Università di Trieste

LAUREA MAGISTRALE IN GEOSCIENZE SM62

Percorso Esplorazione Geologica

Anno accademico 2022 - 2023

Geologia Marina 953SM

Parte VI – Aspetti economici e sociali

Modulo 6.2 Pericolosità dei fondali sottomarini

Docente

A. Camerlenghi

BASIC CONCEPTS

HAZARD: Is an **event** posing a threat to life, health, property or environment. Hazard assessment is the evaluation of the the **probability** of occurrence of a potentially damaging event, (where, when, how frequently, magnitude)

VULNERABILITY: is the **probability** that a community can be affected by the impact of a hazard.

RISK: is the **probability** that a specific hazard will cause harm.

Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability

Japanese Earthquake Highway Repair

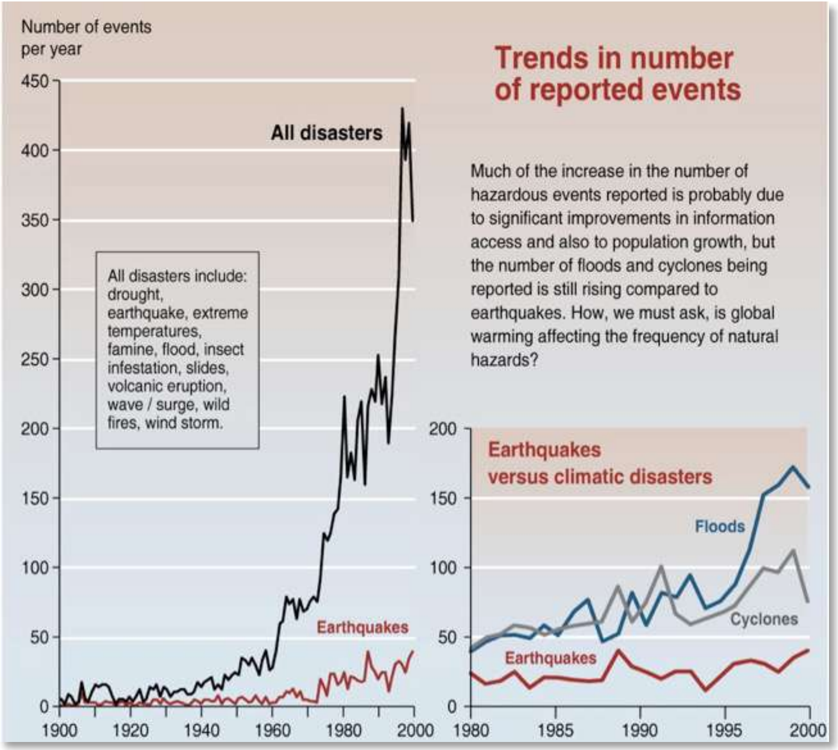
- **Earthquake: March 11 2011**
- **Repair begun: March 17 2011**
- **Road ready: March 22 2011 (six days later)**

By Mail Foreign Service, 02:01 GMT, 24 March 2011

RESILIENCE: community's capacity to cope with and recover from impacts of natural hazards.

Risk = (Hazard x Vulnerability) - Resilience

Concern for Society



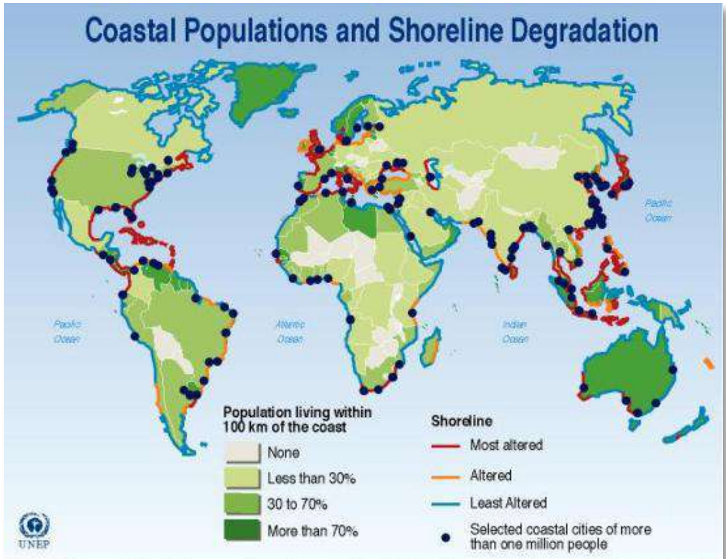
Source: UNEP GRID Arendal
http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/trends-in-natural-disasters

Global warming?	Anthropization Poor planning	Preparedness of modern society

↑ ↑ ↑

Risk = (Hazard x Vulnerability) - Resilience

The overwhelming bulk of humanity is concentrated along or near coasts on just 10% of the earth's land surface



Source: Burke et al., World Resources Institute, Washington DC, 2001; Paul Harrison, Fred Pearce, *AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment 2001*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, University of California Press, Berkeley.

Coastal areas with high population densities are those with the most shoreline degradation or alteration. Densely populated areas close to seas are also the most attractive for a lot of **economic activity**.

Top Ten World Largest Cities:

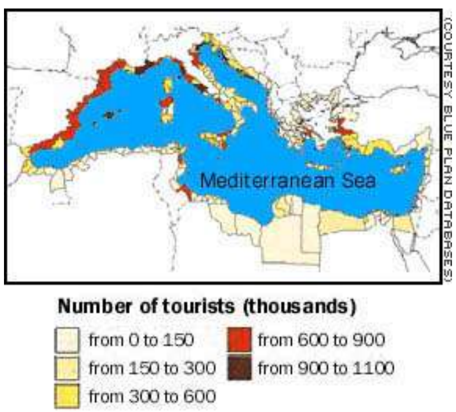
- Tokyo, Japan (coastal)
- Mexico City, Mexico
- Mumbai, India (coastal)
- Sáo Paulo, Brazil
- New York City, USA (coastal)
- Shanghai, China (coastal)
- Lagos, Nigeria (coastal)
- Los Angeles, USA (coastal)
- Calcutta, India (coastal)
- Buenos Aires, Argentina (coastal)

….we must understand submarine hazards

VULNERABILITY

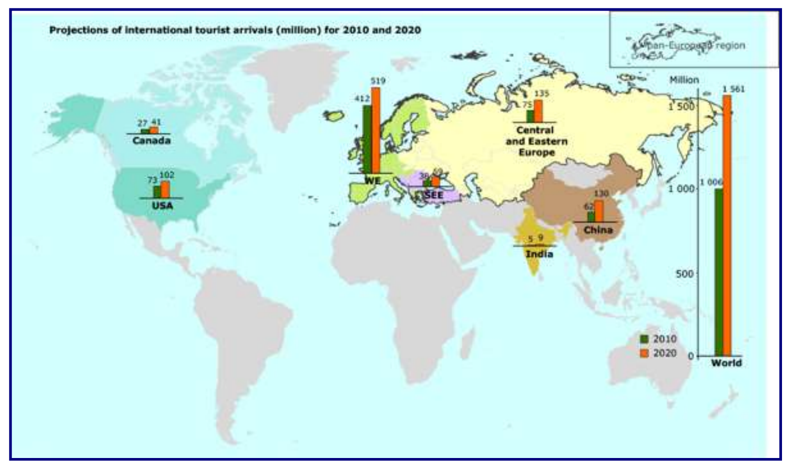
- Very densely-populated coastline: 160 million inhabitants sharing 46,000 km of coastline (**3.5 inhabitants per m of coastline**).

- **World's leading holiday destination**, receiving up 30% of global tourism and an average of 135 million visitors annually; this is predicted to increase to 235-350 million tourists by year 2025 (European Environmental Agency - EEA).



"By 2025, the annual crowd will soar to anywhere from 235 to 350 million tourists, according to the EEA."

Mediterranean tourism takes its toll. By Environmental News Network (ENN) March 14, 2000; http://archives.cnn.com/2000/NATURE/03/14/mediterranean.enn/index.html



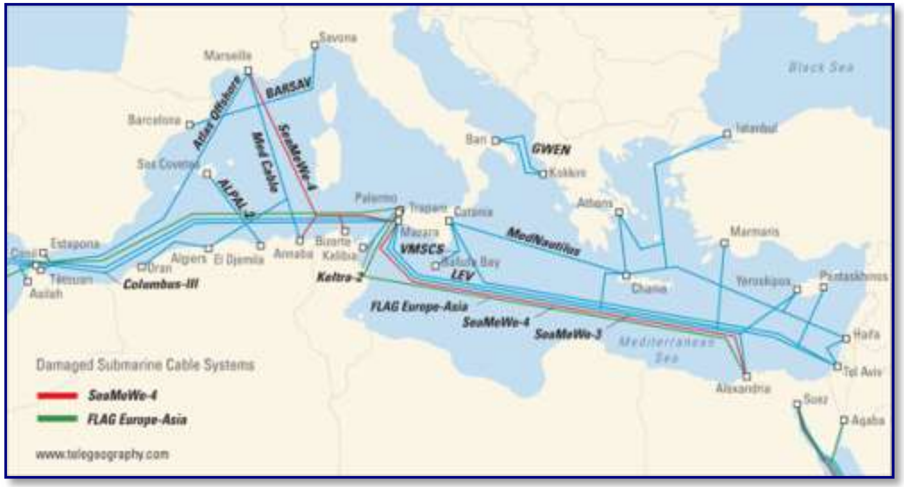
EEA web site http://www.eea.europa.eu
Copyright EEA, Copenhagen.

VULNERABILITY

Very high density of seafloor structures / increasing use of the seafloor:

- ✓ Infrastructures (oil, windmills, telecommunications, pipelines, ...)
- ✓ Fisheries
- ✓ Environment
- ✓ Exploitation of mineral and energy resources
- ✓ Waste disposal

Casablanca Platform, off Spain



A study on behalf of the Submarine Cable Improvement Group shows 25% of all faults are caused by **natural hazards such submarine earthquakes, density currents and extreme weather.**

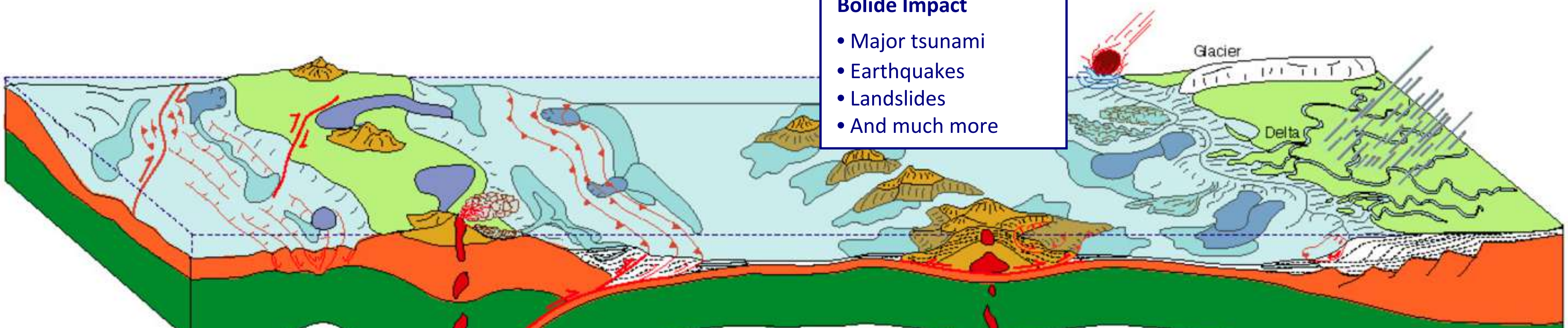
Mediterranean Fibre Cable Cut - a RIPE NCC Analysis http://www.ripe.net/
Analysis by the RIPE NCC Science Group with contributions from Roma Tre University.Editors: Rene Wilhelm, Chris Buckridge

SUBMARINE GEOHAZARDS

- **EARTHQUAKES** originated below the sea floor
- **VOLCANIC ISLAND ERUPTIONS** and **FLANK COLLAPSE**
- **SUBMARINE LANDSLIDES** and **SEDIMENT MASS MOVEMENTS** (turbidity currents, debris flows, slumps)
- **TSUNAMIS** (originated by the above)
- **METHANE EMISSIONS**
- **METEORITE IMPACTS in the OCEANS**

SUBMARINE GEOHAZARDS OCCUR IN ALL OCEANIC ENVIRONMENTS
but
THEY CONCENTRATE ON CONTINENTAL MARGINS

Bolide Impact
- Major tsunami
- Earthquakes
- Landslides
- And much more



Rift & Transform Margins
- Moderate earthquakes
- Submarine/subaerial landslides
- Debris flows, turbidity currents
- Tsunamis
- Methane emissions

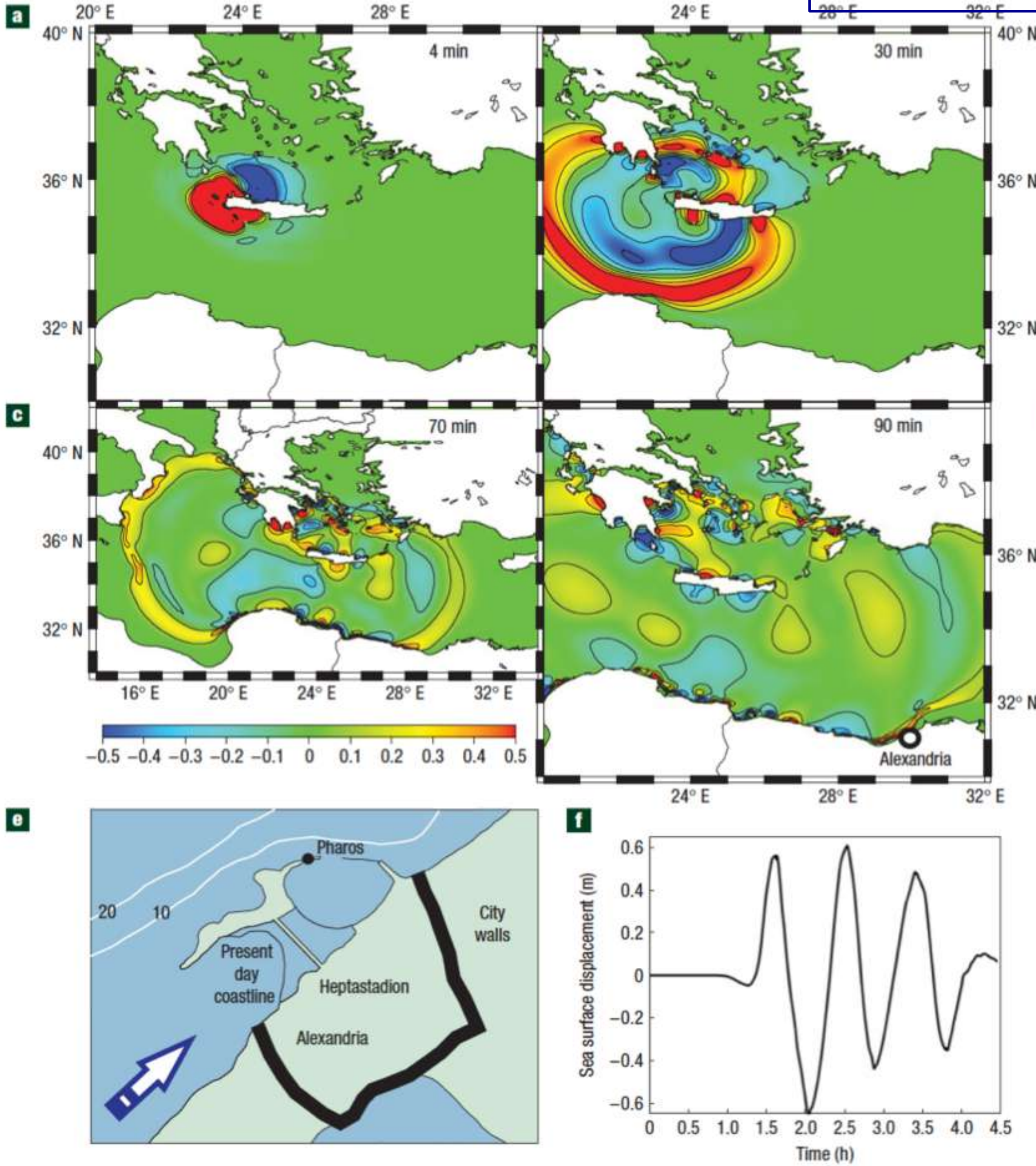
Subduction Margins
- Large earthquakes
- Submarine/subaereal landslides
- Explosive eruptions, lahrs
- Debris flows, turbidity currents
- Tsunamis
- Methane emissions

Oceanic Volcanoes
- Submarine/subaerial landslides
- Debris flows, turbidity currents
- Volcanic eruptions
- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis
- Methane emissions

Passive Margins
- Submarine landslides
- Debris flows, turbidity currents
- Modest earthquakes
- Tsunamis
- Methane emissions

Adapted from Morgan et al., 2009. *Scientific Drilling*, available at: http://www.iodp.org/geohazards/

EARTHQUAKES originated below the sea floor



Eastern Mediterranean tectonics and tsunami inferred from the AD 365 earthquake

Shaw et al., 2008. Nature

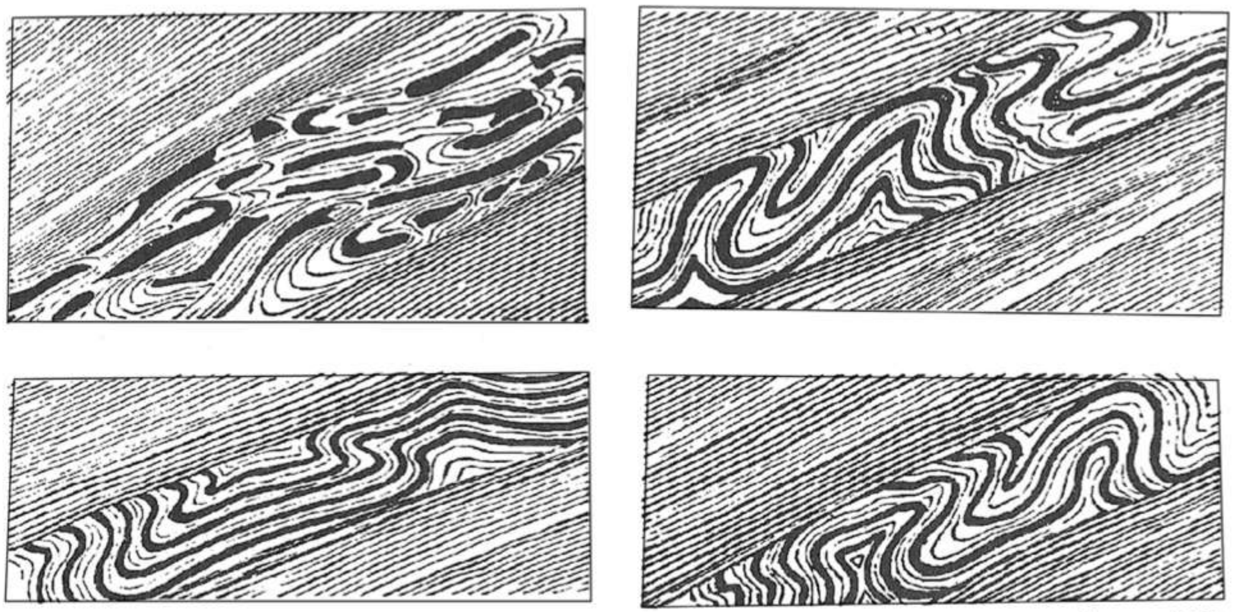

AMMIANI MARCELLINI
RERUM GESTARUM
LIBRI XVIII.
JACOBO GRONOVIO.

Marcellinus, A. (390) *Res Gestae*, Vol. II, (26) 15-19.

SEDIMENTARY EVIDENCE OF PAST EARTHQUAKES

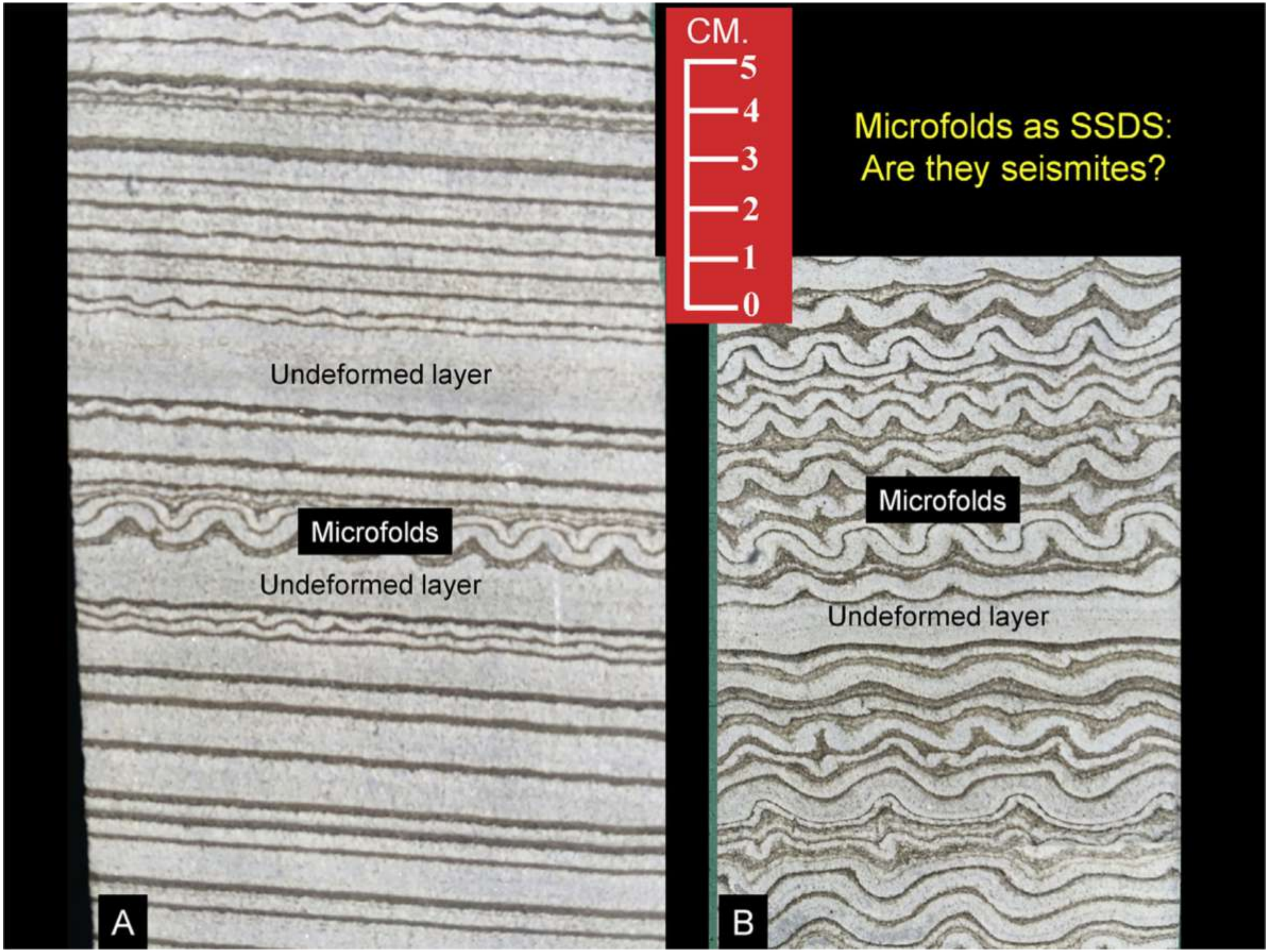
SEISMITES

Soft-Sediment Deformation Structures (SSDS)



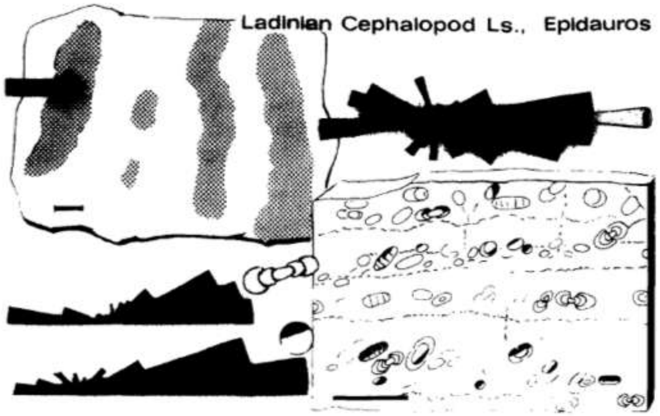
(Logan, 1863)

Detailed sketches by Sir William Edmond Logan of localized deformed beds within otherwise undeformed Devonian limestones, Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec, Canada (Logan, 1863). Such deformed beds are commonly called "Soft-sediment deformation structures" (SSDS). Diagram reproduced from Maltman (1994a).


Undeformed layer
Microfolds
Undeformed layer
A
CM.
5
4
3
2
1
0
Microfolds as SSDS:
Are they seismites?
Microfolds
Undeformed layer
B

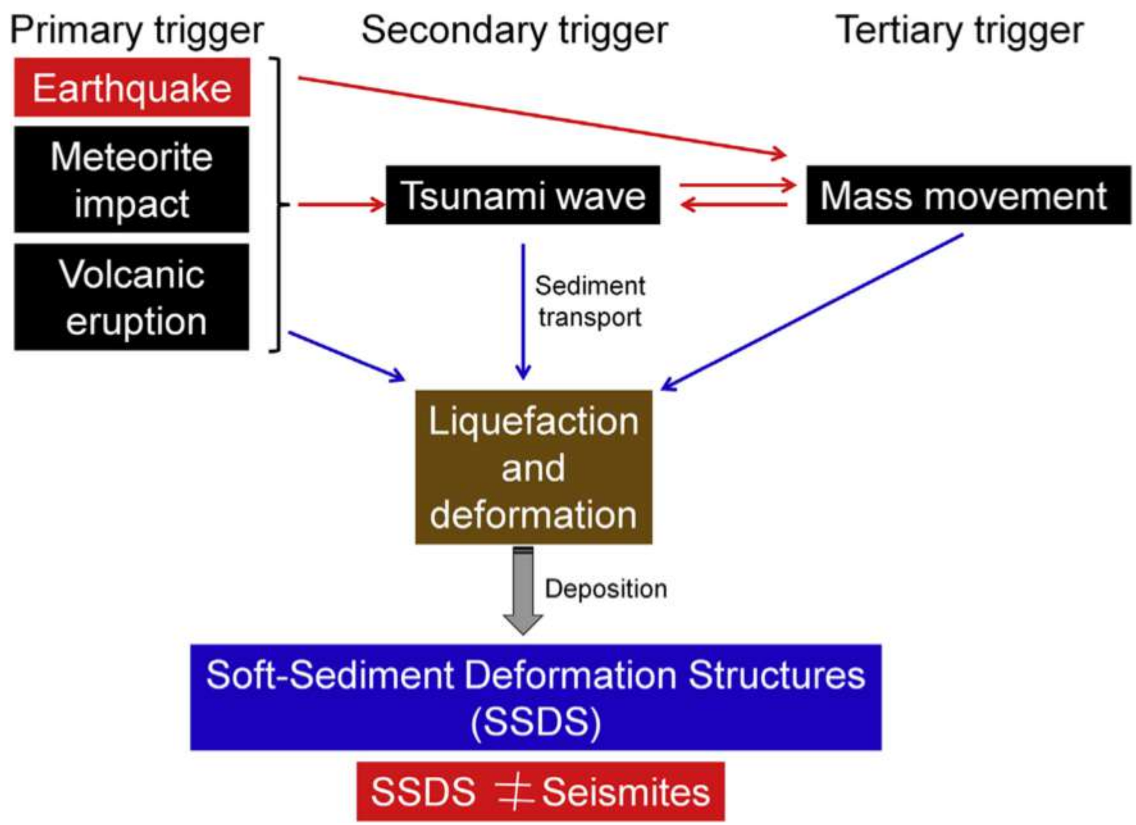
Adolf Seilacher (1969) first proposed the genetic term "seismites" to interpret earthquake-deformed beds composed of SSDS.

Seilacher, A., 1969. Fault-graded beds interpreted as seismites. *Sedimentology*, 13, 155e159
Seilacher, A., 1984. Sedimentary structures tentatively attributed to seismic events. *Marine Geology,* 55 (1984) 1--12 1



Multiple origins of SSDS

Diagram illustrating complex interrelationships among the order of triggers, sediment transport, state of liquefaction, and deposition of SSDS. There are 21 triggers and they are all directly or indirectly responsible for transport processes, depositional mechanisms, and related liquefaction



An earthquake can trigger tsunami waves that in turn can trigger mass movements. Thin red arrows: Triggering of other triggers. Thin blue arrows: One or more sediment transport processes with or without flow transformations (Fisher, 1983).
Thick grey arrow: Final deposition. Note that mass movement can function both as a trigger and as a transport process. See Shanmugam (2006a, 2006b, 2012a) for discussion of examples of triggers shown here.

Table 4 Types and duration of triggering mechanisms of sediment failures that control sediment transport, deposition, and liquefaction. Compiled from several sources. Updated after Shanmugam (2016a). The change in numbering is to reflect the change in duration of triggering events.

Type of triggering mechanism	Environment of sediment emplacement	Duration of triggering mechanism
1. Earthquake (Heezen and Ewing, 1952; Henstock *et al.*, 2006)	Subaerial and submarine	Short-term events: A few minutes to several hours, days or months
2. Meteorite impact (Barton *et al.*, 2009/2010; Claeys *et al.*, 2002)	Subaerial and submarine	
3. Volcanic activity (Tilling *et al.*, 1990)	Subaerial and submarine	
4. Tsunami wave (Shanmugam, 2006b)	Subaerial and submarine	
5. Rogue wave (Dysthe *et al.*, 2008)	Submarine	
6. Cyclonic wave (Bea *et al.*, 1983; Prior *et al.*, 1989; Shanmugam, 2008b)	Subaerial and submarine	
7. Internal wave and tide (Shanmugam, 2013)	Submarine	
8. Ebb tidal current (Boyd *et al.*, 2008)	Submarine	
9. Monsoonal rainfall (Petley, 2012)	Subaerial	
10. Groundwater seepage (Brönnimann, 2011)	Subaerial and submarine	
11. Wildfire (Cannon *et al.*, 2001)	Subaerial	
12. [a]Human activity (Dan *et al.*, 2007)	Subaerial and submarine	
1. [b]Tectonic events: (a) Tectonic oversteepening (Greene *et al.*, 2006); (b) Tensional stress on the rift zone (Urgeles *et al.*, 1997); (c) Oblique seamount subduction (Collot *et al.*, 2001); among others	Subaerial and submarine	Intermediate-term events: Hundreds to thousands of years
2. Glacial maxima, loading (Elverhøi *et al.*, 1997, 2002); Glacial meltwater (Piper *et al.*, 2012)	Submarine; Submarine	
3. Salt movement (Prior and Hooper, 1999)	Submarine	
4. Depositional loading (Behrmann *et al.*, 2006; Coleman and Prior, 1982)	Submarine	
5. Hydrostatic loading (Trincardi *et al.*, 2003)	Submarine	
6. Ocean-bottom current (Locat and Lee, 2002)	Submarine	
7. Biological erosion in submarine canyon (Dillon and Zimmerman, 1970; Warme *et al.*, 1978)	Submarine	
8. Gas hydrate decomposition (Maslin *et al.*, 2004; Popenoe *et al.*, 1993; Sultan *et al.*, 2004)	Submarine	
1. Sea-level lowstand (Damuth and Fairbridge, 1970; Shanmugam and Moiola, 1982, 1988; Vail *et al.*, 1991)	Submarine	Long-term events: Thousands to millions of years

[a] Although human activity is considered to be the second most common triggering mechanism (next to earthquakes) for known historic submarine mass movements (Mosher *et al.*, 2010), it is irrelevant for interpreting ancient rock record.

[b] Some tectonic events may extend over millions of years.

TURBIDITES AS PALEO EARTHQUAKES INDICATORS

Goldfinger, 2011

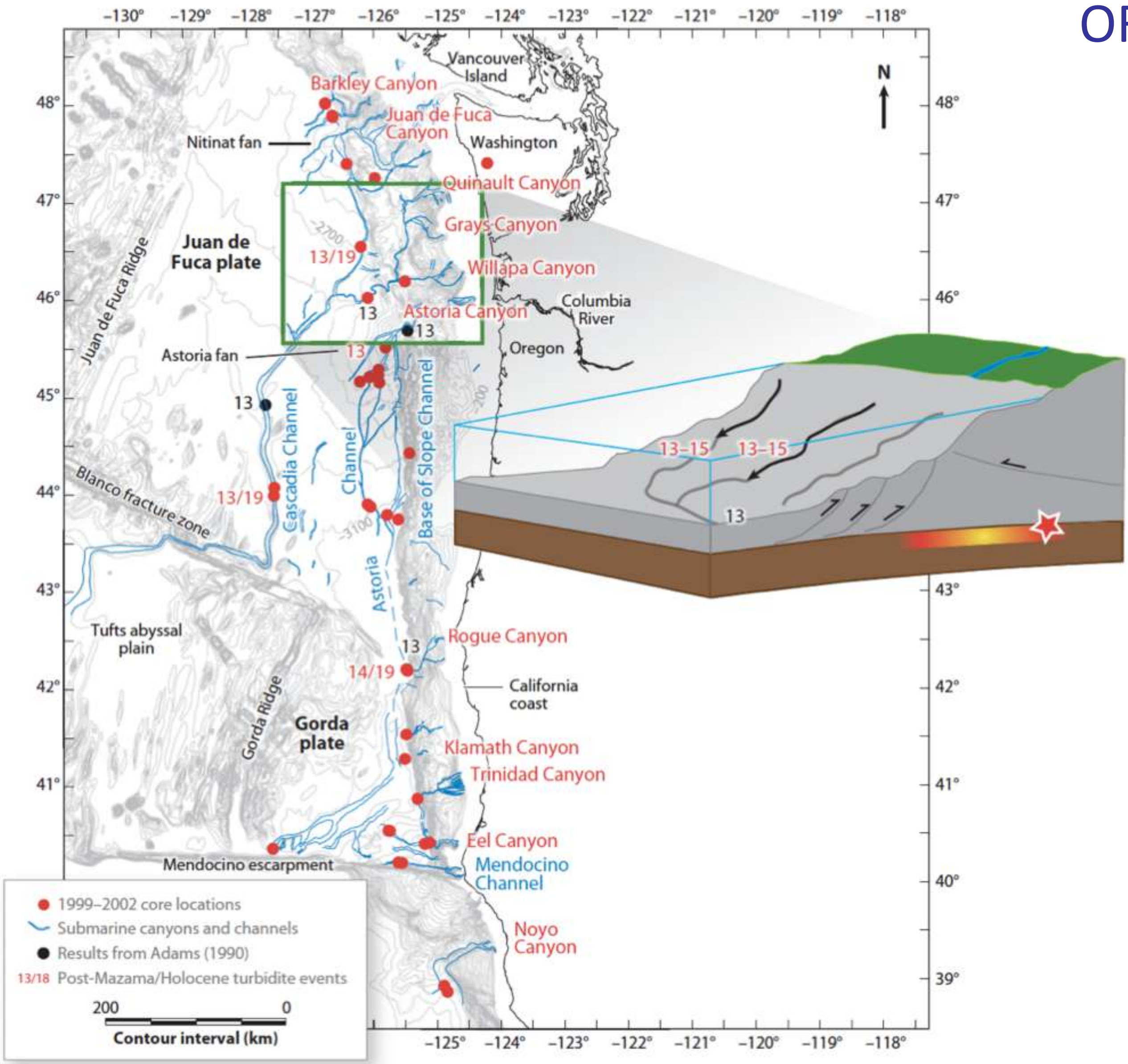
During and shortly after large earth- quakes in the coastal and marine environments, a spectrum of evidence may be left behind, mirroring onshore paleoseismic evidence.

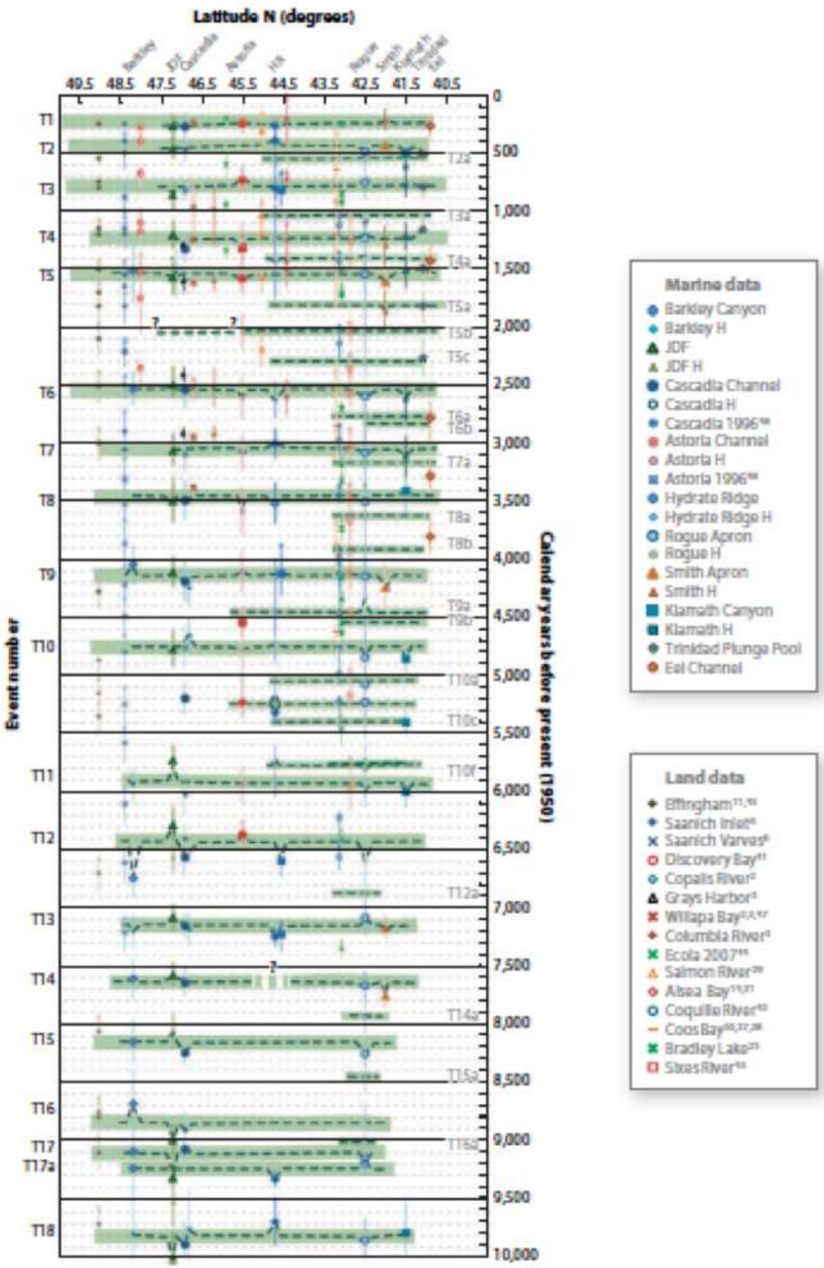
Shaking or dis- placement of the seafloor can trigger processes such as turbidity currents, submarine landslides, tsunami (which may be recorded both onshore and offshore), and soft-sediment deformation.

Marine sites may also share evidence of fault scarps, colluvial wedges, offset features, and liquefaction or fluid expulsion with their onshore counterparts.

Submarine turbidite deposits can be used for paleoseismology. Important aspects are: focuses on the dating and correlation techniques used to establish stratigraphic continuity of marine deposits.

OREGON MARGIN

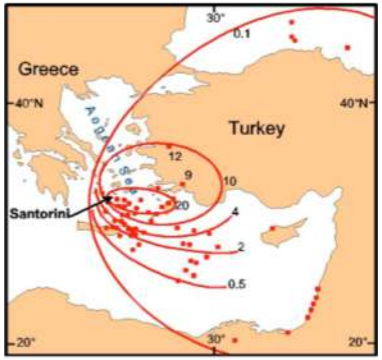




Detailed investigations of marine deposits at the millimeter scale is now routine, and high-resolution geophysical techniques allow subsurface mapping and correlation with core samples to delineate mass transport deposits and turbidites. In some cases, direct evidence of earthquake slip is available and can be imaged using geophysical techniques.

Many deposits, however, do not have a direct physical link to their causative sources and must be distinguished from other deposits through either regional correlation, dating, or sedimentological character. Submarine deposits may include a wide range of features and structures which overlap with those of onshore deposits.

VOLCANIC ISLAND ERUPTIONS and FLANK COLLAPSE

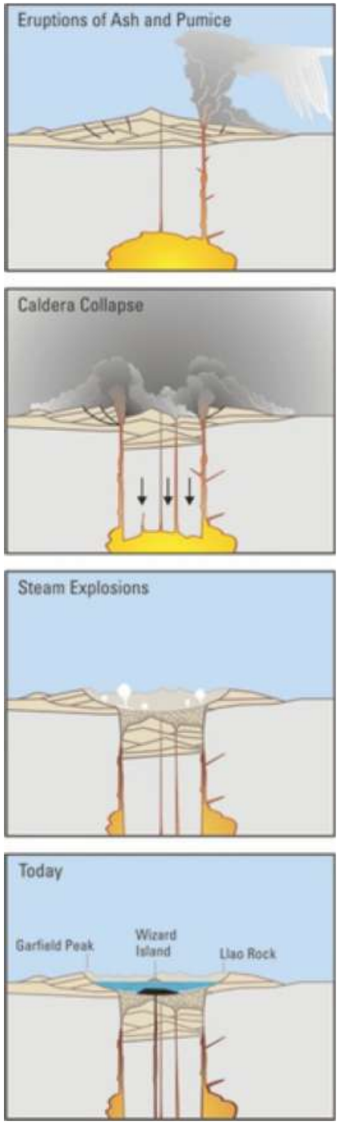


Ash from the Minoan eruption (in cm)

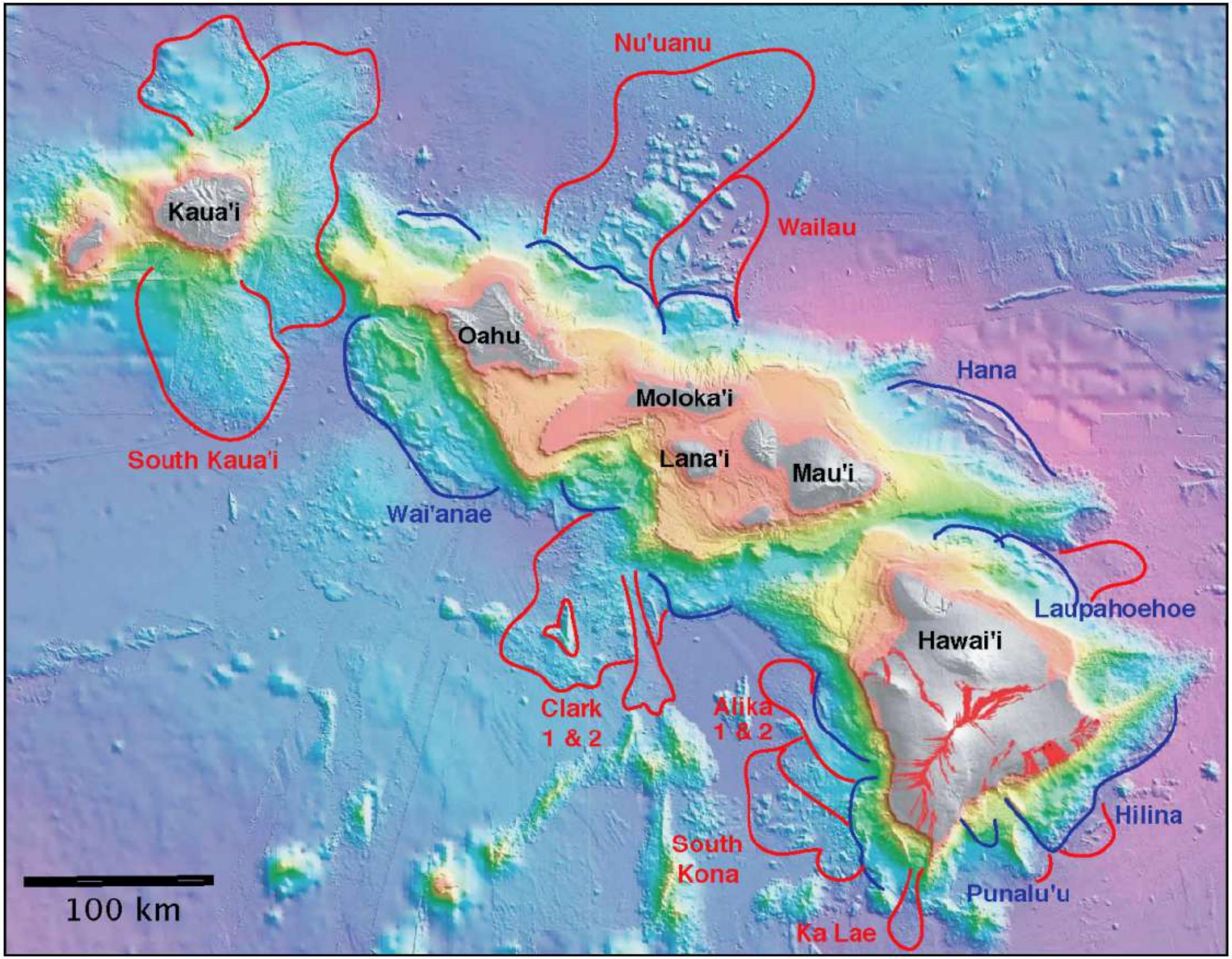
Friedrich (1994)

The Minoan eruption of Santorini happened around 1645 BC in the Late Bronze Age.

Akrotiri remains

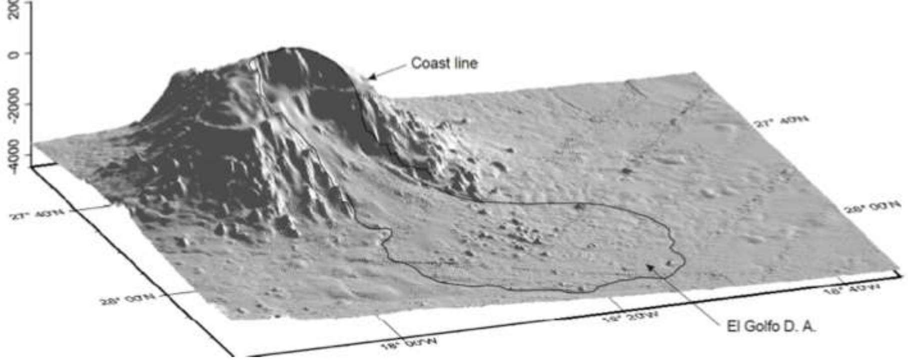


http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2002/fs092-02/

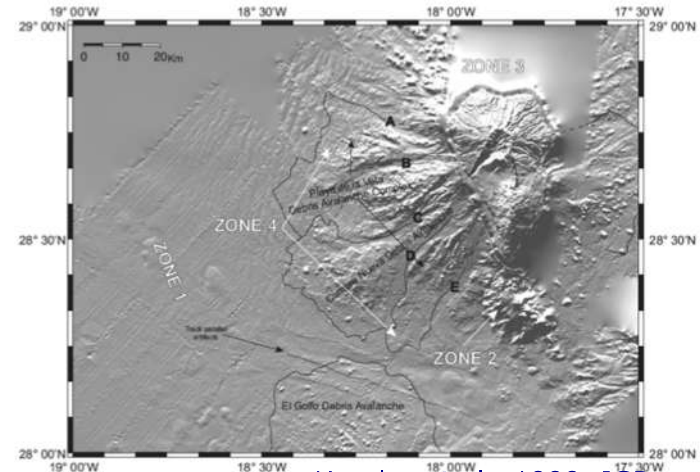


Morgan et al., 2009. Scientific Drilling

EL HIERRO

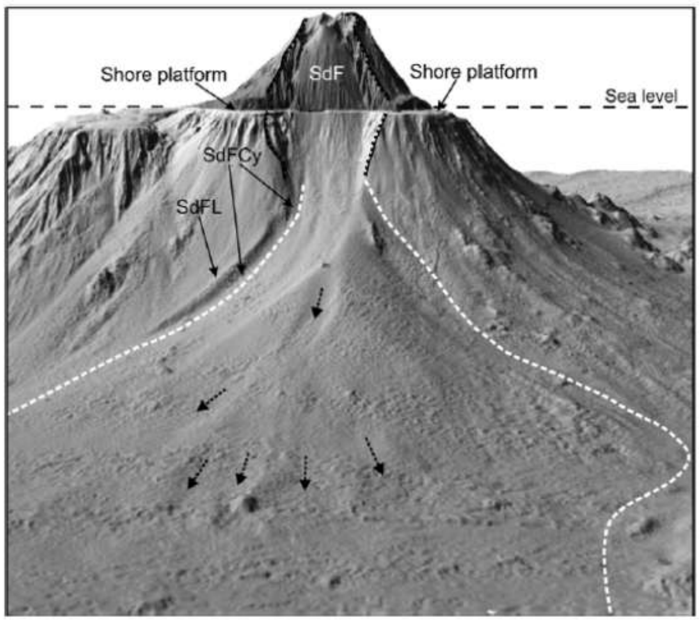


LA PALMA



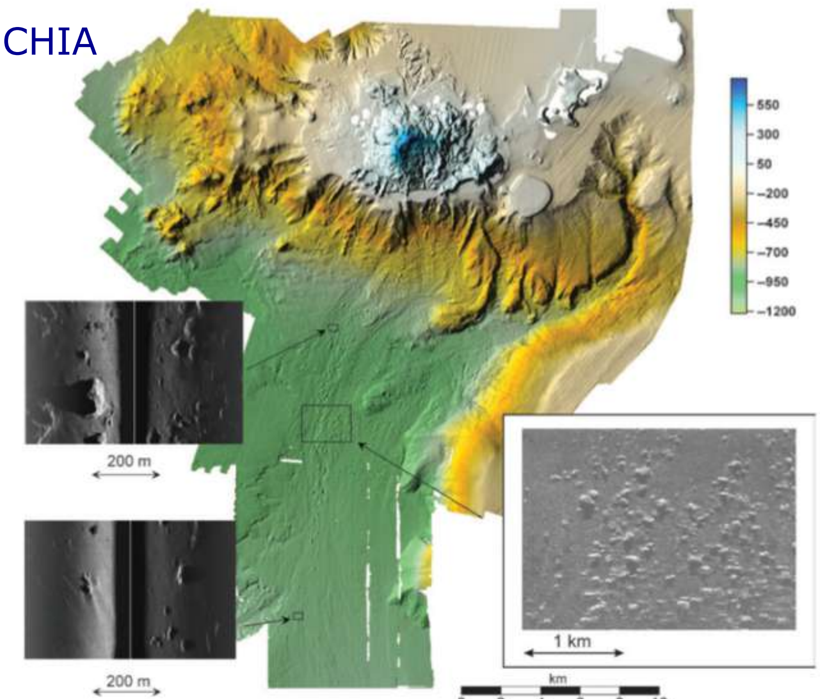
Urgeles et al., 1999. JGR

STROMBOLI

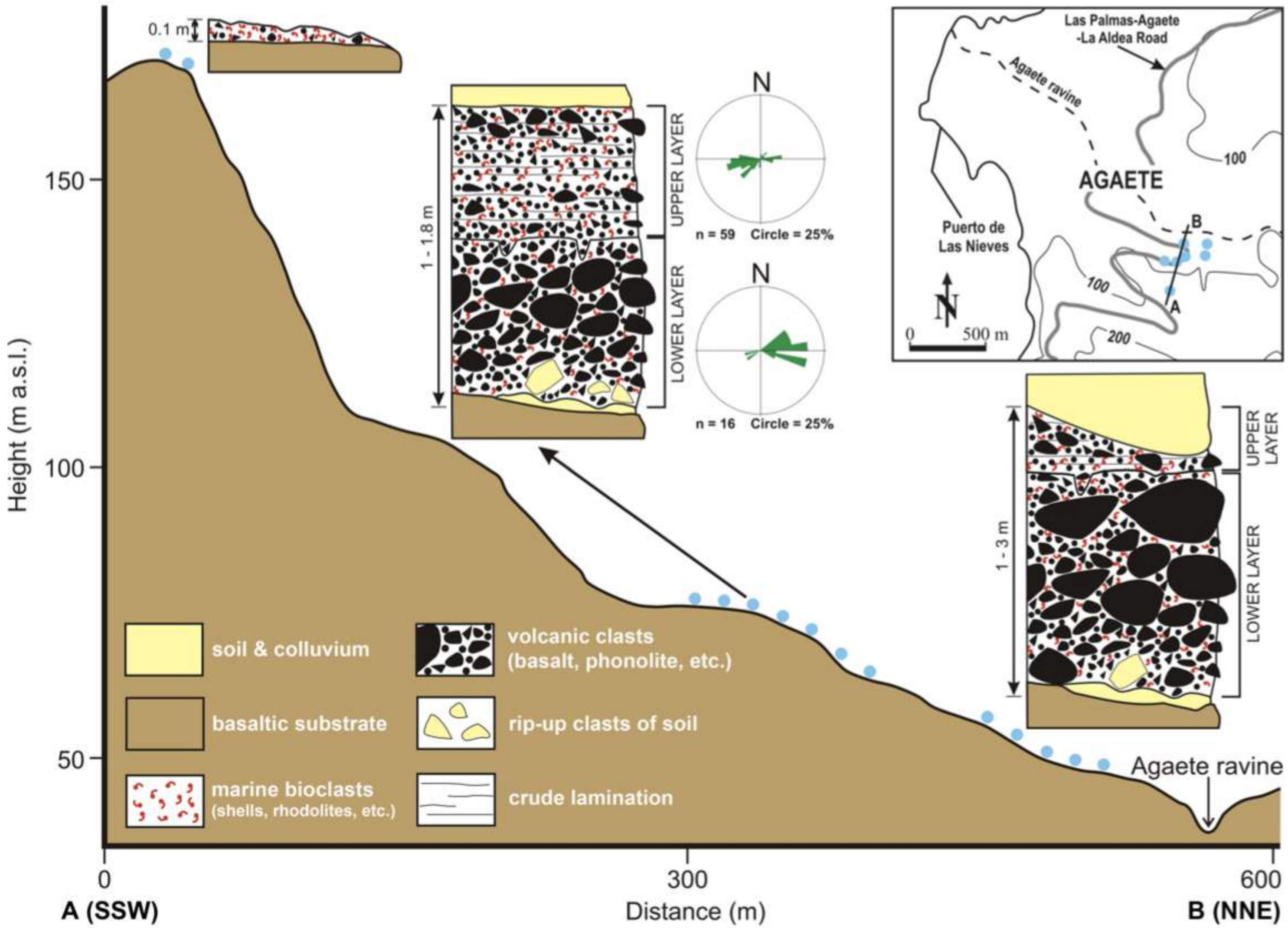


Romagnoli et al., 2009. Marine Geology

ISCHIA



Chiocci & DeAlteris, 2006. Terra Nova



Longitudinal profile of the southern slope of the Agaete valley (western coast of Gran Canaria). The tsunami conglomerates display two subunits: a lower coarse subunit fining landward with clast imbrication oriented landward (eastward), and a finer upper subunit with seaward clast imbrication (westward). Paris et al., 2017. Marine Geology. 10.1016/j.margeo.2017.10.004

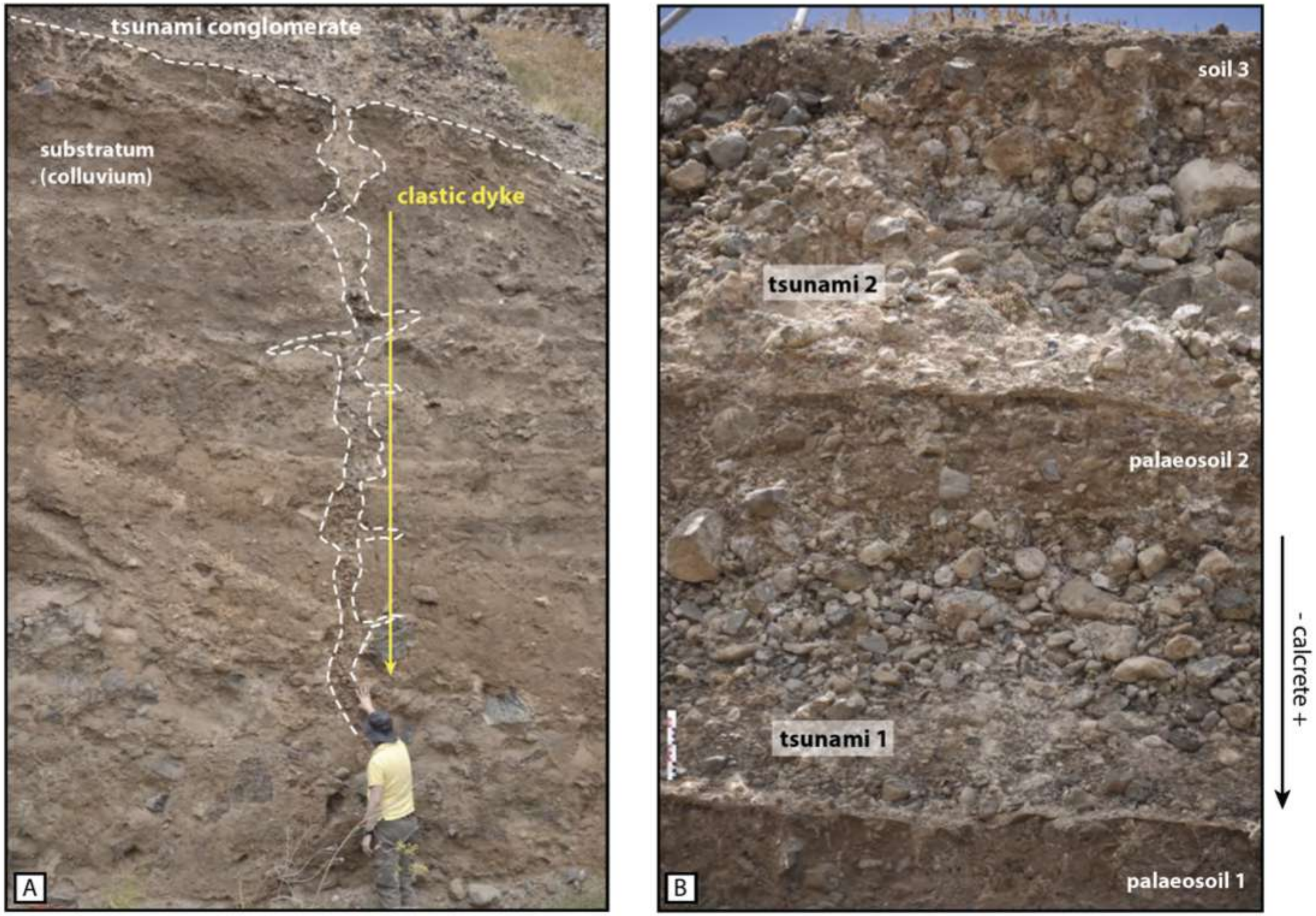


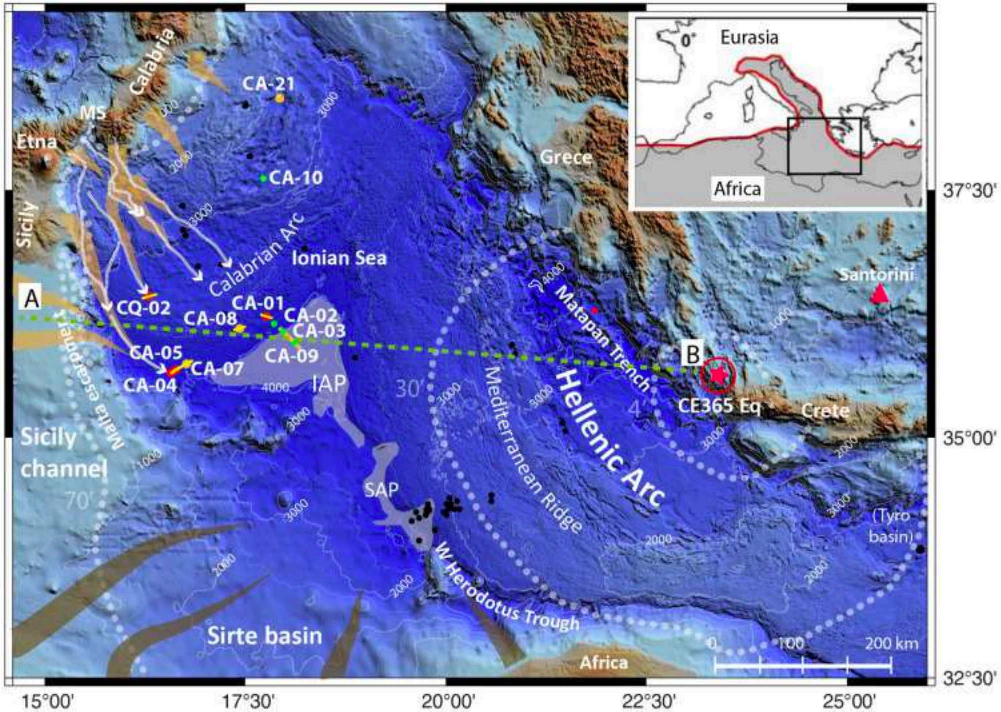
Fig. 4 – Sedimentary sections of the Agaete tsunami conglomerate (Gran Canaria) showing (A) a downward-injected clastic dyke of the tsunami conglomerate in the substratum (colluvial deposits), and (B) the succession of two distinct tsunami units separated by palaeosols.
Paris et al., 2017. Marine Geology. 10.1016/j.margeo.2017.10.004

DEEP SEA TSUNAMI DEPOSITS

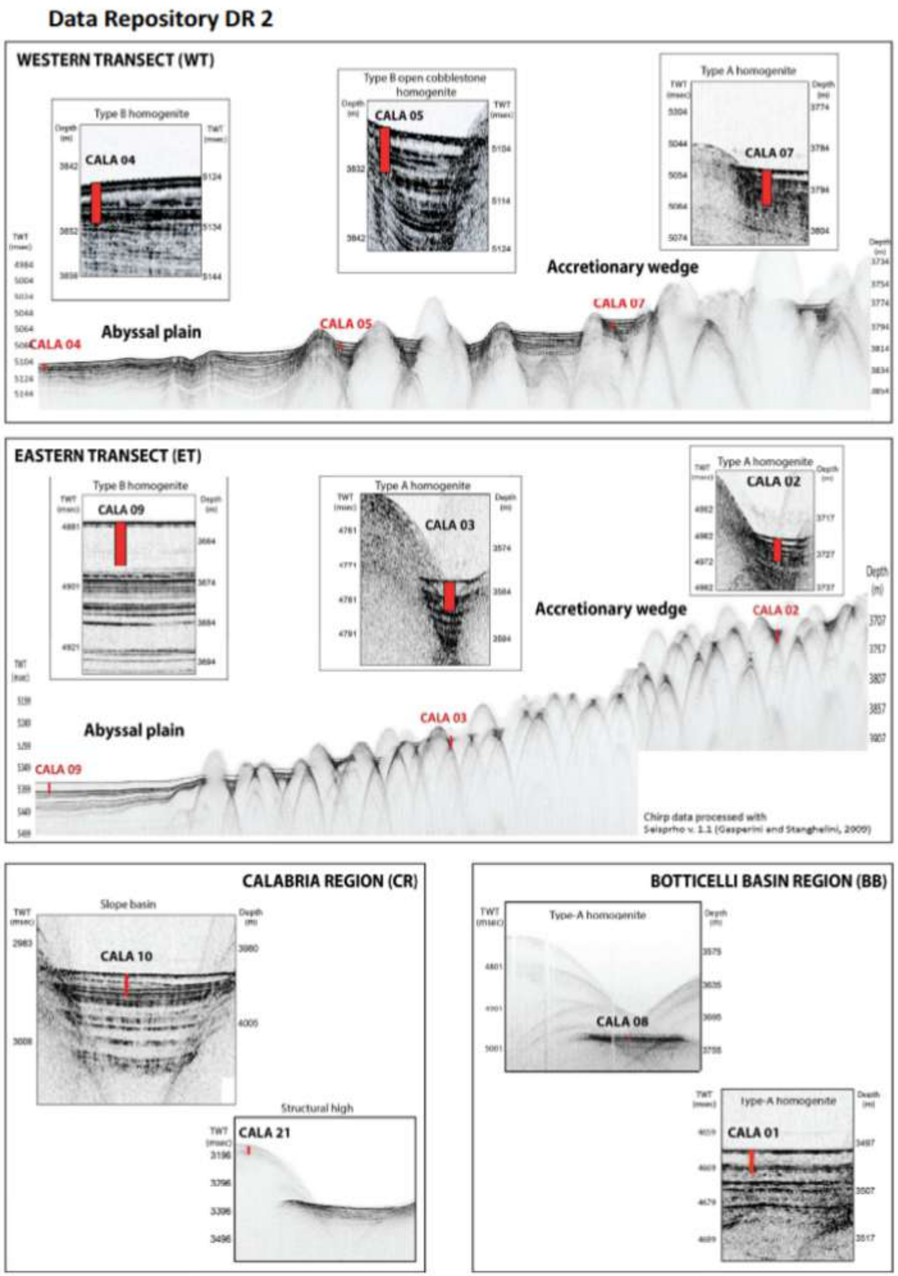
Homogenite Augias mega-Turbidite (deposit in the Eastern Mediterranean (tsunami from the Santorini Caldera collapse later re-interpreted as subduction earthquake tsunami)

Polonia A., Vaiani S.C., and de Lange G., 2016. **Did the A.D. 365 Crete earthquake/tsunami trigger synchronous giant. turbidity currents in the Mediterranean Sea?** *Geology*, March 2016, v. 44, p. 191-194, 2016, doi:10.1130/G37486.1

A Polonia ,C H Nelson, S C Vaiani, E Colizza, G Gasparotto, G Giorgetti, C Bonetti, L Gasperini **Recognizing megatsunamis in Mediterranean deep sea sediments based on the massive deposits of the 365 CE Crete event** Sci Rep., 2022 Mar 28;12(1):5253. doi: 10.1038/s41598-022-09058-3.



Dotted grey lines show tsunami wave front at 4, 30, and 70 min after the earthquake. Red star: epicentral area of the CE 365 earthquake



Sub-bottom CHIRP profiles across the coring sites investigated in this study (see Fig. 1 for location of Chirp profiles and gravity cores). The two long profiles across the Eastern and Western transects are collected at the transition between the undeformed abyssal plain and the accretionary wedge. Gravity cores are represented by red rectangles on the CHIRP profiles.

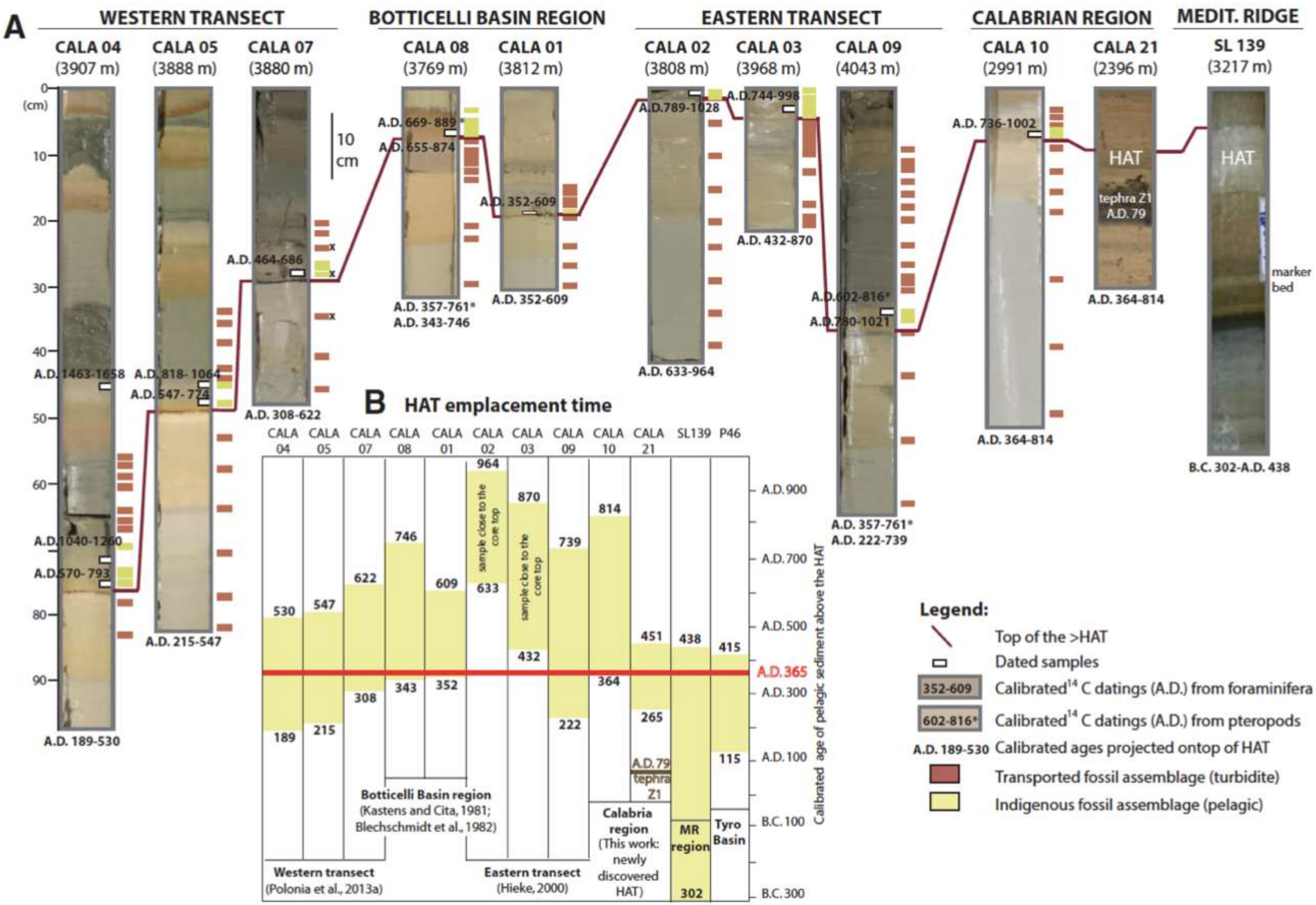
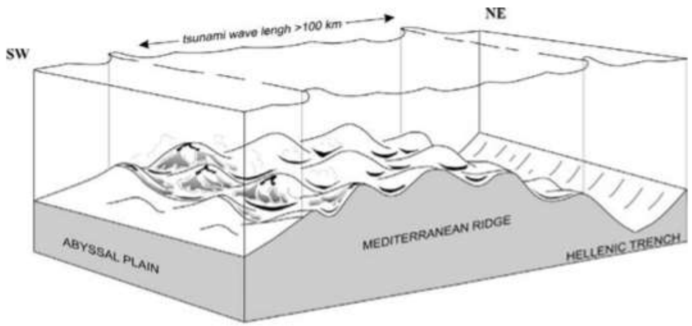
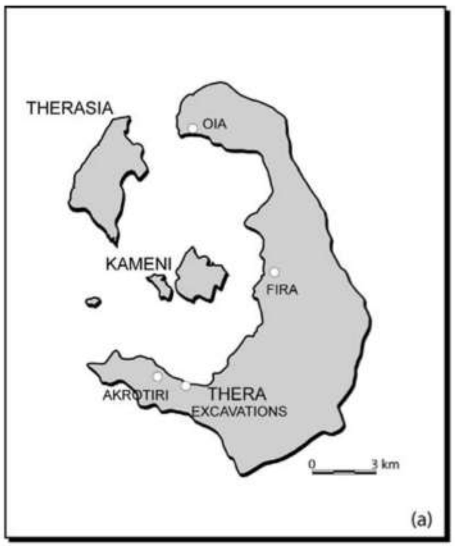
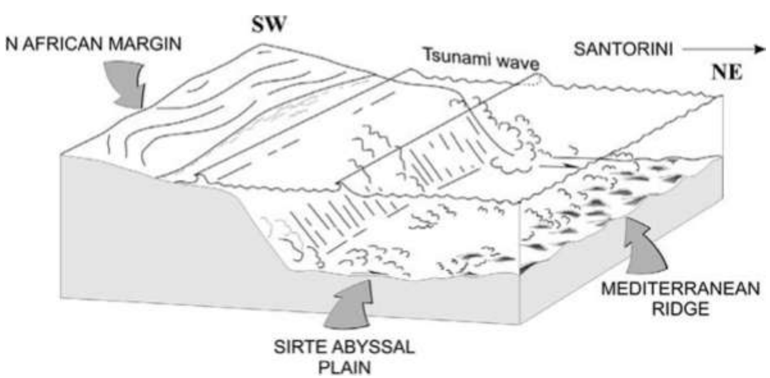


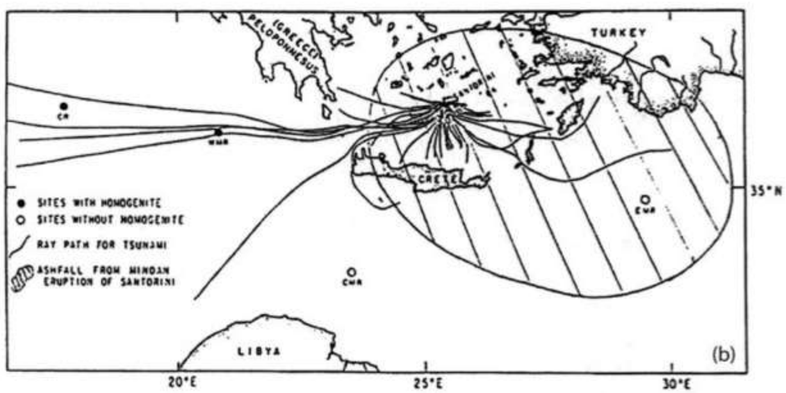
Figure 3. A: Core photographs, dated samples, and foraminiferal assemblages in the study cores. Calibrated homogenite Augias turbidite (HAT) ages are shown below core photographs. The x indicates the fossil assemblage shown in Item DR4 (see footnote 1). Medit.—Mediterranean. B: HAT emplacement time. The dated pelagic samples yield a cluster of ages centered on the A.D. 365 Crete earthquakes. Where two radiocarbon dates are available for a single sample, we used the age obtained with foraminifera. Details for core P46 are given in Items DR8 and DR9.

Maria Bianca Cita Sironi & Bianca Rimoldi , 2005.
Prehistoric mega-tsunami in the eastern Mediterranean and its sedimentary response
Rendiconti Lincei volume 16, pages137–157 (2005)









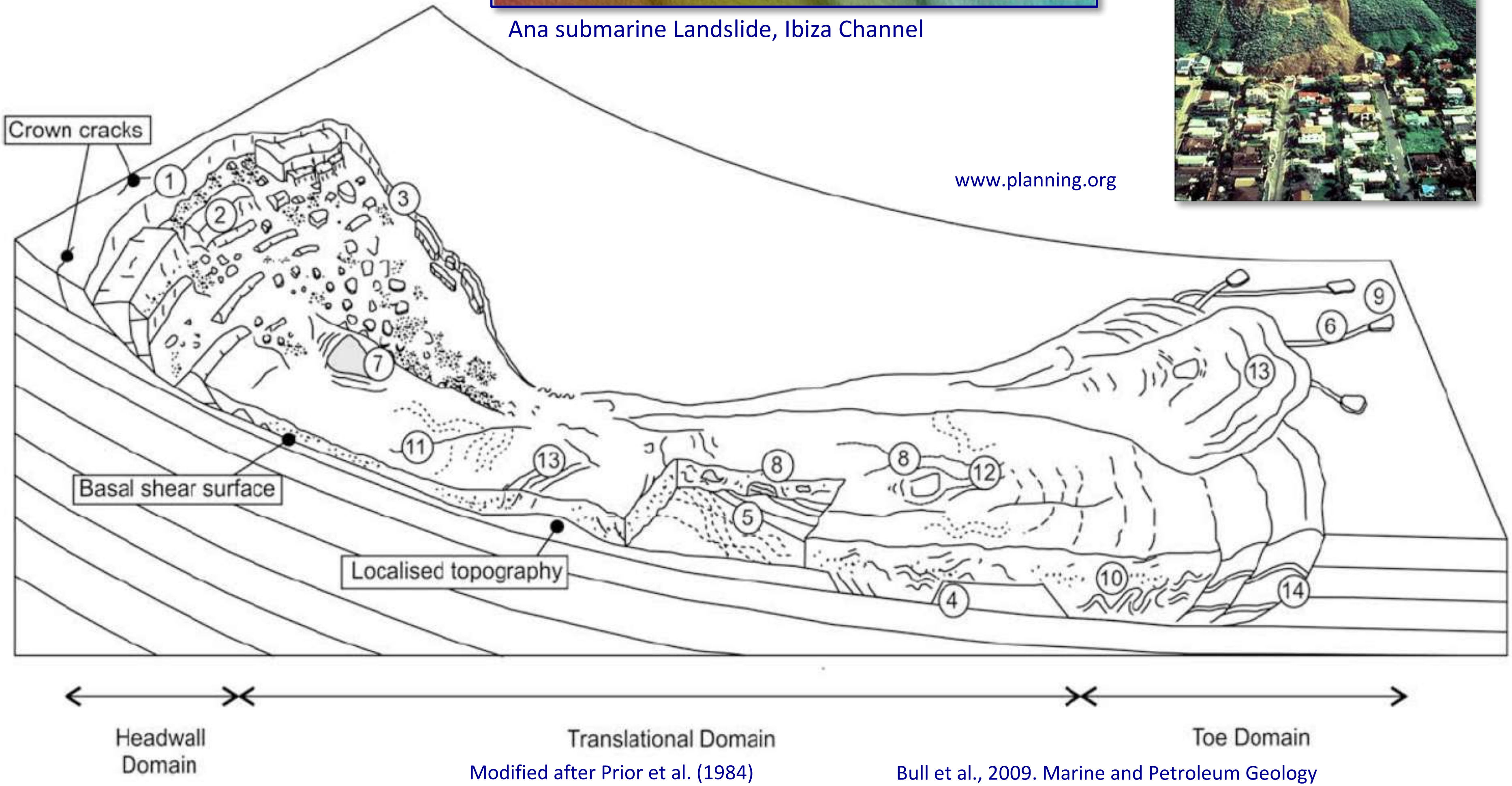
SUBMARINE LANDSLIDES

OFFSHORE

Ana submarine Landslide, Ibiza Channel

ON LAND

www.planning.org



Modified after Prior et al. (1984)

Bull et al., 2009. Marine and Petroleum Geology

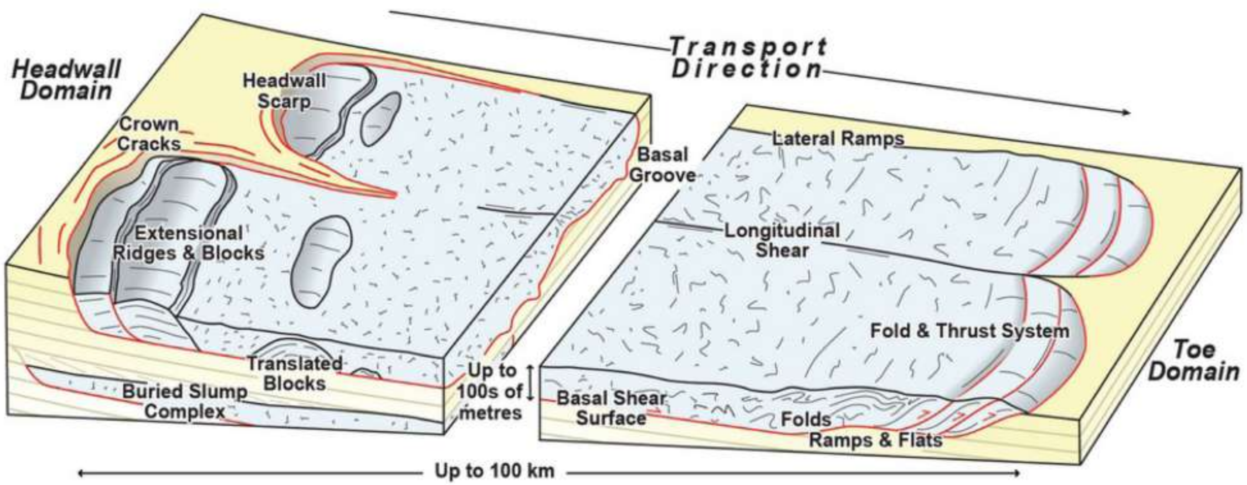
DEFINITIONS

- **Submarine landslides** are one of the main agents through which sediments are transferred across the continental slope to the deep ocean.

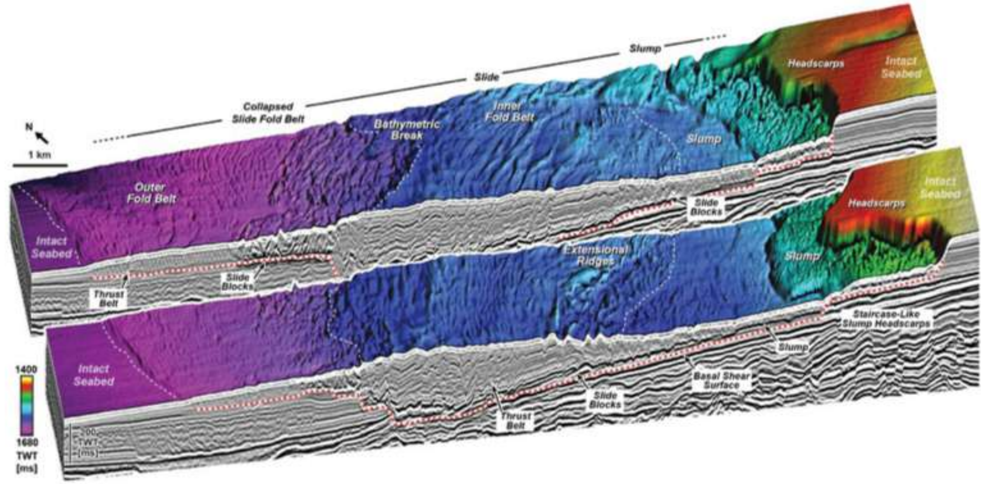
- They are **ubiquitous** features of submarine slopes in all geological settings and at all water depths.

- **Hazards** related to such landslides range from destruction of offshore facilities to collapse of coastal facilities and the generation of tsunamis.

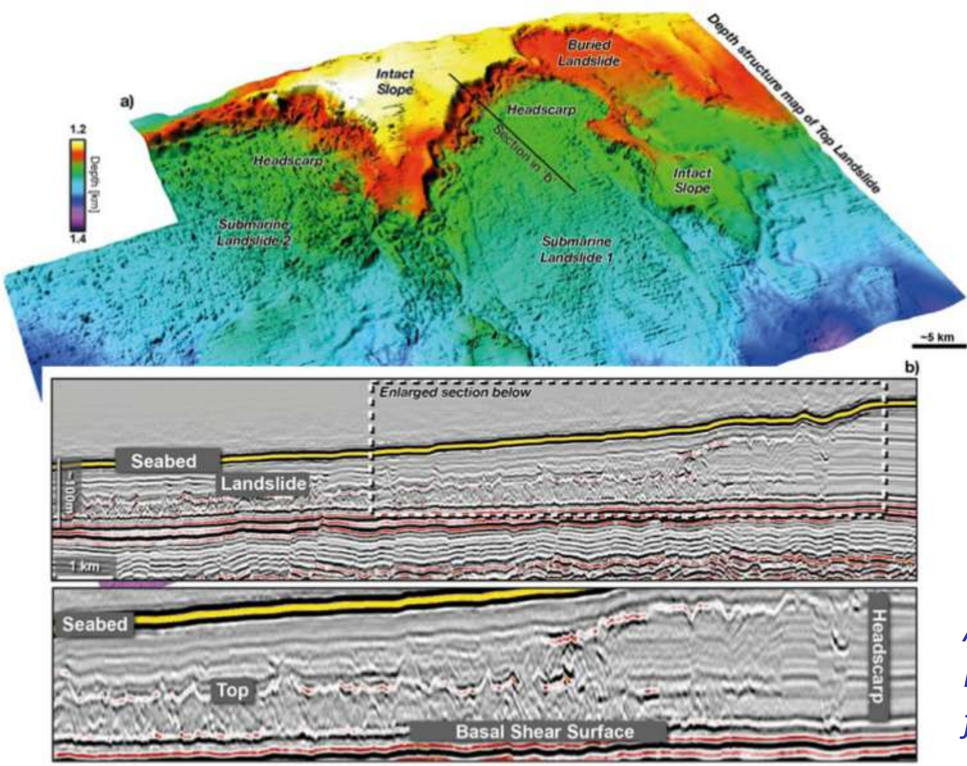
Submarine landslides – architecture, controlling factors and environments. A summary.
Regional Geology and Tectonics (Second Edition). Volume 1: Principles of Geologic Analysis
2020, Chapter 16 - Pages 417-439
Nicola Scarselli
https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-64134-2.00015-8



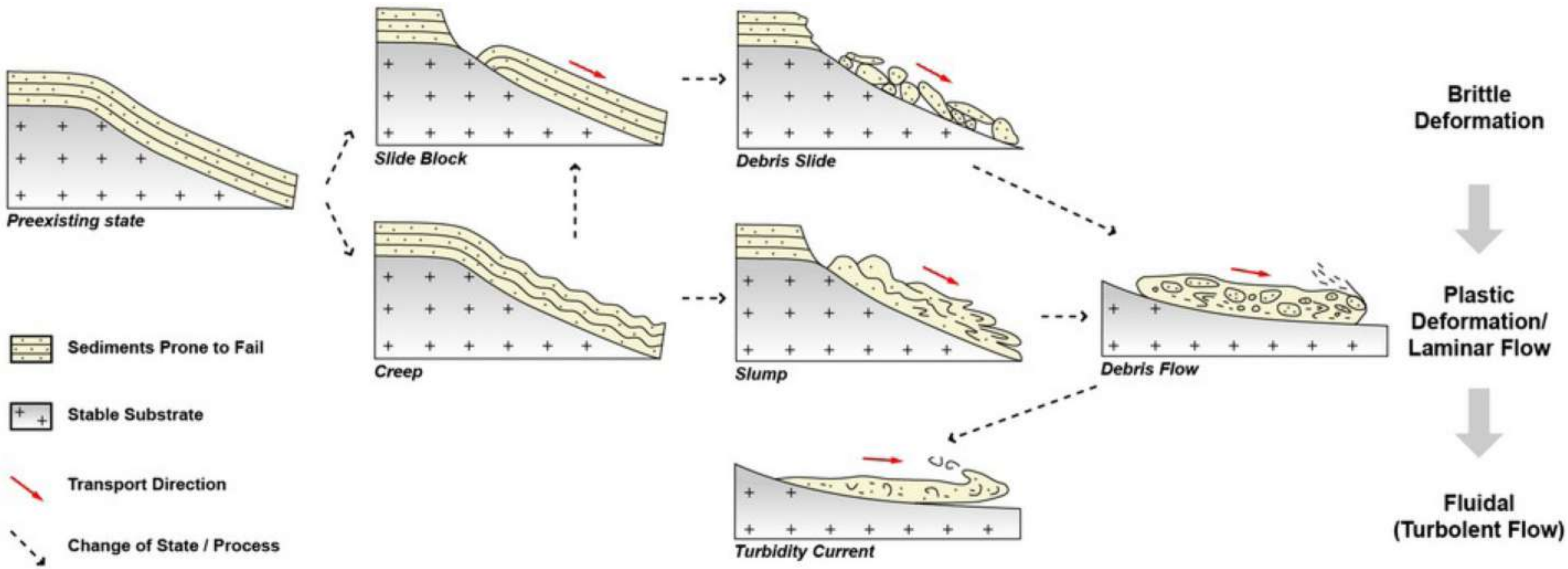
Schematic illustration of the morphology and structures of a submarine landslide. Compiled from Prior et al. (1984) and Bull et al. (2009).



Seismic example of submarine landslide in which multiple failure processes coexist in the same event. The figure shows a recent, near seabed failure offshore NW Shelf Australia, where the headwall area is filled by a slump mass. This passes downslope to a coherent slide. Image from Scarselli et al. (2013).

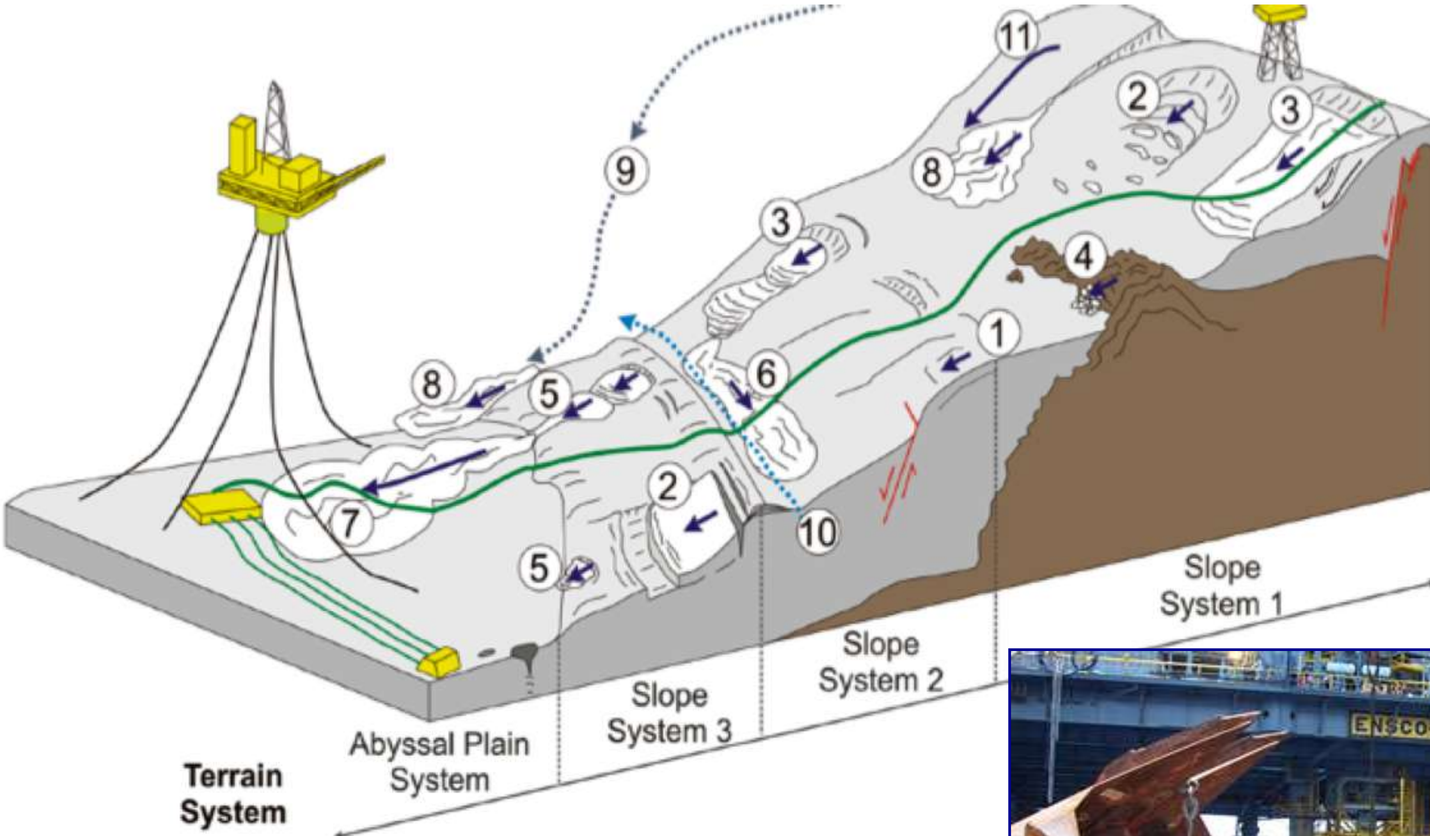


A typical example of submarine landslide as observed in reflection seismic data. a) Top surface map of the failure. b) Vertical section through the failure.



Summary of end member types of submarine mass movements. Modified from McHugh et al. (2002) and Madof et al. (2009).

Concern for safety of economic activity (energy, communications)



Mosher, 2010.

R. Craig Shipp, Shell International E&P Inc. IODP Geohazard Workshop, Portland 2008

Approaches to the study of submarine landslides

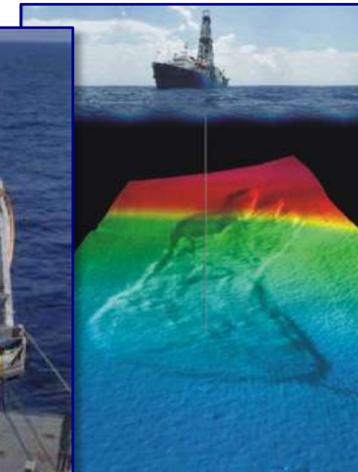
- **CHARACTERIZATION**
(morphology, geometry, structure)

- **PRECONDITIONING FACTORS**
(sedimentology, fluid flow regime, tectonic history…)

- **TRIGGERS**
(external stimulus that initiates the process)

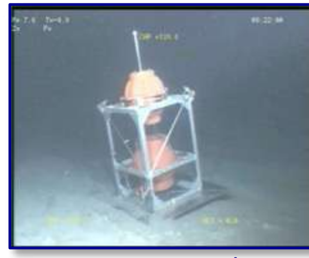
- **TRANSPORT MECHANISMS**
(flow mechanics)

- **FREQUENCY**
(Stratigraphic analysis and ^{14}C dating)



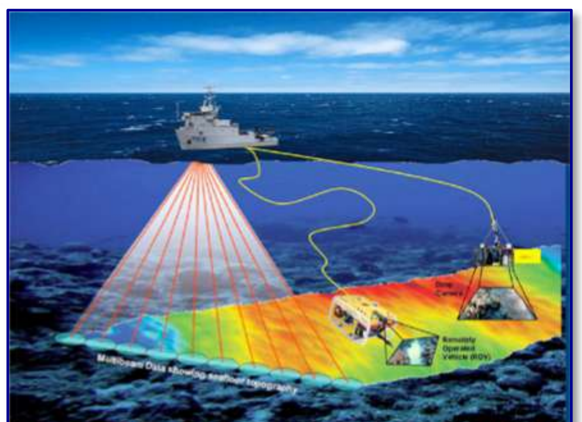
Drilling

In Situ geotechnical merasurements (IFREMER Penfeld Penetrometer)



Mid-term temperature/pore pressure lance (SAPPI)

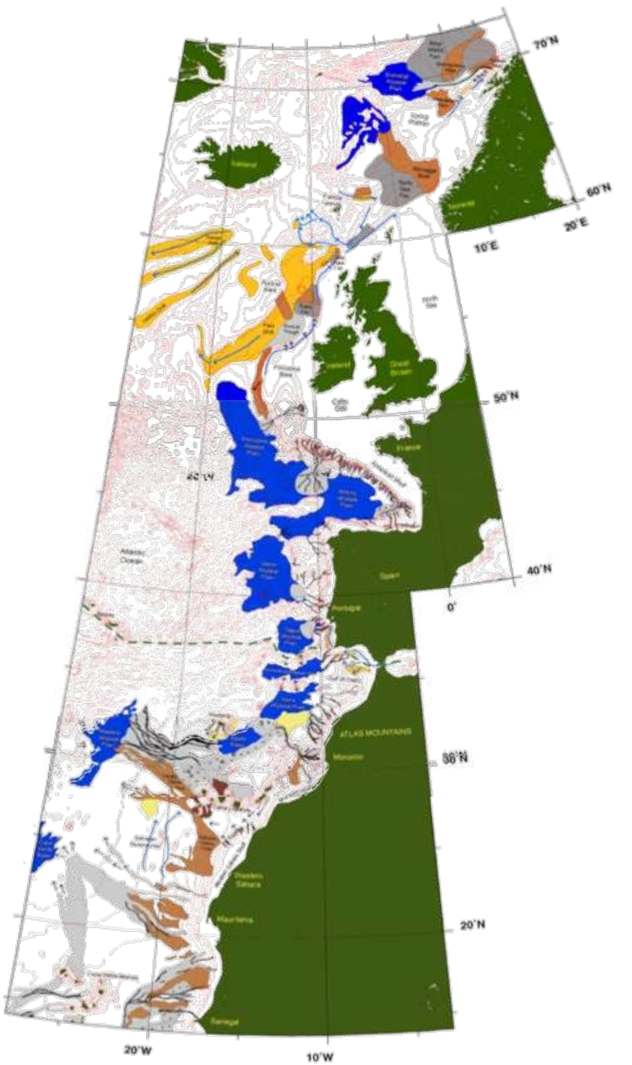
Autosub6000, a new AUV, NOCS



NOOA Grey Reef Expedition

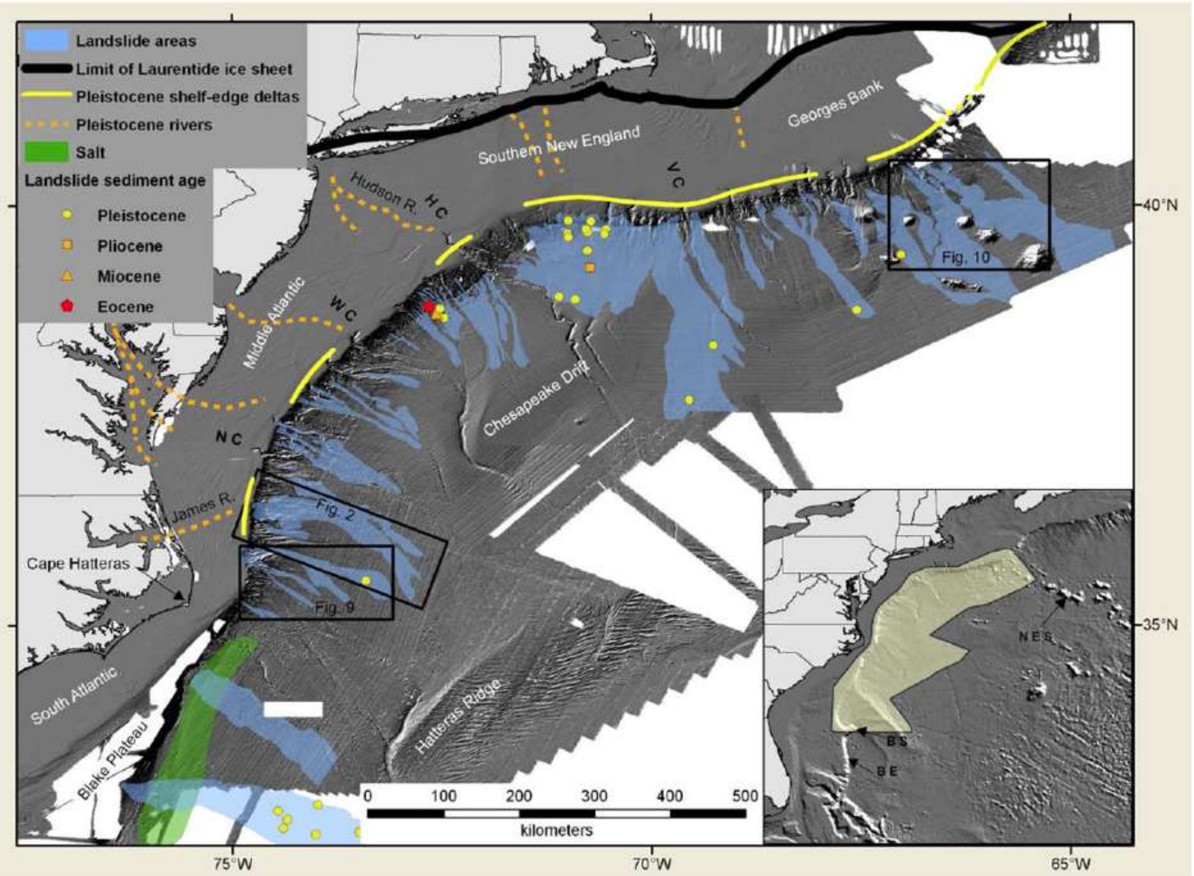
Seismic surveys

West European and African Margin



Weaver et al., 2000. Sedimentology

USA Atlantic Coast



Twichell et al., 2009. Marine Geology

The paradigma of earthquakes as triggers of modern submarine landslides

The paradox of the distribution of submarine landslides on present-day continental margins

↓

Geological control on the distribution of submarine landslides

The paradigma of earthquakes as triggers of submarine landslides

Masson, D.G., Harbitz C.B., Wynn R.B., Pedersen, G. and Løvholt, F. 2006. **Submarine landslides: processes, triggers and hazard prediction**. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* A 364, 2009–2039. doi:10.1098/rsta.2006.1810

"Elevated pore pressures can result from normal depositional processes or from transient processes such as **earthquake shaking**"

"Historical evidence suggests that the majority of large submarine landslides are **triggered by earthquakes**"

Canals, M., Lastras, G., Urgeles, R., Casamor, J.L., Mienert, J., Cattaneo, A., De Batist, M., Haflidason, H., Imbo, Y., Laberg, J.S., Locat, J., Long, D., Longva, O., Masson, D.G., Sultan, N., Trincardi, F. and Bryn, P., 2004. **Slope failure dynamics and impacts from seafloor and shallow sub-seafloor geophysical data: An overview**, *Mar. Geol.*, 213, 9–72.

"In addition to pre-conditioning factors related to geological setting and sedimentation conditions, a final trigger is required for submarine landslides to take place, which is most often assumed to be an **earthquake**"

Locat, J. and Lee, H.J., 2002. **Submarine landslides: advances and challenges**. Can. Geotech. J., 39, 193-212.

Seismic loading and oversteepening are considered as main triggers of submarine landslides

Sultan, N., Cochonat, P., Canals, M., Cattaneo, A., Dennielou, B., Haflidason, H., Laberg, J.S., Long, D., Mienert, J., Trincardi, F., Urgeles, R., Vorren, T.O., Wilson, C., 2004. **Triggering mechanisms of slope instability processes and sediment failures on continental margins: a geotechnical approach**. *Mar. Geol.*, 213, 291– 321.

"No specific statements"

Very common statement found in the literature:

……… The trigger is most likely an earthquake.

TRIGGERS vs FACTORS

TRIGGERS

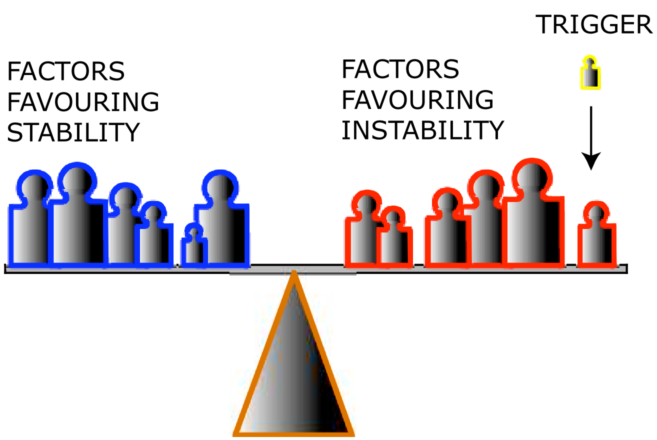
A **triggering mechanism** is an **external stimulus** that initiates the slope instability process (Sultan et al., 2004).

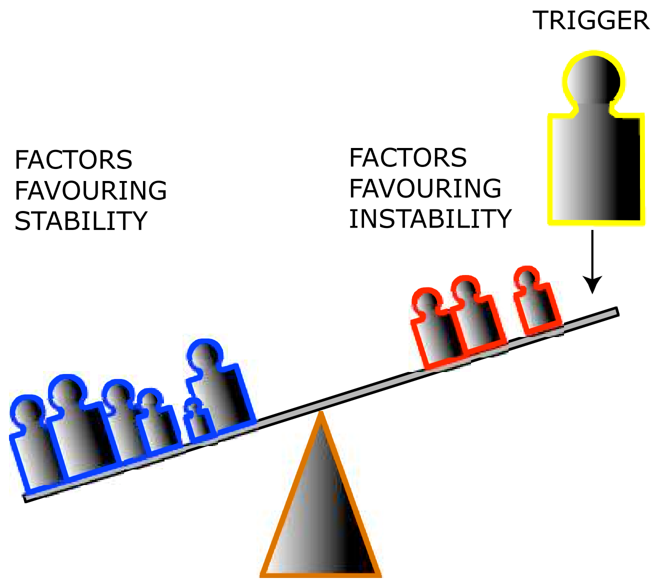
Examples of triggering (or "external") mechanisms (Locat and Lee, 2002)
Also called **short-term triggers**

- oversteepening
- seismic loading (earthquakes)
- storm-wave loading
- rapid sediment accumulation and under-consolidation
- gas charging
- gas hydrate dissociation
- low tides
- seepage
- glacial loading
- volcanic island processes

importance of

short-term TRIGGERS against **pre-conditioning FACTORS**:





$F \approx 1$ **$F >> 1$**

Marine sediment behaviour in response to a cyclic loading (earthquake)

During earthquakes, soil layers are subjected to **multi-directional cyclic stresses** with different amplitudes and frequencies that lead to **cyclic deformations** and to **changes in stress-strain and strength properties of soil layers**. Thus, the response of soil layers and the earthquake characteristics on the ground surface are affected from the **properties of soil layers**.

Decreasing sediment strength

and

Increasing sediment strength

Marine sediment behaviour in response to a cyclic loading (earthquake)

Decreasing sediment strength

- **Degradation** (weakening) of **soft** (normally consolidated) **clays** (cohesive)
  (e.g. Pestana et al., Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering 19 (2000) 501-519):
  - degradation of the sediment stiffness (elasticity)
  - degradation of the shear strength (accumulation of plastic strain)
  - increase in shear-induced pore pressure (non-drained)

- Effective stress reduction and liquefaction of **loose**, **saturated granular sediment** (coarse silts and sands):
  Ground shaking produces compaction. Because the duration of the cyclic loading is too short to ensure the drainage of water, an increase in pore water pressure produces an equal magnitude decrease in the effective confining stress. If the vertical effective stress drops to zero then liquefaction occurs.

- Significant loss of strength in **clays** (cohesive):
  sensitive clays (high ratio between undisturbed and remoulded shear strength) may loos nearly entirely their shear strength after cycling loading and behave as liquefied soil (typically in terrestrial **quick clays**).

Increasing sediment strength
“seismic strengthening”

Repeated, **non-failure**, seismic events can actually strengthen the sediment column through development of excess pore-water pressures during earthquakes and subsequent drainage, resulting in a densification during intervening periods. (Locat and Lee (2000) Can. Geotech. J., 39, 193-212).

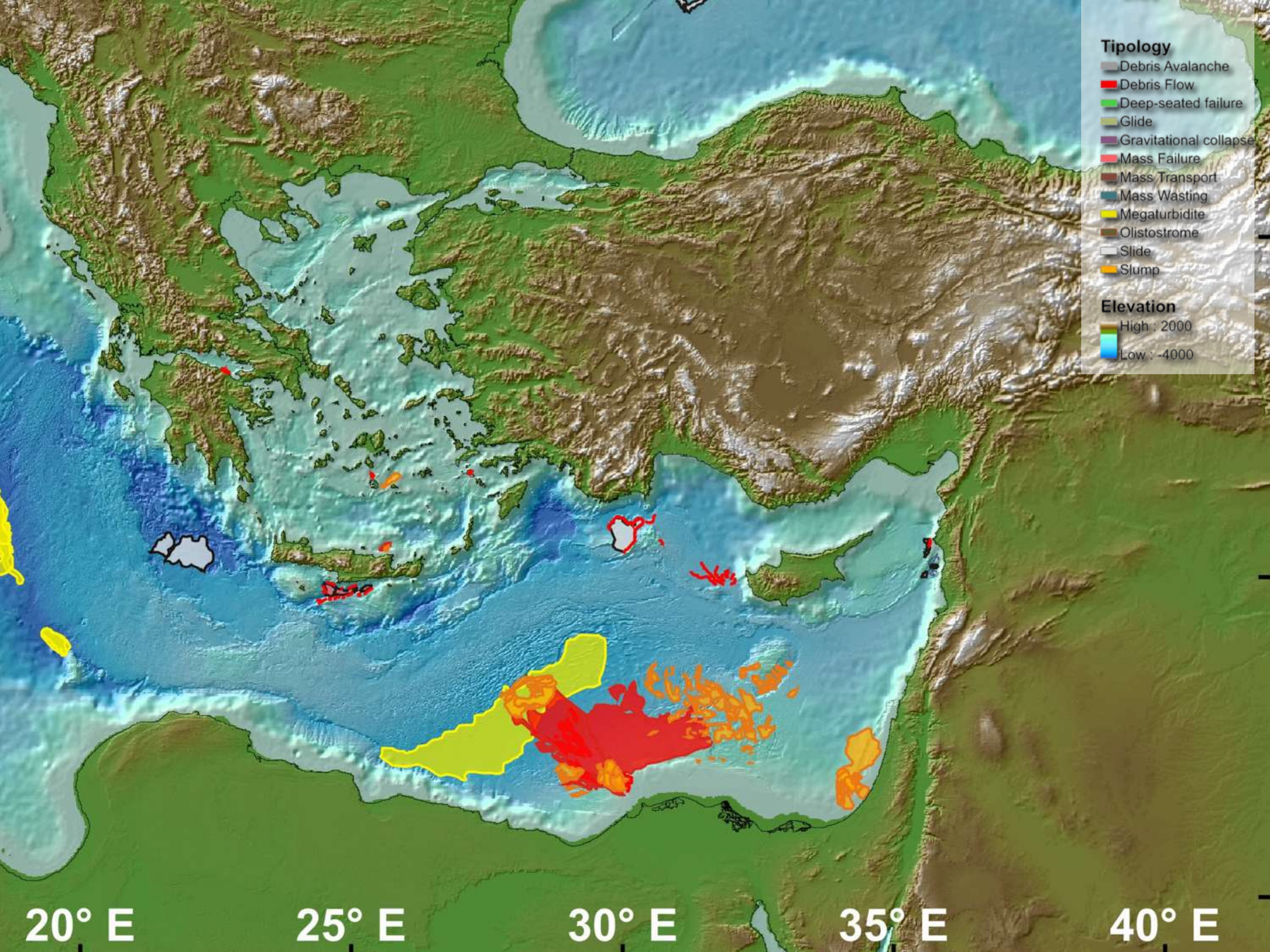
Back to the paradigma:

Even in the most studied submarine landslide, the relation to the earthquake activity is not so evident. Only a very strong, 10^{-4} yearly probability shock could have caused the failure of the slope of Storegga Slide.

Surely, not enough experience has been gained on the subject.

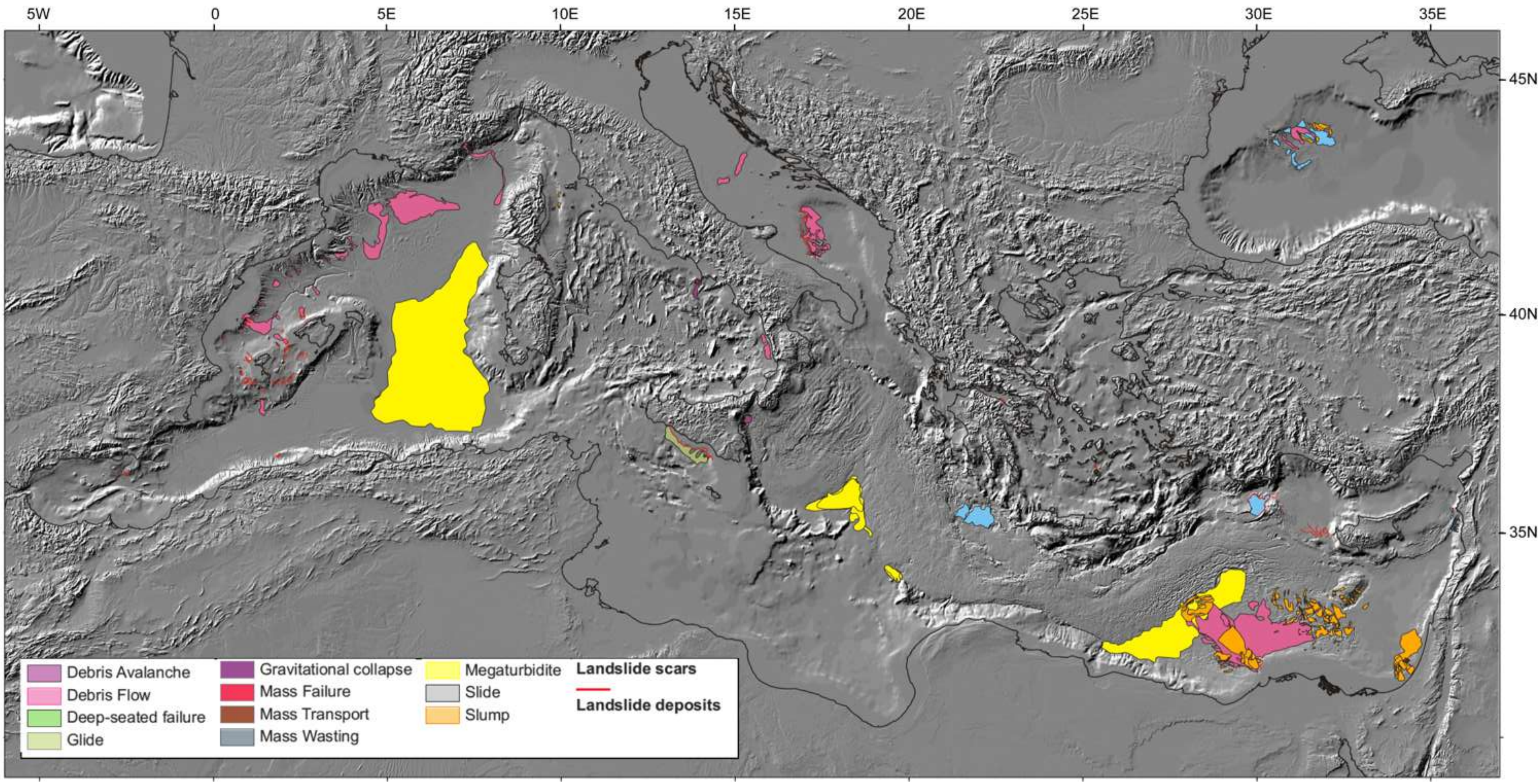
Now the Paradox:

The distribution of submarine landslides on present-day continental margins


Tipology
Debris Avalanche
Debris Flow
Deep-seated failure
Glide
Gravitational collapse
Mass Failure
Mass Transport
Mass Wasting
Megaturbidite
Olistostrome
Slide
Slump
Elevation
High : 2000
Low : -4000
20° E
25° E
30° E
35° E
40° E

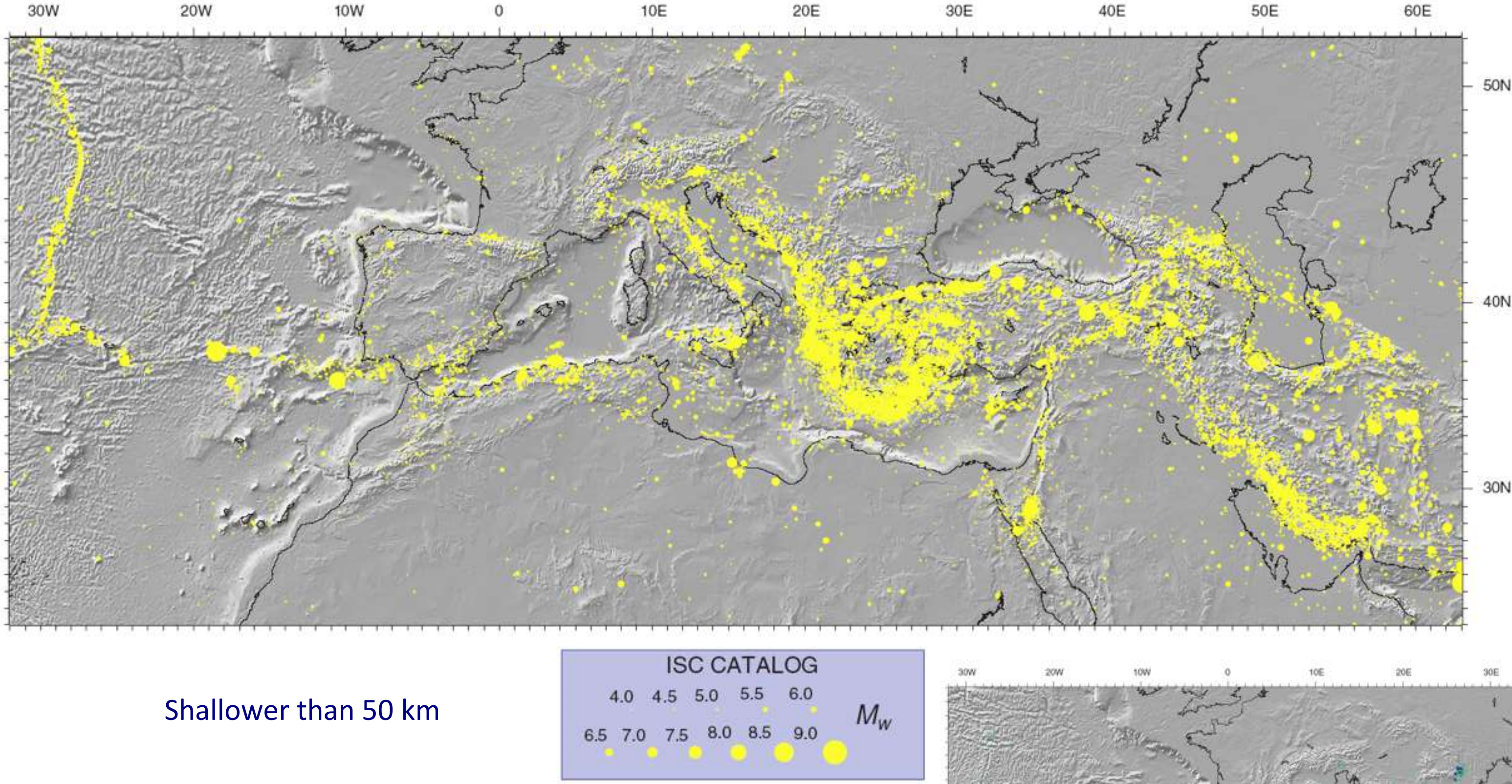
Case study: the Mediterranean Basin

A database on submarine landslides of the Mediterranean Sea

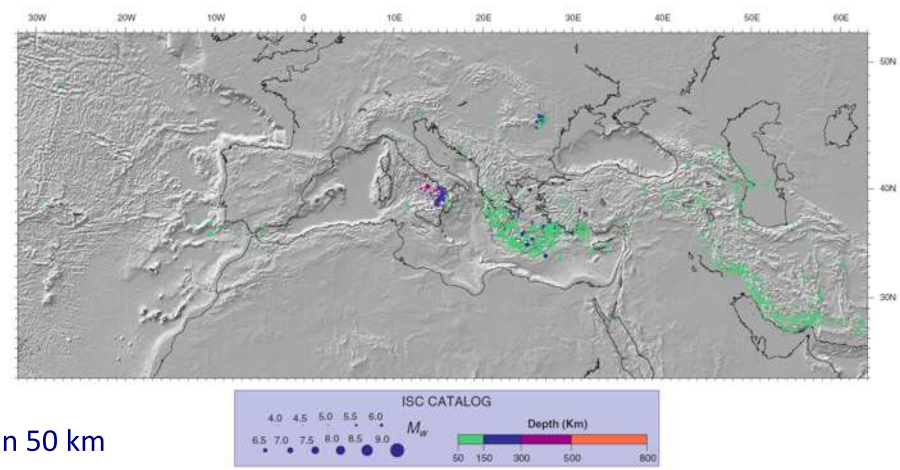


Camerlenghi, Urgeles, and Fantoni, 2009

Relation to geological setting and seismicicty.
Active and inactive margins.



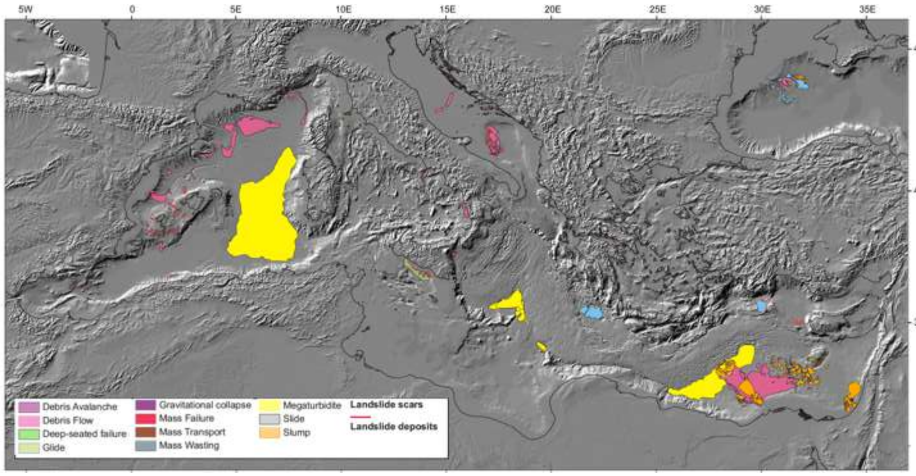
Shallower than 50 km



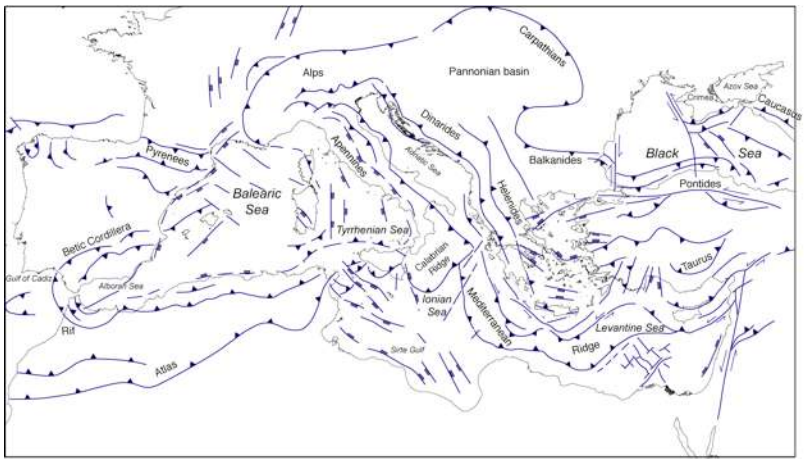
Deeper than 50 km

Vannucci, G. et al., 2004. An atlas of Mediterranean seismicity. Ann. Geophys. Suppl. V. 47(1),247- 306.

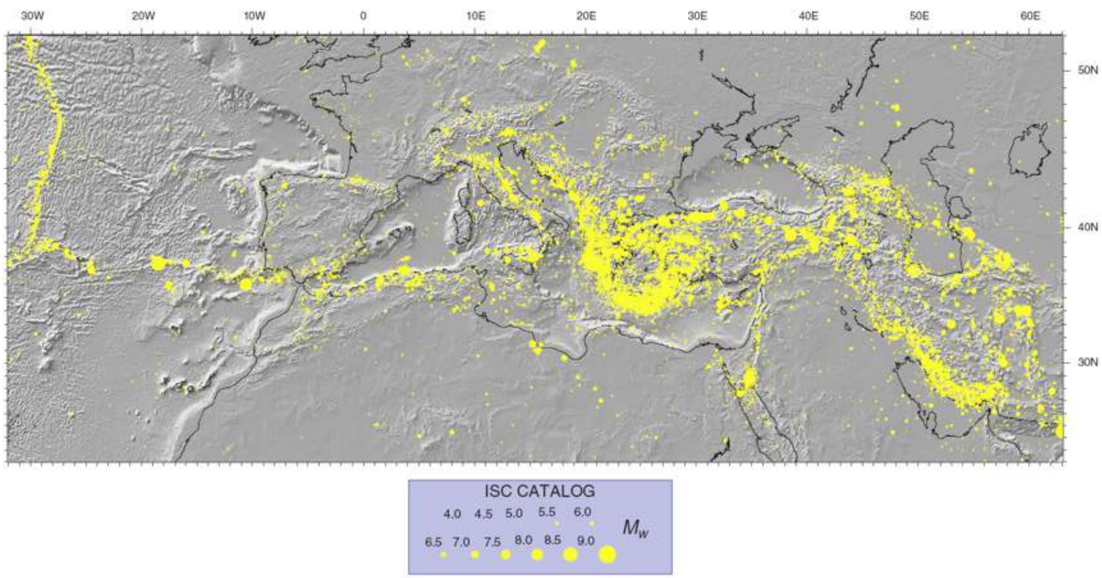
Relation to geological setting and seismicicty



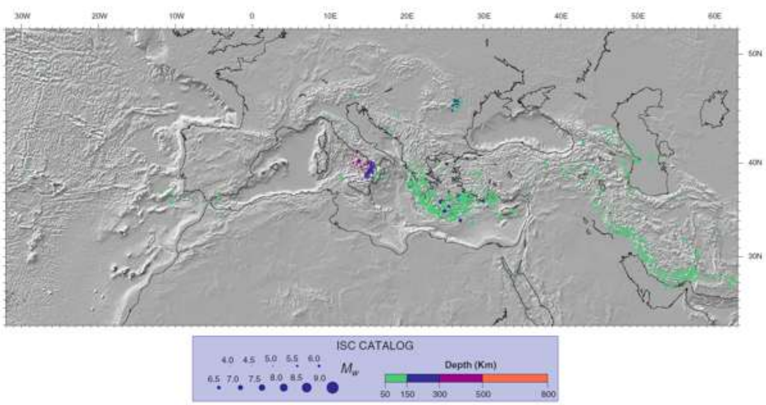
Camerlenghi, Urgeles, and Fantoni, 2009



Camerlenghi and Pini, 2009



Shallower than 50 km

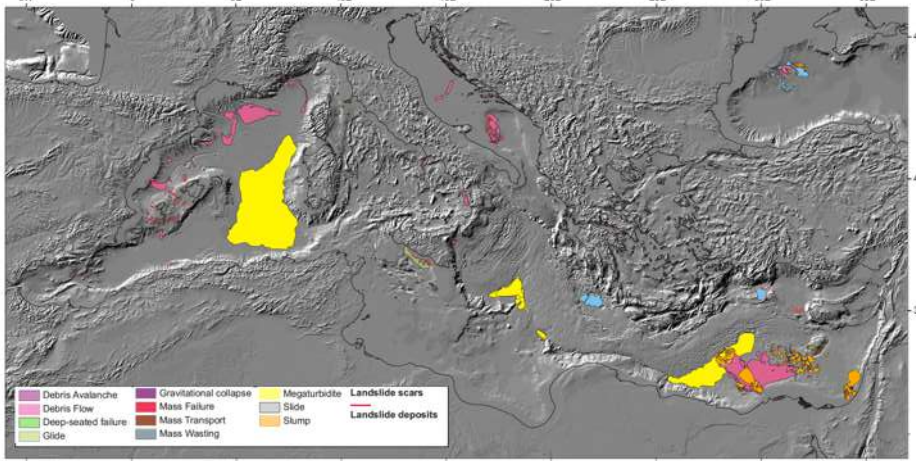


Deeper than 50 km

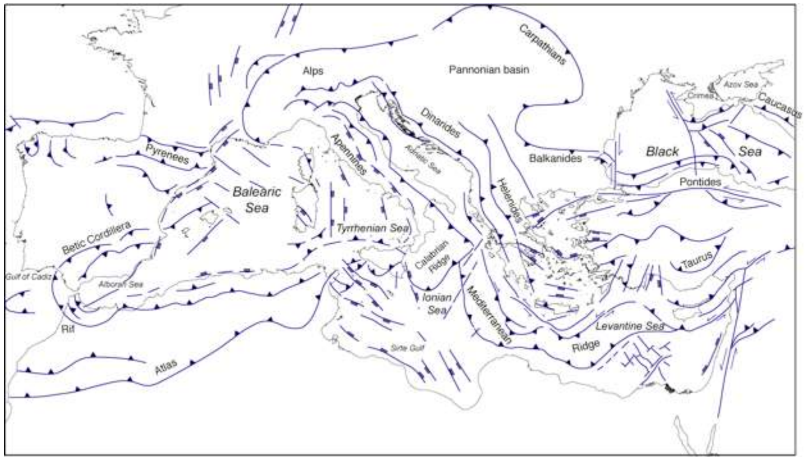
Vannucci, G. et al., 2004. An atlas of Mediterranean seismicity. Ann. Geophys. Suppl. V. 47(1),247- 306.

Relation to geological setting and seismicicty.

Present day deformation

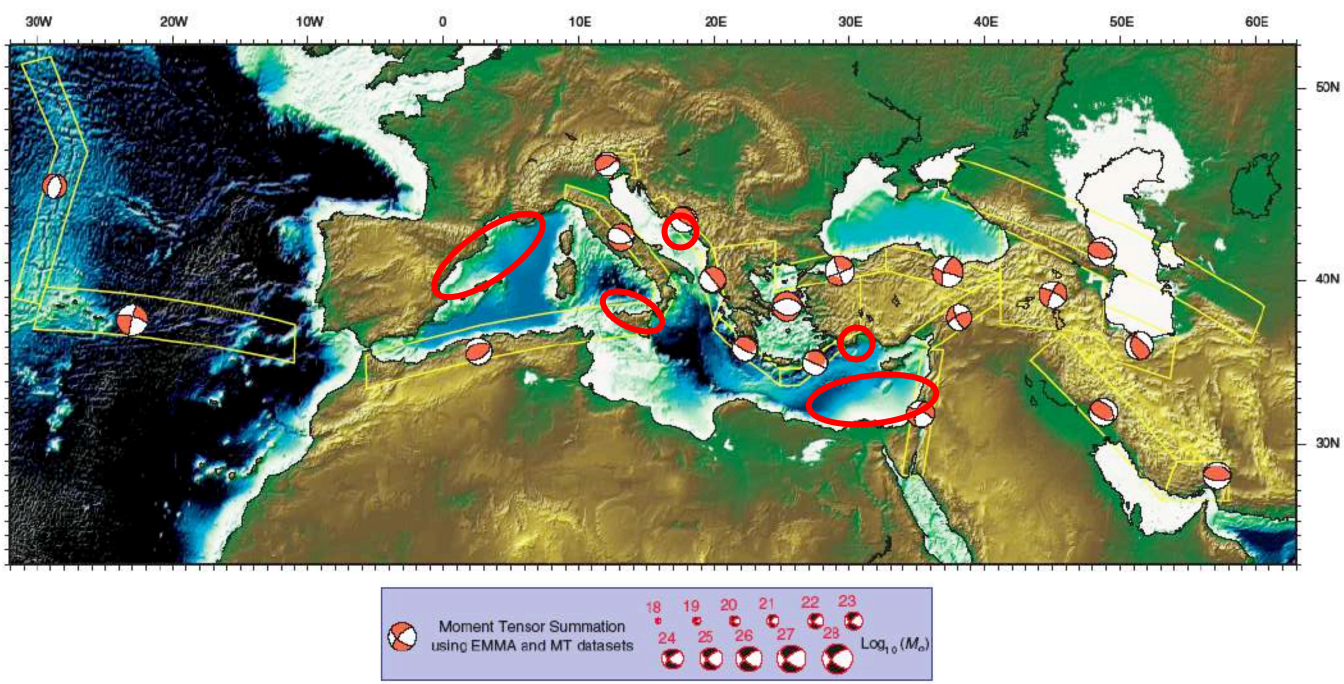


Camerlenghi, Urgeles, and Fantoni, 2009



Camerlenghi and Pini, 2009

Yellow boxes: main deformation areas.



The focal mechanism within each box represents the sum of moment tensors of earthquakes with depth < 50 km contained in the box.

Vannucci, G. et al., 2004. An atlas of Mediterranean seismicity. Ann. Geophys. Suppl. V. 47(1),247- 306.

Seismicity of passive margins

A significant **intraplate seismicity exist on passive margins**, that correspond to the transition between continental and ocean lithospheres.

Various processes have been proposed to explain long terms deformation affecting the structures:

- isostatic response due a loading/unloading (ice, sediment accumulation or removal),
- regional thermal adjustments,
- regional compression,
- ridge-push.

Type and magnitude of eartquakes are **variable**
Relatively **shallow**
Recurrence time is **long**

Deschamps et al., 2006, Seismicity of passive margins EUG amstract

US atlantic margin

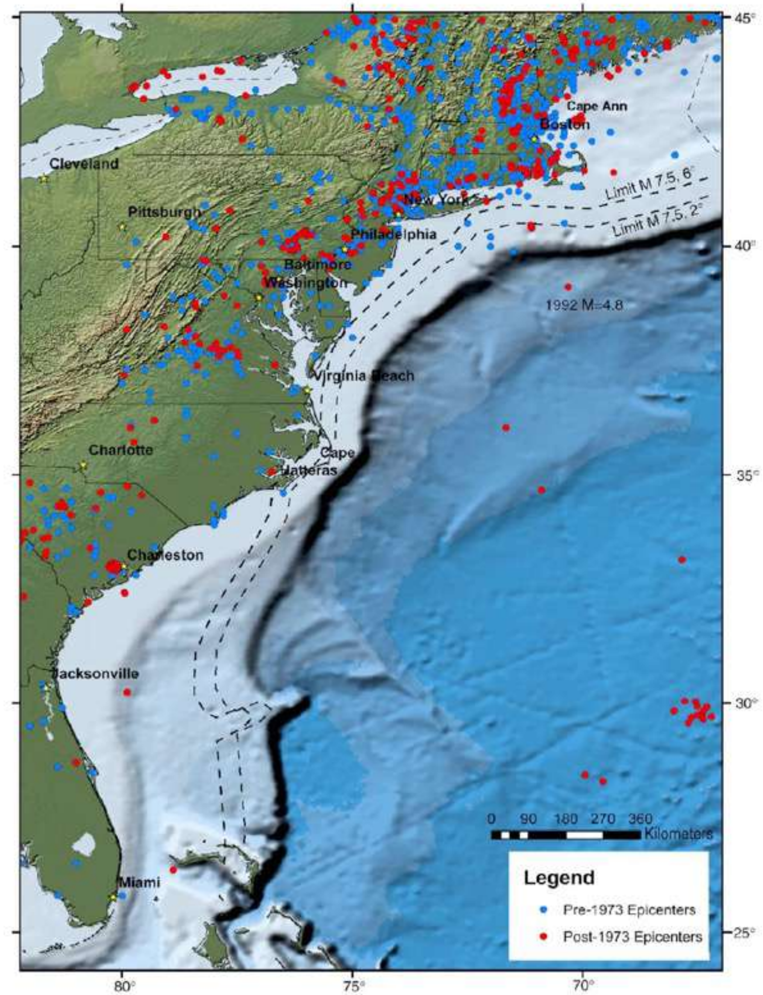
Relationships between the **sizes of submarine landslides** and **earthquakes recurrence intervals** to estimate the maximum sizes of submarine landslides and their recurrence.

Upper slope (≤6°) will be affected by earthquakes with magnitudes of 5.5, 6.5, and 7.5, only if the earthquakes occur at distances less than 14, 42, and 102 km from the upper slope, respectively.

Lower slope (≤2°), the distances are much smaller (i.e., 7, 28, and 62 km, respectively).

This analysis suggests that, with the exception of Cape Hatteras, only offshore earthquakes may be able to trigger submarine landslide-generated tsunamis.

Maximum predicted distances based on slope stability analysis, for an M7.5 earthquake, to cause a catastrophic failure of the continental slope with slope angles of 2° and 6° , respectively. Smaller magnitude earthquakes will have to be located closer to the continental slope to cause catastrophic slope failures.



ten Brink, U.S., et al., Assessment of tsunami hazard to the U.S. East Coast using relationships between submarine landslides and earthquakes, Mar. Geol. (2008), doi:10.1016/j.margeo.2008.05.011

Seismicity of active margins

Subduction zones produce roughly 60% of Earth's shallow earthquakes large enough to be detectible from distant seismic stations and more than 90% of the seismic moment release for such earthquakes

Seismic moment release in most subduction zones is typically heterogeneous depending on:

- existence and rate of backarc spreading
- thickness of incoming sediment layer
- convergence rate
- dip of subducting plate
- width of the seismogenic zone
- nature of interplate stresses,
- physical, chemical and hydrogeological properties.
- pore fluid pressures and permeabilities

Type and magnitude of eartquakes are **variable**
Also very **deep**
Recurrence time is **short**

Morgan et al., Workshop Report: Addressing Geohazards Through Ocean Drilling, (submitted, 2008), Scientific Drilling

Case study: the Oregon/Washington US margin

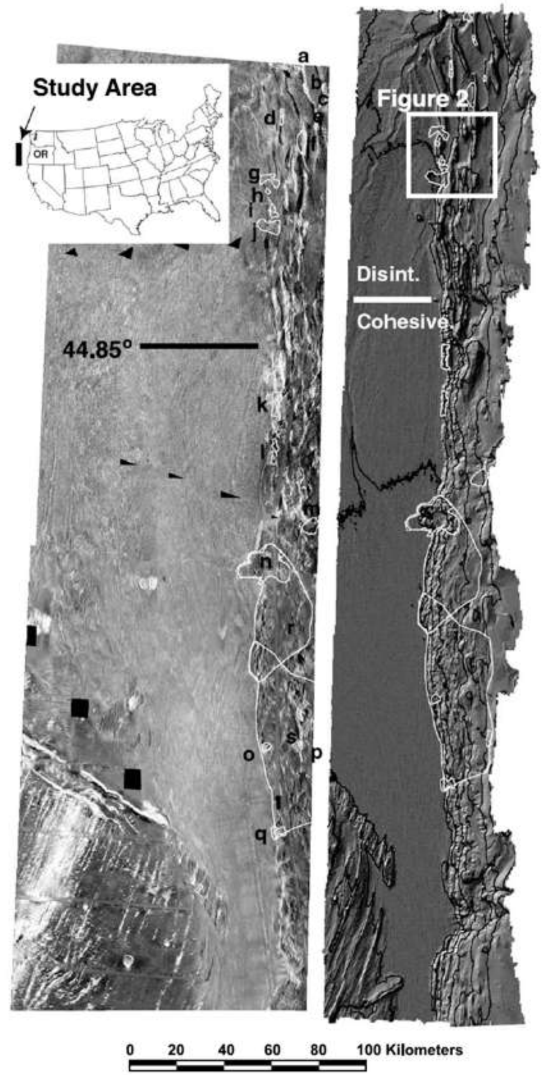
•Despite **large magnitude earthquakes**, the slopes of the northern Oregon margin in many places **have not failed** (*there is very little strong shaking a the base of the northern Oregon continental slope*.)

•Most of submarine landslides are **cohesive failures** (blocky landslides+slumps) in the seaward vergent section of the southern margin, only one is a large disintegrative failure.
The blocky landslides suggest failure of **overconsolidated** material.

•Cohesive landslides tend to have higher headscarps than the slides that lose cohesion, suggesting that they occur in **stronger sediment**, and have the potential to produce larger tsunamis.

•Offshore Oregon, most of the landslides occur on **slopes over 15º;** the failures on the steeper slopes tend to produce larger tsunamis, while on passive margins of the US landslides tend to occur on slopes less than 4º.

•There are **surprisingly few large failures** along the seismically active northern margin.



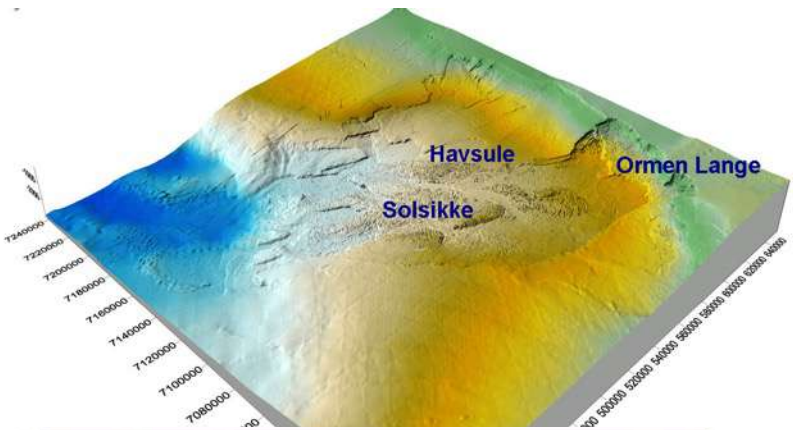
McAdoo and Watts, Tsunami hazard from submarine landslides on the Oregon continental slope (2004), Marine Geology, 203 235-245

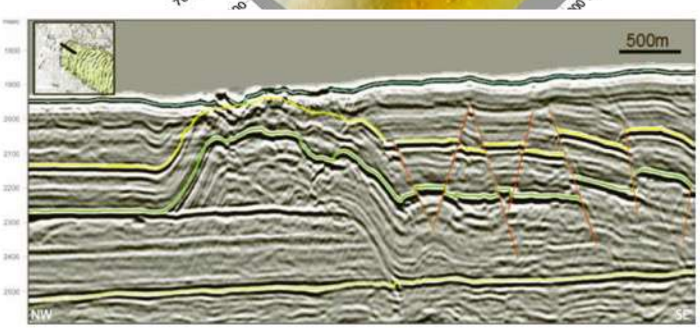
Summary of the paradox

Throughout the geological history of a sedimentary basin, **earthquakes** are occur both inactive and passive continental margins, with depth of the depocenter and recurrence time being the main difference (not magnitude)

Case study analysis points out that recent **submarine landslides** are more numerous and are larger on passive continental margins.

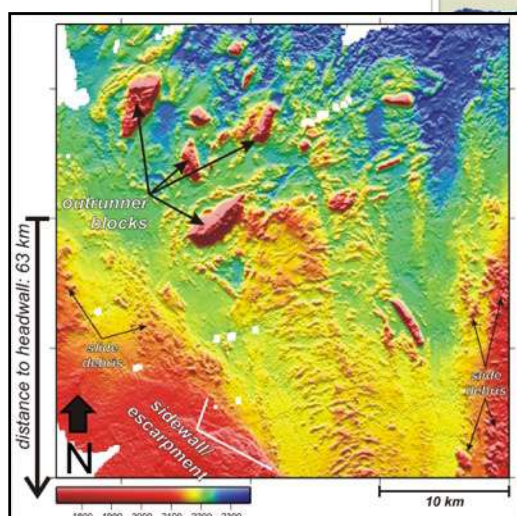
STOREGGA SLIDE
Norwegian margin

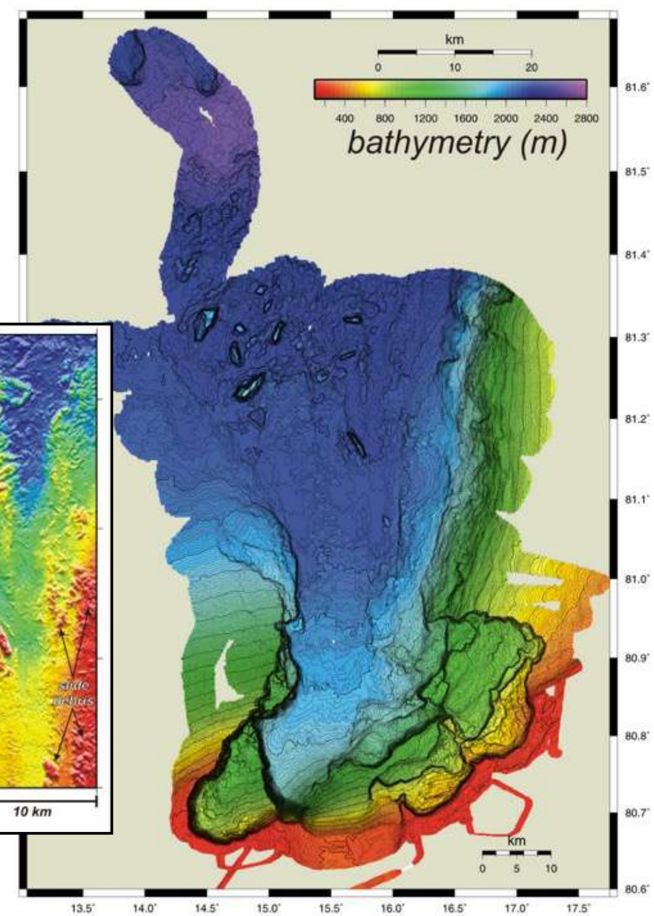




Færseth & Bjørn Helge Sætersmoen, 2008, *Norwegian J. of Geology*

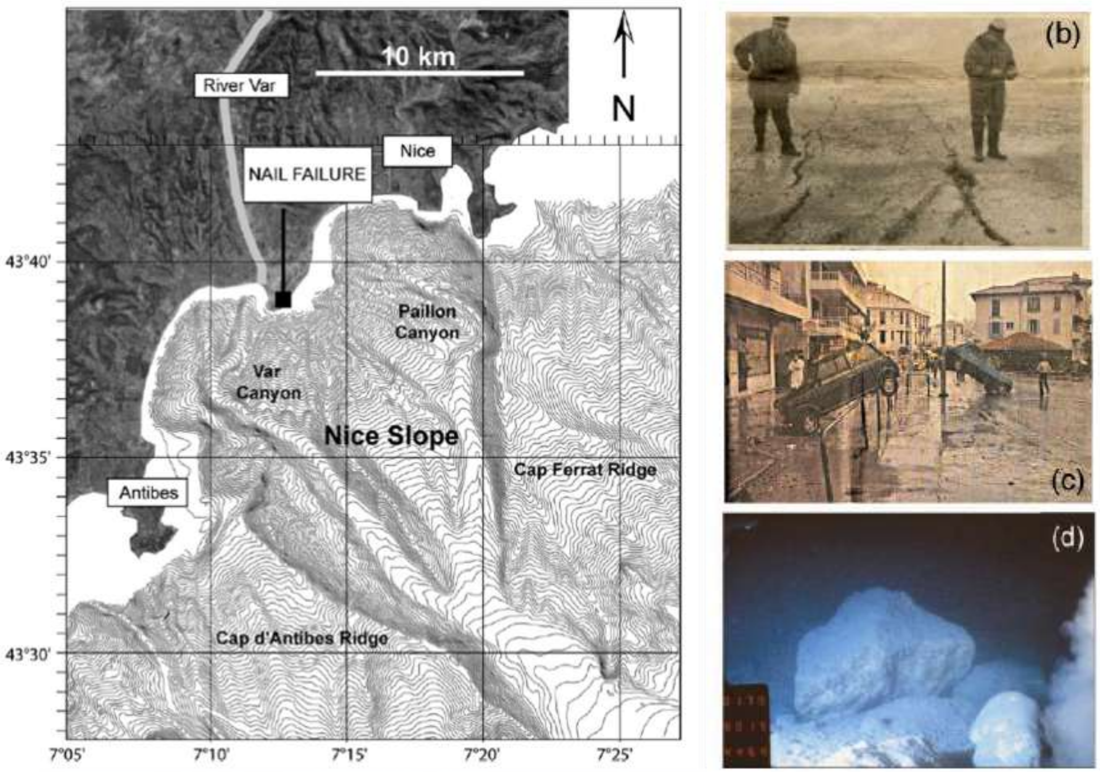
HINLOPEN/ YERMAK SLIDE North of Svalbard





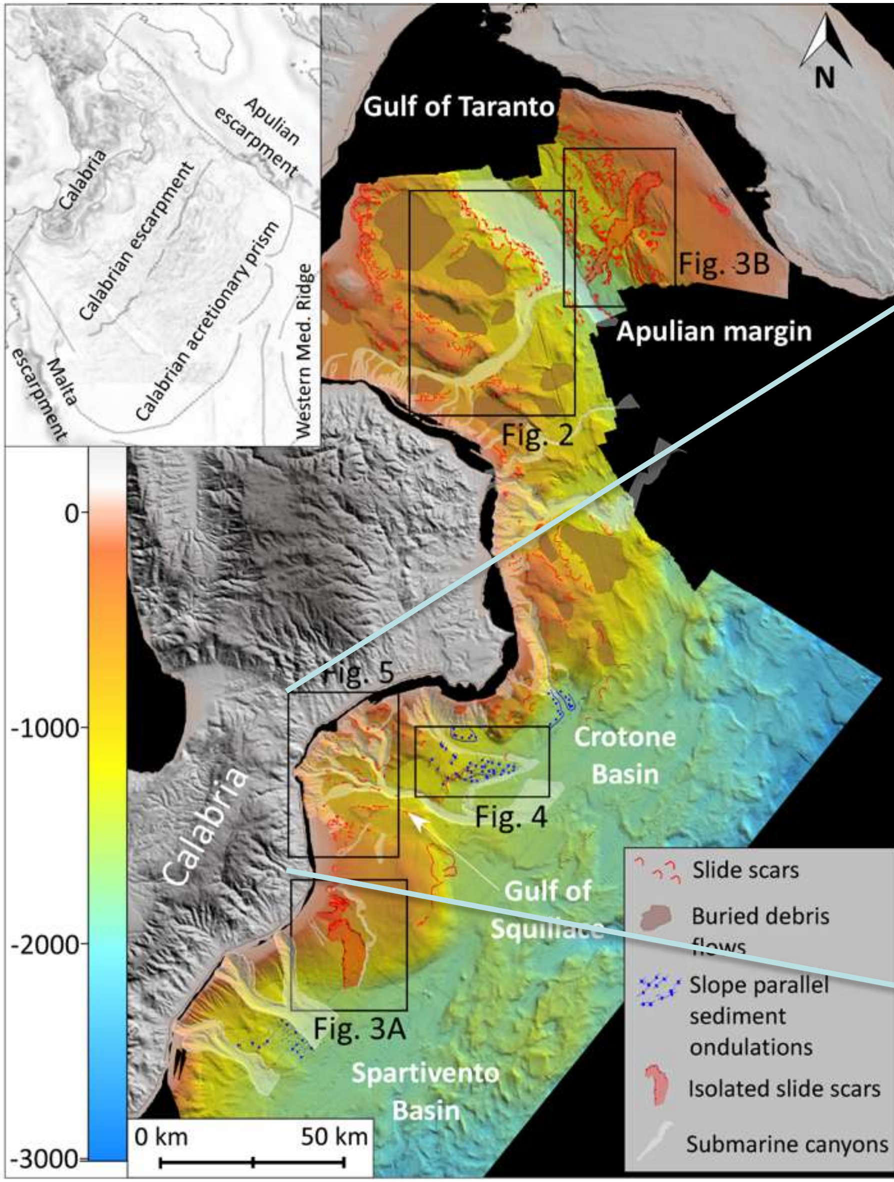
Vanneste et al., 2006, *EPSL*
Winkelmann et al., 2006, *G*[3]

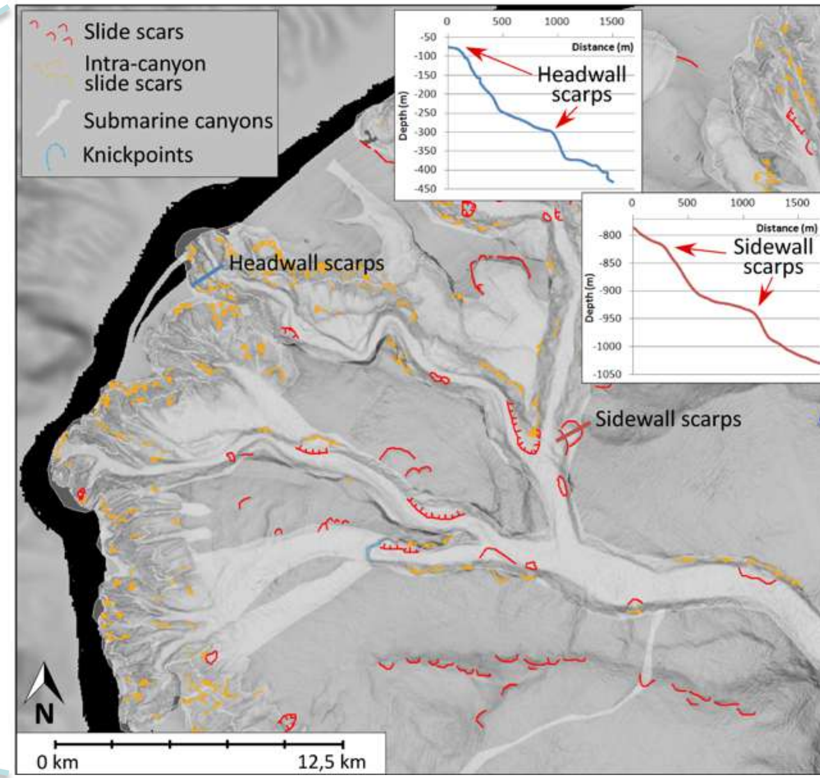
1979 October 16
Nice international airport submarine landslide



Seed et al., 1988

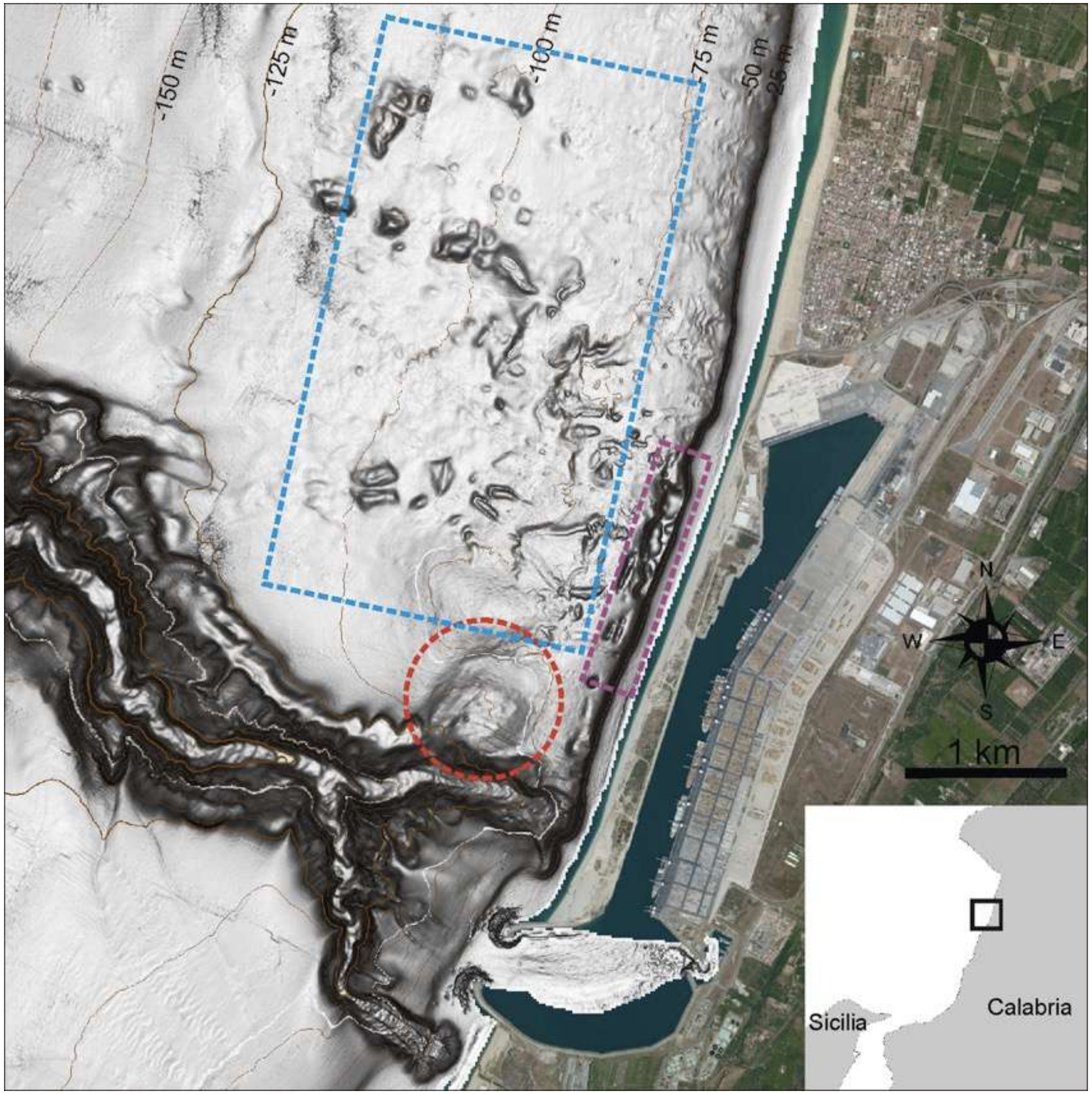
Submarine canyon erosion





Ceramicola et al. 2014, in *Submarine Mass Movements and Their Consequences*

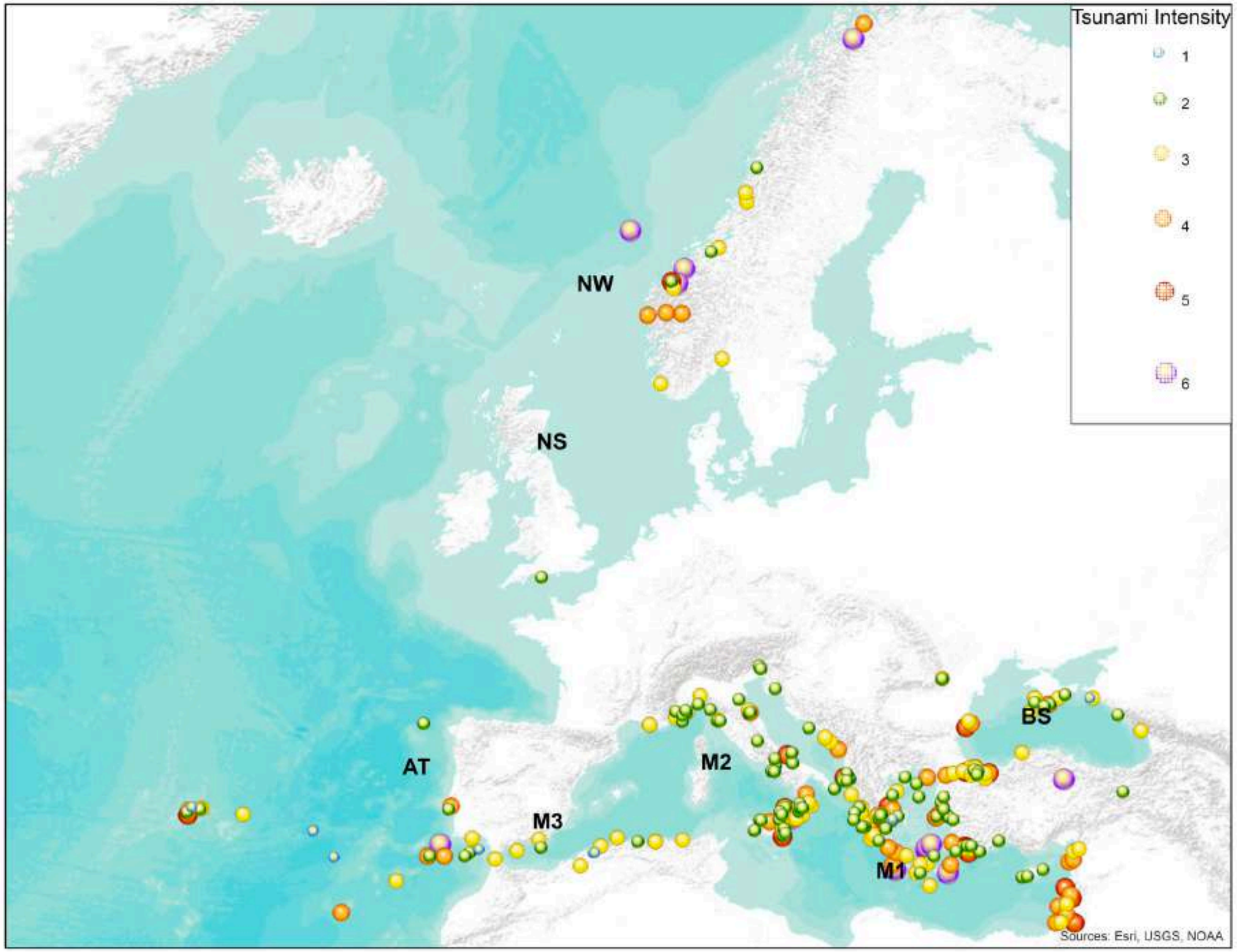
Turbidity-current erosion: Gioia Tauro seaport, Calabria

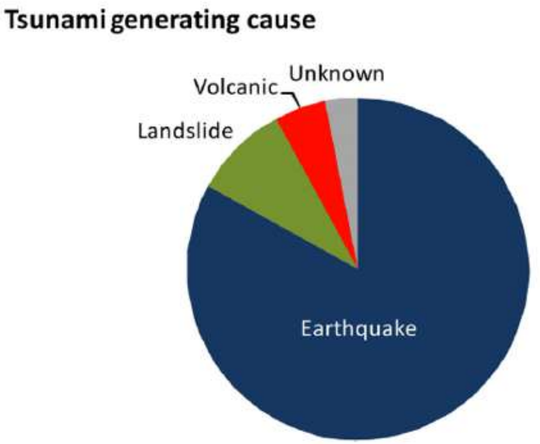


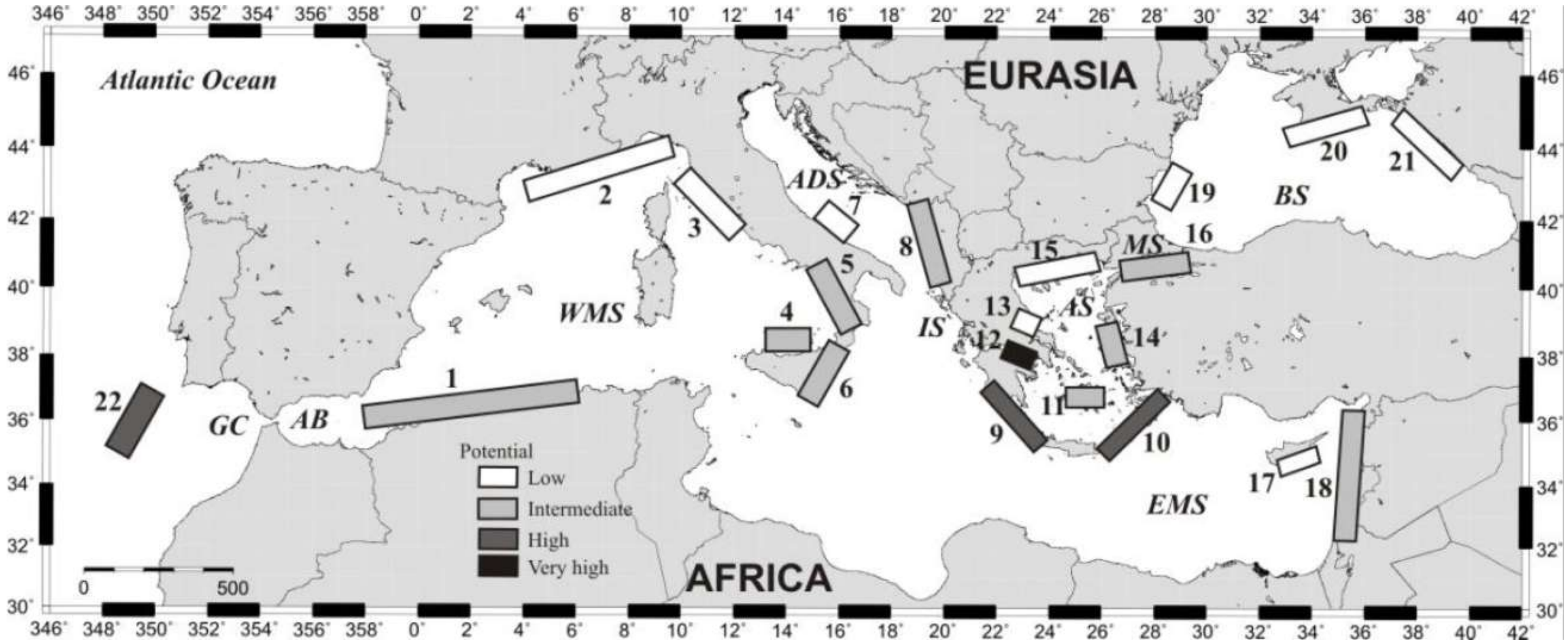
Casalbore et al., 2011, Hydto International.

The Euro-Mediterranean Tsunami Catalogue
Alessandra Maramai, Beatriz Brizuela, Laura Graziani
ANNALS OF GEOPHYSICS, 57, 4, 2014, S0435; doi:10.4401/ag-6437S0435

290 tsunamis generated in the European and Mediterranean seas since 6150 B.C. to current days

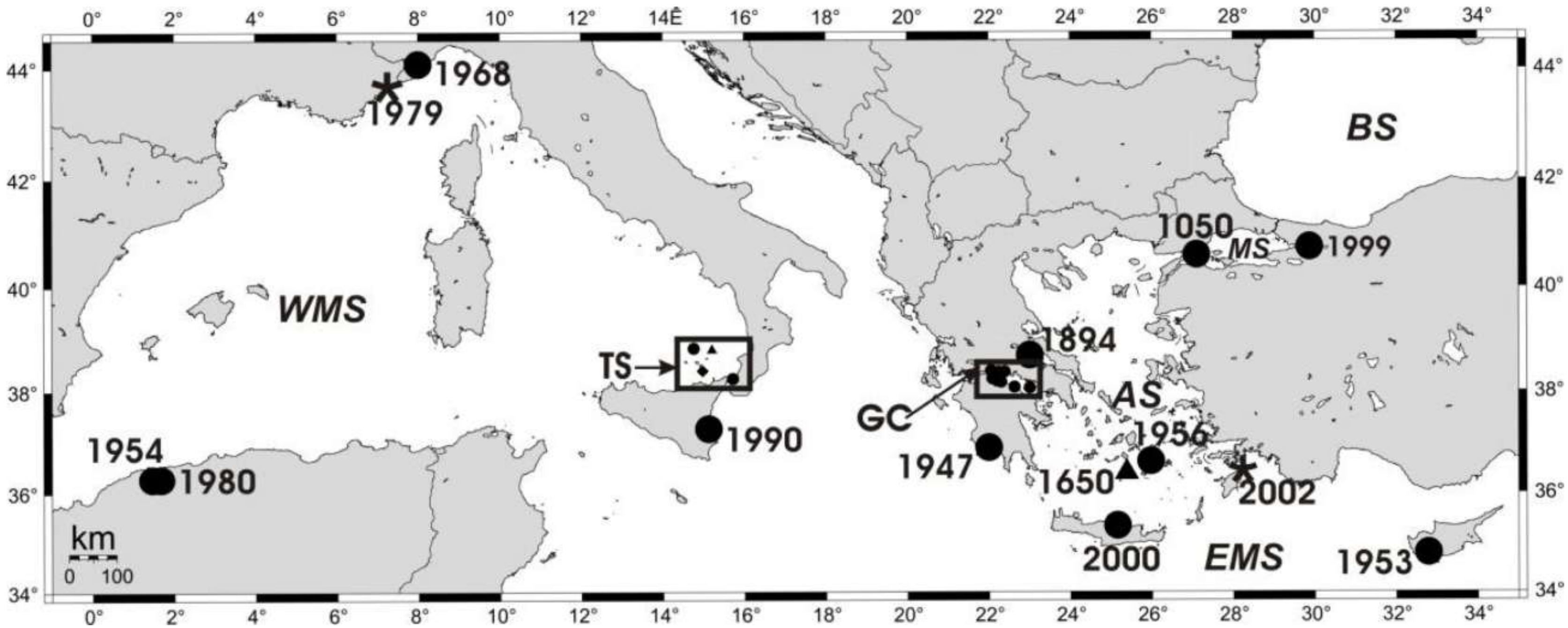






22 tsunamigenic zones and their relative potential for tsunami generation

Papadopulos et al., 2014. Marine Geology



Geographic distribution of landslide tsunami sources historically documented in the Mediterranean region.

Papadopulos et al., 2014. Marine Geology

CONCLUDING REMARKS (1/3)

- THERE ARE THINGS MOVING DOWN THERE
- TECHNOLOGY HAS PERMITTED TO IDENTIFY GEOLOGICAL PROCESS ON THE SEAFLOOR THAT CAN BE DEFINED AS HAZARDS
- VULNERABILITY IS INCREASED DUE TO INCREASED USE OF THE SEAFLOOR

CONCLUDING REMARKS (2/3)

- CLIMATE CHANGE CAN INCREASE THE FREQUENCY AND MAGNITUDE OF CERAIN SUBMARINE GEOHAZARDS (GAS EMISSIONS AND SUBMARINE LANDSLIDES)
- UNDERSTANDING OF MECHANISMS IS STILL POOR
- THERE ARE UNCERTAINTIES ON RECURRENCE TIMES
- MAGNITUDE OF EVENTS IS EXTREMELY VARIABLE

CONCLUDING REMARKS (3/3)

THERE IS A NEED FOR IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE!

Which means bright students in oceanography earth science, geophysics, engineering, biology, chemistry