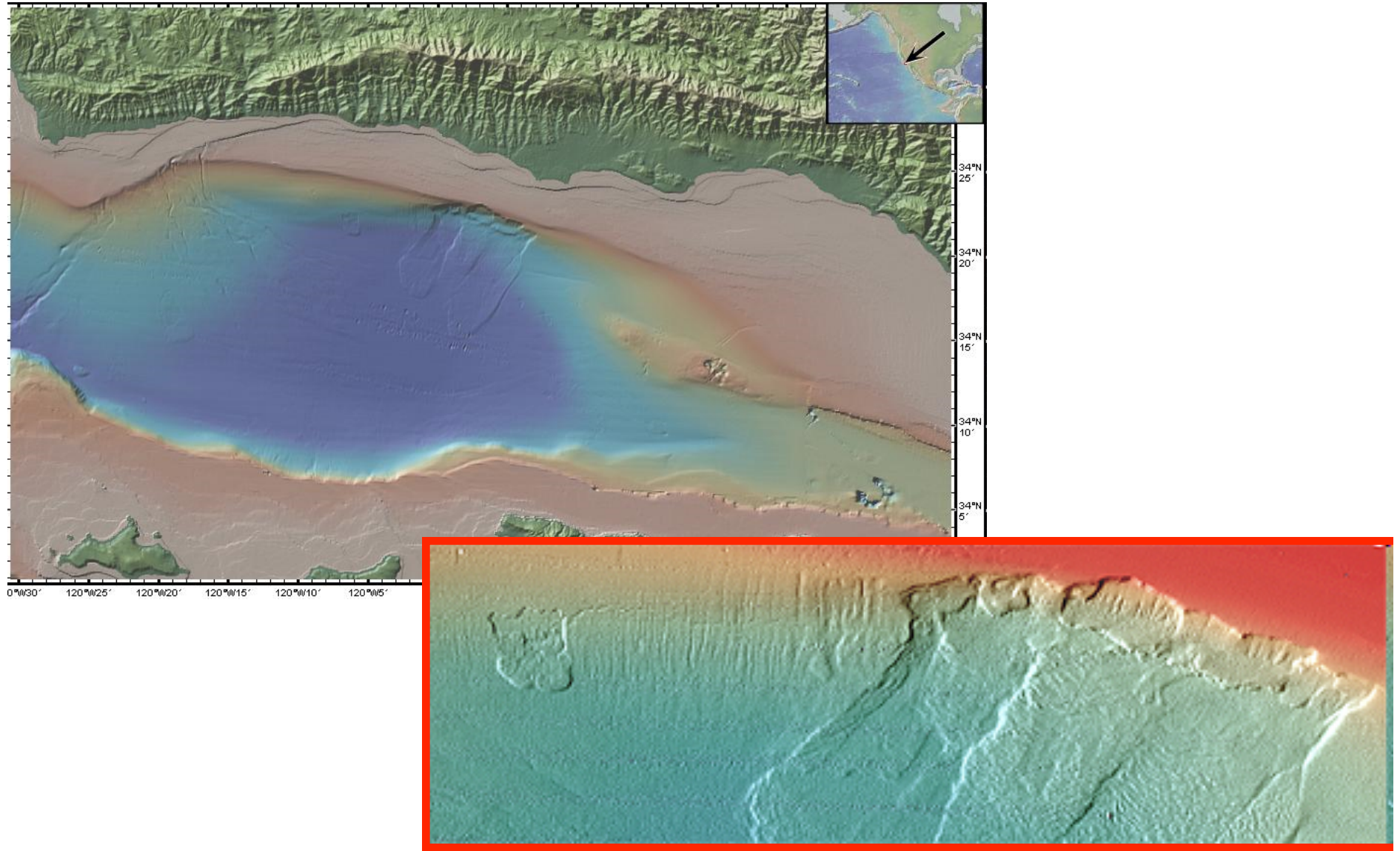


Laboratory: Yu et al., 2006:
Cantelli et al., in press



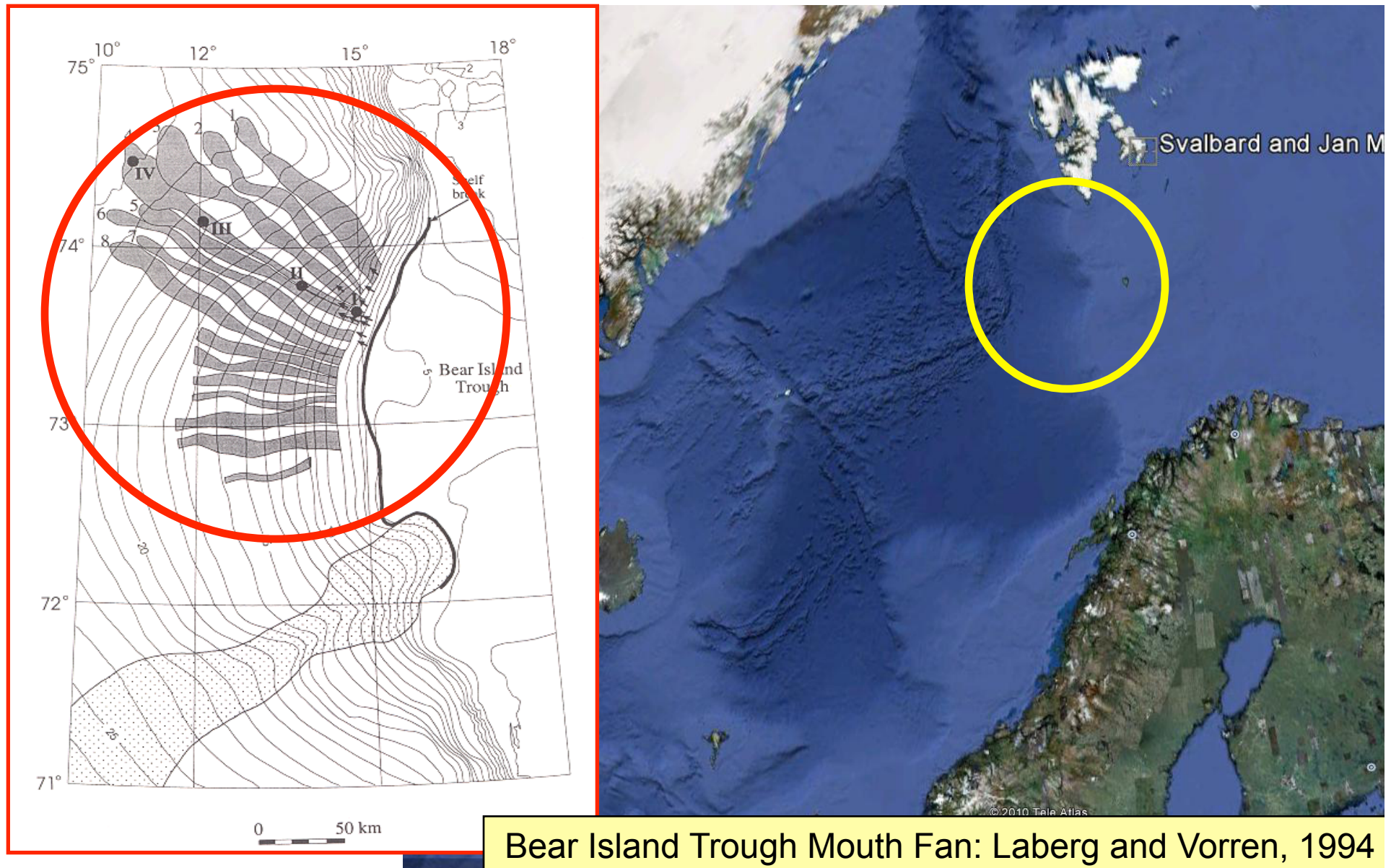
Pochnoi Submarine Fan,
Kenyon & Millington, 1995

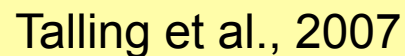
PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SHORT- AND LONG-RUNOUT SUBMARINE DEBRIS FLOWS



Goleta Submarine Failure: cour. MBARI

PATHWAYS AND MORPHOLOGIES: SHORT- AND LONG-RUNOUT SUBMARINE DEBRIS FLOWS

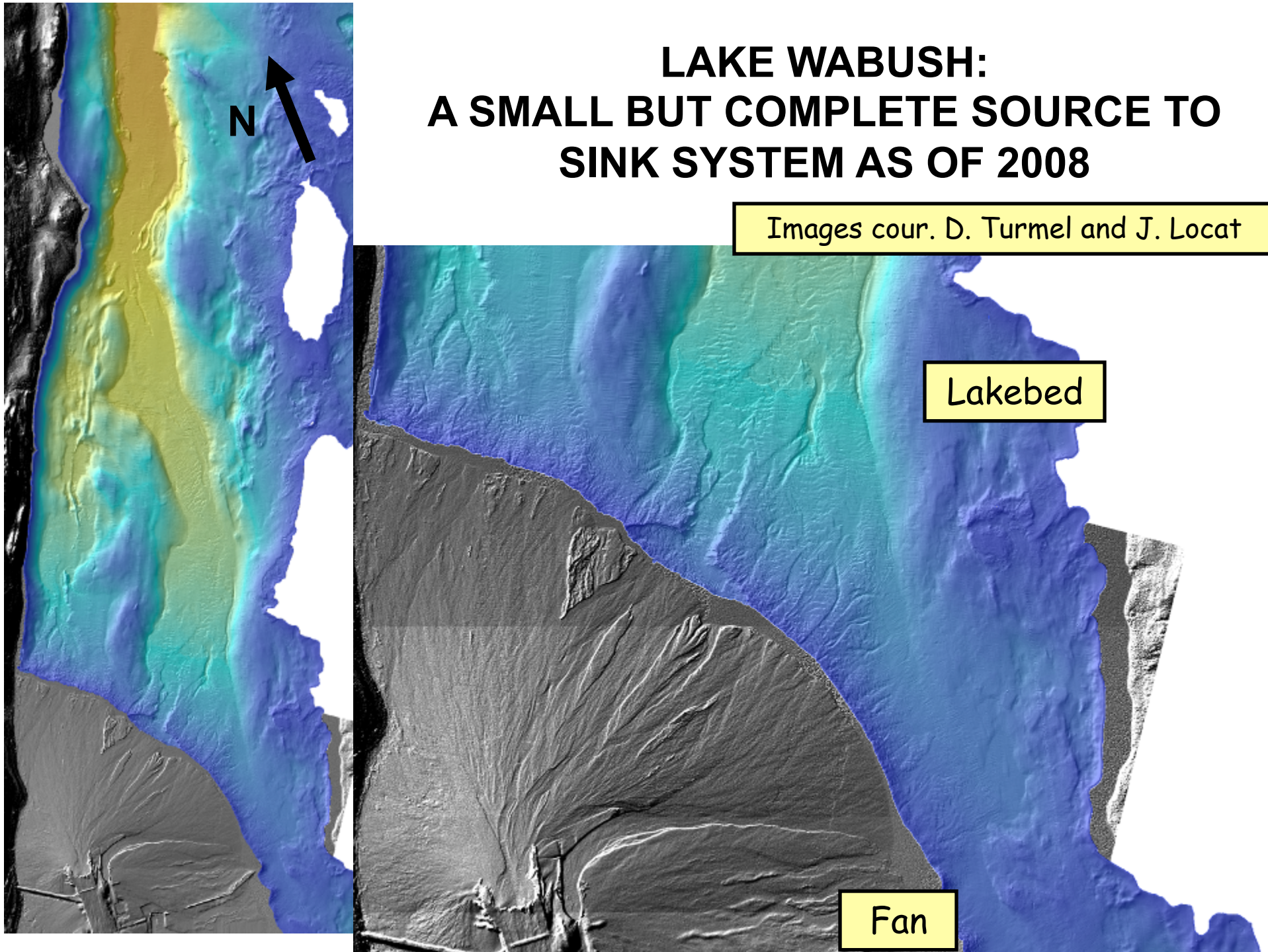




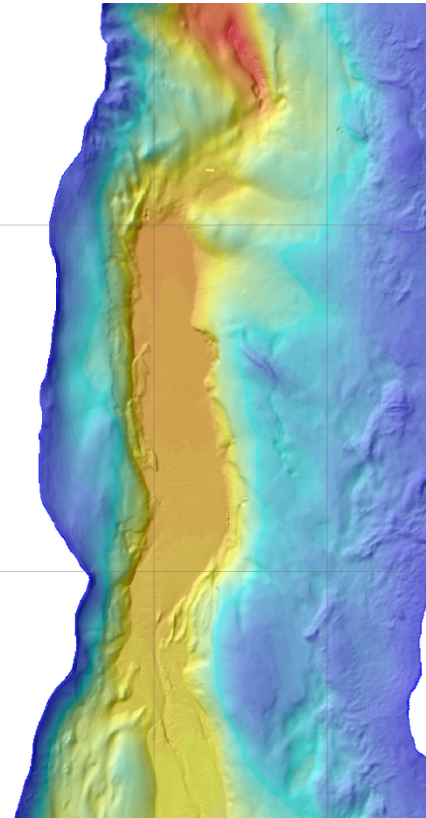
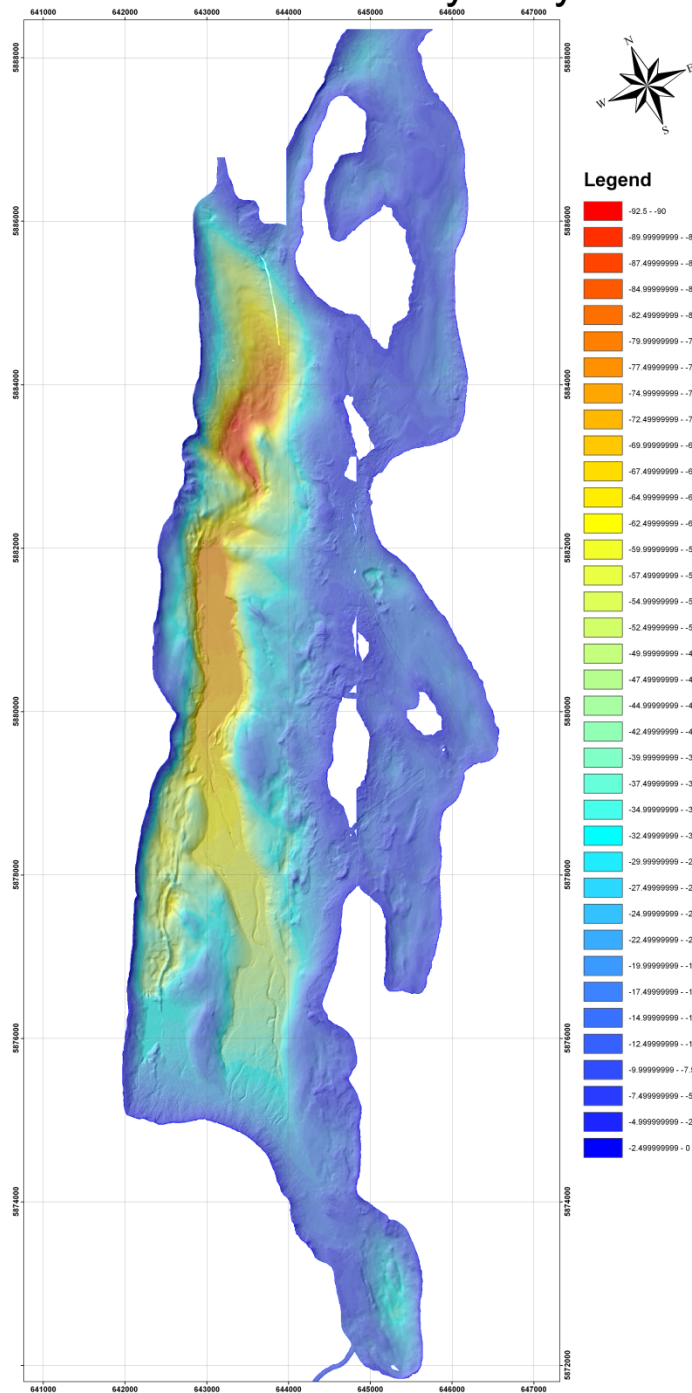
Talling et al., 2007

LAKE WABUSH: A SMALL BUT COMPLETE SOURCE TO SINK SYSTEM AS OF 2008

Images cour. D. Turmel and J. Locat

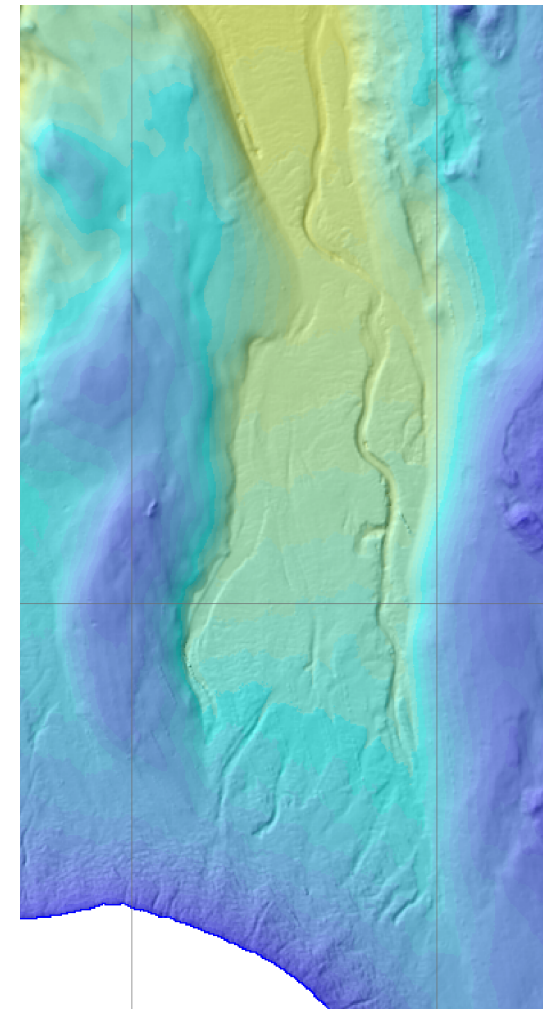


Bathymetry 2004

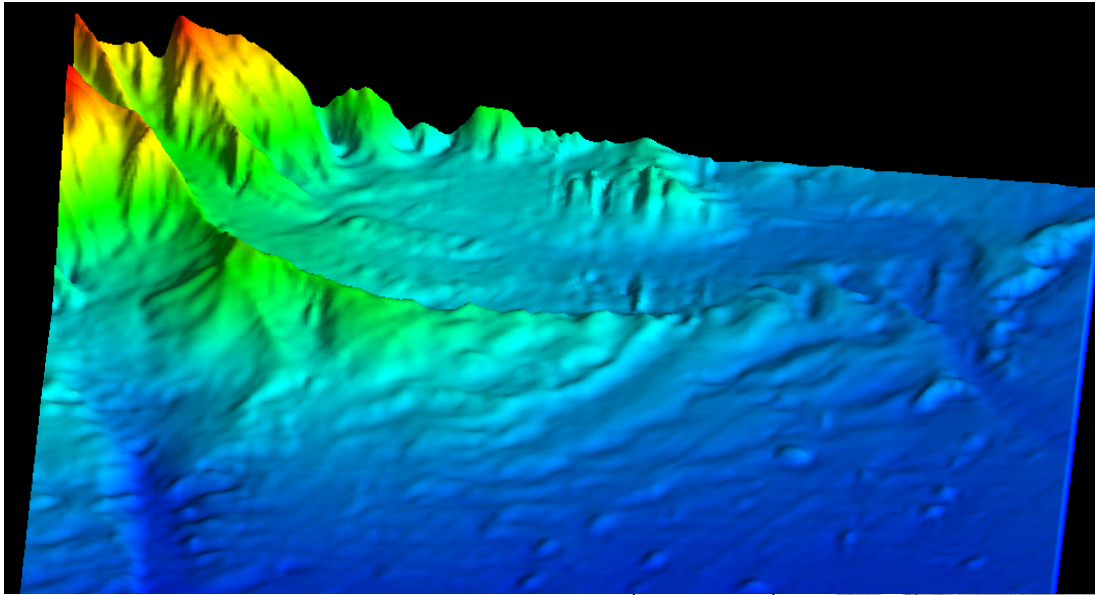


Meandering
channel

Minibasin

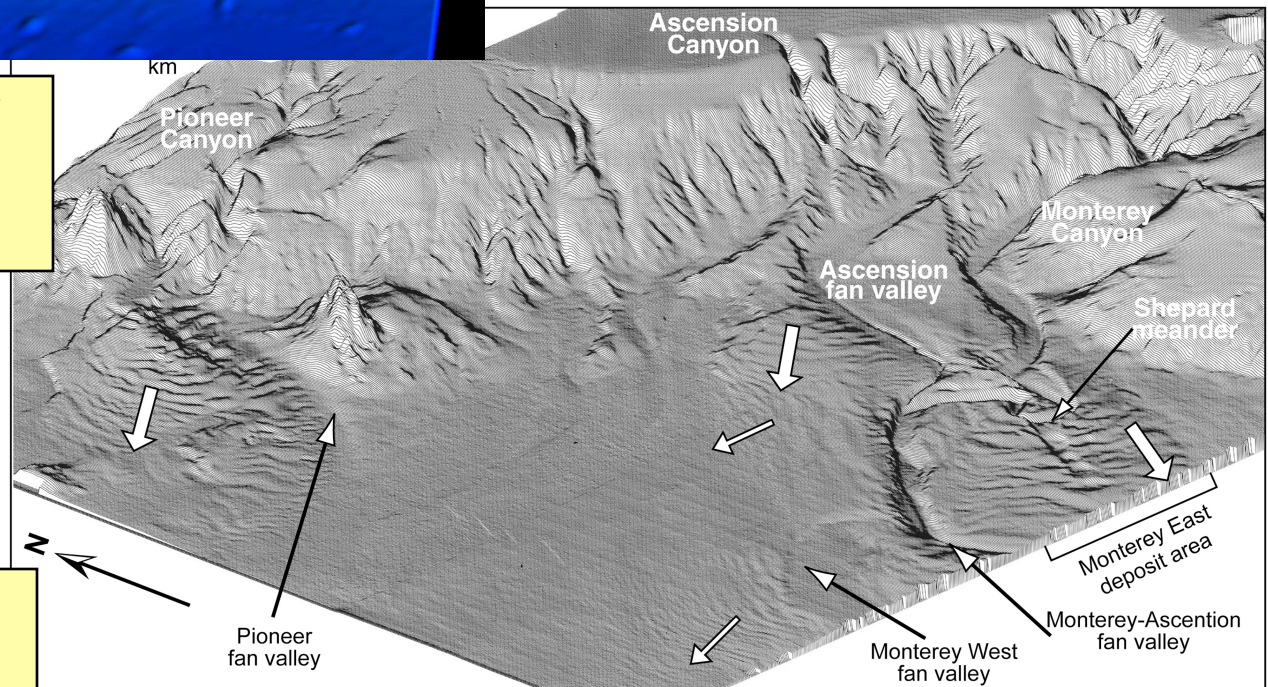


THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



In memory of Bill Normark
and Bruno Savoye

Var Sedimentary Ridge of
Southern France; cour. B.
Savoye



California Margin: cour. B.
Normark