

## Supplementary Materials for

### **First source-to-sink monitoring shows dense head controls sediment flux and runout in turbidity currents**

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### **Supplementary Text**

Freshwater and sediment is delivered to the head of Bute Inlet by two rivers, the Homathko and Southgate Rivers. Of these, the Homathko supplies >80% of freshwater to Bute Inlet (39, 40). The deltas of these two rivers are incised by subaqueous channels which later merge, downstream of M6, to form a single channel which terminates about 43 km down-channel of the Homathko Delta (Fig. 1). As the confluence of the Homathko and Southgate branches of the channel occurs down-channel of M6, turbidity currents triggered on the Southgate Delta will not be identified in the ADCP records from M6. However, they may be identified at M4 if they runout sufficiently far. It is therefore important to identify a clear methodology for identifying where turbidity currents were most likely sourced.

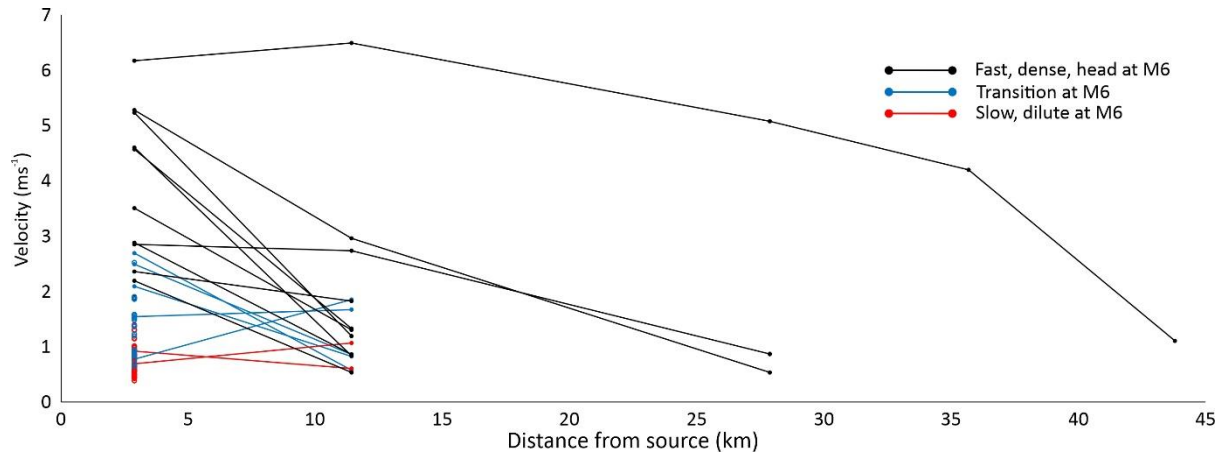
Turbidity currents on the Homathko and Southgate Deltas are likely to be triggered under the same conditions due to their similar environmental setting (43). Both rivers drain mountainous glaciated catchments with peaks in river discharge associated with the Freshet which is a consequence of enhanced spring and summer glacier and snow melt (43). Previous studies of Bute Inlet turbidity currents, and flows in nearby Howe Sound, British Columbia, showed that flows were most likely triggered during periods when fluvial discharge was above a certain threshold and during periods when there was the greatest tidal range (39, 43, 53, 54). Nonetheless, turbidity currents sourced from the Homathko River are more likely given the greater sediment and freshwater supplied by this river (40).

Turbidity currents at M4 were therefore more likely to have been sourced from M6, when the arrival time at M4 was closely associated with arrival times of flows at M6. During the 206 day

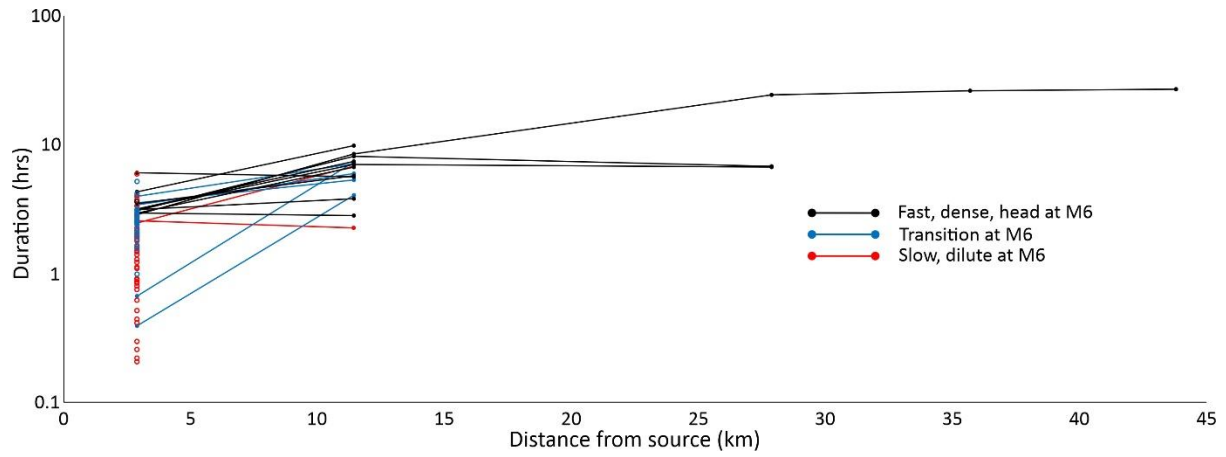
deployment a total of 24 turbidity currents were observed at M4. Of these, the arrival times of 19 were associated with observed turbidity currents at M6. Using their arrival times, these flows had transit velocity of 0.3 to 4.8 m s<sup>-1</sup> over 8.5 km (Table s3).

Of the remaining five events, one (7/10/2018) is not associated with any turbidity current at M6 and is therefore thought to have originated from the Southgate Delta. The four other turbidity currents were judged to have originated from the Southgate Delta rather than the Homathko Delta. This is due to the extremely slow transit speeds (<0.05 m s<sup>-1</sup>) at which they would need to travel, if they were remnants of the temporally closest event at M6. Moreover, the turbidity currents with which they may have been associated with at M6 had slow ADCP-measured velocities at M6. This suggests that the flows were already weak at M6, making their passage as far as M4 unlikely.

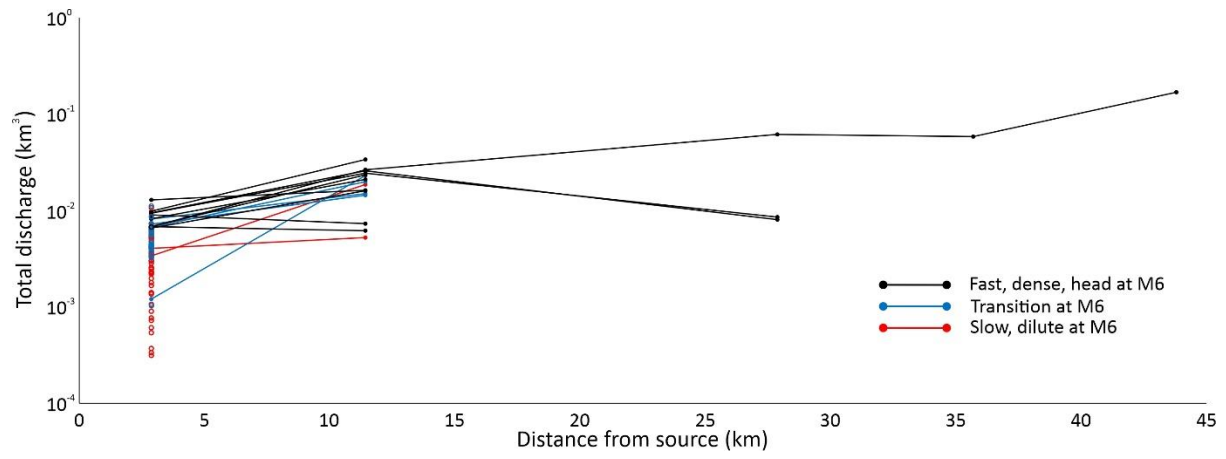
In addition to these additional five distinct turbidity currents inferred to come from the Southgate Delta, an additional turbidity current appears to have arrived (07/08/2018 17:04:50) at M4 during the passage of another flow (arrived at 07/08/2018 11:30:14). The initial flow was observed at M6, and is therefore believed to have originated from the Homathko Delta; this initial flow took ~73 minutes to traverse the ~10 km between M6 and M4. A second flow was observed to have arrived at M6 soon after the passage of the first flow. If this second flow is the same as the second flow pulse observed in M4, then it traversed the ~10 km between moorings in ~62 minutes. However, this is unlikely as the peak measured velocities of the flow at M6 (<1 m s<sup>-1</sup>) and its other flow characteristics (see Tables 1 and s3) suggest that the flow was too slow moving and dilute to have reached M4 this quickly. We therefore believe that this secondary flow pulse was also sourced from the Southgate Delta.



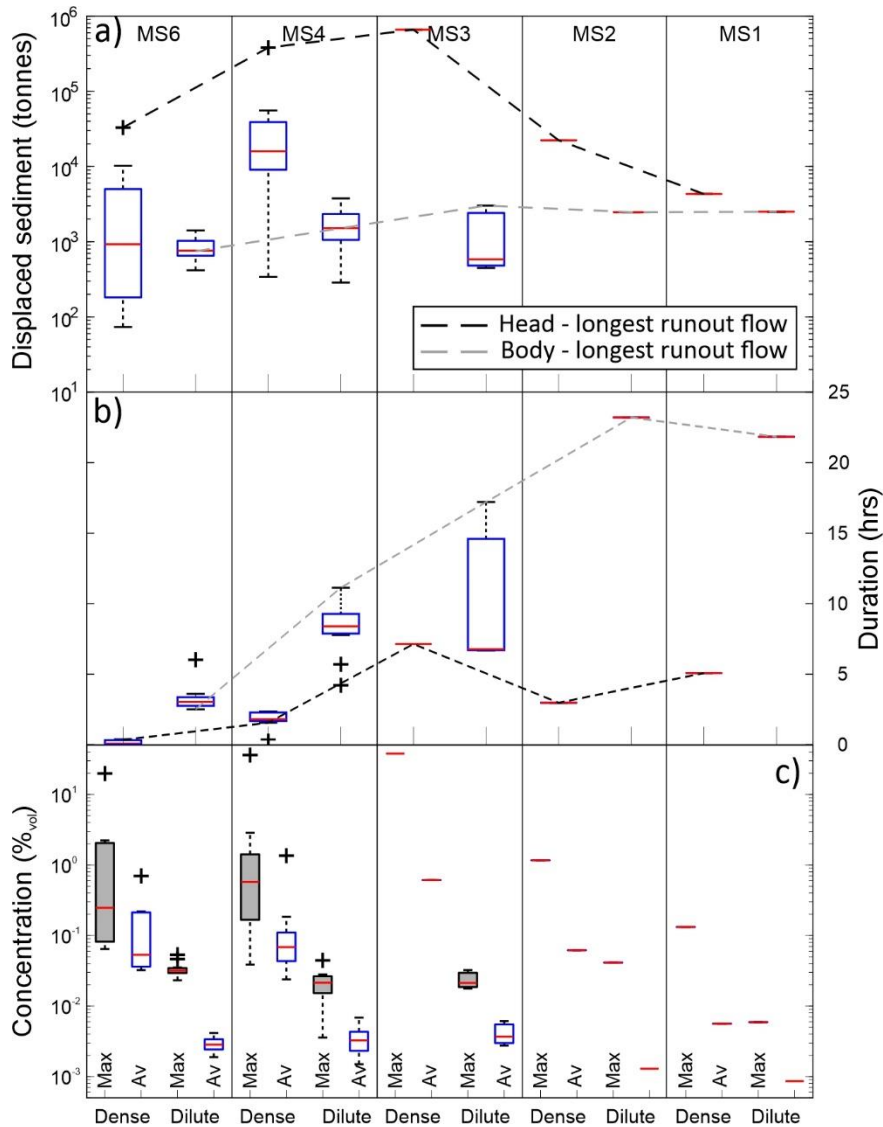
**Fig. S1. Maximum measured velocities of turbidity currents in Bute Inlet relative to their structure type at M6.**



**Fig. S2. Measured durations of turbidity currents in Bute Inlet relative to their structure type at M6.**



**Fig. S3. Total discharge (sediment and water) of turbidity currents in Bute Inlet relative to their structure type at M6.**



**Fig. S4. Displaced sediment, durations and concentrations of the dense and dilute parts of turbidity currents in Bute Inlet characterised as having a fast, dense head at M6.** The dense and dilute parts of the **turbidity currents** are defined by when  $C_{fb} > C_{fi}$  and when  $C_{fb} < C_{fi}$ . All calculations are based on iteratively solved Chézy equations assuming a bed friction coefficient ( $C_{fb}$ ) of 0.004.

**Table S1. Specifications and location information for the moorings and instruments used in this study.**

<b>Moorings</b>	<b>ADCP frequency Depth (m)</b>	<b>Height above bed (m)</b>	<b>Vertical bin size (m)</b>	<b>Temporal resolution (seconds)</b>	<b>Distance from delta front (m)</b>	<b>Slope angle (°)</b>
<b>MS6</b>	176	300	30	1	6 2880	3.15
<b>MS5</b>	304	600	-	0.5	6 11420	4.36
<b>MS4</b>	314	600	25	0.5	6 12080	1.15
<b>MS3</b>	472	300	~8	0.5	6 27870	0.97
<b>MS2</b>	562	600	20	1	6 35690	1.59
<b>MS1</b>	607	600	20	1	4 43800	0.16







**Table S4. Turbidity current characteristics of flows observed at M4 believed to have originated from the Southgate Delta.**

<b>Flow</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Maximum ADCP Velocity (m/s)</b>	<b>Duration (hours)</b>	<b>Water volume displaced (km3)</b>	<b>Maximum sediment discharge (kg/s)</b>	<b>Sediment volume displaced (tonnes)</b>
1	05/07/2018	17:47:02	0.639	8.09	0.00450	63	301.45
2	15/07/2018	19:09:24	0.38	4.91	0.00000	134	0.56
3	17/07/2018	20:29:02	0.391	7.78	0.00005	40	316.10
4	07/08/2018	17:04:50	1.117	9.15	0.00500	498	4584.48
5	26/08/2018	22:24:38	0.4223	2.43	0.00010	59	67.17
6	07/10/2018	01:10:56	0.422	6.97	0.00212	47	221.49