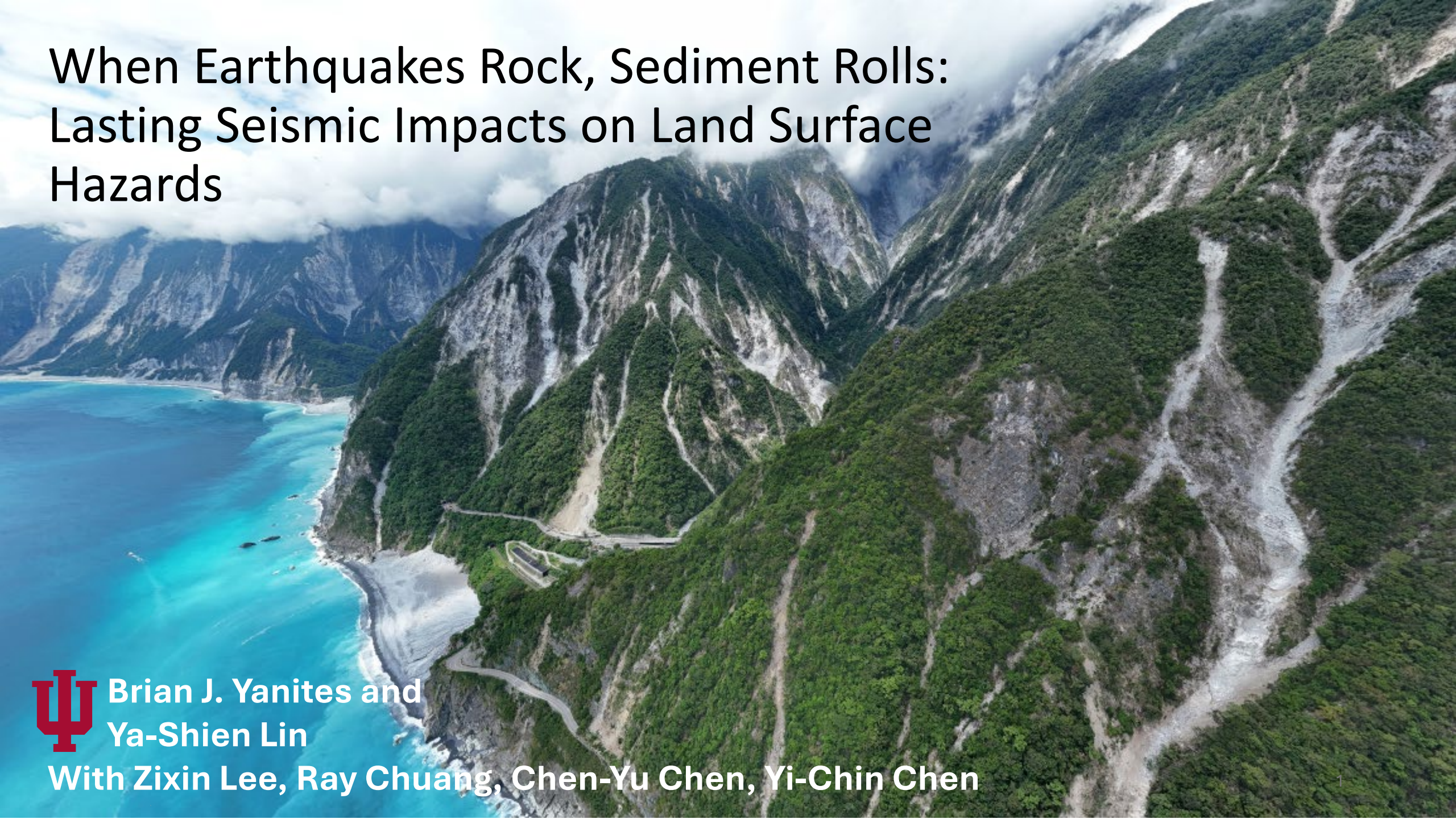


When Earthquakes Rock, Sediment Rolls: Lasting Seismic Impacts on Land Surface Hazards

An aerial photograph showing a dramatic coastal landscape. On the left, a vibrant turquoise ocean meets a narrow, light-colored sandy beach. The beach is bordered by steep, lush green mountains. Several prominent, light-colored, fan-shaped sediment deposits (likely debris flows or landslides) are visible on the mountain slopes, extending from the forested areas down towards the coast. A winding road or path is visible on the lower slopes of the mountains. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds.

 Brian J. Yanites and
Ya-Shien Lin
With Zixin Lee, Ray Chuang, Chen-Yu Chen, Yi-Chin Chen

Landscapes are interconnected



Google Earth, 3D perspective from Southern Taiwan

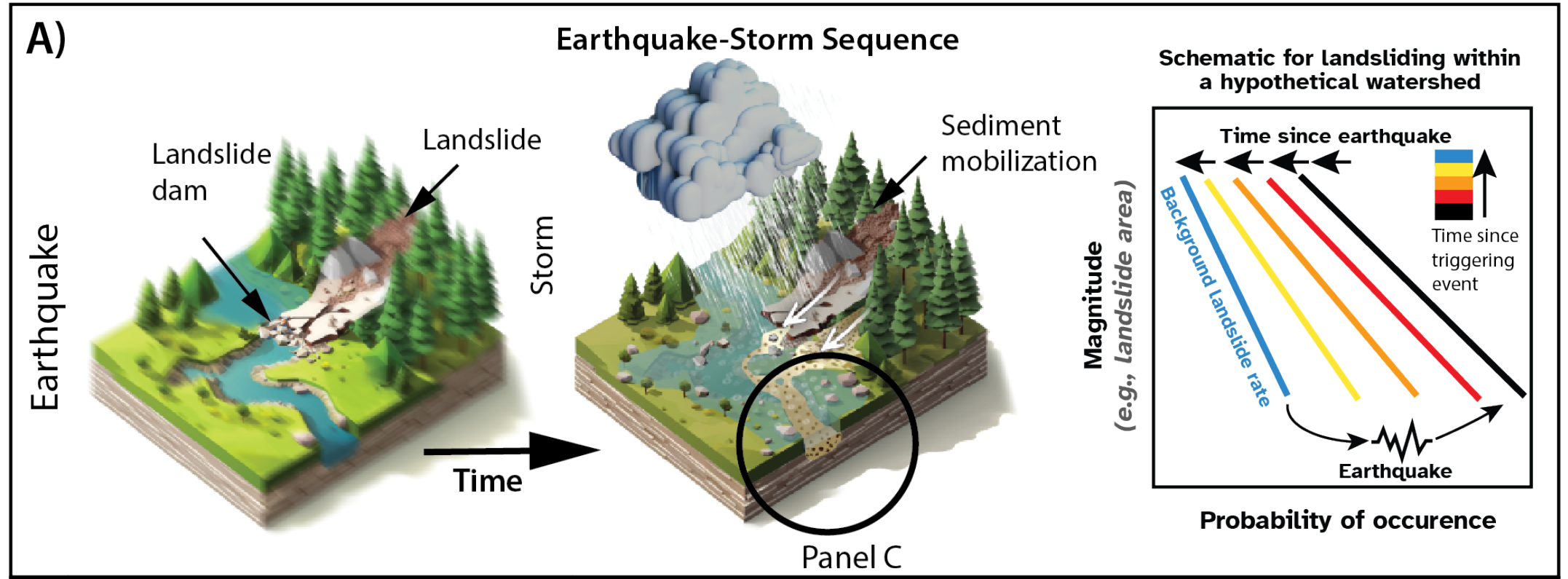
The interconnectedness of landscapes lead to cascading hazards

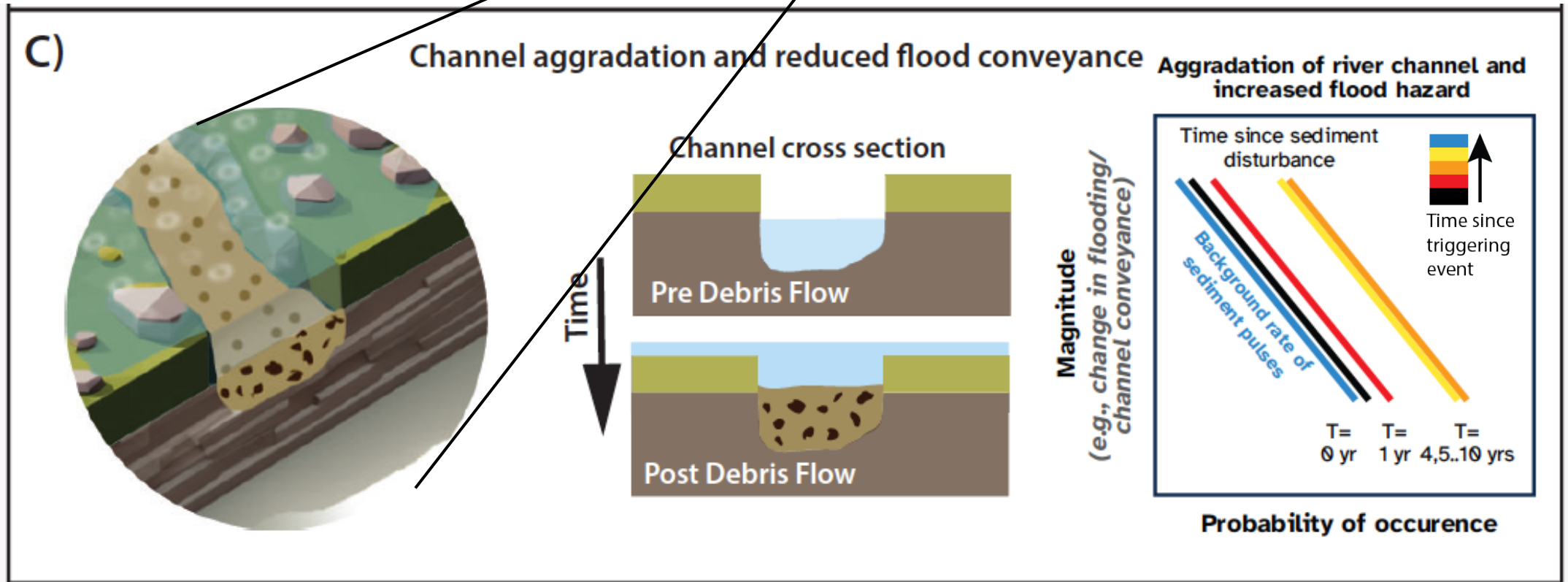
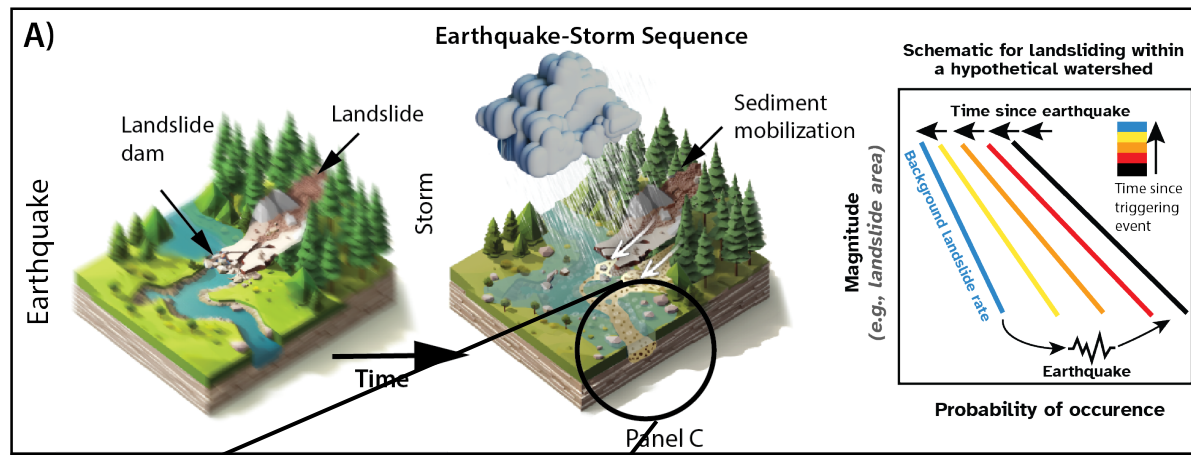


Photo by Chi Po-lin and provided
by the Chi Po-lin Foundation,
copyright Above Taiwan Cinema

Yanites et al., 2025

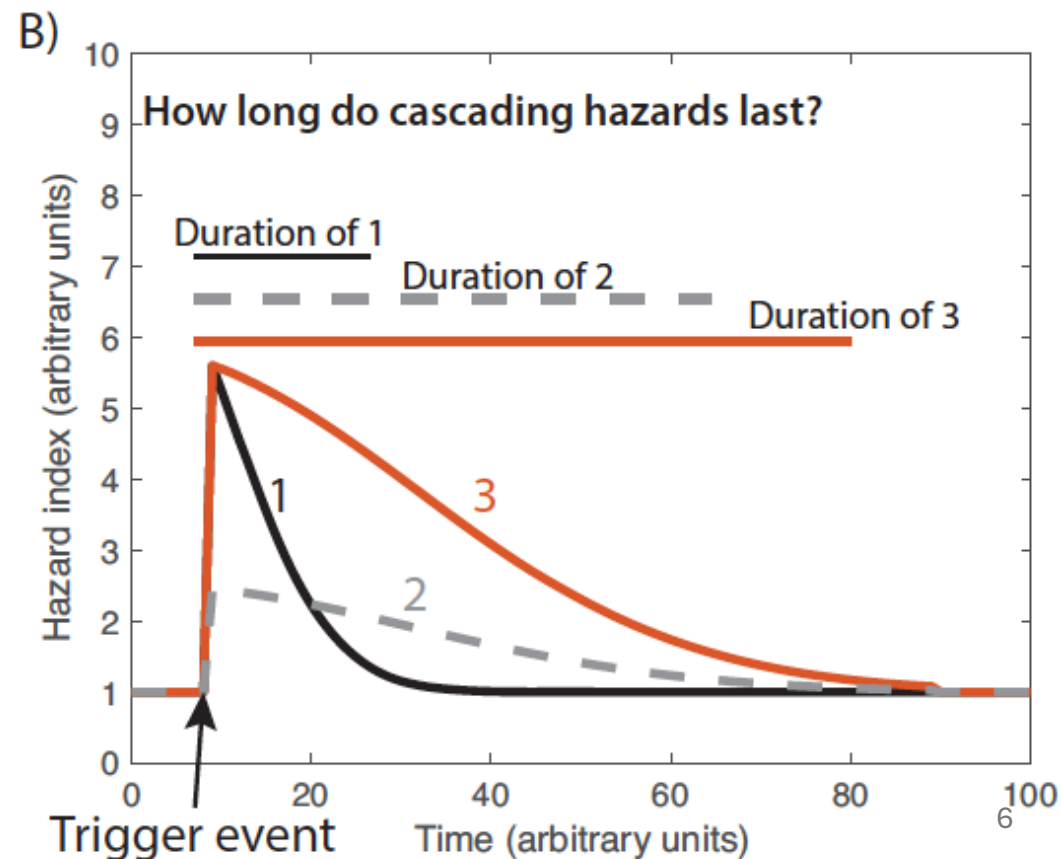
Cascading hazards, defined

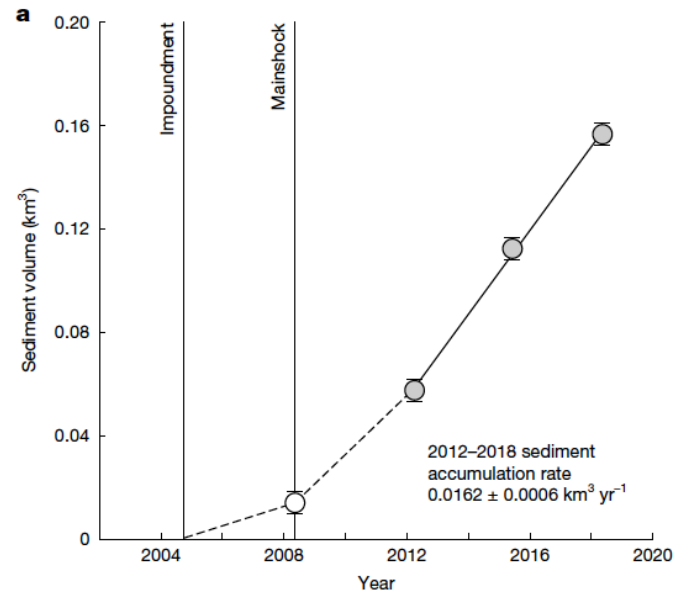
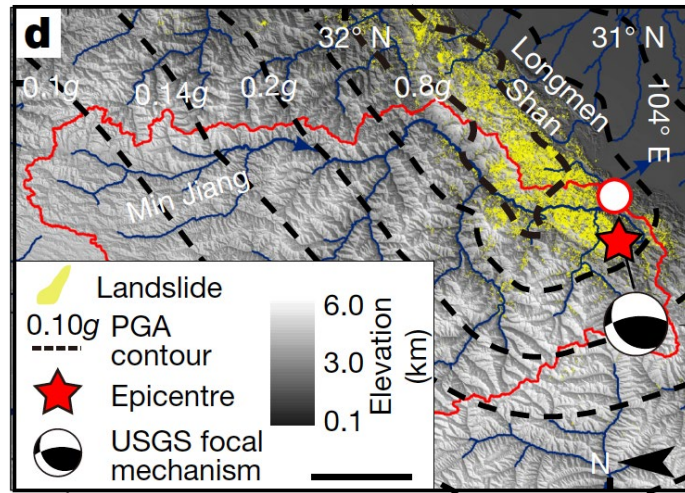




Key research questions

- How does the ‘hazard signal’ propagate/emerge across the landscape?
 - What are the physical processes and thresholds that dictate the emergence of these cascades?
- What is the duration of the **‘tail’ of the hazard cascade?**





Wenchuan

Article

Large riverbed sediment flux sustained for a decade after an earthquake

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-09354-8>

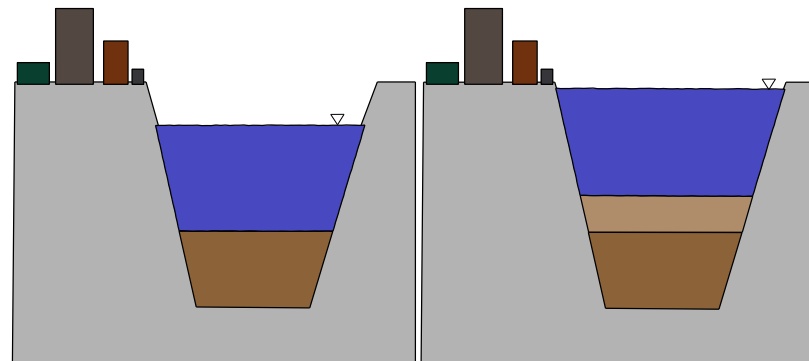
Received: 7 December 2024

Accepted: 2 July 2025

Gen K. Li^{1,2,3}, A. Joshua West², Zhangdong Jin^{4,5,6}, Hongrui Qiu⁷, Fei Zhang^{4,8}, Jin Wang^{4,6}, Douglas E. Hammond⁹, Alexander L. Densmore⁹, Robert G. Hilton¹⁰, Sijia Dong^{11,12}, Abra Atwood¹³, Woodward W. Fischer⁹ & Michael P. Lamb⁹

Earthquake= Long-term disruption to landscape processes that impact hazards

Fluvial system and associated hazards are the longest part of this 'tail'



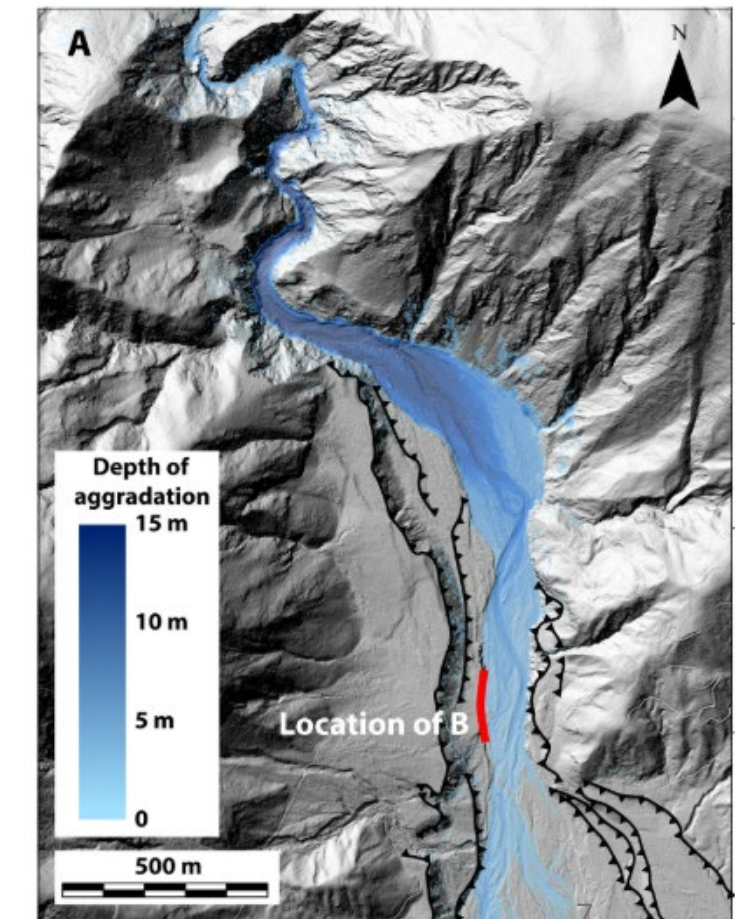
Kaikoura

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

GEOLOGY

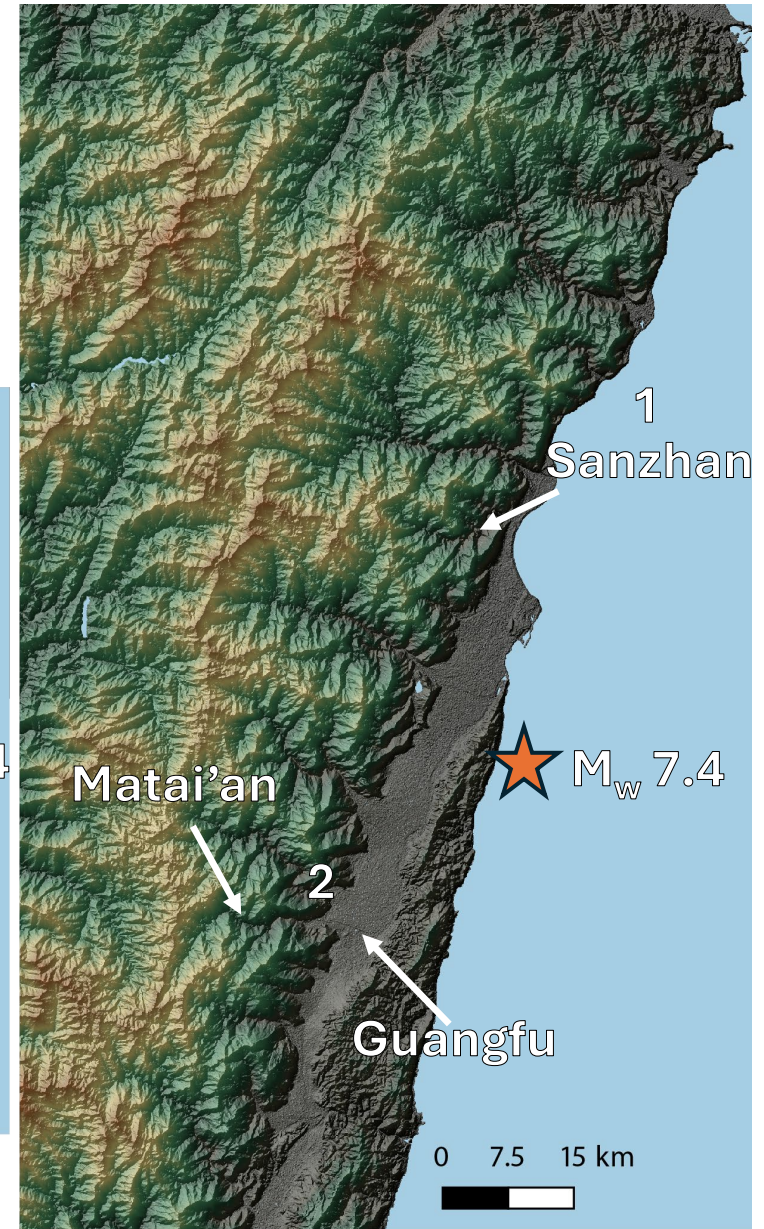
Controls on fluvial sediment evacuation following an earthquake-triggered landslide: Observations from LiDAR time series

Jon Tunncliffe^{1*}, Jamie Howarth², Chris Massey³



The Tale of Two Tails

April 2024 Hualien Earthquake, eastern Taiwan



What is the magnitude and timescale of fluvial impacts following an earthquake?

Hualien earthquake



Typical convective
April 4, 2024 storm



June 29, 2024

Typhoon Gaemi



July 25th, 2024

Typhoon Krathon



October 3rd, 2024

Typhoon Kong-rey



October 31st, 2024

Tropical Storm Wipha

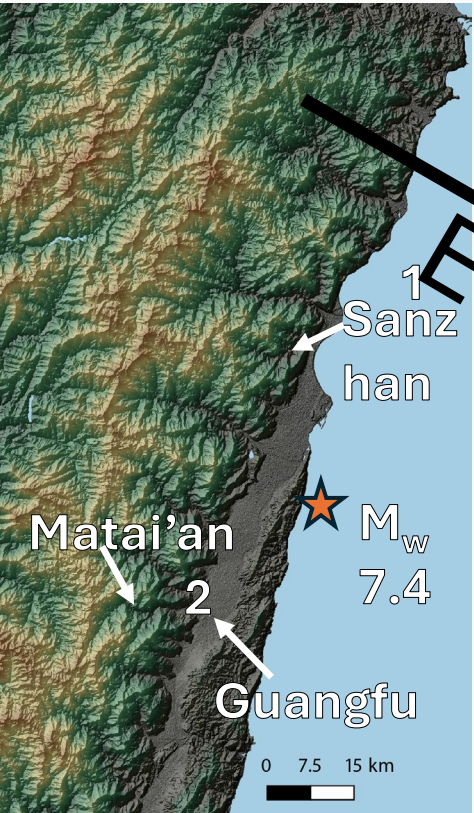


July 19th, 2025

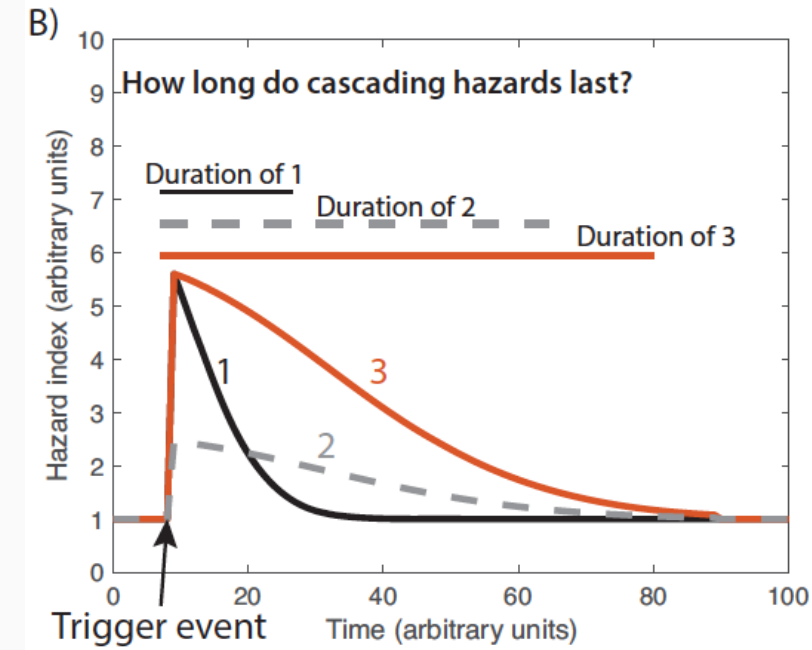
Typhoon Ragasa



September 24th, 2025

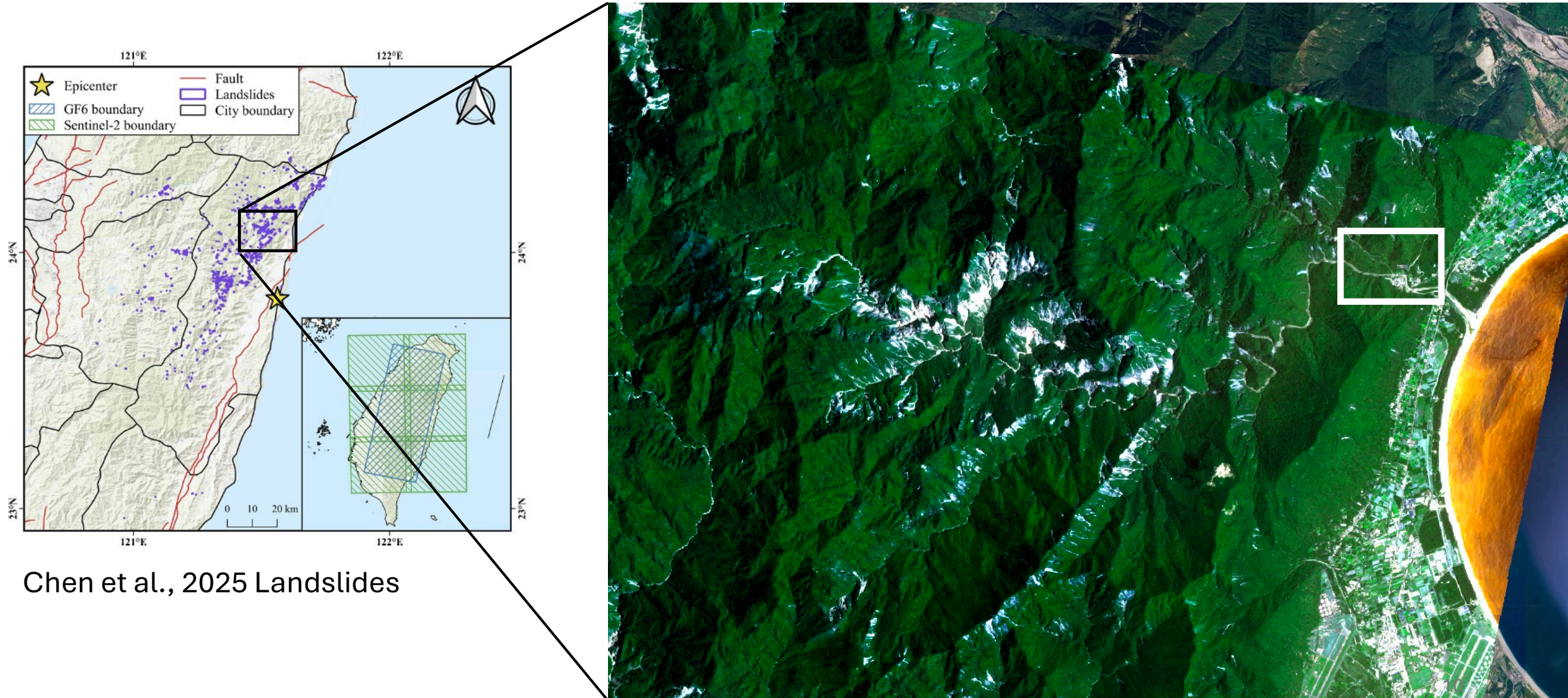


Event sequence



What is the magnitude and timescale of fluvial impacts following an earthquake?

Sanzhan: Coseismic landslides and fluvial export



Sanzhan

- Small basin
- Variable tributary size.
- Accessible

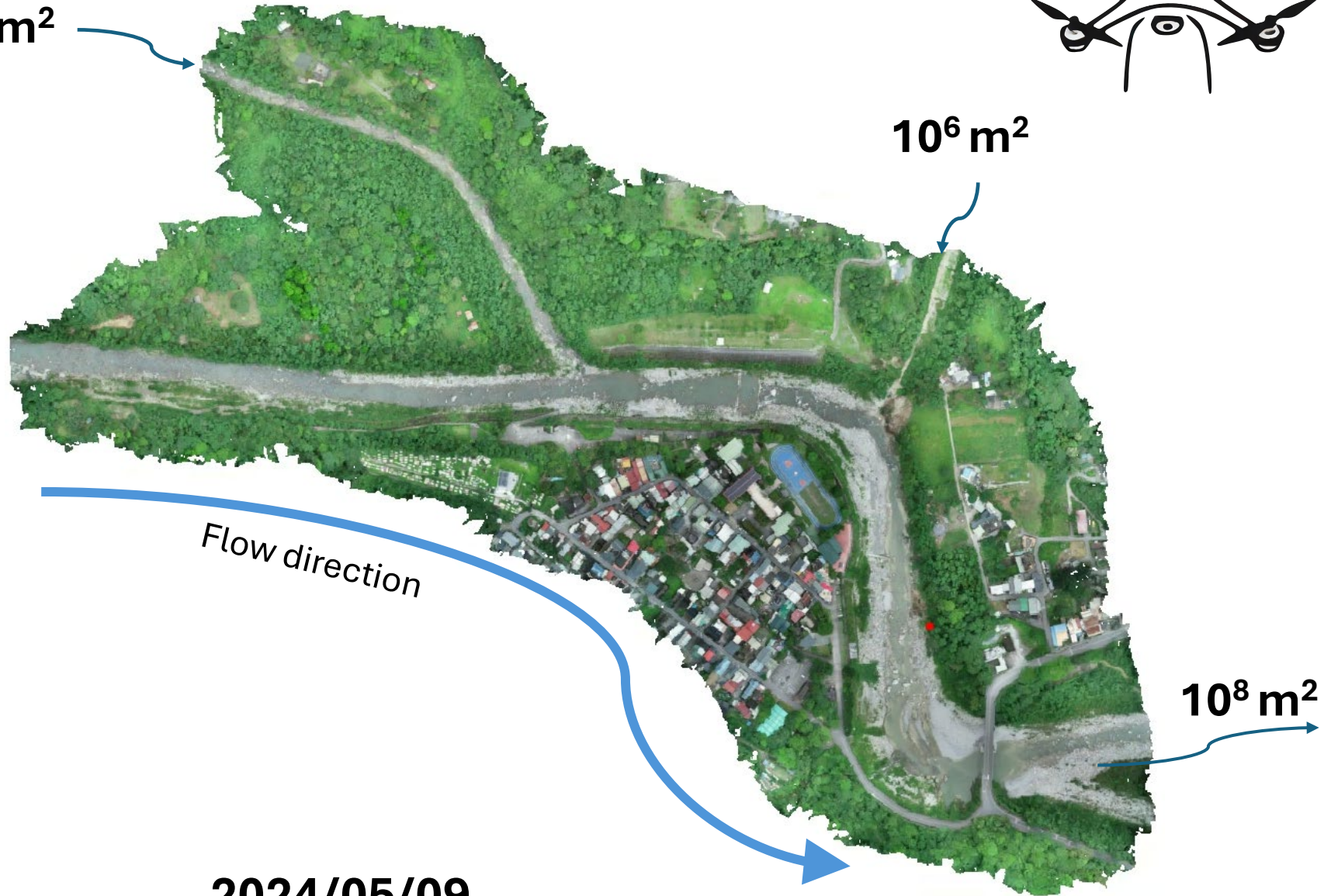
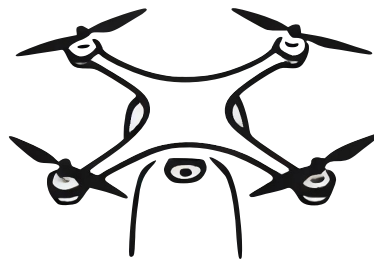
10^7 m^2

10^6 m^2

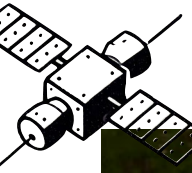
10^8 m^2

Flow direction

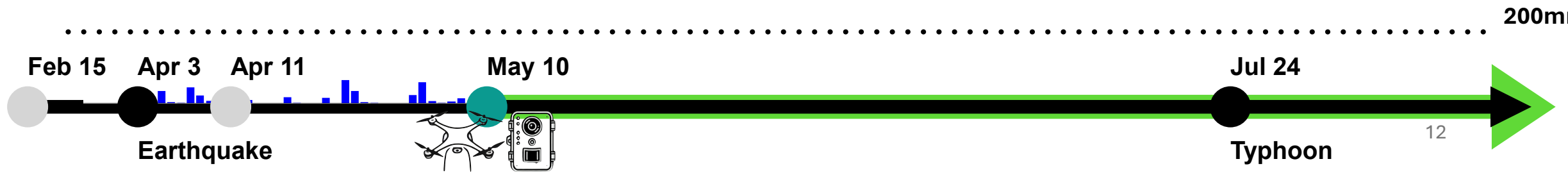
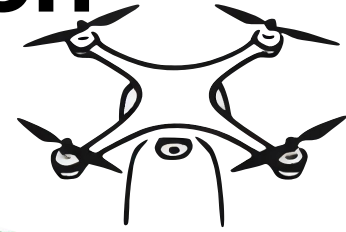
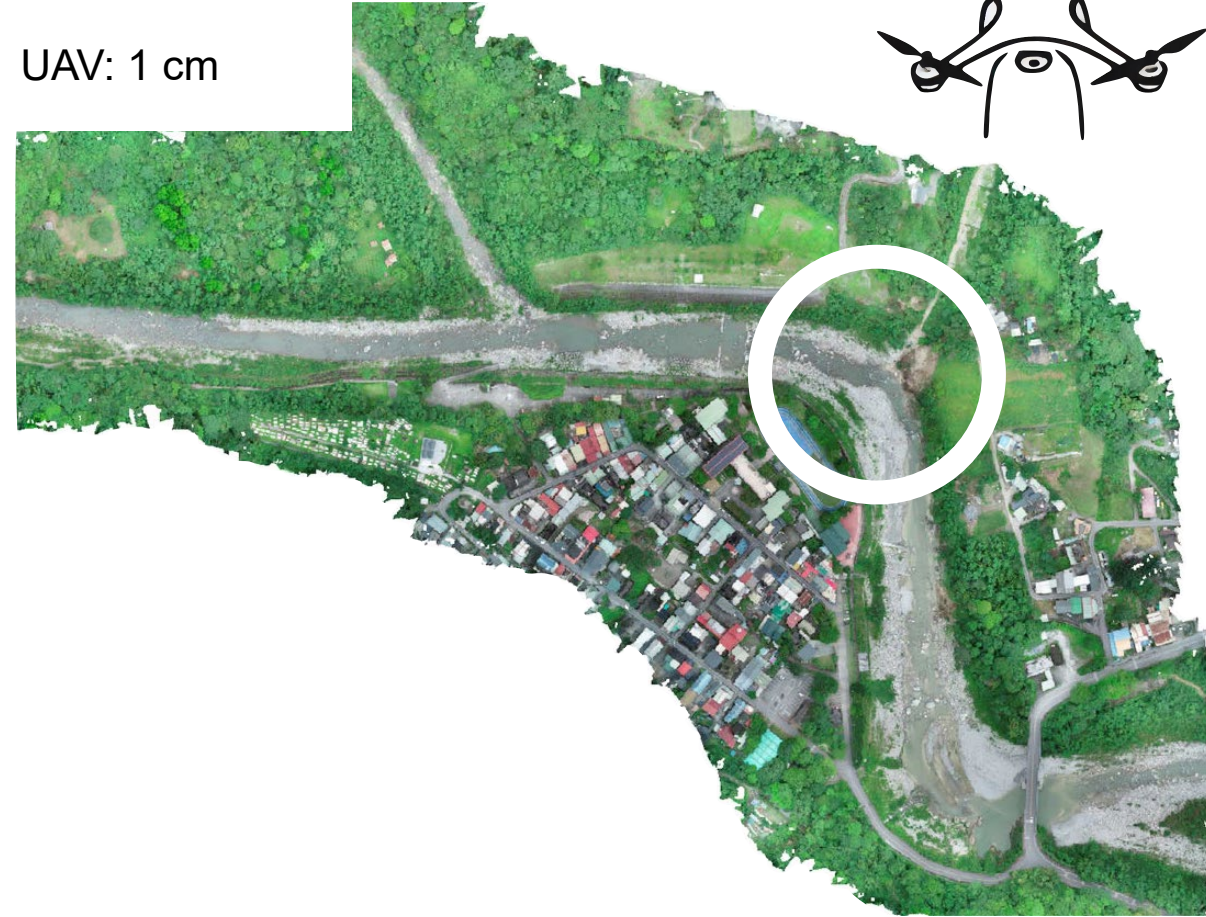
2024/05/09



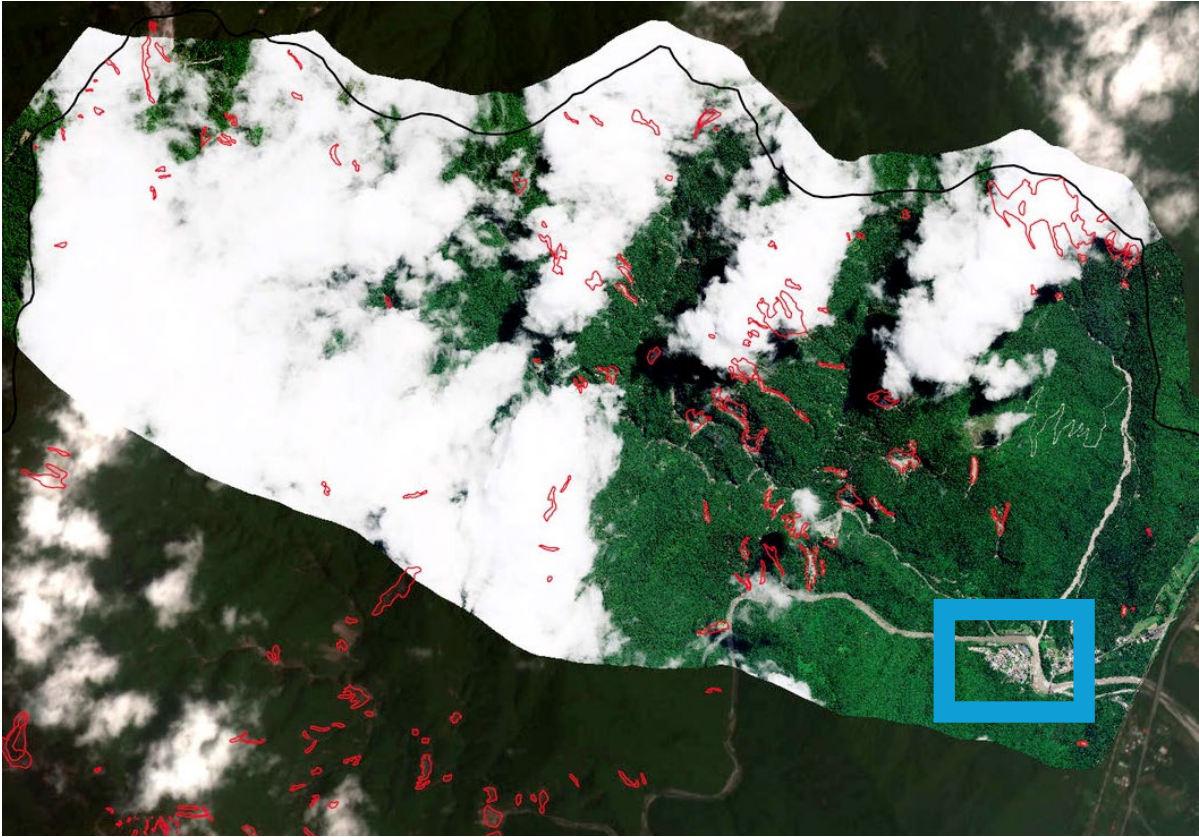
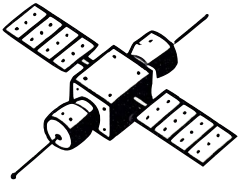
Monitor fluvial response after each typhoon



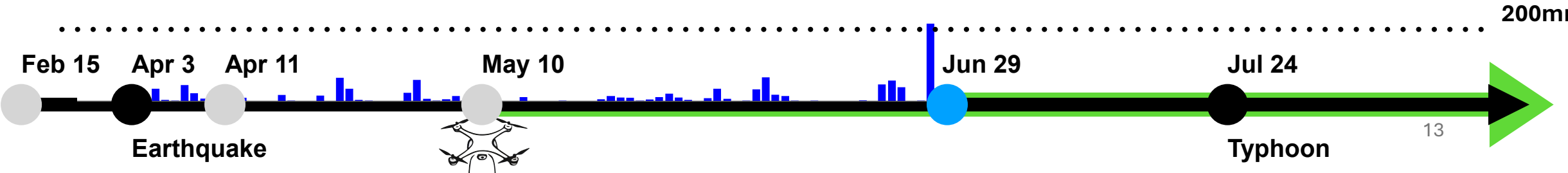
UAV: 1 cm



Shift in rainfall threshold for small basins



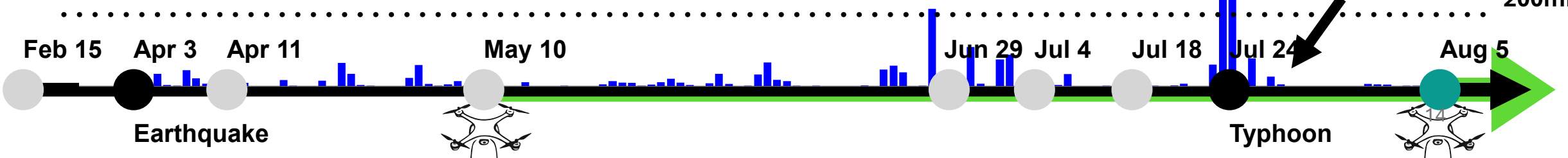
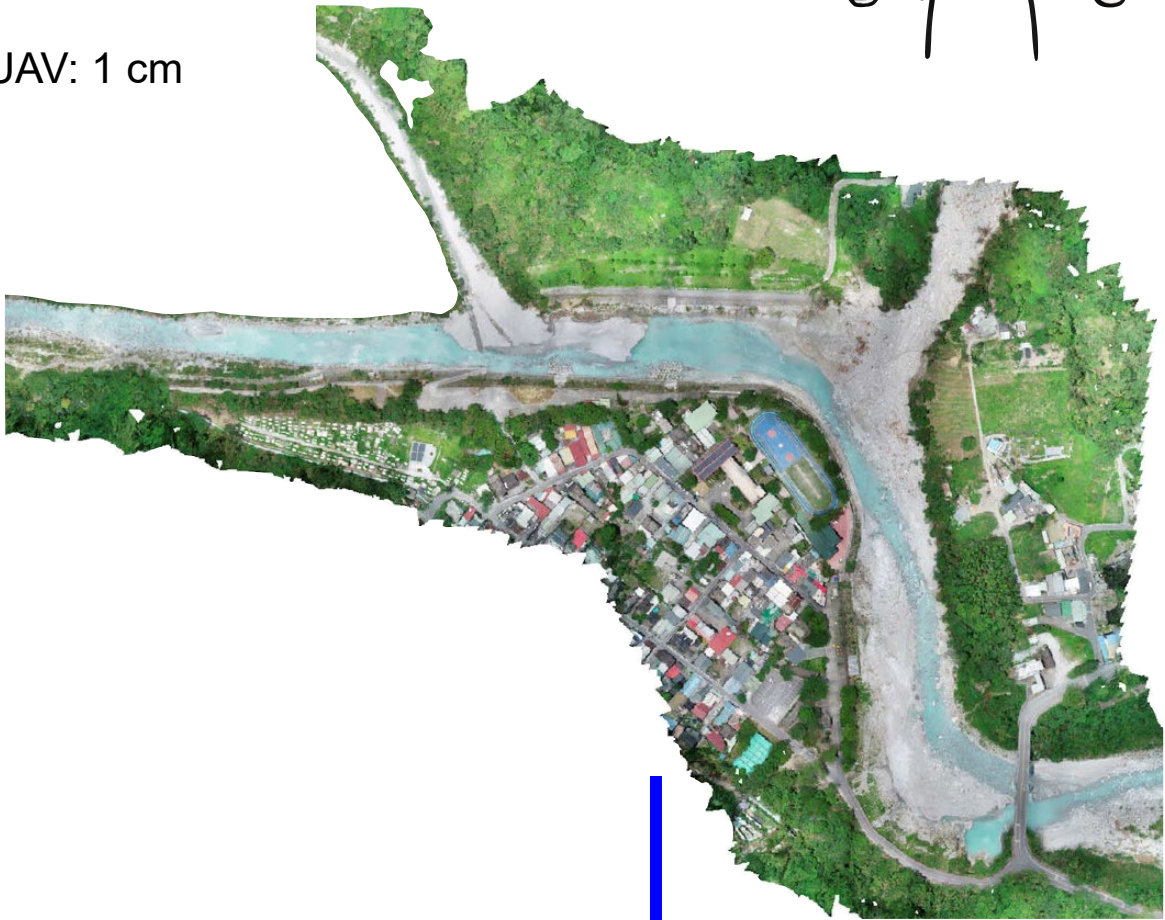
Pléiades: 30 cm



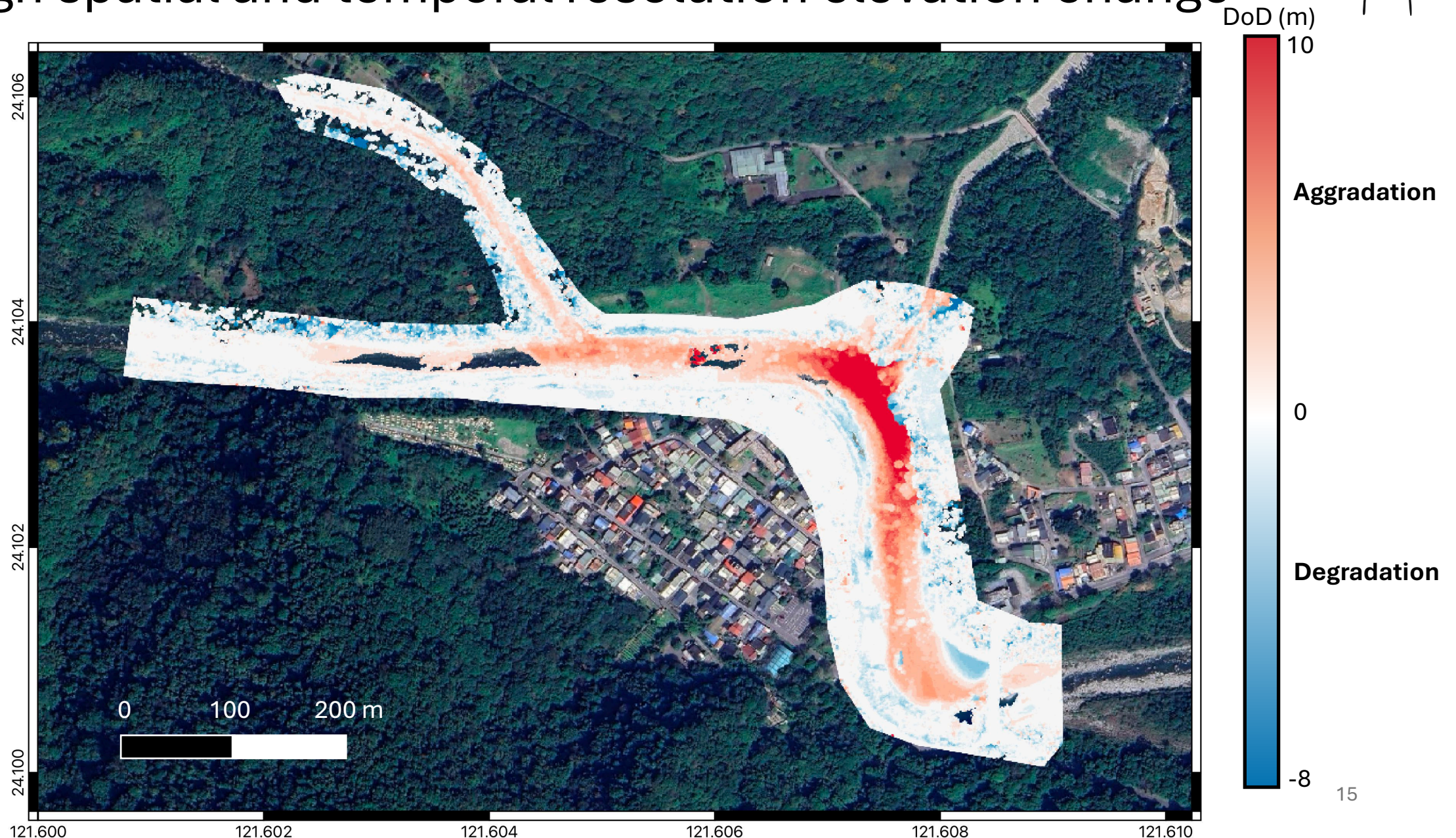
Basin spanning storms



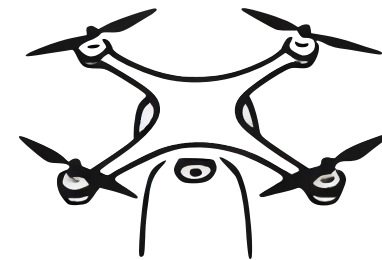
UAV: 1 cm



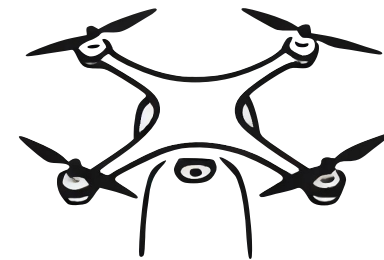
High spatial and temporal resolution elevation change



2024/05/09



2024/08/06

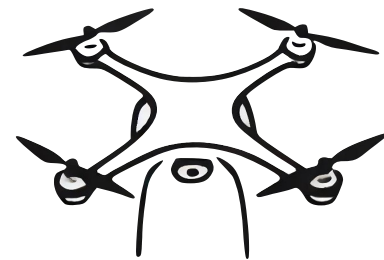


Typhoon Gaemi



July 25th, 2024

2024/10/19

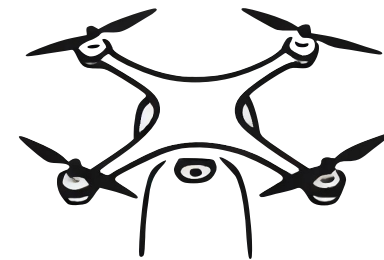


Typhoon Krathon



October 3rd, 2024

2024/12/24

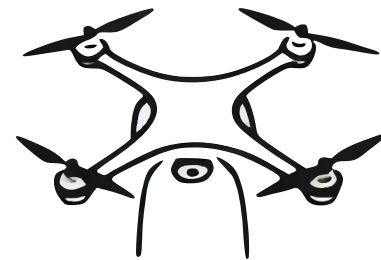


Typhoon Kong-rey

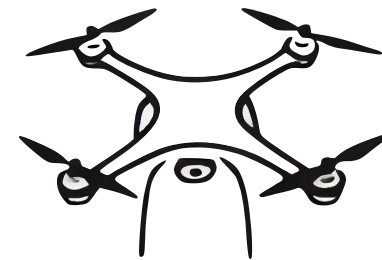


October 31st, 2024

2025/03/12



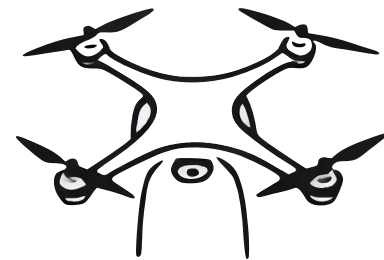
2025/09/03



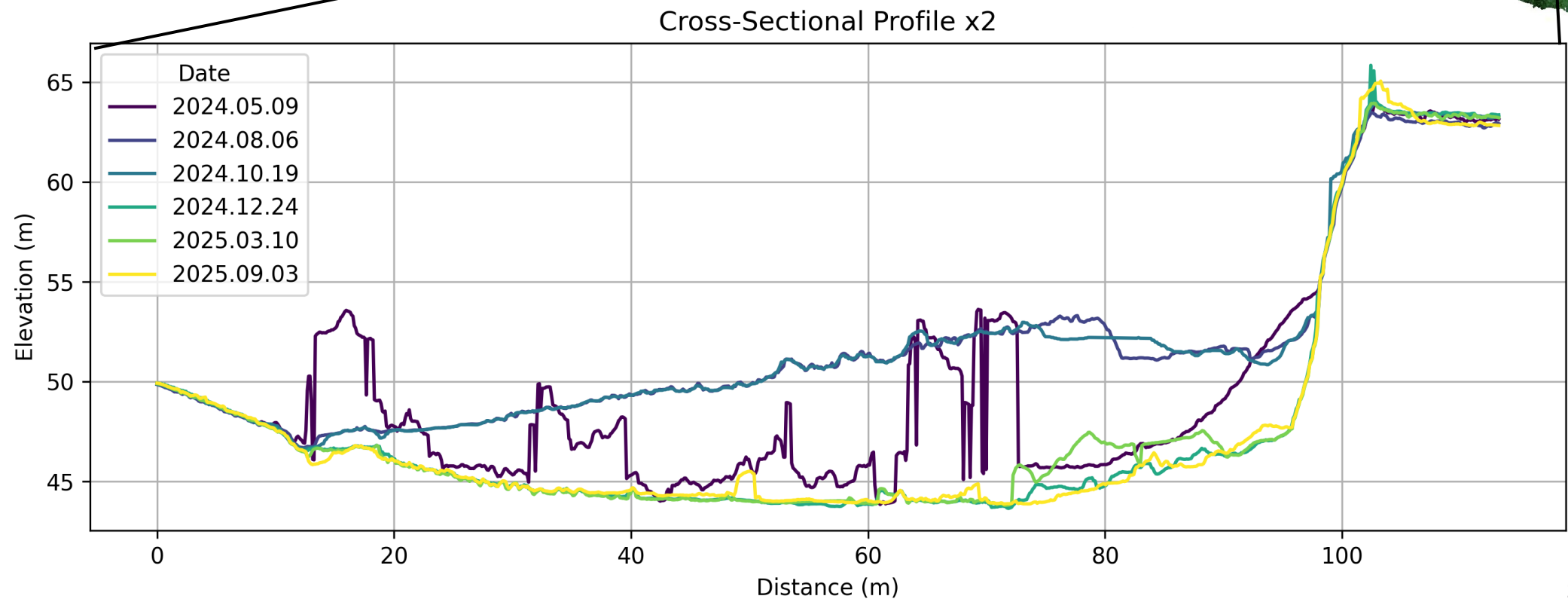
Tropical Storm Wipha



July 19th, 2025

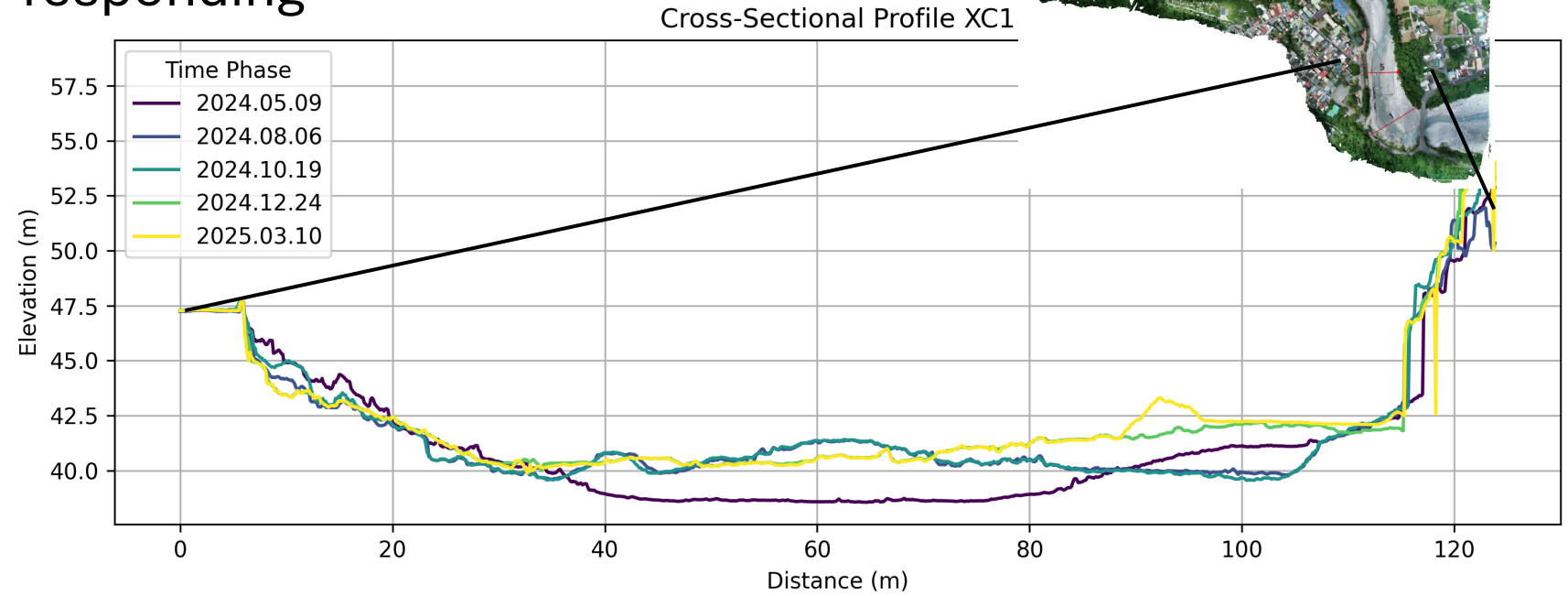


Tributaries respond rapidly



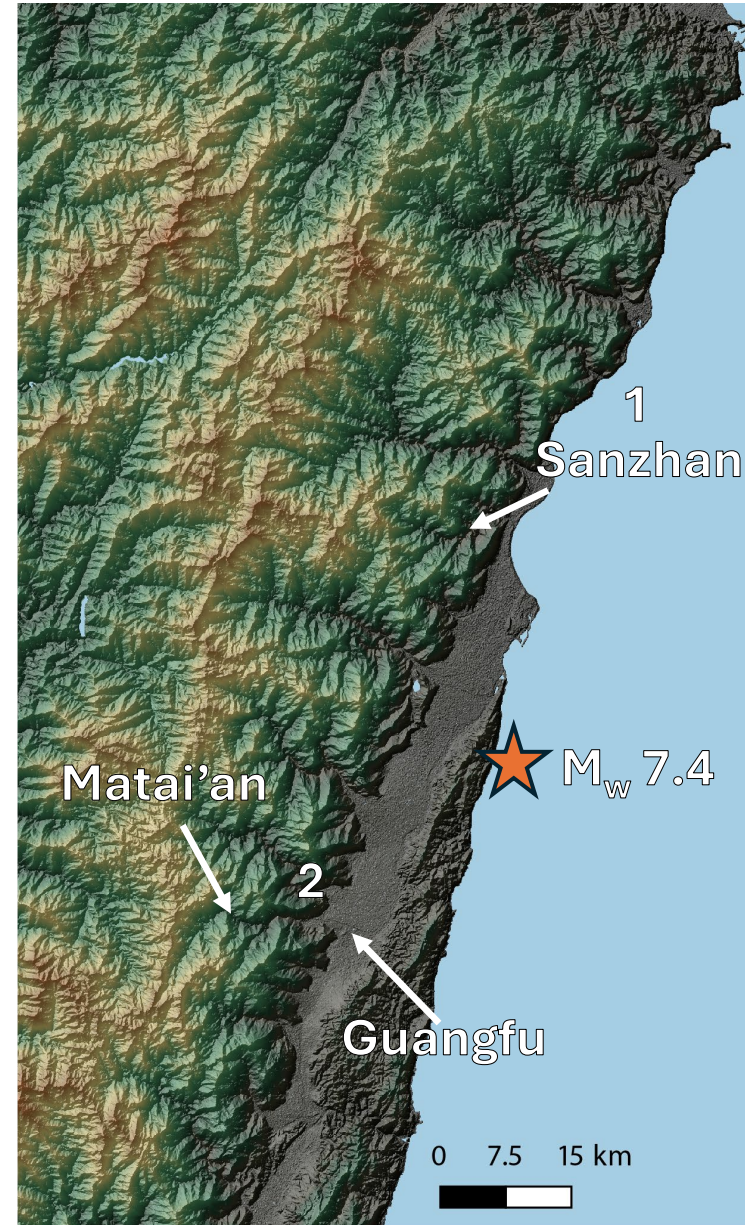
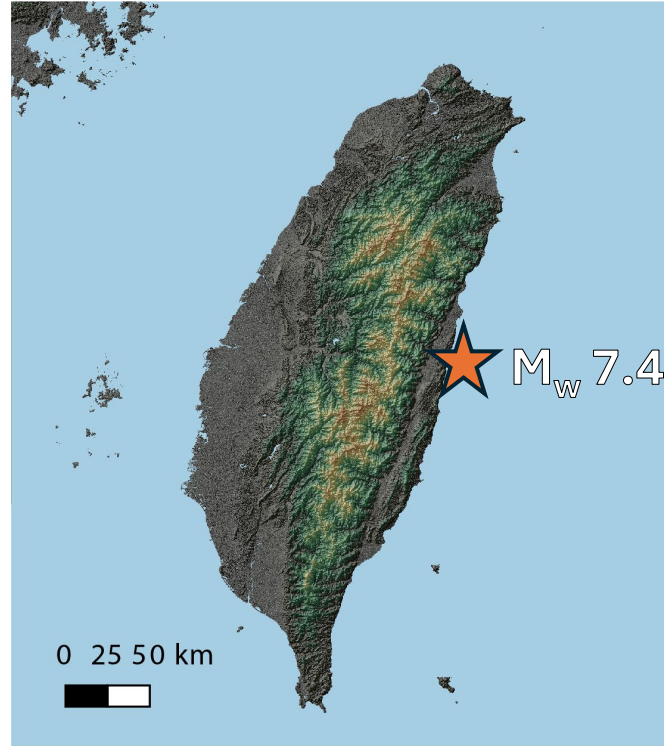


Mainstem riverbed is 'gradually' responding



The Tale of Two Tails

The tragedy of Guangfu



The Matai'an Landslide

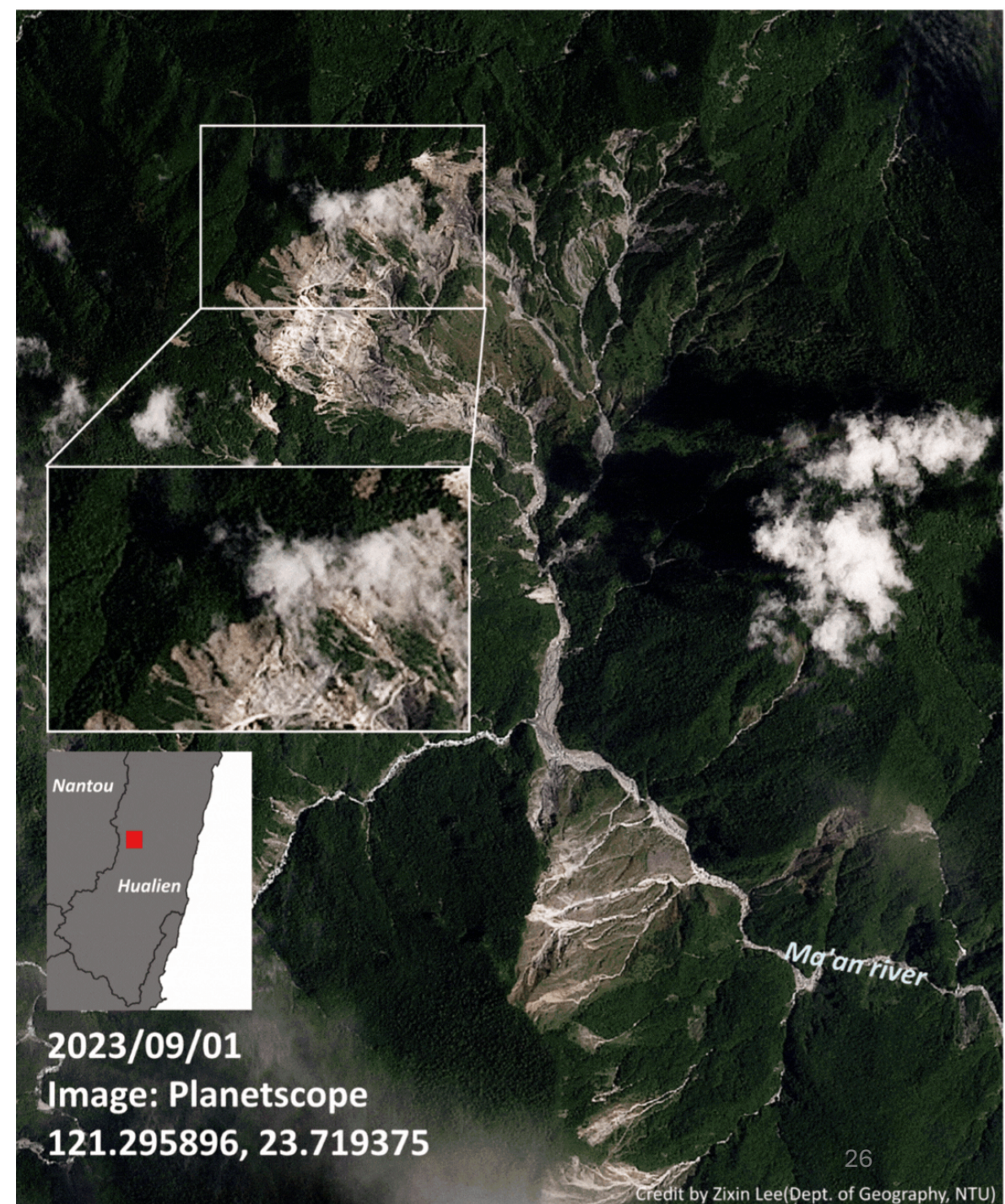
July 21st, 2025

- Area has been a region of 'unrest' for some time
- Largest seismically detected landslide since USGS started documenting
- Over a mile wide

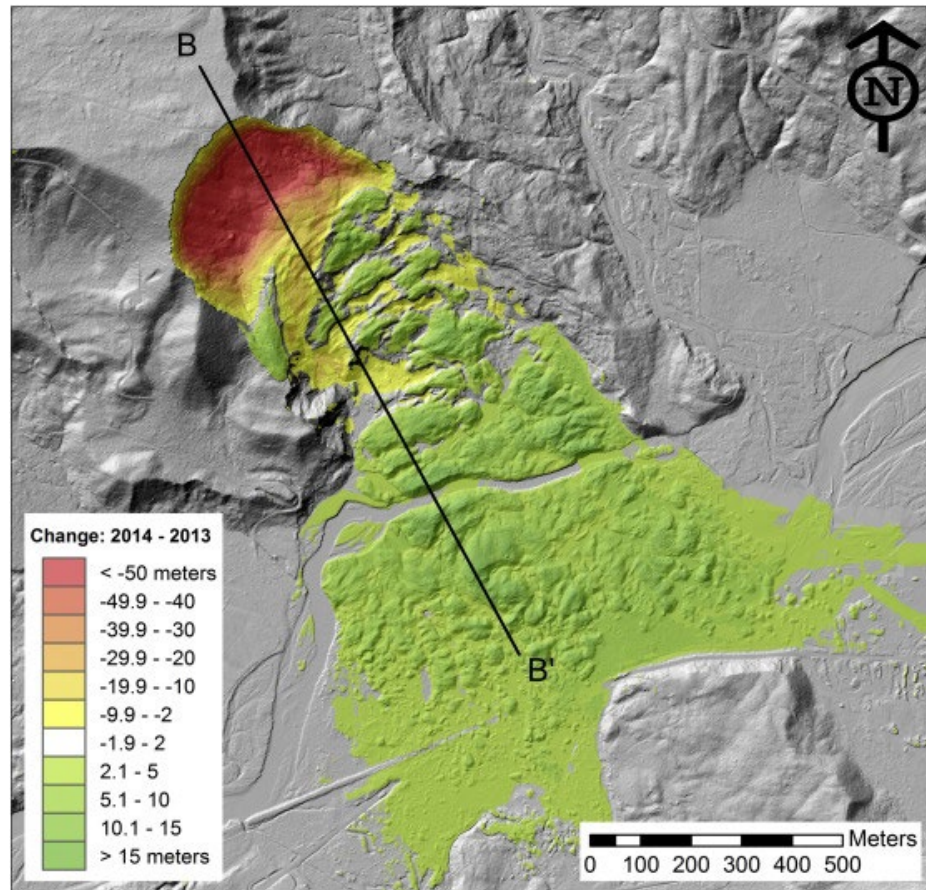
Tropical Storm Wipha



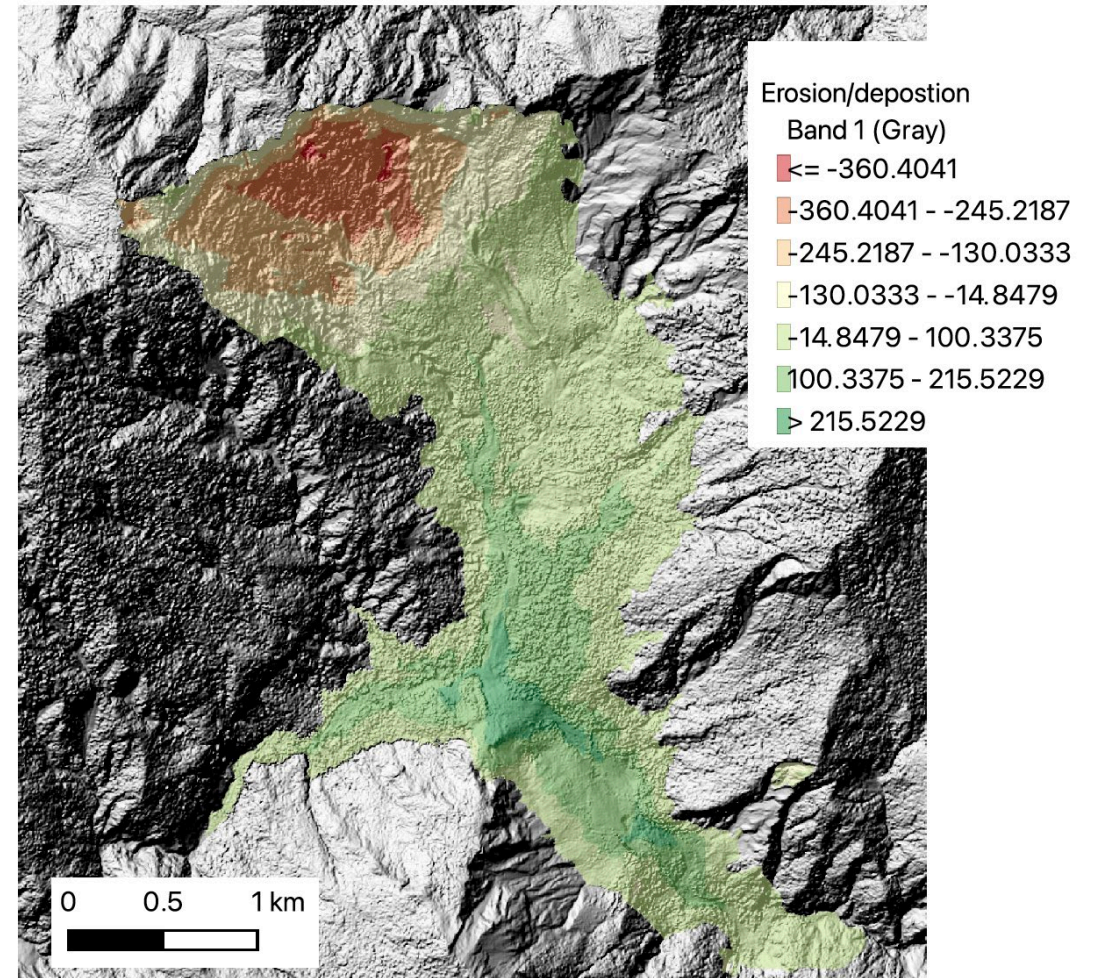
July 19th, 2025



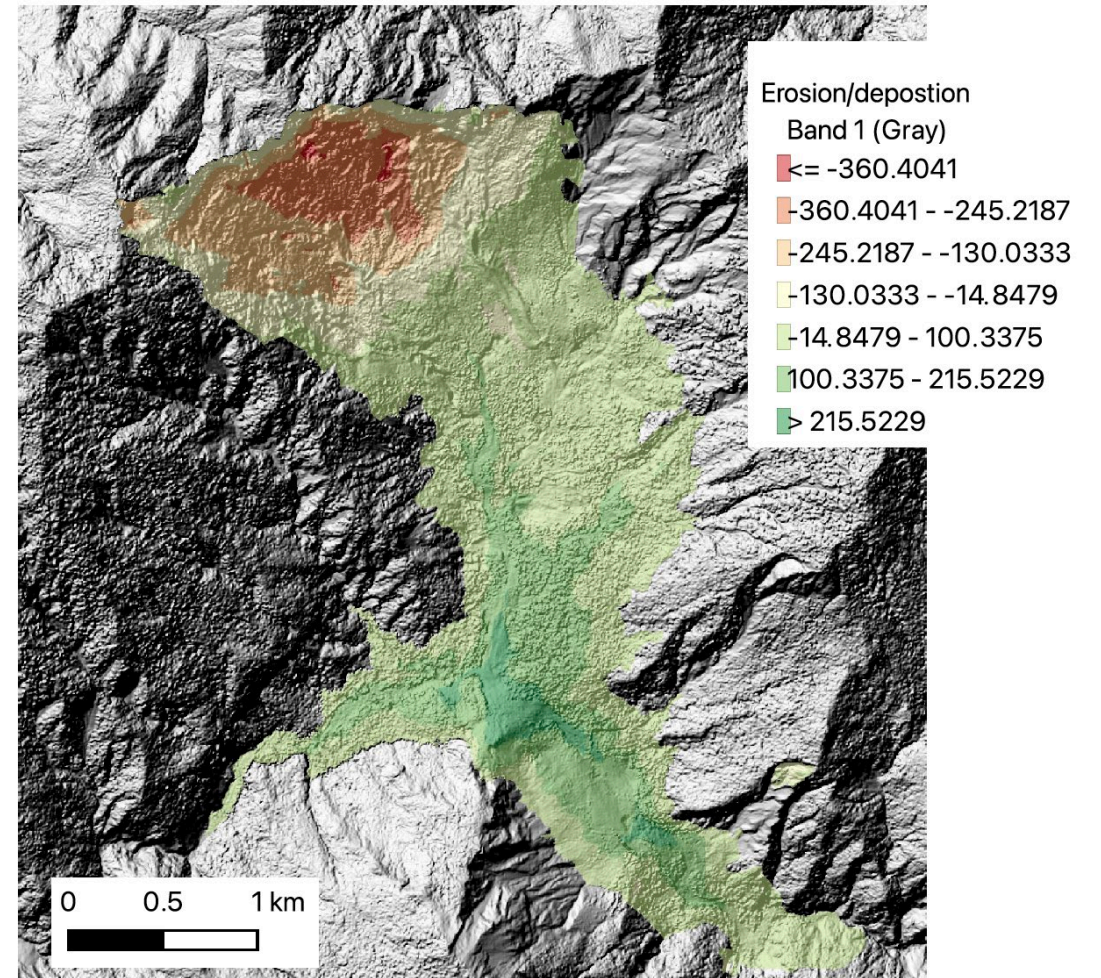
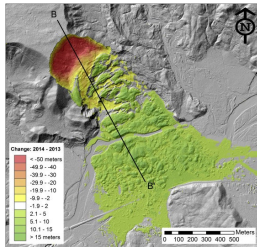
Oso comparison



Wartman et al., 2016



Oso comparison





2023/09/01



2024/03/05



2024/04/14



2024/12/30



2025/06/16



2025/07/25

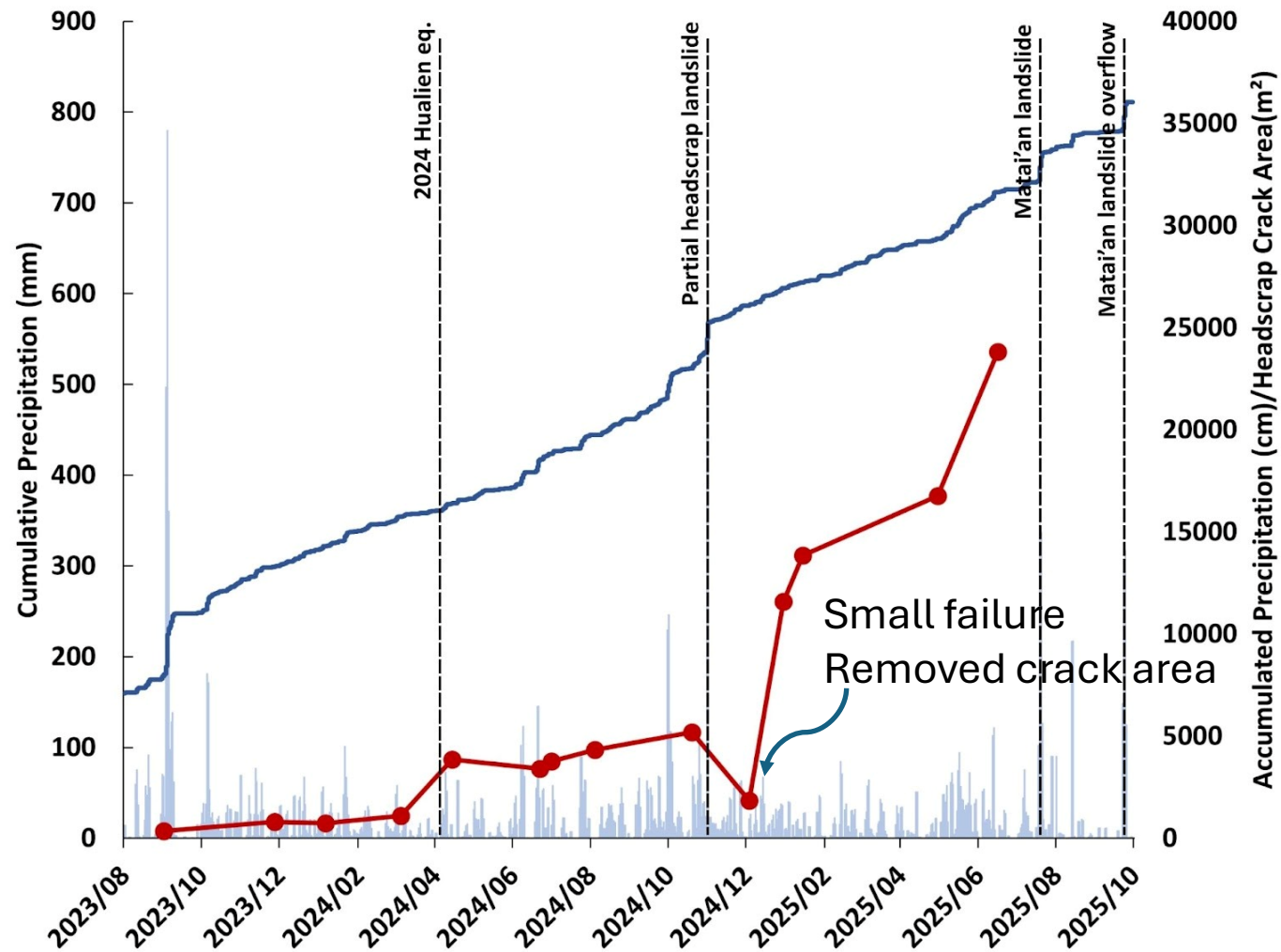


2025/08/23



2025/09/27

Seismically accelerated failure



Impoundment filled for two months



Aug. 15, 2025

<https://hualien.forest.gov.tw/>

Dam failure, September 24th, 2025



Typhoon Ragasa



September 24th, 2025





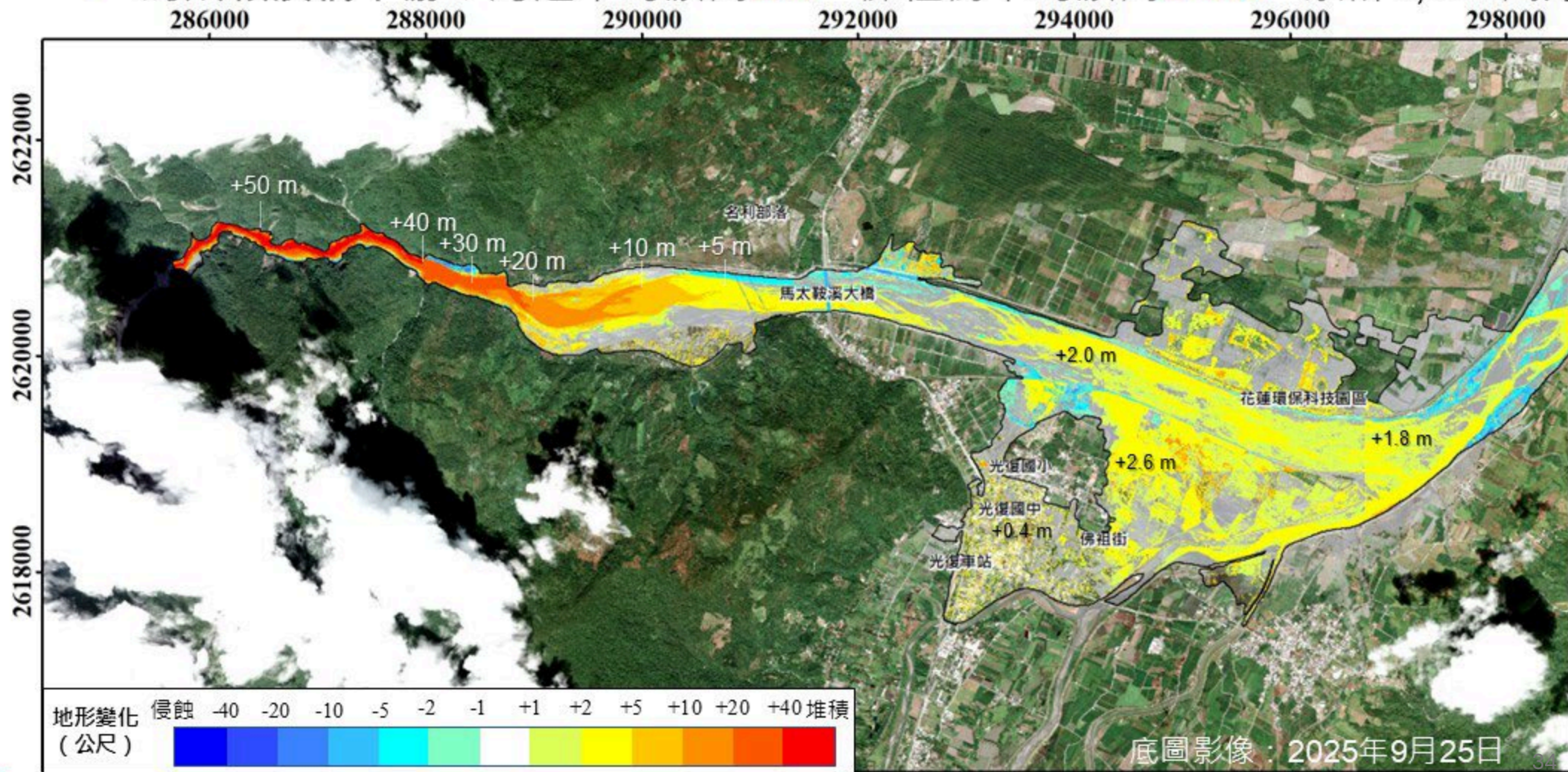


馬太鞍溪下游地形變化

■ 總淤積量：**3,170萬方** (以2025/9/25災後數值地形與2022年數值地形計算所得)

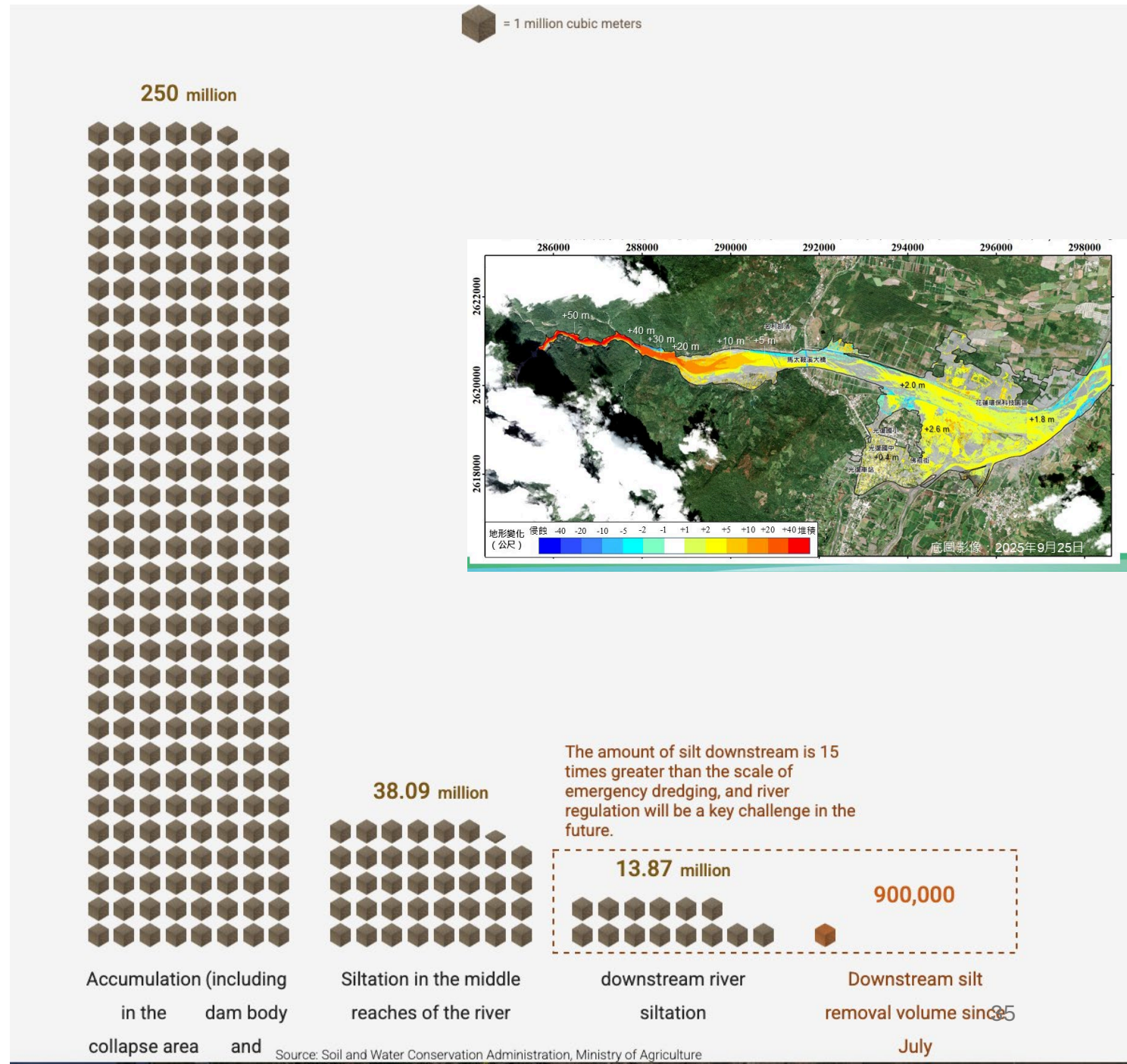
✓ 馬太鞍溪橋上游：河道平均淤高**13.3m**，累計2,045萬方

✓ 馬太鞍溪橋下游：河道平均淤高**2m**，佛祖街平均淤高**2.6m**，累計1,125萬方



<1/3 of sediment mobilized

<https://www.cw.com.tw/graphics/hu-alien-mataian-barrier-lake-2025/index.html>





The tale/tail continues, but
hopefully the tragedy is over

Summary and key takeaways

- Seismic events act as catalysts for widespread landscape disturbance.
- Shifting thresholds: The initial disruption triggers a sequence of interconnected surface processes that evolve over diverse spatial and temporal scales.
- These cascading processes can sustain or amplify hazard potential well beyond the timeframe of the original earthquake.
- Finally, the tale of the tails in Eastern Taiwan is not over. Both Sanzhan and Matai'an Rivers will continue to see aggradation and fluvial hazard amplification for years to come.



Questions?



Views from the Matai'an and Sanzhan
riverbeds 1 year ago



ION CAUTION CAUTION

#遇震勿驚慌
#避難小心防

花蓮觀光糖廠防震宣導
Hualien Tourism Sugar Factory
The Propaganda of Earthquake Prevention

保命三步驟



台糖公司花東區處
關心您