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**Slump-Generated Topographic Control of Deepwater Sediment Dispersal and Preservation Patterns and Resultant Stratigraphic Architecture, Tres Pasos Formation, Southern Chile**

The Tres Pasos formation represents the deposit of a rapidly prograding slope depositional system. As a result, the deposits were originally underconsolidated and gravitationally unstable, and remobilization and re-deposition of sediments pervasively affect the resultant stratigraphic section. Extensive, high-quality outcrops allow for documentation of a diverse range of features that elucidate the relationships between slope failure and stratigraphic development. A spectrum of fine-grained, remobilized deposits exists from homogeneous, relatively far-traveled debris flow deposits to thick deposits containing large intact blocks of sandstone and mudstone deposited relatively near to their source areas. Turbiditic sand-rich elements can be subdivided into two broad categories based on their underlying strata: those which overlie undeformed strata, and those which overlie remobilized strata and respond to slump-related topography. The former includes stacks of tabular, relatively thin-bedded sheet-turbidites with high lateral continuity, and packages of strata showing laterally-offset, erosive, sandstone-containing channels. Those deposits associated with slumping include coarse-grained, lenticular sandstone bodies several meters thick packed in debris-flow dominated successions, channelized sandstone bodies tens of meters thick containing abundant intrabasinal clasts and mud-filled channels, and relatively tabular packages of turbiditic sandstone which fill accommodation space created by slump-evacuation features. In deposits where the interaction between slump-generated depressions and turbidite sedimentation is especially clear a two-phase history of slump-evacuation filling and subsequent sediment spillage can be documented.