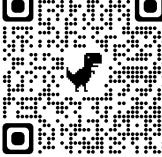
New mapping of the Afar Depression: towards the better understanding of rift dynamics in a hotspot-influenced continental rift zone

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- 2) Addis Ababa University, School of Earth Sciences, Ethiopia.
- 3) University of KwaZulu-Natal Durban, School of Agricultural, Earth and Environmental Sciences, South Africa.

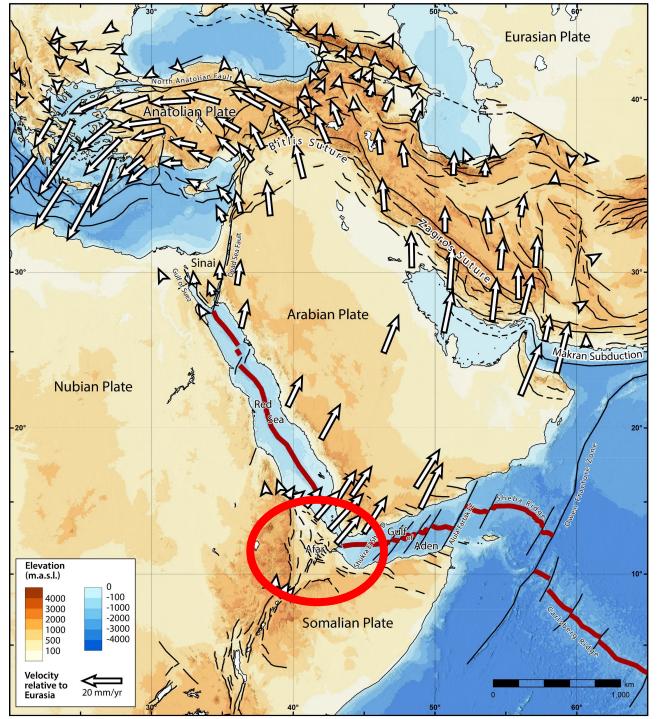












The Afar

• Part of the Afro-Arabian rift system

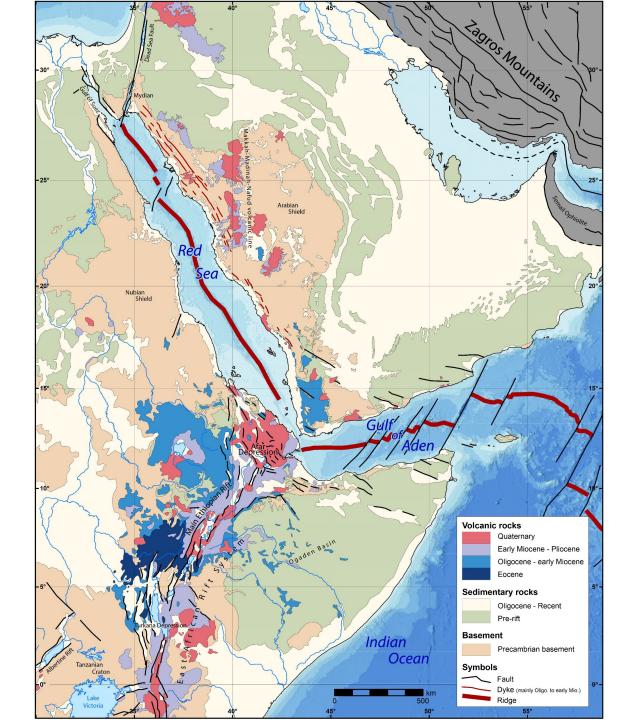
Velocity vectors relative to Eurasia:

Black lines indicate faults, red lines indicate oceanic ridge.

Data from Reilinger et al. (2006),

Reilinger & McClusky (2011)

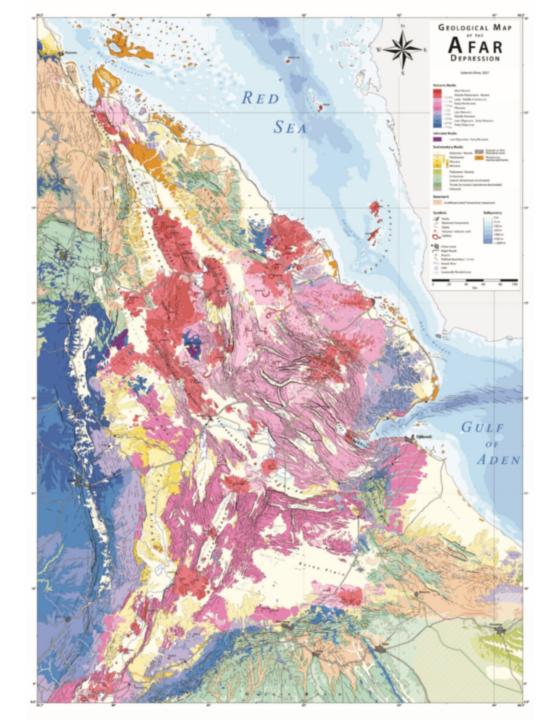




The Afar

- Part of the Afro-Arabian rift system
- Initiated in the Oligocene after the eruption of flood basalts





Geological map of the Afar

- Based on data from the literature (>200 references), remote sensing and field mapping
- Homogenization of lithostratigraphy



Tectonic activity

Broad stretching Thinning or major tectonic event Magma-accomodated extention Other

Magmatic activity

Seafloor spreading with well-defined mag. anomalies
Seafloor spreading postulated
Magmatism spread over wide area
Magmatism confined in graben
Other magmatic activity
Plutonism or dyking

Sediment deposition

Continental conditions
Open marine conditions
Evaporitic conditions

Review chronological events

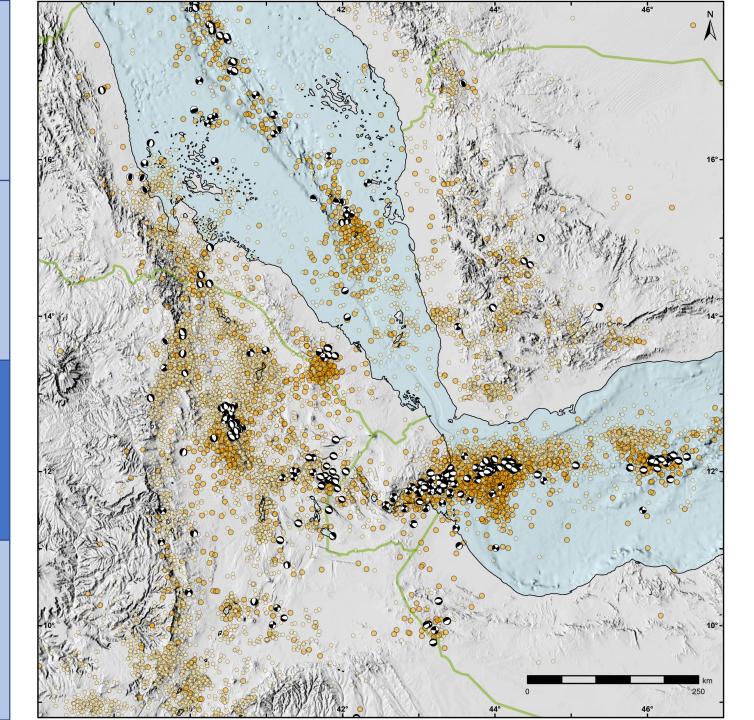
 Review of tectonic, magmatic and sedimentary events for different parts of the Afar and surrounding regions



Discussion:

Rift arms interaction and rift propagation in Afar



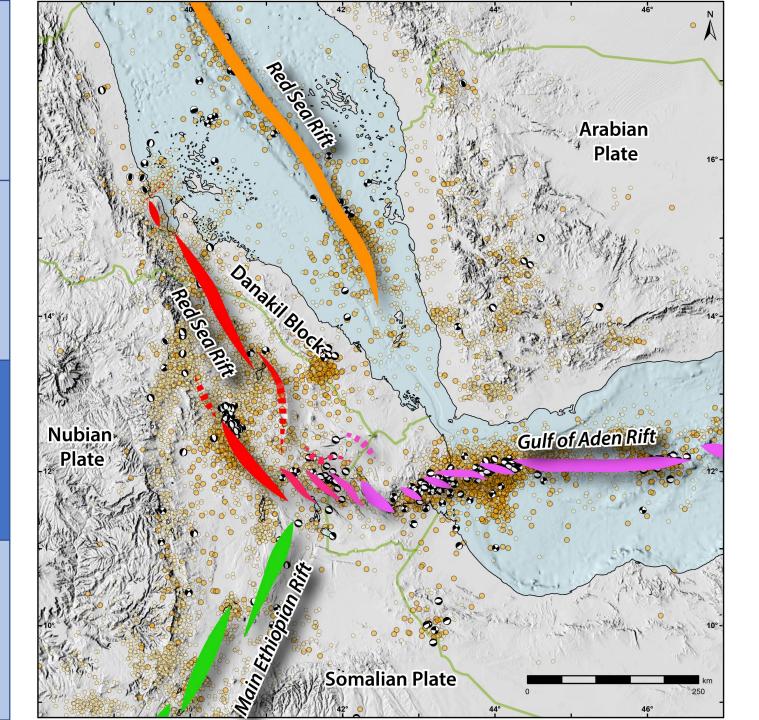


The triple junction

- Gulf of Aden rift
- Main Ethiopian Rift (East African Rift System)
- Red Sea Rift

Earthquake map of the Afar Region. Bright orange dots indicate magnitude > 3.5. Light smaller dots indicate magnitude ≤ 3.5 or unknown Earthquakes position from Ruch et al. (2021), Zwaan et al. (2020) and ISC Bulletin. Focal mechanisms are from Hofstetter and Beyth, (2003) and Global CMT Catalogue.



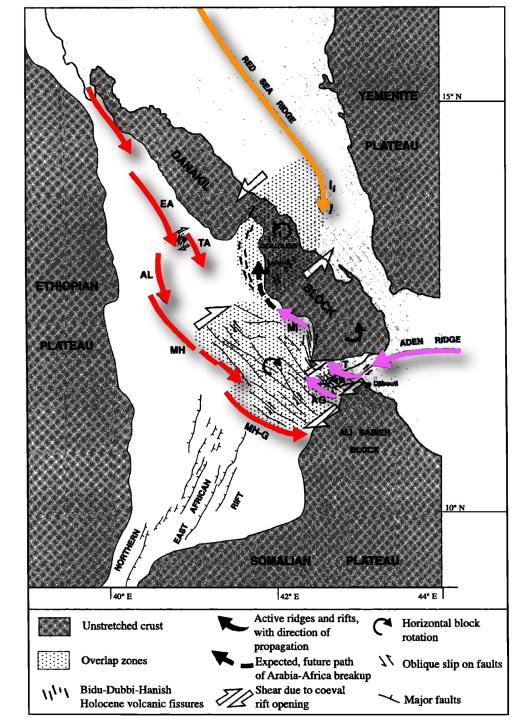


The triple junction

- Gulf of Aden rift
- Main Ethiopian Rift (East African Rift System)
- Red Sea Rift (2 branches separated by the Danakil block)

Earthquake map of the Afar Region. Bright orange dots indicate magnitude > 3.5. Light smaller dots indicate magnitude ≤ 3.5 or unknown Earthquakes position from Ruch et al. (2021), Zwaan et al. (2020) and ISC Bulletin. Focal mechanisms are from Hofstetter and Beyth, (2003) and Global CMT Catalogue. Rift segments after Corti (2009), Doubre et al. (2017), Pagli et al. (2014), Ruch et al. (2021) and Sangha et al. (2022).





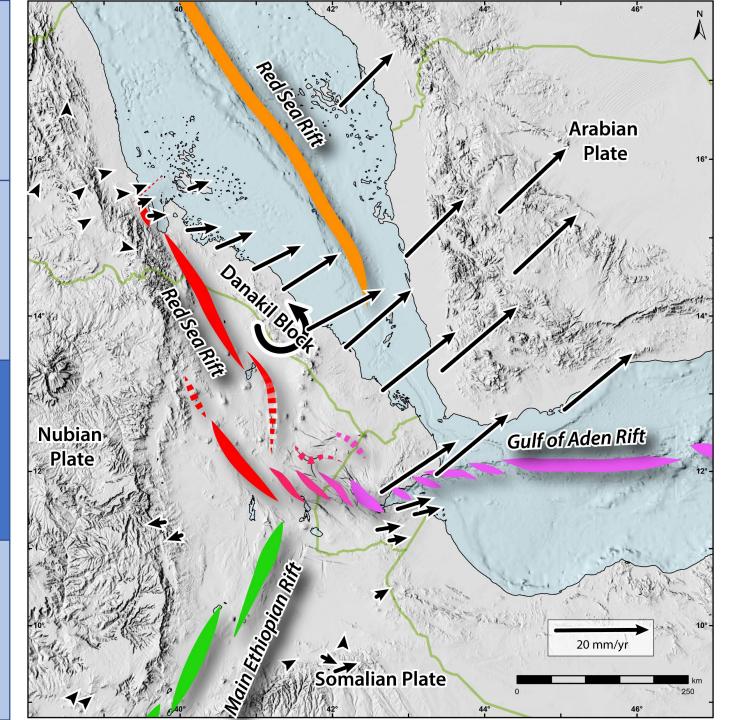
Rift Propagation

Model of Manighetti et al. (1998, 2001):

- Gulf of Aden Rift: westwards propagation
- Red Sea Rift: southward propagation







 Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block



Velocities relative to Nubia: Data from Doubre et al. (2017); McClusky et al. (2010); Viltres et al. (2020)

 Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block implies a propagation towards N

Click to play video!



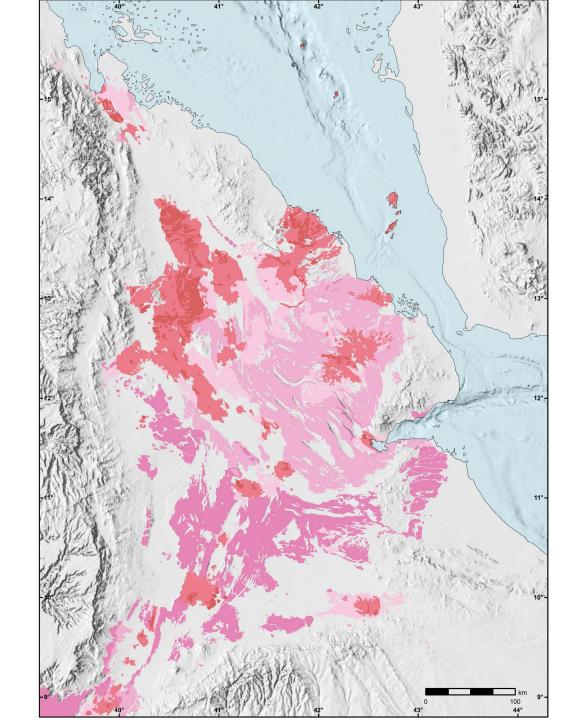


 Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block implies a propagation towards N

Click to play video!

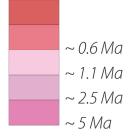






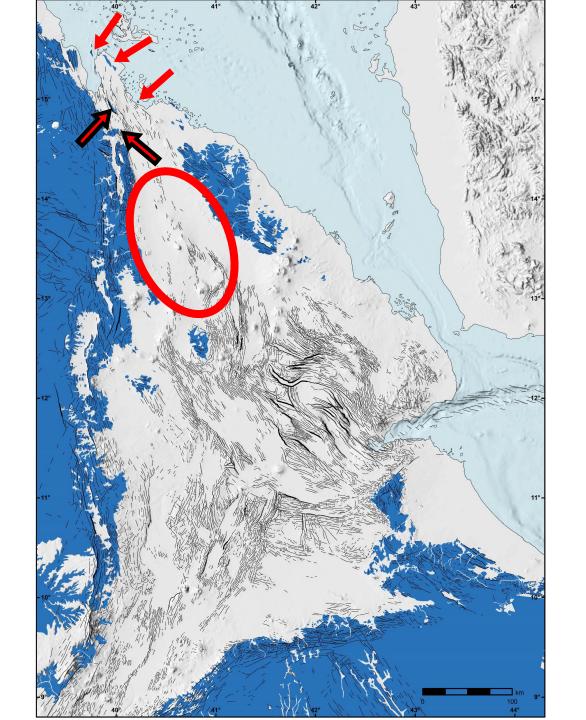
- Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block implies a propagation towards N
- Younger magmatic material in the N

Volcanic Rocks



Most Recent
Middle Pleistocene - Recent
Early - Middle Pleistocene
Early Pleistocene
Pliocene





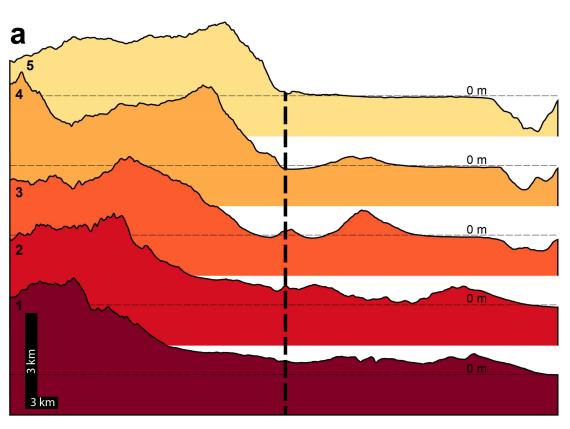
- Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block implies a propagation towards N
- Younger magmatic material in the N
- Basement outcrops in the N (lower crustal separation)

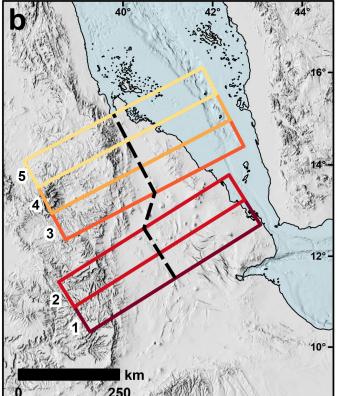


Pre-rift rocks

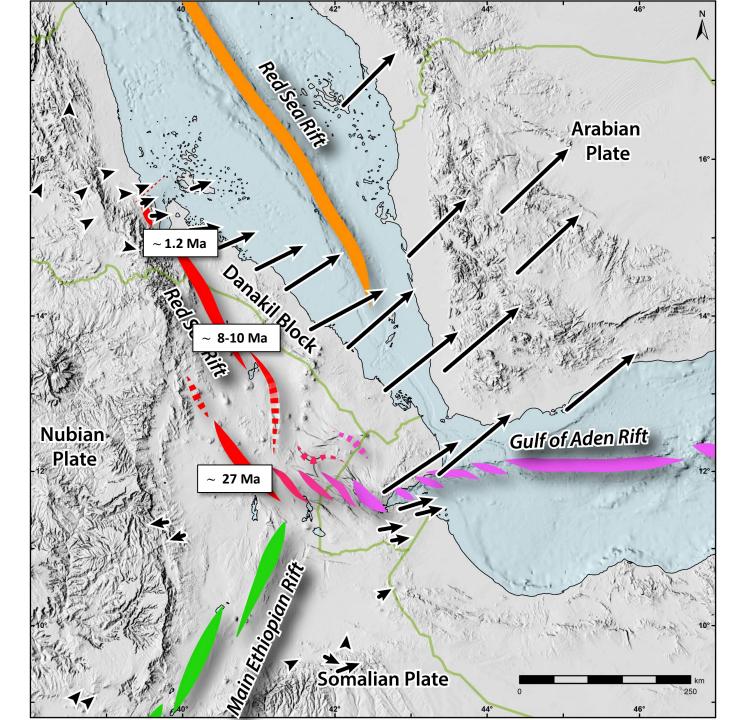


- Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block implies a propagation towards N
- Younger magmatic material in the N
- Basement outcrops in the N
- More immature topography in the N



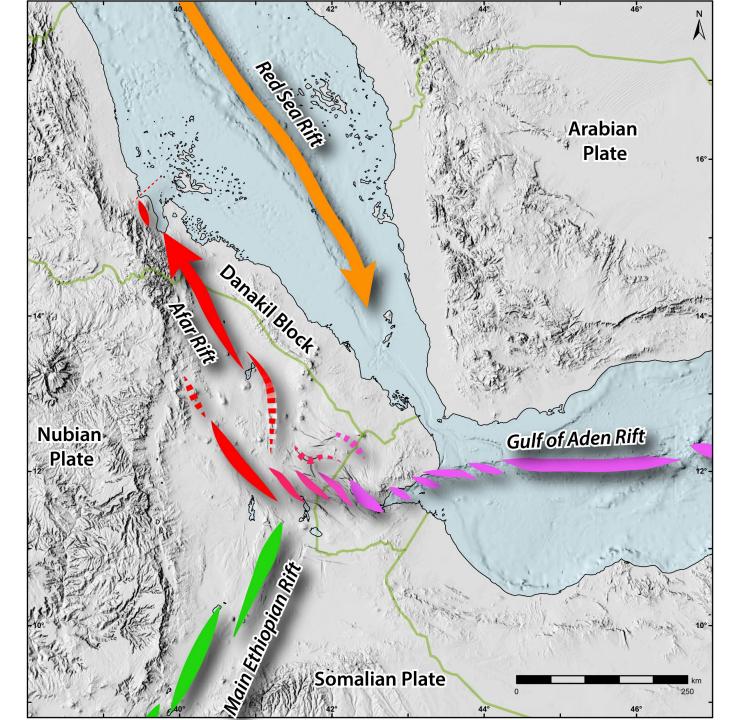






- Counter-clockwise rotation of the Danakil block implies a propagation towards N
- Younger magmatic material in the N
- Basement outcrops in the N
- More immature topography in the N
- Younger rift in the N

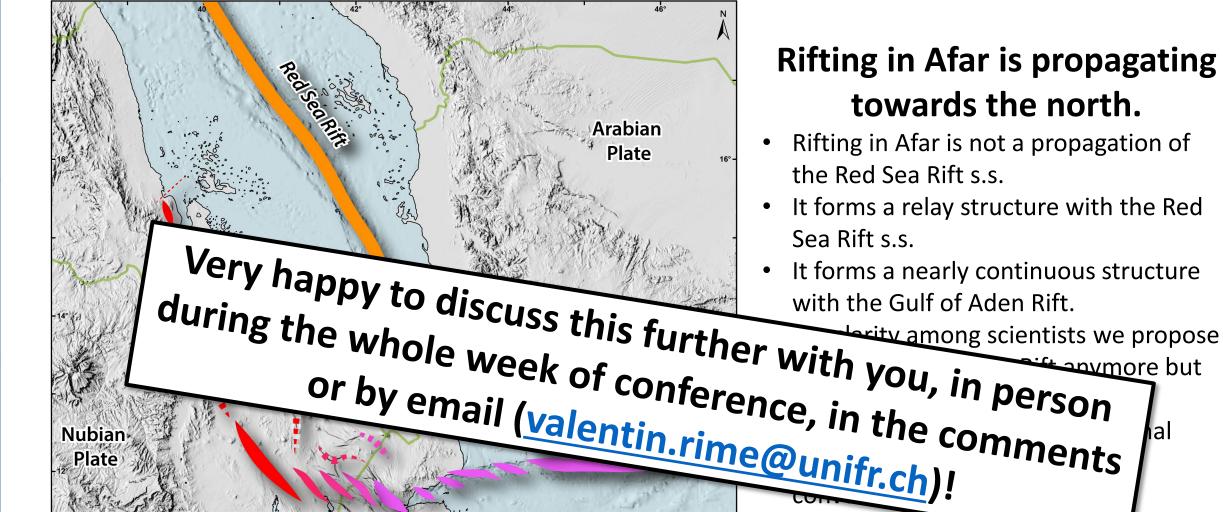




Rifting in Afar is propagating towards the north.

- Rifting in Afar is not a propagation of the Red Sea Rift s.s.
- It forms a relay structure with the Red Sea Rift s.s.
- It forms a nearly continuous structure with the Gulf of Aden Rift.
- For clarity among scientists we propose not to call it Red Sea Rift anymore but the Afar Rift.
- This distinction is useful at regional scale, but at larger scale, the conventional model remains appropriate.





Somalian Plate

appropriate.

