

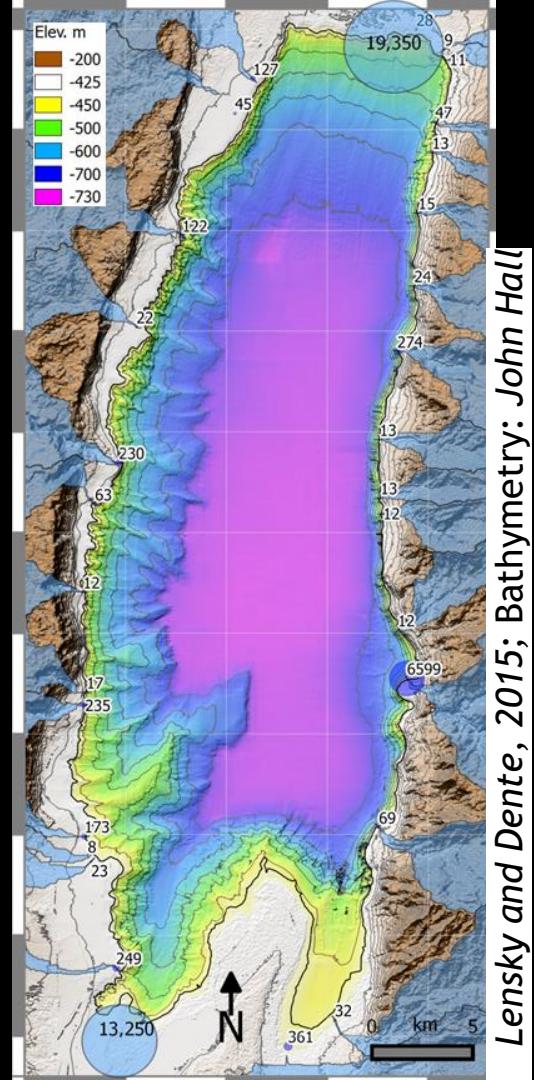
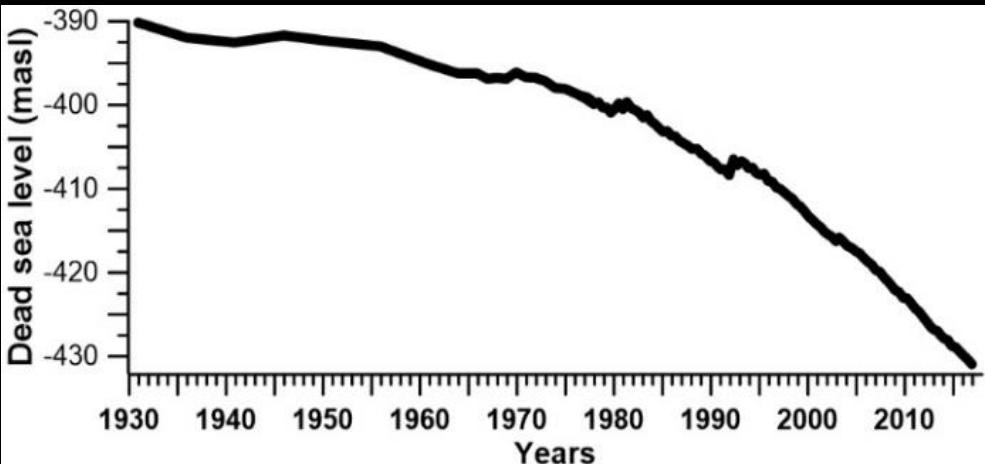


Out of equilibrium sinuosity: The development of incised meandering channels in response to base-level fall

Elad Dente, Nadav Lensky, Efrat Morin, and Yehouda Enzel

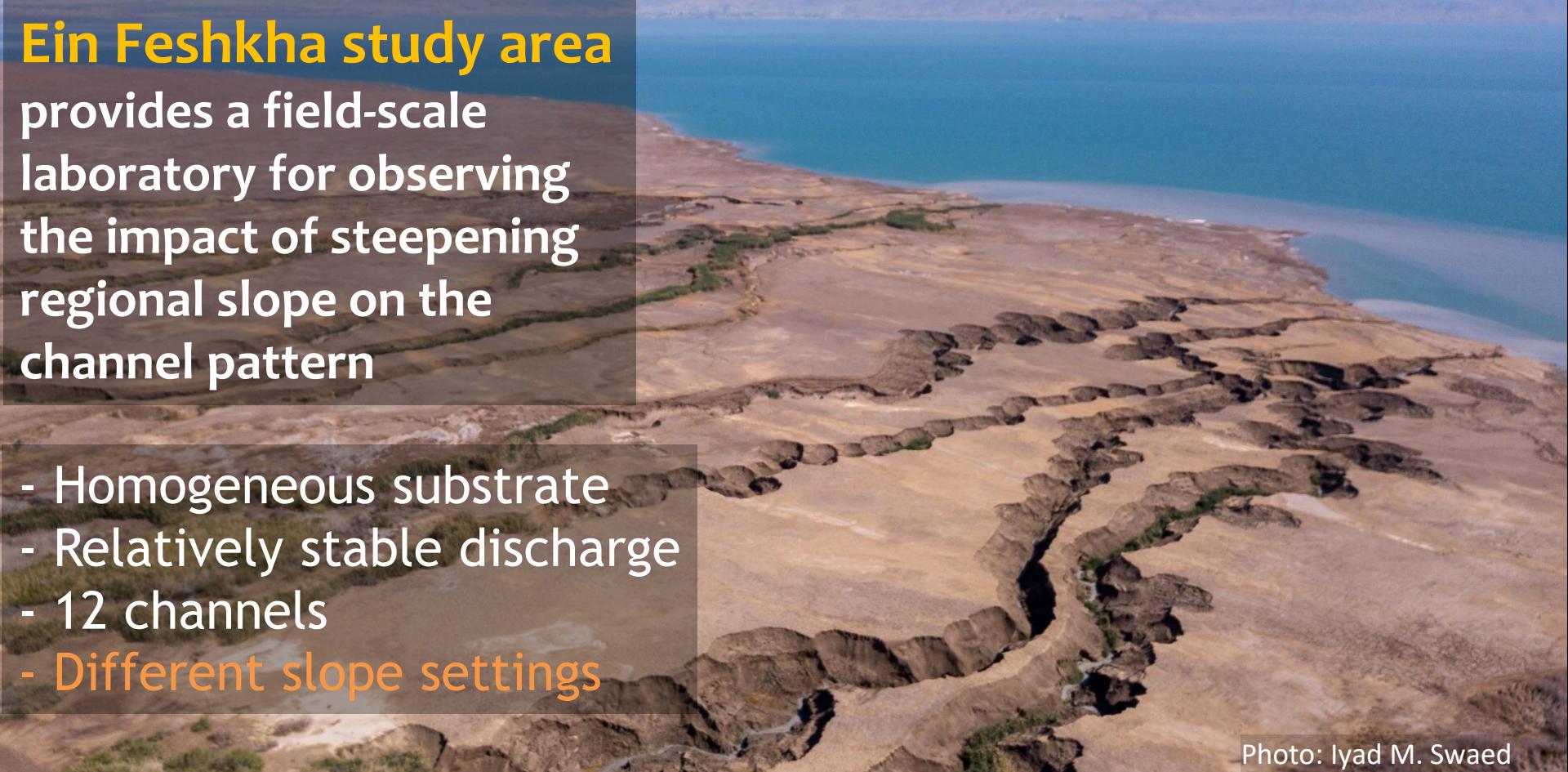
THE DEAD SEA GEOMORPHOLOGICAL WONDERLAND

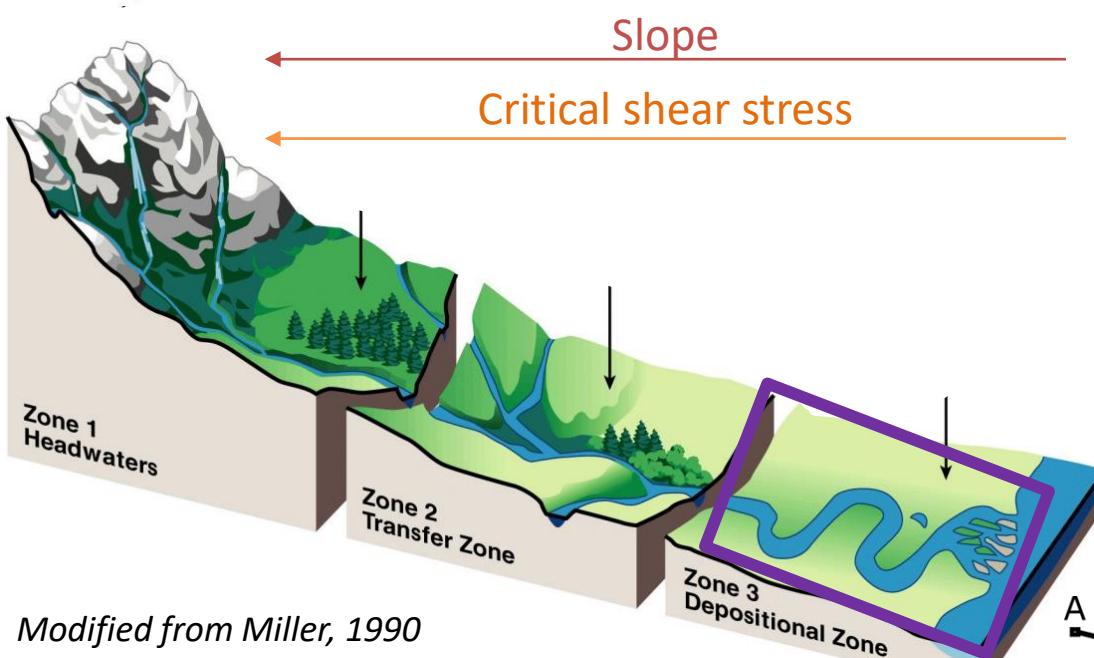
- Deep lake experiencing 40 m level drop at 1 m per year !
- > 40 channels evolving in response
- Various slopes, substrates and hydrologic regimes
- High resolution data (time and space)



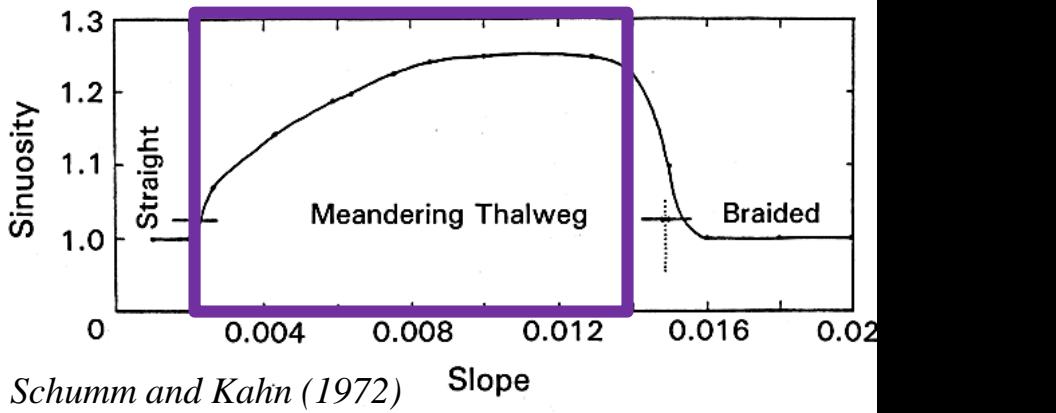
**Ein Feshkha study area
provides a field-scale
laboratory for observing
the impact of steepening
regional slope on the
channel pattern**

- Homogeneous substrate
- Relatively stable discharge
- 12 channels
- Different slope settings





Modified from Miller, 1990



Schumm and Kahn (1972)

Slope and Sinuosity

↑ Slope

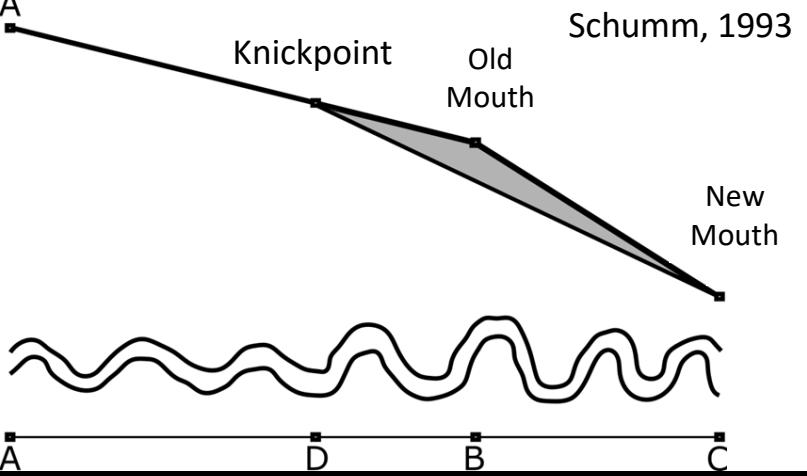
↑ Velocity ($=R^{2/3}S^{1/2}/n$)

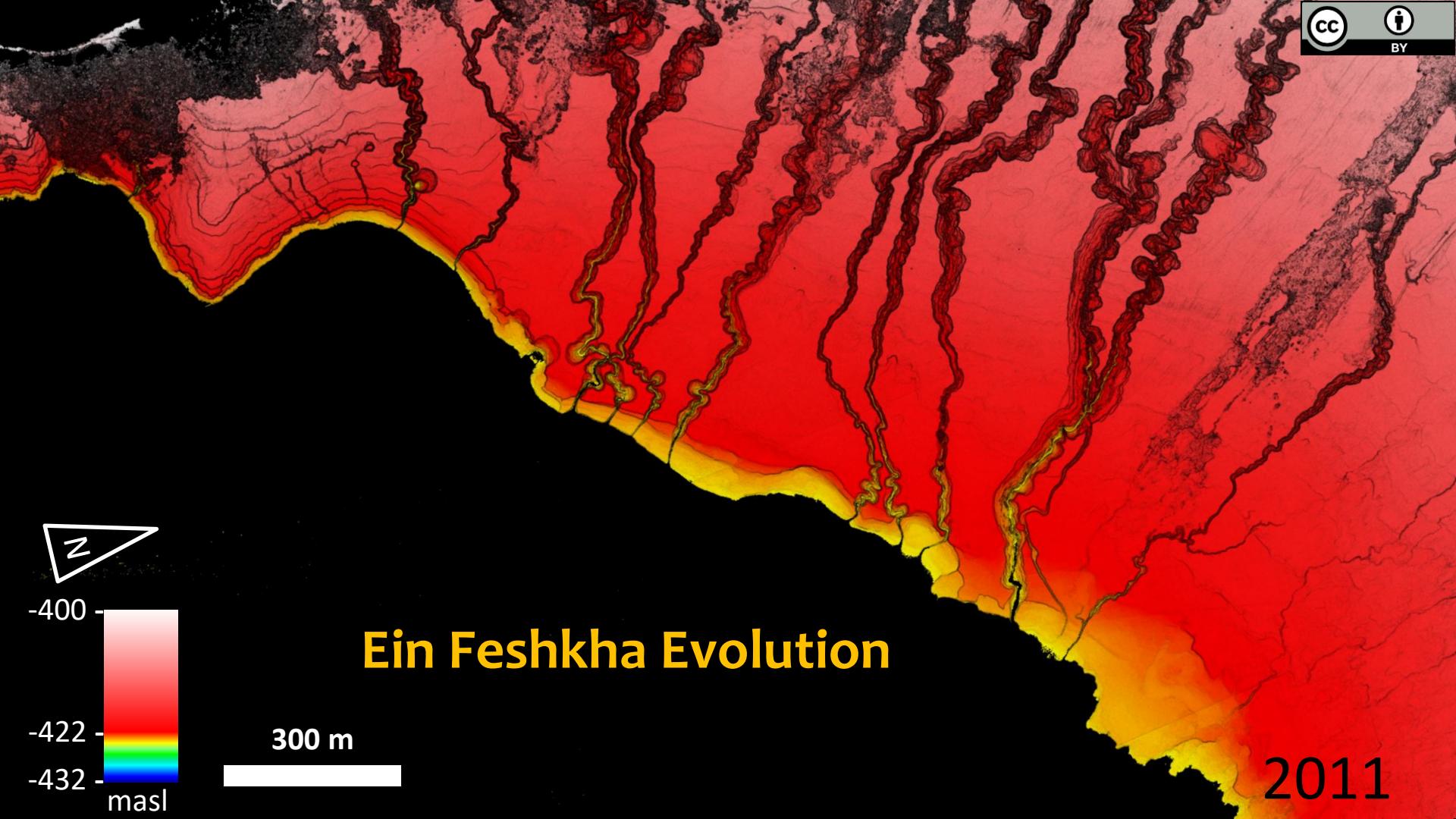


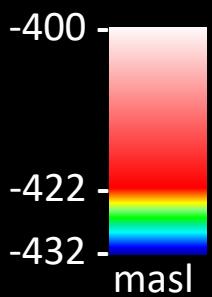
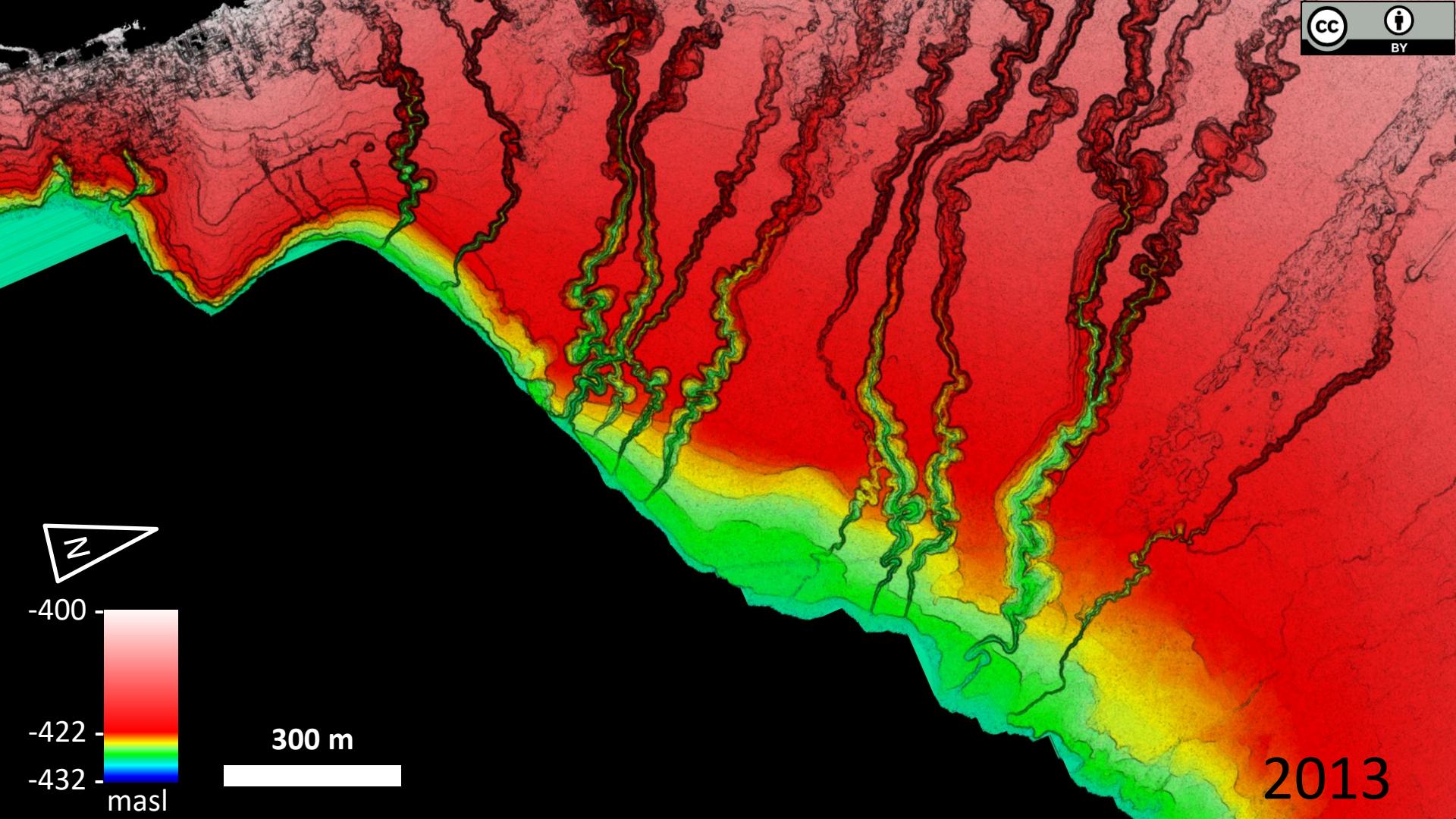
↓ Stream power ($=\rho g Q S$)

↑ Sinuosity

A





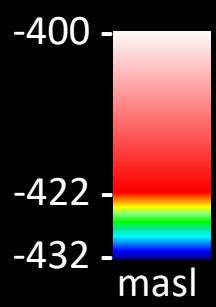
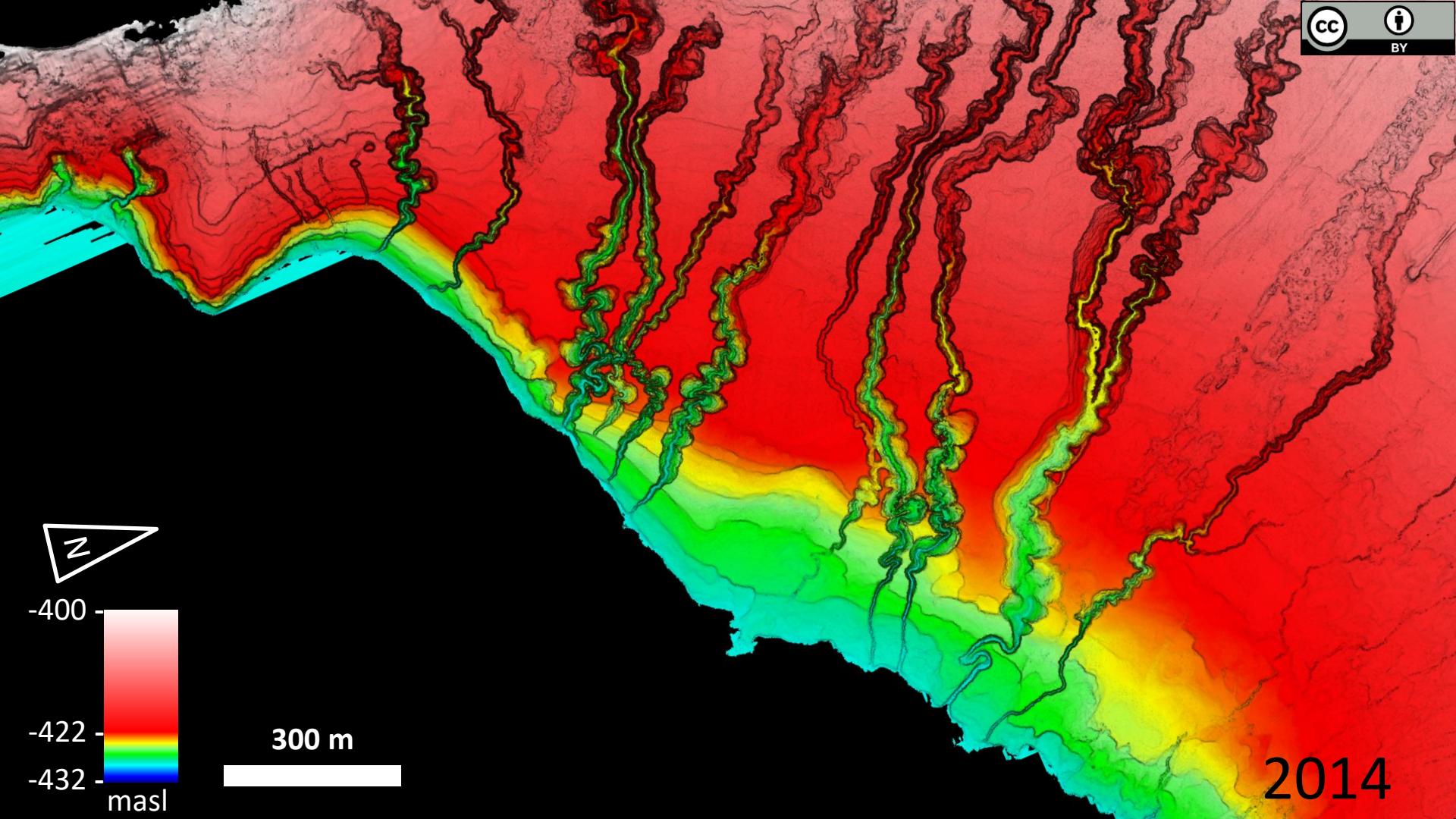


300 m

A horizontal scale bar representing 300 meters.

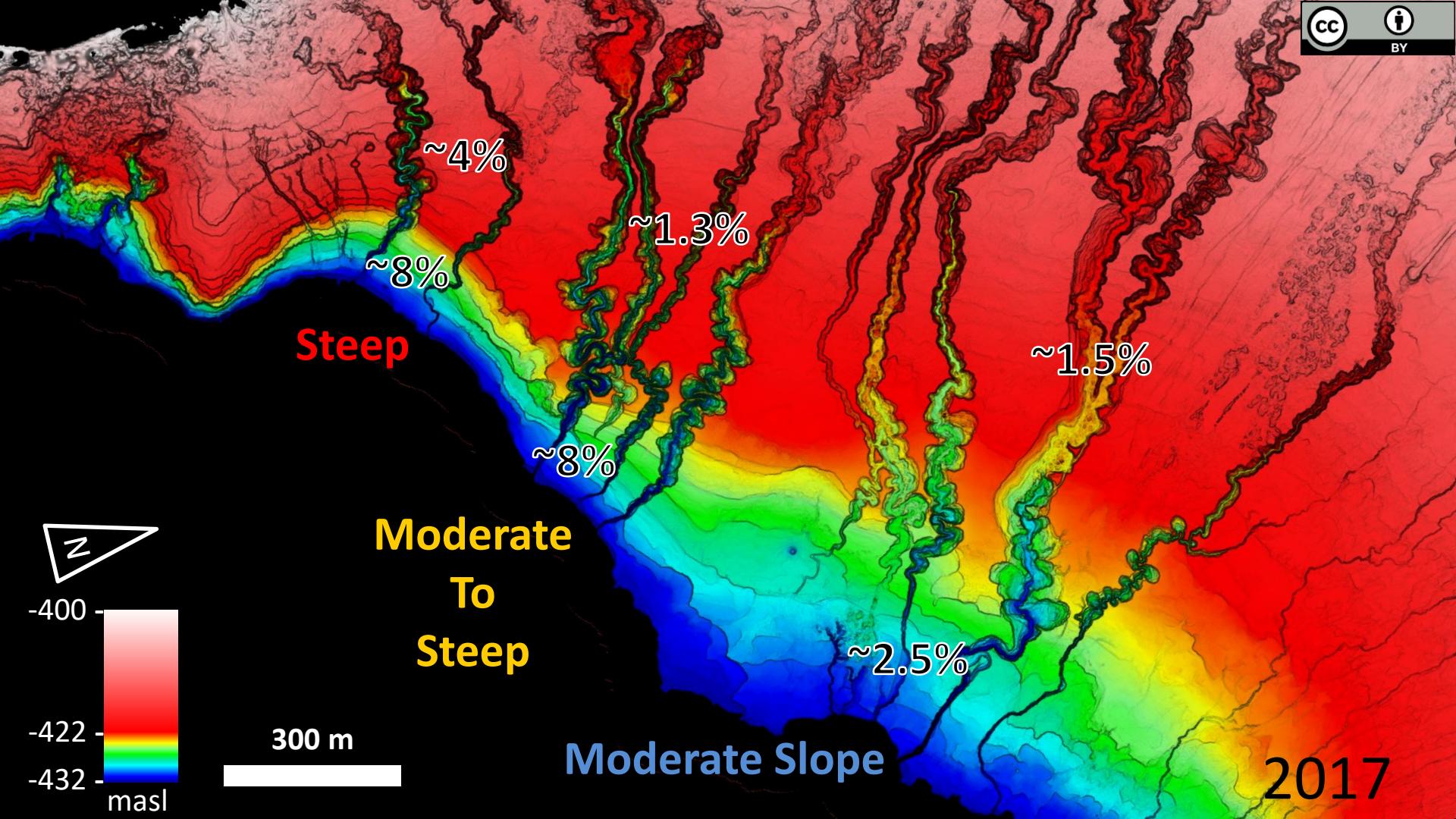
2013

The year 2013 is displayed in the bottom right corner of the map.



300 m

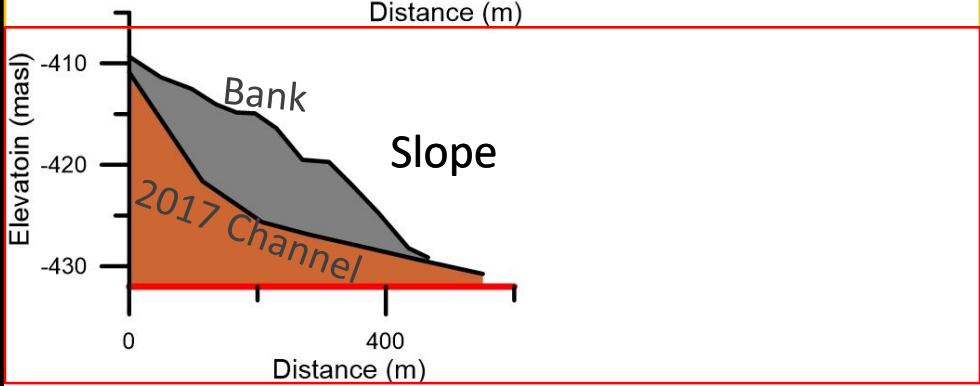
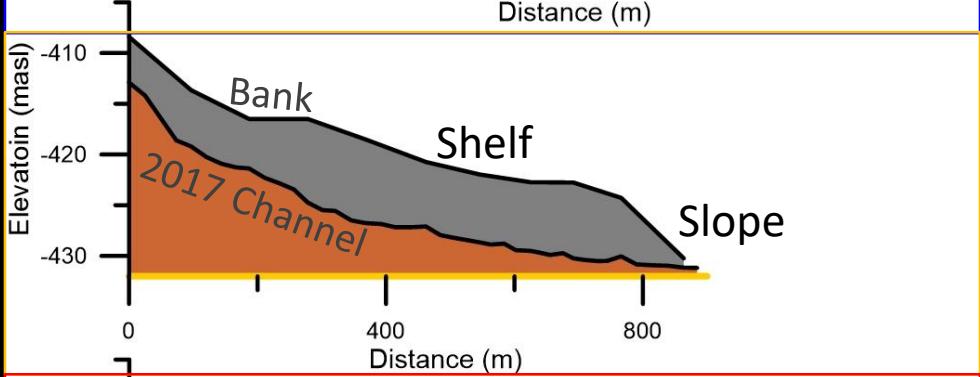
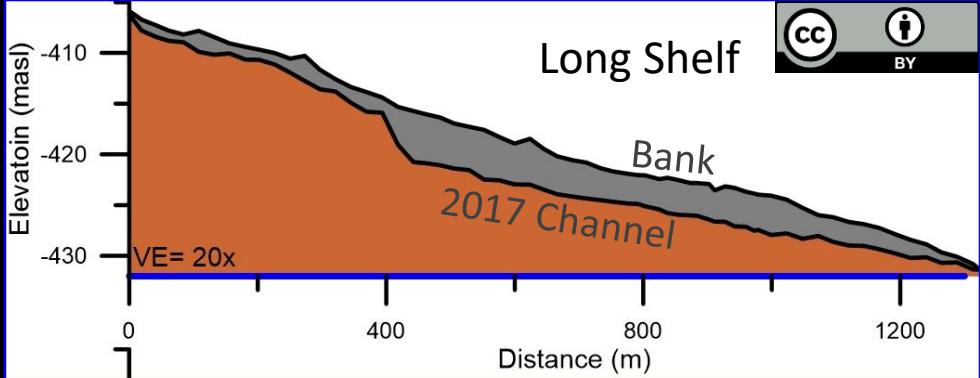
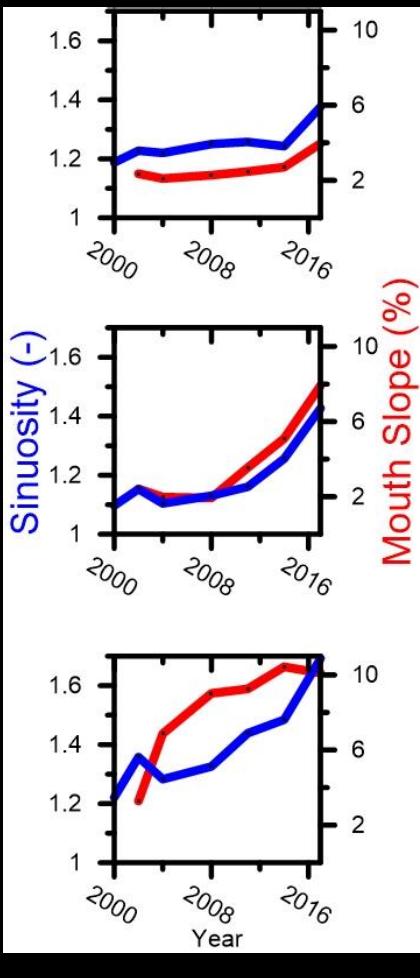
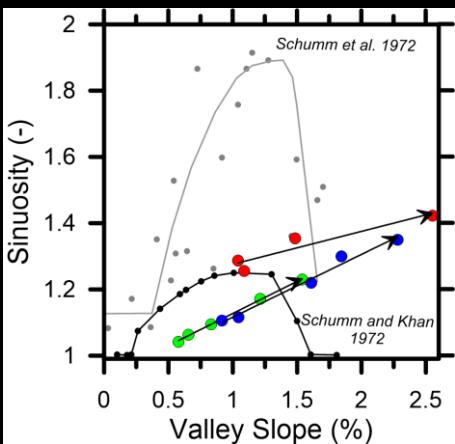
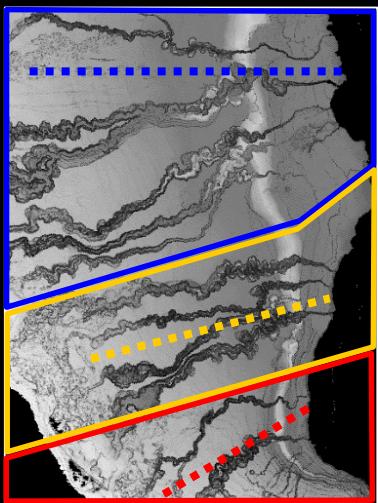
2014



2019



Sinuosity Evolution



Main Insights

- All the channels exhibit a sinuosity increase with steepening regional slope due to base-level fall.
- Under the effect of steep and constant valley slope, and erodible substrate, the channels first elongate through the formation of new straight reaches, following the receding Dead Sea shoreline.
- Subsequently, under the impact of steepening valley slope, rapid incision confines the flow. In turn, the confined flow exerts lateral erosion on the banks and increases channel sinuosity.

