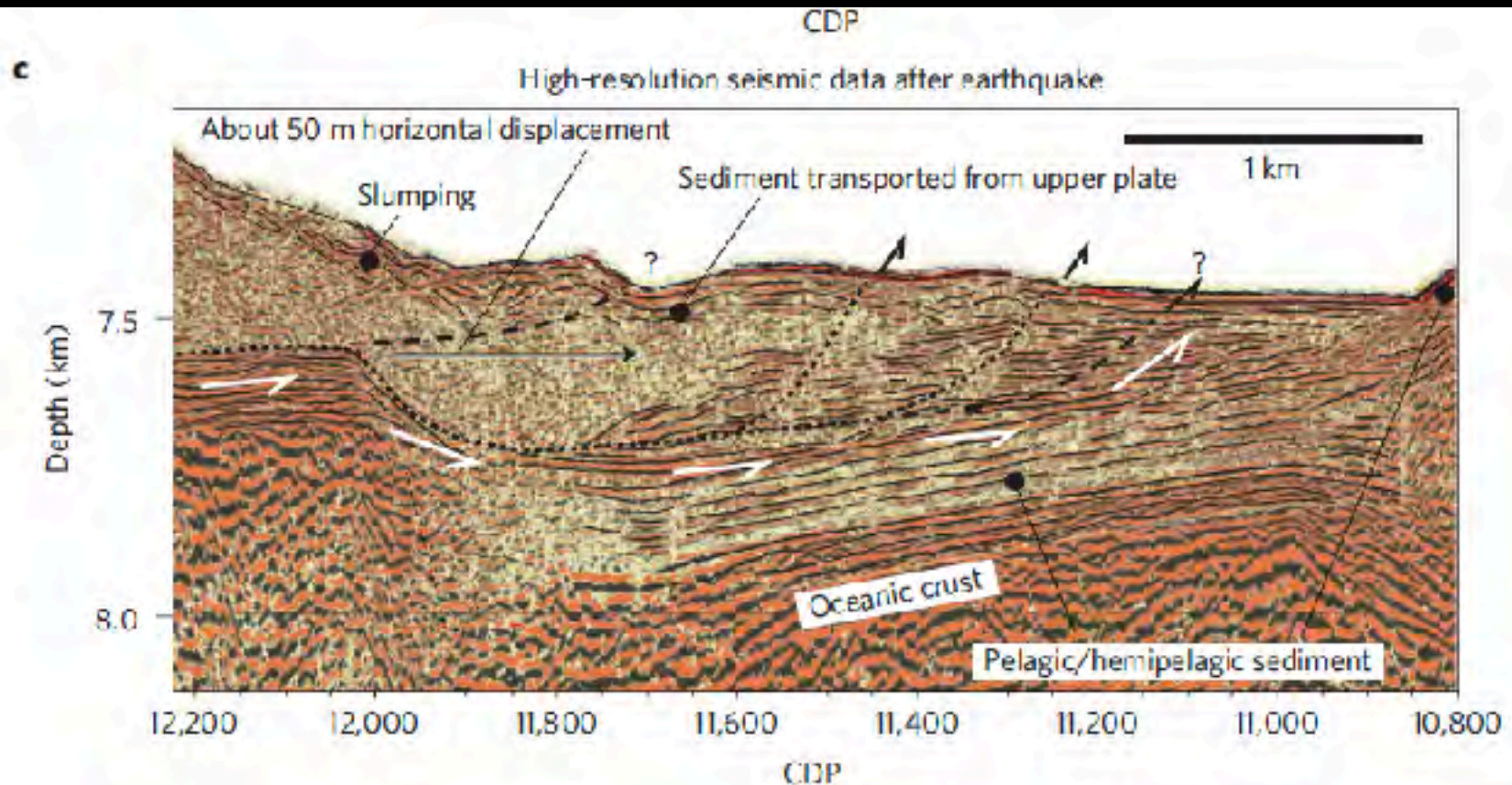


Recovering the Long-term Paleoseismic-tsunami Record by Scientific Ocean Drilling (IODP)



HOW DO WE DO THIS?

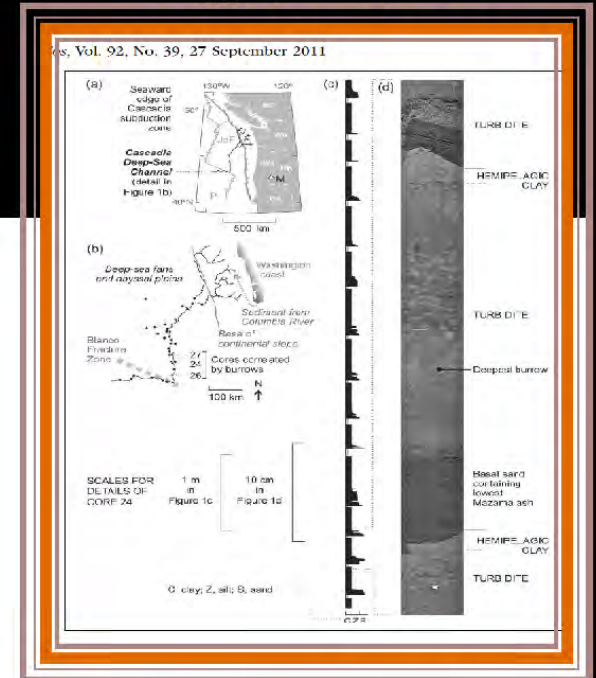
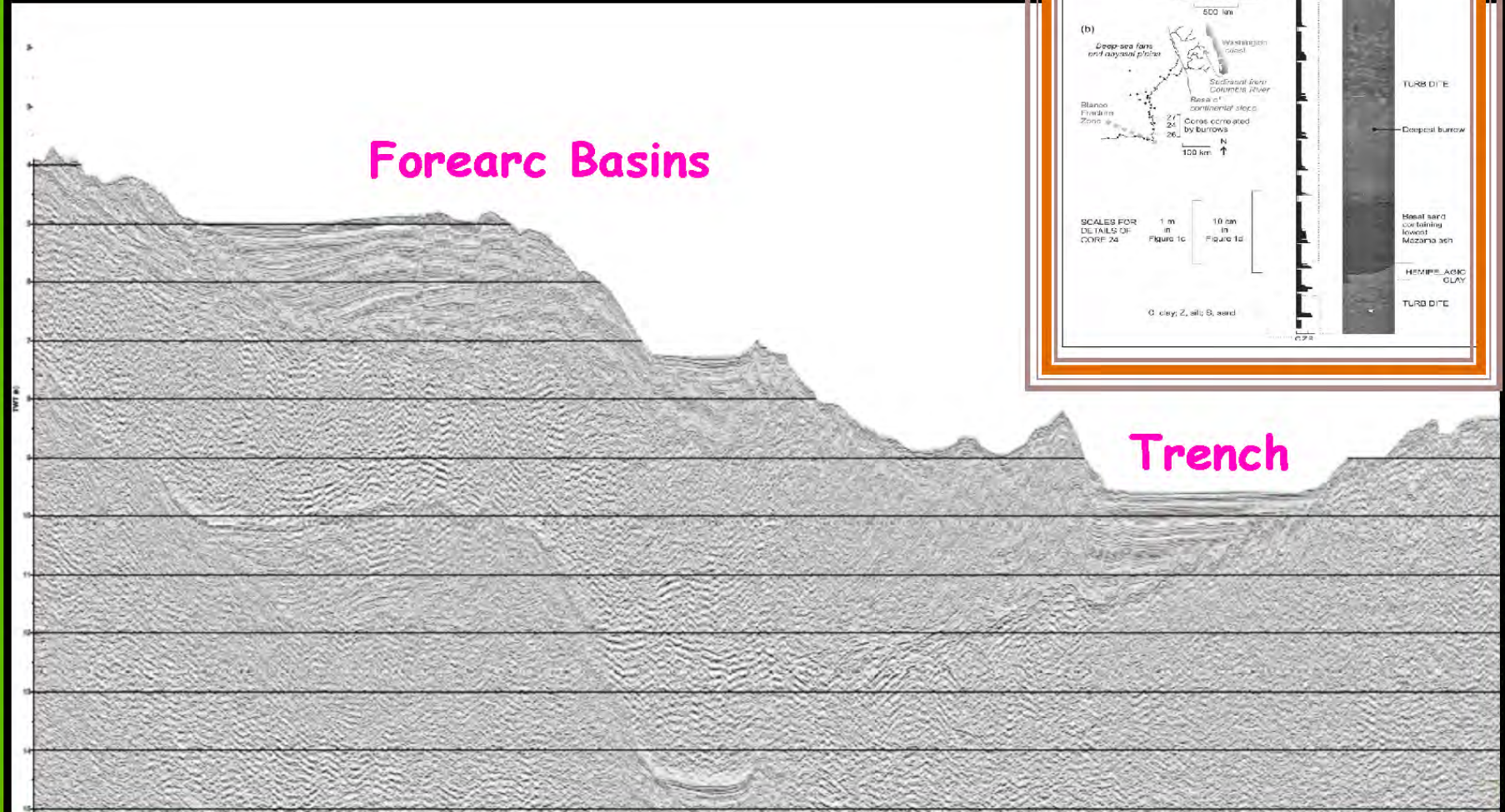
WHERE DO WE DO THIS?



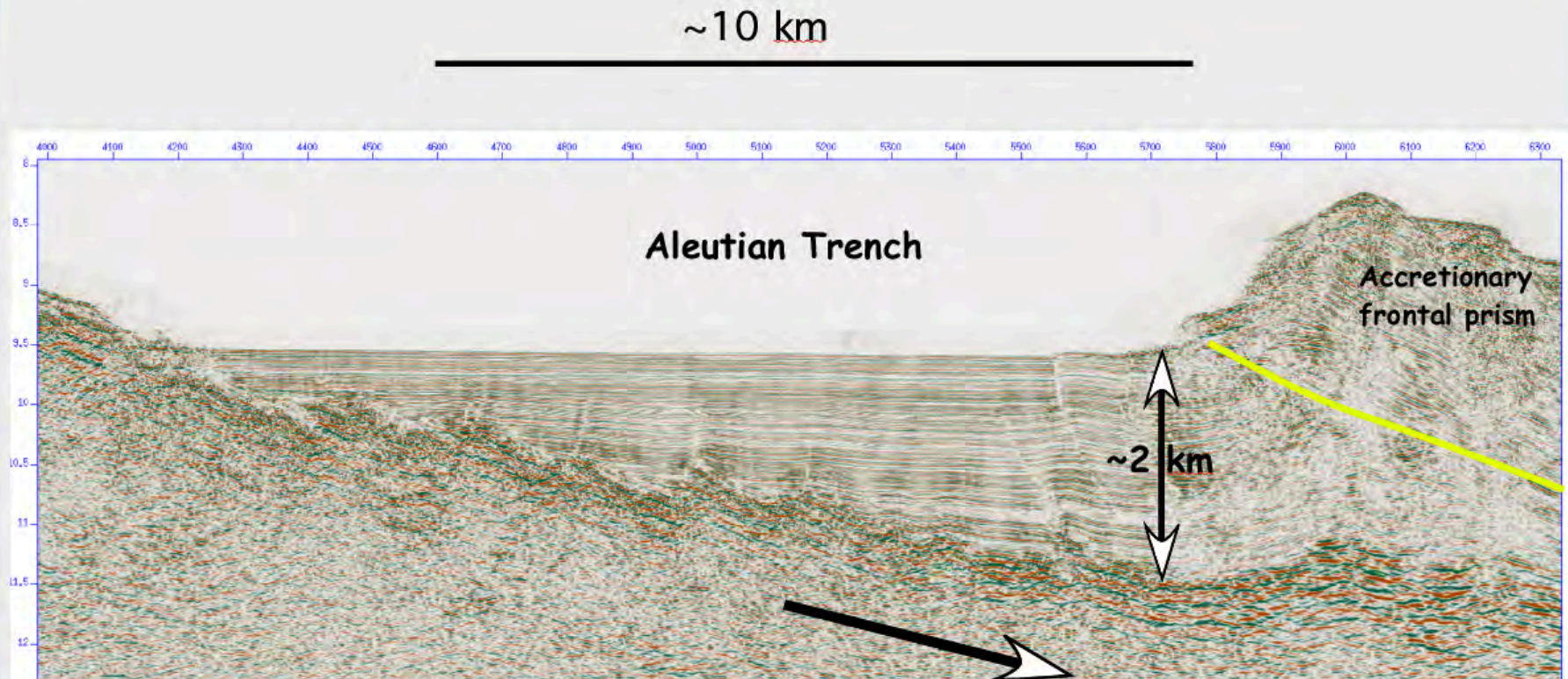
Idite sequences in Forearc Basin and Axial Trench Deposits

Griggs, EOS, 2011

es, Vol. 92, No. 39, 27 September 2011

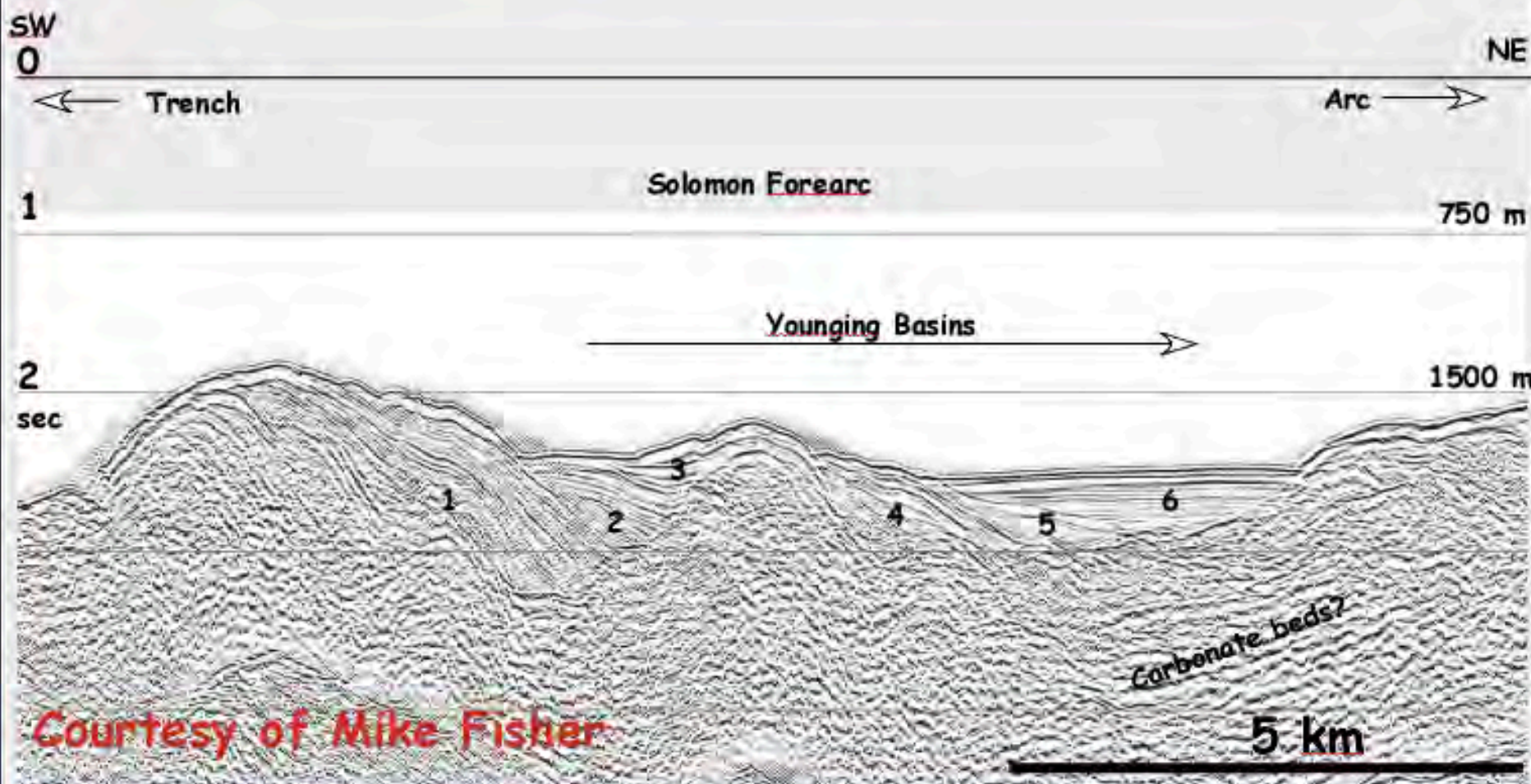


Trench-axis Turbidite Deposits Expected to Register Both Aleutian and Alaskan Sources

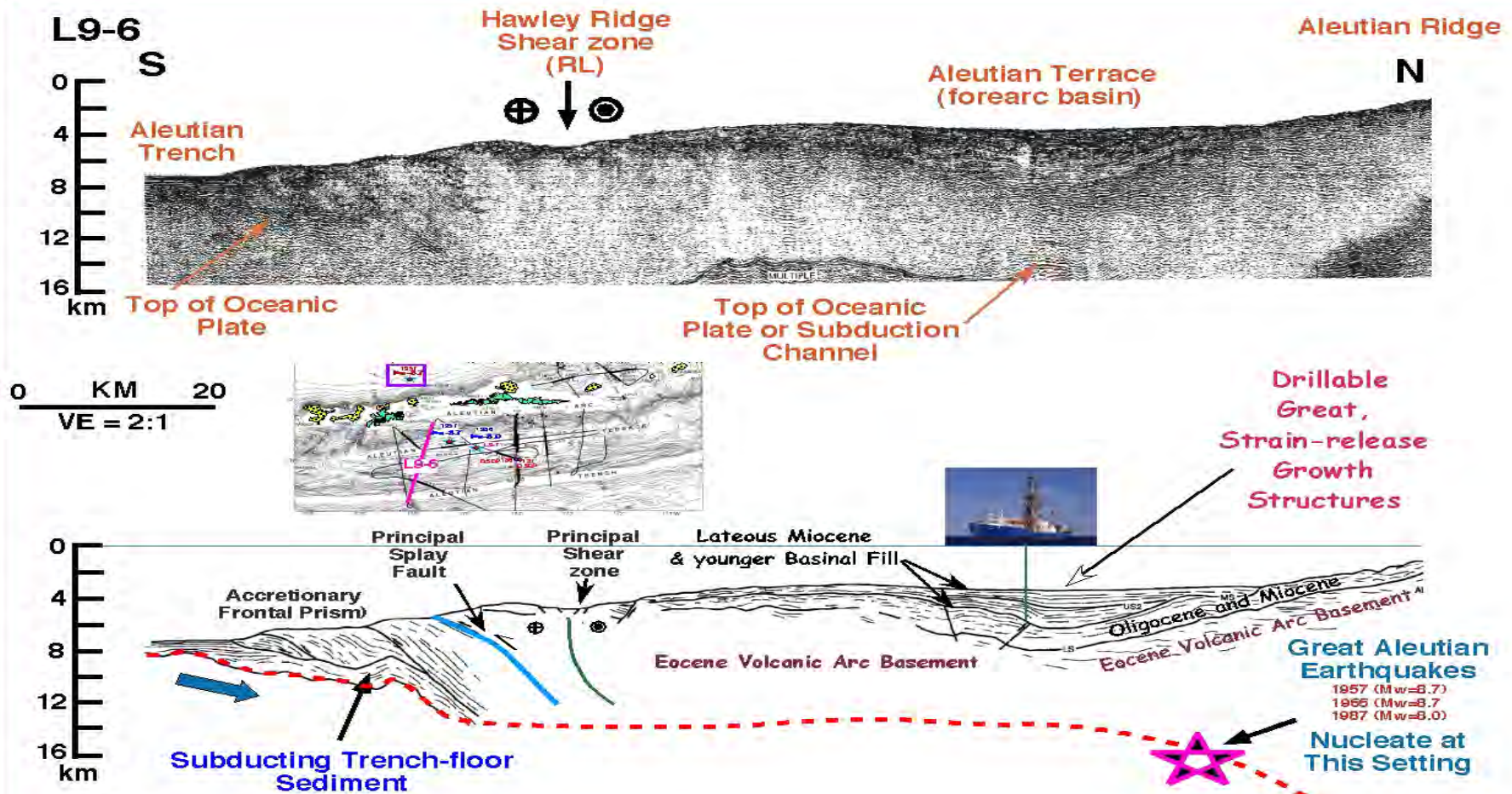


R/V Ewing, 1994

Are Forearc Growth Structures Recorders of High-magnitude Paleoseismicity?

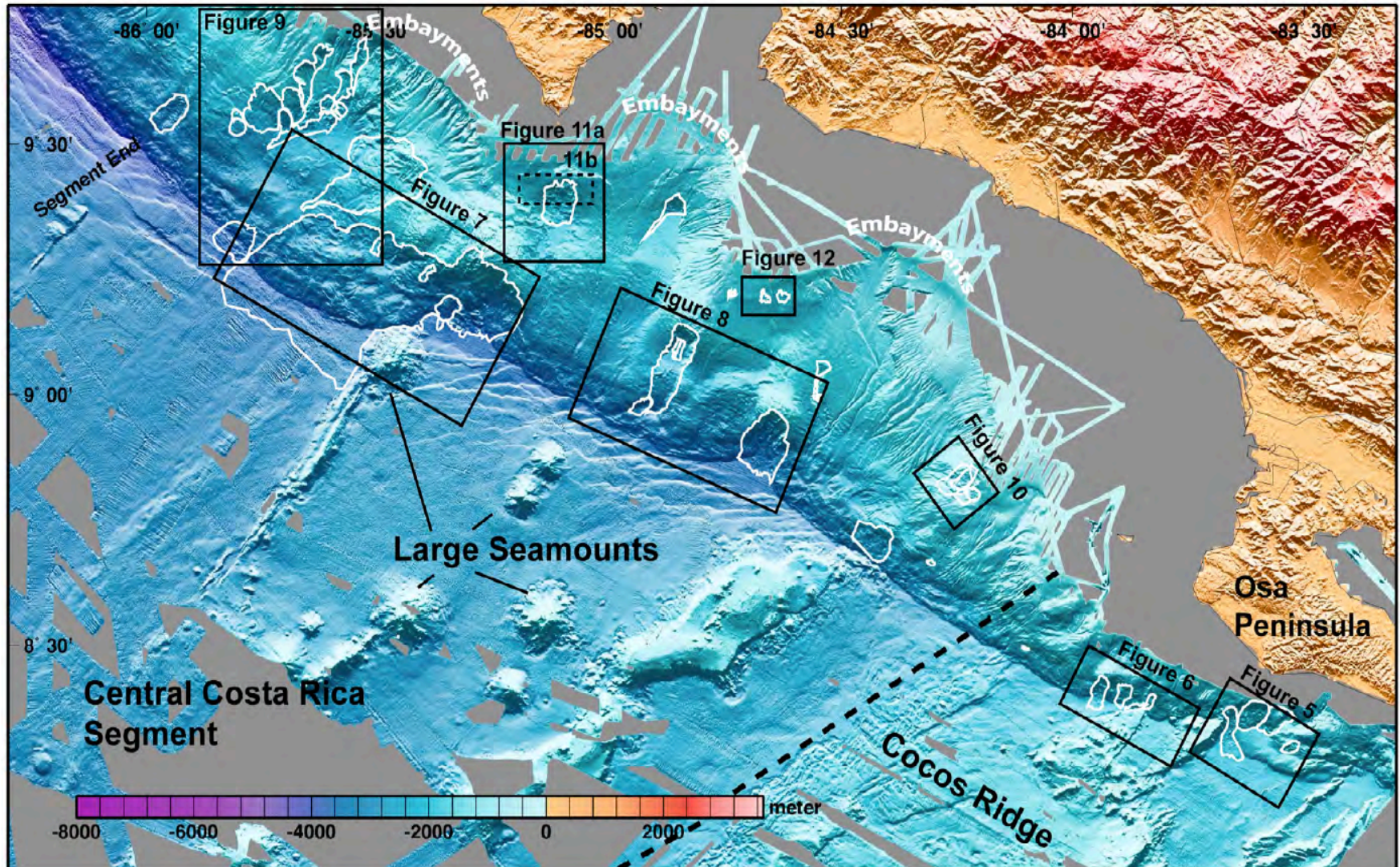


Are Growth Structures in Forearc Basins Recorders of High-magnitude Paleoseismicity?

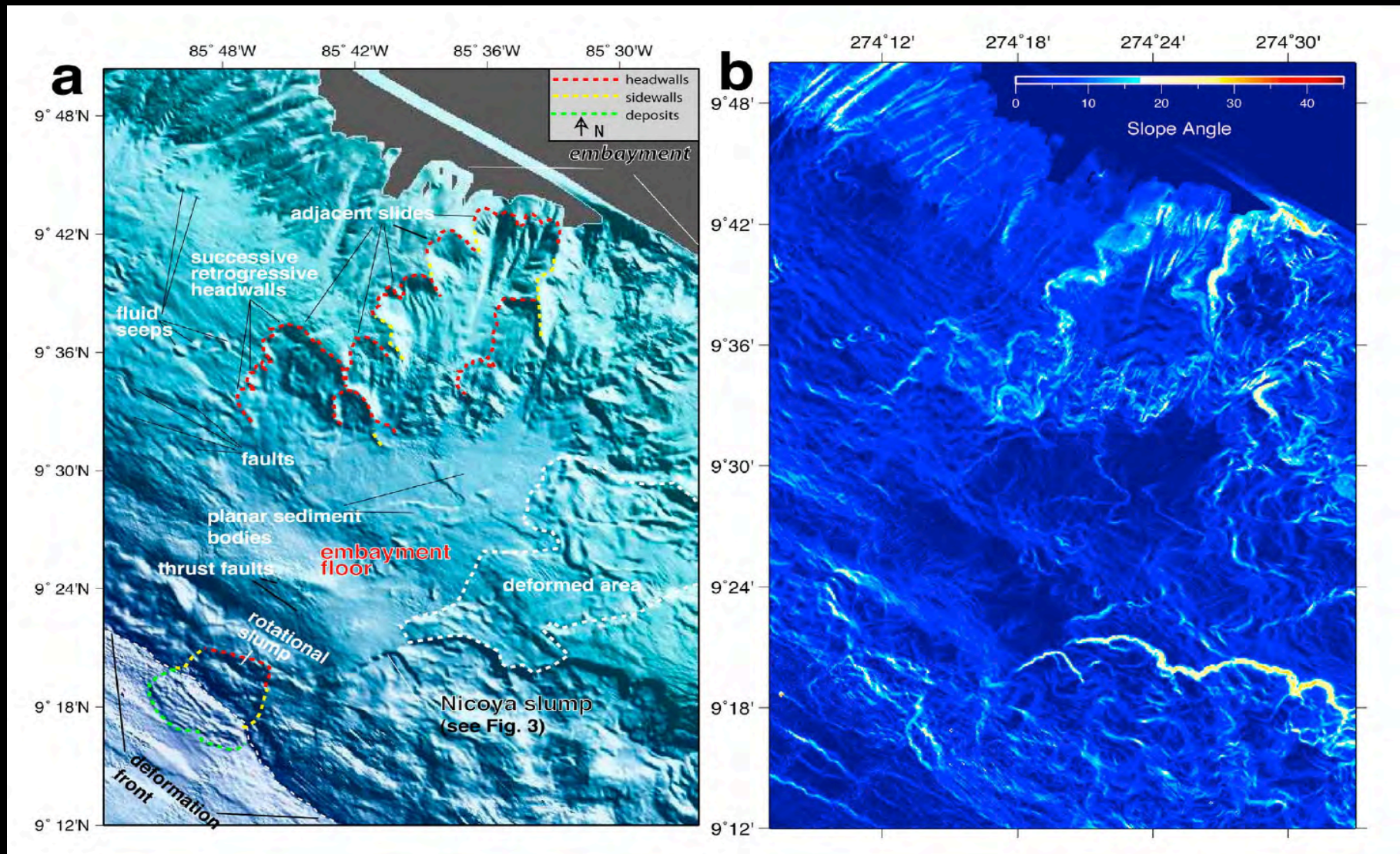


After Ryan and Scholl (1989)

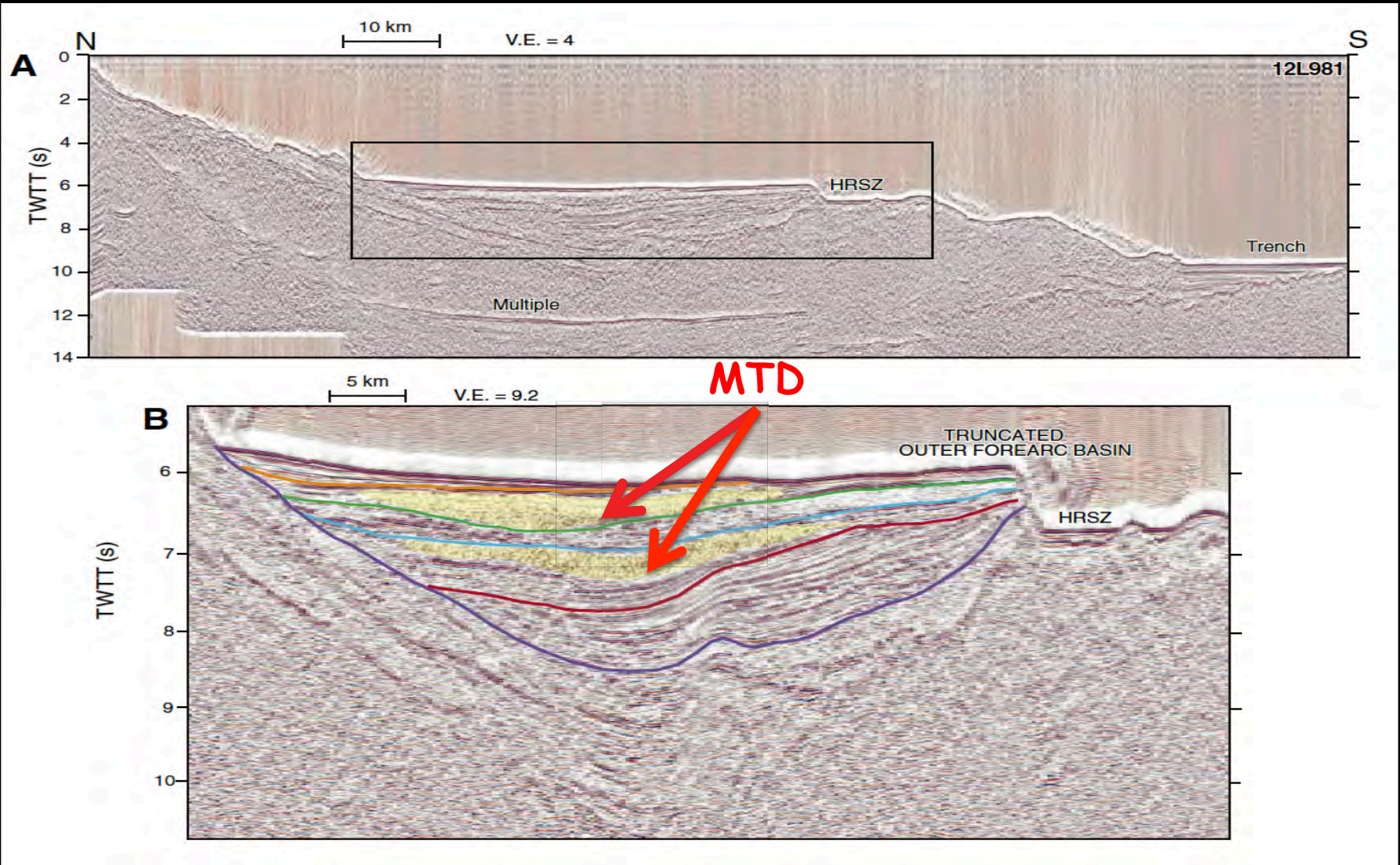
Are Many/Most Slope Failures Launched By High-magnitude Megathrust Shaking ?



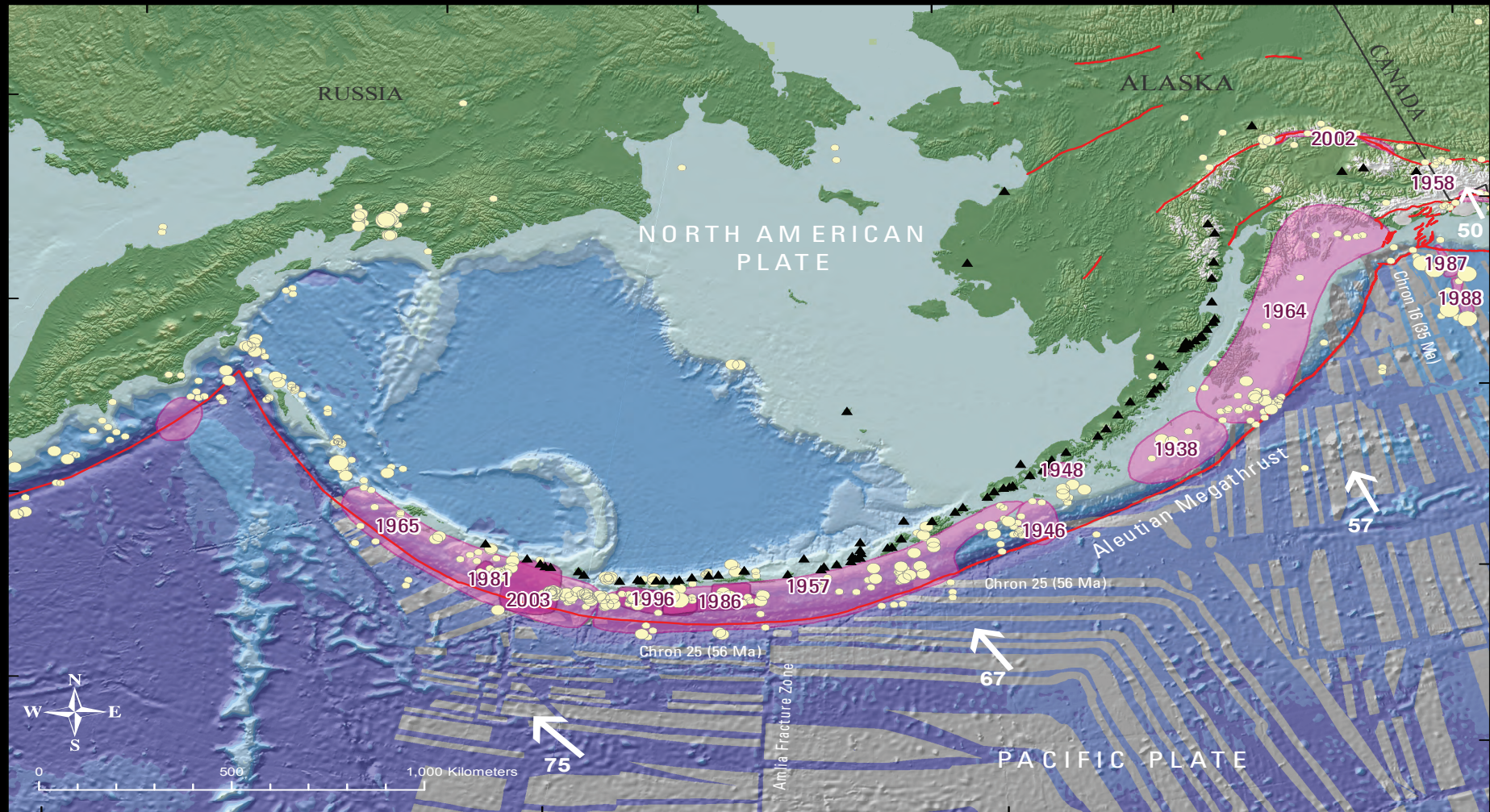
Retrogressive Failures (i.e. breaking later farther up slope) and the Recording of Successive High-Magnitude Earthquake Shaking



Mass-Transport Deposits (MTDs) and the Recordering of High-Magnitude Forearc Shaking



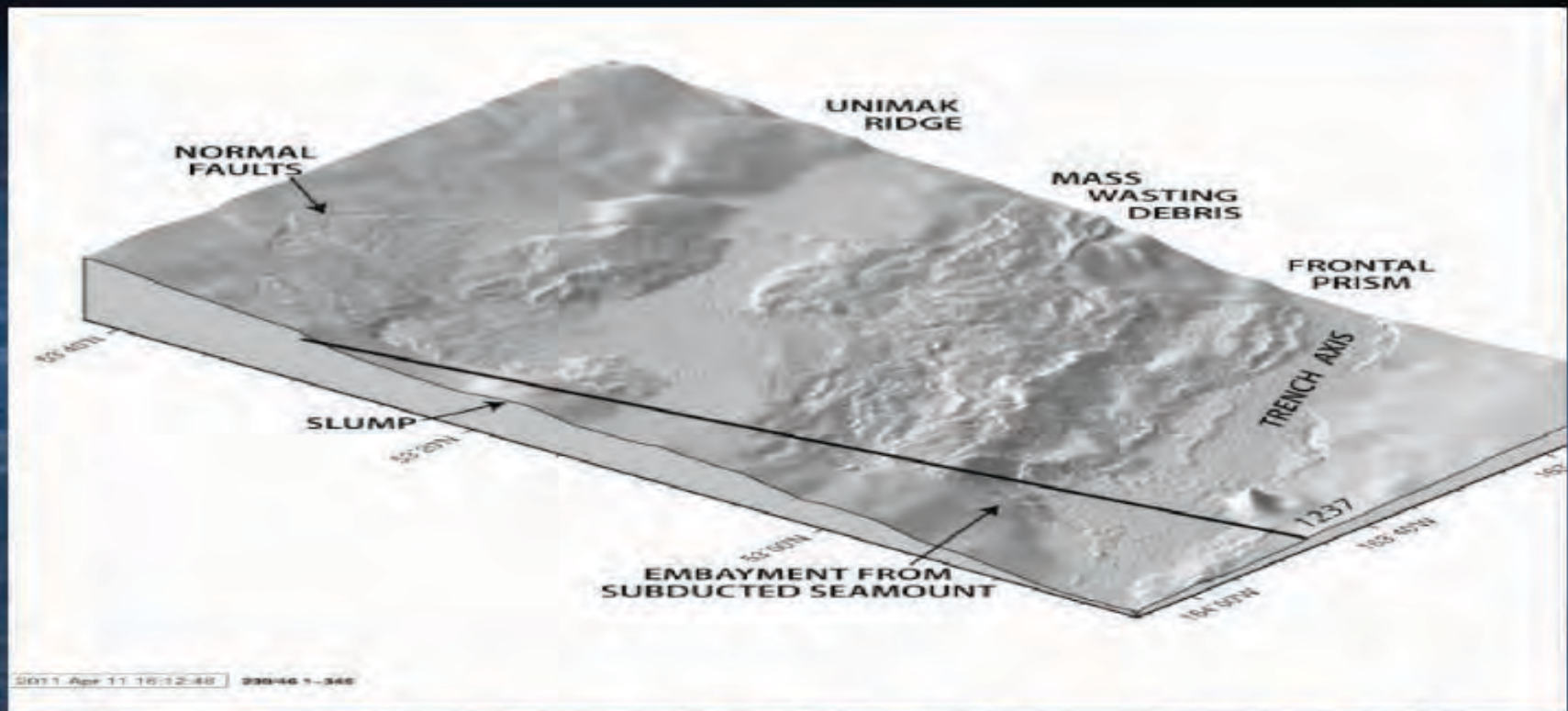
WHERE TO GO ?



Alaska Setting for the Disastrous 1946, Trans-Pacific, Scotch Cap Tsunami.

A Target Area to Study the Launching of Humongous Tsunamis by:

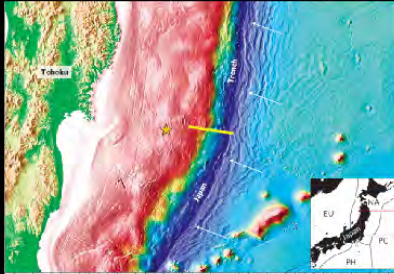
- * Slope-failure ?
- * Near-Trench, up-dip Rupturing ?



Concerning Fox Islands Seismic Gap

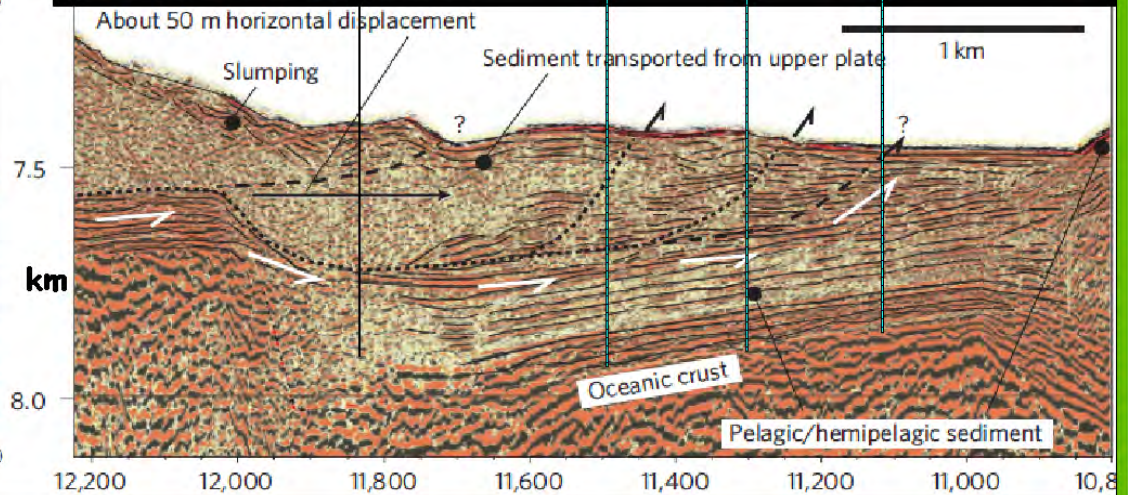
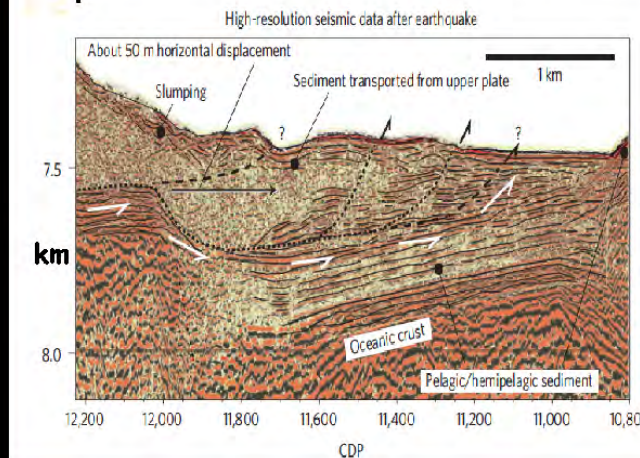
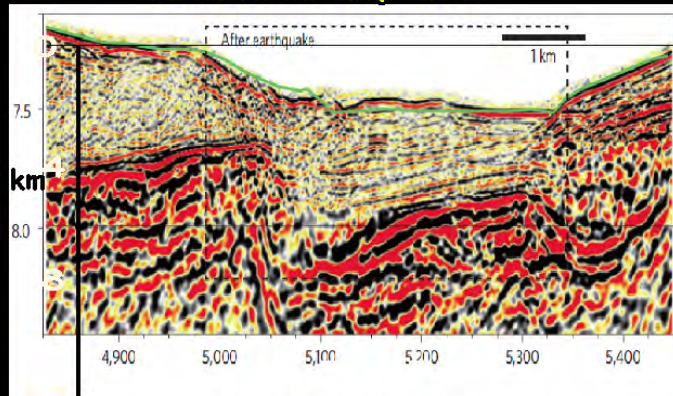


Tohoku outer forearc



The paleoseismic record of Tohoku-style tsunami-generating ruptures of the deep-water, up-dip sector of the seismogenic zone should be recoverable from the trench floor and frontal prism

Kodaira et al., 2012





To Present Data, Ideas, Concepts and Strategize About

How We Recover and Read the Offshore Paleoseismic-tsunami
Record of the Aleutian, Alaska, Cascadia, and Hikurangi
Subduction Zones

