



The tortoise and the hare:
Role of differential process rates
in shaping landscapes

Anne Voigtländer



Communities at different paces



Slow rates $<10^{-5}$ m/yr

Uplift, denudation, erosion, creep,...

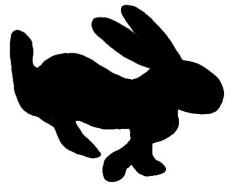
Constant and continuous

Communities at different paces

Fast rates $<10^6$ m/yr

Fracturing, faulting, incision, eruption,...

Stochastic and intermittent



How do pacemakers work?

How much? How often?

Internal and external processes/ force balances

Mass, stress, and energy - Magnitude-frequency

Where, when, and how?

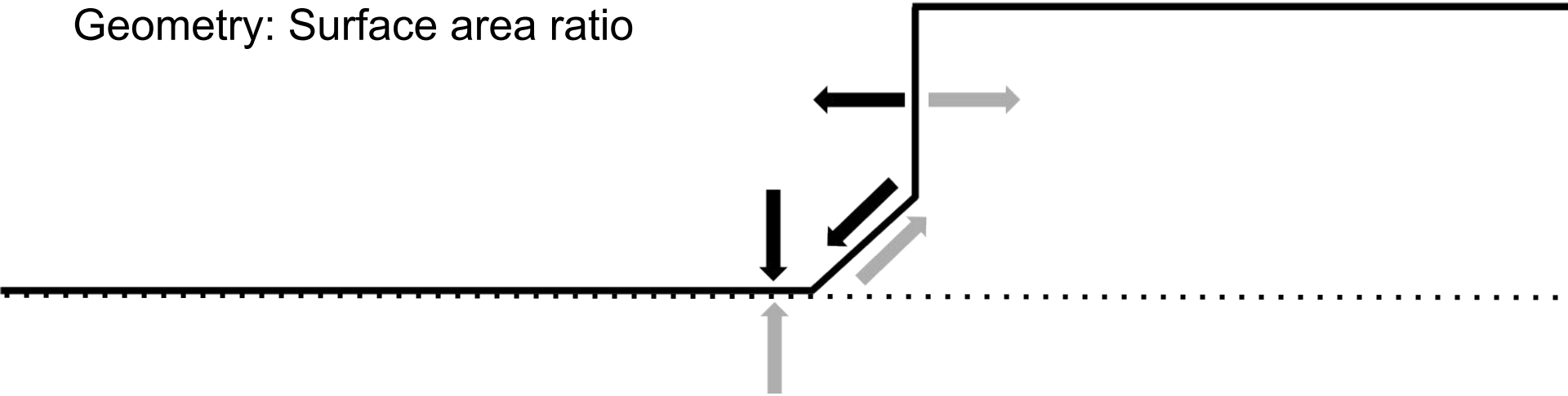
Mechanisms, rheology, and structures/landscapes & seascapes:

Mechanics, materials, and geometry -

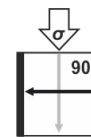
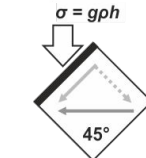
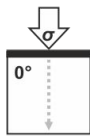
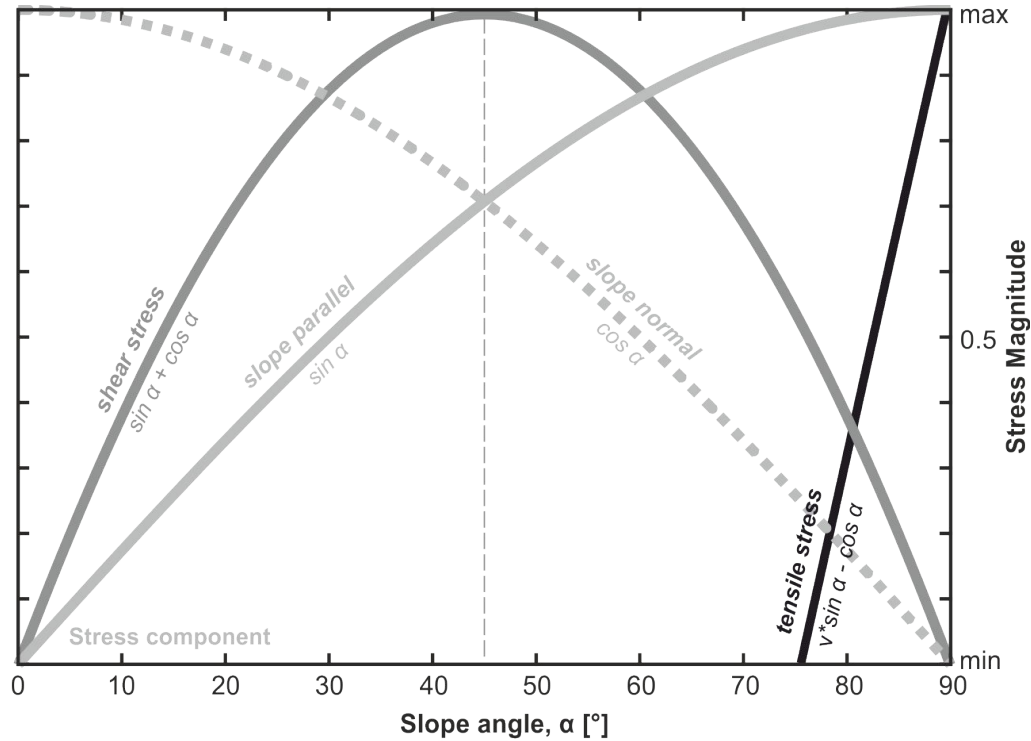
Signatures of differential rates in landscapes

Mechanics: Stress controls

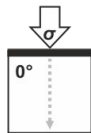
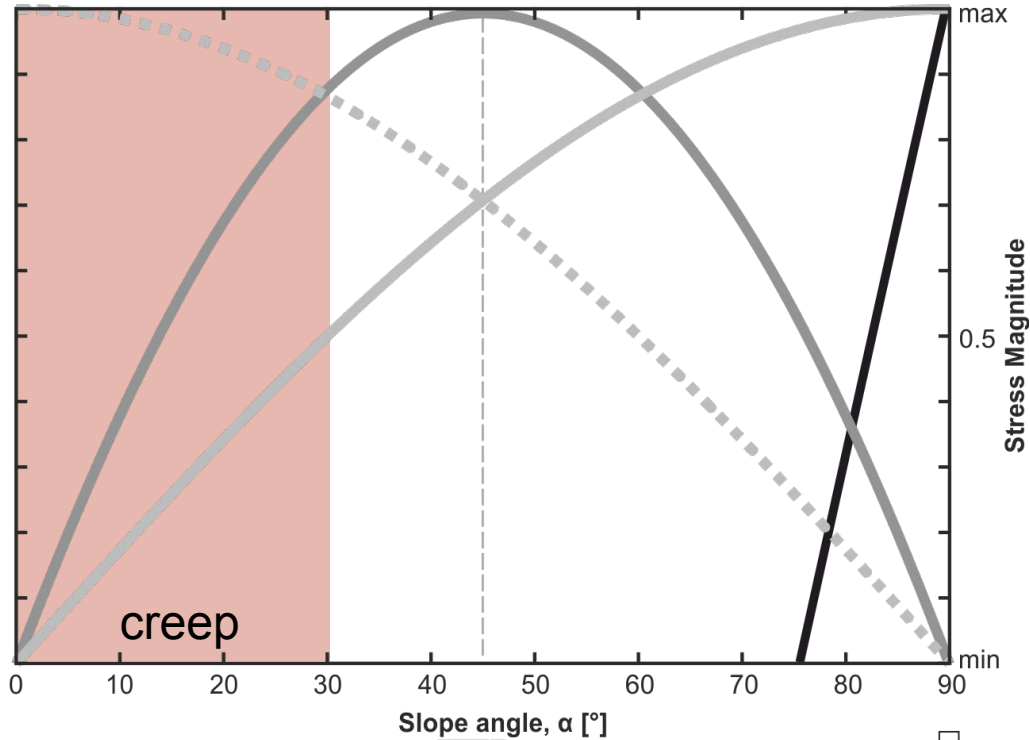
Geometry: Surface area ratio



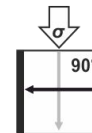
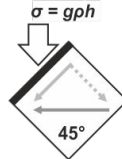
Los Angulos and stresses



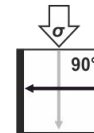
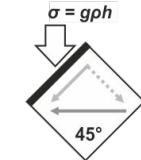
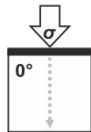
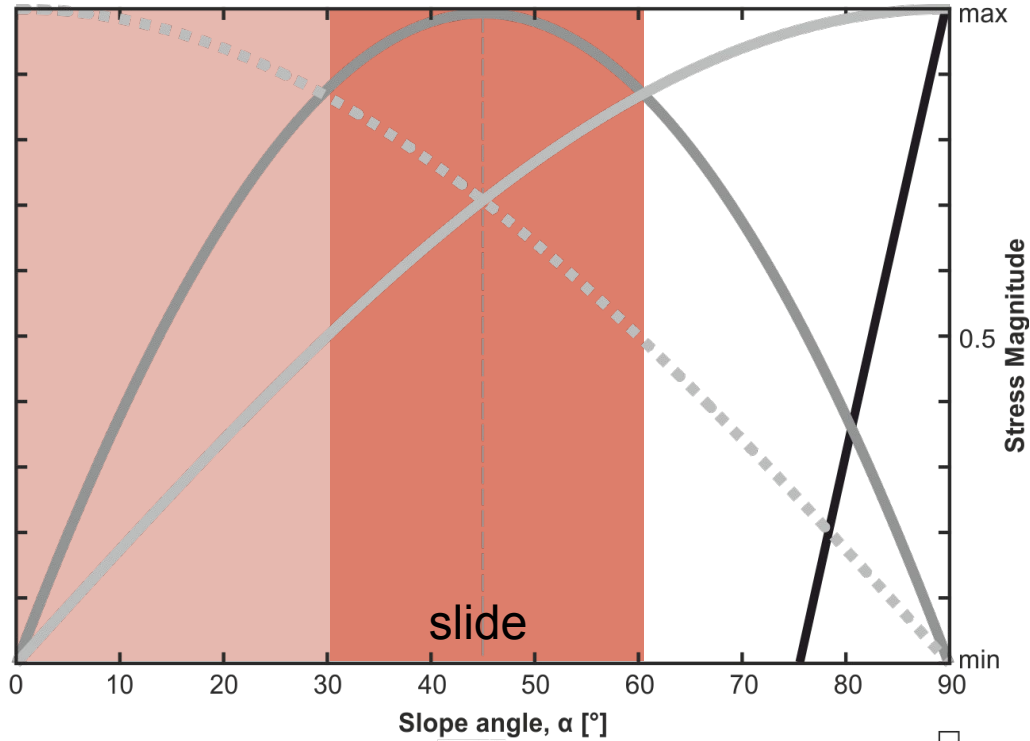
Slope angle and stress



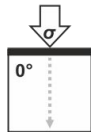
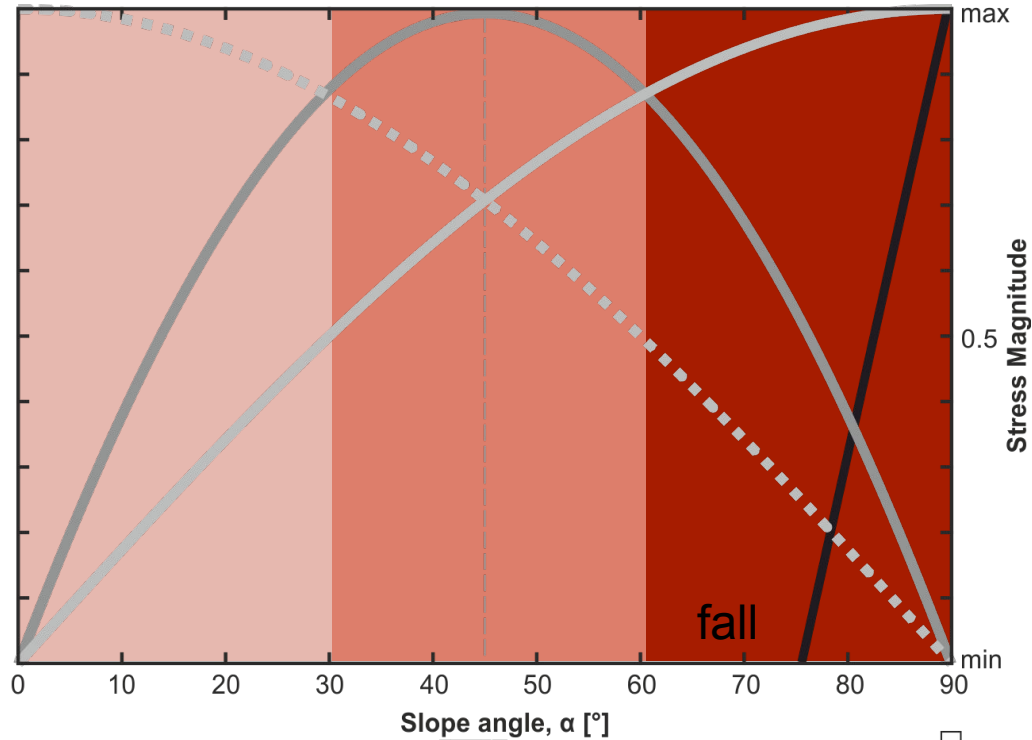
Slope angle, α [°]



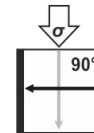
Slope angle and stress



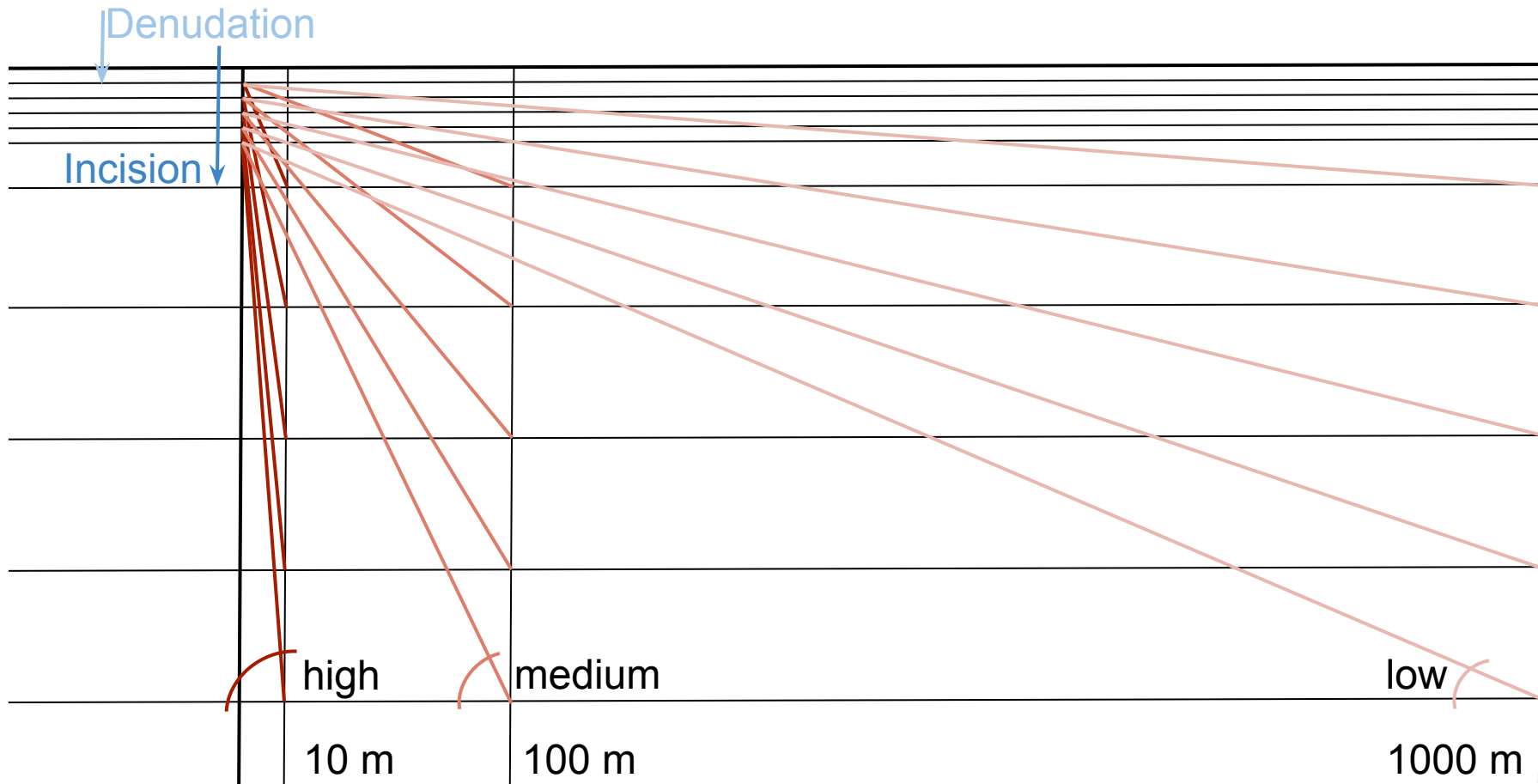
Slope angle and stress



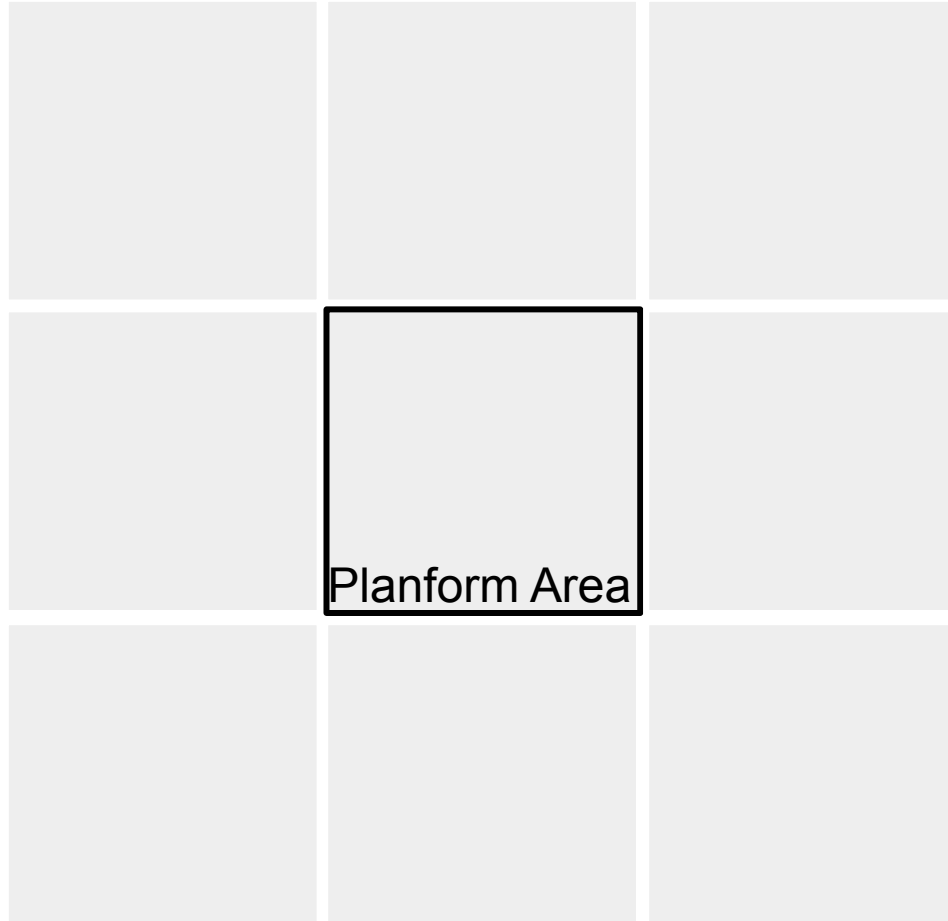
Slope angle, α [°]



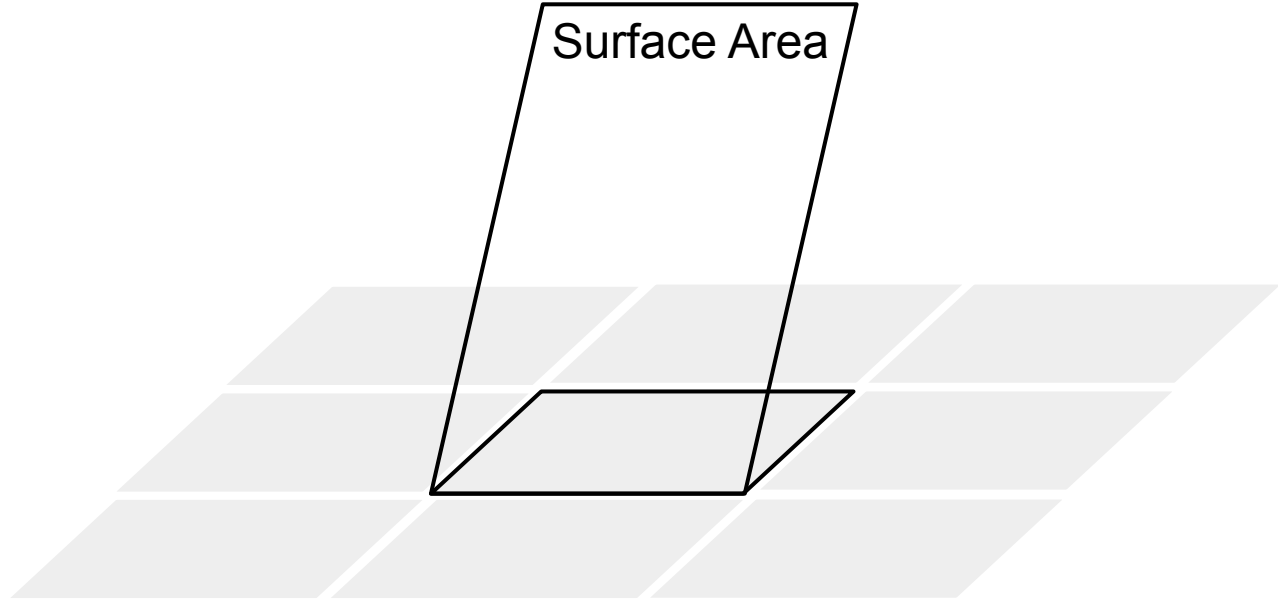
Stress controlled processes by differential erosion rates



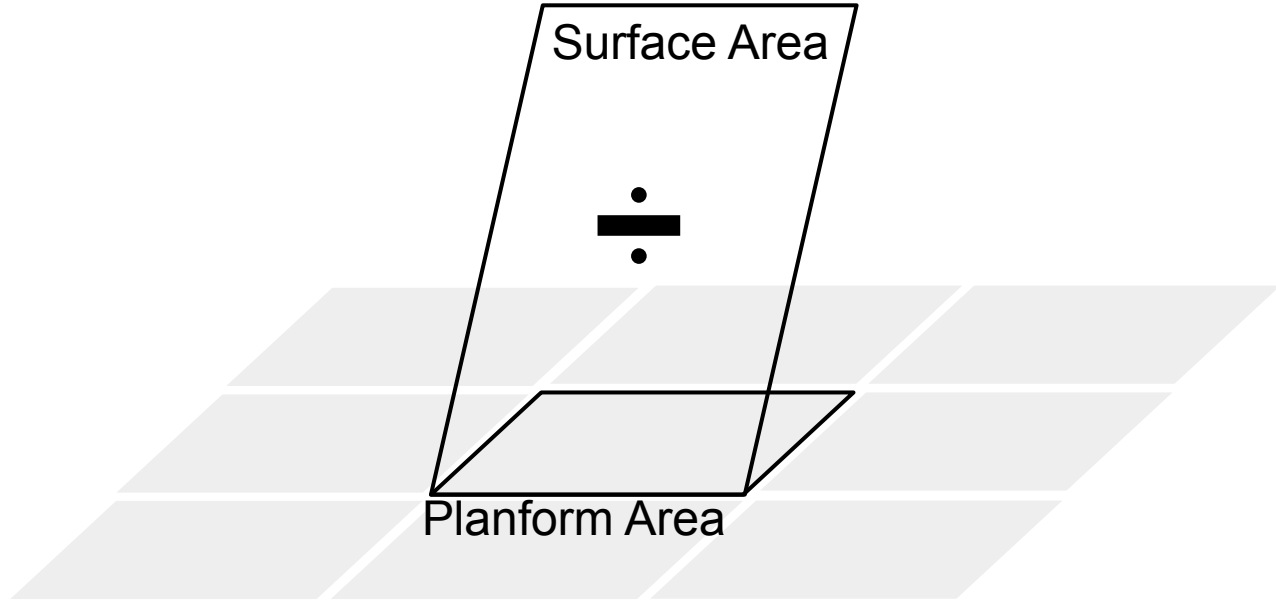
Geometry
of
Digital
Terrain
Models



Geometry
of
Digital
Terrain
Models



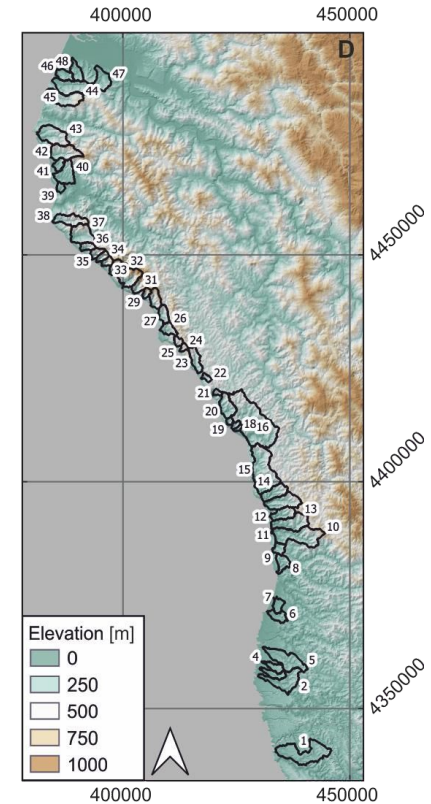
Geometry
of
Digital
Terrain
Models



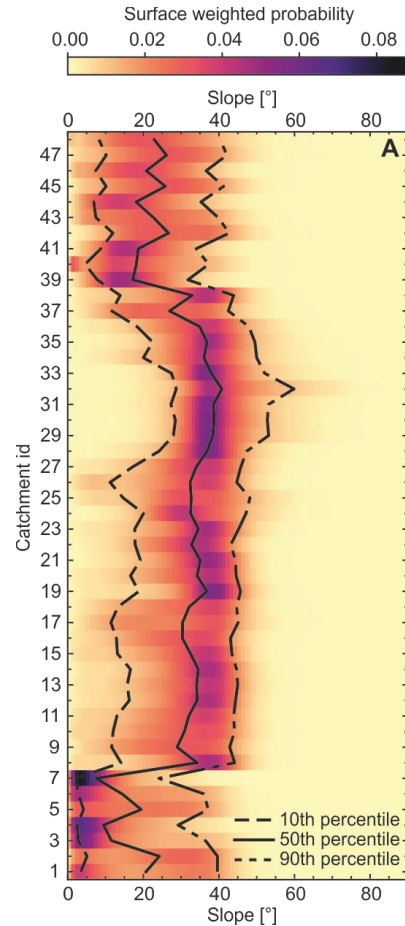
= Surface area ratio

Landscape response signatures in DTMs

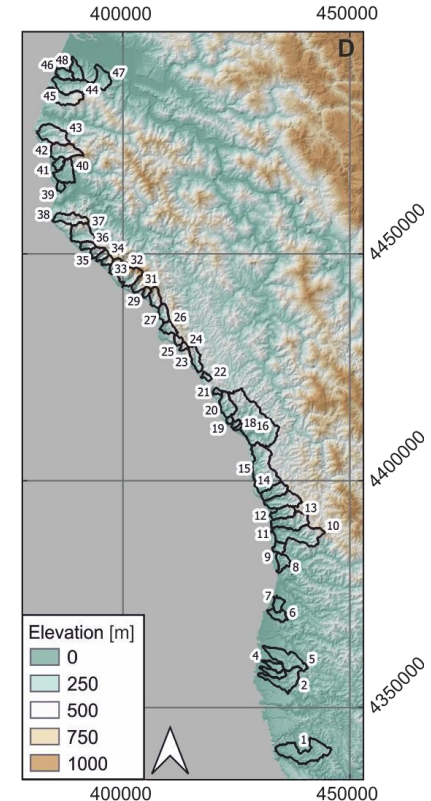
Mendocino Triple Junction
Northward migrating uplift pulse
High resolution DTMs (~1m)
48 catchments



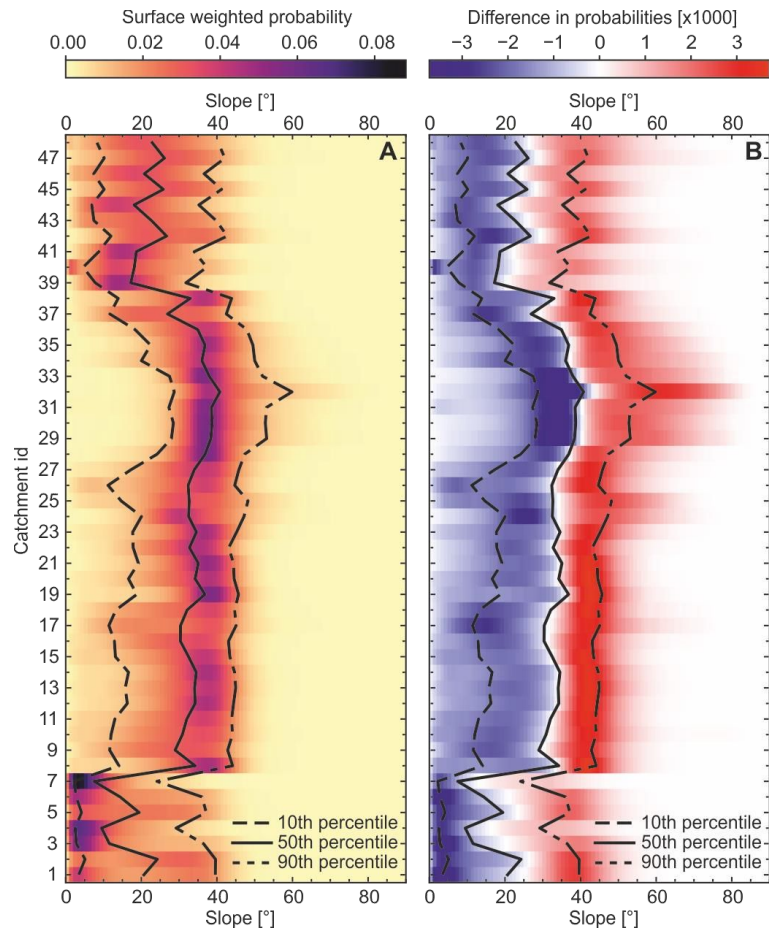
Landscape response signatures in DTMs



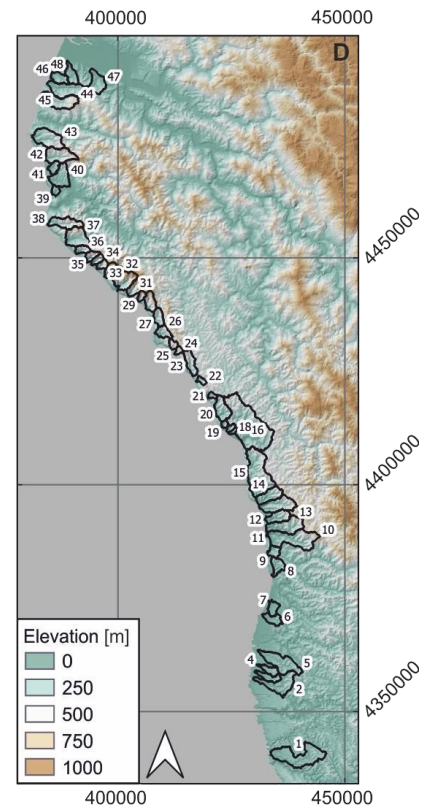
Surface area PDFs heatplots



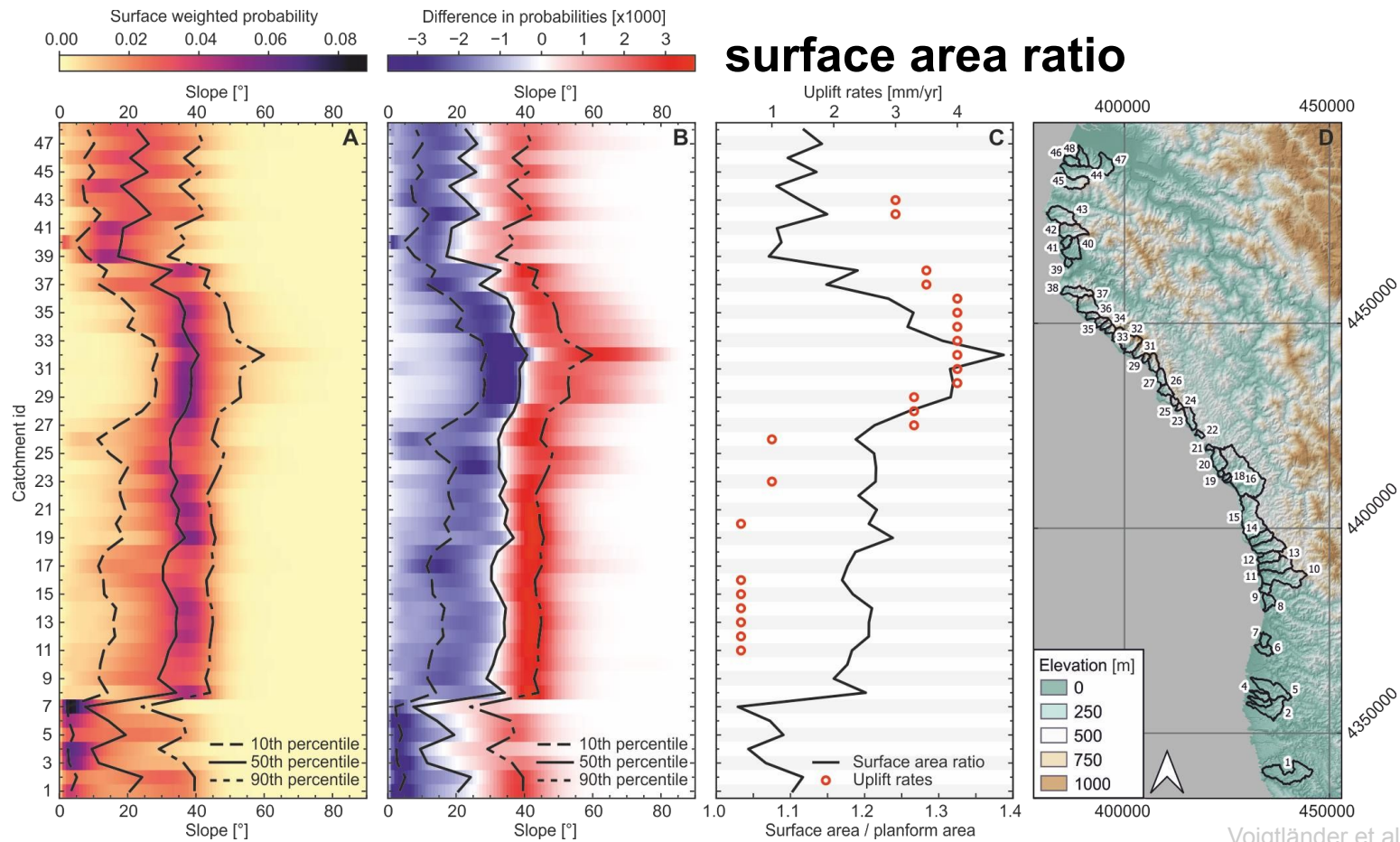
Landscape response signatures in DTMs



Differences in planform area and surface area PDFs



Landscape response signatures in DTMs



A tale, where tortoises and hares intentionally work together.

Where, when and how changes happen over long or short times depend on the differential pace that create structures and topography.

Community tasks:

Define rate (e.g. forcing vs. response rates)

Quantify rates (e.g. independently, resolution)

Select which rates define topography, structures, failure, flow,... (e.g. strain, deformation, diffusion, event rate)



**Thank you for your attention!
Questions?**

**Later:
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anne.voigtlaender@gfz.de**

*If you want to discuss, collaborate, or
co-create more ideas let me know. I
am also looking for a position.*



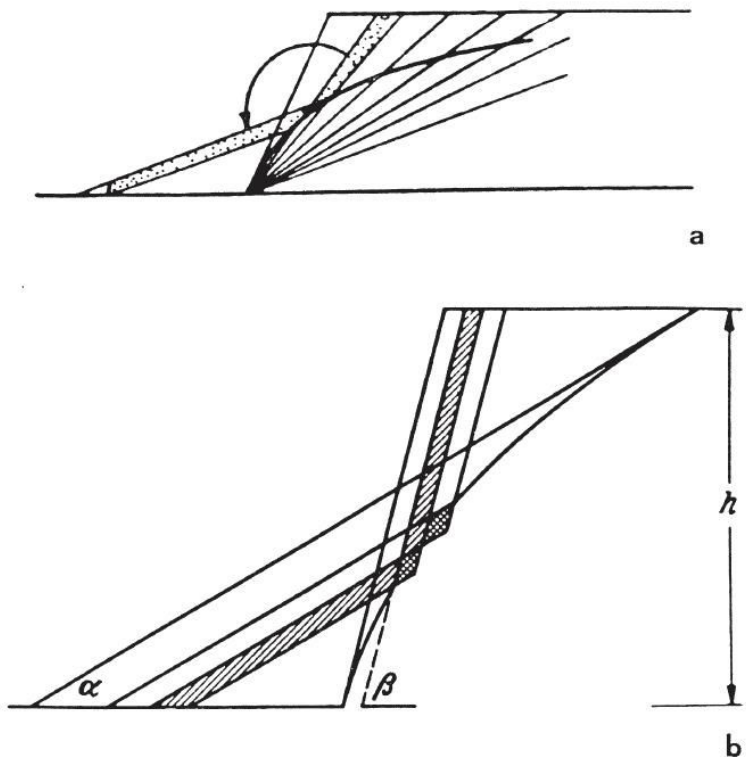
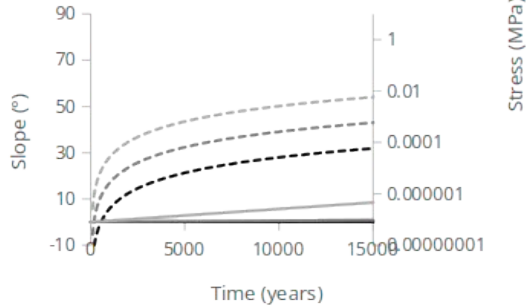


Fig. 5. Cliff recession (a) by progressive decrease of the declivity (wrong!), (b) parallel cliff recession and rock-core formation beneath the scree slope

Differential rates examples

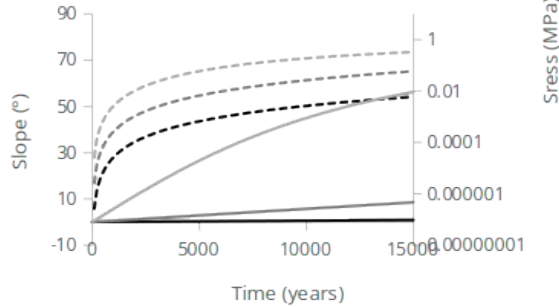
low incision rates (0.1 mm/yr)

— 10m distance — 100m distance
— 1000 m distance - - - - - topo stress 10m
- - - - - topo stress 100m - - - - - topo stress 1000m



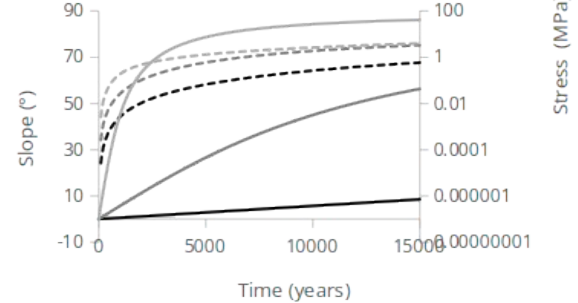
medium incision rates (1 mm/yr)

— 10m distance — 100m distance
— 1000 m distance - - - - - topo stress 10m
- - - - - topo stress 100m - - - - - topo stress 1000m



high incision rates (10 mm/yr)

— 10m distance — 100m distance
— 1000 m distance - - - - - topo stress 10m
- - - - - topo stress 100m - - - - - topo stress 1000m



$$\frac{\delta z}{\delta t} = U - K A^m S^n$$