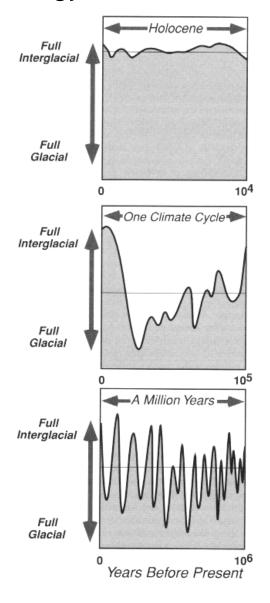
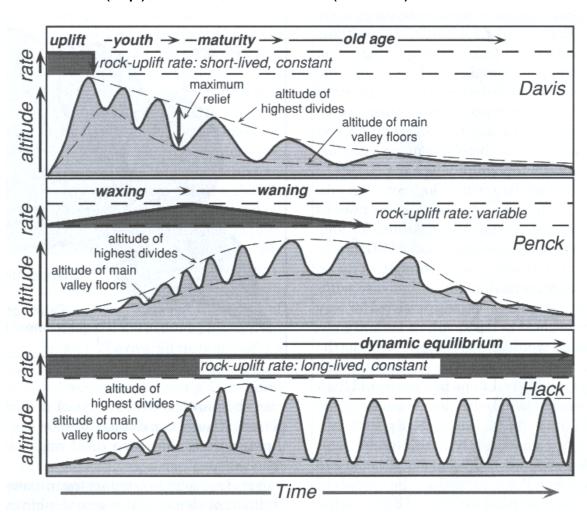
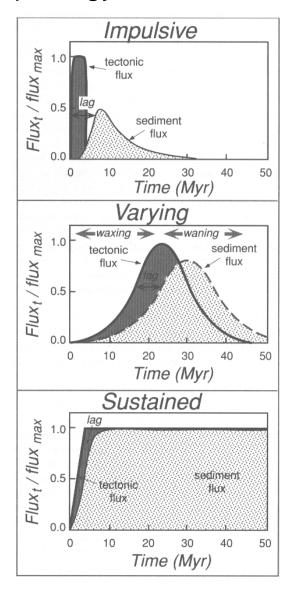
The unrelenting competition between tectonic processes that tend to build topography and surface processes that tend to tear them down represent the core of Tectonic Geomorphology



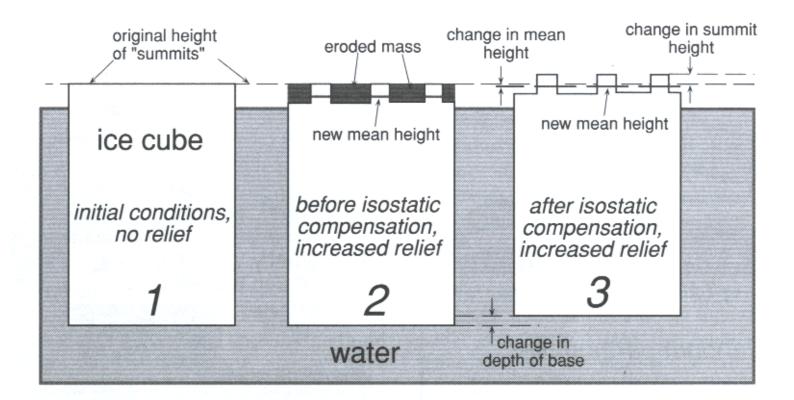
Classical models of tectonic forcing and landscape responses after the theories of Davis (top), Penck, and Hack (bottom).



Output of a process-response model in which the duration and magnitude of rock uplift (vertical tectonic flux) is compared with the erosional sediment flux

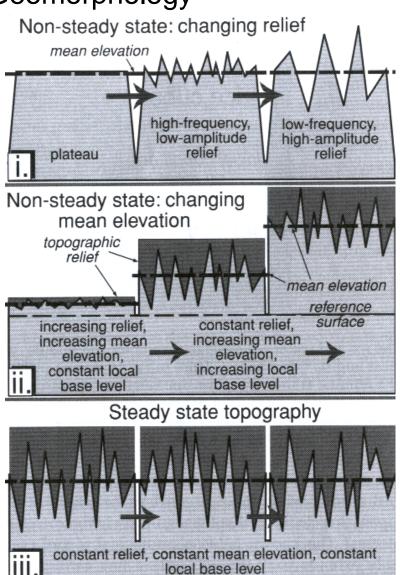


**Isostatic uplift** of mountain summits due to enhanced erosion as exemplified by an ice cube.



Non-steady-state topography can have constant mean topography, or constant relief but changing mean elevation.

In **steady-state** condition, relief, mean elevation and base level remain constant, although the elevation of an individual peak can vary through time



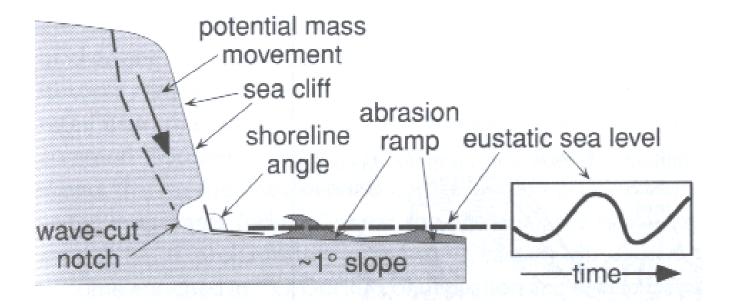
In order to measure the amount of deformation that has occurred due to tectonic processes, it is necessary to have an identifiable marker (geomorphic marker) that has been displaced.

The best geomorphic markers are readily recognizable landforms, surfaces or linear trends that have these characteristics:

- 1. Known initial undeformed geometry,
- 2. Known age, and
- 3. High preservation potential with respect to the time scale of the tectonic process being studied.

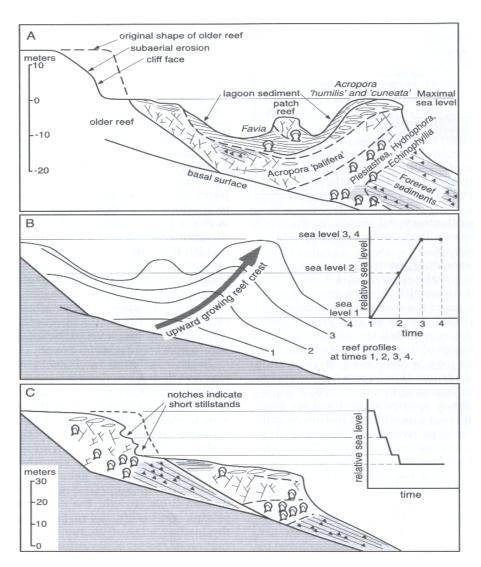
#### **Geomorphic Markers**

Marine Terraces, Beaches and Shorelines



#### **Geomorphic Markers**

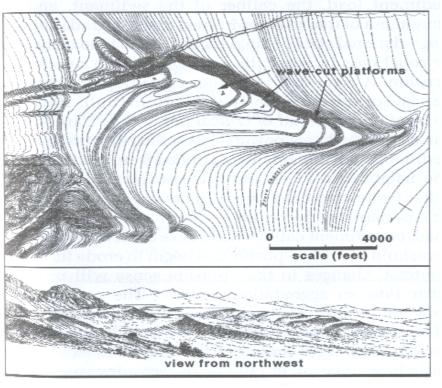
Marine Terraces, Beaches and Shorelines



### **Geomorphic Markers**

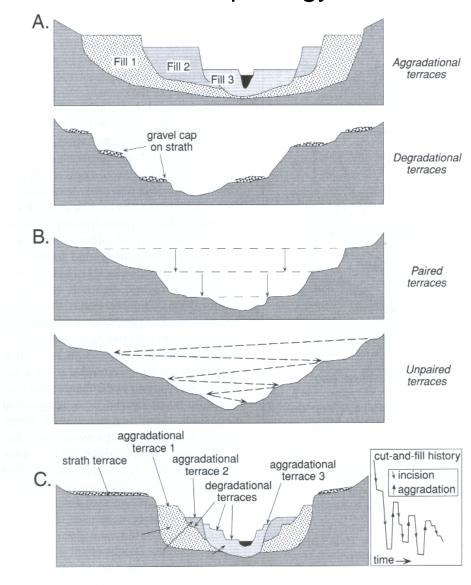
Lacustrine Shorelines





#### **Geomorphic Markers**

**River Terraces** 



#### **Geomorphic Markers**

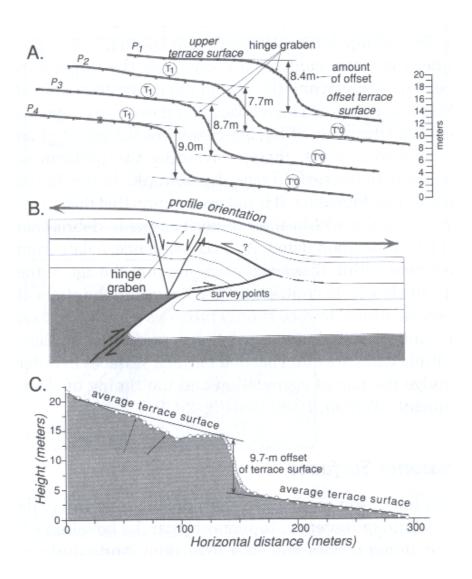
Alluvial fans

Lava Flows

**Debris Flows** 

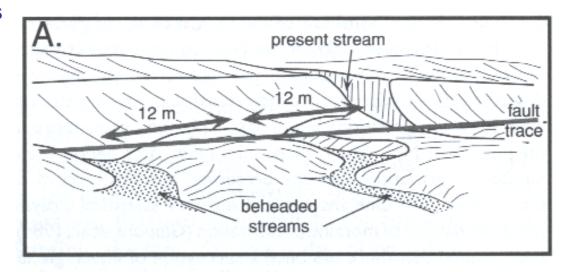
Landslides

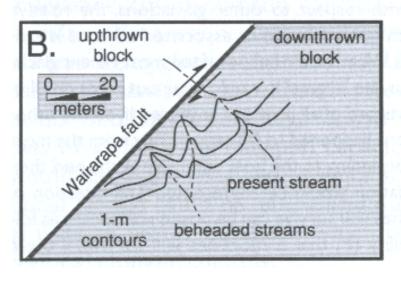
**Erosional Surfaces** 



#### **Geomorphic Markers**

Beheaded Streams





#### **Geomorphic Markers**

