

Stratigraphic record of dynamic topography in the Andean foreland basin, South America

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THEMES:

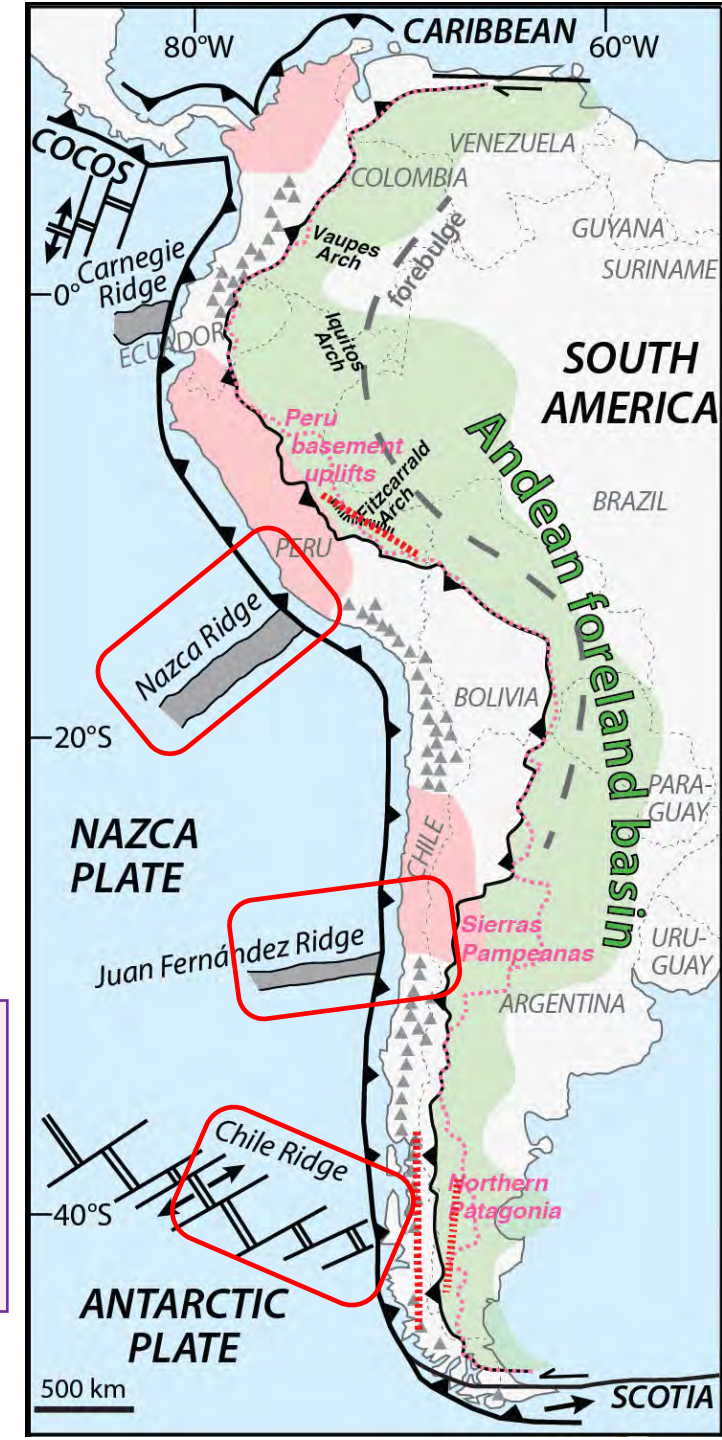
- Long-lived unconformities in retroarc foreland basins
- Multiple potential geodynamic mechanisms
- Modern Andes = reveal active foreland processes

Active processes:

- Flat slab subduction
- Active ridge subduction

Horton, 2022 (Journal of the Geological Society of London)

Horton et al., 2022
Geology



Motivation

Response to late Cenozoic processes

- How has the retroarc foreland responded to:
 - Flat-slab subduction ?
 - Active ridge subduction (slab window development) ?

Dynamic topography: stratigraphic record

- Foreland basin = not simply long-lived subsidence (also phases of basin uplift and stasis/quiescence).

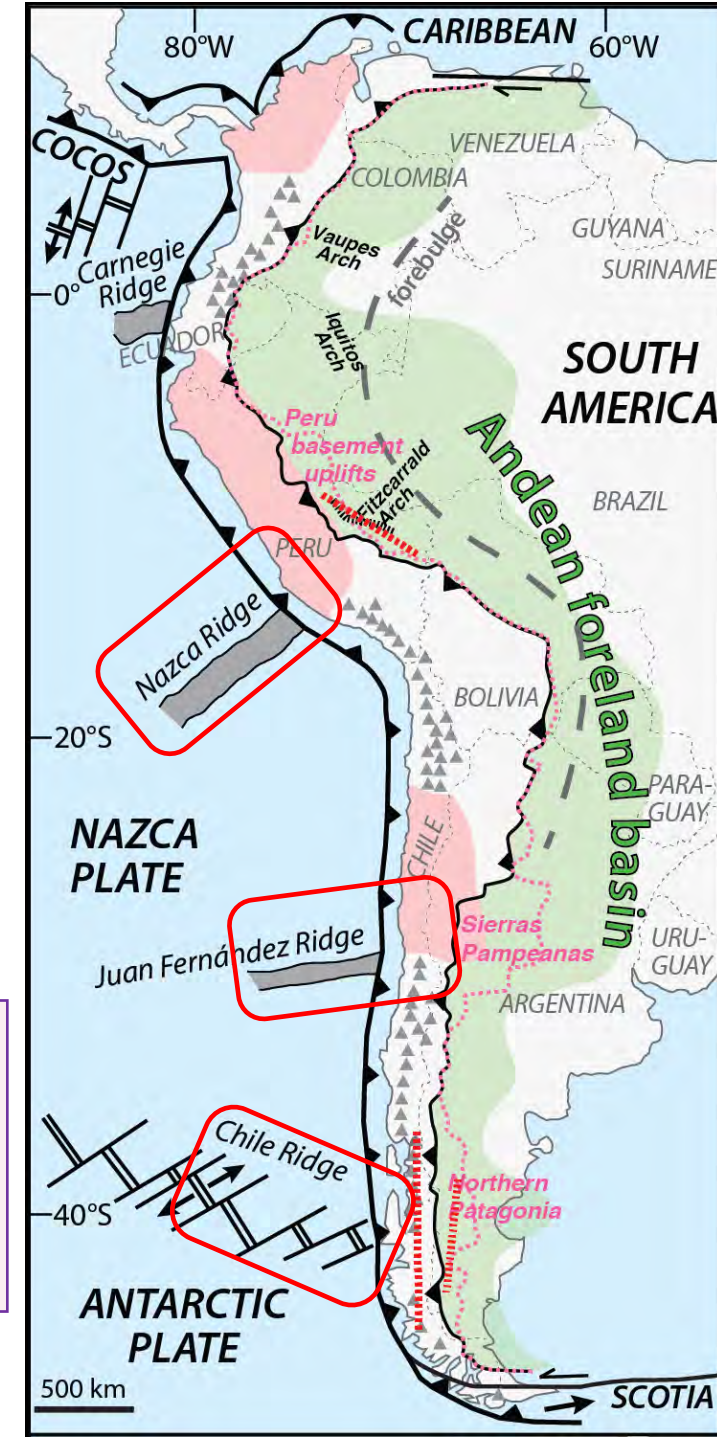


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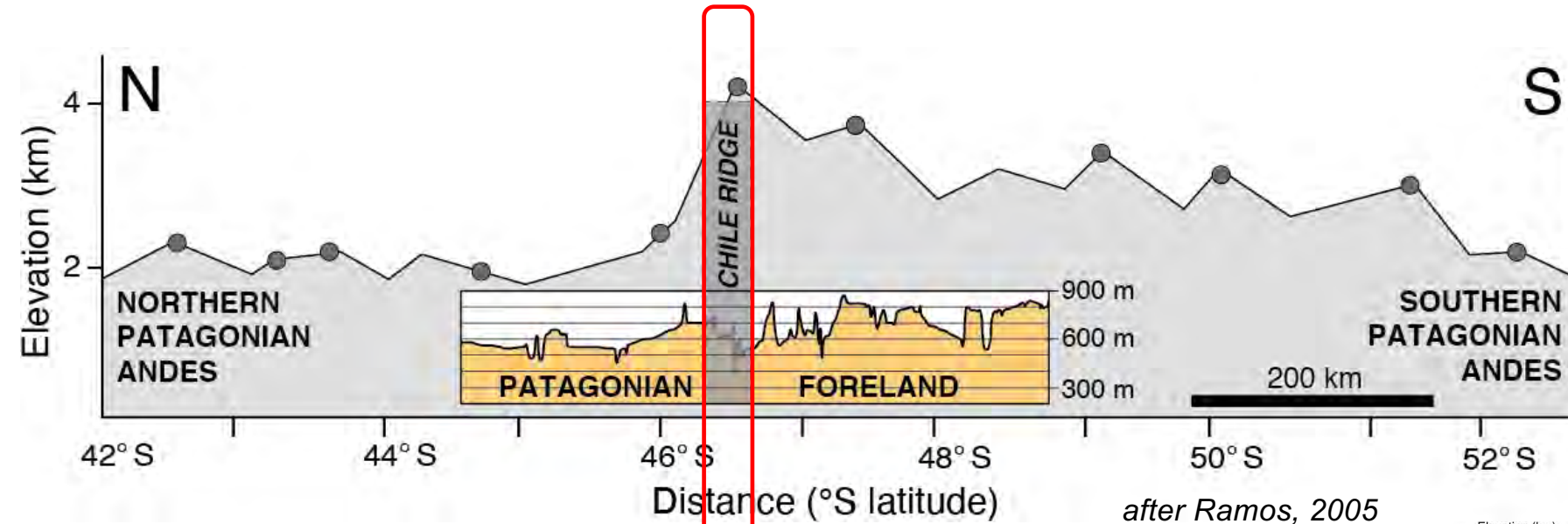
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Subduction of Chile Ridge (active ridge)



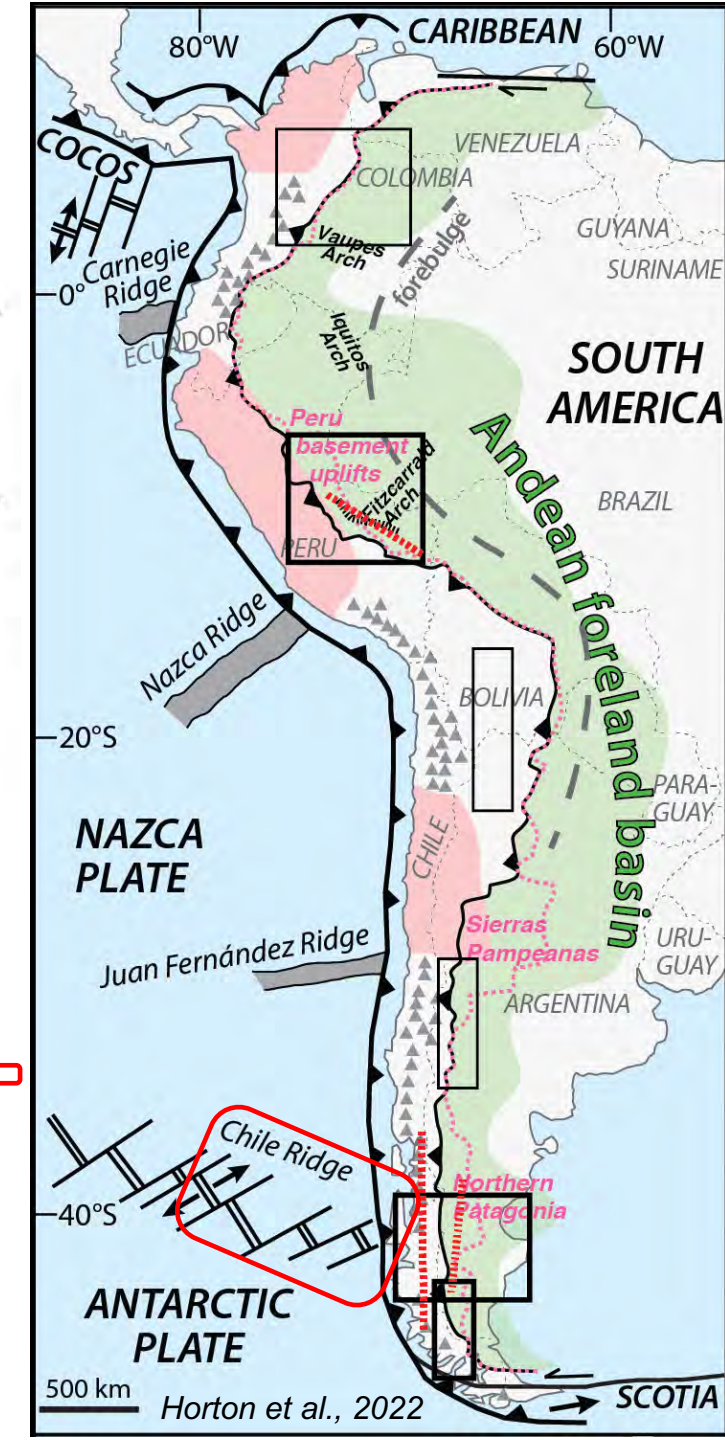
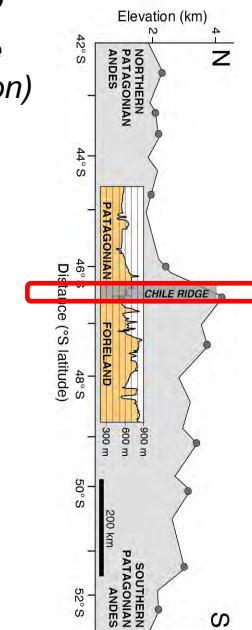
after Ramos, 2005

Horton, 2022 (Journal of the Geological Society of London)

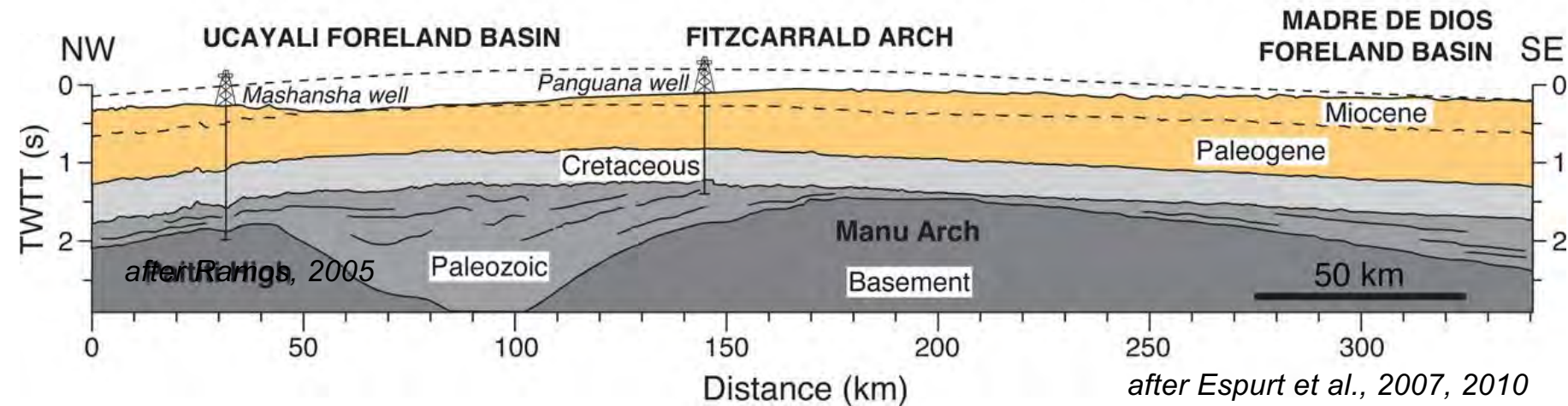
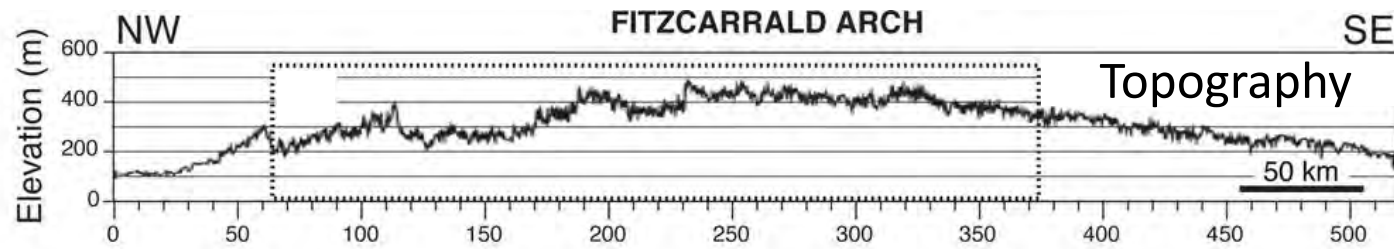
N. Magallanes-Austral Basin

Development of Patagonia slab window:

- Topographic steps in Andes and in foreland basin.
- Regional uplift of foreland basin, with sediment bypass & minor erosion.



Subduction of Nazca Ridge (aseismic ridge)

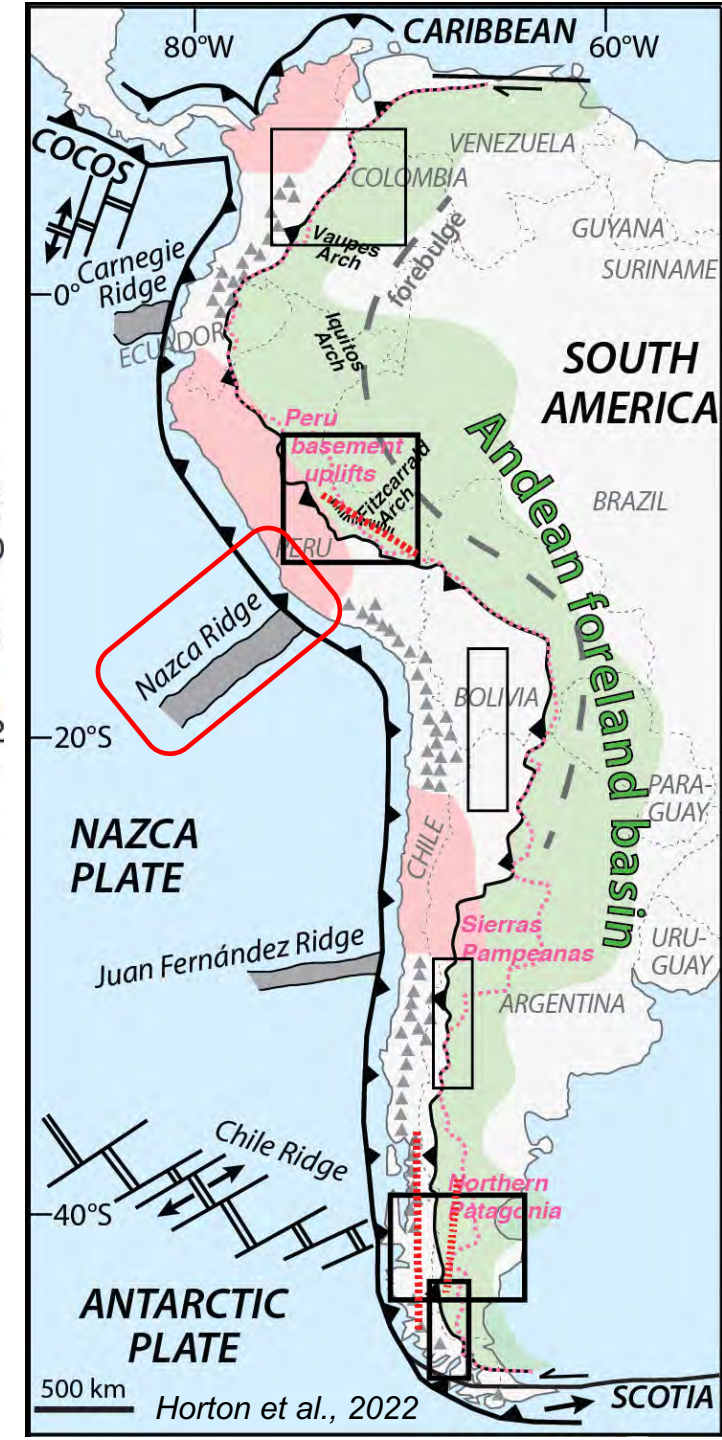


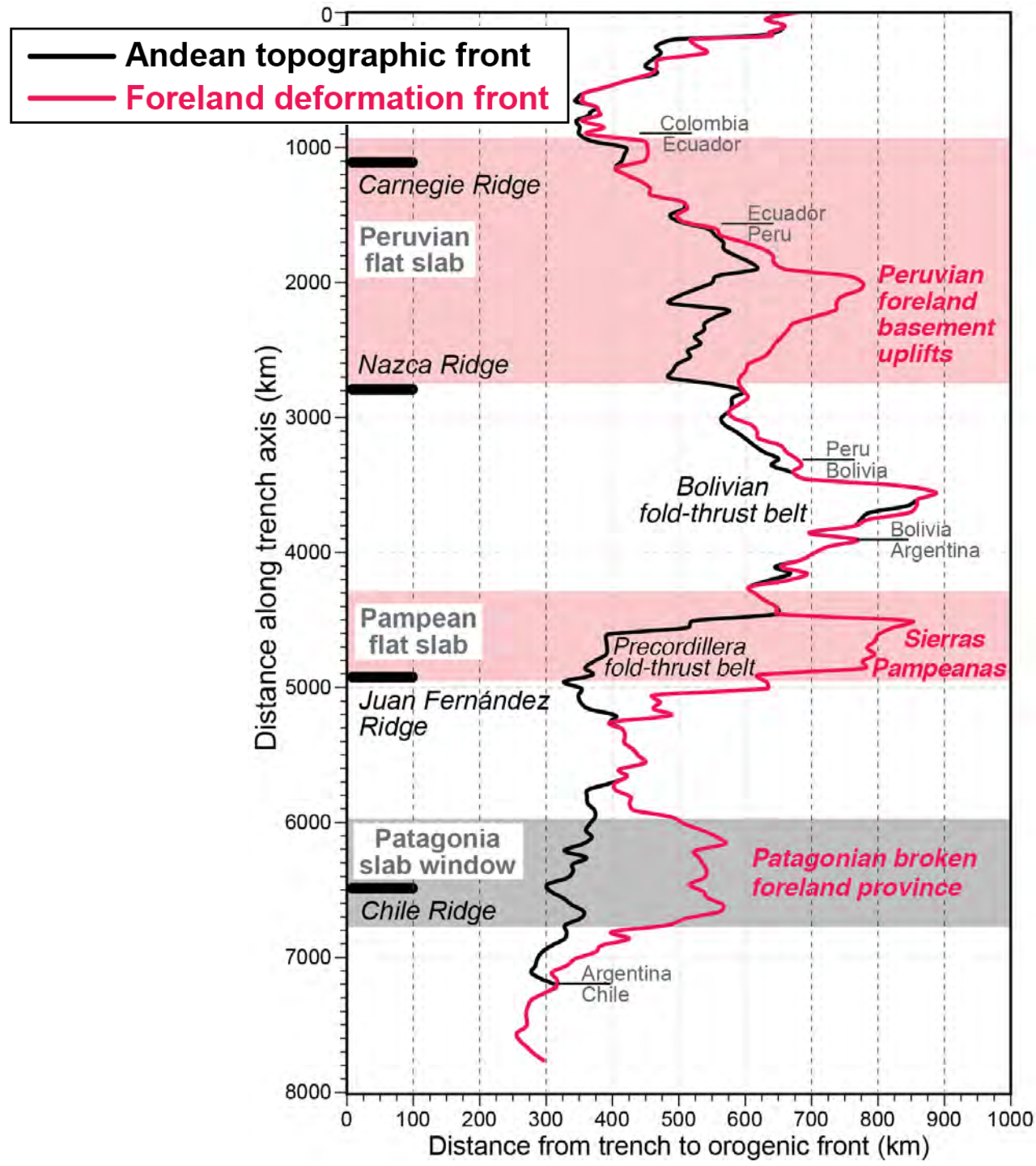
Peru foreland basin

Development of Fitzcarrald Arch:

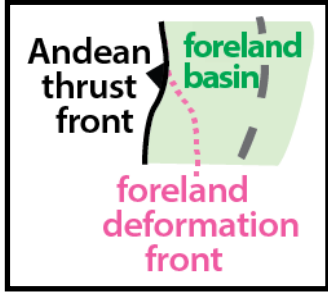
- Broad basement high & topographic bulge.
- Regional uplift of basin, with sediment bypass & minor erosion.

Horton, 2022 (Journal of the Geological Society of London)





Spatial correlation of flat slab subduction foreland deformation front

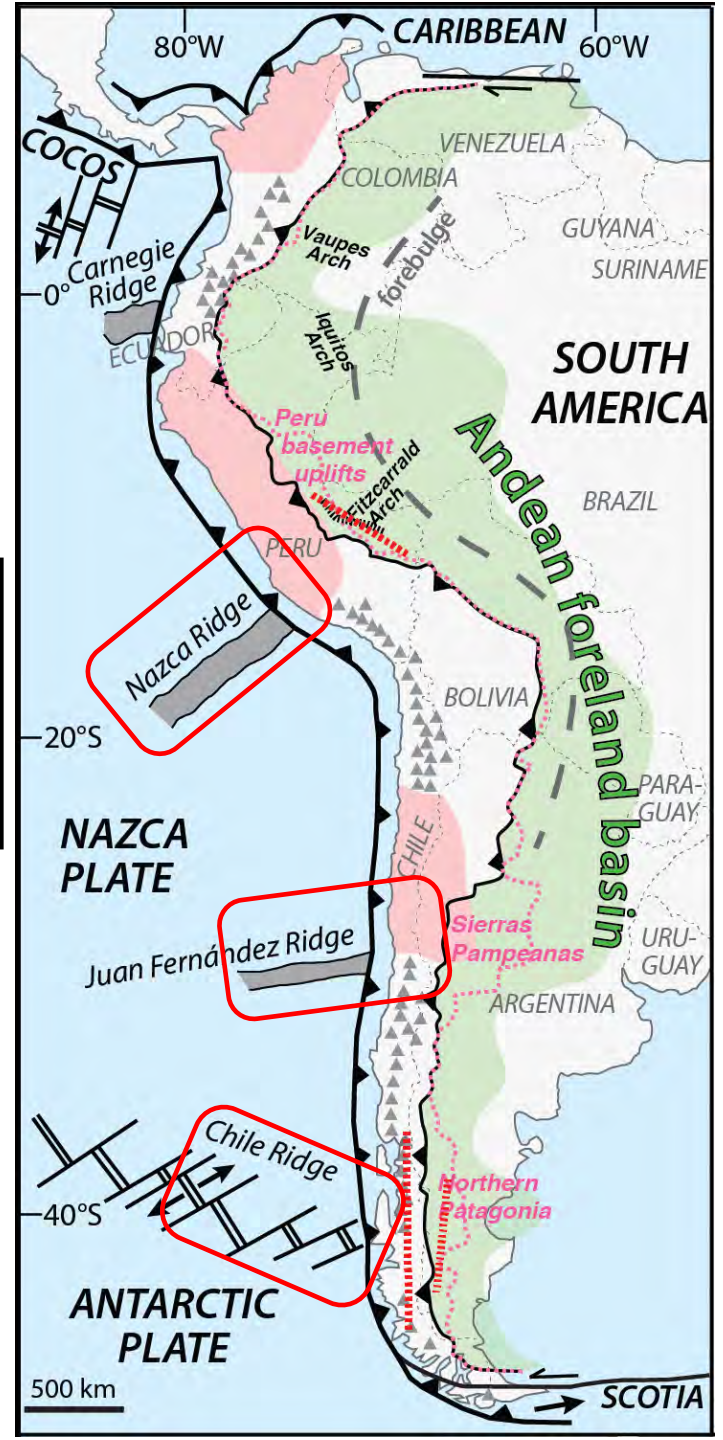


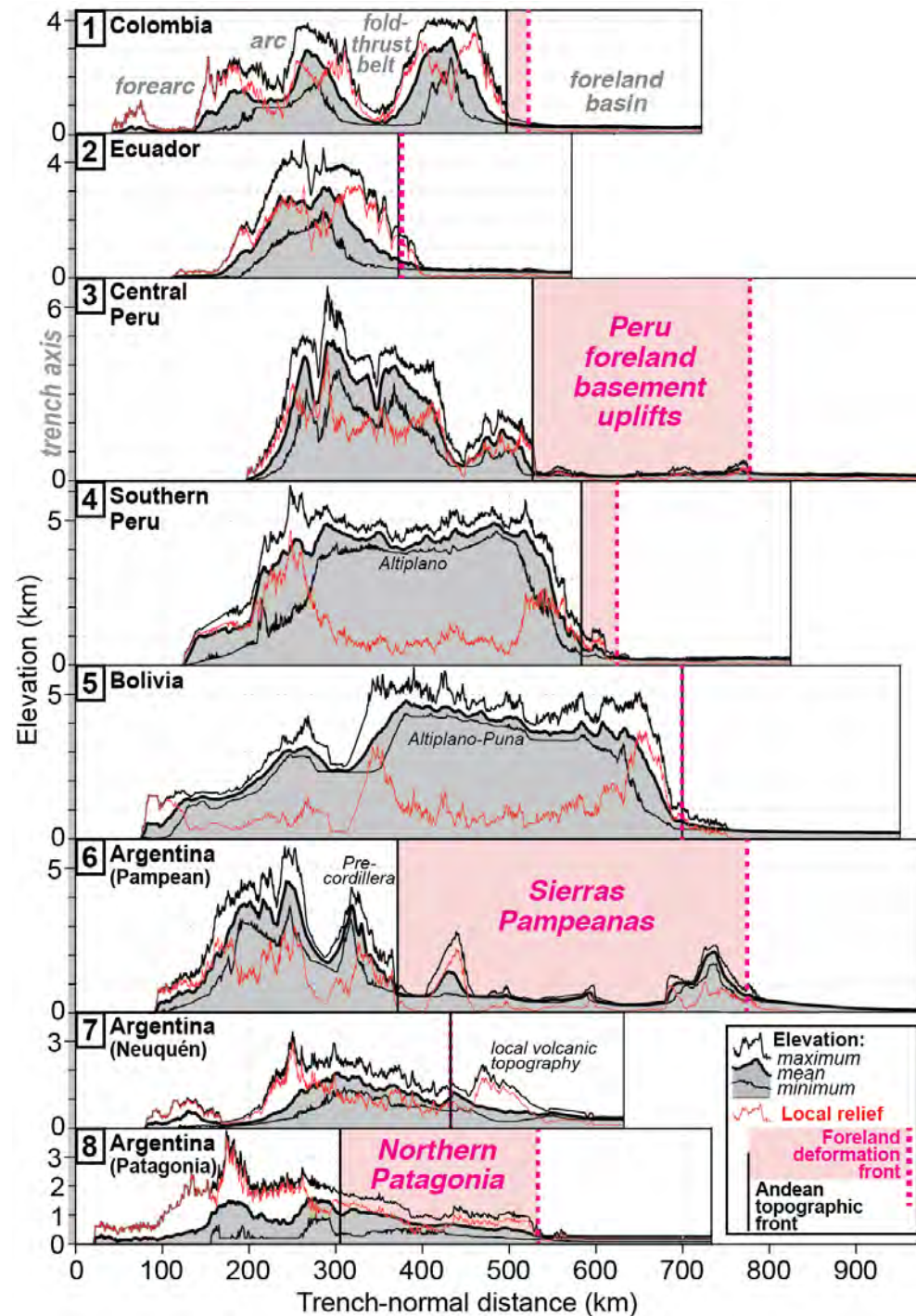
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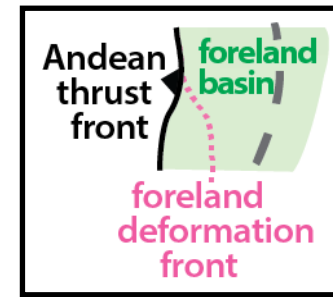
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Spatial correlation of flat slab subduction foreland deformation front

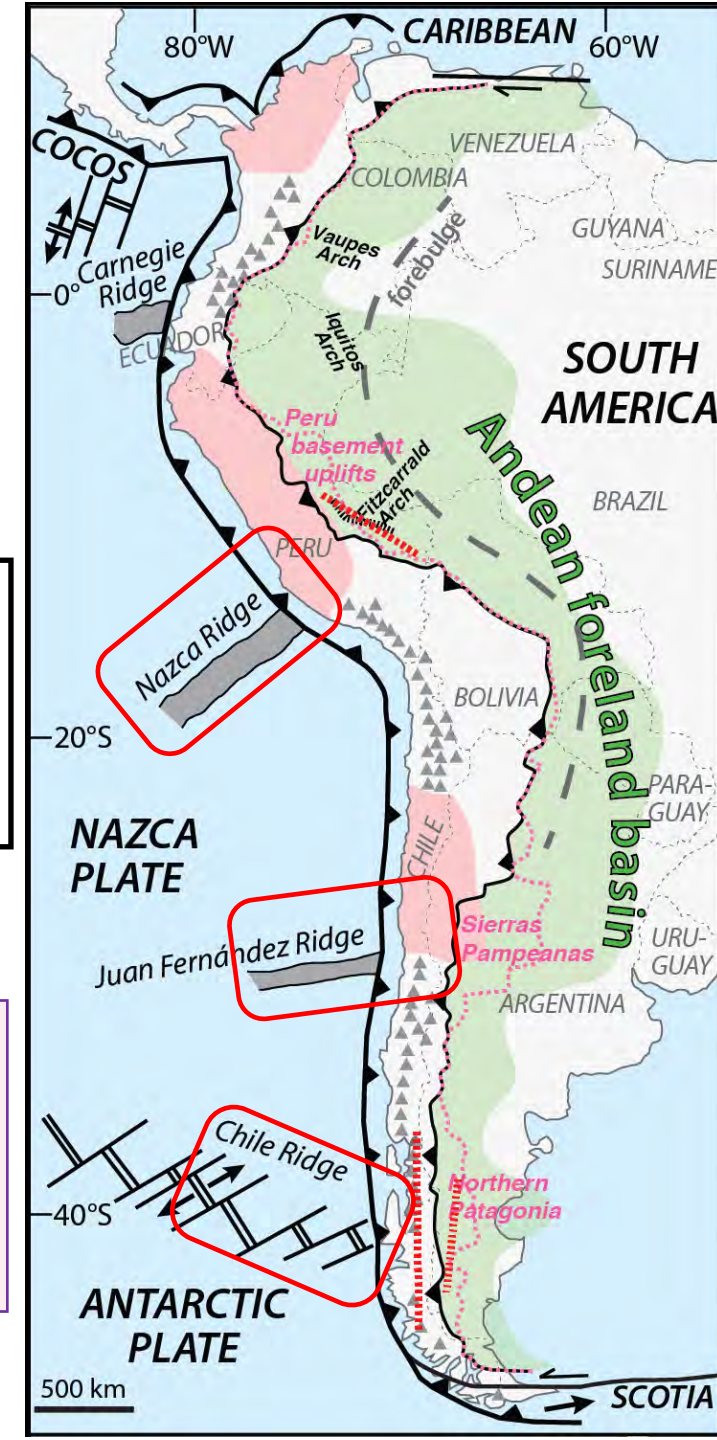


Active processes:

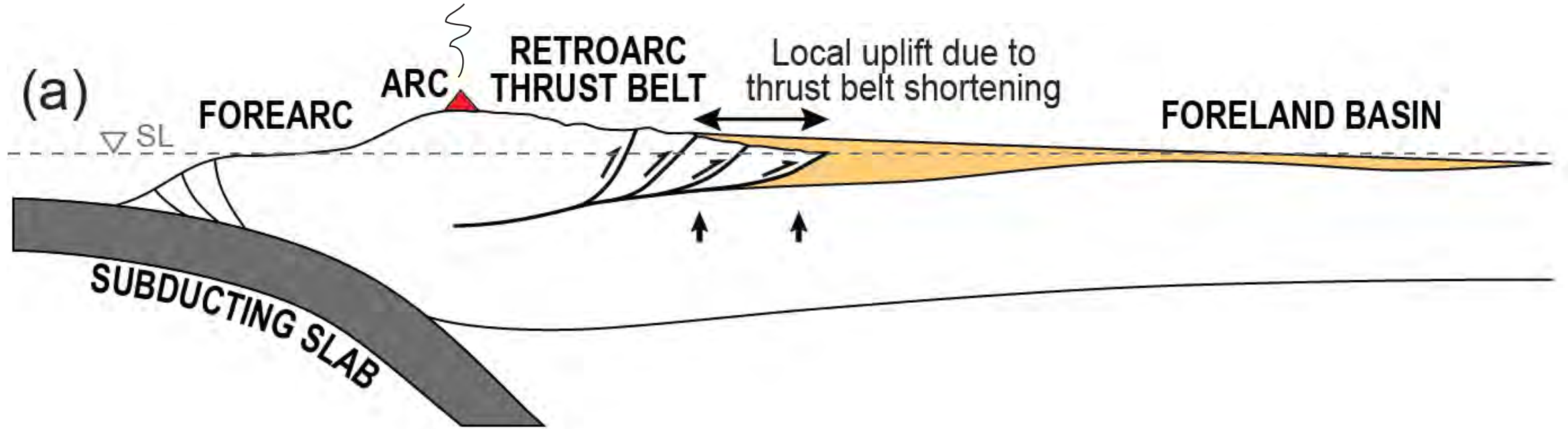
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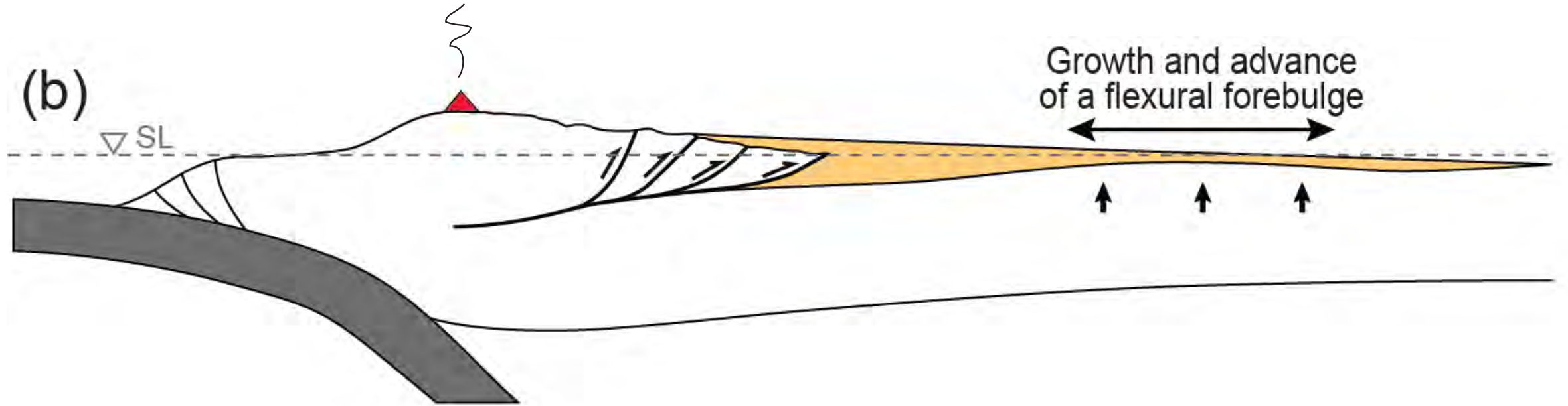
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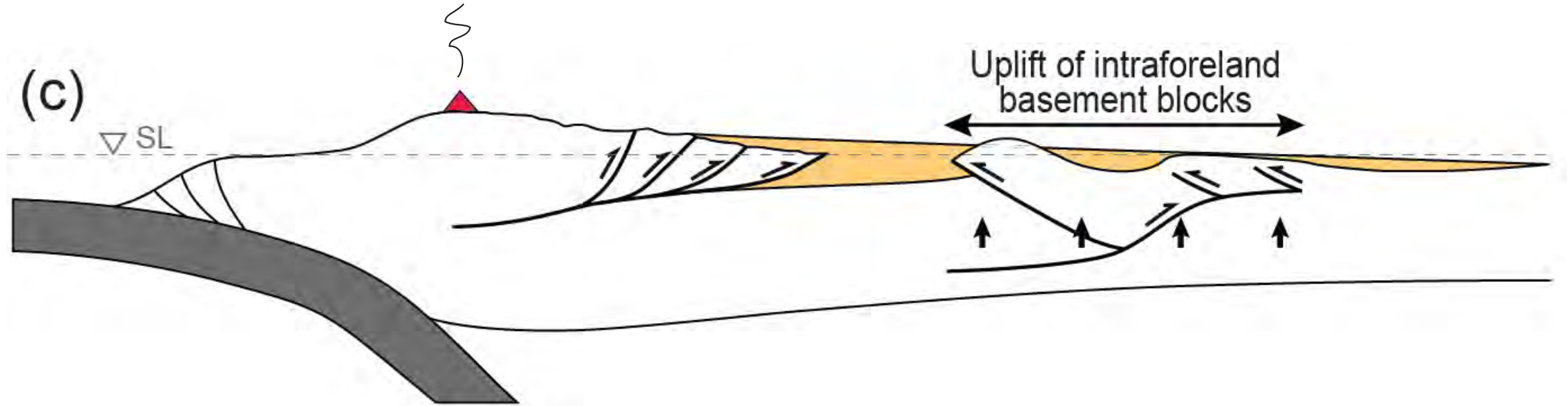
Unconformity Development – multiple potential mechanisms



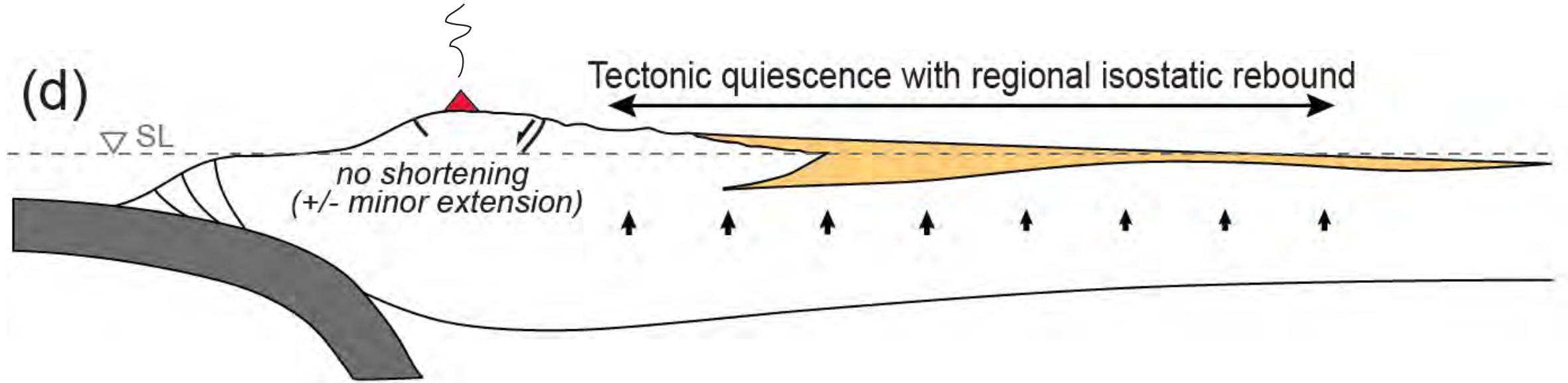
Unconformity Development – multiple potential mechanisms



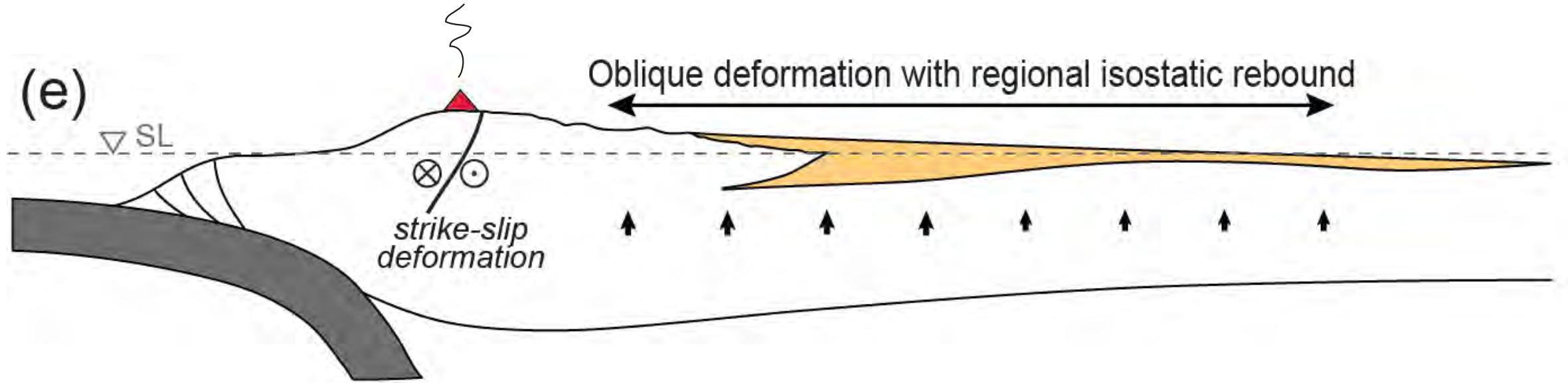
Unconformity Development – multiple potential mechanisms



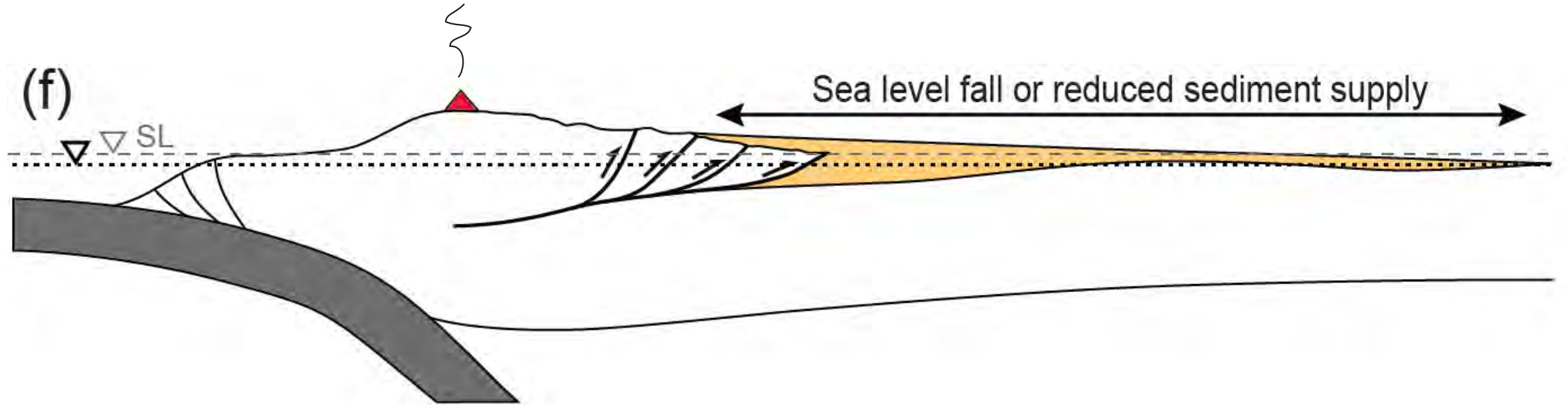
Unconformity Development – multiple potential mechanisms



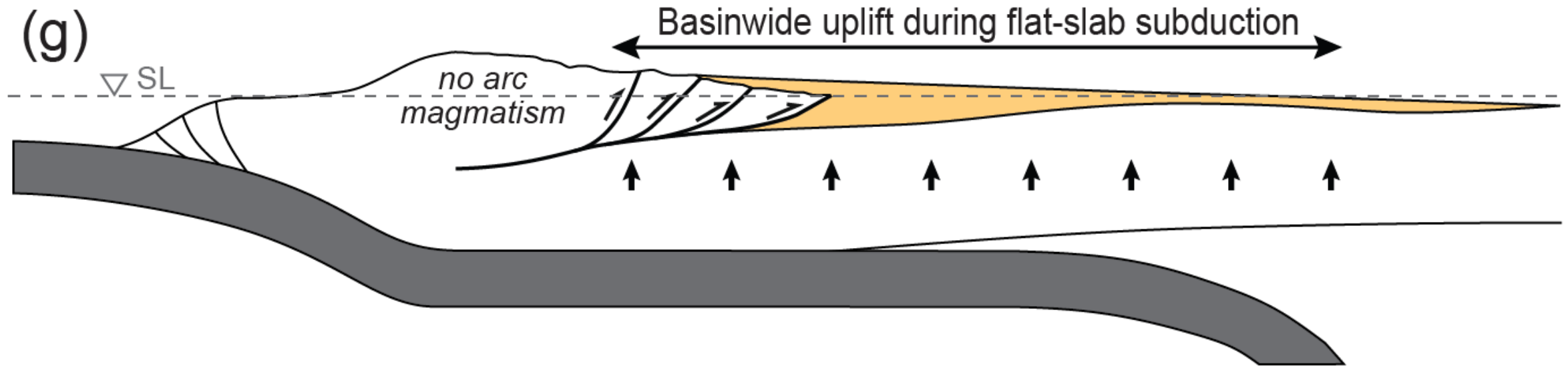
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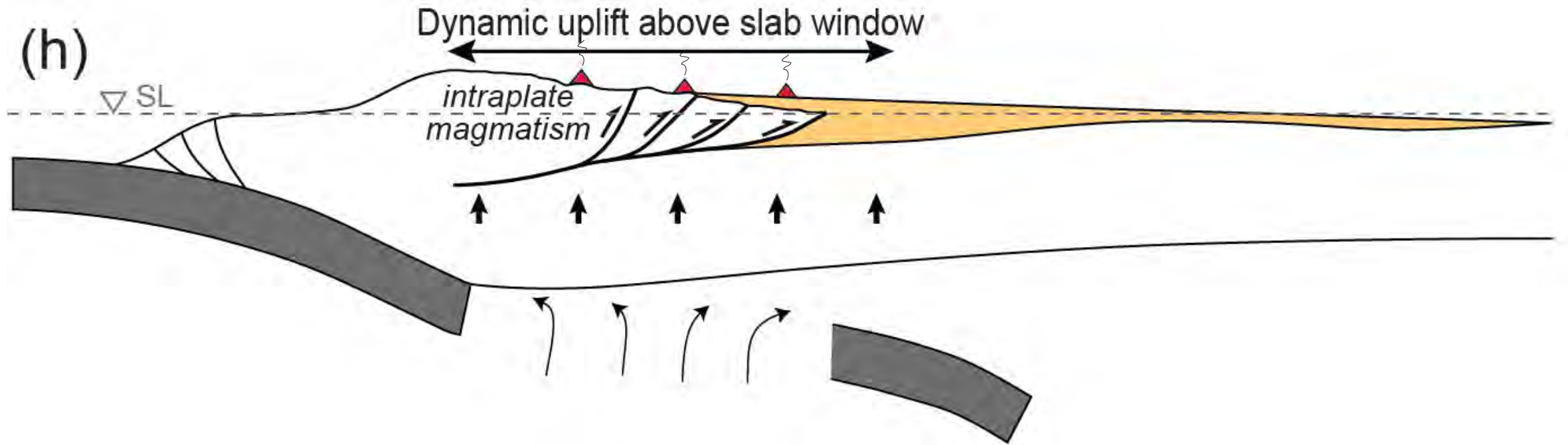
Unconformity Development – multiple potential mechanisms



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Unconformity Development – multiple potential mechanisms



Unconformity Development — Andean-type systems

Foreland basin unconformities —

- Long duration (>1-10 Myr)
- Non-angular.
- Commonly linked to stasis (quiescence) with limited erosion.
- Duration & magnitude are consistent with long-term positive dynamic topography (10s-100s m of vertical uplift)

Mechanisms of unconformity development —

- (a) local uplift in frontal thrust belt & proximal foreland**
- (b) growth of a broad flexural forebulge in distal foreland**
- (c) uplift of intraforeland basement blocks along reverse faults**
- (d) tectonic quiescence with isostatic rebound**
- (e) oblique deformation with isostatic rebound*
- (f) diminished accommodation due to changes in sea level, climate, erosion*
- (g) flat slab subduction**
- (h) active ridge subduction (& slab window formation)**
- (i) slab breakoff*
- (j) elevated intraplate (in-plane) stress*
- (k) mantle flow variations*

Bold = ancient example from the Andes

Bold red = modern example from the Andes

italics = possible mechanisms

Conclusions

- **Long-duration unconformities** ($>1\text{--}10\text{ Myr}$) – are common, but variable in time & space.
- **Geodynamic mechanisms** – many viable options; regional but not applicable to entire margin.
- **Dynamic topography** – subsidence, stasis, & uplift in retroarc forelands (10s–100s m).

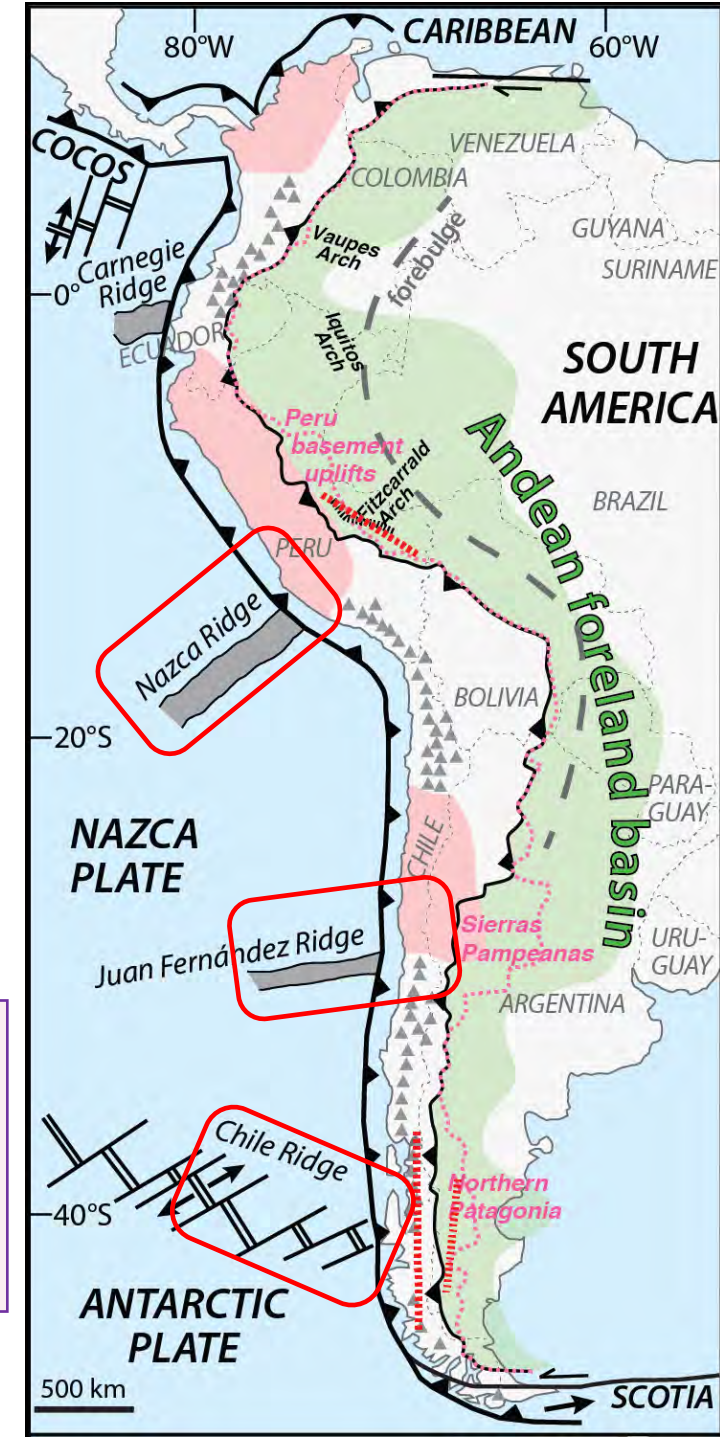


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