

and the state of the

Coastal & Marine Geology Program

Center for Coastal & Watershed Studies - St. Petersburg/Tampa, Florida

Subdelta depositional processes

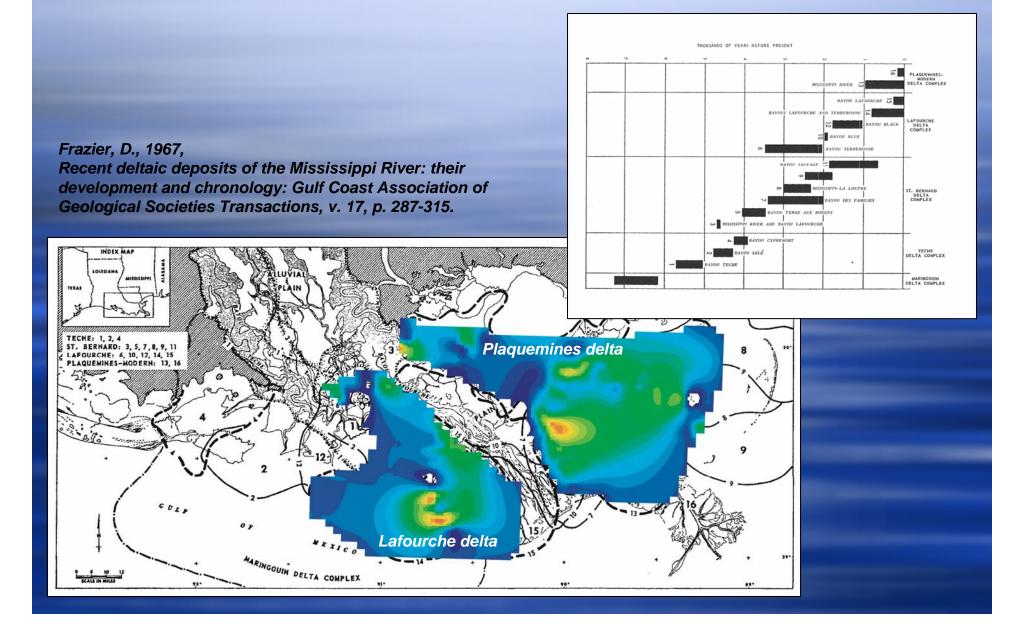
High-resolution characterization of the Mississippi River Delta Plain

James Flocks

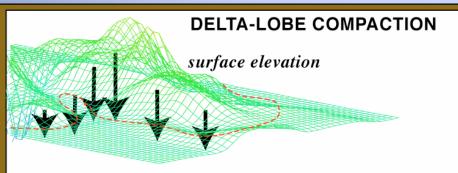
40+ years of near surface geologic data Data coverage and technology continue to improve Updating information into digital format and integrating distinct spatial and temporal datasets into a multi-dimensional perspective Applied modeling to address new needs Emerging requirements in coastal management require scientific information at different time and spatial scales, and prioritize subsurface controls.



Spatial and temporal distribution of delta deposits



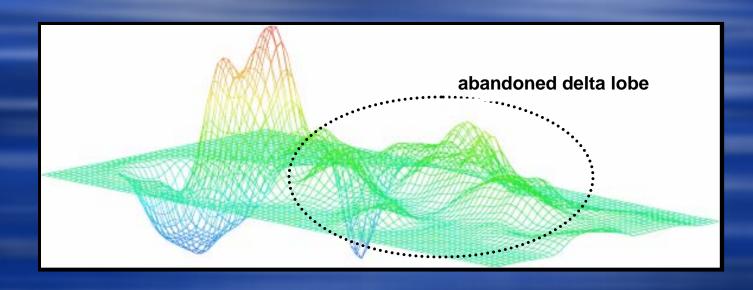
Applying modeling techniques to enhance datasets



ht100 = tl - (tl/16 * 3 ft/100 yr)

Where: ht100 = regional elevation in 100 yr. increments tl = thickness of individual subdelta lobe

Average compaction rates: 0.07 in/yr (Penland et al., 1988) 0.11 in/yr (Roberts et al., 1994) 0.12 in/yr (Kuecher, 1994)



Applying modeling techniques to enhance datasets

QuickTime[™] and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

Geologic Data...

...does not expire

Updating information into digital format fills in the gaps, builds upon and adds to a comprehensive knowledgebase

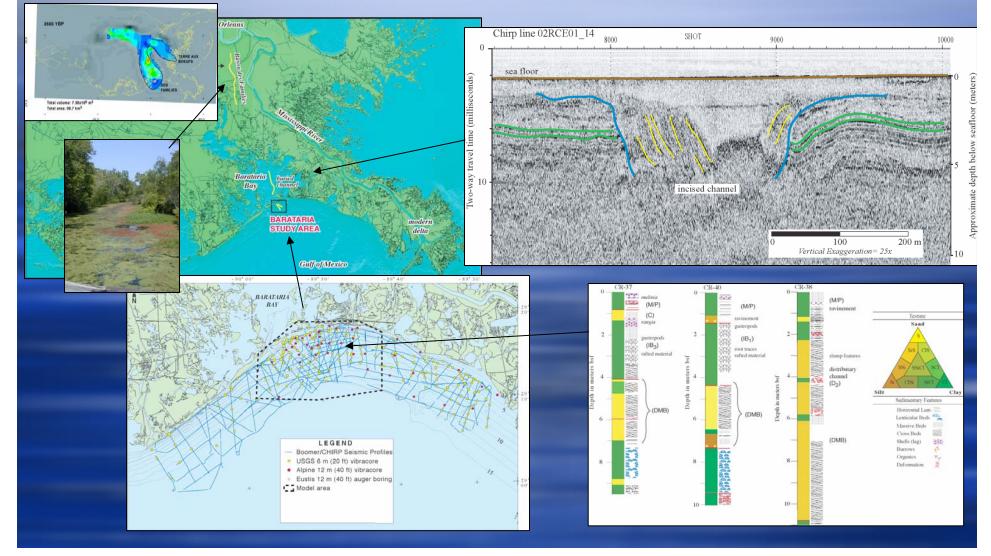
... is more than a map

Integrating distinct spatial and temporal datasets into a four-dimensional perspective helps visualize morphologic processes over time

...tells more than one story

Applied modeling further enhances available datasets, conceptualizes regional scales and subsurface controls and demonstrates the potential that older (analog) datasets have to offer to modern GIS and geodatabase systems Increasing resolution to subdelta-lobe scale

Data coverage and technology continue to improve



Increasing resolution to subdelta-lobe scale

