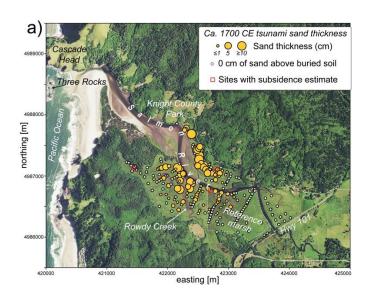
# The paleotsunami deposit "sieve"

Minimum estimates of tsunami inundation as constraints on Cascadia Subduction Zone rupture



models

not SeanPaul La Selle

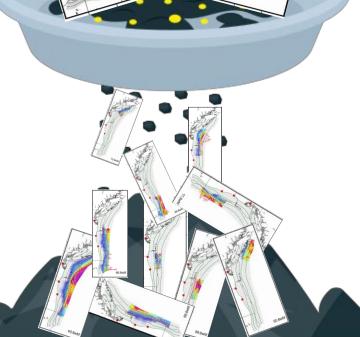
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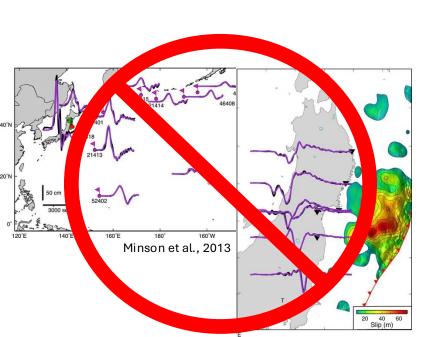


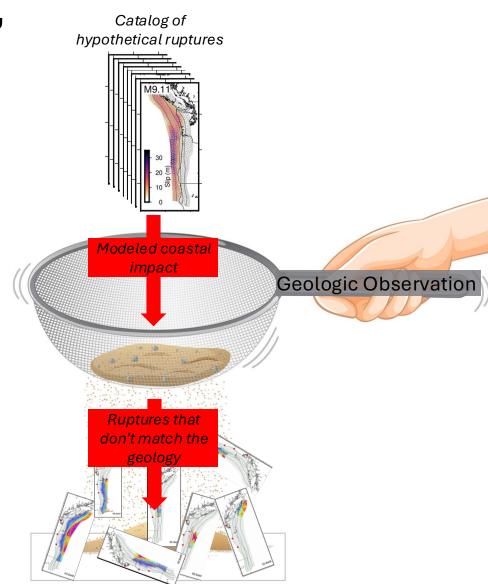




## The Paleoseismic "Sieve"

- Without instrumental observations, constraining past events becomes increasingly difficult.
  - Available observations are too simple for inverse modeling ... a work around is needed.

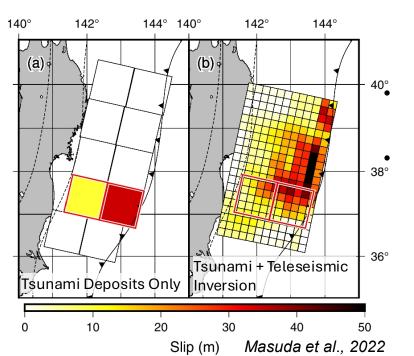




### Benefits of mapping paleotsunami deposits

#### Geology can be used to inform models

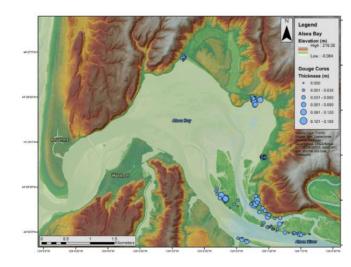
- Demarcate minimum inundation limits
- Improve confidence in depositional mechanism (i.e. tsunami vs storm or flooding)
- Inherently maps the paleoenvironment

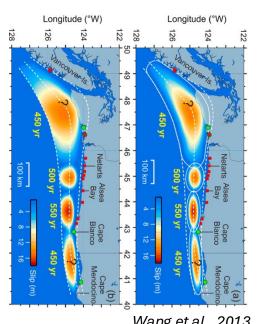


Coastal PNW is great at preserving earthquake proxies

Slip models have been tested for 1700 before (e.g., Witter, Gao, Satake)

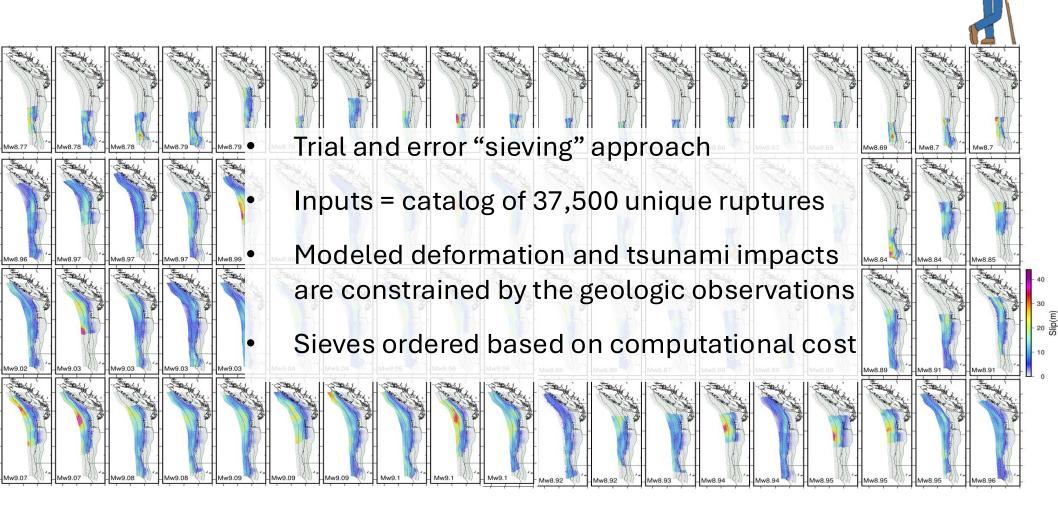
- Coastal subsidence is a primary constraint
- These do not include multisite tsunami deposits as constraint
- Slip patterns based on depth dependencies and SDR

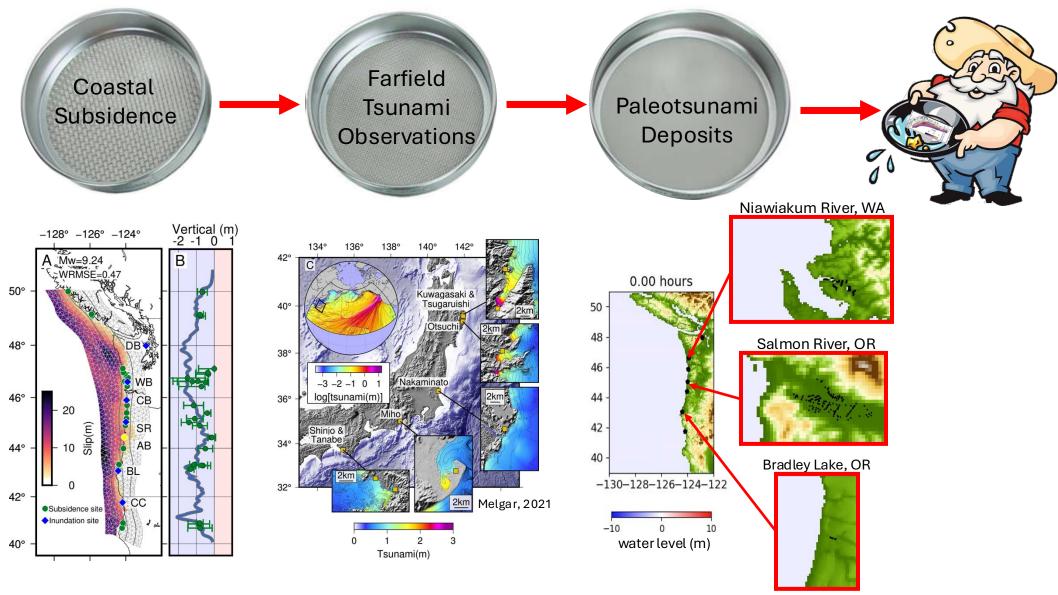


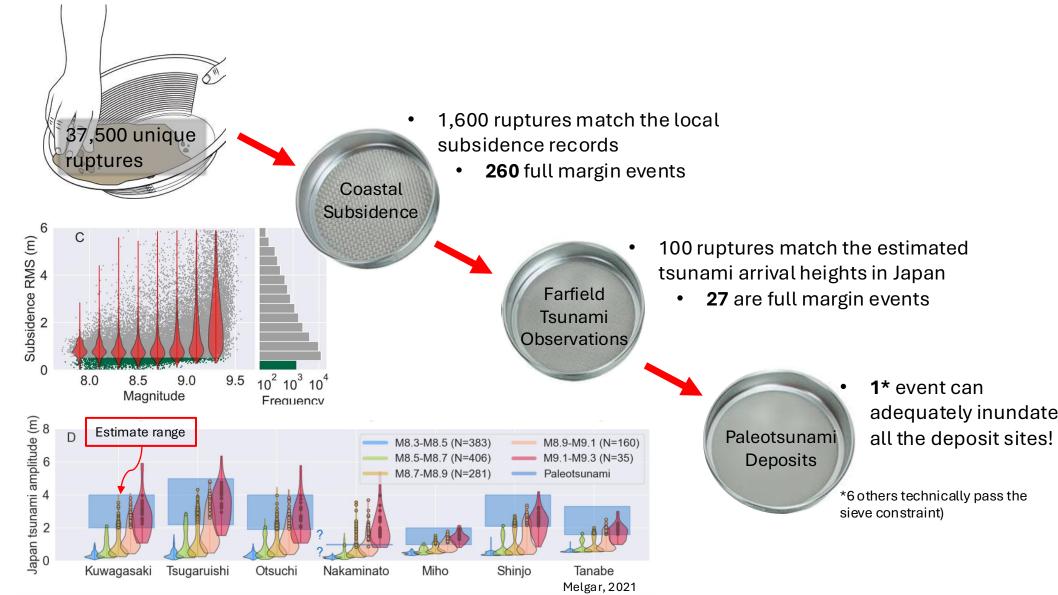


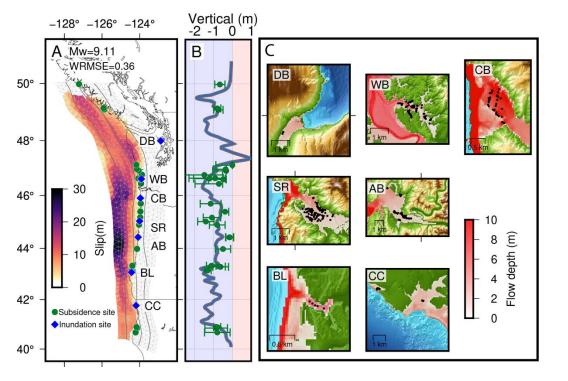
Wang et al., 2013

## Can we sieve these ruptures to find 1700?





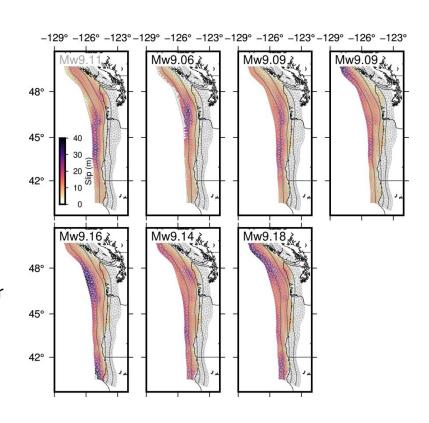


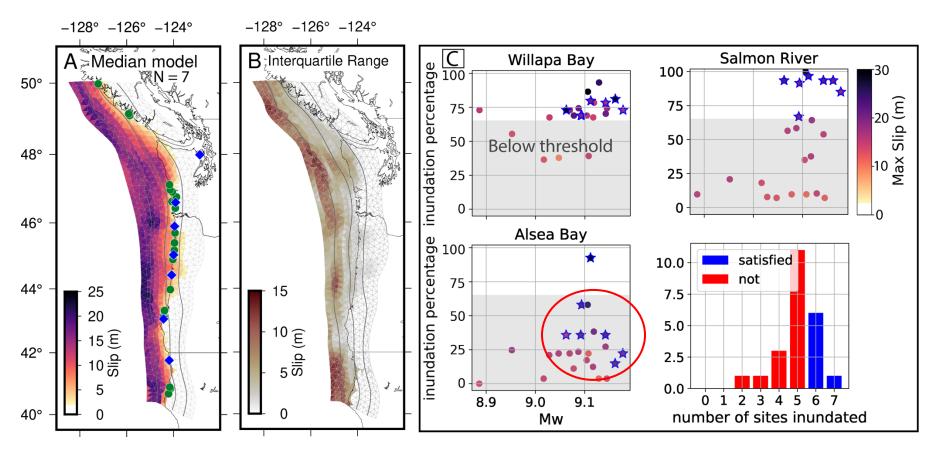


## Did we find gold?



- Only rupture to submerge all 7 sites above the inundation threshold
  - >90% of all deposits submerged beneath 0.5 m of water at 6/7 sites
  - Slip concentrated around Central Oregon

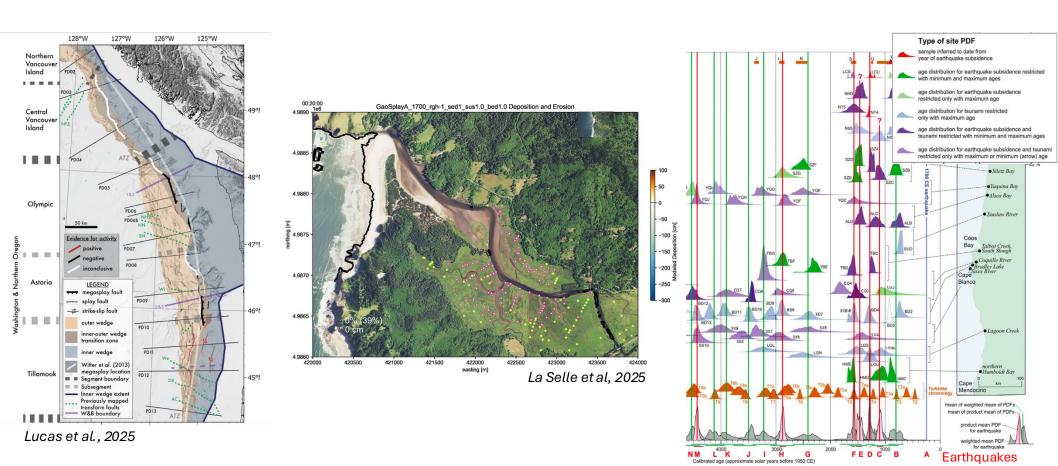




- The 7 candidate models share similar characteristics:
  - Median Mw 9.1
  - ~20m of shallow slip

- Well mapped paleotsunami deposit sites = greatest impact on constraining models
- Alsea Bay adequately inundated by 1 full margin rupture!
  - Slip assumptions might need to be adjusted?

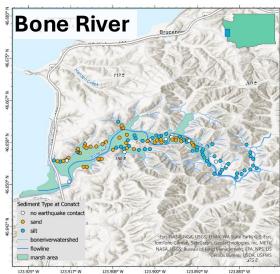
# Is this it? Or what's next... Modeling?



Nelson et al., 2021

# 46.5°N 45°N

#### New 1700 CE tsunami deposit mapping and analyses

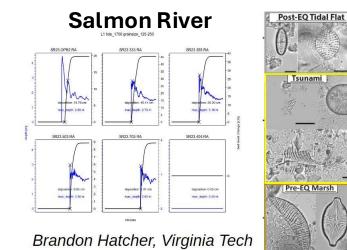


Mira Anderberg, University of North Carolina - Wilmington

#### **Lagoon Creek**



Bering Tse, University of Washington





Spruell & Meigs, 2018



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