Supplement of

A geomorphic-process-based cellular automata model of colluvial wedge morphology and stratigraphy

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Introduction

This supplemental material consists of Figures for the parameter space exploration in the main text and testing/evaluation of the cell size assumption using in the model.

Text S1. Parameter Space Exploration

In this section, we provide figures showing the results of the parameter space exploration for the model presented in the main text of the paper. Each figure shows a 4 by 4 matrix of a plot of a model run with each plot labeled alphabetically with a letter from A to P. The values for the soil disturbance rate (D) and soil production rate ($W_0$) are located in a text box in the upper lefthand corner of the plot. The value for the lateral collapse rate (LCR) and fault dip are given in the title of the figure.

Figures S1 through S8 show the overall morphology and cell facies classification of a model run as described in the main text. Figures S9–S16 show the values for Transport Index. Figures S17–S24 present values for the overall linear distance a cell has travelled. Figures S25–S32 demonstrate the transport time value for each sediment cell. Figures S33–S40 show the average transport velocity value for each sediment cell. Finally, Figure S41–S48 illustrate the time of deposition after the scarp-forming event.

Text S2. Scatter plots of cell transport characteristics and cell facies classification

In the main text, we describe how scatter plots allow us to analyze the grouping of sediment cells by their transport characteristics. These groupings are not coded into the model and arise as a result of the ensemble effects of sediment transport. We interpret these groupings into analogs for facies described in the colluvial wedge conceptual model. Figures S49–S56 show scatterplots of Transport Time versus Transport Index. Figures S57–S64 show scatterplots of Average Transport Velocity versus Transport Index. Finally, Figures S65–S72 show scatterplots of Transport Time versus the overall linear distance of transport. See main text for discussion.

Text S3. Cell Size Effects

To validate our use of the 2.5 cm cell size, we examined the effects of changing cell size and if it would affect our interpretations. We ran four test scenarios with a 10 cm, 5cm and 2.5 cm, and examined the resulting plots of colluvial wedge morphology, transport index, velocity, and facies classification for the 60-degree and 90-degree endmembers (Figures S73 and S74). The results of the cell size show a change in resolution between model runs for the colluvial wedge morphology, the transport index, and velocity. However, the same general spatial patterns are present between model runs with the varying cell size. Model runs with larger cell sizes appear more ‘blocky,’ whereas smaller cell sizes appear more ‘smooth.’ There does not appear to be a significant difference in
the overall form of the morphology, transport index and velocity. This greater resolution comes at a cost as the computational time for the 2.5 centimeter cell size model run takes half an hour as opposed to the ~2 mins for a 5 cm cell size model run and ~1 min for the 10cm cell size run. Although note that at the higher ends of the parameter ranges, computational times rise significantly. For this reason, we used the 5 cm cell size range as a compromise between resolution and computational costs.

**Figure Captions**

Figures S1–S8: Plot of cell states for each model run in the parameter space exploration. Cell facies analogs are shown with indicated colors.

Figures S9–S16: Results of calculating the Transport Index for sediment cells for each model run in the parameter space exploration.

Figures S17–S24: Plots of the linear distance of displacement for each sediment cell for every model run

Figures S25–S32: Compilation of the transport time for each sediment cell following methods in the main text.

Figures S33–S40: Compilation of the average transport velocity for each sediment cell following methods in the main text. Figures S41–S48: Compilation of the time of deposition after the scarp-forming earthquake for each sediment cell following methods in the main text.

Figures S49-S56: Scatterplots of Transport Time versus Transport Index.

Figures S57-S64: Scatterplots of Average Transport Velocity versus Transport Index.

Figures S65-S72: Scatterplots of Transport Time versus the overall linear distance of transport.

Figure S73: Results of varying the cell size on the 60° fault model run.

Figure S74: Results of varying the cell size on the 90° fault model run.
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Figure S57: Velocity vs. Transport Index; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-03

- Panel A: $D = 1.e-02$, $W_0 = 1.e-06$
- Panel B: $D = 1.e-02$, $W_0 = 1.e-05$
- Panel C: $D = 1.e-02$, $W_0 = 1.e-04$
- Panel D: $D = 1.e-02$, $W_0 = 1.e-03$
- Panel E: $D = 1.e-03$, $W_0 = 1.e-05$
- Panel F: $D = 1.e-03$, $W_0 = 1.e-04$
- Panel G: $D = 1.e-03$, $W_0 = 1.e-03$
- Panel H: $D = 1.e-03$, $W_0 = 1.e-03$
- Panel I: $D = 1.e-04$, $W_0 = 1.e-06$
- Panel J: $D = 1.e-04$, $W_0 = 1.e-05$
- Panel K: $D = 1.e-04$, $W_0 = 1.e-04$
- Panel L: $D = 1.e-04$, $W_0 = 1.e-03$
- Panel M: $D = 1.e-05$, $W_0 = 1.e-06$
- Panel N: $D = 1.e-05$, $W_0 = 1.e-05$
- Panel O: $D = 1.e-05$, $W_0 = 1.e-04$
- Panel P: $D = 1.e-05$, $W_0 = 1.e-03$

Key:
- brown: wash
- dark orange: upper debris
- yellow: lower debris

Legend:
cell facies analog

Graphs show the relationship between average velocity (m/yr) and the ratio $\Delta y / \Delta x$ for different transport indices and collapse rates.
Figure S58: Velocity vs. Transport Index; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-05
Figure S59: Velocity vs. Transport Index; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-09
Figure S60: Velocity vs. Transport Index; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-11

For each subfigure:
- \(\Delta y / \Delta x\) on the y-axis and Avg. Velocity (m/yr) on the x-axis.
- Two different collapse rates are shown:
  - \(D = 1.e-02\), \(W_0 = 1.e-06\)
  - \(D = 1.e-03\), \(W_0 = 1.e-05\)
- The subfigures are labeled from A to P.
Figure S61: Velocity vs. Transport Index; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-03
Figure S62: Velocity vs. Transport Index; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-05

\[ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \] against Avg. Velocity (m/yr)

- D = 1.e-02, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-03, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-03, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-03, W0 = 1.e-03
- D = 1.e-03, W0 = 1.e-03
- D = 1.e-04, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-04, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-04, W0 = 1.e-04
- D = 1.e-05, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-05, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-05, W0 = 1.e-06
- D = 1.e-05, W0 = 1.e-04
- D = 1.e-05, W0 = 1.e-04
- D = 1.e-05, W0 = 1.e-04
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Figure S65: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-03
Figure S66: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-05
Figure S67: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-09
Figure S68: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-11
Figure S69: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-03

- **A**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-02}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-06}$
- **B**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$
- **C**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-02}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$
- **D**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$
- **E**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-06}$
- **F**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$
- **G**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$
- **H**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$
- **I**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-06}$
- **J**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$
- **K**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-04}$
- **L**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$
- **M**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$
- **N**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$
- **O**: $D = 1.02 \times 10^{-05}$, $W_0 = 1.02 \times 10^{-03}$
Figure S70: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-05
Figure S71: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-09
Figure S72: Transport Time vs. Linear Distance; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-11
Figure S65: Cell Size Sensitivity; 60-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-05
Figure S66: Cell Size Sensitivity; 90-degree Fault; Lateral Collapse Rate = 1.e-05