How does the record of slope failure on continental margins inform us of geohazards at passive margins and subduction zones?

Brandon Dugan Colorado School of Mines









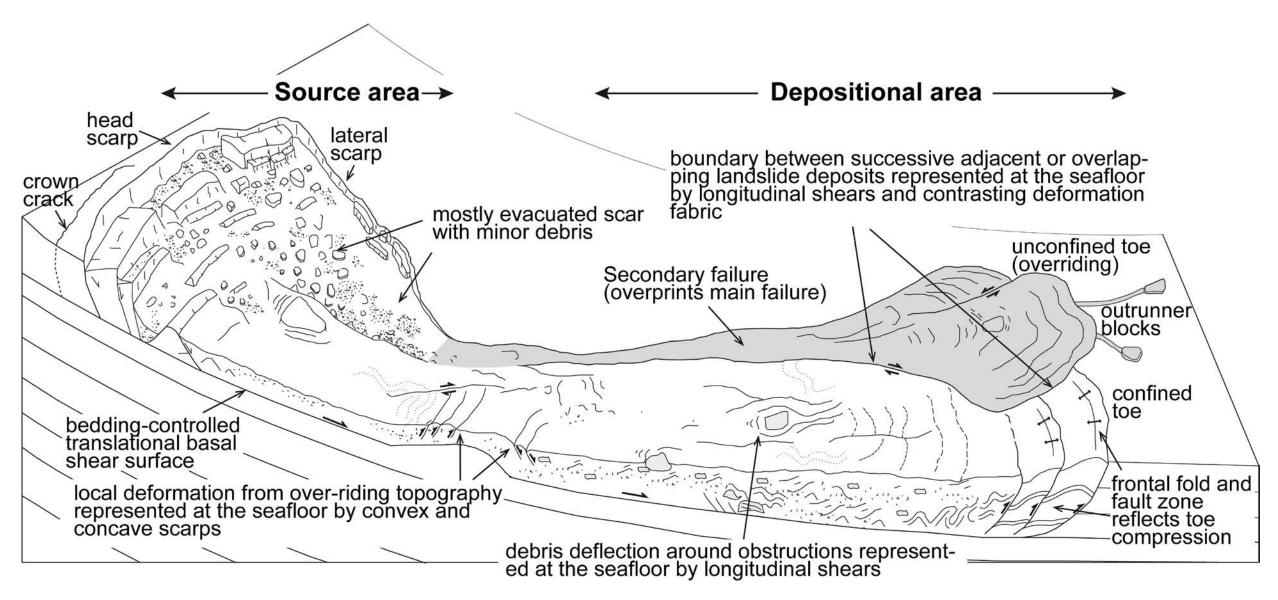
Program Goals

Constrain mechanisms control the occurrence of destructive earthquakes, landslides, and tsunamis

Develop fundamental understanding and importance of geohazards

Link submarine landslides, earthquakes, depositional processes, fluid pressure, gas hydrates, tsunamis

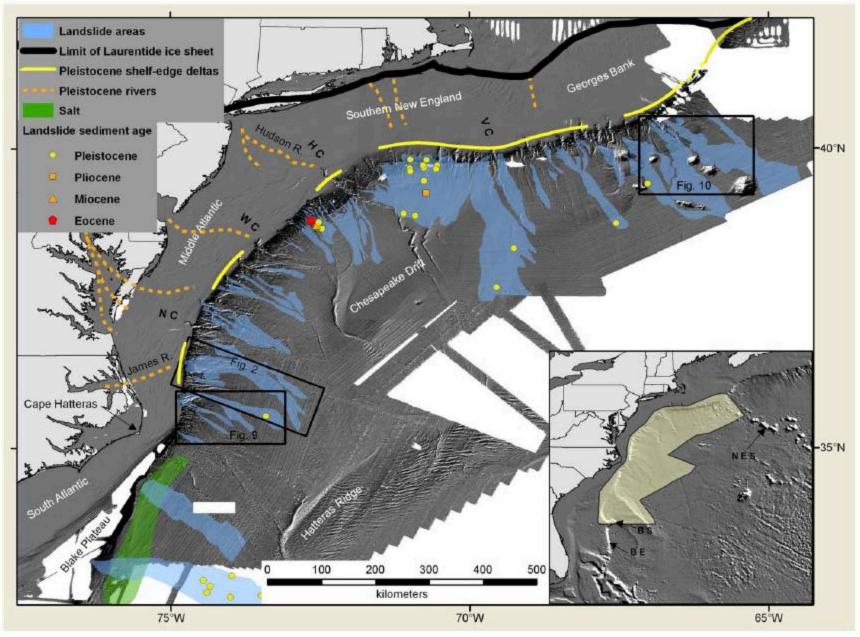
Submarine Slides Overview



What we've done and learned

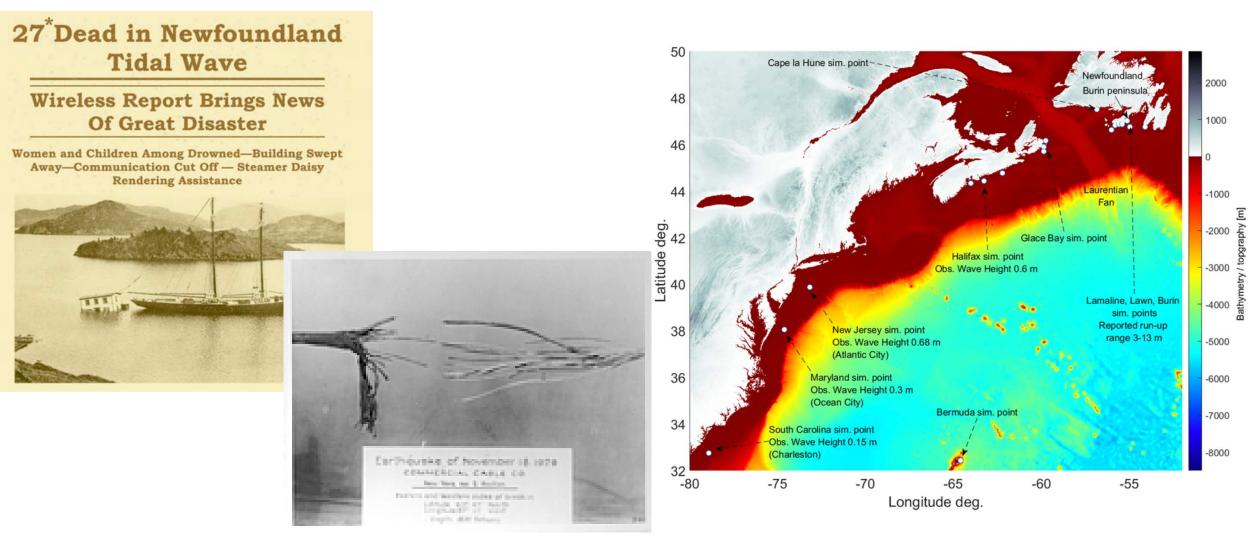
- 1) Improved imaging and characterization
- 2) Spectrum of failure styles
- 3) Style of failure affects hazard potential
- 4) Fluid pressures and earthquakes are triggers

Eastern North American Margin



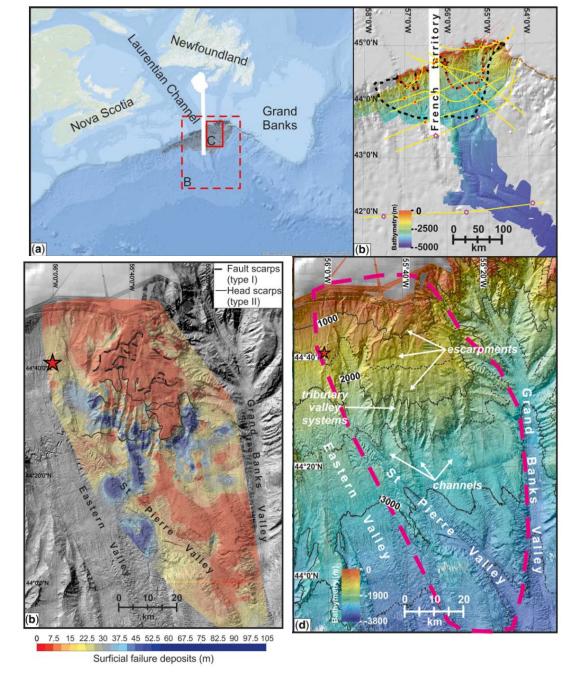
Twichell et al., 2009; Chaytor et al., 2009

Grand Banks 1929



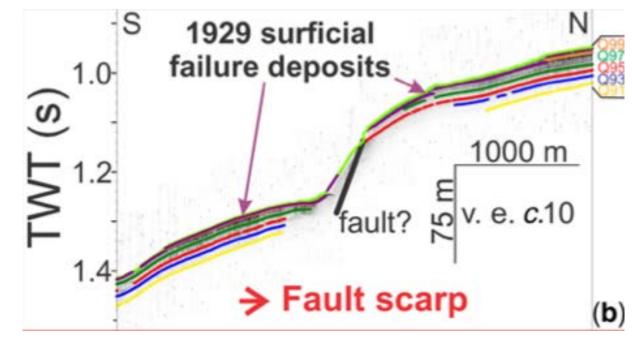
ncrcan.gr.ca Lohvolt et al. 2018

Earthquake-Failure-Tsunami Triplet

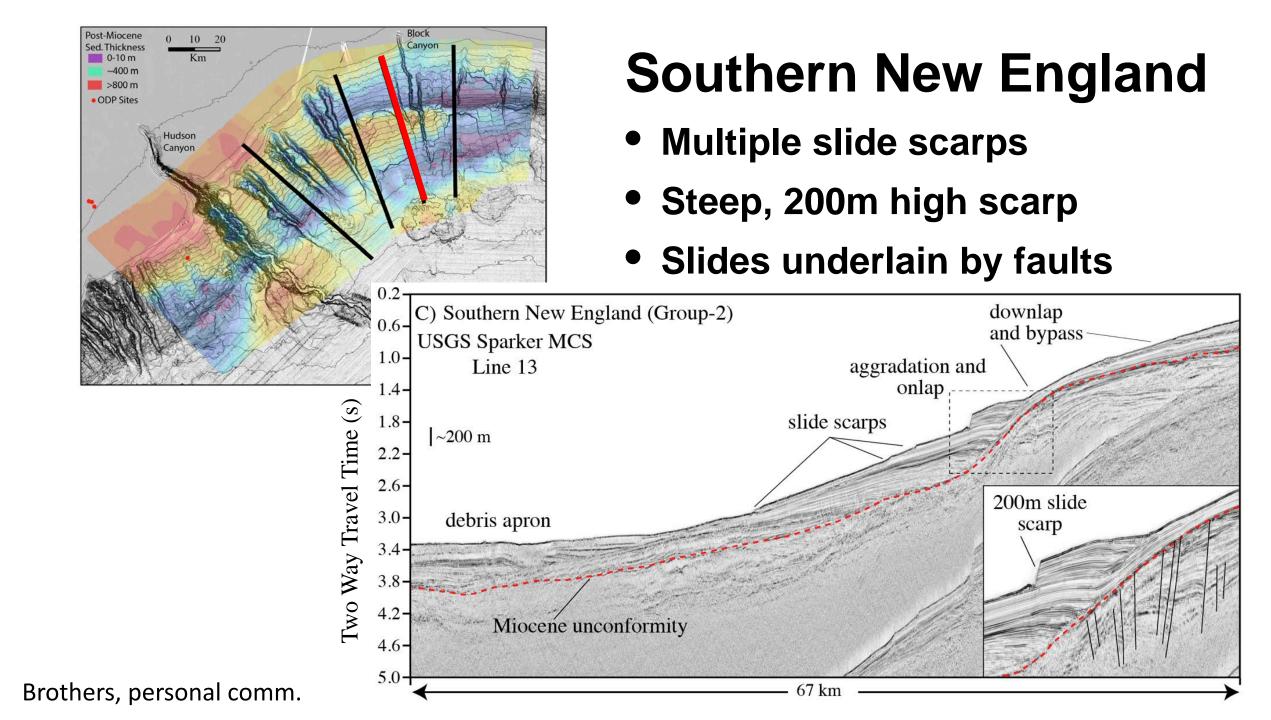


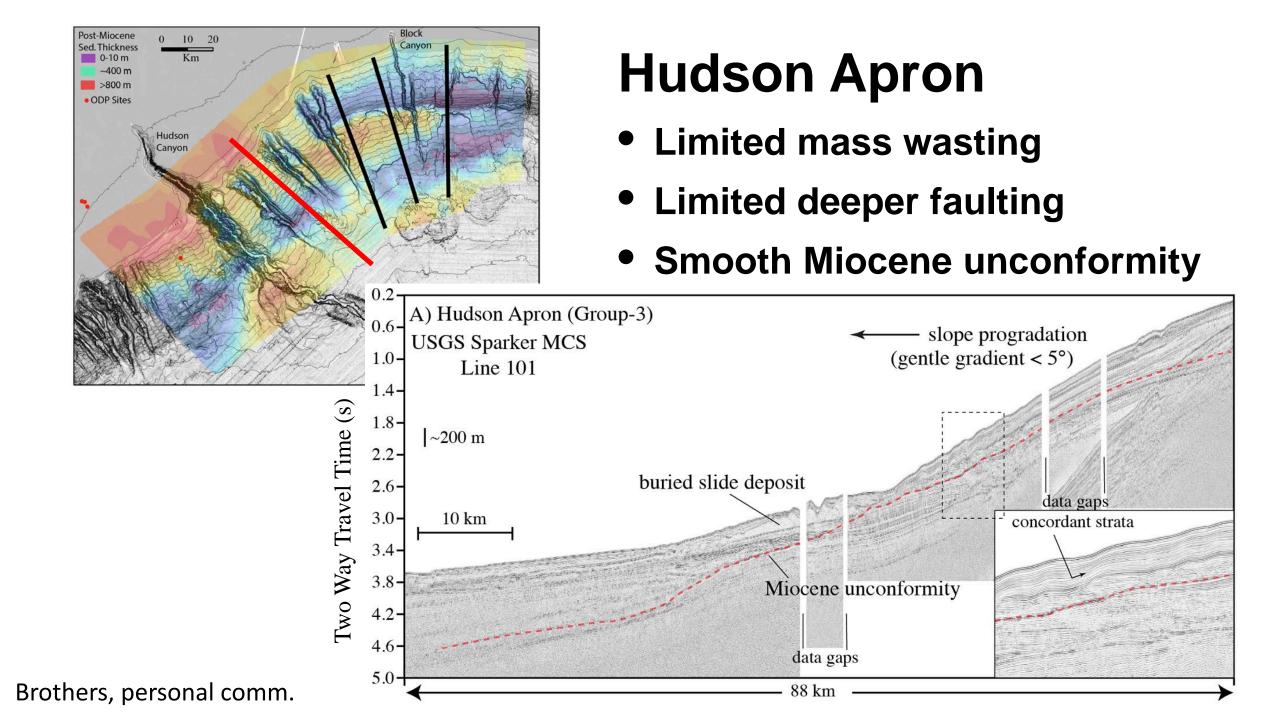
Grand Banks

- Two failure modes
- Faulting -> rotational slump
- Thin, long-run out turbidity current

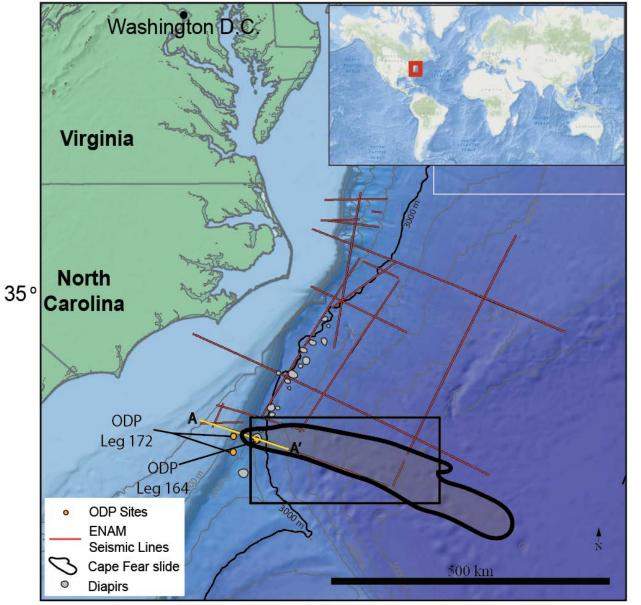


Schulten et al., 2018





Cape Fear Slide - ENAM CSE



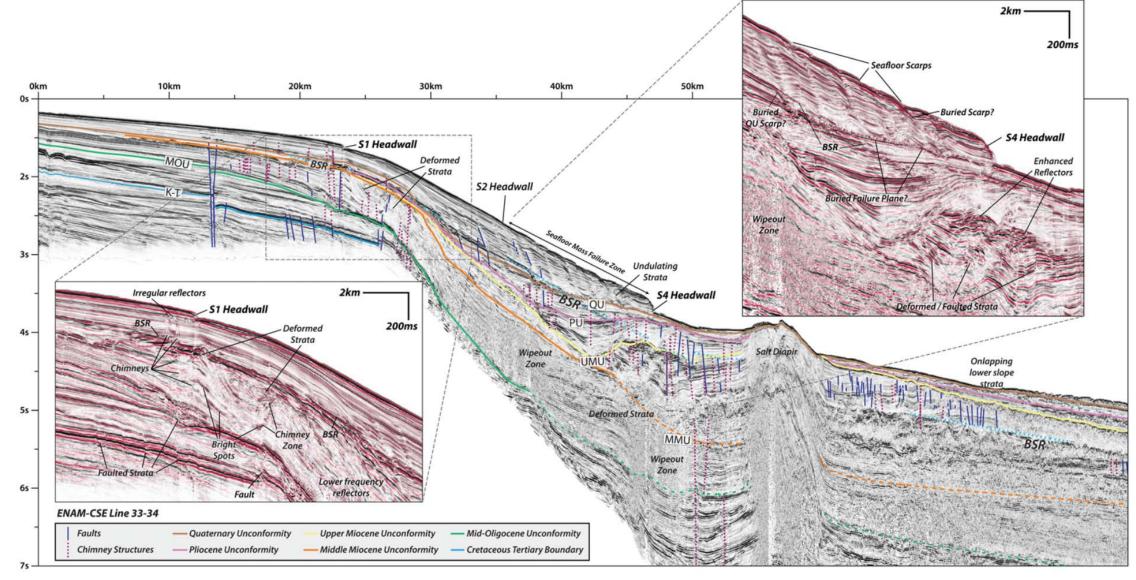
Modern

Retrogressive

Sedimentation, salt, gas hydrate

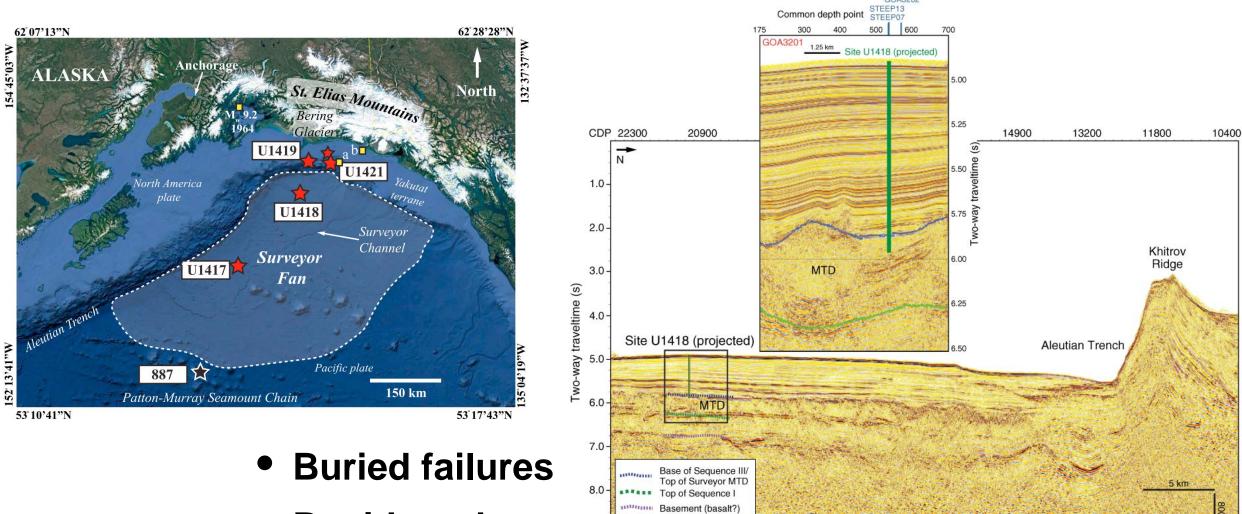
Sawyer et al., 2015

Modern and Buried Scarps



Hill et al., 2018

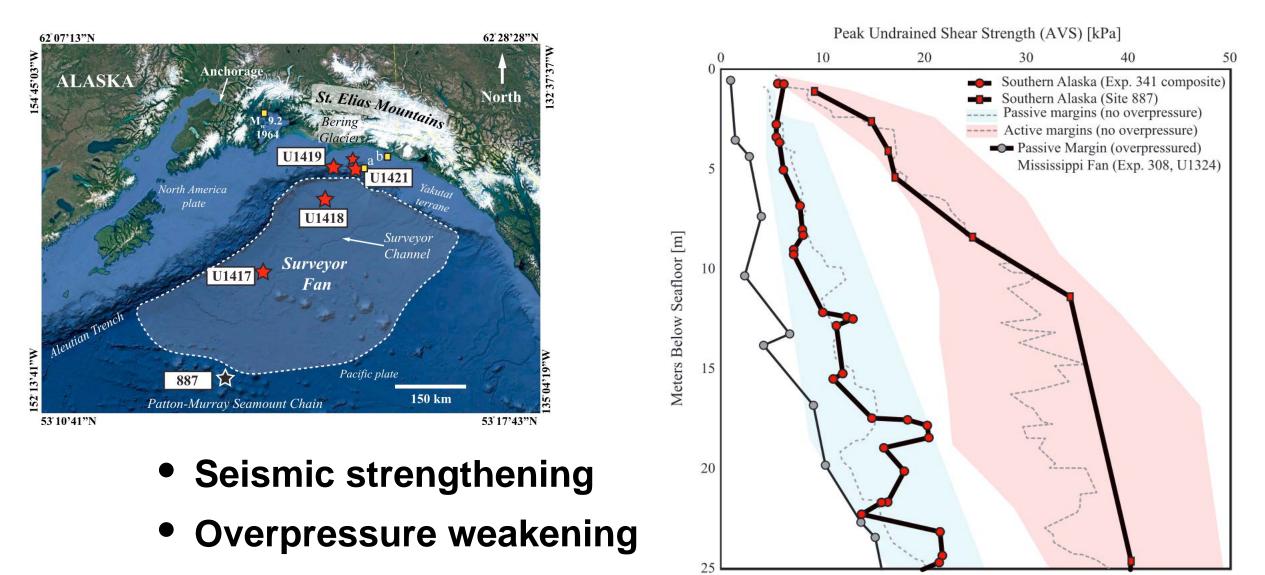
Southern Alaska – IODP Exp 341



9.0

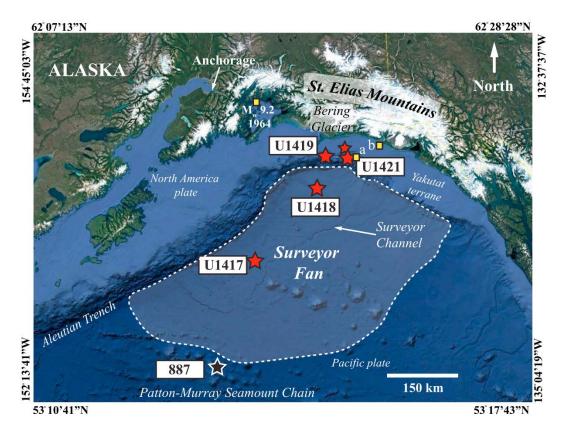
Jaeger et al., 2014 Sawyer et al., 2017 Rapid modern sedimentation

Southern Alaska – IODP Exp 341



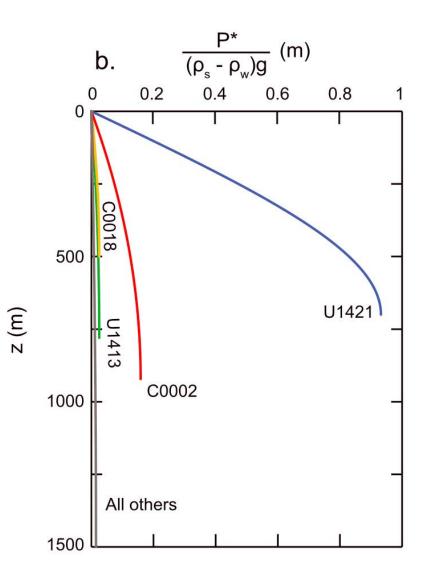
Sawyer et al., 2017

Southern Alaska – IODP Exp 341



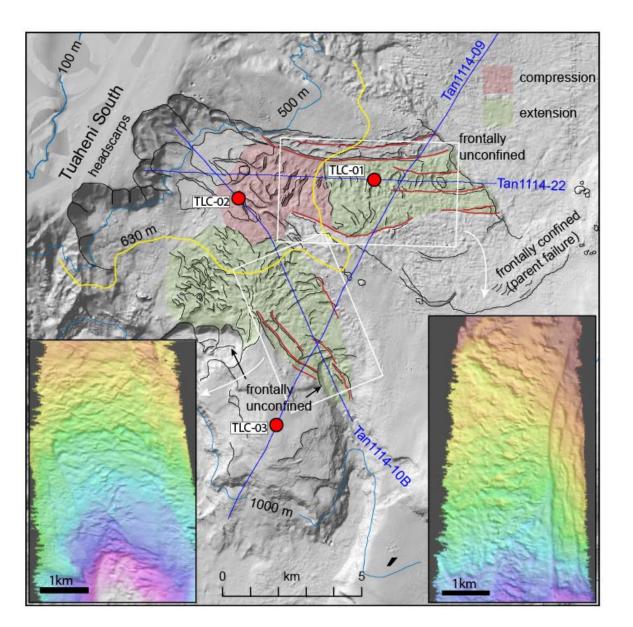
- Seismic strengthening
- Overpressure weakening

Sawyer et al., 2017; Daigle et al., 2017



Hikurangi Margin – IODP Exp. 372

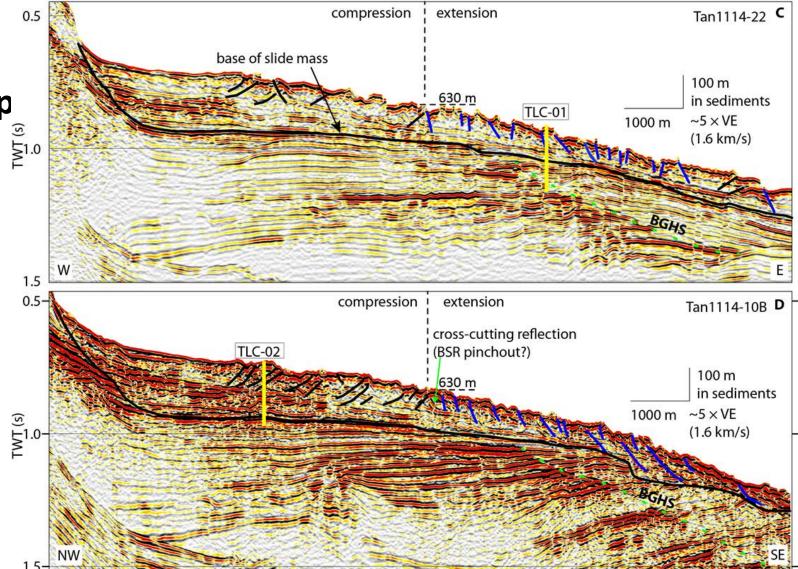
- Frontally unconfined
- Bounded by strike-slip faults
- Upper parts compression, lower parts extension
- Creeping



Mountjoy et al., 2014

Hikurangi Margin – IODP Exp. 372

- Frontally unconfined
- Bounded by strike-slip
 faults
- Upper parts compression, lower parts extension
- Creeping



Mountjoy et al., 2008, 2014

Gaps and Needs

- 1) Role of sub-failure architecture
- 2) Controls and evolution of post-failure rheology
- 3) Formation and occurrence of weak layers
- 4) Pressure response to earthquakes
- 5) Mechanisms and importance of seismic strengthening