

# Geodetic slip rate estimates for the Alhama de Murcia and Carboneras faults in the SE Betics, Spain

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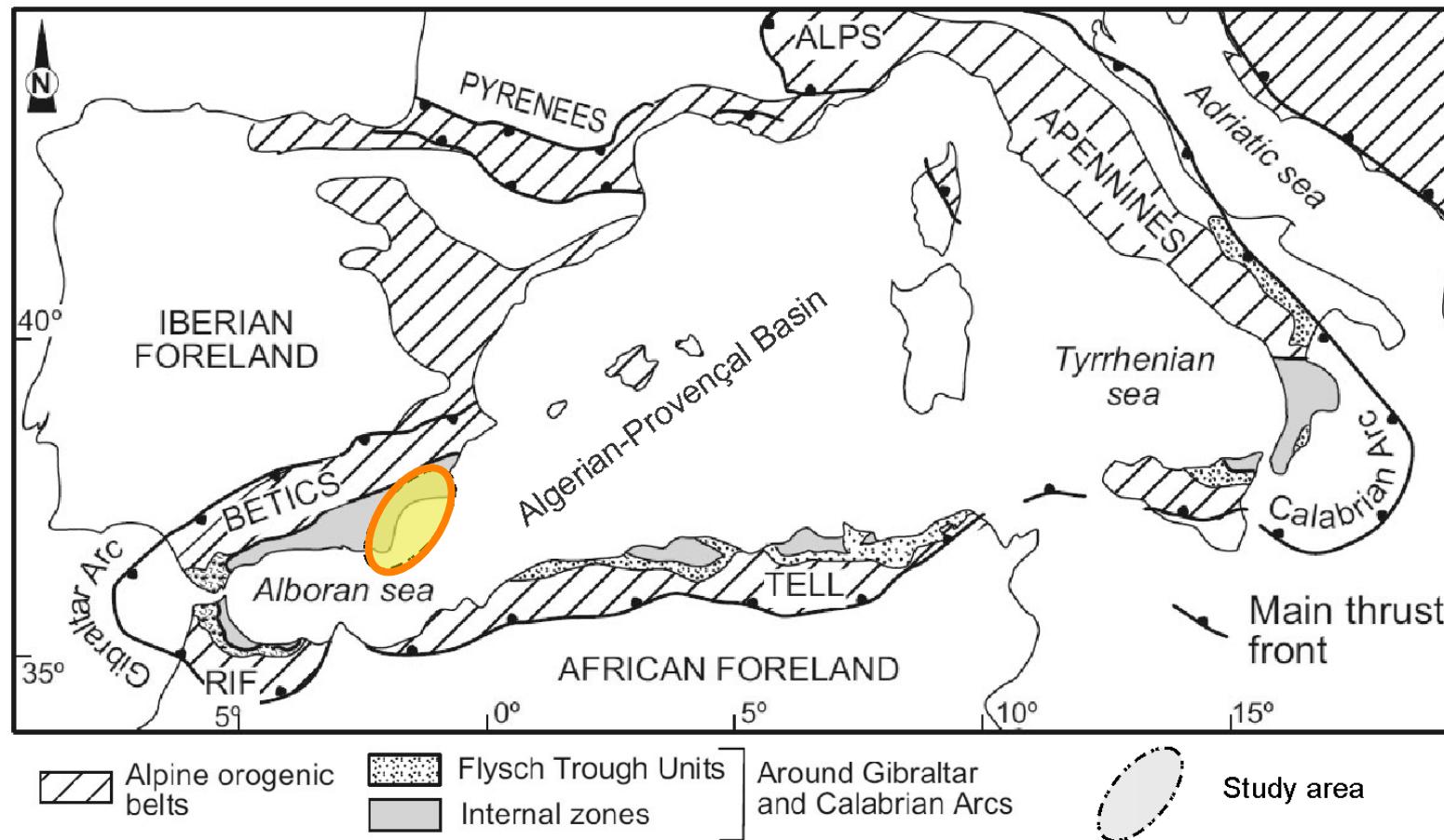
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# Alpine orogenic belts in the western Mediterranean

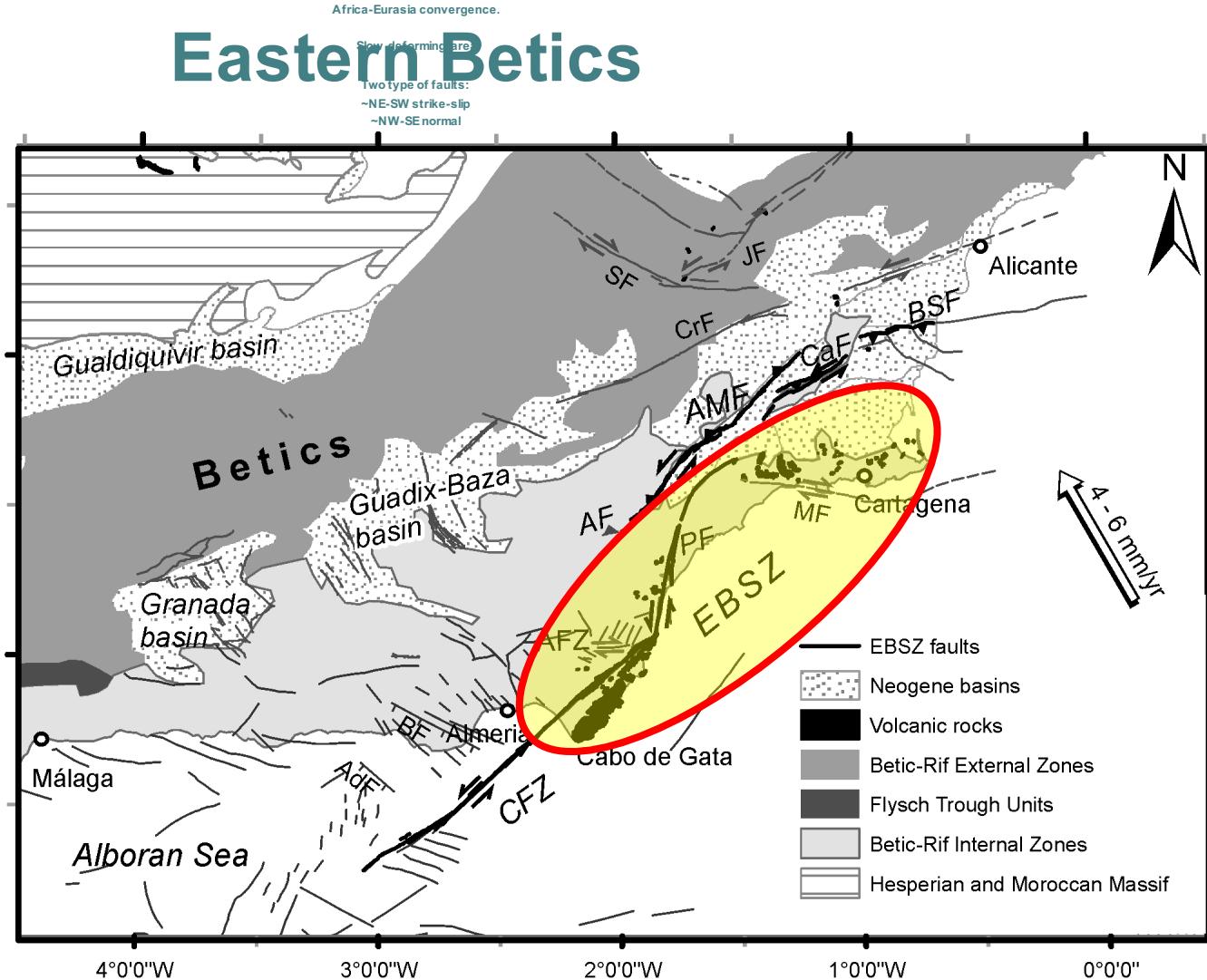


Africa-Eurasia convergence.

Slow deforming area

Two type of faults:  
~NE-SW strike-slip  
~NW-SE normal

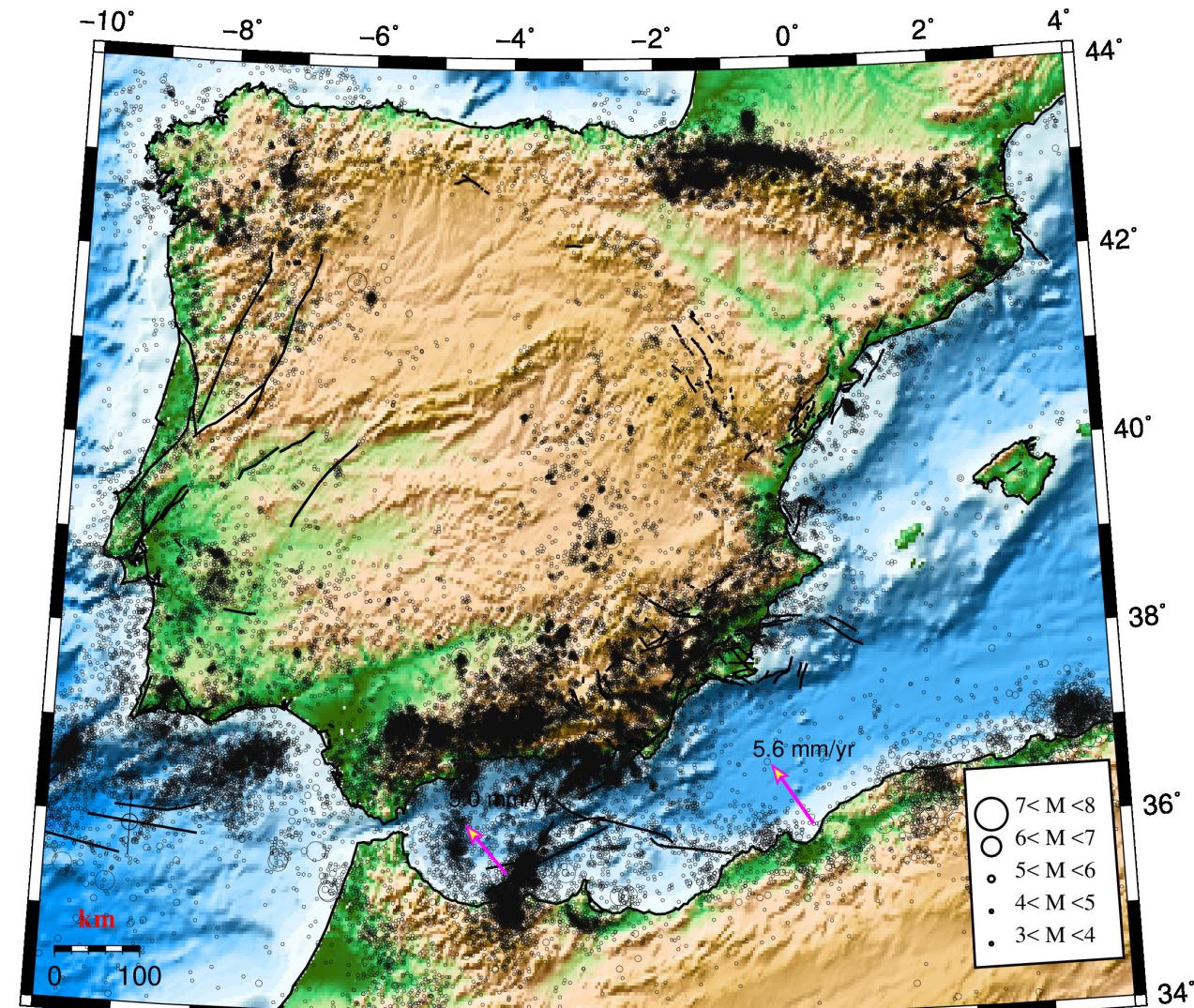
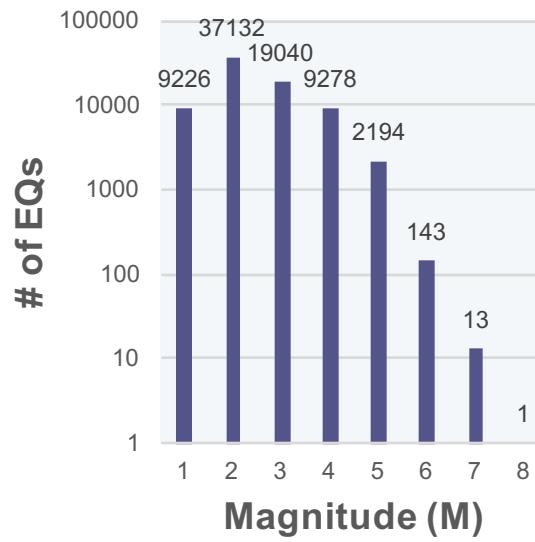
**EBSZ** (Eastern Betic Shear Zone): left-lateral faults



Active faults from QAFI database (García-Mayordomo et al., 2012) and Gràcia et al. (2012)

BSF: Bajo-Segura fault; CaF: Carrascoy fault; AMF: Alhama de Murcia fault;  
PF: Palomares fault; CFZ: Carboneras fault zone.

# Diffuse plate boundary

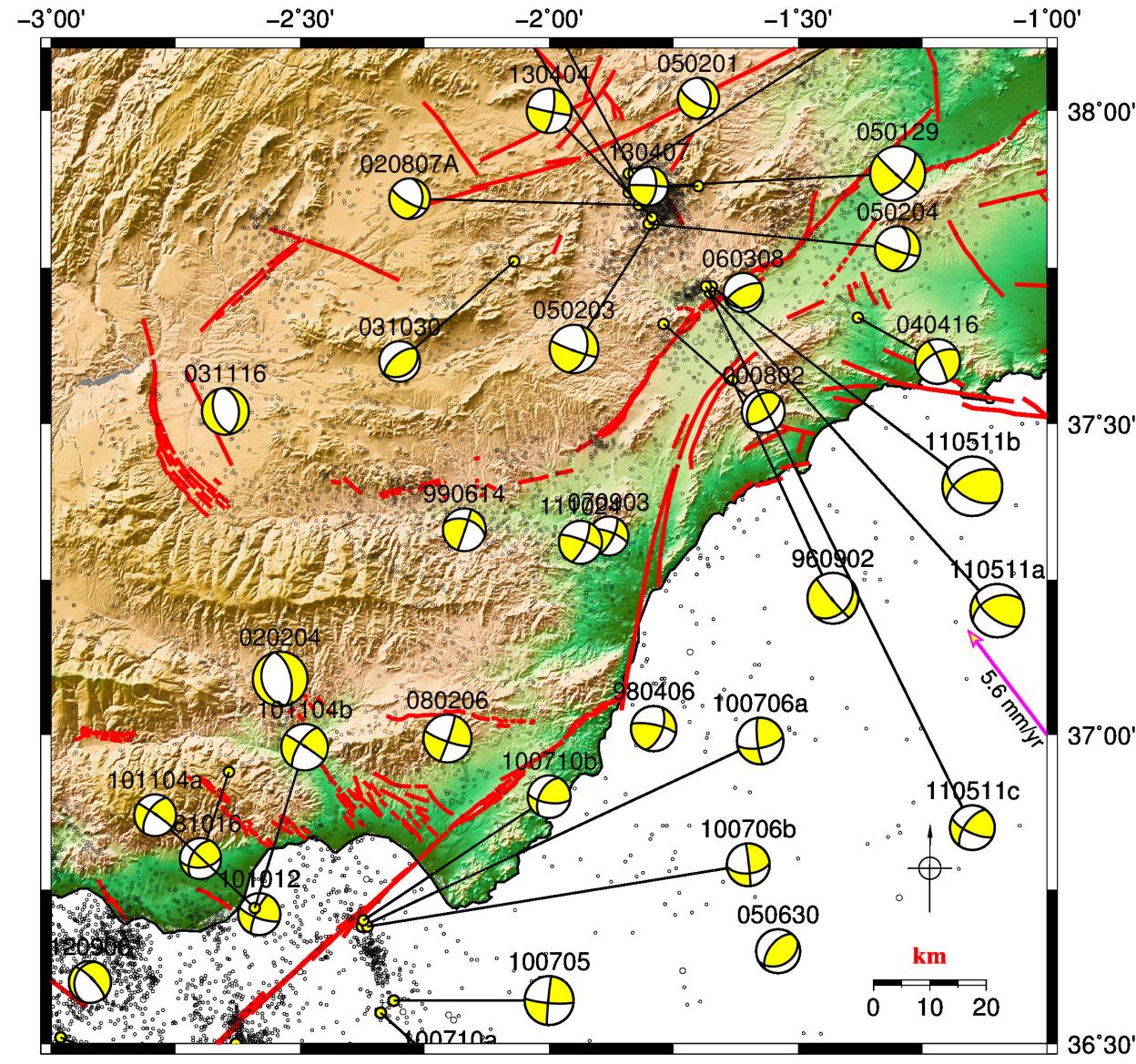


Instrumental seismicity from IGN catalog (1910-2016).

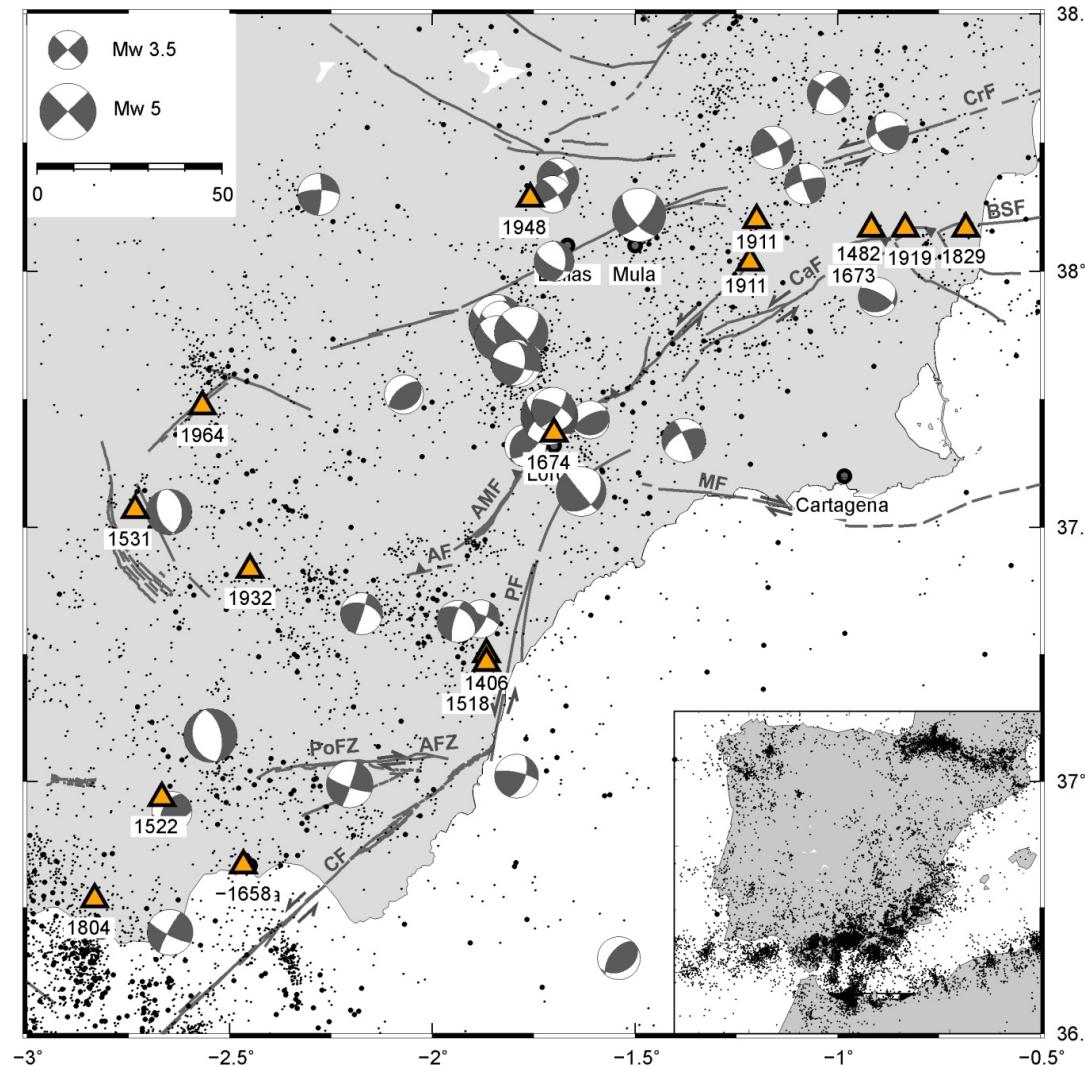
# Mixed type faulting

*Focal mechanisms from Stich et al. (2003; 2006; 2010): 1984-2008 and Martín et al (2015): 2009-2014.*

## Focal Mechanisms



# Historical Seismicity



# Historical Seismicity

Date	Long.	Latit.	Deaths	Intensity	est. M	Location
1048	0° 55' W	38° 5' N		VIII		Orihuela (Alicante)
1169	4° 0' W	38° 0' N		VIII-IX		Andujar (Jaén)
24-8-1356	10° 0' W	36° 30' N		VIII		SW. Cabo San Vicente
2-3-1373	0° 45' E	42° 30' N		VIII-IX		CondadodeRibagorça (Huesca-Lleida)
18-12-1396	0° 13' W	39° 5' N		VIII-IX	6.5	Tavernes de la Valldigna (Valencia)
15-5-1427	2° 30' E	42° 12' N		VIII-IX		Olot (Girona)
2-2-1428	2° 10' E	42° 21' N	800	IX-X		Queralbs (Girona)
24-4-1431	3° 38' W	37° 8' N		VIII-IX	6.7	Sur de Granada
26-1-1494	4° 20' W	36° 35' N		VIII		Sur de Málaga
5-4-1504	5° 28' W	37° 23' N	32	VIII-IX	6.8	Carmona (Sevilla)
<b>9-11-1518</b>	<b>1° 52' W</b>	<b>37° 14' N</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>VIII-IX</b>		<b>Vera (Almeria)</b>
<b>22-9-1522</b>	<b>2° 40' W</b>	<b>36° 58' N</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>VIII-IX</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>Mar de Alborán</b>
30-9-1531	2° 44' W	37° 32' N	400	VIII-IX		Baza (Granada)
19-6-1644	0° 25' W	38° 48' N	22	VIII		Muro de Alcoy (Alicante)
<b>31-12-1658</b>	<b>2° 28' W</b>	<b>36° 50' N</b>		<b>VIII-IX</b>		<b>Almería</b>
<b>28-08-1674</b>	<b>1° 42' W</b>	<b>37° 40' N</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>VIII</b>		<b>Lorca</b>
9-10-1680	4° 36' W	36° 48' N	70	VIII-IX	6.8	Alhaurín el Grande (Málaga)
23-3-1748	0° 38' W	39° 2' N	38	IX	6.2	Estubeny (Valencia)
1-11-1755	10° 0' W	36° 30' N	15000	X	8.5	SW. Cabo San Vicente
13-11804	3° 35' W	36° 5' N	2	VII-VIII	6.7	Mar de Alborán
25-8-1804	2° 50' W	36° 46' N	407	VIII-IX	6.4	Dalias (Almaria)
27-10-1806	3° 44' W	37° 14' N	13	VIII	5.3	Pinos Puente (Granada)
21-3-1829	0° 41' W	38° 5' N	389	IX-X	6.6	Torrevieja (Alicante)
25-12-1884	3° 59' W	37° 0' N	839	IX-X	6.5	Arenas del Rey (Granada)
29/03/54	3° 36' W	37° 0' N		V	7.0	Durcal (Granada)
19/04/56	3° 41' W	37° 11' N	11	VIII	4.7	Albolote (Granada)
28/02/69	10° 49' W	35° 59' N	19	VII	7.3	SW. Cabo San Vicente

# Campaign and Continuous Observation

## SGPS

Survey mode or campaign mode

16 stations; Duration: 15 yrs

CuaTeNeo  
Network (15)  
ROA (1)

Campaigns:  
1997, 2002,  
2006, 2009  
and 2011.



## CGPS

Continuous mode

25 stations; Min Duration: 4.5 yrs

GNSS  
networks:

ERGNSS  
RAP  
Regam  
Meristemum  
ERVA  
Topolberia  
Event



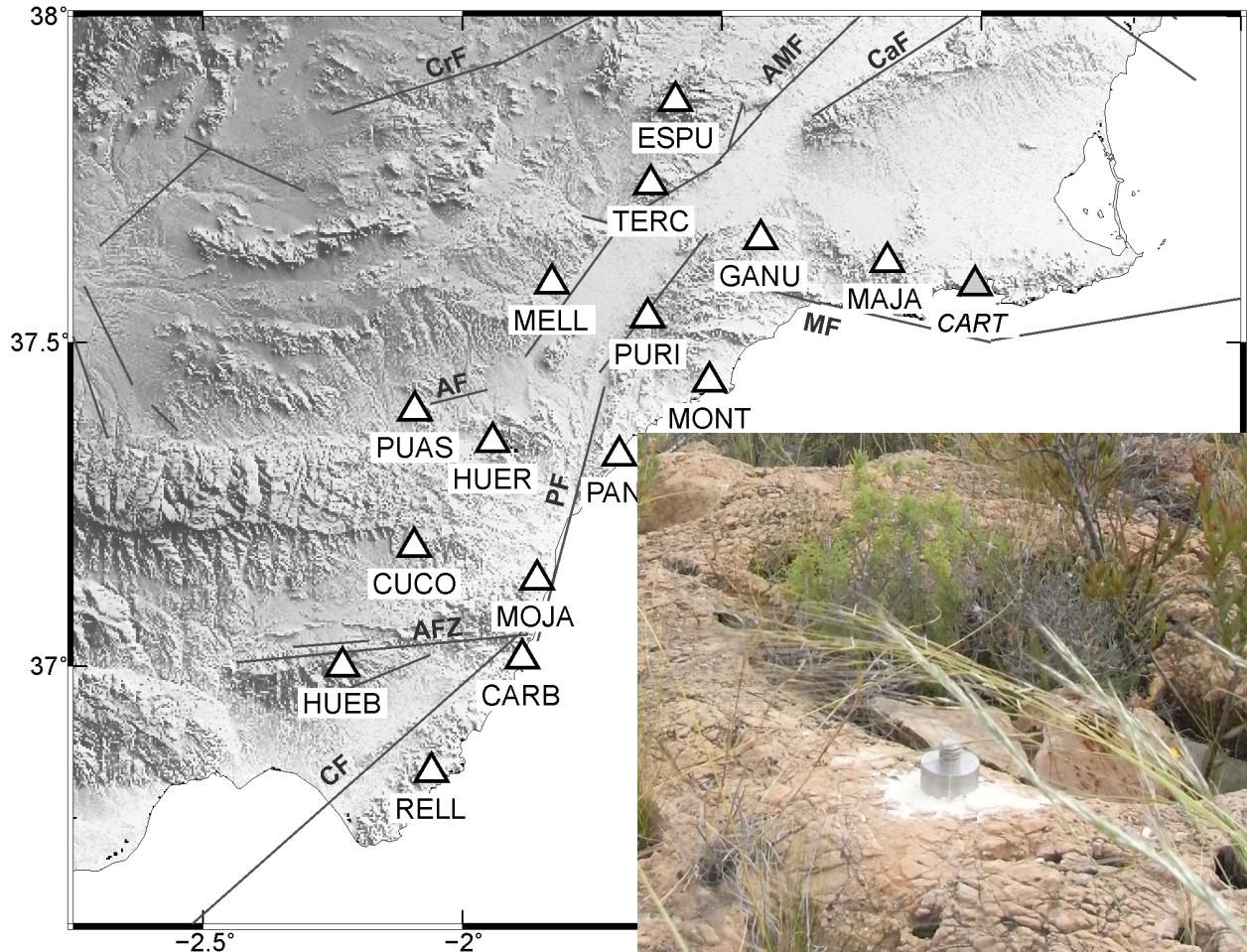
# SGPS Observations: CuaTeNeo

Cuantificación de la  
Tectónica actual y  
Neotectónica

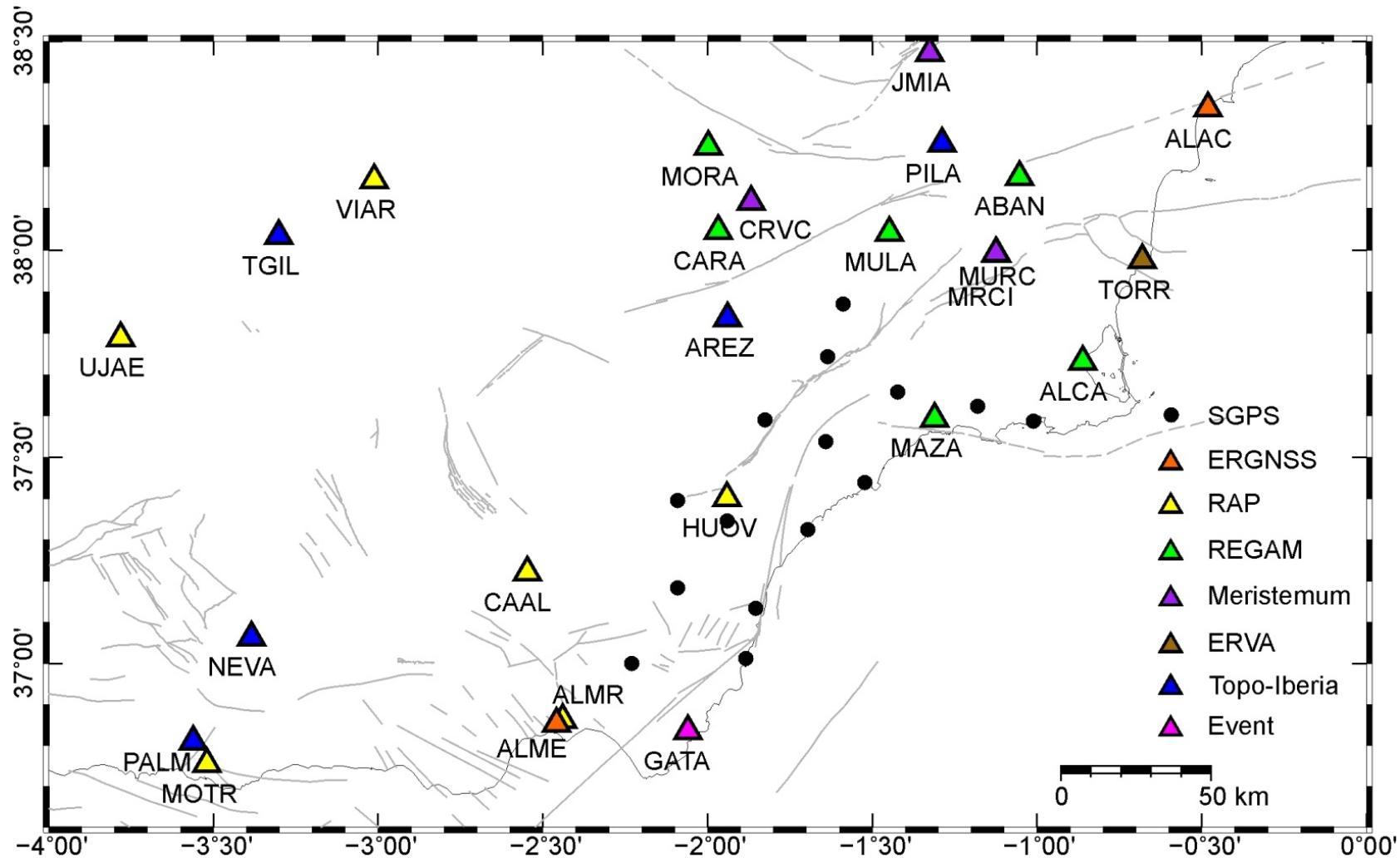
AMF, PF, CF

Monument types:  
Concrete (11)  
Nail type (4);  
CART from ROA

Observed in 1997,  
2002, 2006, 2009  
and 2011\*



# Continuous GPS Observation



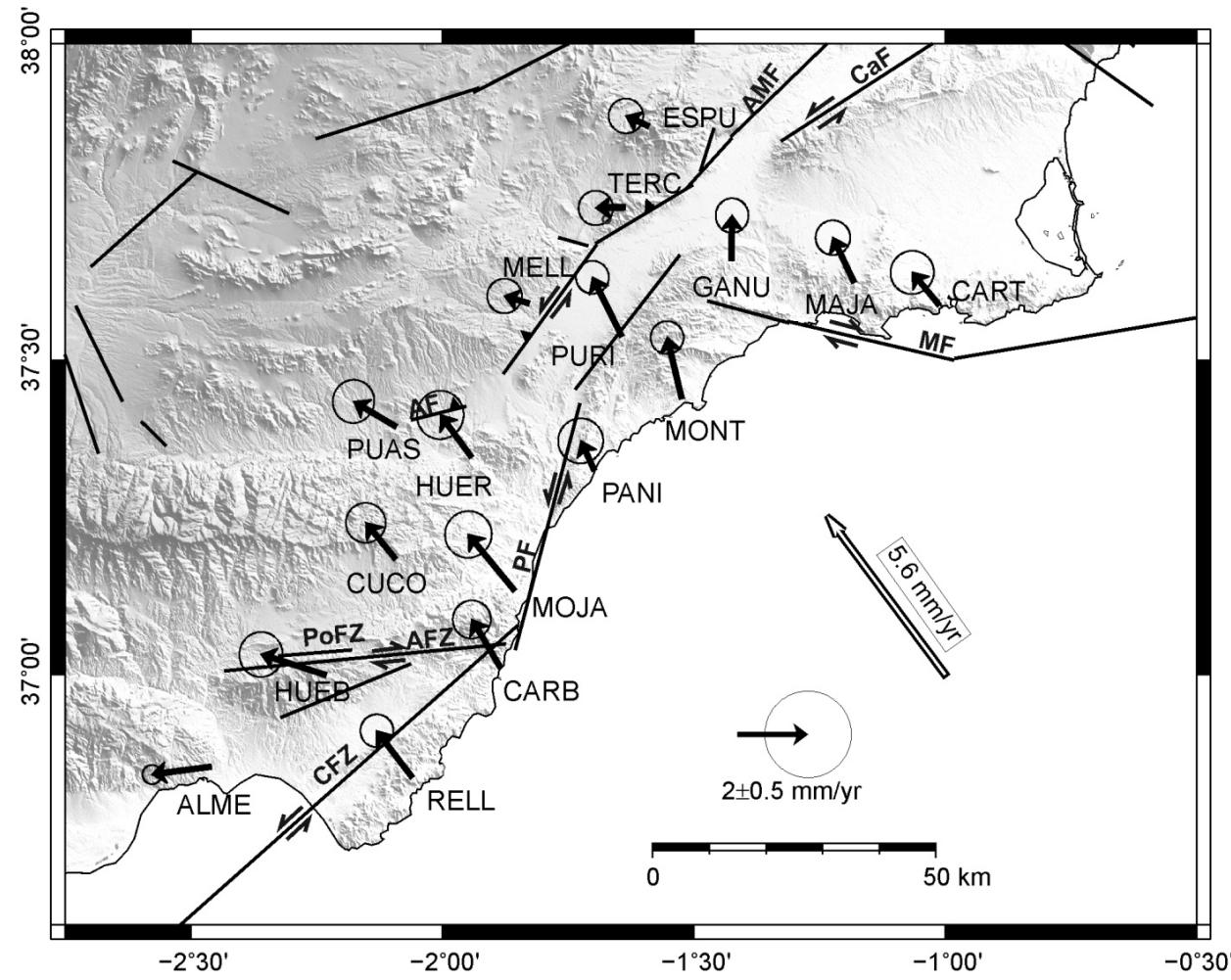
# CuaTeNeo Velocity Field

~1-2 mm/yr to NW

Related to  
Africa/Eurasia  
convergence

Diminution of  
velocity (<1 mm/yr)  
west of AMF

Westerly component  
in HUEB-ALME



SGPS velocities in western Europe reference frame with 95% confidence error ellipses

# CuaTeNeo: Strain Rate Field

SSPX software (Cardozo et al., 2010)

$$|\dot{\varepsilon}_{\min}| > |\dot{\varepsilon}_{\max}|$$

→ parallel to plate convergence

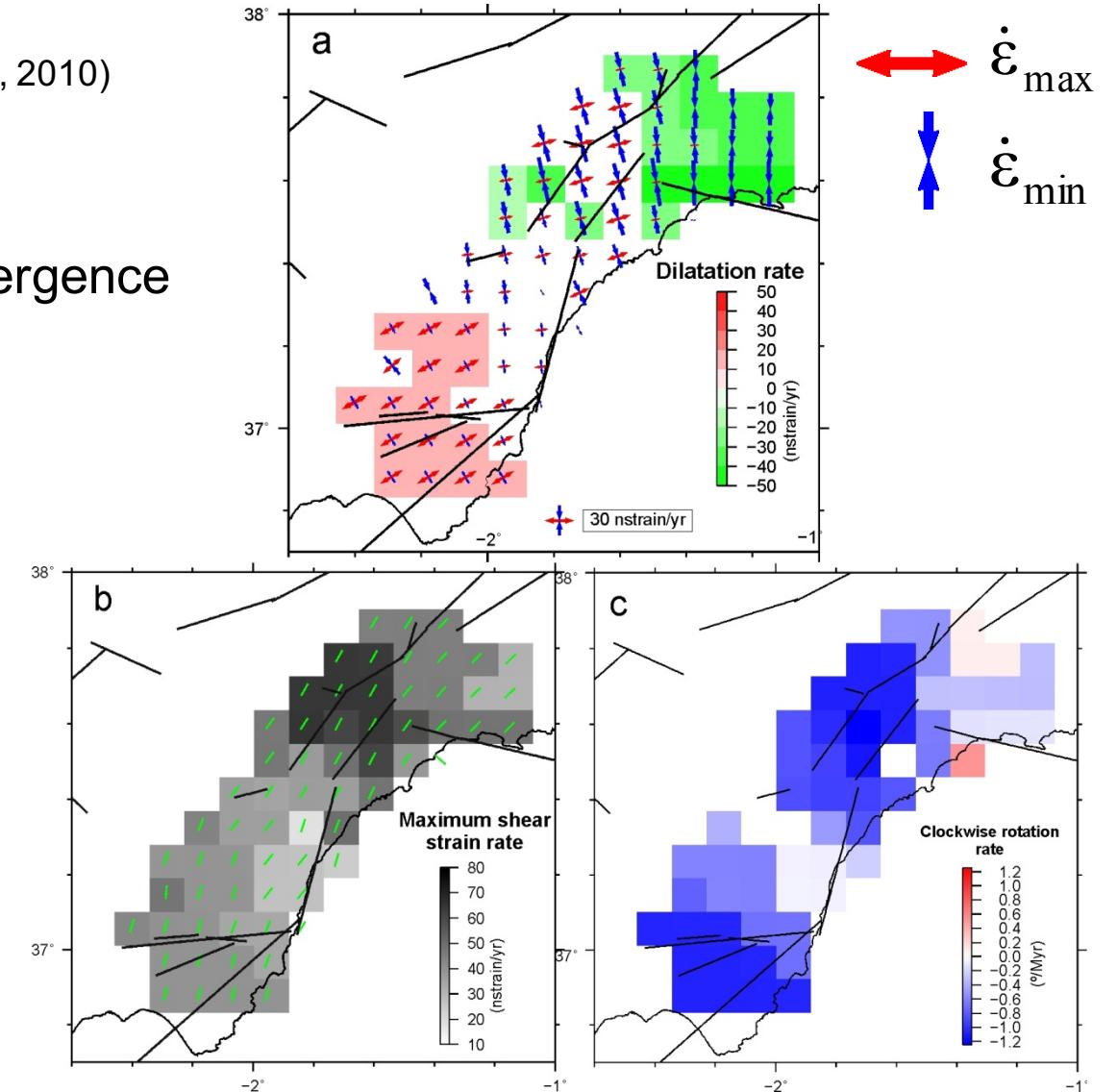
Shortening in the NE part  
Extension in the SW part

Maximum shear strain  
rates near AMF-PF

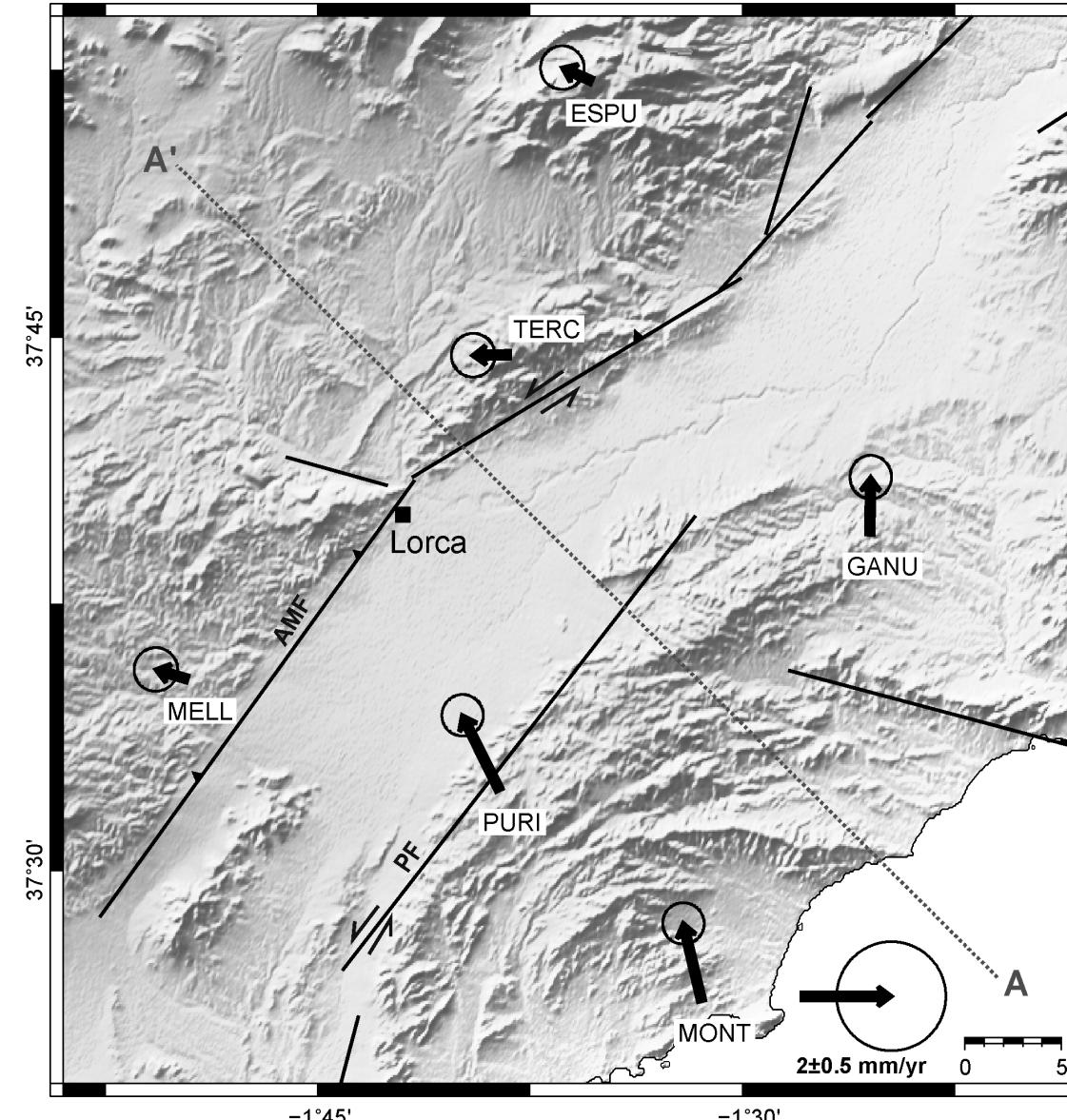
Counterclockwise rotation

Khazaradze et al.

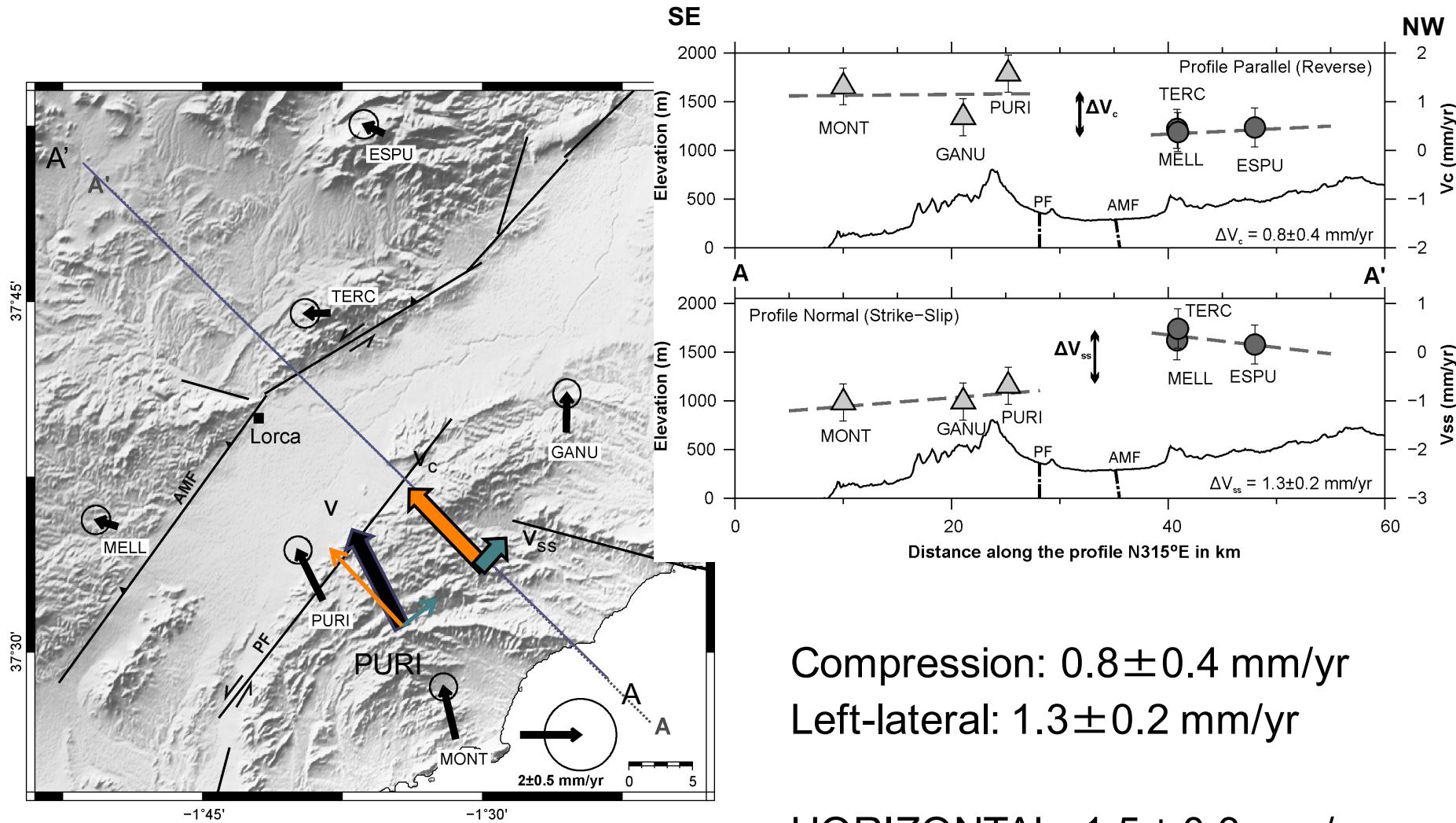
EGU2016-9734



# Alhama de Murcia fault: Lorca 2011 earthquake



# Alhama de Murcia fault: Lorca 2011 earthquake



Compression:  $0.8\pm0.4 \text{ mm/yr}$

Left-lateral:  $1.3\pm0.2 \text{ mm/yr}$

HORIZONTAL:  $1.5\pm0.3 \text{ mm/yr}$

# AMF: Geodetic vs. Geologic Slip Rates

## Paleoseismology

Horizontal slip rate of **0.06-0.53 mm/yr**

(Masana et al., 2004; Martínez-Díaz et al., 2012 ; Ortúñoz et al., 2012)

New 3D-trenches study: preliminary slip rate >  **$0.6 \pm 0.1$  mm/yr**

(Ferrater et al., 2015)

## GPS

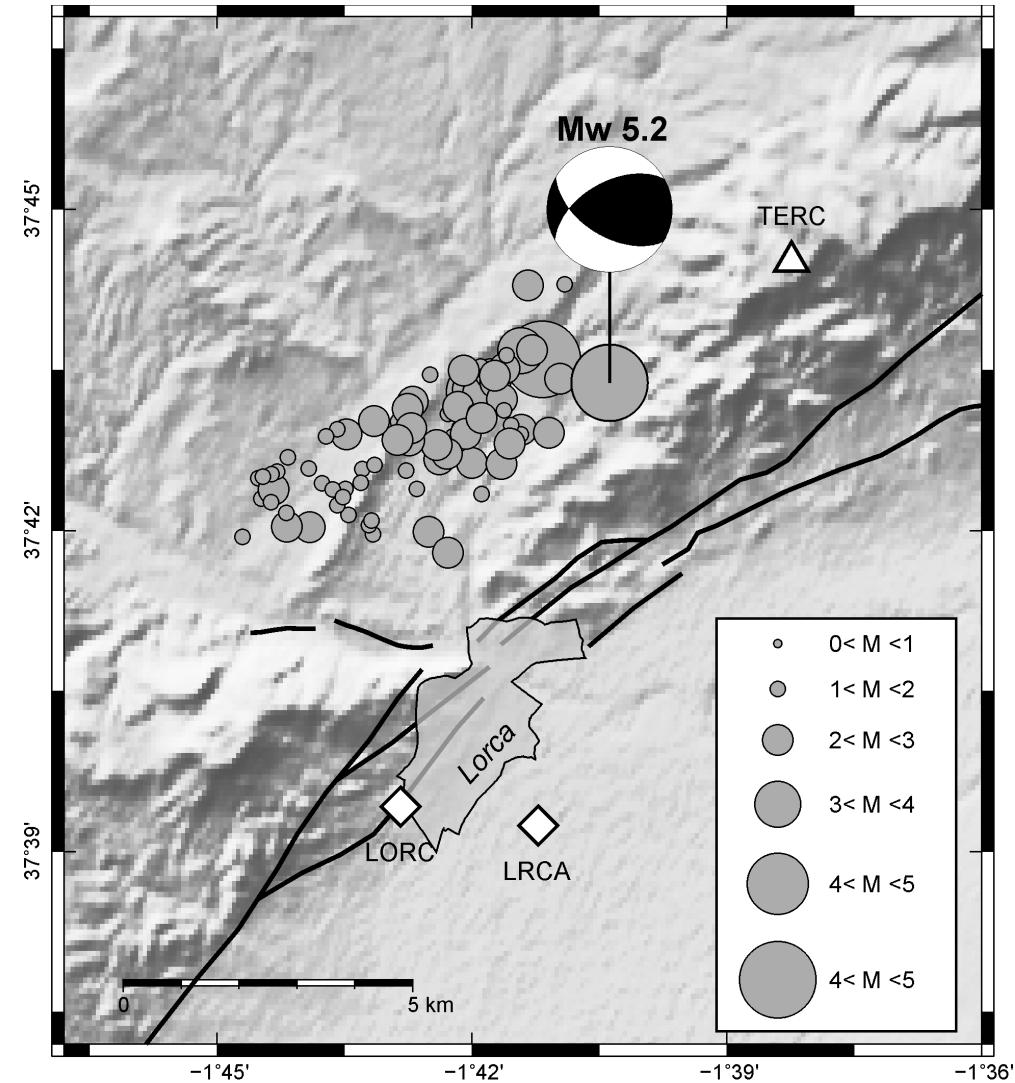
Horizontal slip rate of  **$1.5 \pm 0.3$  mm/yr**

The involvement of the Palomares fault ?

GPS slip rate is an upper bound of the overall slip rate

# Alhama de Murcia fault: Lorca 2011 earthquake

11/05/2011 Mw 5.2, Lorca  
AMF related



Focal mechanism and seismic sequence from López-Comino et al. (2012)

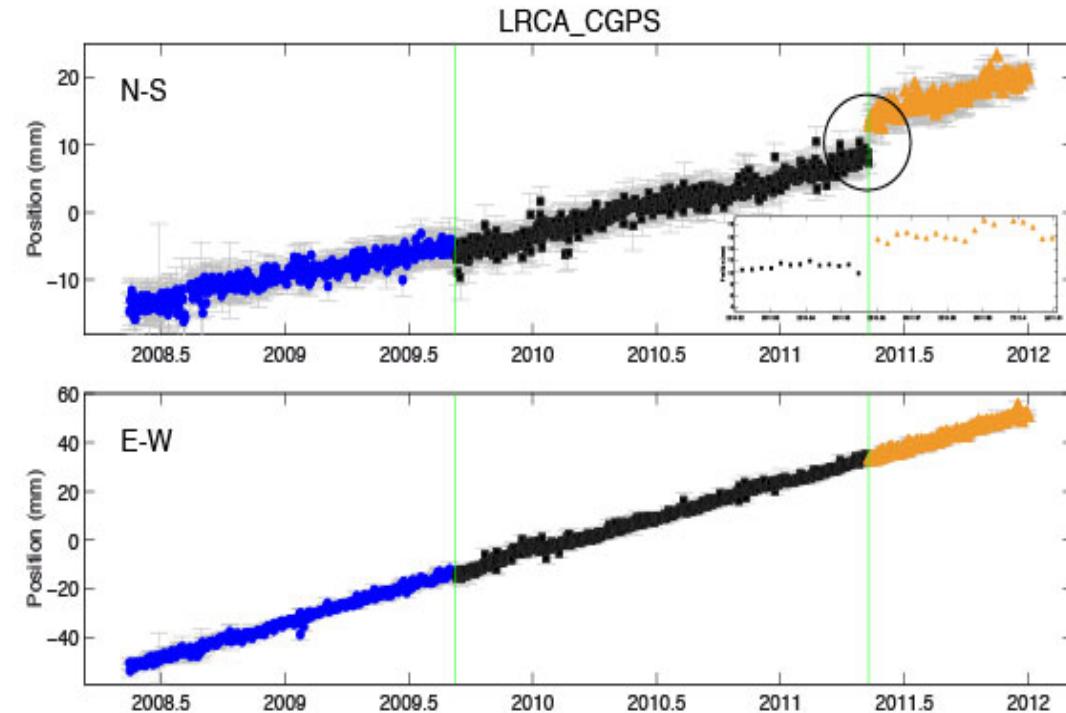
# Alhama de Murcia fault: Lorca 2011 earthquake

GPS stations:

- TERC (CuaTeNeo)
- LRCA (Meristemum)
- LORC (*REGAM*)

Coseismic displacements:

- TERC: 0 mm
- LRCA:  $6 \pm 0.6$  mm to N  
 $0.7 \pm 0.5$  mm to the W



Similar results were obtained by González et al., 2012.

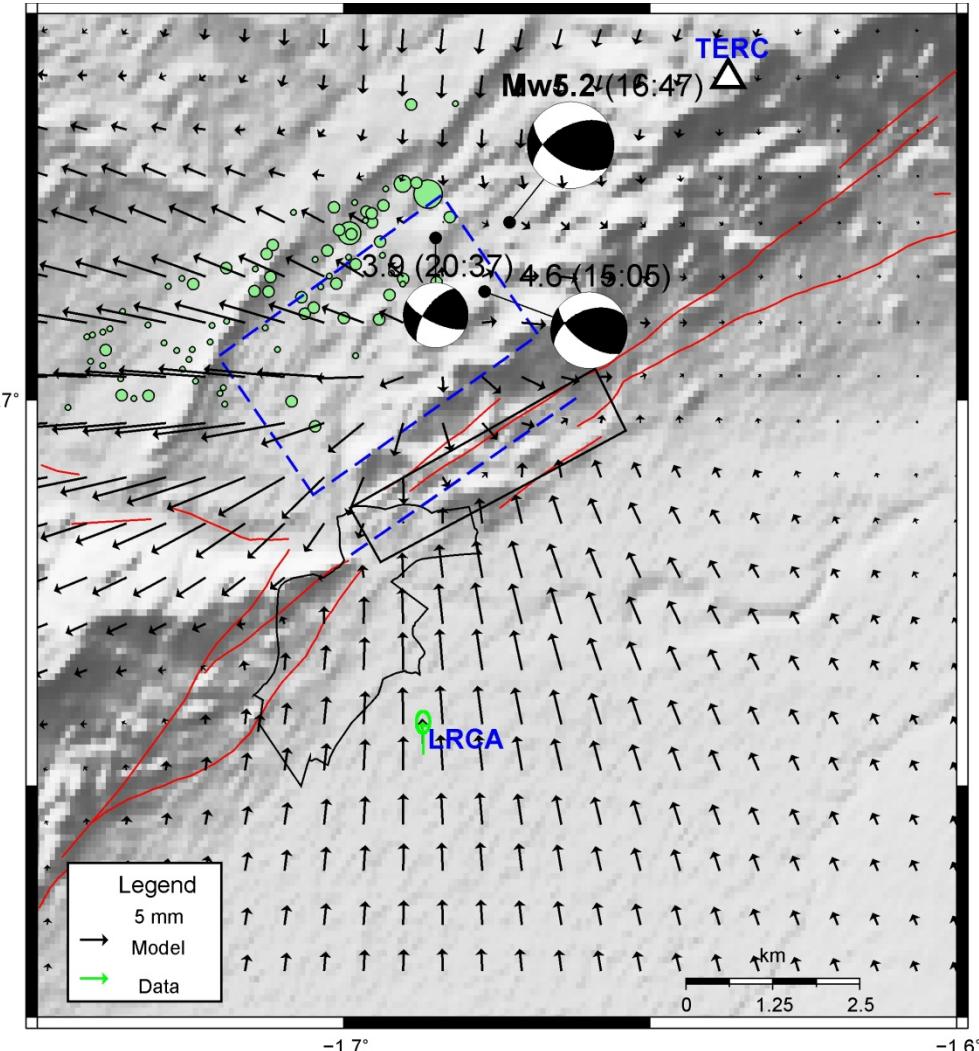
# Lorca 2011 EQ: Dislocation Model

Elastic dislocation model (Okada 1985)

Co-seismic displacements:

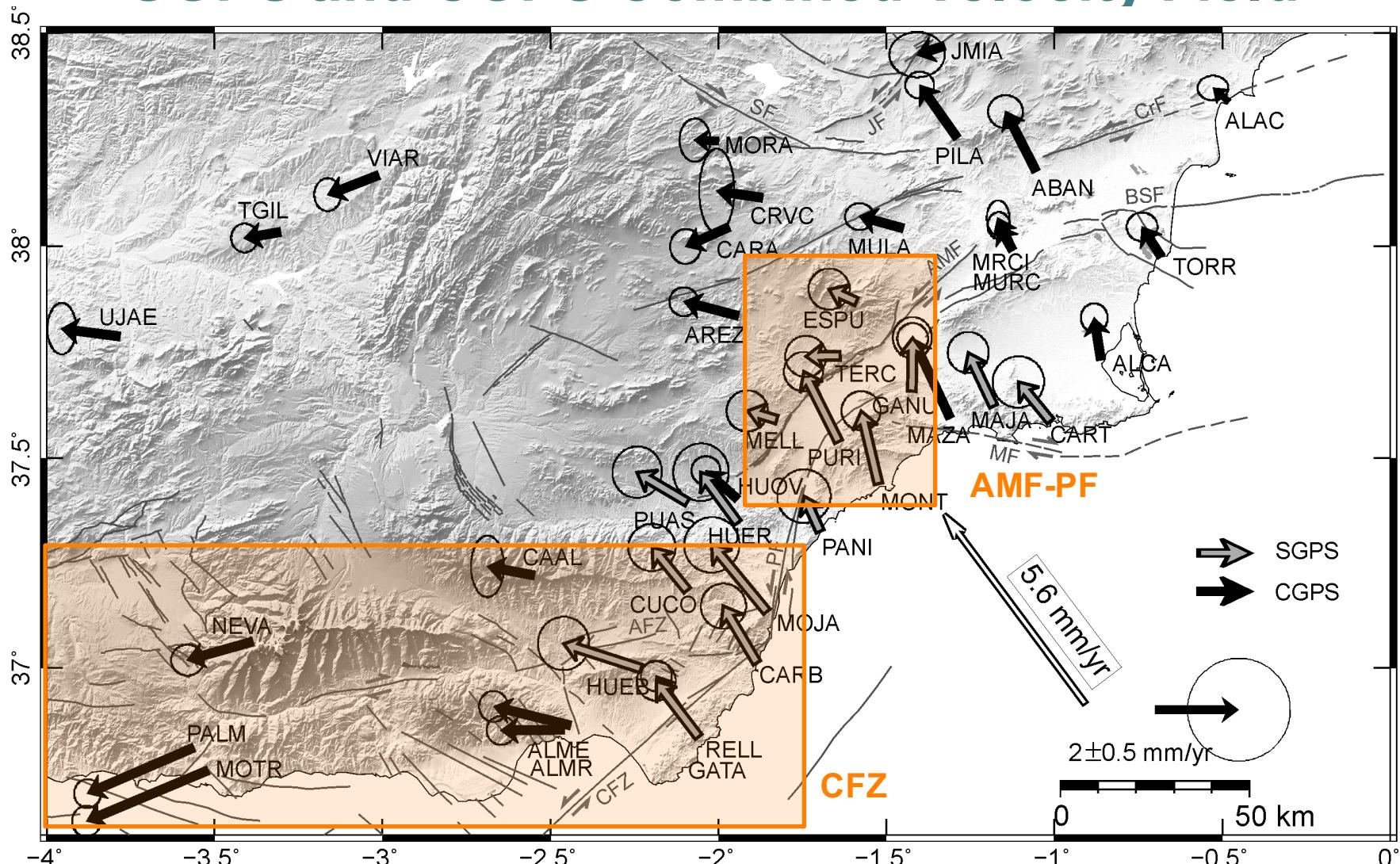
LRCA	Observed	Modeled
S-N	$6 \pm 0.6$ mm	6.4 mm
W-E	$-0.7 \pm 0.5$ mm	-0.2 mm

No displacement from the model at TERC

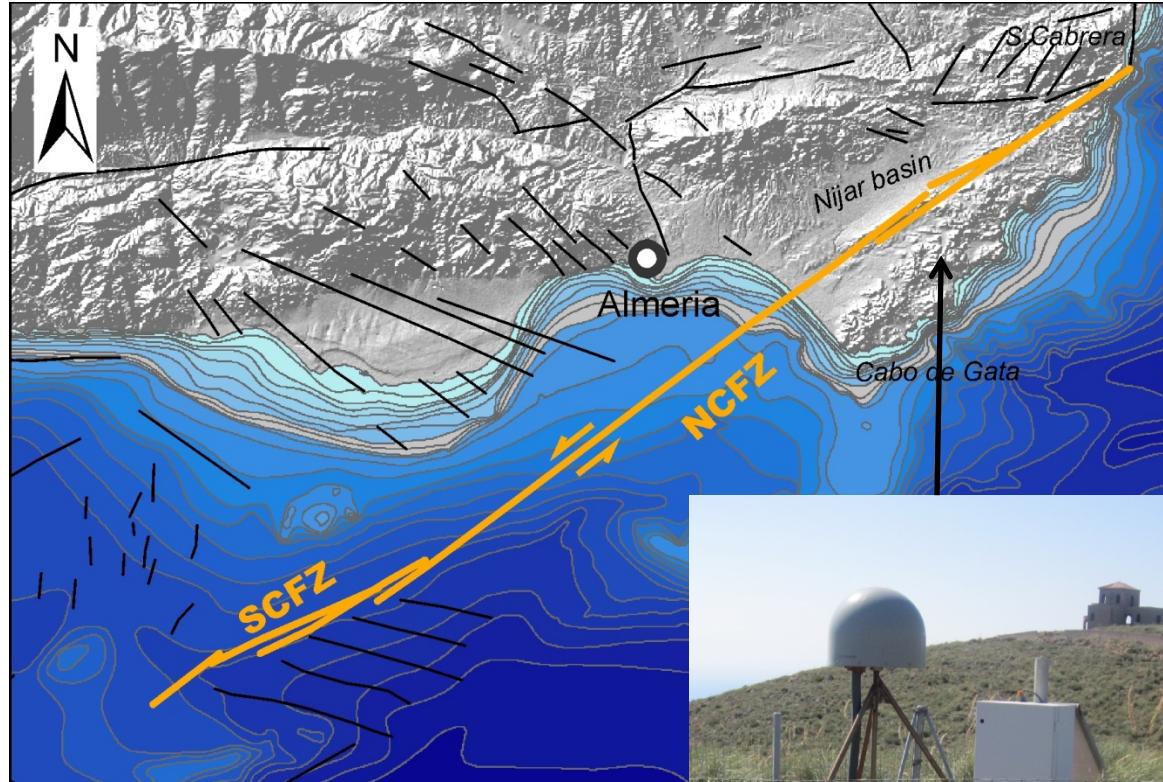


Focal mechanism and seismic sequence from López-Comino et al. (2012). Model parameters from Martínez-Díaz et al. (2012); See Frontera et al (2012, *Solid Earth* for more details.

# SGPS and CGPS Combined Velocity Field



# Carboneras Fault Zone (CFZ)



Left-lateral fault

NCFZ and SCFZ

(Moreno, 2011; Moreno et al., 2015)



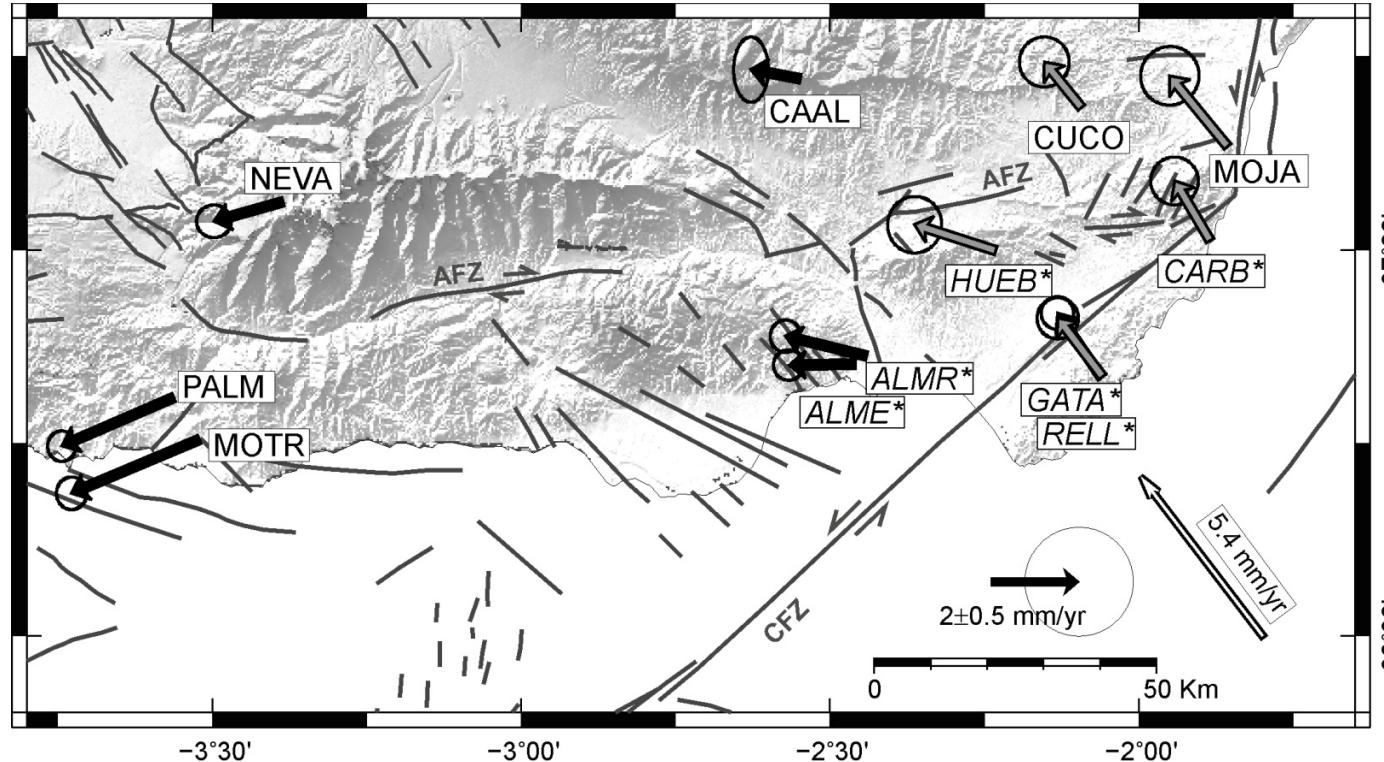
**GATA CGPS**

Installed in 2008 (UB)

Short Drill Braced  
monument

0.2 km from RELL  
campaign station

# Europe Fixed reference frame

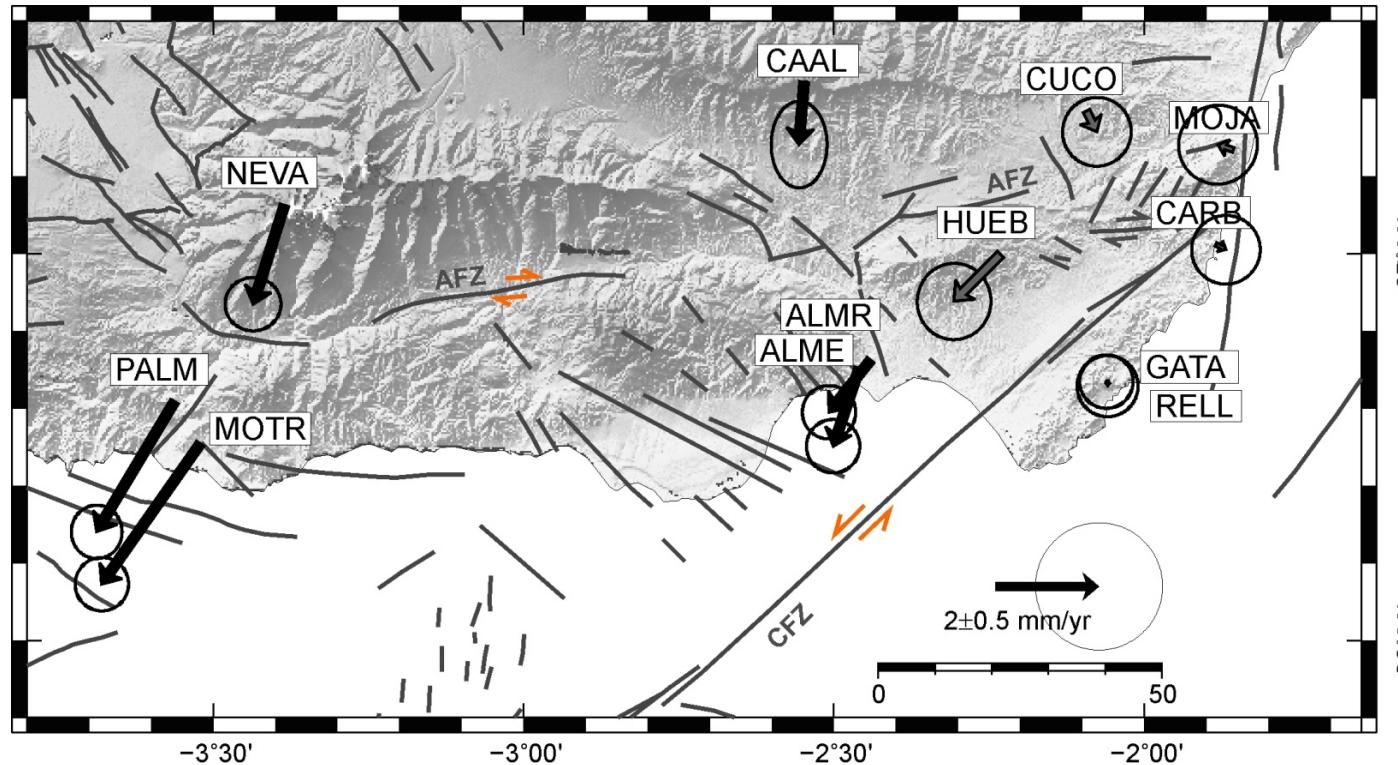


CFZ:  
left-lateral

AFZ:  
right-lateral

Carboneras Fault Zone (CFZ)  
Alpujarras Fault Zone (AFZ)

# GATA Fixed reference frame

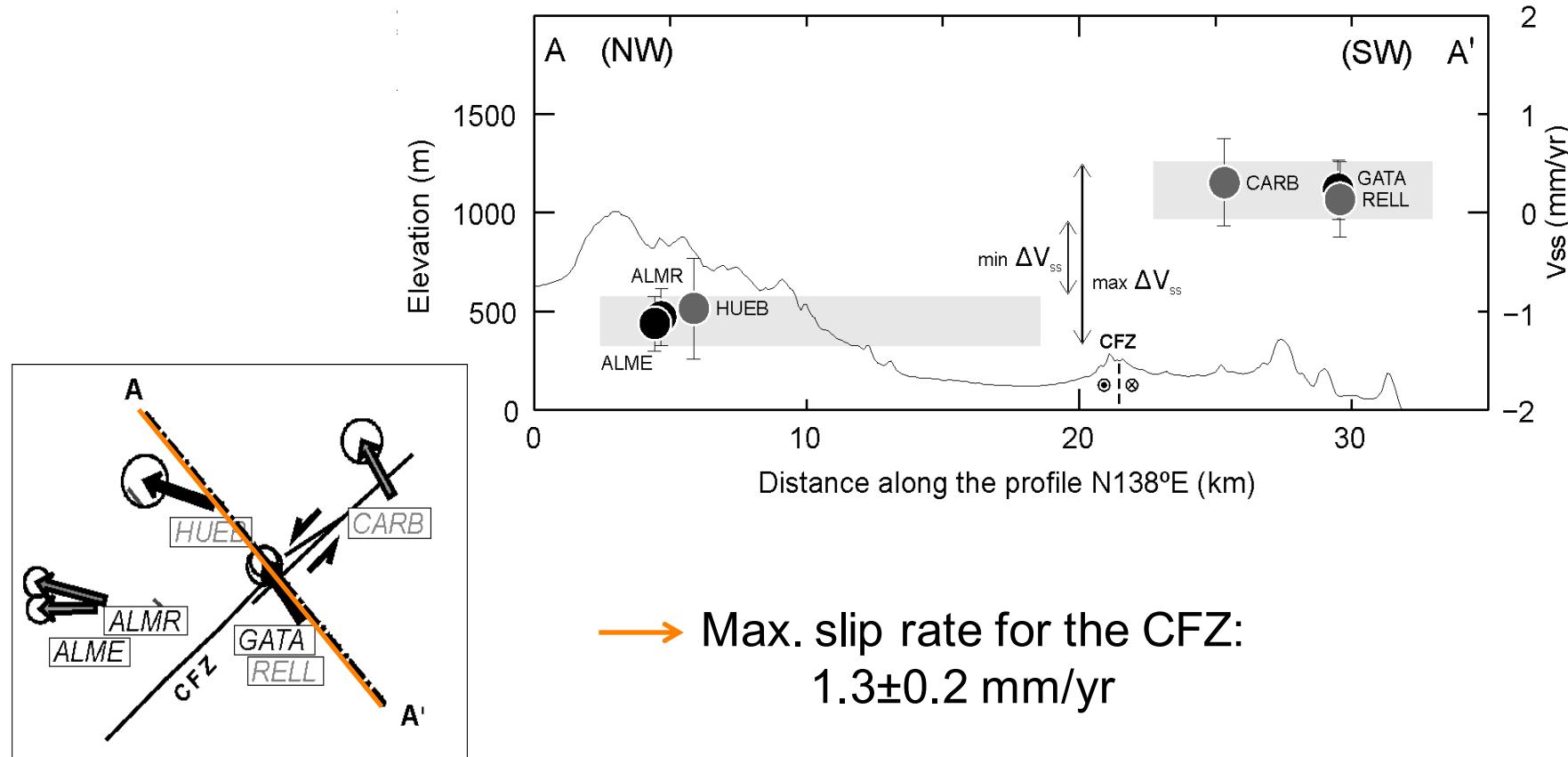


CFZ:  
left-lateral

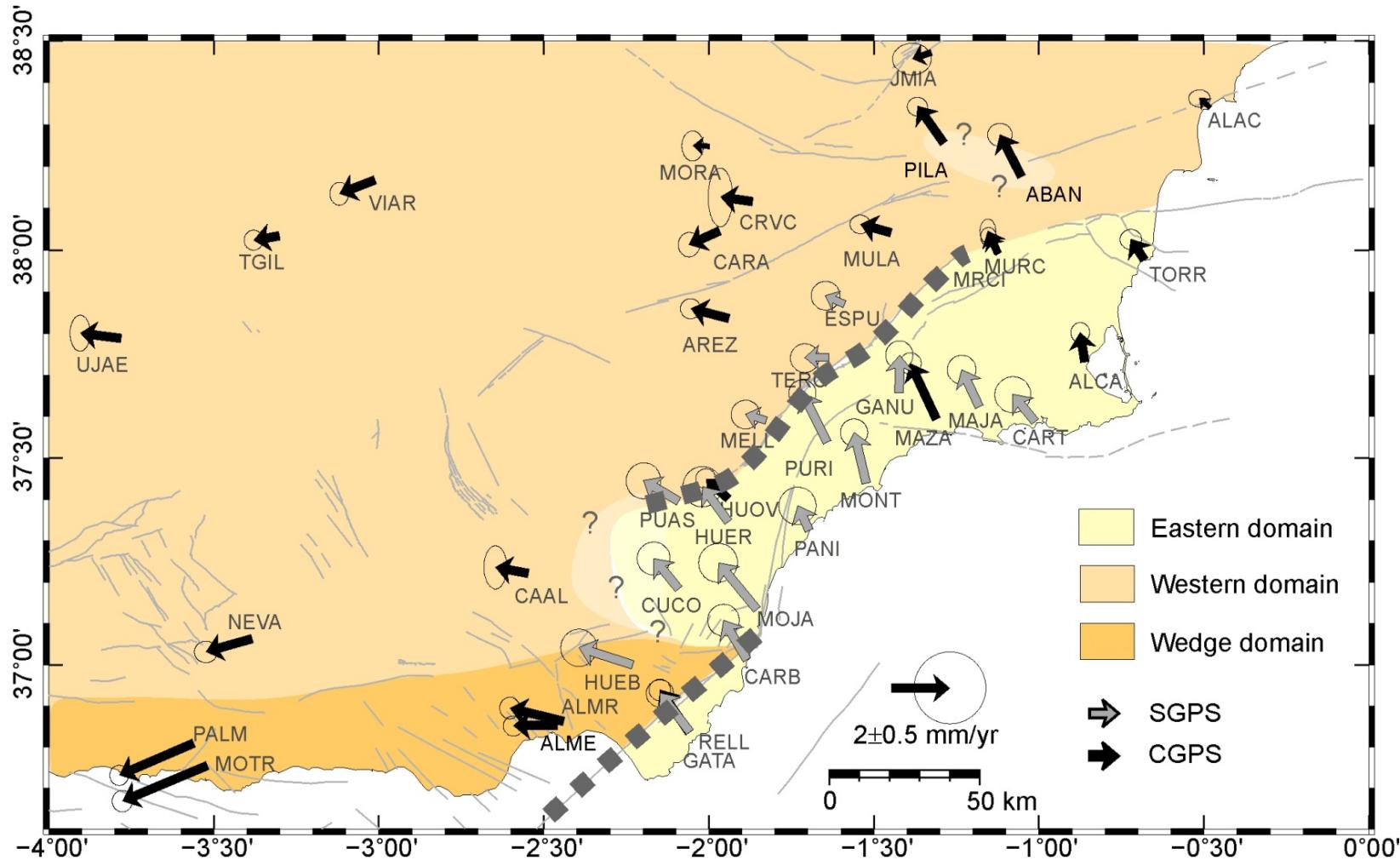
AFZ:  
right-lateral

Carboneras Fault Zone (CFZ)  
Alpujarras Fault Zone (AFZ)

# CFZ Perpendicular Profile

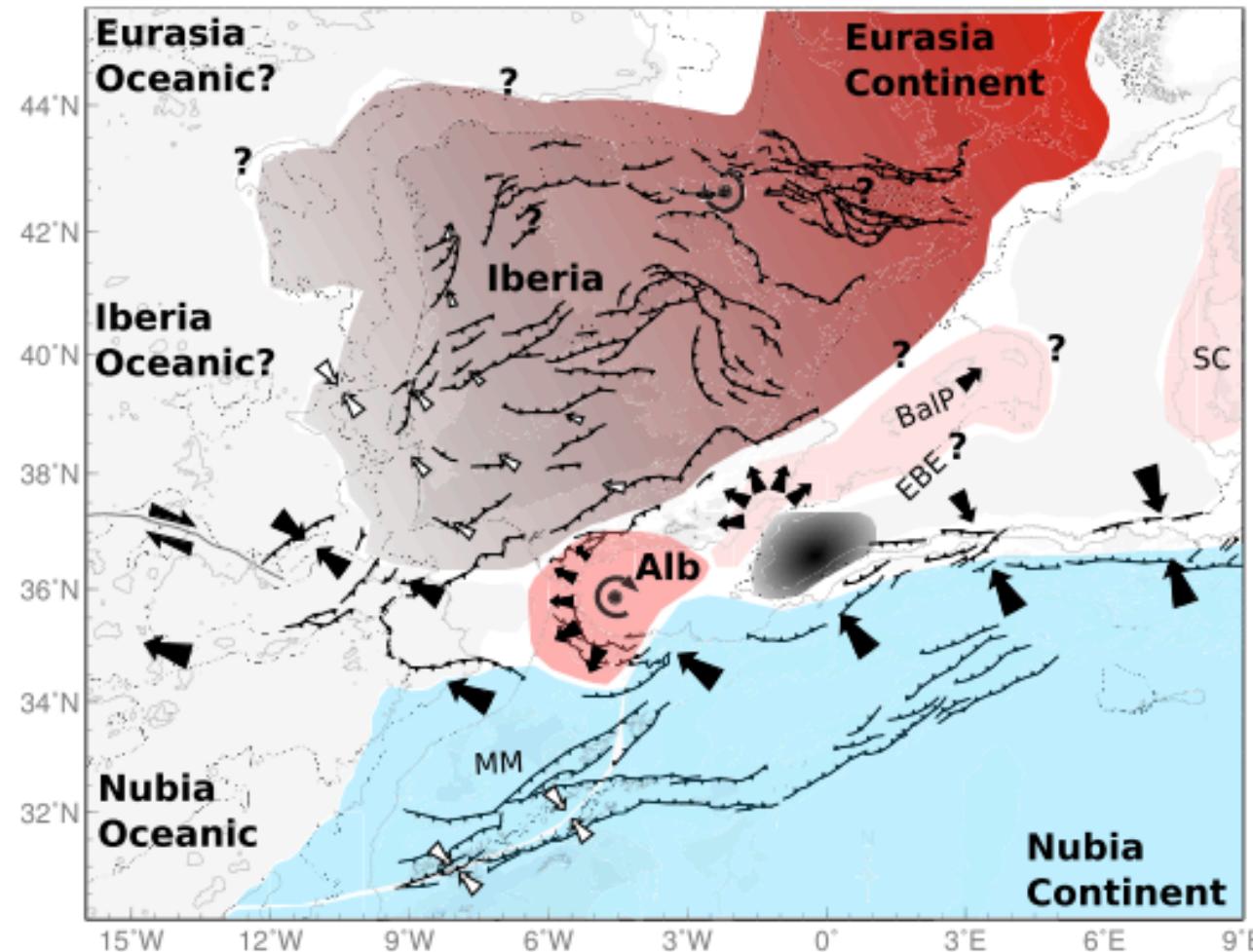


# Rigid Block Model



**The domain boundaries are the most active faults  
Carboneras fault relays AMF (how and where?)**

# Alternative Model

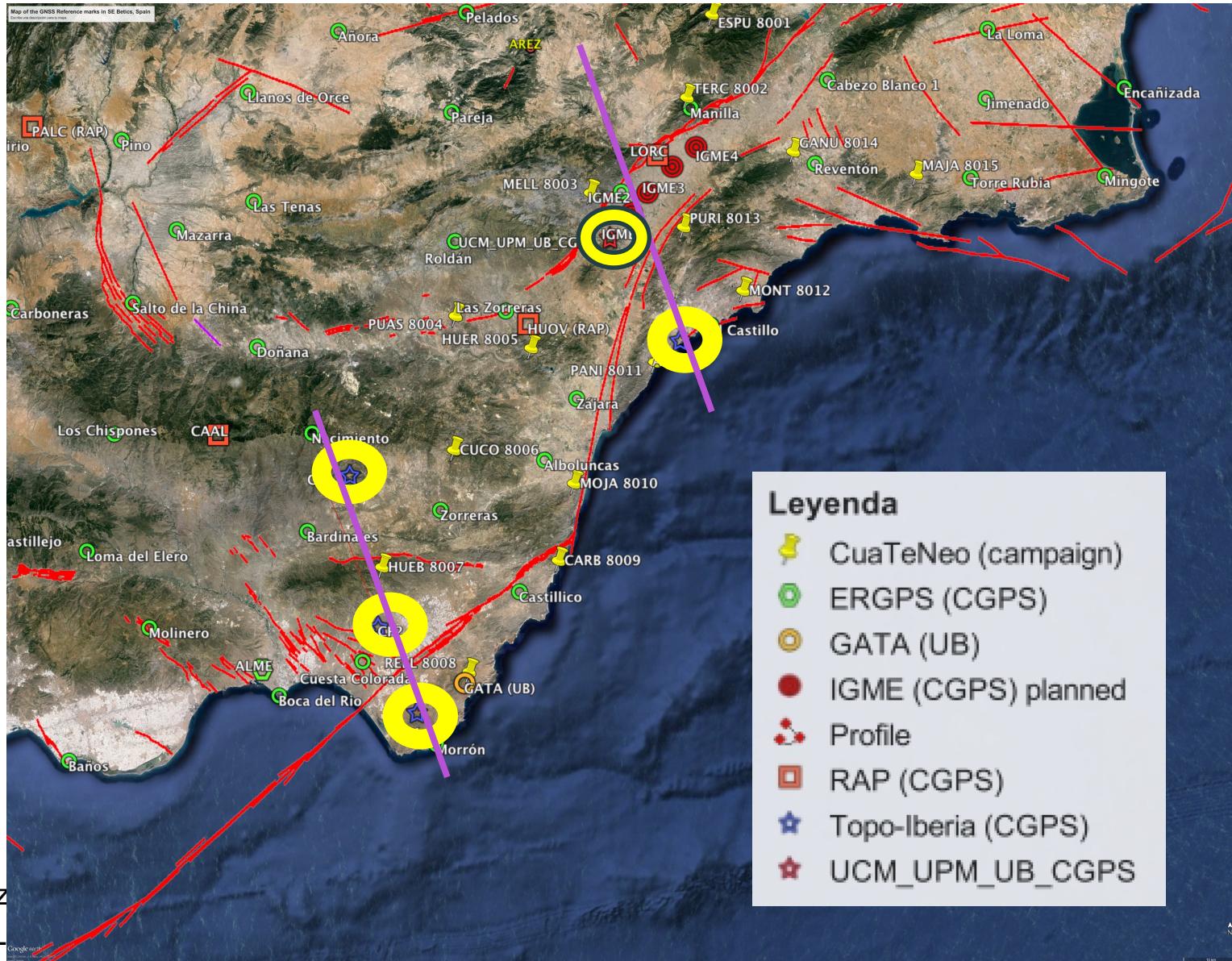


From: Palano, M., P. J. González, and J. Fernández (2015),  
*Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*

# Conclusions

- GPS confirms ongoing tectonic activity in the SE Betics.
- NW oriented velocities ranging from 0.5 to 3 mm/yr
- The highest deformations are found in the region between AMF and PF
  - PF is slipping very slowly or is currently inactive
  - Geodetic slip rate for the AMF  $< 1.5 \pm 0.3$  mm/yr
- Geodetic left-lateral strike-slip motion of  $1.3 \pm 0.2$  mm/yr of CFZ.
- Geodetic strain rates higher than seismic strain rates for the southern area.
  - Aseismic processes in the area or underestimation of the seismic strain rates

# Future Work



**¡MUCHAS GRACIAS !**  
**Thanks !**  
**Спасибо!**  
**Teşekkür ederim!**  
**ଧ୍ୟାନପାତ୍ର!**

