

Index

Page numbers in *italic*, e.g. 42, refer to figures. Page numbers in **bold**, e.g. 53, signify entries in tables.

- Abadeh 42, 44
- Abarkoh Basin fluvial megafan (Iran) 41–43, 58
depositional model 57–58, 57
geological and tectonic setting 42
geomorphology and hydrology 44–46
 drainage nets 46
 satellite images 44
 simplified map 45
sedimentary facies and distribution **53**
 medial–distal-fan facies 48, 49, 52–57, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57
 proximal-fan facies 46–52, 47, 50, 51, 52
 study methods 43–44
- accommodation space 169–184
- Agüero fan 188
 description 189, 190
 main depositional process **189**
 synsedimentary deformation 202
- Aix en Provence 218
- Al Rams 86
- Albarracín River 70, 75, 76, 80
- Alborz 42
- alluvial fans, overview 1–2
 dynamics of Quaternary fans 2–3
 future directions 4
 processes 2
 sedimentary sequences 3–4
- Alluvial Fans conference, Sorbas, Spain 1
- Andean Ranges (Argentina), Quaternary telescopic-like
 alluvial fans 69, 76–81
 alluvial segments, genesis 73–74, 79
 general distribution 69
 Mendoza River area 70, 70, 71, 72
 Quebrada del Toro area 71–73, 77, 78
 San Juan River area 70–71, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
 longitudinal profiles, variability 74–76, 80
- Aniés fan 188
 description 190
 main depositional process **189**
- Antofagasta 9, 97, 98, 99, 101
- Apfelberg Formation
 sedimentology 209
 Apfelberg fan 211–212, 213, 214
 Rachau fan 209–211, 210, 211, 212
 stratigraphic–structural setting 207–209, 208
- Aquitane Basin 188
- Arc Basin 217–218, 218
- Argentina, luminescence dating of alluvial fans in
 intramontane basins 153, 163–166
 see also telescopic-like alluvial fans of the Quaternary
 geological, geomorphic and climatic setting 154–156
 facies description 156
 field photographs 155
 study area 154
- OSL methodology 158
 sampling protocol 156–158, 157
 dosimetry **159**
 study results 160–163
 dose recovery tests 160
 equivalent dose data **162**
 equivalent dose distribution 164–165
 luminescence data 161
- Ash Slough 175
- Atacama Desert 11–12, 13, 96, 96, 97
 rainfall 14
- Atacama Fault Zone (AFZ) 97–99, 97, 99, 106, 111
- Aurelien, Mount 218
- Berenda Slough 175
- Bimont 222
- Bolea fan 188
 description 191
 main depositional process **189**
- British Columbia (Canada), forested fans 25, 38
 study area 25–27, 26
 study methods 27–28
 adventitious roots 27, 30, 35
 boulders wedged between trees 27, 34, 35
 buried trees 27, 29, 35, 37
 log retaining walls 27, 33, 35
 log steps 27, 33, 35
 recent sediment splays 27, 28
 soil reinforcement 27, 31, 35
 tree holes 27, 30, 35
 tree scars 27, 32, 35
 woody dykes 27, 32, 35
 study results 28–38, 34, 35
 high-volume forest stand 36
 low-volume forest stand 36
 trees growing on sediment 37
- Budapest 62
- Buena Vista sub-basin 170
- Buena Vista Valley 118
- Buenos Aires 70
- Burns Lake fan 26
- Calaveras River fan 171, 172
- Canada *see* British Columbia (Canada), forested fans
- Carpathian Mountains 61
- Carson River 118
- Catalan Range 188
- Cerro Blanco 77, 78
- Cerro de Purilactis 10
- Chile *see* climatic controls on alluvial-fan activity; flow
 events on hyper-arid alluvial fans
- Chorrillos 78
- Chowchilla 175
- Chowchilla River fan 171, 172, 175
 gradients 176
 schematic cross-section 177
 sediment supply and stream discharge 180–182
- Clan Alpine Mountains 118
- climatic controls on alluvial-fan activity (Coastal
 Cordillera, northern Chile) 95–96, 114–115

- climatic controls on alluvial-fan activity (Coastal Cordillera, northern Chile) (*cont.*)
- climate, geology and geomorphology 96–99
- climate zone distribution 96
- geological map 97
- principal watersheds, topography and drainage patterns 98
- satellite image 100
- topographic cross-sections 99
- coastal alluvial fans
- age 103
- depositional processes 101–103
- distribution 99
- drainage basin characteristics 99, 102, **104–105**, 106, 107
- field photographs 108
- study area 101
- surface morphology 99, 108
- comparison between coastal and western Central Depression alluvial fans 113
- controls on alluvial-fan systems 113–114
- Western Central Depression alluvial fans
- age 108–113
- depositional processes 108
- distribution 103
- drainage basin characteristics 103–106, 111
- field photographs 113
- surface morphology 106
- climatic environments 1, 3
- aridity
- Abarkoh megafan 45–46
- Argentina 154–155
- Great Basin, Nevada, USA 117
- Provence, France 219
- Sparta Basin 134–135
- Wadi Al-Bih 86
- climatic change 2, 3, 169
- palaeoclimates 201–202
- paraglacial conditions 29
- climatic reconstruction 65–66
- Cobija 98
- Cold Springs fans 118, **119**
- morphology 120–121, 121, 122
- Conchola 98
- controlling factors
- base level control 2, 3, 125–126
- fan aggradation 196–197
- Tuolumne River fluvial fan 178–179
- climatic control 2, 3, 117
- Coastal Cordillera (Chile) 95–96, 114–115
- Ebro Basin 201–202
- Spartan piedmont (Greece) 133–134, 145–147
- tectonic control 2, 217–219, 232–236
- Fohnsdorf intramontane basin (Austria) 207, 212–215
- Great Basin (Nevada, USA) 117
- Sajó–Hernád alluvial fan (Hungary) 61, 62, 67
- Spartan piedmont (Greece) 133–134, 142–143, 145–149
- Costes Chaudes, Les 222
- coupling/buffering role of fans 1
- Danube River 62
- dating of fan sediments and surfaces 3
- cosmogenic dating 3, 108
- luminescence dating (TL/OSL) **143**, 153, 156–158, 163–166
- OSL methodology 158
- OSL results for Argentina 160–163, 164–165
- radiocarbon dating 3, 64–66
- relative dating 3
- by correlation 119–120
- soil development 118–119, 136–138, 174
- soils as sequence bounding surfaces 4, 182–184
- U/Th dating 3
- debris cones 1, 2, 88
- debris-flow deposits 101
- deformed sediments (synsedimentary deformation) 202–203, 230–231
- depositional processes 9, 101–103, 108, 189, 199–201
- debris flows 101, 197, 211
- forested fans 27–29
- Quebrada Tambores 18–19, 22
- flash floods and flood sediments 9–10, 14, 16, 19–23, 41–43, 58
- hyperconcentrated floods 103
- sheetfloods 2, 14–17, 73–77, 103
- depositional/sedimentary models 57–58, 67, 204–205, 214, 235
- coarsening-up sequences 3
- correlation of fan deposits 192–193
- fluvial evolution 62–64
- formation of External Sierras thrust in Ebro Basin 194–196
- river style changes 64–66
- Dehshir 42, 43
- Desatoya Mountains 118
- discharge to sediment load ratio (Q_s/Q_v) 134
- Dixie Hot Springs fans 118
- Dixie South fans 118
- Dixie Valley fans 118, **119**
- morphology 121–124, 123
- Dixie, Lake **119**
- Domeyko Thrust 10
- drainage basin characteristics
- Abarkoh Megafan, Iran 46
- British Columbia 29
- Coastal Cordillera, Chile 95–99, 99–102, 103–106
- Quebrada Tambores, Chile 12
- drainage reorganization 4, 103
- Ebro Basin (Spain), Tertiary alluvial fans at northern margin 187, 204–205
- correlation of fan deposits 192–193
- deformation features
- deformation timing and controls 204
- post-depositional deformation 203–204, 203
- synsedimentary deformation 202–203, 202
- depositional facies 197
- controls on deposition processes 199–201
- debris-flow deposits 197, 199
- rock falls 197
- summary **198**
- waterlain deposits 198–199, 200
- description of fan bodies 189
- Agüero fan 189, 190

- Aniés fan 190
 Bolea fan 191
 Ebro Basin between Linás and Aniés 190
 Linás fan 190
 Murillo fan 189–190, 191
 Nueno fan 191–192, 193
 Riglos fan 190, 191
 Roldán fan 192, 194
 San Julián fan 191, 193
 exhumation 204
 fan aggradation and base level 196–197
 fan spacing and basin-margin structure 197
 palaeoclimate 201–202
 relationship to other facies 201
 tectonostratigraphic setting 188
 regional tectonics 187–188
 stratigraphy 188–189, 189
 thrust front formation and basin-margin topography 194–195, 195
 basin-margin relief 195–196
 Edwards Valley 118, 119
 Eger 62
 Eghlid 42
 Esfahan 42
 Etoile Range 218
- Falla del Carmen 103–106, 111
 Fallon 118
 fan dynamics 10, 18, 62–64, 145–149
 fan morphology 13, 62–64, 69, 86, 125–126
 fan gradients 2, 90, 104–105, 127, 136, 176
 fan profiles 16, 74–76, 80, 137
 fan segments 73–74, 79, 133
 fan sediments
 facies 46–57, 137, 156, 197–200, 223–230
 sedimentary sequences 13–14, 108, 109, 139–140, 144, 157, 230
 Fohnsdorf Basin 209–215, 210, 211, 213
 fan settings 85
 mountain-front fans 2, 86–88, 117, 133, 153
 tributary junction fans 69–78, 86–88
 fan styles 88, 125–126
 backfilled fans 2
 confined/unconfined fans 2, 88
 prograding/telescopic fans 88
 stacked fans 88
 flash-flood sedimentation in arid lands (Abarkoh Basin
 fluvial megafan, Iran) 41–43, 58
 depositional model 57–58, 57
 geological and tectonic setting 42
 geomorphology and hydrology 44–46
 drainage nets 46
 satellite images 44
 simplified map 45
 sedimentary facies and distribution 53
 medial–distal-fan facies 48, 49, 52–57, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57
 proximal-fan facies 46–52, 47, 50, 51, 52
 study methods 43–44
 flow events on hyper-arid alluvial fans (Quebrada
 Tambores, Chile) 9–10, 19–23, 23
 climate 11–12, 13
 rainfall 14
 geology and structure 10, 11, 12
 geomorphology of fan catchment and depositional
 areas 12–13
 Late Pleistocene–Holocene flow conditions 14–16
 Late Pleistocene–Holocene sedimentology 13
 bedded sheetform gravel with couplets 13–14, 17
 channelform gravels 14, 17
 sheetform massive gravel 14, 17
 Quaternary sediment provenance and calibre 13, 15, 16, 17
 recent deposits from 2001 flood 16–18
 stage 1 – fluvial channel cutting 18
 stage 2 – mudflow 18, 22
 stage 3 – fluvial channel flushing 18
 reconstruction of 2001 flood 18–19, 19, 20, 21, 22
 fluvial megafans 41
 fluvially dominated fans 2, 14, 17, 61–67, 169
 Fohnsdorf Miocene intramontane basin (Austria), source
 area and tectonic control on alluvial-fan
 development 207, 212–215
 clast composition data 215
 geological and palaeogeographical overview 207, 208
 heavy mineral composition 215
 sedimentology 209
 Apfelberg fan 211–212, 213, 214
 Rachau fan 209–211, 210, 211, 212
 stratigraphic–structural setting of Apfelberg Formation
 207–209, 208
 forested fans, hydrogeomorphic processes (British
 Columbia, Canada) 25, 38
 study area 25–27, 26
 adventitious roots 27, 30, 35
 boulders wedged between trees 27, 34, 35
 buried trees 27, 29, 35, 37
 log retaining walls 27, 33, 35
 log steps 27, 33, 35
 recent sediment splays 27, 28
 soil reinforcement 27, 31, 35
 tree holes 27, 30, 35
 tree scars 27, 32, 35
 woody dykes 27, 32, 35
 study results 28–38, 34, 35
 high-volume forest stand 36
 low-volume forest stand 36
 trees growing on sediment 37
 France *see* tectonic and environmental processes in Upper
 Cretaceous–Palaeocene alluvial fans
 Fresno 174
 Fresno River fan 171, 172
- Gatico 97, 98, 99, 101
 Gerlach 118
 Gerlach fans 119
 morphology 124–125, 124
 Ghavkhoni 42
 Ghavkhoni–Abarkoh–Sirjan depression 42, 43
 Great Basin (Nevada, USA), differential effects of base-
 level, tectonic setting and climatic change in
 Quaternary alluvial fans 117, 128–130
 fan morphology and relation to base level 125–126
 fan morphology
 Cold Springs fans 120–121, 121, 122
 Dixie Valley fans 121–124, 123
 Gerlach fans 124–125, 124
 schematic classification 125

- Great Basin (Nevada, USA) (*cont.*)
 fan morphology (*cont.*)
 Stillwater fans 120, 121, 122
 fan morphometry 126–128, 127, 127, 129
 study area 117–119, 118, 119
 study methods 119–120
- Great Hungarian Plain 62
- Greece *see* Spartan piedmont (Greece), role of climate and tectonics in Quaternary fan development
- Guara Formation 196, 196
- Guarga Thrust 194–195
- Hajduszoboszló 62
- Hambast Mountains 42, 43, 44
- Hanford 174
- Hernád River 61
- Hornitos 97, 98, 99, 107
- Huesca 188
- Humboldt Current 96, 96
- Hungary *see* river style changes controlled by climate and tectonics
- hyper-arid regions 9
 climate 11–12, 13
 rainfall 14
- hyperconcentrated flow deposits 103
 sedimentary log 109
- Iberian Cordillera 188
- ignimbrite thrust 10
- Ingeniero Maury (IM) 77
- Jáchal River 70–71, 76
- Kamarens fan 135
 average fan gradient 136
 average redness rating and iron concentration 141
 axial-surface and trench profile 138
 lithostratigraphy 139
 mineral magnetic data 142–143
- Kaweah River 170
- Kaweah River fan 171, 172
- Kazincbarcika 62
- Kern Lake sub-basin 170
- Kings River 170
- Kings River fluvial fan 169, 171, 172
 geomorphology and sequence development 173–178
 gradients 176
 interpreted soil surveys 174
 schematic cross-section 177
- Knittelfeld 208
- Kopeh Gagh 42
- Lahontan, Lake 118, 119
- lake sediments 79–81
- Linás fan 188
 description 190
 main depositional process 189
- Llano de la Paciencia 10
- lobe deposits 101–103
- luminescence dating of alluvial fans in intramontane basins (NW Argentina) 153, 163–166
 geological, geomorphic and climatic setting 154–156
 facies description 156
 field photographs 155
 study area 154
- OSL methodology 158
- sampling protocol 156–158, 157
 dosimetry 159
 study results 160–163
 dose recovery tests 160
 equivalent dose data 162
 equivalent dose distribution 164–165
 luminescence data 161
- Madera 175
- Makran unit 42
- Marseille 218
- megafans 1, 2, 41, 61–62
- Mejillones 97, 101
- Melton ratio 28, 35
- Mendoza 71
- Mendoza River 69
 tributary alluvial fan 70, 70, 71, 72
- Merced River 170
- Merced River fan 171, 172
- Mezőcsát 62
- Michilla 97, 98
- Miskolc 62
- Modesto 175
- Mokelumne River 170
- Mokelumne River fan 171, 172
- morphometry and depositional style of Late Pleistocene alluvial fans (Wadi Al-Bih, northern UAE and Oman) 85–86, 87, 93
 fan morphometry 88
 drainage basin area–fan area relationship 88–89, 89
 drainage basin area–fan gradient relationship 89–90, 90
 fan area–fan gradient relationships 90–91, 90, 91
 residuals from regressions 91–93, 92
 role of drainage basin slope 90
 fan styles 88
 location map 86
 sample fans 88
 study aims and methods 87–88
- morphometry and morphometric analysis 2, 4, 172
 drainage basin area–fan area relationship 88–89
 drainage basin area–fan gradient relationship 89–90
 drainage basin slope 90
 fan area–fan gradient relationship 90–91
 fans with forests 28–35
 Quaternary alluvial fans 126–130
 Wadi Al-Bih 85–87, 93
- mountain front fan 88
- Murillo fan 188
 description 189–190, 191
 main depositional process 189
 post-depositional deformation 203
- Musandam Mountains 86
- Mystras fan 135
 lithostratigraphy 144
 sediment ages 143
- North Hungarian Mountains 62
- North Menelaion fan 135
- North Xilocambion fan 135

- average fan gradient **136**
 average redness rating and iron concentration **141**
 axial-surface and trench profile *138*
 lithostratigraphy *140, 144*
 mineral magnetic data **142–143**
 sediment ages **143**
- Nueno fan *188*
 debris-flow deposits *199*
 description *191–192, 193*
 main depositional process **189**
- Oman *see* morphometry and depositional style of Late Pleistocene alluvial fans
- pluvial lakes *118–119*
 Polgar *62*
 pollen analysis *65–66*
 preservation potential *1, 4*
 Prince George *26*
 Prince Rupert *26*
 Puna *77*
 Punta de Vacas *71*
 Punta del Tastil (PT) *77*
 Punta Tames *97, 98*
 Pyrenean Axial Zone *188*
- Quaternary alluvial fans, differential effects of base-level, tectonic setting and climatic change (Great Basin, Nevada, USA) *117, 128–130*
 fan morphology and relation to base level *125–126*
 fan morphology
 Cold Springs fans *120–121, 121, 122*
 Dixie Valley fans *121–124, 123*
 Gerlach fans *124–125, 124*
 schematic classification *125*
 Stillwater fans *120, 121, 122*
 fan morphometry *126–128, 127, 127, 129*
 study area *117–119, 118, 119*
 study methods *119–120*
- Quaternary alluvial fans, roles of climate and tectonics (Spartan piedmont, Greece) *133, 149*
 climate and tectonics as triggers of fan sedimentation and incision
 development phases, initial *145*
 development phases, mid- *148*
 development phases, late *147, 148*
 development phases, later *148–149*
 climate *145*
 initial development phases *146*
 relationship between faulting and location *145*
 tectonic activity *142–143*
- fan evolution
 average redness ratings and iron concentrations **141**
 axial-surface and trench profiles *138*
 geochronologies *140–142*
 lithostratigraphies *139–140, 144*
 mineral magnetic data **142–143**
 morphology and longitudinal profiles *137*
 sediment ages **143**
 sediments and facies types *137–140*
 surface soils *137*
- Sparta Basin *134–136, 135*
 morphological maps *136*
- study methods *136–137*
 average fan gradients **136**
 tectonic and climatic contexts of fan evolution *133–134*
- Quaternary fluvial fans, factors controlling sequence development (San Joaquin Basin, California, USA) *169–170, 184*
 basin sequences *182–183*
 summary of subsidence rate and sediment supply effects **183**
 comparison with fan sequences in other areas *183–184*
 influence of controls on accommodation space *178*
 basin subsidence and local base level *178–179*
 geomorphology and stratigraphy *179–180*
 sediment supply and stream discharge *180–182*
 sequence stratigraphy
 accommodation space *172–173*
 geomorphology and sequence development *173–178, 174, 175, 176, 177*
 study area *170–172*
 age relationships of exposed surfaces *171*
 areas covered by fluvial fans *172*
 physiographical map *170*
- Quebrada de Humahuaca *154, 155*
 Quebrada de Purmamarca *154, 155*
 Quebrada del Toro *154, 155*
 tributary alluvial fan *71–73, 77, 78*
- Quebrada Mejillones *98, 101*
 Quebrada Tambores alluvial fan system (Chile) *9–10, 19–23, 23*
 climate *11–12, 13*
 rainfall *14*
 geology and structure *10, 11, 12*
 geomorphology of fan catchment and depositional areas *12–13*
 Late Pleistocene–Holocene flow conditions *14–16*
 Late Pleistocene–Holocene sedimentology *13*
 bedded sheetform gravel with couplets *13–14, 17*
 channelform gravels *14, 17*
 sheetform massive gravel *14, 17*
- Quaternary sediment provenance and calibre *13, 15, 16, 17*
 recent deposits from 2001 flood *16–18*
 stage 1 – fluvial channel cutting *18*
 stage 2 – mudflow *18, 22*
 stage 3 – fluvial channel flushing *18*
 reconstruction of 2001 flood *18–19, 19, 20, 21, 22*
- Rachau fan *209–211, 210, 211, 212*
 clast composition data **215**
 heavy mineral composition **215**
- Ras Al Khaimah *86*
 Reno *118*
- Riglos fan *188*
 debris-flow deposits *199*
 description *190, 191*
 depositional process **189**
- river channel styles *61–67*
 river style changes controlled by climate and tectonics (Sajó–Hernád alluvial fan, Hungary) *61–62, 62, 67*
 chronology and fluvial evolution *62–64, 63*
 geomorphological map *63*
 river style changes, phase description *64–66, 64*
 Énekes-ér meander *65*
 Nemesbikk meander *66*

- Roldán fan 188
 description 192, 194, 200
 main depositional process **189**
- Roques Hautes 222
- Rosario River 77
- Sacramento Basin 170
- Sainte Baume Range 218
- Sainte Victoire Range 218, 221
- Sajó River 61, 62
- Sajó–Hernád alluvial fan (Hungary) 61–62, 62, 67
 chronology and fluvial evolution 62–64, 63
 geomorphological map 63
 river style changes, phase description 64–66, 64
 Énekes-ér meander 65
 Nemesbikk meander 66
- Salta 77
- San Antonio de Los Cobres 77
- San Joaquin Basin (California, USA), factors controlling
 sequence development on Quaternary fluvial fans
 169–170, 184
 basin sequences 182–183
 summary of subsidence rate and sediment supply
 effects **183**
 comparison with fan sequences in other areas
 183–184
 influence of controls on accommodation space 178
 basin subsidence and local base level 178–179
 geomorphology and stratigraphy 179–180
 sediment supply and stream discharge 180–182
 sequence stratigraphy
 accommodation space 172–173
 geomorphology and sequence development
 173–178, 174, 175, 176, 177
 study area 170–172
 age relationships of exposed surfaces 171
 areas covered by fluvial fans 172
 physiographical map 170
- San Joaquin River 170, 175
- San Joaquin River fan 171, 172
- San Juan River 69
 tributary alluvial fan 70–71, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
- San Julián fan 188
 description 191, 193
 main depositional process **189**
- Sanadaj–Sirjan belt 42
- Sanger 174
- Sassito River 70
- Sasso River 70, 74
- satellite imaging/remote sensing 11, 44, 99
- Seckau Basin 208
- sediment provenance 13–17, 215
 clast composition 215
 clast size 9, 16
 heavy mineral composition 215
- sedimentary basins 4
 Ebro Basin 197
 Fohnsdorf Basin 207–209
 Provence 217–218, 232–237
 San Joaquin 178–179, 182–183
 sequence stratigraphy 4, 169–178
 accommodation space 169–184
 sheetflood deposits 103
- Shiraz 42
- Sierras Subandinas 77
- Sierras Pampeanas 77
- Sirjan 42
- slope gap 2
- Smithers fan 26
- South Parorian fan 135
 average fan gradient **136**
 average redness rating and iron concentration **141**
 axial-surface and trench profile 138
 lithostratigraphy 139
 mineral magnetic data **142–143**
- South Pyreneal Thrust Zone 188
- Spain *see* Ebro Basin (Spain), Tertiary alluvial fans at
 northern margin
- Spartan piedmont (Greece), role of climate and tectonics
 in Quaternary fan development 133, 149
 climate and tectonics as triggers of fan sedimentation
 and incision
 development phases, initial 145
 development phases, mid- 148
 development phases, late 147, 148
 development phases, later 148–149
 climate 145
 initial development phases 146
 relationship between faulting and location 145
 tectonic activity 142–143
- fan evolution
 average redness ratings and iron concentrations
141
 axial-surface and trench profiles 138
 geochronologies 140–142
 lithostratigraphies 139–140, 144
 mineral magnetic data **142–143**
 morphology and longitudinal profiles 137
 sediment ages **143**
 sediments and facies types 137–140
 surface soils 137
- Sparta Basin 134–136, 135
 morphological maps 136
 study methods 136–137
 average fan gradients **136**
 tectonic and climatic contexts of fan evolution
 133–134
- St Johns fan 135
 average fan gradient **136**
 average redness rating and iron concentration **141**
 axial-surface and trench profile 138
 lithostratigraphy 139, 144
 mineral magnetic data **142–143**
 sediment ages **143**
- St Saviours fan 135
 average fan gradient **136**
 average redness rating and iron concentration **141**
 axial-surface and trench profile 138
 lithostratigraphy 140, 144
 mineral magnetic data **142–143**
 sediment ages **143**
- stacked fan 88
- Stanislaus River 170
- Stanislaus River fan 171, 172
- Stillwater fans **119**
 morphology 120, 121, 122
- Stockton Arch 170
- syndimentary deformation 202–203, 230–231

- Taygetos Range 135
- tectonic and environmental processes in Upper Cretaceous–Palaeocene alluvial fans (Provence, France) 217
- alluvial-fan development and implications for basin-margin evolution 232, 232
- forcing factors 236–237
- tectono-sedimentary evolution 232–236, 234, 235
- architecture of northern basin margin 220–223, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225
- facies distribution and growth structures
- distribution of alluvial-fan deposits 229–230, 230
- evidence for growth structures 230–232, 231
- lithofacies associations 223–229, 226–227, 228
- geological overview
- stratigraphic record 219–220, 219
- tectonic setting 217–219, 218
- tectonics, control of river style changes (Sajó–Hernád alluvial fan, Hungary) 61–62, 62, 67
- chronology and fluvial evolution 62–64, 63
- geomorphological map 63
- river style changes, phase description 64–66, 64
- Énekes-ér meander 65
- Nemesbikk meander 66
- tectonics, influence on alluvial fan development
- Fohnsdorf Miocene intramontane basin (Austria) 207, 212–215
- clast composition data 215
- geological and palaeogeographical overview 207, 208
- heavy mineral composition 215
- sedimentology 209–212, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
- stratigraphic–structural setting of Apfelberg Formation 207–209, 208
- Great Basin (Nevada, USA) 117, 128–130
- fan morphology and relation to base level 125–126
- fan morphology 120–125, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125
- fan morphometry 126–128, 127, 127, 129
- study area 117–119, 118, 119
- study methods 119–120
- Spartan piedmont (Greece) 133, 149
- climate and tectonics as triggers of fan sedimentation and incision 142–148
- fan evolution 137–142, 138, 139–140, 141, 142–143, 144
- Sparta Basin 134–136, 135, 136
- study methods 136–137, 136
- tectonic and climatic contexts of fan evolution 133–134
- tectonic settings
- Abarkoh Megafan 42
- basin margins 197, 220, 232–236
- Ebro Basin 187–189, 194–196
- Fohnsdorf Basin 207–209
- telescopic fan 88
- telescopic-like alluvial fans of the Quaternary (Andean Ranges, Argentina) 69, 76–81
- alluvial segments, genesis 73–74, 79
- general distribution 69
- Mendoza River area 70, 70, 71, 72
- Quebrada del Toro area 71–73, 77, 78
- San Juan River area 70–71, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
- longitudinal profiles, variability 74–76, 80
- Terrace fan 26
- Tertiary alluvial fans (Erbo Basin, Spain) 187, 204–205
- correlation of fan deposits 192–193
- deformation features
- deformation timing and controls 204
- post-depositional deformation 203–204, 203
- synsedimentary deformation 202–203, 202
- depositional facies 197
- controls on deposition processes 199–201
- debris-flow deposits 197, 199
- rock falls 197
- summary 198
- waterlain deposits 198–199, 200
- description of fan bodies 189
- Agüero fan 189, 190
- Aniés fan 190
- Bolea fan 191
- Ebro Basin between Linás and Aniés 190
- Linás fan 190
- Murillo fan 189–190, 191
- Nuevo fan 191–192, 193
- Riglos fan 190, 191
- Roldán fan 192, 194
- San Julián fan 191, 193
- exhumation 204
- fan aggradation and base level 196–197
- fan spacing and basin-margin structure 197
- palaeoclimate 201–202
- relationship to other facies 201
- tectonostratigraphic setting 188
- regional tectonics 187–188
- stratigraphy 188–189, 189
- thrust front formation and basin-margin topography 194–195, 195
- basin-margin relief 195–196
- Tholonet, Le 222
- thresholds 4, 153, 163–166
- critical power 2, 134, 154, 180–182
- timescales 4
- modern processes 16–19, 28–38, 57–58
- Quaternary fans 62–67, 76–81, 93, 163–166, 172–178
- sediments 188–189, 192–193, 204–205, 207–215, 219–220
- Tisza River 61, 62
- Tiszaujáros 62, 62
- Tocopilla 97, 98, 99, 100
- Tokaj 62
- tributary alluvial fans 69
- Mendoza River area 70, 70, 71, 72
- Quebrada del Toro area 71–73, 77, 78
- San Juan area 70–71, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
- tributary junction fan 88
- Truckee River 118
- truncated 'toe trimmed' fan 88
- Tulare Lake sub-basin 170, 174
- Tuolumne River 170
- Tuolumne River fan 171, 172, 175
- basin subsidence and local base level 178–179
- geomorphology and stratigraphy 179–180
- gradients 176
- schematic cross-section 177
- Turlock 175

- USA *see* Great Basin (Nevada, USA), differential effects of base-level, tectonic setting and climatic change in Quaternary alluvial fans; Quaternary fluvial fans, factors controlling sequence development (San Joaquin Basin, California, USA)
- Uspallata 71
- Wadi Al-Bih (northern UAE and Oman), morphometry and depositional style of Late Pleistocene alluvial fans 85–86, 87, 93
- fan morphometry 88
- drainage basin area–fan area relationship 88–89, 89
- drainage basin area–fan gradient relationship 89–90, 90
- fan area–fan gradient relationships 90–91, **90**, 91
- residuals from regressions 91–93, 92
- role of drainage basin slope 90
- fan styles 88
- location map 86
- sample fans 88
- study aims and methods 87–88
- wet/dry fans 2
- Yazd 42
- Zabol-Baluch 42
- Zagros belt 42, 43