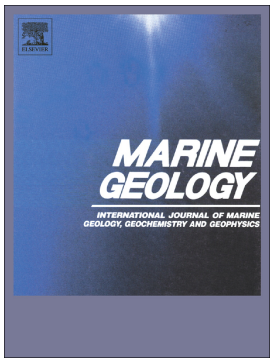

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Sediment accumulation and retention of the Changjiang (Yangtze River) subaqueous delta and its distal muds over the last century

Jianjun Jia[1, 2*], Jianhua Gao[3], Tinglu Cai[2], Yan Li[4], Yang Yang[1],

Ya Ping Wang[1], Xiaoming Xia[2], Jun Li[5], Aijun Wang[6], Shu Gao[1, *]

[1] State Key Laboratory for Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200062, China; [2] State Research Centre for Island Exploitation and Management, Second Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration, Hangzhou 310012, China; [3] Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Coast and Island Development, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China; [4] State Key Laboratory of Marine and Environmental Science, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China; [5] Qingdao Institute of Marine Geology, Qingdao 266071, China; [6] Open Laboratory for Coast and Ocean Environmental Geology, Third Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration, Xiamen 361005, China

Abstract: Mega-deltas are major sinks of river-borne sediments and important sources of terrigenous sediments for open shelves. Their evolution has far-reaching impacts on adjacent coastal waters, from the point of view of along-shelf morphodynamics and biogeochemistry. However, the complex budgeting patterns of input, storage, bypass, and final accumulation of sediment are still poorly understood. The Changjiang (Yangtze River) in China is among the world's largest river systems, not only in terms of water and sediment discharges but also the massive amount of sediment deposited in its subaqueous delta and distal muds. Here we discuss about the along-shelf sediment redistribution in the Changjiang Subaqueous Delta and Distal Muds (CSDDM) over the last century. For the purpose of understanding its spatial diversity in detail, we divided the study area into three spatially connected parts, namely the Changjiang

* Corresponding author: jjjia@sklec.ecnu.edu.cn, sgao@sklec.ecnu.edu.cn