



Studying the active tectonics in the northern flank of the Bozqush Mountains, NW Iran

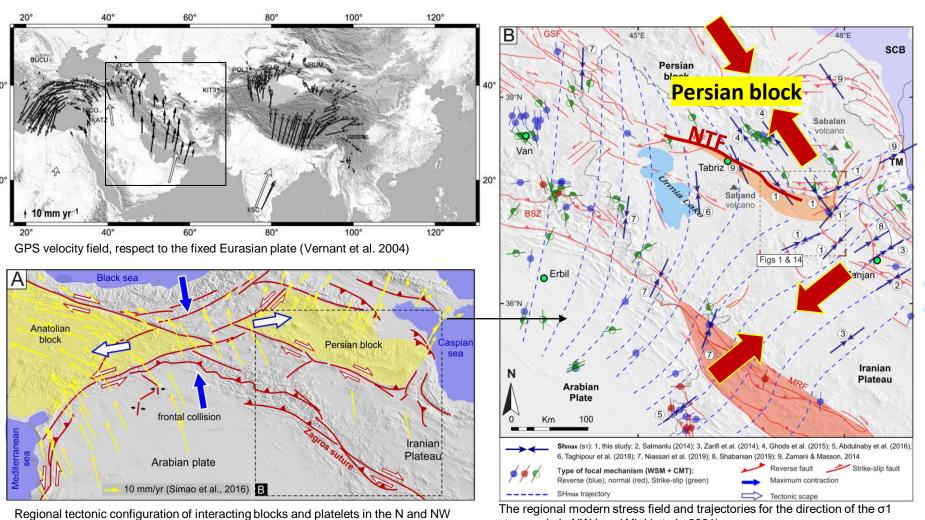
Ali Nasiri¹ and Mahtab Aflaki²

¹Department of Earth Sciences, Institute for Advanced Studies in Basic Sciences (IASBS), Zanjan 45137-66731, Iran (ali.nasiri1373n@gmail.com) ²Department of Earth Sciences, Institute for Advanced Studies in Basic Sciences (IASBS), Zanjan 45137-66731, Iran (aflaki@iasbs.ac.ir)



parts of the Arabia-Eurasia collision (Aflaki et al., 2021).

Dextral-slip North Tabriz basement fault (NTF) defines part of the SW boundary of the Persian block.



Persian block: Compressional stress regime NW-SE direction of σ 1 stress axis

Other parts of the Iranian plateau: **Compressional stress regime NE-SW** direction of σ 1 stress

stress axis in NW Iran (Aflaki et al., 2021).

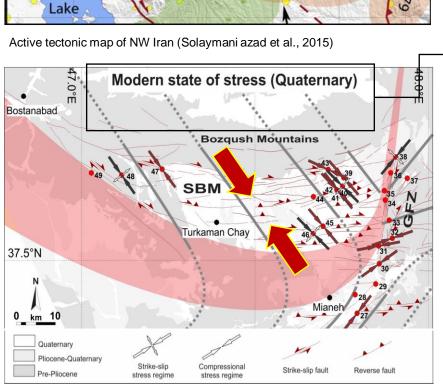
Introduction (Motivation)

Urmieh

Bozqush mountain is situated in the southern termination of the NTF.

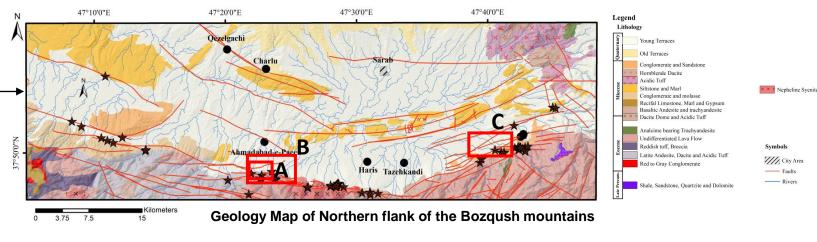
Its deformation controls by the tectonic regime in the Persian block.

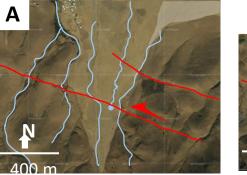
Where is the modern deformation mainly accumulated? in the northern or southern flank of the Bozqush mountain?



Volcano

Sabaland volcano



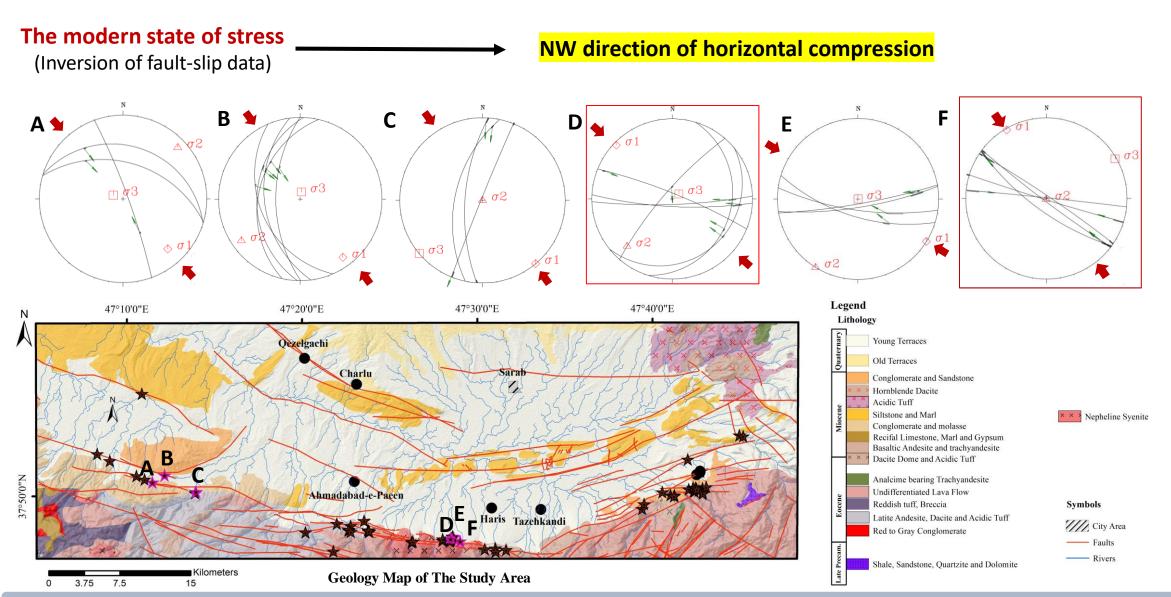






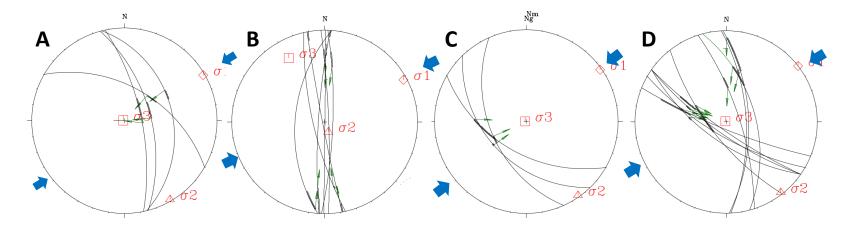
States of modern stress regime in southern flank of the Bozqush mountains (Aflaki et al., 2021)

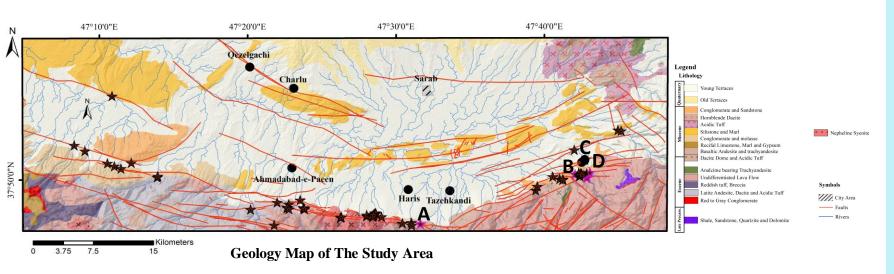
We apply the inversion method to the fault-slip data measured in 35 sites along the northern boundary faults of the Bozqush mountains.

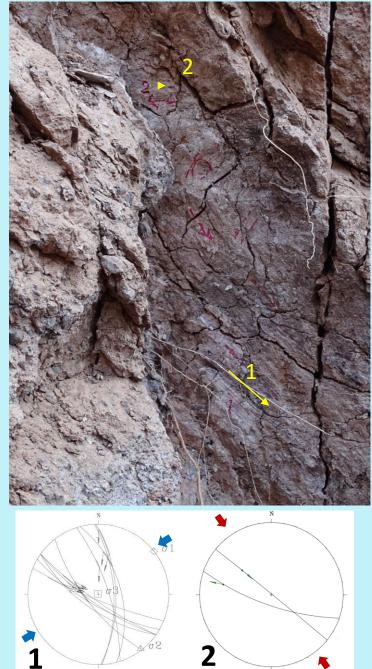


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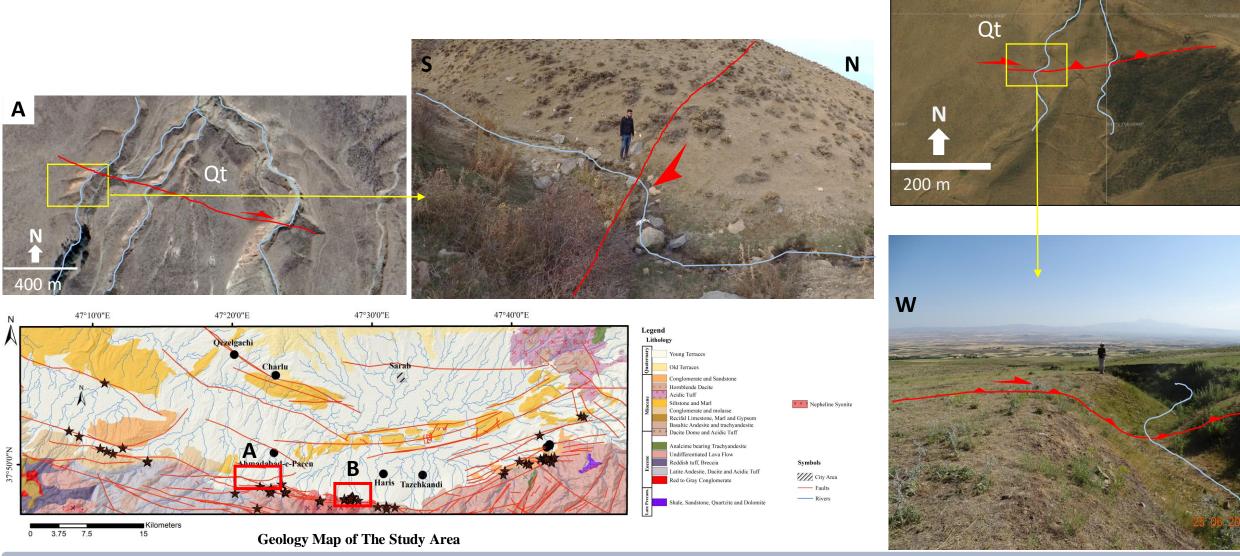
The paleo state of stress (Inversion of fault-slip data) NE direction of horizontal compression







Few sites present morphotectonics evidence of the active stress regime.



The modern deformation is mainly accumulated along those splays of the NTF located in the southern part of the Bozqush mountains

