

# Examining Slope Instability on a Small Bank Slope Along the Schoharie Creek in New York State

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Date: May 25, 2018

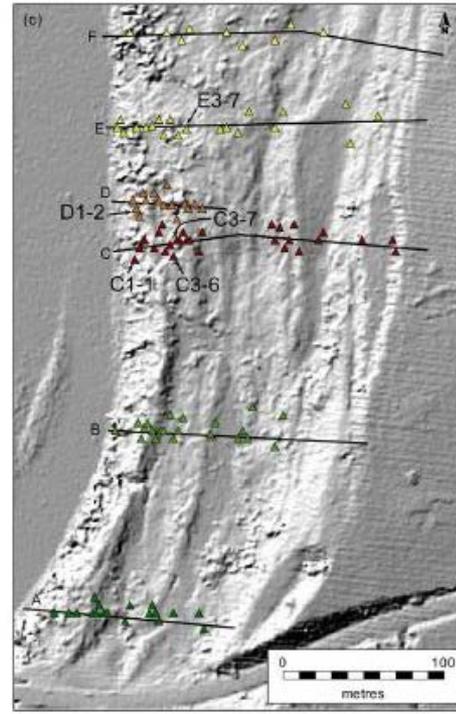
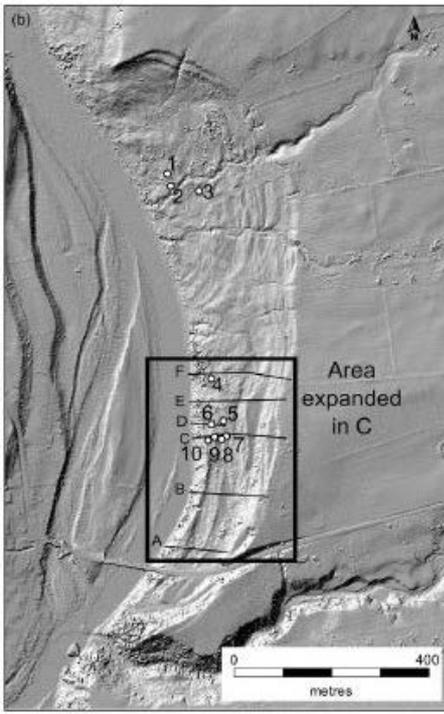
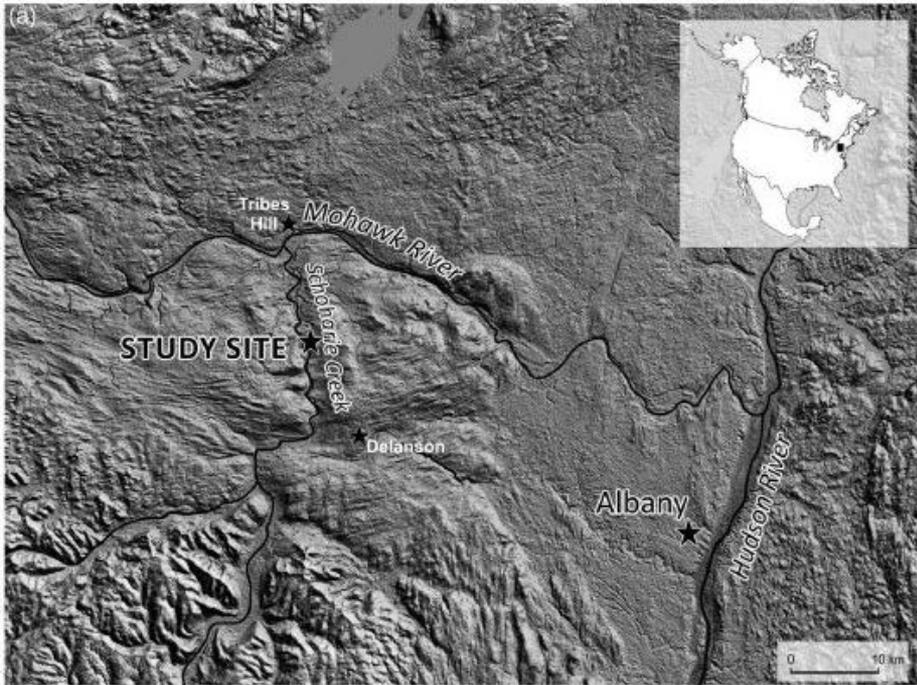
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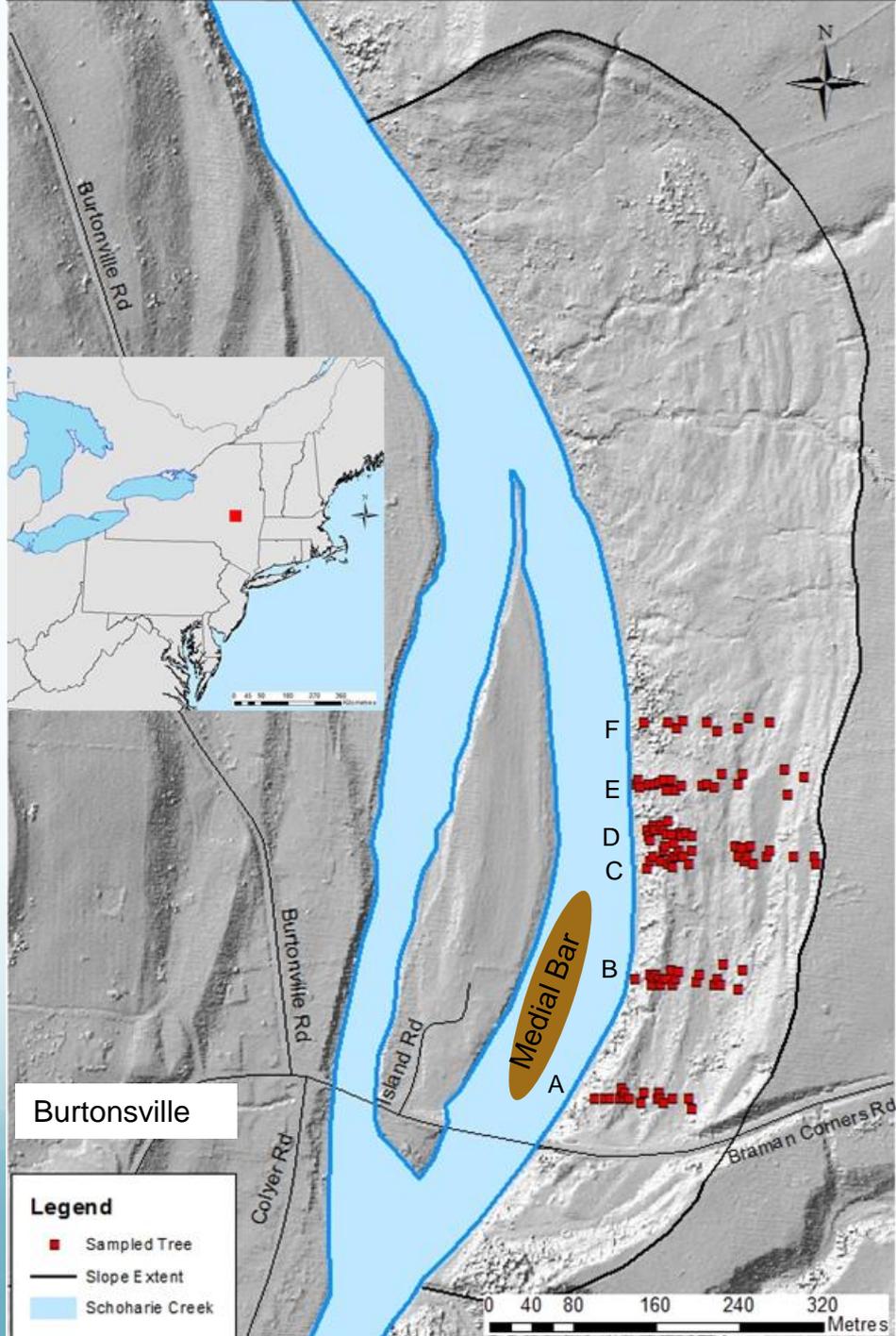
# Landscape Processes

- The equilibrium that exists on a landscape is in constant flux where geomorphic processes have the potential to change the stability for any system
- The potential for an alternate steady-state on a landscape process can be caused by extreme events
- Understanding the feedbacks and interactions between the water budget and slope equilibrium is critical to characterize hazard risk and sediment yield contributions

# Research Aim

- *Our work aims to explore the potential mechanisms that control slope instability between large events using a dendrogeomorphological approach*
- Examine tree ring eccentric growth (related to magnitude) and reaction wood presence (related to frequency), thus using the tree records as tilt-sensors on the hillslope
- Hypothesize that climate variability impacts moisture levels which in turn control the rate of movement on the complex rotational block slide, thus increasing sediment yield into the nearby watercourse



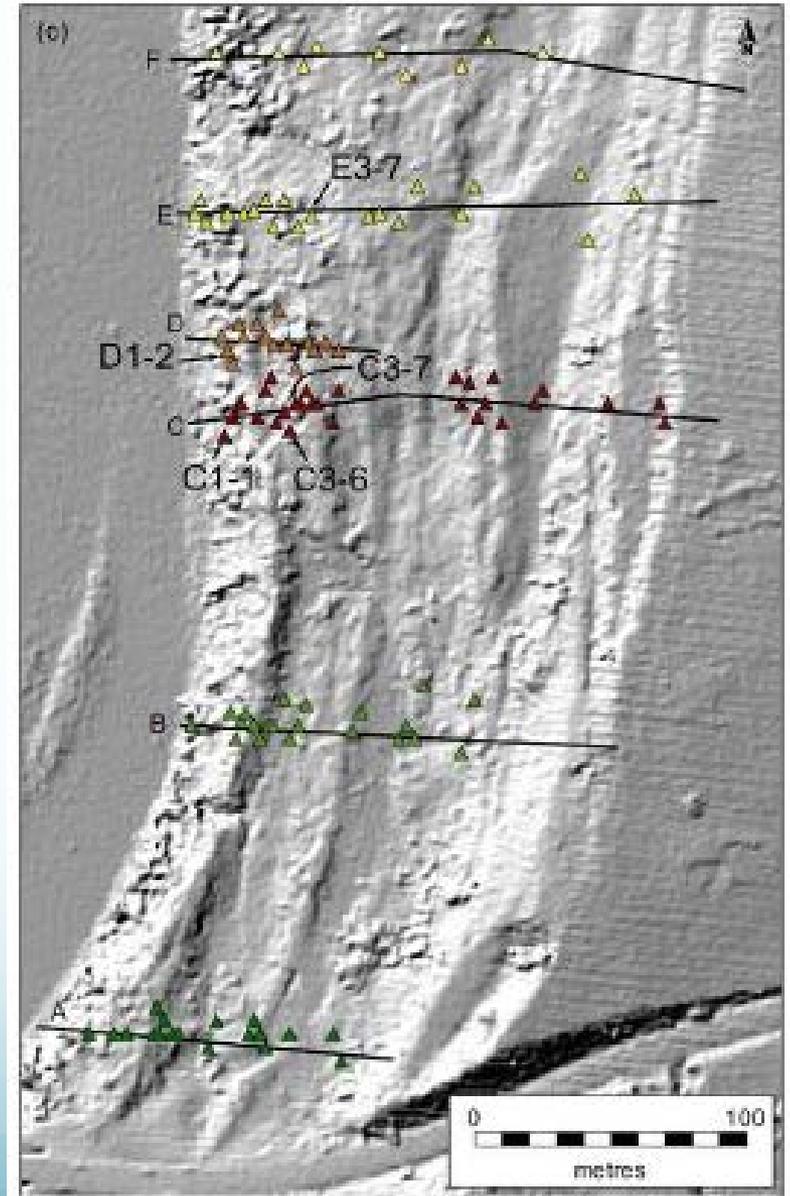


# Sampling Strategy

- Trees were sampled within 10m from either the north or south of each transect line
  - 2-3 trees per slope unit, most sampled was 8
- Fix to sample the largest trees possible

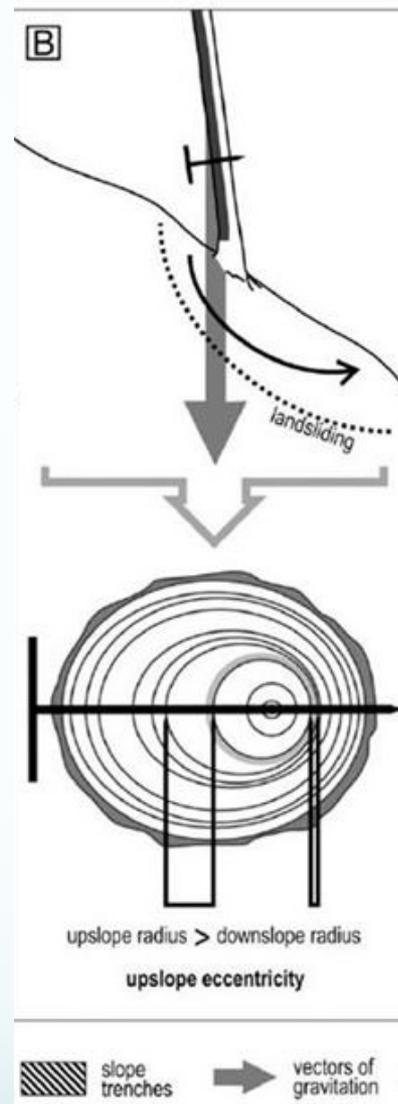
Oldest tree → 1731  
(Transect C)

Youngest tree → 1976  
(Transect B)



# Tree Ring Growth Anomalies

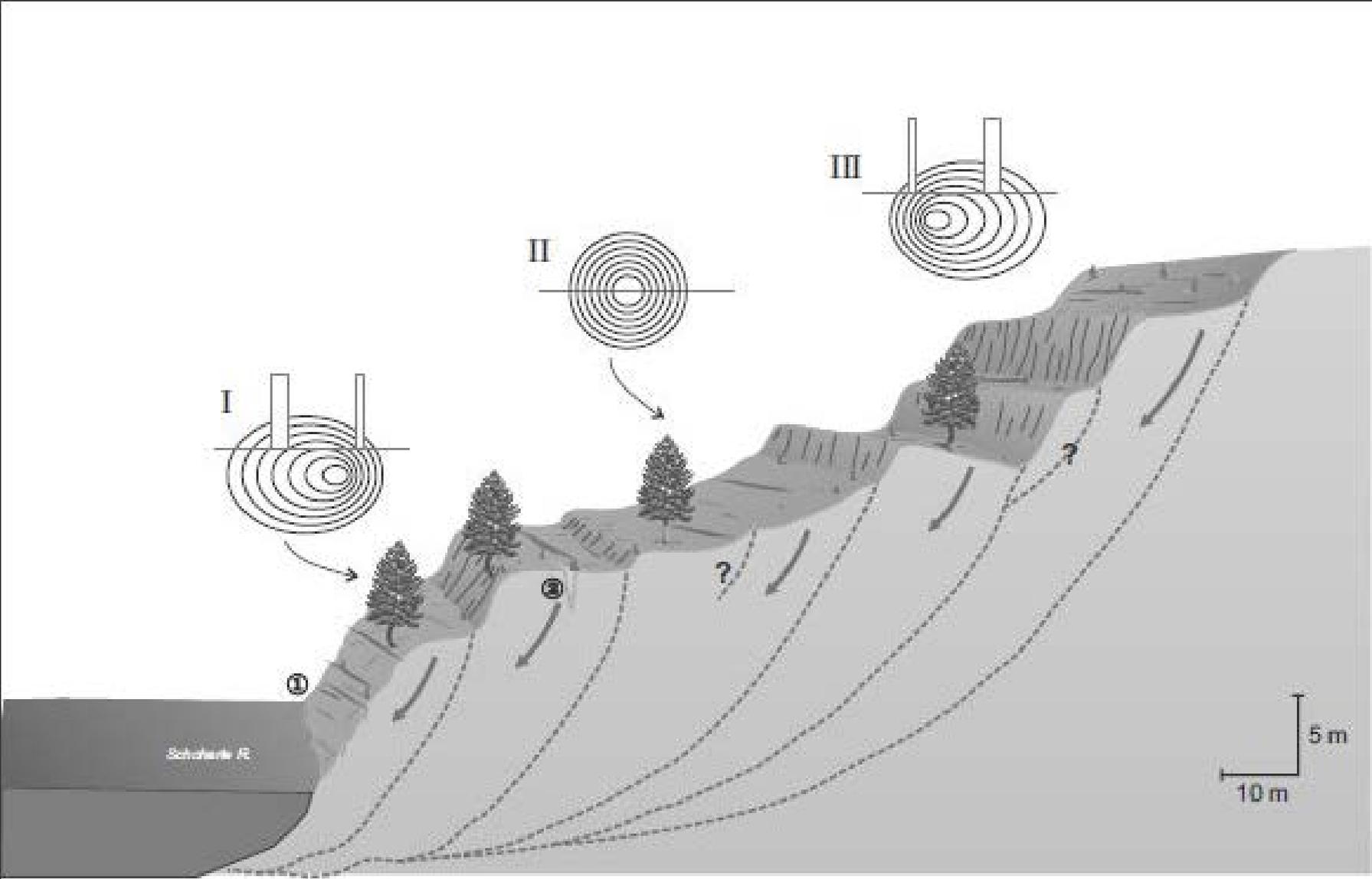
- Two growth anomalies identified:
  - Growth eccentricity
  - Reaction wood
- Catalogued the absence/presence of reaction wood



(Wistuba *et al.*, 2013; Figure 4)



# Block Tilting Cross-Section



# Instability Frequency and Response Indices

- The Compression wood (or reaction wood) response index ( $I_t$ ) was used to infer **frequency** of instability events

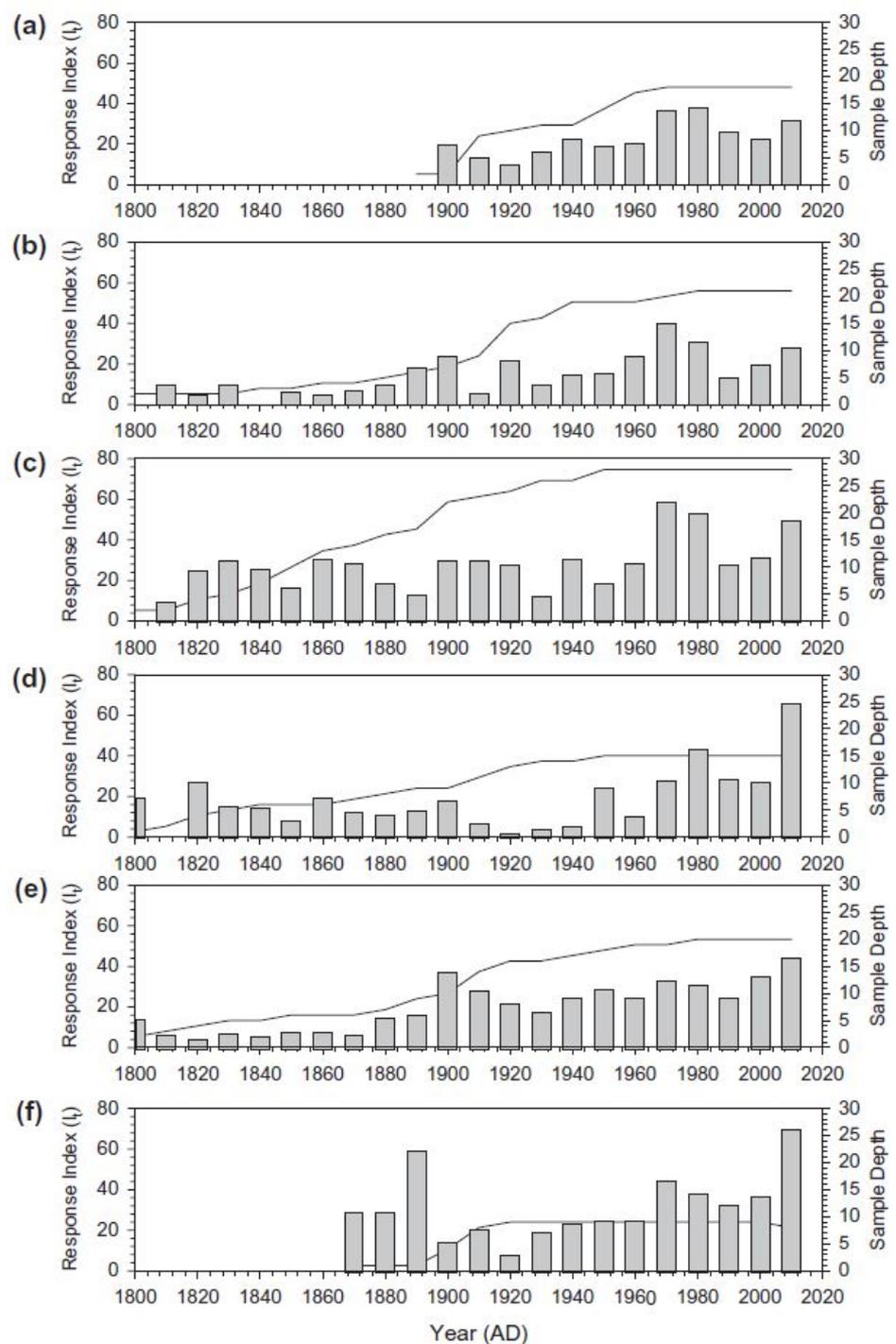
$$I_t = \frac{R_t}{A_t} \times 100\%$$

- Eccentric growth ( $E_t$ ) was used to infer **magnitude**

$$E_t = \left| (U_t - D_t) / (U_t + D_t) \right| \times 100\%$$

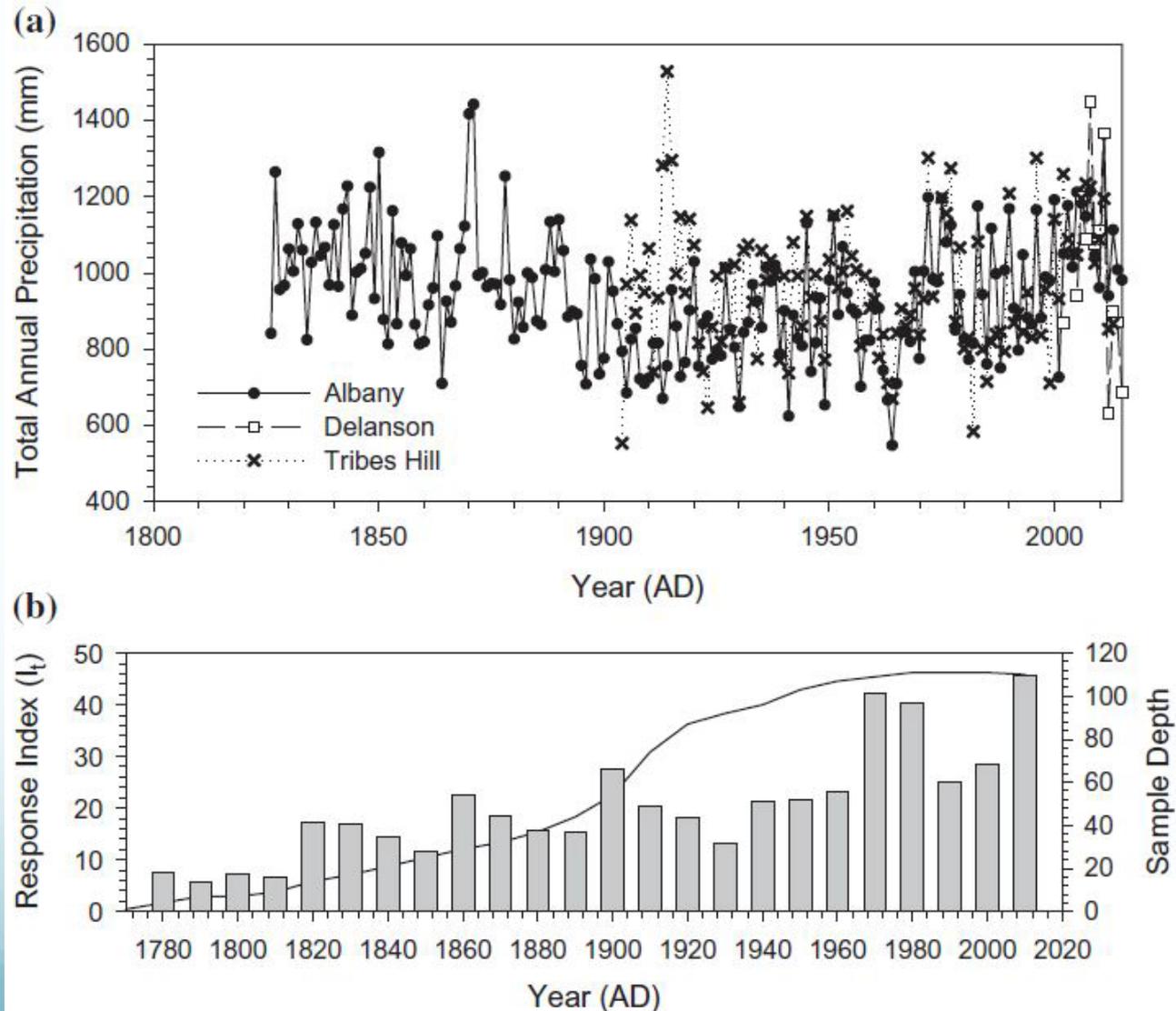
# Assessing Frequency Patterns

- Frequency records indicate a greater occurrence in instability from 1969 to present
- Response to stress is synchronous both across the entire study site and within each transect during different periods



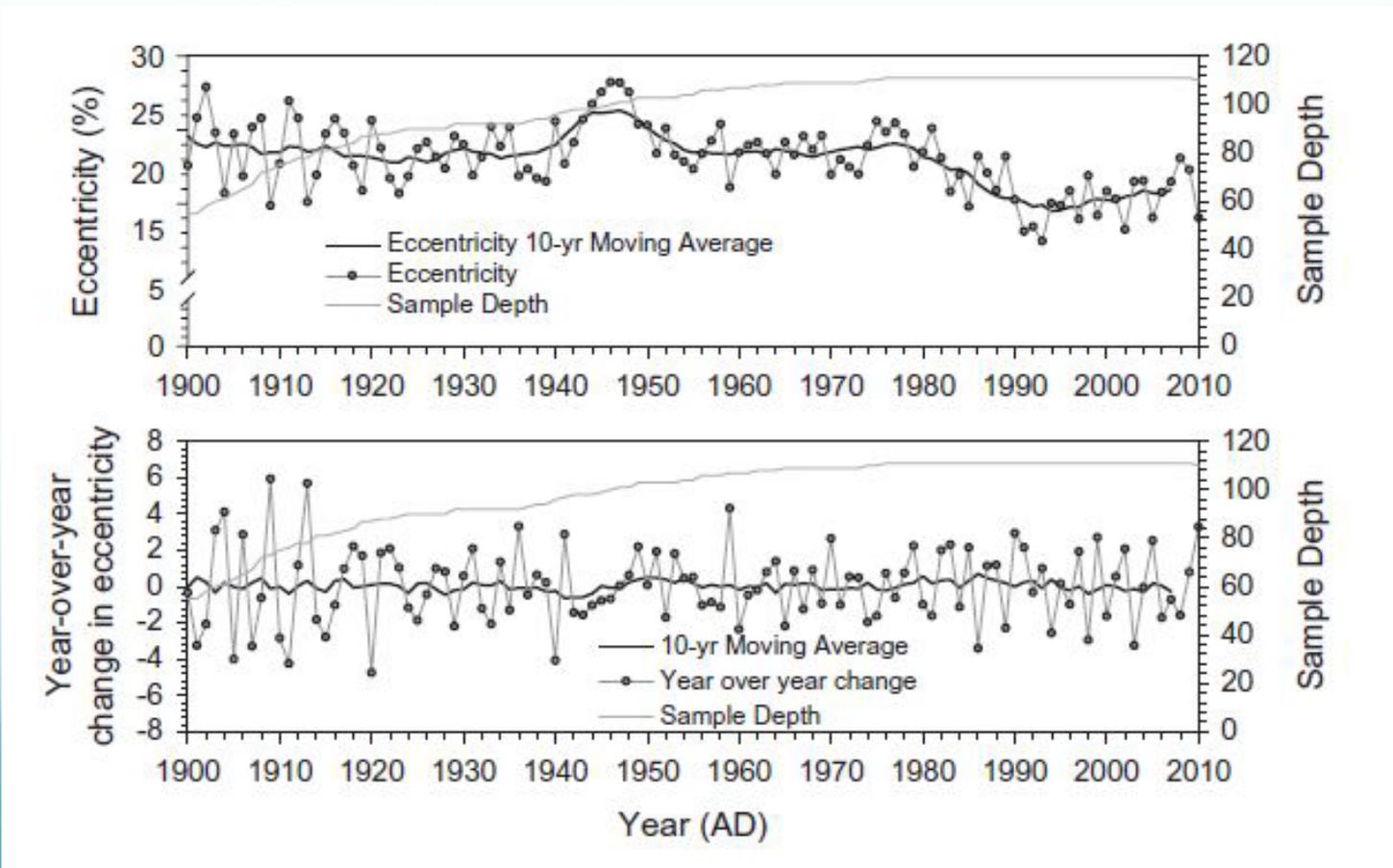
# Linking Slope Instability with Precipitation

- Statistically significant positive trend (using a Mann-Kendall test) was found for the response index for 1960s to present.
- 1960s coincides with the end of a regional drought and the beginning of a significant wet period in the 1970s.



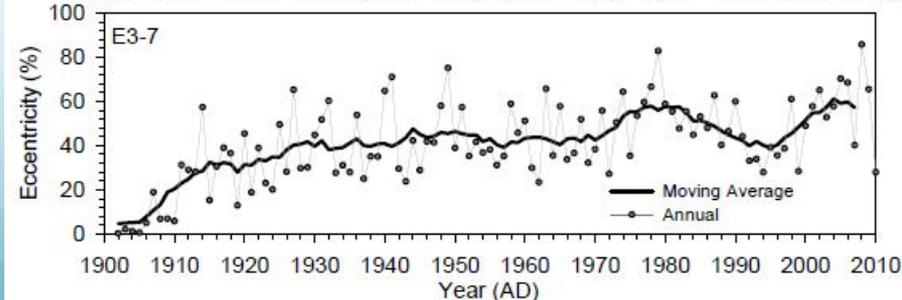
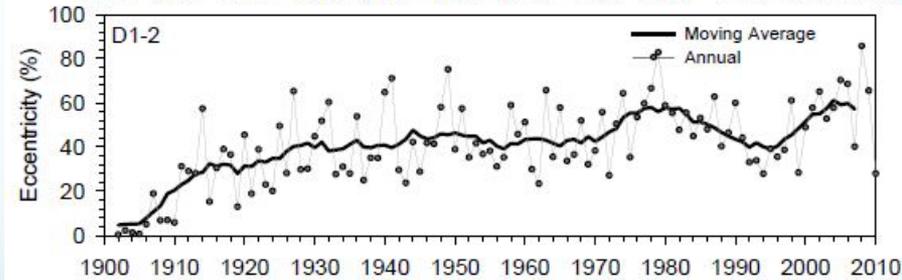
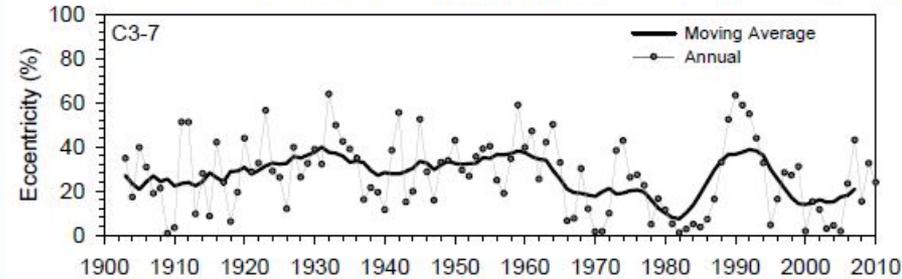
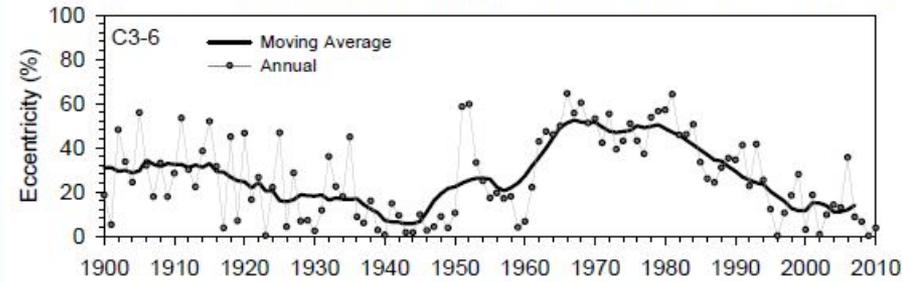
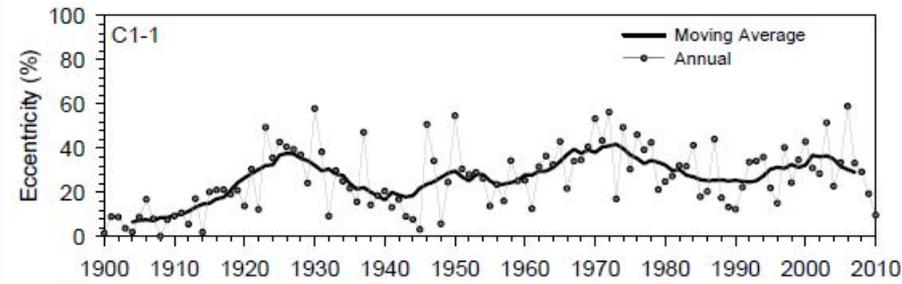
# Assessing Patterns in Magnitude

- Average eccentric growth over the entire site does not correlate with temporal trends observed in response index



# Assessing Patterns in Magnitude

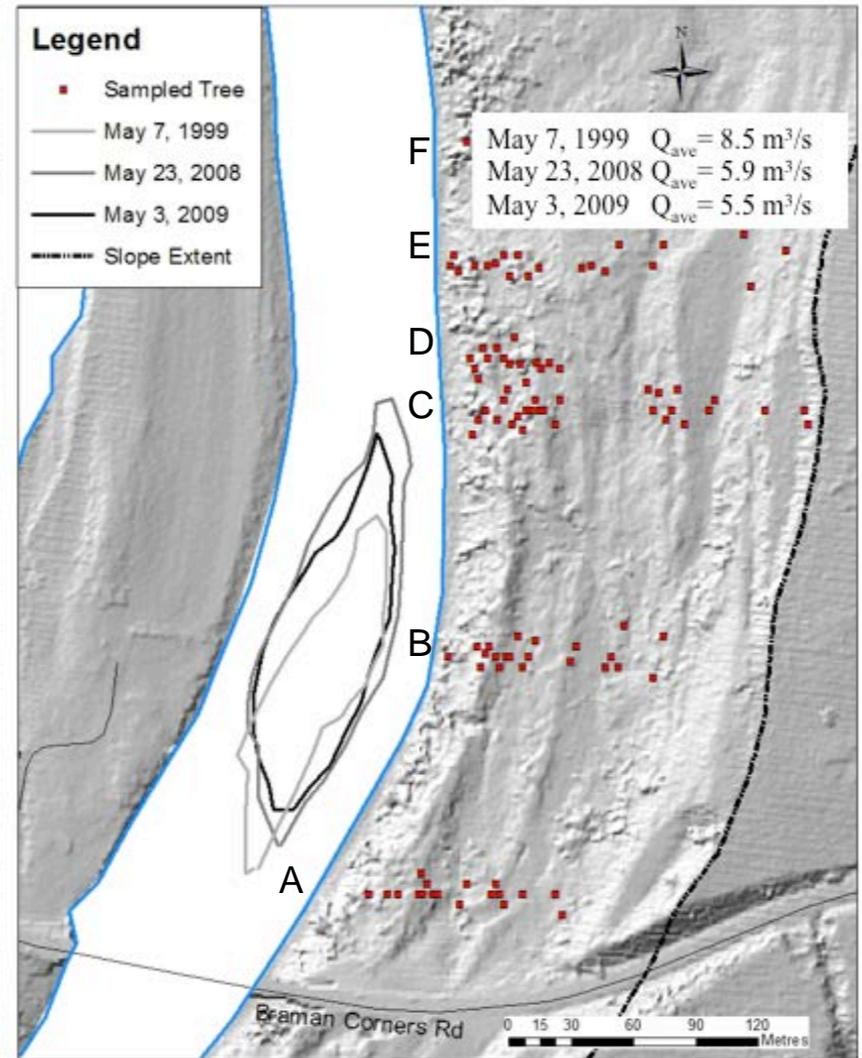
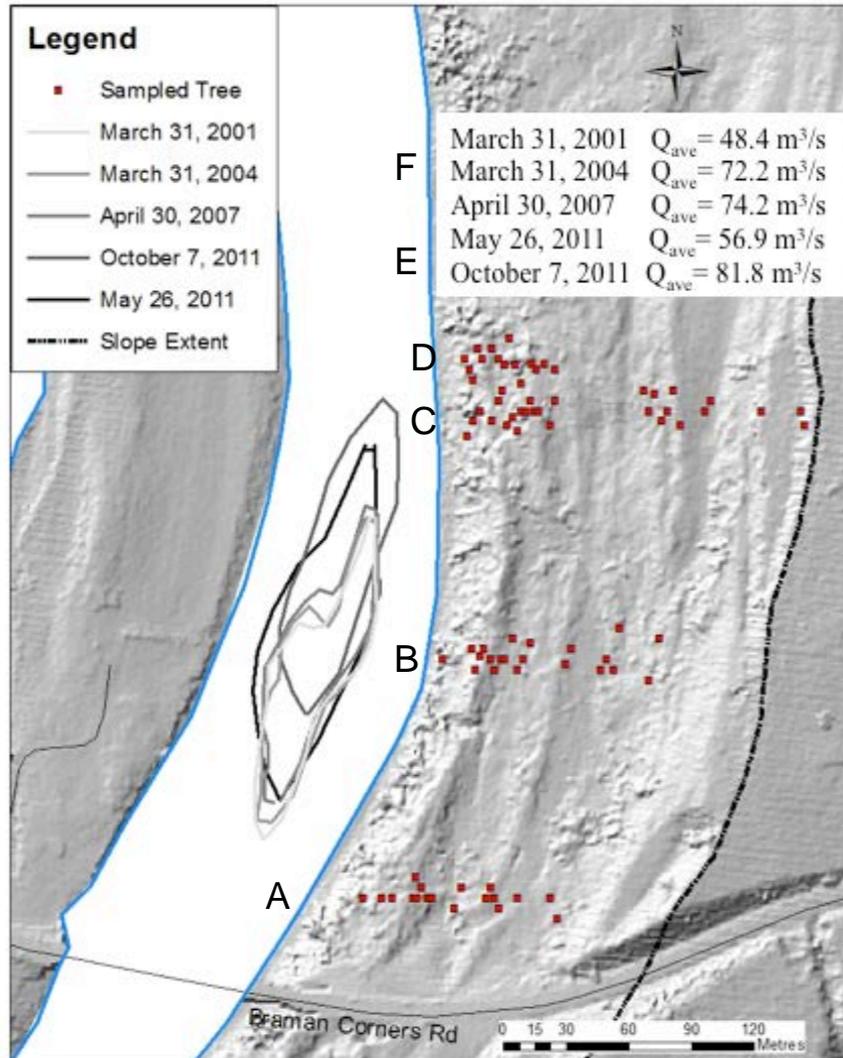
- Localized instability was evident in the distribution of highly variable eccentricity records for individual trees



# Medial Bar Mapping

High Flow Conditions

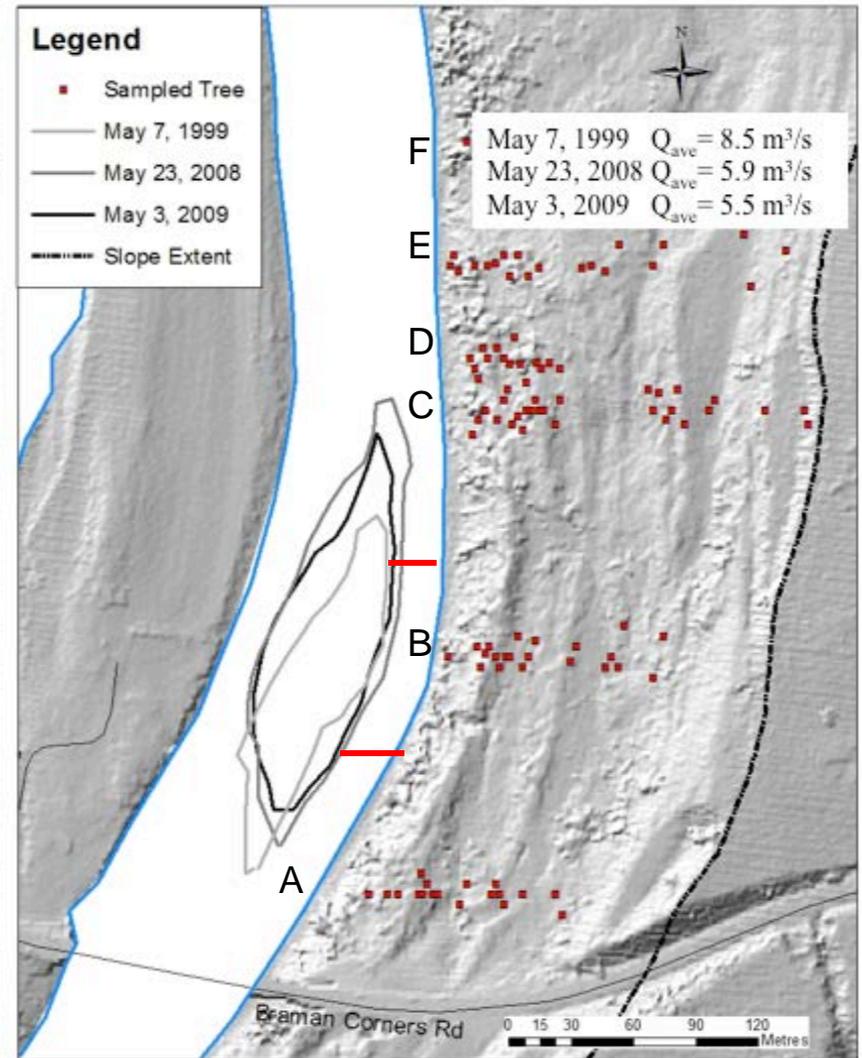
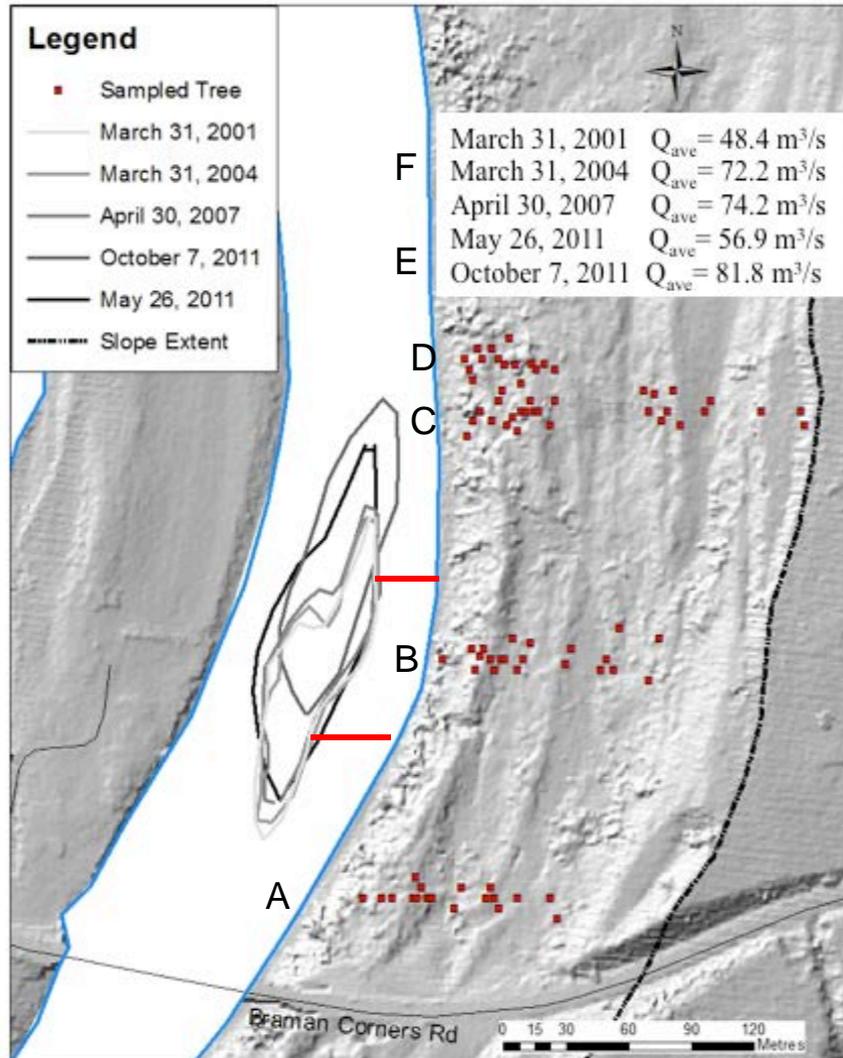
Low Flow Conditions



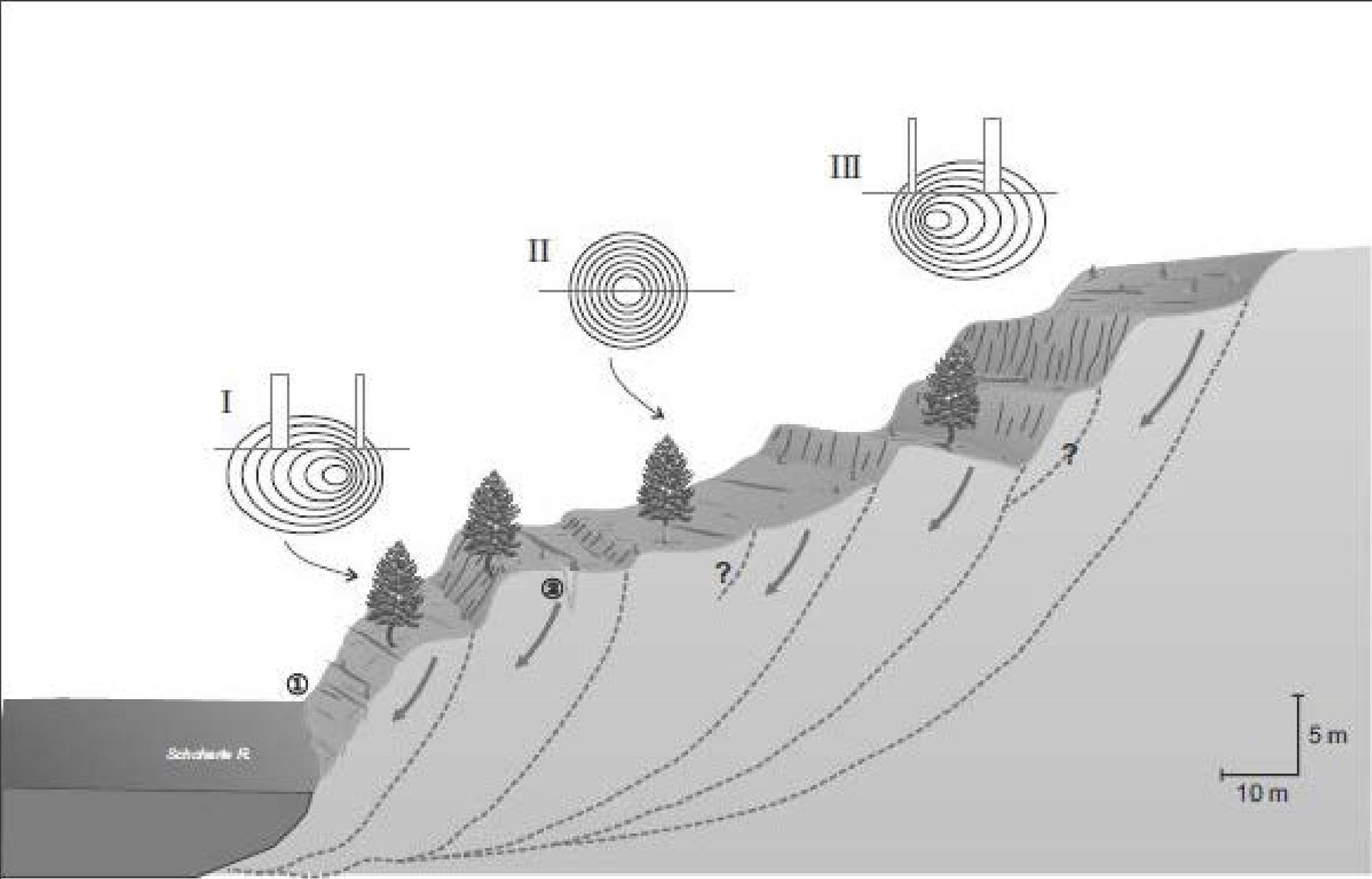
# Medial Bar Mapping

High Flow Conditions

Low Flow Conditions



# Block Tilting Cross-Section



# Summary

- The large rotational failure is shifting in response to changes in shear strength and stress across the slope, coinciding with a regional shift in moisture conditions
- Variability in instability suggests that there are multiple slip boundaries across the site
- The synchronous reaction response suggests the mechanisms driving slope instability are site wide; however the timing is variable
- The asynchronous magnitude of the response indicates some areas are more susceptible to instability, especially those near the creek edge where ground cracking was observed

Thank You

