

Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures. Page numbers in **bold** refer to Tables.

- aeolian facies 91
 - Minas sub-basin 91, 95, 98
- Aigon fault 46, 47
- Alaska, alluvial fan-axial river study
 - asymmetry observations 25
 - definitions 25, 27
 - method of analysis
 - criteria 27
 - measurements 28–30
 - site selection 28
 - results
 - hypothesis tests
 - planform asymmetry 30–31
 - surface stream distribution 31–33
 - morphological properties 30
 - results discussed
 - deflection 34–37
 - geomorphological dynamics 37
 - planform asymmetry 33–34
 - surface stream distribution 37–39
 - summary
 - comparison with other fans 39
 - conceptual model 39
 - future research 39–41
- alluvial fan facies, Minas sub-basin 83, **85**, 90, 95
- alluvial fans
 - archetypal definition 23
 - characteristics 2, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222
 - climate impact 129–130
 - compared with fluvial fans 216–217, 226, 236–237
 - context of 1–2
 - cross-sections 218
 - Death Valley (California) 228
 - definition 2, 45, 159, 216–217, 245
 - deposits 220
 - diagnostic features 175
 - factors affecting 103, 245–246
 - geomorphic setting 1, 65–66
 - impact of axial river 24
 - modes of operation 3
 - planform asymmetry 23
 - primary v. secondary processes 45
 - research history 3–6
 - reservoir potential 226–228
 - Southern North Sea 228–232
 - subsurface sediments 224
 - Titan 284
 - urbanization of 5
 - see also named studies*: Alaska; Almería;Castelfranco; Dadès River; Fundy Basin; Peleponnese; Rivoli Bianchi; Sorbas; Tabernas; Vera; Yukon
- alluvial megafans *see* megafans
- Almería *see named basins*: Almería; Sorbas; Tabernas; Vera
- Almería basin
 - alluvial fan incision 70, 71, 72
 - fan delta systems 67, 68, 69, 72
 - fan sequence evolution 73–75
- Alps, Italian
 - Rivoli Bianchi fan debris flow modelling
 - geological setting 202–203, **202**, 203
 - introduction 203–206
 - methods 206–207
 - results 207–208
 - results discussed 208–210
 - summary 210–211
- Andarax fan delta 66, 69
- Apennines
 - Upper Valdarno Basin 177, 178
 - alluvial fan analysis
 - methods 177–179
 - results
 - catchments 179
 - morphometry 179
 - sedimentology
 - distal facies belt 186–193, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192
 - medial facies belt 183–186, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188
 - proximal facies belt 181–183, 182
 - source bedrock 180–181
 - results discussed
 - fan setting 193–194
 - morphodynamics 194–196
 - facies model 195
 - summary 196–197
- Appalachian Mountains 5
- Argamason fan delta zone 67, 69
- Argentina
 - Cuyana Basin 235, 236
 - Cuyo Basin 236
 - Gastre Basin
 - geological setting 266–267, 267, 268, 269
 - mid-scale DFS study
 - characteristics **271**
 - methods of analysis 269
 - results
 - area-drainage basin relationship 273–274, 273
 - lithology 272, **272**, 273
 - morphology 269
 - morphometry 270, 270, 272
 - sedimentology 269–270, 272
 - results discussed 274–275, 276, 277
 - summary 276, 277
 - Neuquén Basin 234, 235
- arid region geomorphology 2
- artificial neural network (ANN) 47
- astronomical tuning, Prado Section 135
- axial rivers, impact on alluvial fans
 - asymmetry observations 25
 - Yukon 26
- definitions 25, 27
- method of analysis
 - criteria 27

- axial rivers, impact on alluvial fans (*Continued*)
 measurements 28–30
 site selection 28
 results
 hypothesis tests
 planform asymmetry 30–31
 surface stream distribution 31–33
 morphological properties 30
 results discussed
 deflection 34–37
 geomorphological dynamics 37
 planform asymmetry 33–34
 surface stream distribution 37–39
 summary
 comparison with other fans 39
 conceptual model 39
 future research 39–41
- Bajo Barreal Formation 236
 Barrancas Formation 236
 Barren Red Measures Group 225, 229, 230
 bedrock, impact and role 3–4, 227
 Dadès River alluvial fan
 climate and geomorphology 104, 105, 106
 geological setting 104, 105
 methods of analysis 106
 catchment data
 fan (1) 106, 107, 108, 108, 109, **110**, 111
 fan (4) 107, 108, 109, 110, **110**, 112, 113
 fan (22) 107, 108, 109, 110, **110**, 114
 fan (28) 107, 108, 109, 110–111, **110**, 115
 results
 depositional area
 fan (1) 111, 116
 fan (4) 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
 fan (22) 114, 119
 fan (28) 114–115, 120, 121
 flooding, fan (1) 115–116
 results discussed 122–123
 fan–river interactions 123
 landslides 125
 within-catchment coupling and decoupling
 123, 125
 summary 124, 125–126
- Big Lost River (Idaho) 39
 Blancentre DFS 269, 270, **271**, 272, **272**, 273, 273, 274, **274**, 275
 Blomidon Formation 81, 81, 82, 83, 84, 94, 95
 Calcatapul DFS 269, 270, **271**, 272, **272**, 273, 274, **274**, 275
 Canada 24
 Fundy Basin (Nova Scotia)
 drainage development 96–98
 geological setting 79–80, 80
 stratigraphy 81–83, 81
 structure 80–81
 sub-basins
 Chignecto Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 81, 94, 96
 Fundy Sub-basin 80, 80
 Minas Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 82–83, 82
 sedimentology 83
 aeolian facies 91
 alluvial fan facies 83, **85**
 fluvial facies **86**, **87**, 91
 playa margin facies 83, **86**, **87**
 stratigraphic correlations 94
 Triassic drainage evolution 94, 96
 summary of Triassic evolution 98–99
 Yukon, Klwane National Park, alluvial fan-axial river
 study
 asymmetry observations 25, 26
 definitions 25, 27
 method of analysis
 criteria 27
 measurements 28–30
 site selection 28
 results
 hypothesis tests
 planform asymmetry 30–31
 surface stream distribution 31–33
 morphological properties 30
 results discussed
 deflection 34–37
 geomorphological dynamics 37
 planform asymmetry 33–34
 surface stream distribution 37–39
 summary
 comparison with other fans 39
 conceptual model 39
 future research 39–41
- Canterbury Plains (New Zealand)
 Kyle section OFG connectivity study
 geological setting 328, 329, 330
 methods
 connectivity measures 333–334
 fieldwork 321, 329
 geostatistical modelling 331, 333
 smoke tracer test 331, 333
 results
 connectivity 336–337
 textures distributions 334, 335, 336
 results discussed
 connectedness 337, 338, 339
 groundwater resource management 340–341
 hydrofacies mapping 339–340
 summary 341
- Carboniferous, Barren Red Measures Group 225, 229, 230
 Castelfranco fan
 geological setting 177
 methods of analysis 177–179
 results
 catchments 179
 morphometry 179
 sedimentology
 distal facies belt 186–193, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192
 medial facies belt 183–186, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188
 proximal facies belt 181–183, 182
 source bedrock 180–181
 results discussed
 morphodynamics 194–196
 facies model 195
 setting 193–194
 summary 196–197
 Castelnuovo synthem 176, 177
 catchment, role of 3

- Chignecto Fault 80, 80
 Chignecto Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 81, 94, 96
 climate
 impact on fans 246
 alluvial 129–130, 217, 219
 fluvial 223
 climate change, role of 4
 Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone 79, 81, 98
 Corinth, Gulf of 46, 47
 Corinth Rift 47
 Cretaceous 234, 235, 235, 236
 Cuyana Basin 235, 236
 Cuyo Basin 236
- Dadès River
 alluvial fan bedrock impacts
 methods of analysis 106
 catchment data
 fan (1) 106, 107, 108, 108, 109, **110**, 111
 fan (4) 107, 108, 109, 110, **110**, 112, 113
 fan (22) 107, 108, 109, 110, **110**, 114
 fan (28) 107, 108, 109, 110–111, **110**, 115
 results
 depositional area
 fan (1) 111, 116
 fan (4) 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
 fan (22) 114, 119
 fan (28) 114–115, 120, 121
 flooding, fan (1) 115–116
 results discussed 122–123
 fan-river interactions 123
 landslides 125
 within-catchment coupling and decoupling
 123, 125
 summary 124, 125–126
 climate and geomorphology 104, 105, 106
 geological setting 104, 105
 Death Valley (California), SAR imagery 284–287,
 285, 286
- debris flows 5
 controls on 4–5
 defined 201
 economic impact 201
 effect of lithology 4
 hazards 201
 numerical modelling 202
 Rivoli Bianchi fan 202–203, **202**, 203
 introduction 203–206
 methods 206–207
 results 207–208
 results discussed 208–210
 summary 210–211
- debris-flow fan 45, 218, 219, 224, 228
 distributive fluvial systems (DFS) 245
 mid-scale DFS study, Gastre Basin
 characteristics **271**
 methods of analysis 269
 results
 area-drainage basin relationship 273–274, 273
 lithology 272, **272**, 273
 morphology 269
 morphometry 270, 270, 272
 sedimentology 269–270, 272
 results discussed 274–275, 276, 277
- summary 276, 277
see also fluvial fans
 Divisadero Largo Formation 235, 236
 Dolomite Fan 5
- Ebro Basin
 alluvial fan deposits 162–163, 163
 Linás de Marcuello fan 163, 164, 165
 deposition processes 169
 dimensions 170
 distal deposits 166, 168, 168
 environment of deposition 169–170
 interdigitation 169
 margin deposits 169
 medial deposits 166, 167–168
 process rates 170–171
 proximal deposits 165–167, 166
 summary 171
 geological setting 159–161, 160
 stratigraphy 162, 162
- Echo Cove Formation 81, 81
 Economy Point (Minas Sub-basin) 82
 sedimentary architecture 91–93, 92
 sedimentology 83
 alluvial fan facies 83, **85**, 90
 fluvial facies **86**, **87**, 90, 91
 playa margin facies 83, **86**, **87**, 90
- Eliki fault 46, 47
 Elivagar Flumina 289–295, 292, 293, 294, 301–302
 Elkhorn fan (Idaho) 39
 Espiritu Santo Formation 68, 69
 estimated intact rock strength (EIRS) 246, **255**
- fan deltas, Pliocene of Spain 66, 68, 69–70, 69
 fans
 parametrics 299, 301
 see under alluvial fans *also* fluvial fans
 flash floods and flooding 5
 fluvial facies, Minas sub-basin **86**, **87**, 90, 91, 95
 fluvial fans
 characteristics 2, 6, 216, 222–223
 compared with alluvial fans 216–217, 226,
 236–237
 context of 1–2
 cross-section 218
 defined 2, 217
 deposits 221
 impact of orogens 7
 problems of terminology 245
 research history 6–9
 reservoir potential 226–228
 Argentina 232, 234, 235–236
 Southern North Sea 228–232, 233
 subsurface sediments 224–226, 225
 see also named studies: Canterbury Plains; Gastre
 Basin; Kohrud Mountains; Titan
- fluvial megafans
 Kosi Megafan 307, 308
 avulsion events 307–308
 controls on floodwater propagation
 methods of analysis 315–316
 results
 drainage changes 319, 320, 321, 322
 drainage characteristics 316–318

- fluvial megafans (*Continued*)
 progress of 2008 flood 318–319
 results discussed 321–323
 summary 323–324
 drainage system 309, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313–315, 313, 314
- Fraser River (British Columbia) 24
- Fundy Basin (Canada)
 drainage development 96–98
 geological setting 79–80, 80
 stratigraphy 81–83, 81
 structure 80–81
- sub-basins
 Chignecto Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 81, 94, 96
 Fundy Sub-basin 80, 80
 Minas Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 82–83, 82
 sedimentology 83
 aeolian facies 91
 alluvial fan facies 83, 85
 fluvial facies 86, 87, 91
 playa margin facies 83, 86, 87
 stratigraphic correlations 94
 Triassic drainage evolution 94, 96
 summary of Triassic evolution 98–99
- Gador Formation 70
- Ganga (Ganges) River 307, 308
- Gastre Basin
 geological setting 266–267, 267, 268, 269
 mid-scale DFS study
 characteristics 271
 methods of analysis 269
 results
 area-drainage basin relationship 273–274, 273
 lithology 272, 272, 273
 morphology 269
 morphometry 270, 270, 272
 sedimentology 269–270, 272
 results discussed 274–275, 276, 277
 summary 276, 277
- Góchar Formation 70
- gradient, role of 1
- gravels *see* open framework gravels (OFG)
- Greece
 Peloponnese alluvial fan morphometry
 geological setting 47–49
 method of analysis
 clustering 50–51
 data collection 49–50
 results
 fan-catchment relations 55–56
 area 56
 Melton's ruggedness 56–58
 slope 56
 morphometric groupings 54–55
 SOM classification 51–54
 results discussed 58
 regression relationships 58–60
 secondary processes 60–61
 summary 61
- Grotto Fan (California) 228
- groundwater resource management 327, 340–341
- Headlands Fault 80
- High Atlas Mountains
 Dadès River alluvial fan bedrock impacts
 climate and geomorphology 104, 105, 106
 geological setting 104, 105
 methods of analysis 106
 catchment data
 fan (1) 106, 107, 108, 108, 109, 110, 111
 fan (4) 107, 108, 109, 110, 110, 112, 113
 fan (22) 107, 108, 109, 110, 110, 114
 fan (28) 107, 108, 109, 110–111, 110, 115
- results
 depositional area
 fan (1) 111, 116
 fan (4) 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
 fan (22) 114, 119
 fan (28) 114–115, 120, 121
 flooding, fan (1) 115–116
 results discussed 122–123
 fan-river interactions 123
 landslides 125
 within-catchment coupling and decoupling 123, 125
 summary 124, 125–126
- Howgill Fells 4
- Huesca distributive fluvial system 162, 163
- hydrogeology, role of OFGs connectivity
 Canterbury Plains (New Zealand)
 geological setting 328, 329, 330
 methods
 connectivity measures 333–334
 fieldwork 321, 329
 geostatistical modelling 331, 333
 smoke tracer test 331, 333
- results
 connectivity 336–337
 textures distributions 334, 335, 336
- results discussed
 connectedness 337, 338, 339
 groundwater resource management 340–341
 hydrofacies mapping 339–340
 summary 341
- India, Kosi Megafan 6, 307, 308
 avulsion events 307–308
 controls on floodwater propagation
 methods of analysis 315–316
 results
 drainage changes 319, 320, 321, 322
 drainage characteristics 316–318
 progress of 2008 flood 318–319
 results discussed 321–323
 summary 323–324
 drainage system 309, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313–315, 313, 314
- Iran, Kohrud Mountain Range
 geological setting 246, 248, 248, 251
- Kalahrud megafan
 geological setting 251
 methods of analysis 246
 results 251–252, 255
 results discussed 256–257
 base level controls 259
 climatic controls 258–259

- outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 260–261
- Mughar megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 253–256, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 261
- Zefreh megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 252–253, 252
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 261
- Italy
 - Rivoli Bianchi fan, debris flow modelling
 - geological setting 202–203, **202**, 203
 - introduction 203–206
 - methods 206–207
 - results 207–208
 - results discussed 208–210
 - summary 210–211
 - Upper Valdarno Basin, Castelfranco fan
 - geological setting 177, 178
 - methods of analysis 177–179
 - results
 - catchments 179
 - morphometry 179
 - sedimentology
 - distal facies belt 186–193, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192
 - medial facies belt 183–186, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188
 - proximal facies belt 181–183, 182
 - source bedrock 180–181
 - results discussed
 - morphodynamics 194–196
 - facies model 195
 - setting 193–194
 - summary 196–197
- Jurassic 236
- Kalahrud megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 251–252, 255
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 260–261
- Ketch Formation 229, 231, 232
- Kohrud Mountain Range (Iran)
 - geological setting 246, 248, 248, 251
- Kalahrud megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 251–252, 255
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 260–261
- Mughar megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 253–256, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 261
- Zefreh megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 252–253, 252
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 261
- Kosi Megafan 6, 307, 308
 - avulsion events 307–308
 - controls on floodwater propagation
 - methods of analysis 315–316
 - results
 - drainage changes 319, 320, 321, 322
 - drainage characteristics 316–318
 - progress of 2008 flood 318–319
 - results discussed 321–323
 - summary 323–324
 - drainage system 309, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313–315, 313, 314
- Kosi River 308–309, 308, 310
- Kyle *see* Canterbury Plains
- Leilah Fluctus 287–289, 289, 290, 291, 301–302
- Linás de Marcuello fan 163, 164, 165
 - deposition processes 169
 - dimensions 170
 - distal deposits 166, 168, 168
 - environment of deposition 169–170
 - interdigitation 169
 - margin deposits 169
 - medial deposits 166, 167–168
 - process rates 170–171
 - proximal deposits 165–167, 166
 - summary 171
- lithofacies analysis, Minas sub-basin 83, **85–87**, 88, 89
- Loro Ciuffenna fan
 - geological setting 177
 - methods of analysis 177–179
 - results
 - catchments 179
 - morphometry 179

- Loro Ciuffenna fan (*Continued*)
 sedimentology
 distal facies belt 186–193, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192
 medial facies belt 183–186, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188
 proximal facies belt 181–183, 182
 source bedrock 180–181
 results discussed
 morphodynamics 194–196
 facies model 195
 setting 193–194
 summary 196–197
- Luna distributive fluvial system 162, 163, 169
- magnetostratigraphy, Prado Section 134, 135
- Mamil Choique DFS 269, 270, 270, **271**, 272, **272**, 273, **274**, 275
- megafans 2, 245
 Kohrud Mountain Range (Iran)
 geological setting 251
 methods of analysis 246
 results 251–252, 255
 results discussed 256–257
 base level controls 259
 climatic controls 258–259
 outlet controls 259–260
 tectonic controls 257–258
 summary 260–261
- Kosi Megafan (India) 6, 307, 308
 avulsion events 307–308
 controls on floodwater propagation
 methods of analysis 315–316
 results
 drainage changes 319, 320, 321, 322
 drainage characteristics 316–318
 progress of 2008 flood 318–319
 results discussed 321–323
 summary 323–324
 drainage system 309, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313–315, 313, 314
- methane, behaviour on Titan 281–282, 284
- Mezzoramia 295, 296, 301–302
- Minas Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 82–83, 82
 sedimentology 83
 aeolian facies 91
 alluvial fan facies 83, **85**
 fluvial facies **86**, **87**, 91
 playa margin facies 83, **86**, **87**
 stratigraphic correlations 94
 Triassic drainage evolution 94, 96
- Miocene *see* Ebro Basin *also* Teruel Basin
- modelling *see* numerical modelling
- Montevarchi synthem 176, 177, 179
see also Castelfranco fan
- Morocco
 Dadès River alluvial fan bedrock impacts
 climate and geomorphology 104, 105, 106
 geological setting 104, 105
 methods of analysis 106
 catchment data
 fan (1) 106, 107, 108, 108, 109, **110**, 111
 fan (4) 107, 108, 109, 110, **110**, 112, 113
 fan (22) 107, 108, 109, 110, **110**, 114
 fan (28) 107, 108, 109, 110–111, **110**, 115
- results
 depositional area
 fan (1) 111, 116
 fan (4) 111, 113, 114, 117, 118
 fan (22) 114, 119
 fan (28) 114–115, 120, 121
 flooding, fan (1) 115–116
 results discussed 122–123
 fan-river interactions 123
 landslides 125
 within catchment coupling and decoupling 123, 125
 summary 124, 125–126
- morphometric analysis 45–46
- Gastre Basin DFS
 methods of analysis 269
 results
 area-drainage basin relationship 273–274, 273
 lithology 272, **272**, 273
 morphology 269
 morphometry 270, 270, 272
 sedimentology 269–270, 272
 results discussed 274–275, 276, 277
 summary 276, 277
- Peleponnese alluvial fans
 geological setting 47–49
 method of analysis
 clustering 50–51
 data collection 49–50
 results
 fan-catchment relations 55–56
 area 56
 Melton's ruggedness 56–58
 slope 56
 morphometric groupings 54–55
 SOM classification 51–54
 results discussed 58
 regression relationships 58–60
 secondary processes 60–61
 summary 61
- Mosaic Fan (California) 228
- Mughar megafan
 geological setting 251
 methods of analysis 246
 results 253–256, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258
 results discussed 256–257
 base level controls 259
 climatic controls 258–259
 outlet controls 259–260
 tectonic controls 257–258
 summary 261
- Neuquén Basin 234, 235
- New Zealand, Canterbury Plains
 Kyle section OFG connectivity study
 geological setting 328, 329, 330
 methods
 connectivity measures 333–334
 fieldwork 321, 329
 geostatistical modelling 331, 333
 smoke tracer test 331, 333
 results
 connectivity 336–337
 textures distributions 334, 335, 336

- results discussed
 - connectedness 337, 338, 339
 - groundwater resource management 340–341
 - hydrofacies mapping 339–340
 - summary 341
- North Mountain Basalt 81, 81
- North Sea (Southern), fan reservoirs 228–232, 233
- Nova Scotia, Fundy Basin
 - drainage development 96–98
 - geological setting 79–80, 80
 - stratigraphy 81–83, 81
 - structure 80–81
 - sub-basins
 - Chignecto Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 81, 94, 96
 - Fundy Sub-basin 80, 80
 - Minas Sub-basin 80, 80, 81, 82–83, 82
 - sedimentology 83
 - aeolian facies 91
 - alluvial fan facies 83, **85**
 - fluvial facies **86, 87, 91**
 - playa margin facies 83, **86, 87**
 - stratigraphic correlations 94
 - Triassic drainage evolution 94, 96
 - summary of Triassic evolution 98–99
- numerical modelling
 - debris flows
 - introduction 203–206
 - methods 206–207
 - results 207–208
 - results discussed 208–210
 - summary 210–211
 - transitional probability geostatistics 331, 333
- Oman, Qarm Alam fan 297
- Ontario Lacus 297–298, 300
- open framework gravels (OFG) 327
 - connectivity study, Kyle Section
 - geological setting 328, 329, 330
 - methods
 - connectivity measures 333–334
 - fieldwork 321, 329
 - geostatistical modelling 331, 333
 - smoke tracer test 331, 333
 - results
 - connectivity 336–337
 - textures distributions 334, 335, 336
 - results discussed
 - connectedness 337, 338, 339
 - groundwater resource management 340–341
 - hydrofacies mapping 339–340
 - summary 341
 - orbital precession cycle, Prado Section 135
 - orogens, impact on fluvial fans 7
 - overbank deposits 227
 - Owens Valley (California) 5
 - Papagayos Formation 235, 236
 - Patagonia, Gastre Basin
 - geological setting 266–267, 267, 268, 269
 - mid-scale DFS study
 - characteristics **271**
 - methods of analysis 269
 - results
 - area-drainage basin relationship 273–274, 273
 - lithology 272, **272**, 273
 - morphology 269
 - morphometry 270, 270, 272
 - sedimentology 269–270, 272
 - results discussed 274–275, 276, 277
 - summary 276, 277
 - Peleponnese
 - alluvial fans morphometry
 - geological setting 47–49
 - method of analysis
 - clustering 50–51
 - data collection 49–50
 - results
 - fan-catchment relations 55–56
 - area 56
 - Melton's ruggedness 56–58
 - slope 56
 - morphometric groupings 54–55
 - SOM classification 51–54
 - results discussed 58
 - regression relationships 58–60
 - secondary processes 60–61
 - summary 61
 - permeability, OFG 327
 - Permian, Rotliegend Group 229, 231
 - Pilcomayo River fan 2
 - playa margin facies, Minas sub-basin 83, **86, 87**, 90, 95
 - Pleistocene *see* Almería; Teruel; Upper Valdarno basins
 - Plio-Pleistocene *see* Almería; Teruel basins
 - Pliocene *see* Almería; Teruel basins
 - Polopos Formation 70, 71
 - Prado Section (Teruel Basin) 130, 133, 133
 - methods of analysis 137
 - results
 - sedimentology
 - depositional architecture 141–142
 - distal fan 145–146, 146
 - facies A 137, 138, 139, 140
 - facies B 138, 139, 140
 - facies C 138, 139, 141
 - facies D 141
 - facies G 143, 144
 - facies S 142–144, 143
 - stratigraphic relationships 144–145
 - results discussed
 - catchment dynamics in lights of climate change 148–149
 - sensitivity to climate forcing 146–148
 - stratigraphy 134, 135, 136
 - summary 149
 - Pspathopyrgos fault 46, 47
 - Qarm Alam fan (Oman) 297
 - Quaco Formation 81, 81
 - Quaternary *see* Almería; Canterbury Plains; Gastre; Kohrud Mountains
 - Rakaia fan *see* Canterbury Plains Kyle section
 - Rayoso Formation 234, 235
 - Red Head (Minas Sub-basin) 82, 93–94, 95
 - reservoir potential
 - alluvial v. fluvial fans compared 226–228
 - Argentina 232, 234, 235–236

- reservoir potential (*Continued*)
 Southern North Sea 228–232, 233
 summary 236–237
- Ríoja corridor fan delta zone 67, 68, 69
- Rivoli Bianchi fan
 debris flow modelling
 introduction 203–206
 methods 206–207
 results 207–208
 results discussed 208–210
 summary 210–211
 geological setting 202–203, **202**, 203
- Rotliegend Group 229, 231, 233
- Salmerón Formation 70
- San Jorge Basin 236
- Saturn *see* Titan
- Schooner Formation 230
- seal rocks on fans 228
- self-organizing maps (SOM) 45, 46–47, 50–51, 51–54, 58
- shear stress, role of 1–2
- Silver Pit Formation 231, 232, 233
- smoke tracer test for OFGs
 method 331
 results 336–337
 results discussed 337, 339
- Soley Cove (Minas Sub-basin) 82, 93–94, 95
- Sorbas basin
 alluvial fans 70, 72
 fan delta zone 67, 68, 69, 72
 incision phase 70–71
 sequence evolution 73–75
- Spain *see named basins*: Almería; Ebro; Sorbas; Tabernas, Teruel; Vera
- stream ordering 269
- stream-dominated alluvial fans 245
- subaerial fan systems 1
- subsidence, role of 1
- synthetic aperture radar (SAR) imagery
 Death Valley 284–287, 285, 286
 Titan 287, 298, 299
 bajada fans 298–299
 Elivagar Flumina 289–295, 292, 293, 294
 landform parametrics 299, 301
 Leilah Fluctus 287–289, 289, 290, 291
 Mezzoramia 295, 296
 Ontario Lacus 297–298, 300
 small fans 295, 297
- Tabernas Basin (Spain)
 alluvial fans 67, 68, 70, 72
 incision phase 70–71
 sequence evolution 73–75
- tectonics
 role of 6–7, 246
 subsidence 1, 4
 uplift 3, 4
- terrace formation 4
- Teruel Basin (Spain)
 geological setting 130, 131, 132
 Prado Section 130, 133, 133
 methods of analysis 137
 results
- sedimentology
 depositional architecture 141–142
 distal fan 145–146, 146
 facies A 137, 138, 139, 140
 facies B 138, 139, 140
 facies C 138, 139, 141
 facies D 141
 facies G 143, 144
 facies S 142–144, 143
 stratigraphic relationships 144–145
 results discussed
 catchment dynamics in lights of climate change 148–149
 sensitivity to climate forcing 146–148
 stratigraphy 134, 135, 136
 summary 149
- threshold of critical power 3
- Titan
 behaviour of methane 284
 behaviour of water 282
 fans
 alluvial 284
 fluvial 284
 fans by SAR imagery
 methods of analysis 284–287
 results
 bajada fans 298–299
 Elivagar Flumina 289–295, 292, 293, 294
 Leilah Fluctus 287–289, 289, 290, 291
 Mezzoramia 295, 296
 small fans 295, 297
 results discussed 301–303
 sedimentary environments 281–282
 similarities to Earth 282
 surface features 283
 tectonism 283–284
- Torrente Ciuffenna synthem, 176, 177
- trapping styles on fans 228
- Triassic *see* Minas Sub-Basin (Fundy Basin)
- tributary junction fans 1
- Upper Valdarno Basin, alluvial fan analysis
 Castelfranco fan
 geological setting 177, 178
 methods of analysis 177–179
 results
 catchments 179
 morphometry 179
 sedimentology
 distal facies belt 186–193, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192
 medial facies belt 183–186, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188
 proximal facies belt 181–183, 182
 source bedrock 180–181
 results discussed
 morphodynamics 194–196
 facies model 195
 setting 193–194
 summary 196–197
- urbanization, role of 5, 6
- USA 4, 5, 39, 228, 284–287, 285, 286
 Alaska, alluvial fan-axial river study
 asymmetry observations 25

- definitions 25, 27
 - method of analysis
 - criteria 27
 - measurements 28–30
 - site selection 28
 - results
 - hypothesis tests
 - planform asymmetry 30–31
 - surface stream distribution 31–33
 - morphological properties 30
 - results discussed
 - deflection 34–37
 - geomorphological dynamics 37
 - planform asymmetry 33–34
 - surface stream distribution 37–39
 - summary
 - comparison with other fans 39
 - conceptual model 39
 - future research 39–41
- Valdarno Basin *see* Upper Valdarno Basin
- Vance fan (Idaho) 25, 39
- Vera basin
 - alluvial fans 70, 72
 - fan delta zone 67, 68, 69, 69, 72
 - incision phase 70–71
 - sequence evolution 73–75
- water tracer test
 - method 331
 - results 337
 - results discussed 337, 339
- water-lain fan 218, 219, 224
 - Grotto Fan 228
- White Mountains (California) 4
- Wolfville Formation 81, 81, 82–83, 82, 84, 94, 95
- Xylokaastro fault 46, 47–48
- Yukon, Klauane National Park, alluvial fan-axial river study
 - asymmetry observations 25, 26
 - definitions 25, 27
 - method of analysis
 - criteria 27
 - measurements 28–30
 - site selection 28
 - results
 - hypothesis tests
 - planform asymmetry 30–31
 - surface stream distribution 31–33
 - morphological properties 30
 - results discussed
 - deflection 34–37
 - geomorphological dynamics 37
 - planform asymmetry 33–34
 - surface stream distribution 37–39
 - summary
 - comparison with other fans 39
 - conceptual model 39
 - future research 39–41
- Zefreh megafan
 - geological setting 251
 - methods of analysis 246
 - results 252–253, 252
 - results discussed 256–257
 - base level controls 259
 - climatic controls 258–259
 - outlet controls 259–260
 - tectonic controls 257–258
 - summary 261