

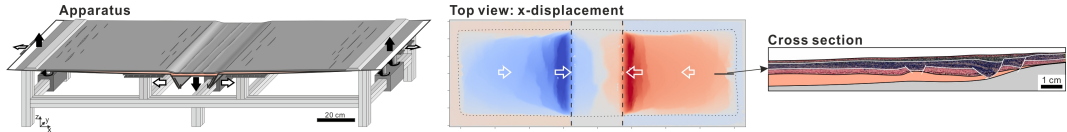
# A new experimental approach to assess the influence of gravity gliding on salt tectonics in rift basins

**Michael Warsitzka** (Institute of Geophysics, Czech Academy of Science)

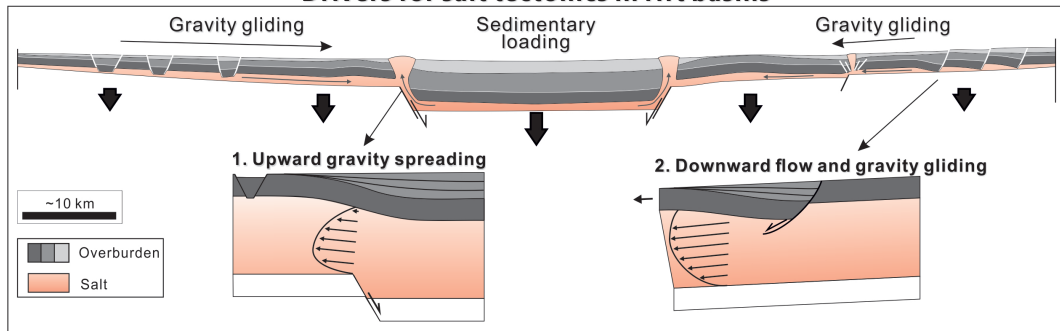
Prokop Závada (Institute of Geophysics, Czech Academy of Science)

Fabian Jähne-Klingberg (Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, BGR)

Piotr Krzywiec (Institute of Geological Sciences, Polish Academy of Science)



## Drivers for salt tectonics in rift basins



### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1 Under which conditions can gravity gliding occur in rift basins?
- 2 What are characteristic supra-salt deformation structures?

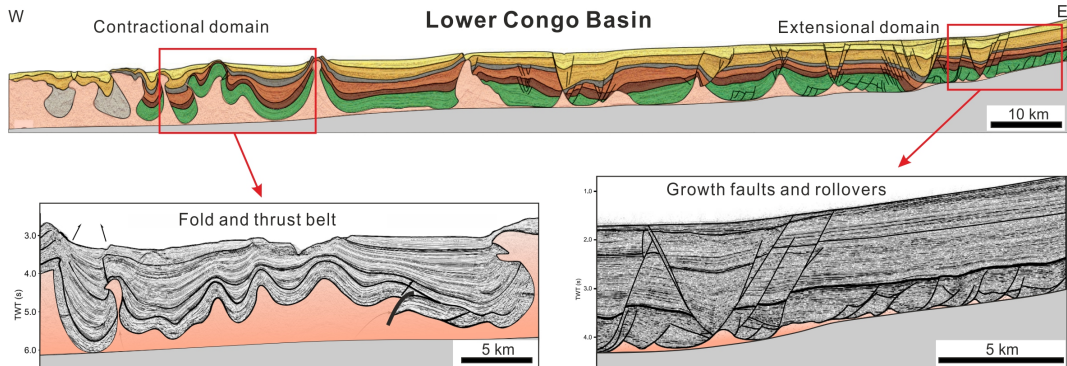
### METHODS

- Analog modelling
- 3D digital image correlation

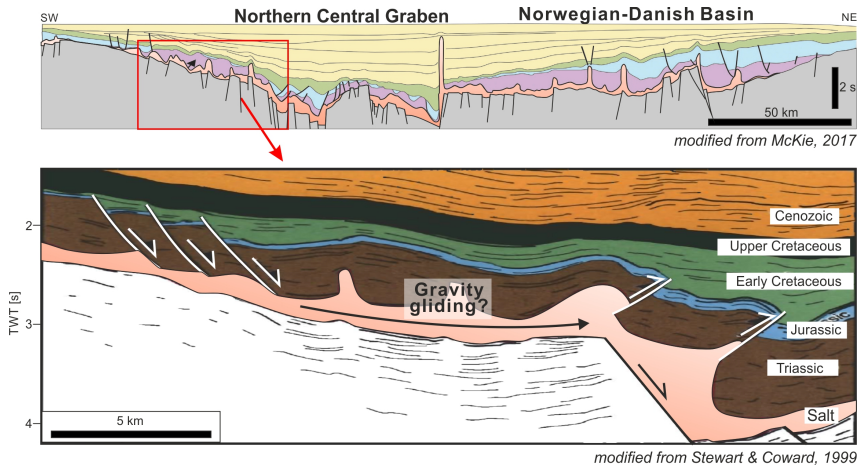


## GRAVITY GLIDING IN PASSIVE MARGIN SALT BASINS

- Seaward sediment progradation and tilting of the basin floor
- Unrestricted salt flow in downslope region → Space for downward salt flow and gravity gliding
- Gravity gliding and spreading leading to formation of downslope contractional and upslope extensional domain

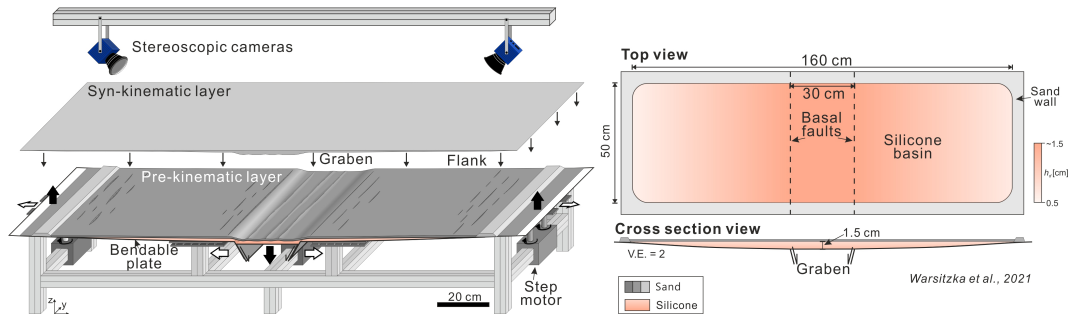


*modified from Fort et al., 2004*



## SALT TECTONICS IN RIFT BASINS

- Graben structure in basin centre
- Sometimes tilted graben flanks
- Thickest sediments in basin centre drive upward salt flow
- Basinward salt flow and gravity gliding due to tilting of the flanks?

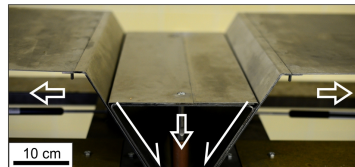
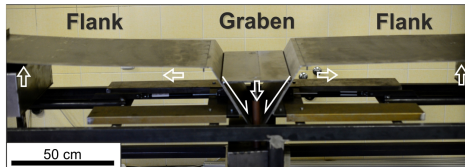
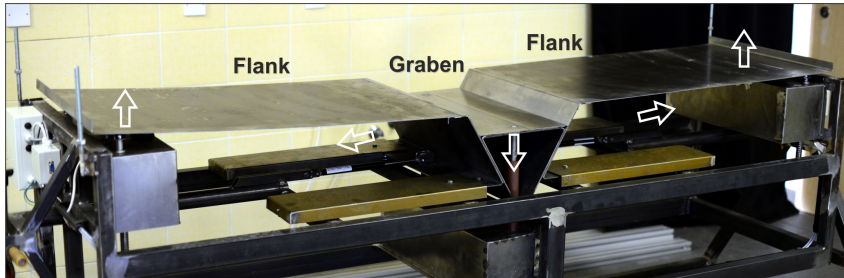


## ANALOG MODELLING: NEW EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

- Graben structure + bendable plates to simulate sub-salt graben formation + flank tilting
- Graben block is pulled down, while flanks can be pushed up
- Monitoring of displacement and strain patterns in top view

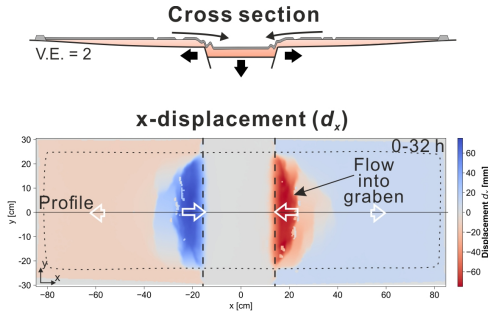
## EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

- Photos showing main parts of the apparatus
- Glass side walls are not shown



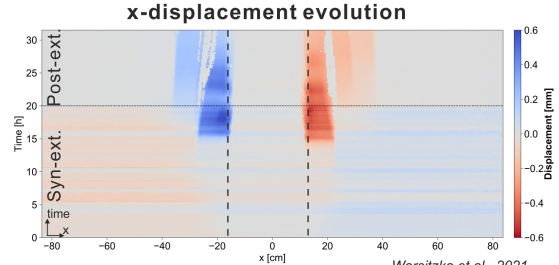
## EXPERIMENT: ONLY EXTENSION

- Only extension of the basal graben (displ. rate = 1 mm/h)
- No tilting of flanks, no syn-kinematic sedimentation



## RESULTS

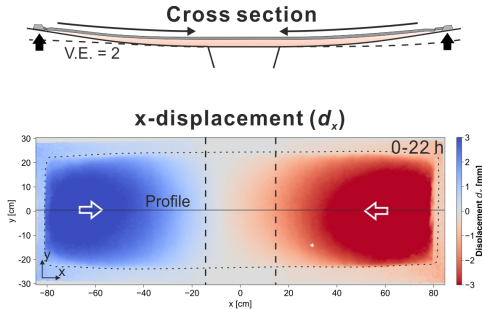
- Inward movement of overburden into the subsiding graben
- Decoupled extension close to basal normal faults



*Warsitzka et al., 2021*

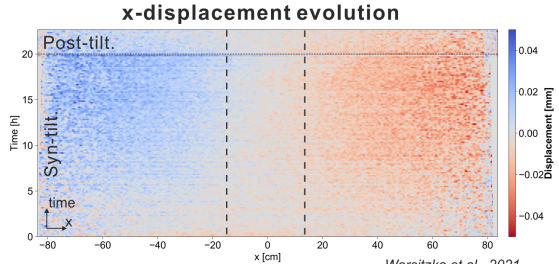
## EXPERIMENT: ONLY TILTING

- Only tilting of flanks (displ. rate = 1 mm/h)
- No extension, no syn-kinematic sedimentation



## RESULTS

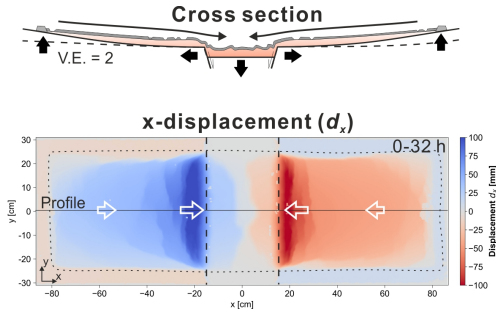
- Widespread downward movement
- Localized fault zones at the basin margins



*Warsitzka et al., 2021*

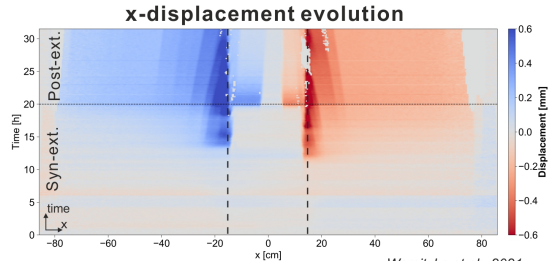
## EXPERIMENT: EXTENSION + TILTING

- Extension + tilting of flanks (displ. rate = 1 mm/h)
- No syn-kinematic sedimentation



## RESULTS

- Widespread gravity gliding
- Folding in the graben centre
- Extension at the graben edges and the basin margins

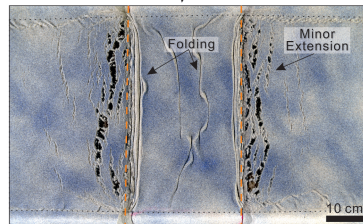
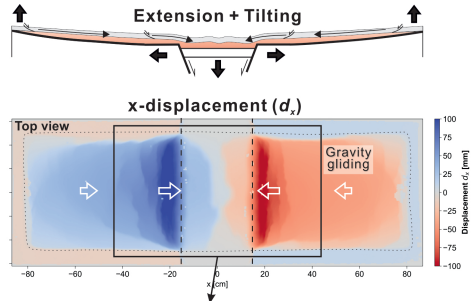
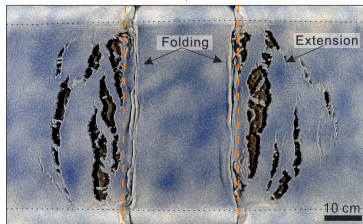
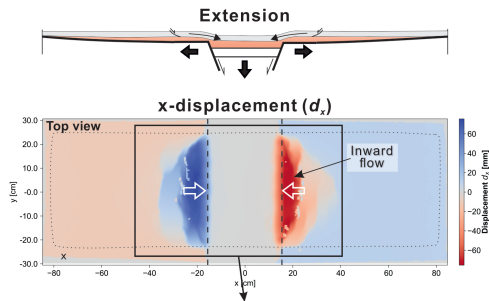


Warsitzka et al., 2021

- Extensional fault zones above flanks and at basin margins
- Folds in graben centre

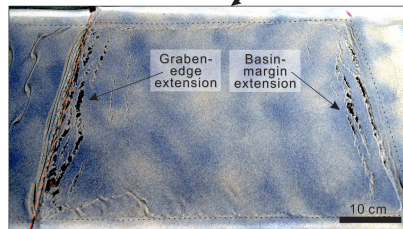
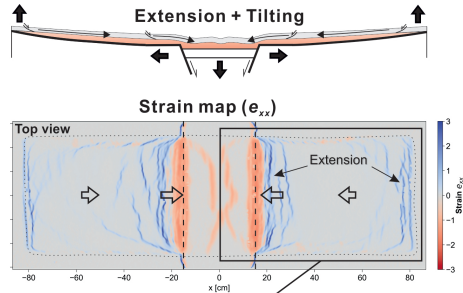
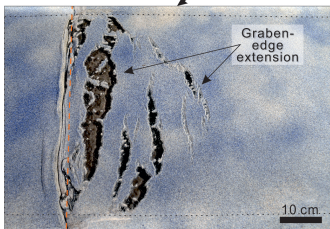
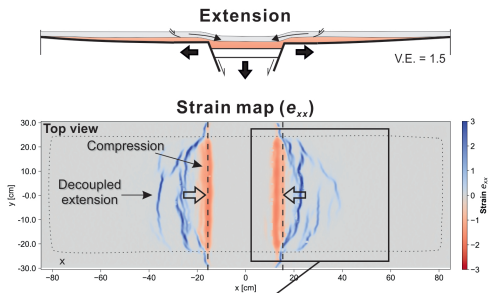






*Warsitzka et al., 2021*

## COMPARISON: EXTENSION VS: EXTENSION+TILTING

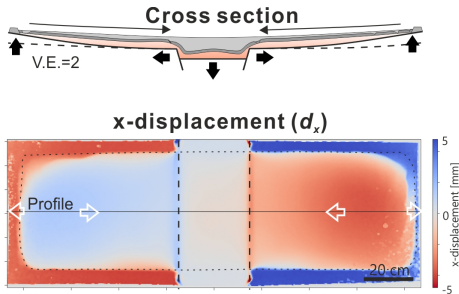


*Warsitzka et al., 2021*

## COMPARISON: EXTENSION VS: EXTENSION+TILTING

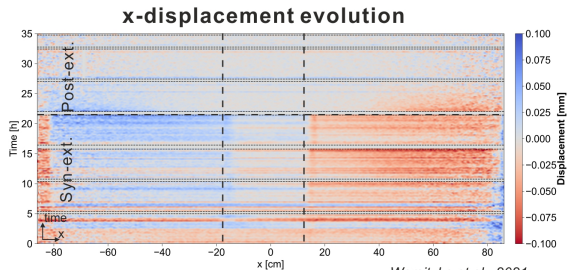
## EXPERIMENT: EXTENSION + TILTING + SEDIMENTATION

- Extension tilting of flanks (displ. rate = 1 mm/h)
- Syn-kinematic sedimentation (every 6 h)

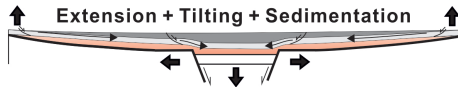
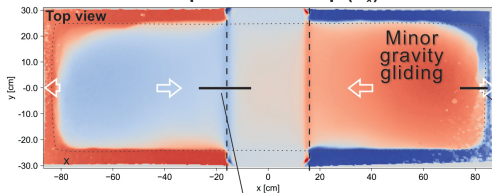


## RESULTS

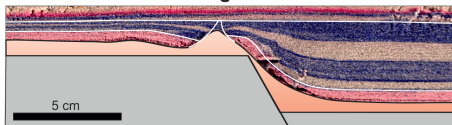
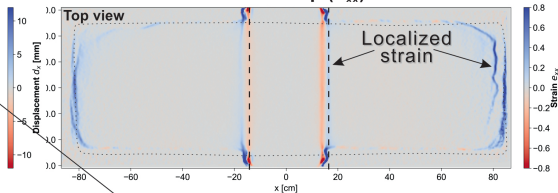
- Reduced gravity gliding
- Localized fault zones at the basin margins



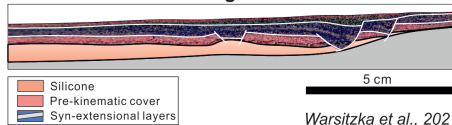
*Warsitzka et al., 2021*

Displacement map ( $d_x$ )

Graben-edge extension

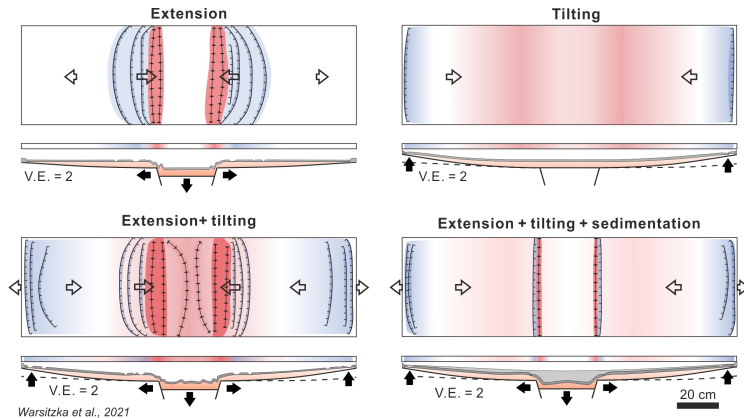
Strain map ( $e_{xx}$ )

Basin-margin extension



Warsitzka et al., 2021

## CHARACTERISTIC STRUCTURES

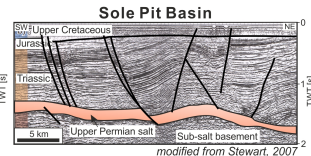
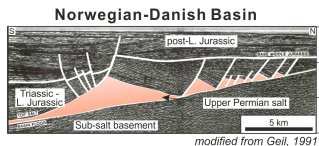
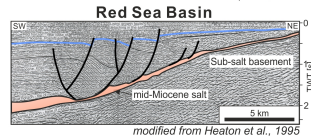
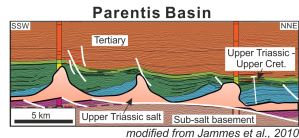
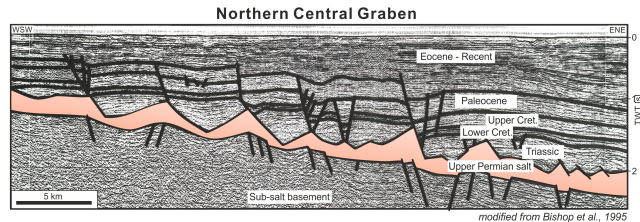
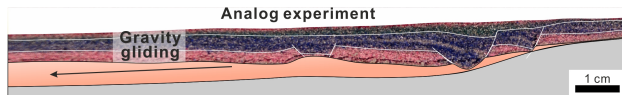


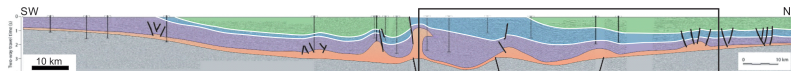
## SUMMARY

- Due to tilting of the flanks, gravity gliding overprints deformation patterns close to the graben
- Gravity gliding can take place even if the basin centre is filled with syn-kinematic sediments

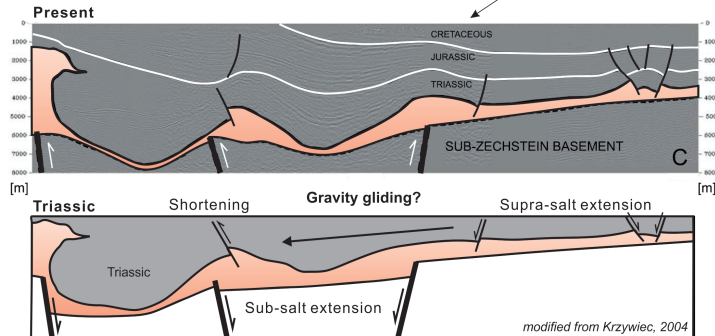
## NATURAL EXAMPLES

- Extensional fault zones occur at the margins of many salt-bearing rift basins
- Listric growth faults and rafted blocks
- Minor faulting of tilted salt base
- Such fault zones are indicators for gravity gliding





modified from Krzywiec, 2012



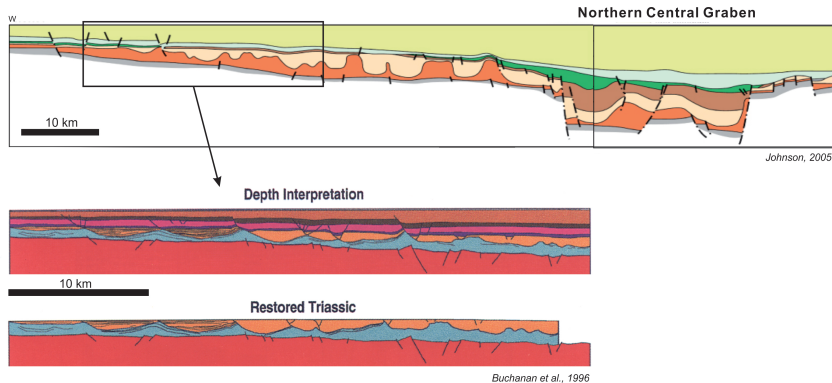
modified from Krzywiec, 2004

## EXAMPLE: POLISH BASIN

- Thin-skinned extensional structures at basin margins
- Salt anticlines and diapirs in the basin centre

## INTERPRETATION

- Gravity gliding or decoupled extension?
- Indications for upslope extension and downslope shortening during Triassic rifting
- Could be explained by moderate gravity gliding



### EXAMPLE: CENTRAL GRABEN

- Rifting during the Triassic and Jurassic
- Deeply subsided graben centre
- Widespread tilting of flanks

### INTERPRETATION

- Expulsion of salt from graben centre towards flanks
- Coeval gravity gliding above graben flanks (e.g. Buchanan et al., 1996; Penge et al., 1999)