

Structural styles and tectonic inheritance in the Andean fold-thrust belt and foreland basin

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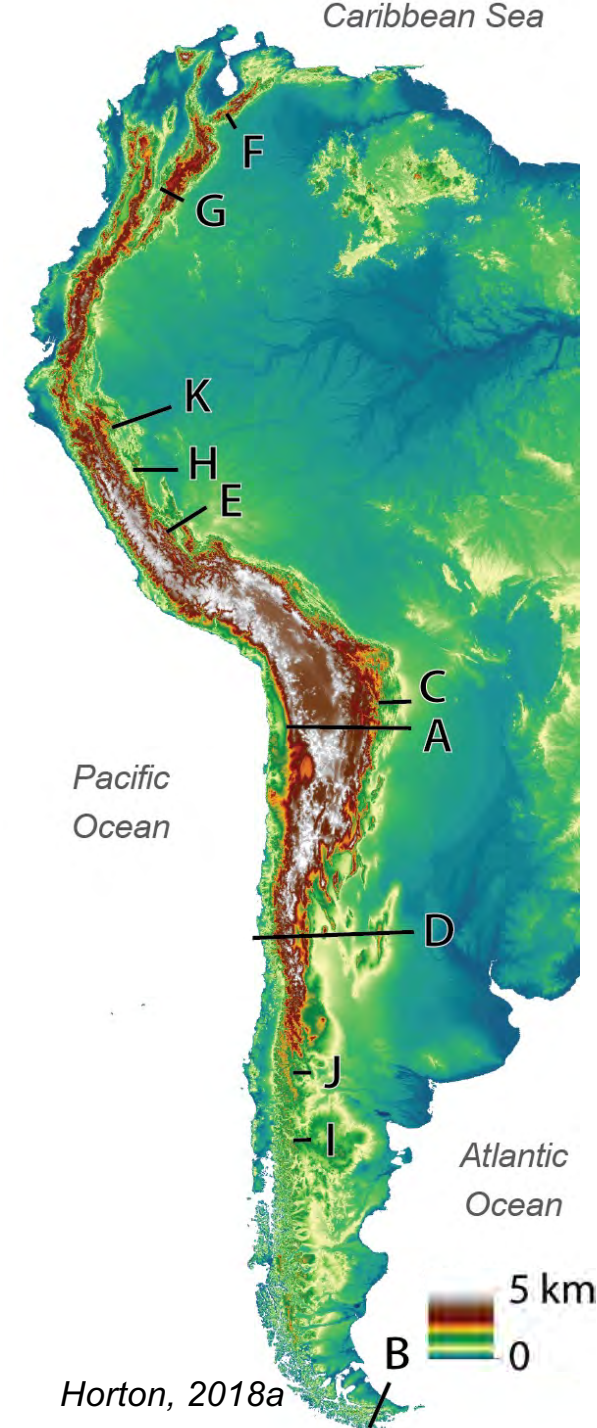
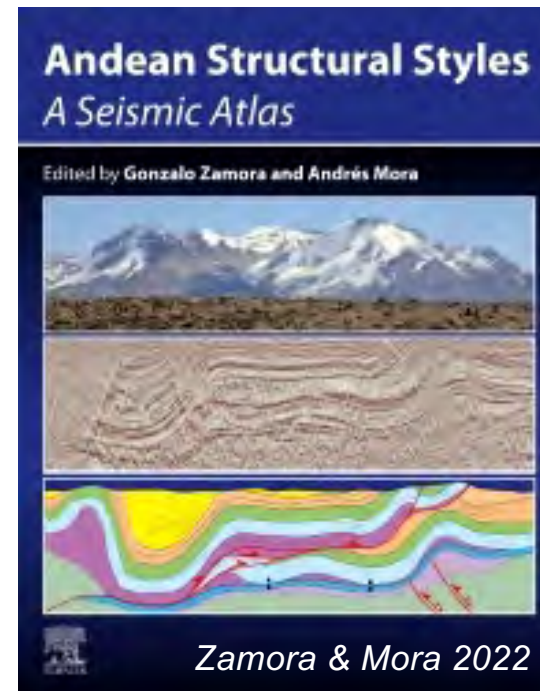
THEMES:

- Andean structural styles
- Controls on structural style
- Tectonic Inheritance



*Chapter 1: Horton
& Folguera 2022*

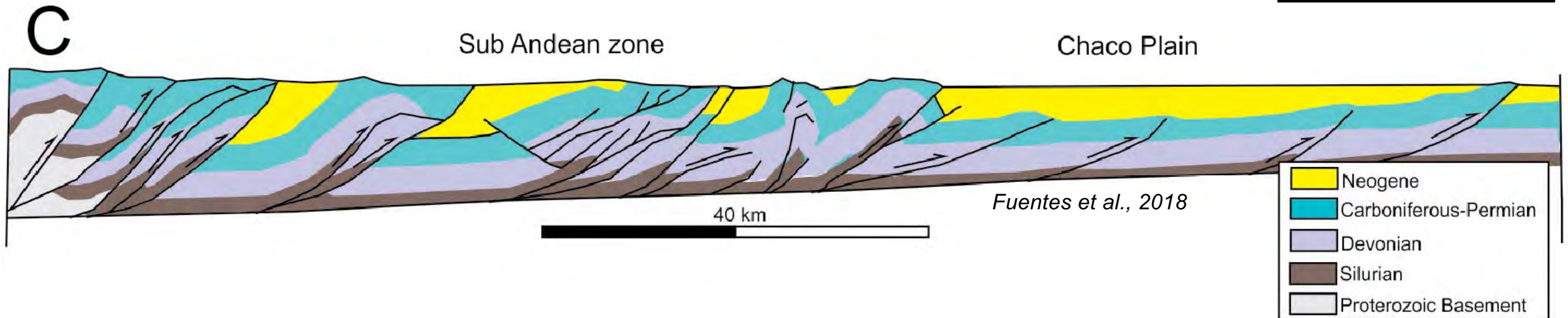
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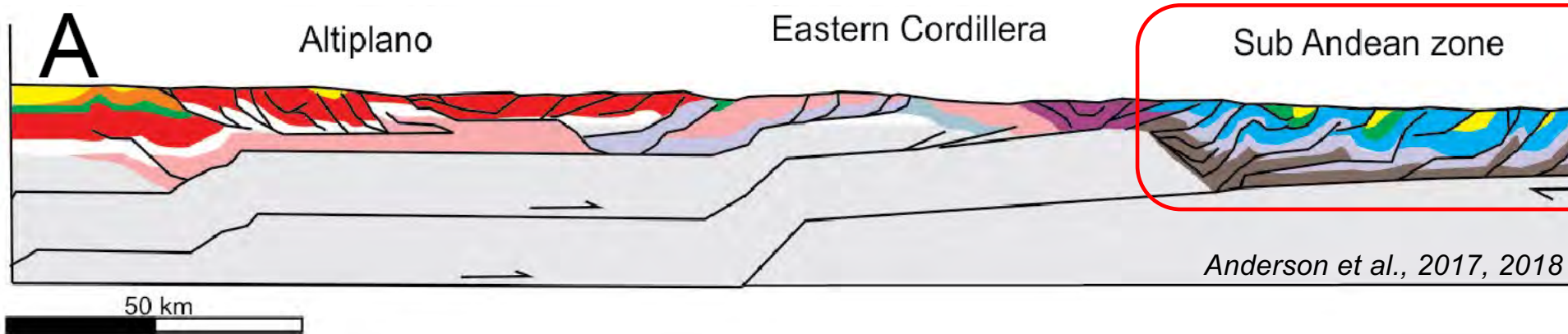




(1) thin-skinned fold-thrust systems affecting principally cover strata with ramp-flat structures above regional décollements that ultimately root in middle to upper crustal levels

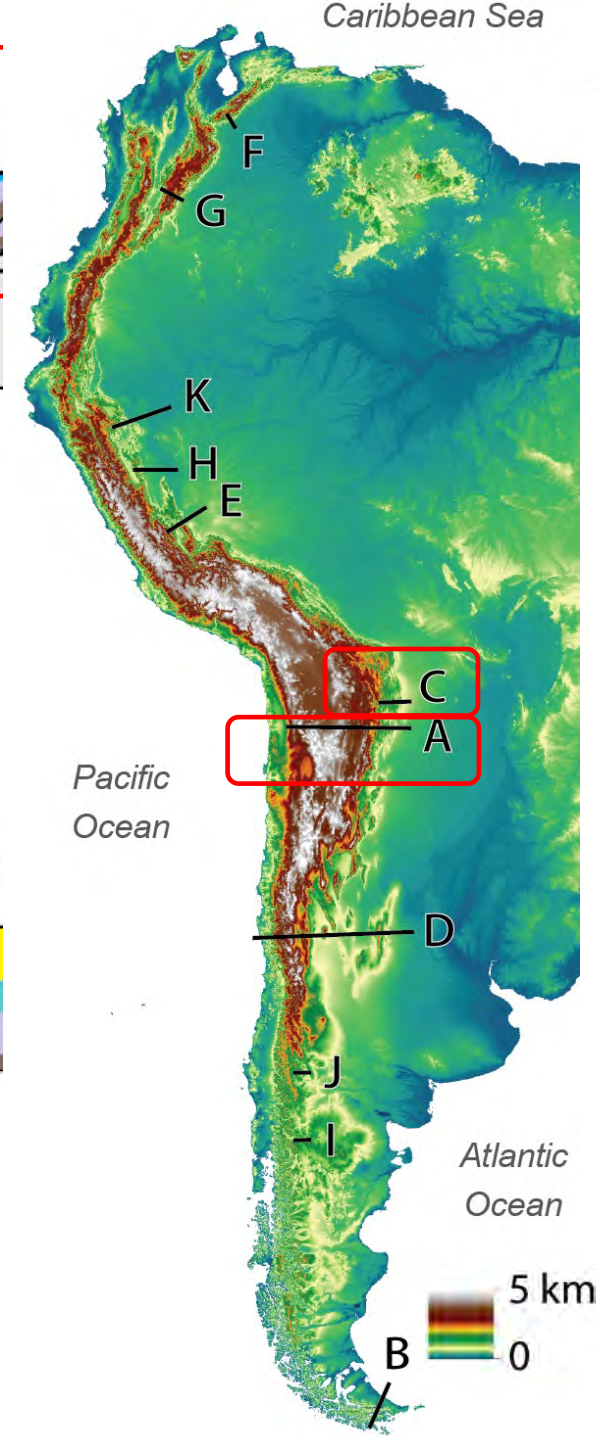
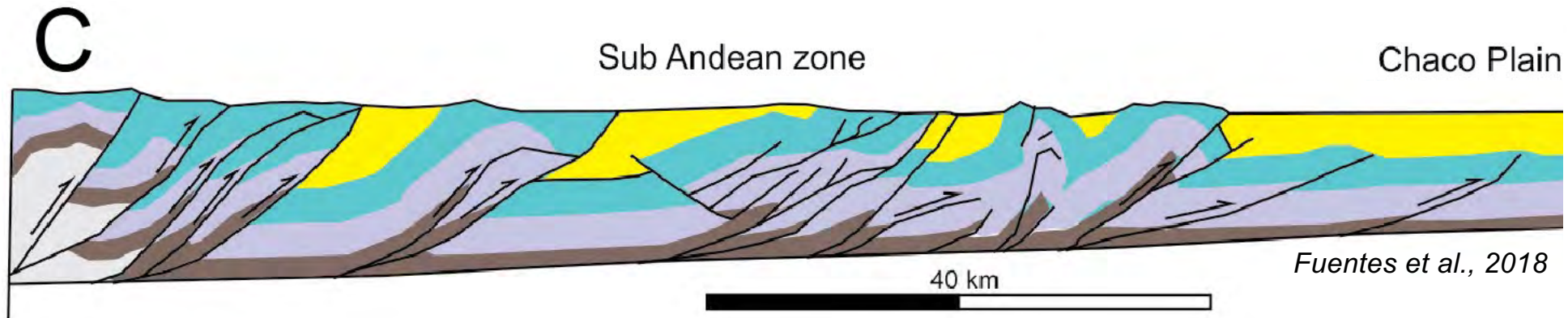
Andean structural styles

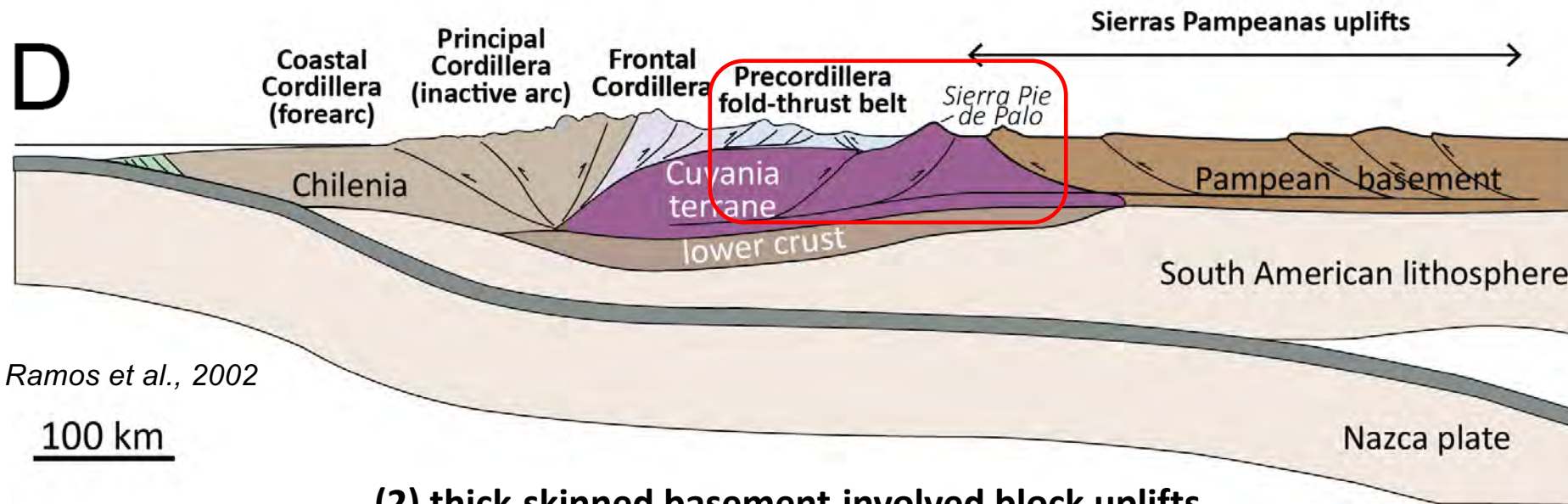




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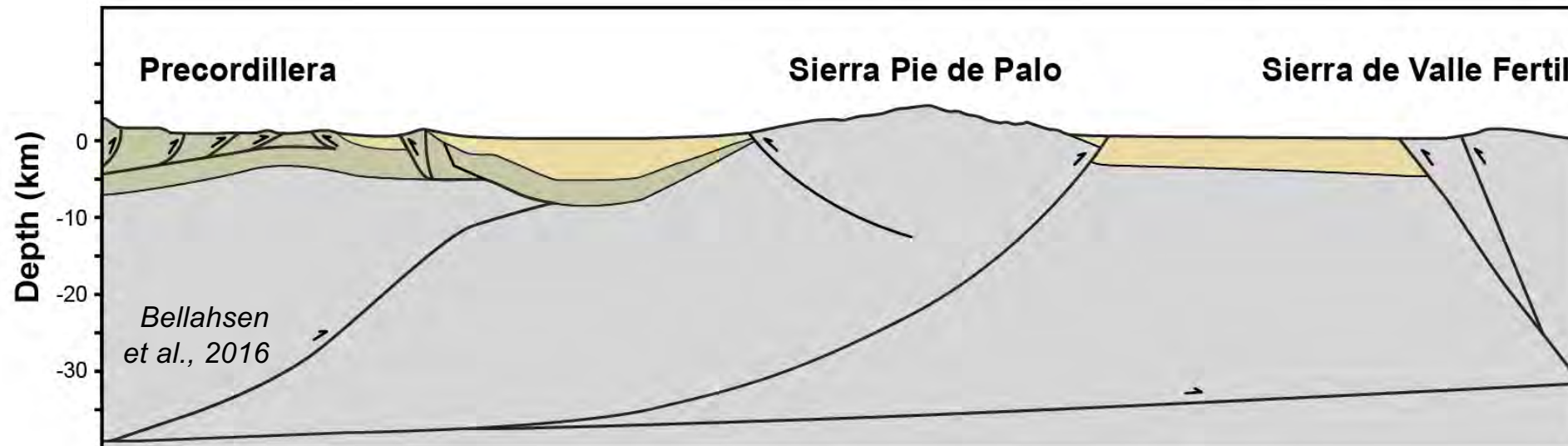
Andean structural styles

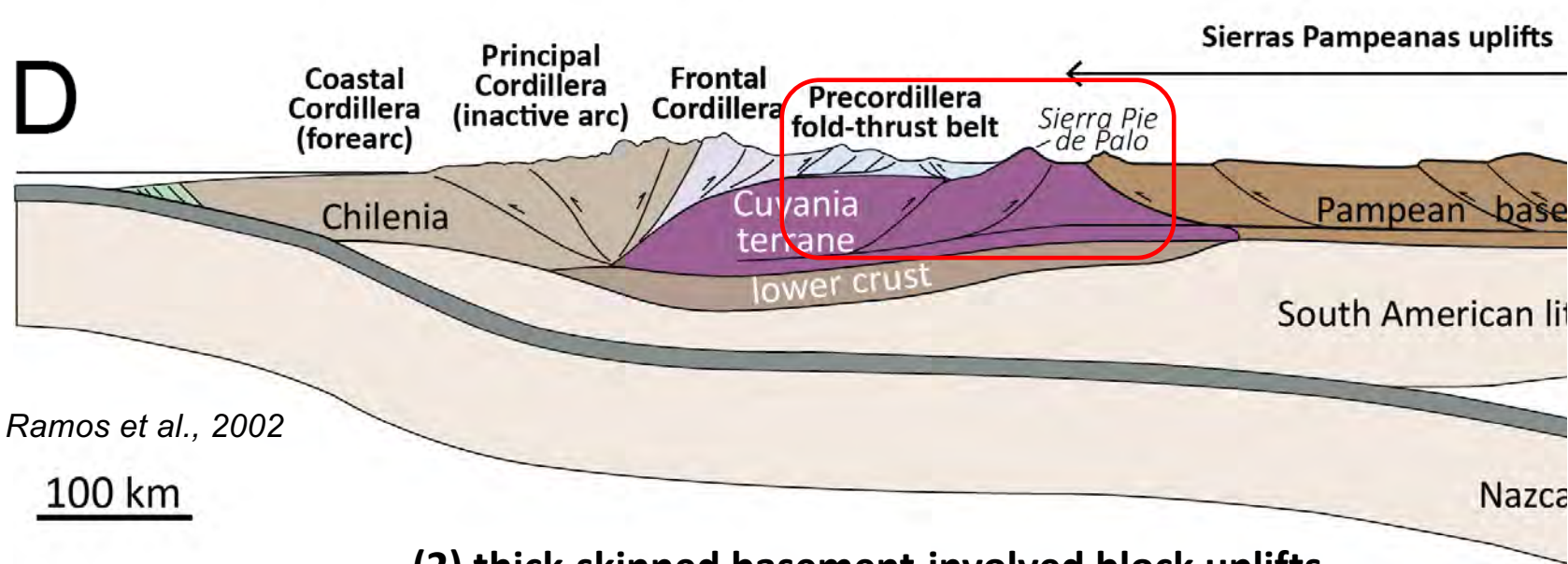




Andean structural styles

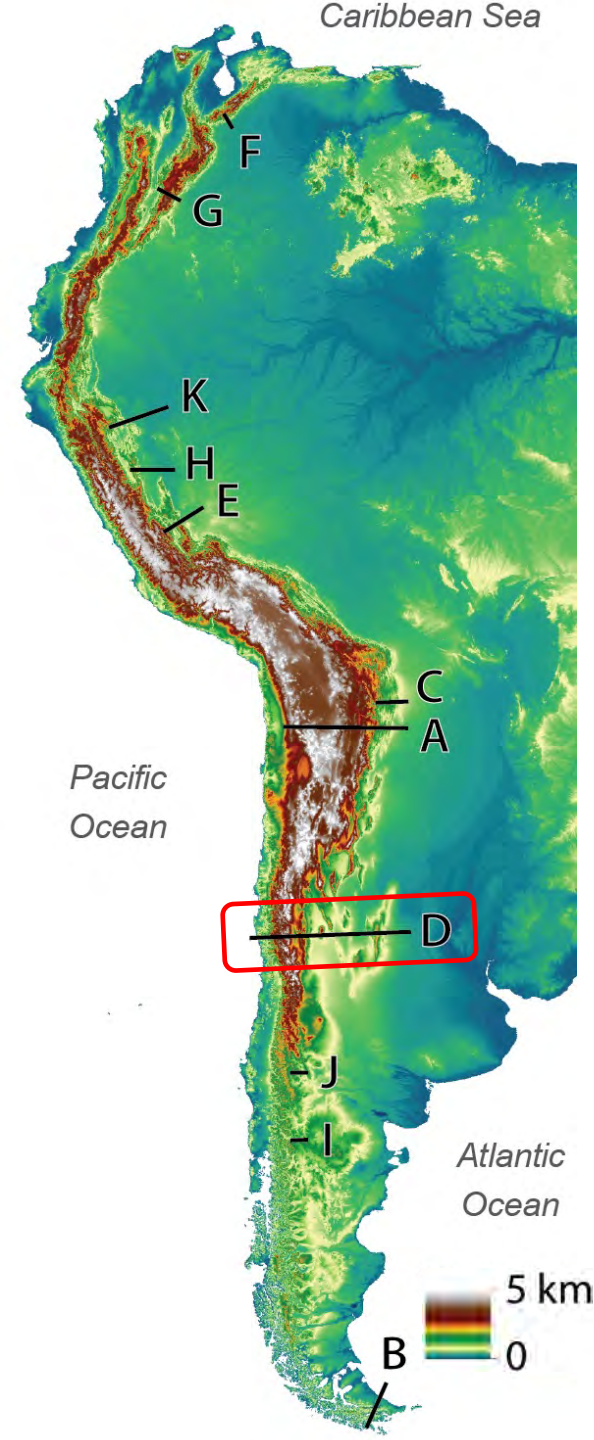
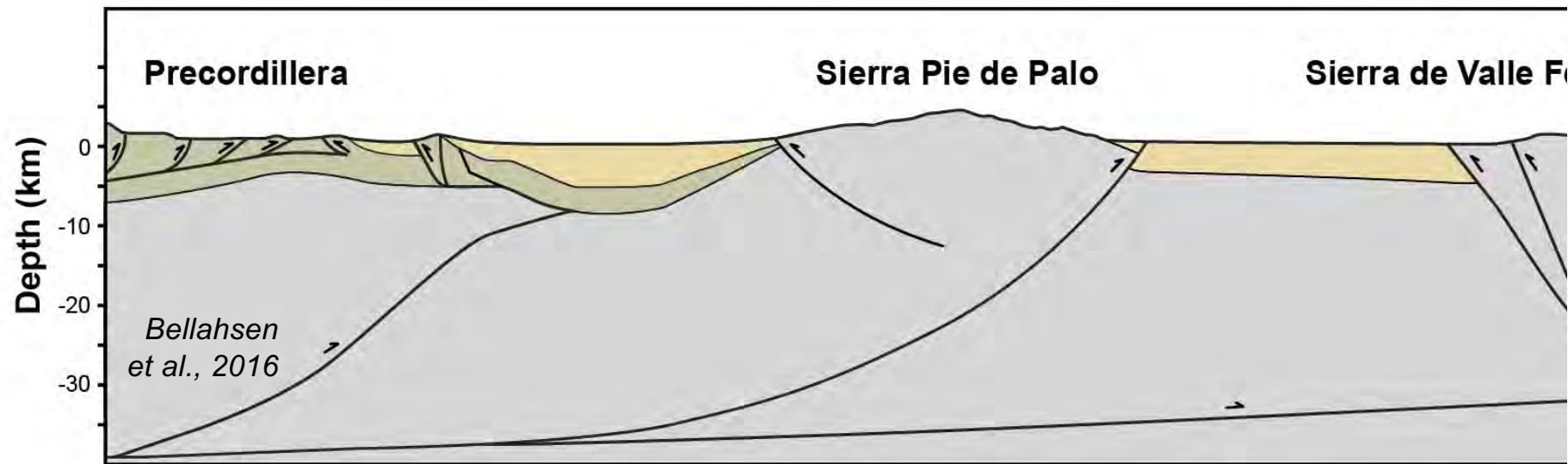
(2) thick-skinned basement-involved block uplifts delineated by isolated reverse faults that root in the lower crust;

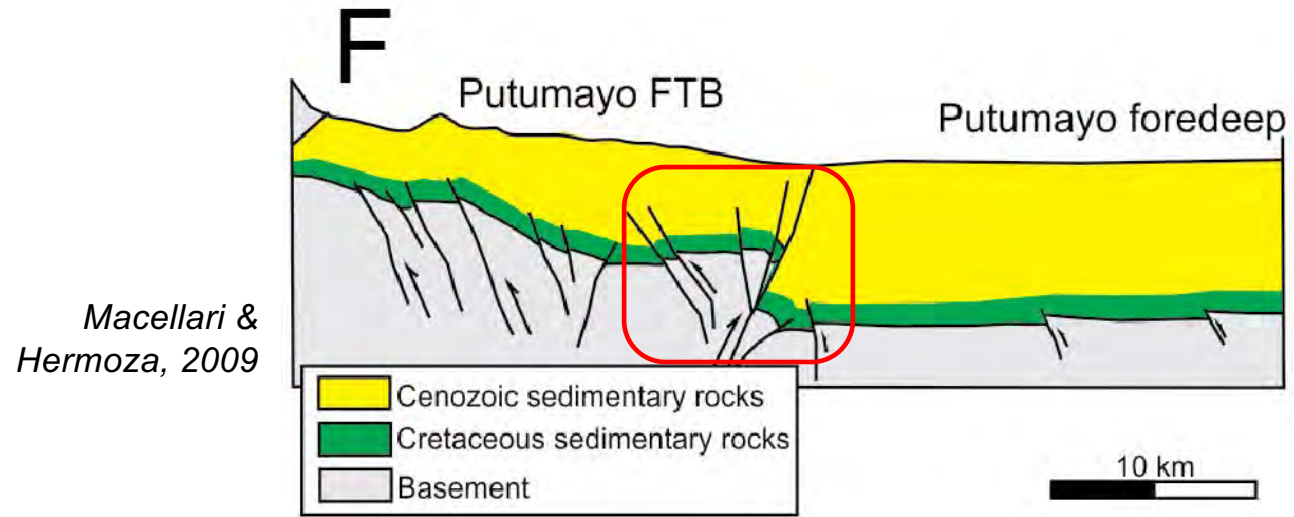




Andean structural styles

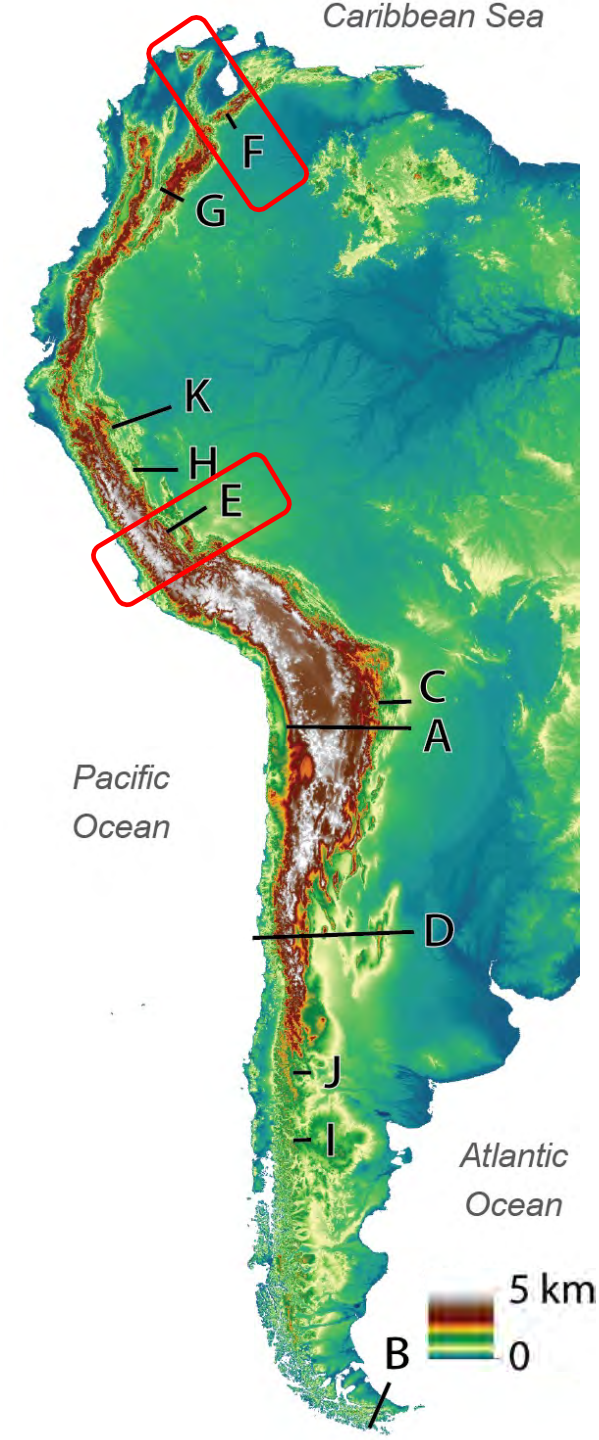
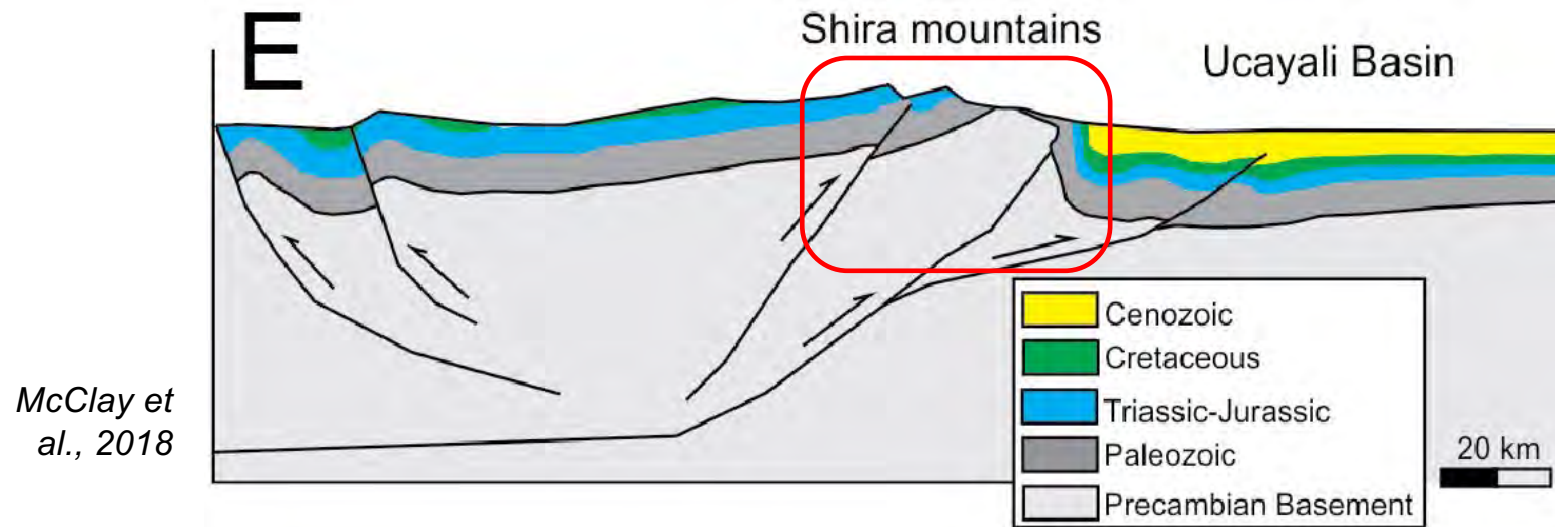
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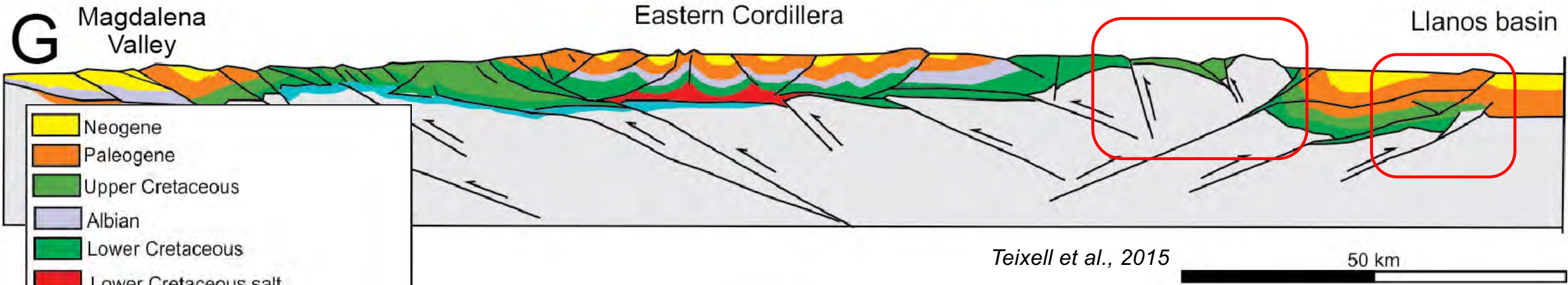




(3) pre-Andean (preorogenic) extensional basins that have been inverted by fault reactivation during later shortening.

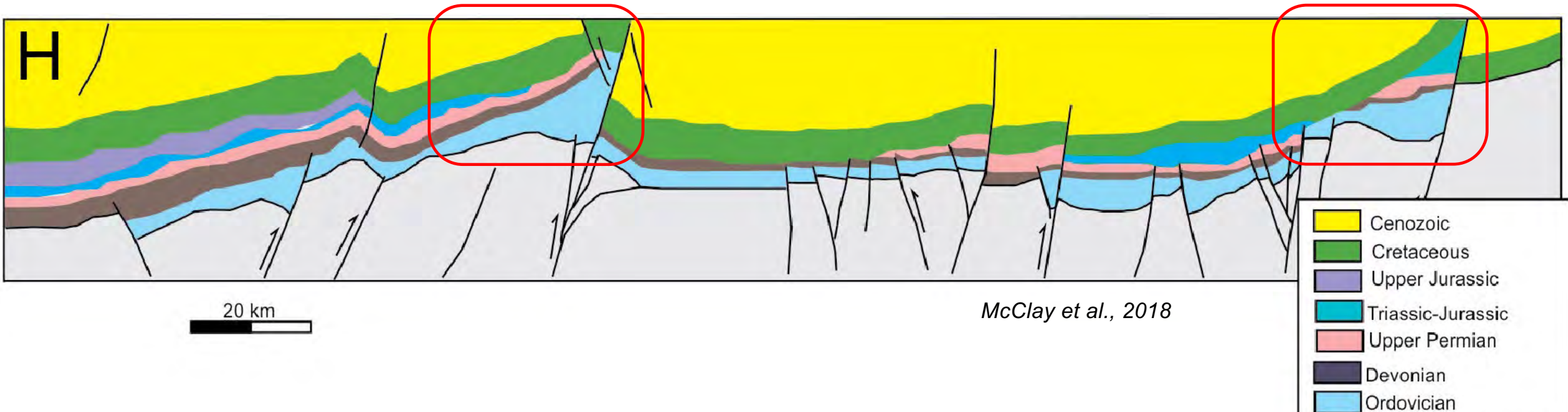
Andean structural styles

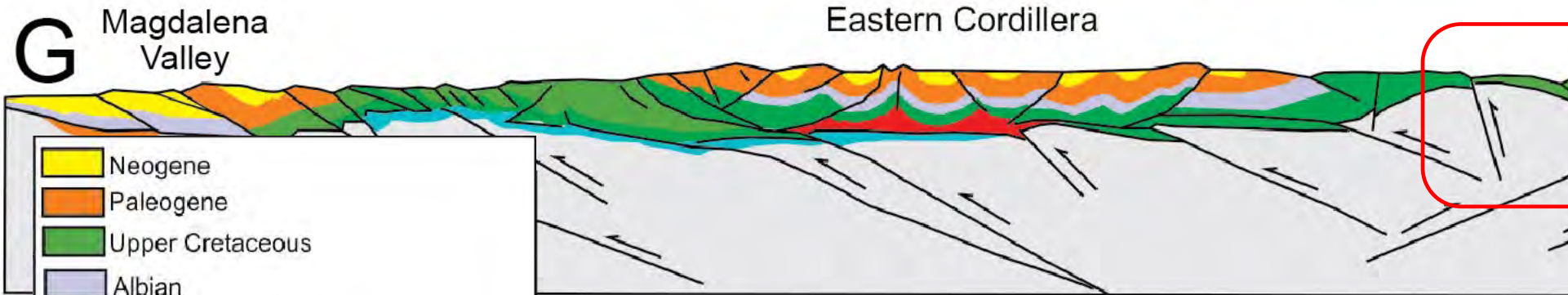




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Andean structural styles

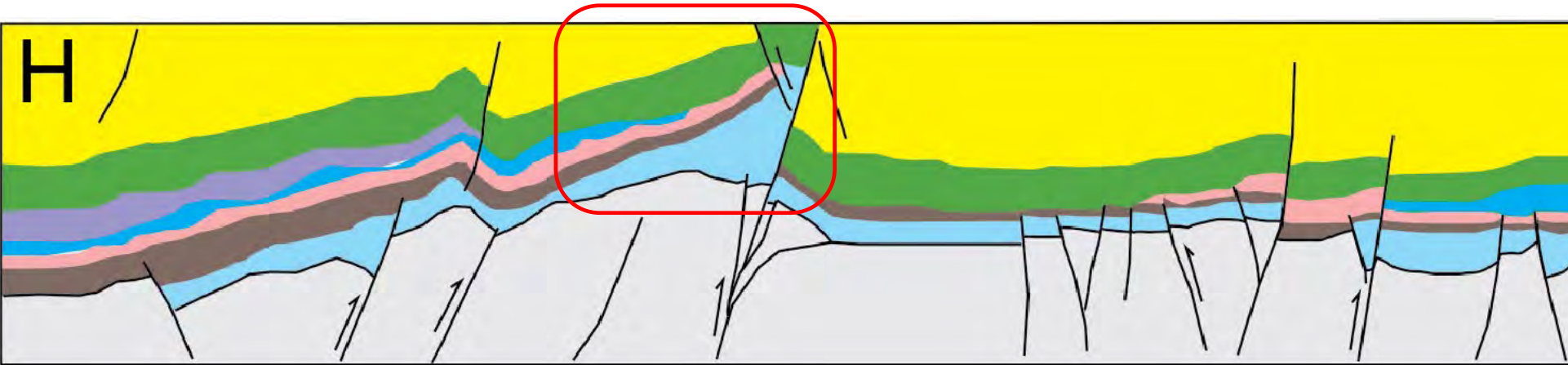




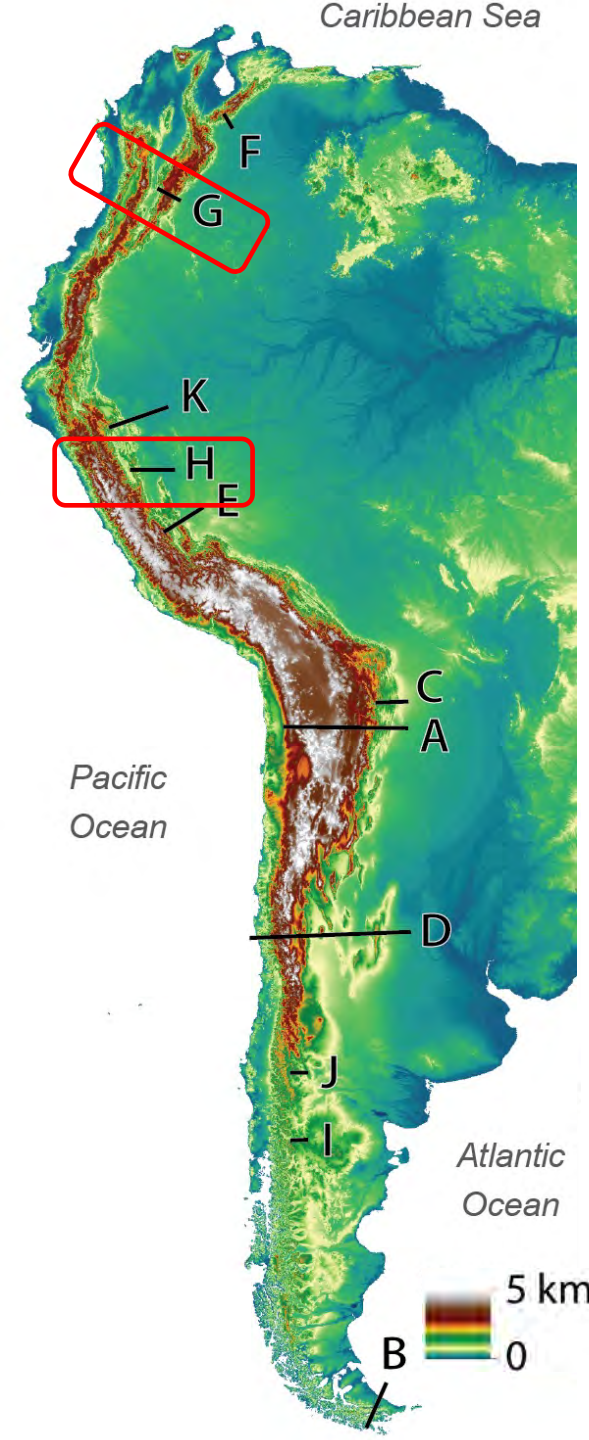
Teixell et al., 2015

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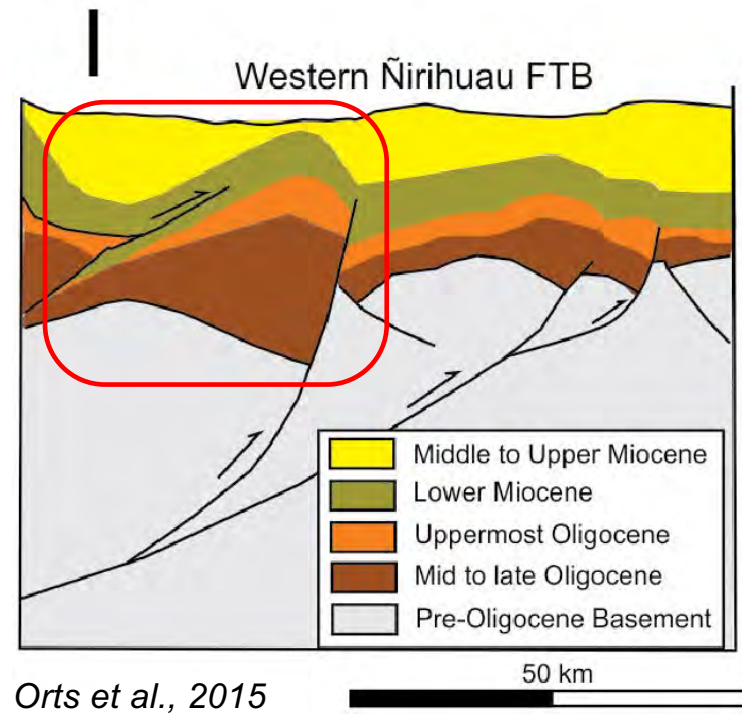
Andean structural styles



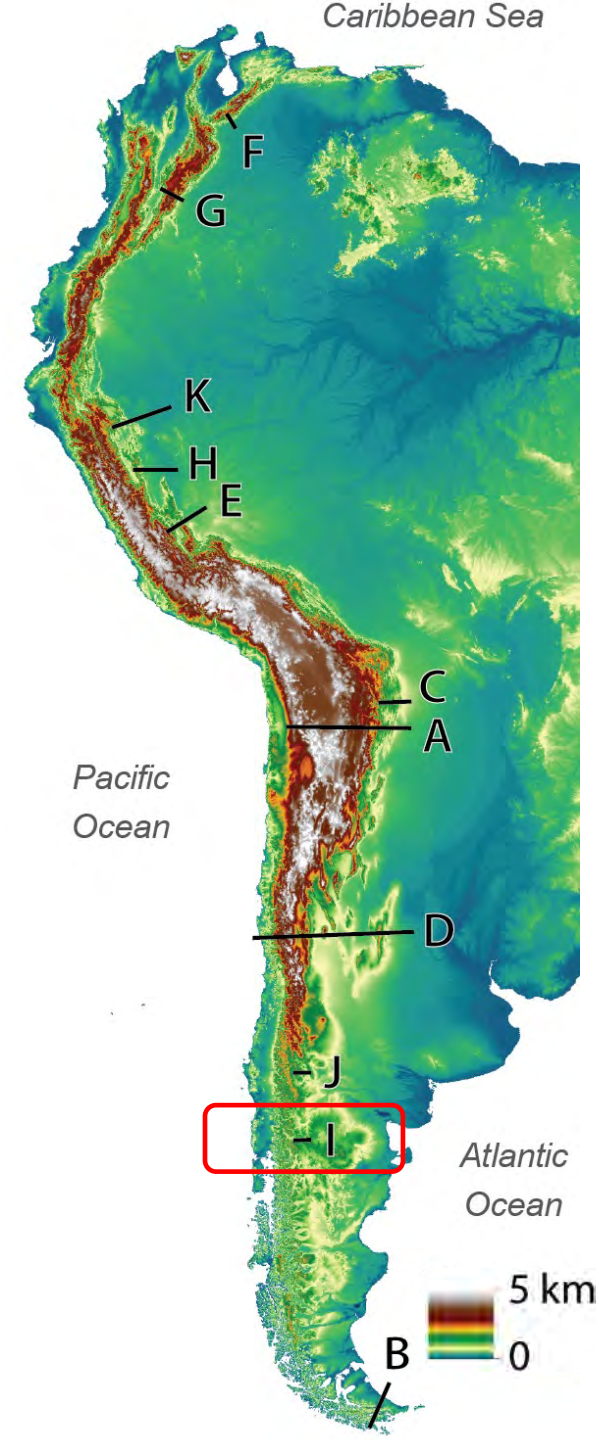
McClay et al., 2018



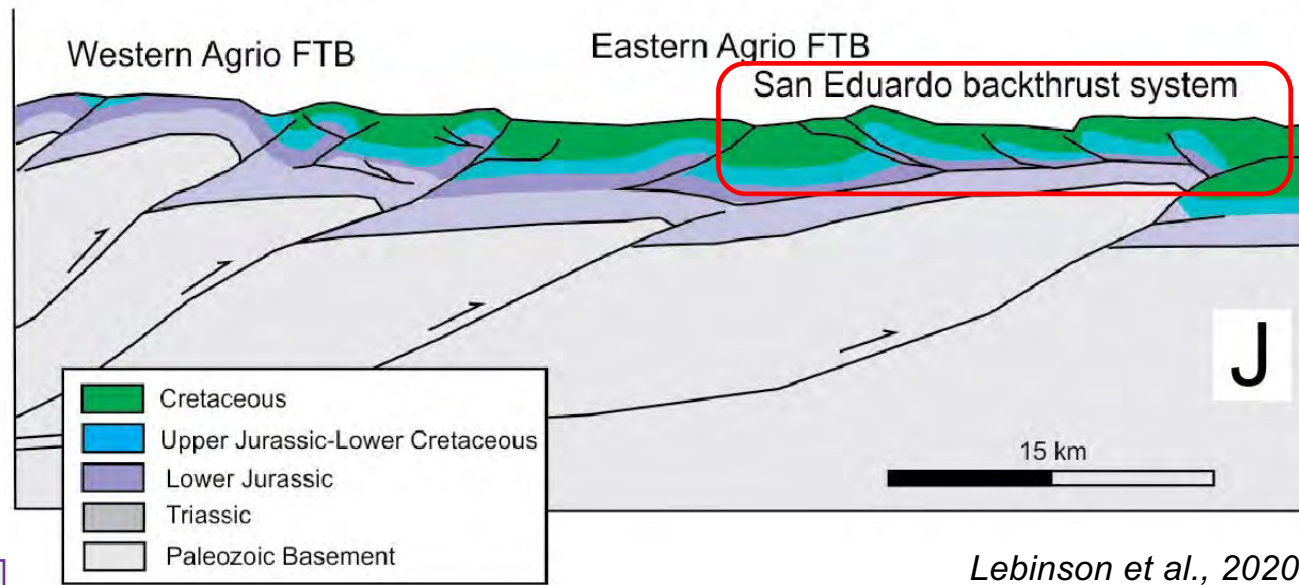
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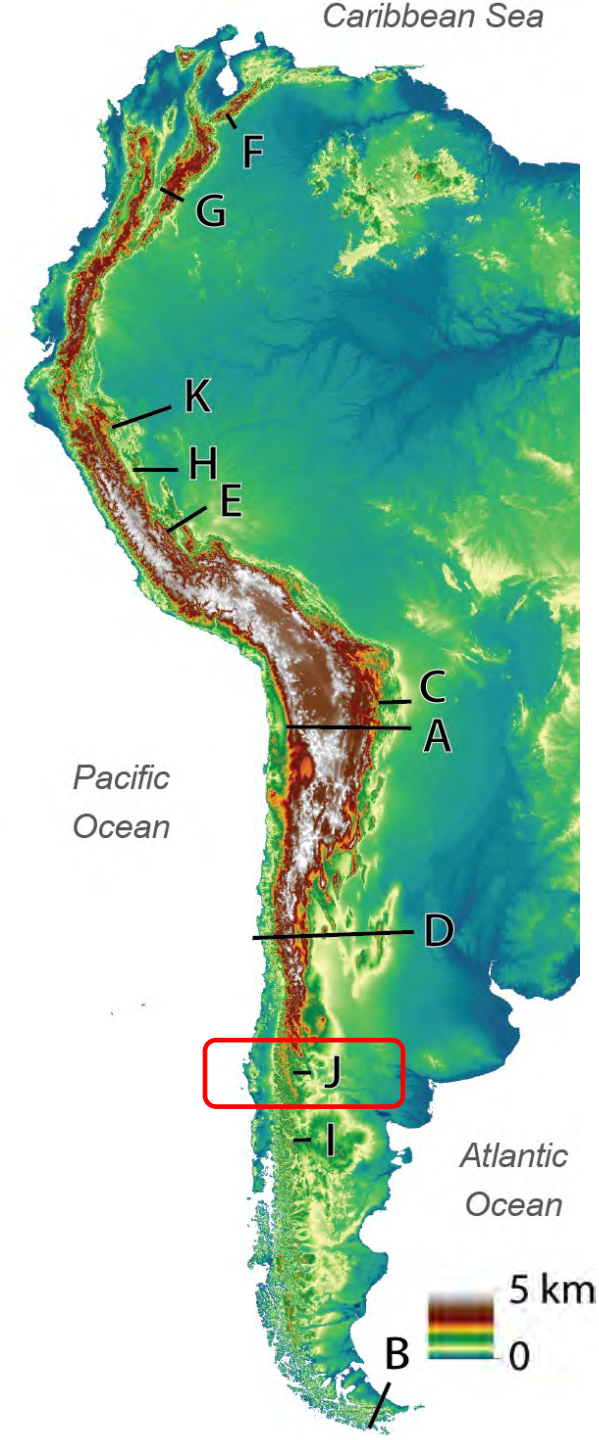
(4) Andean (synorogenic) extensional basins that have been inverted by fault reactivation during later shortening.

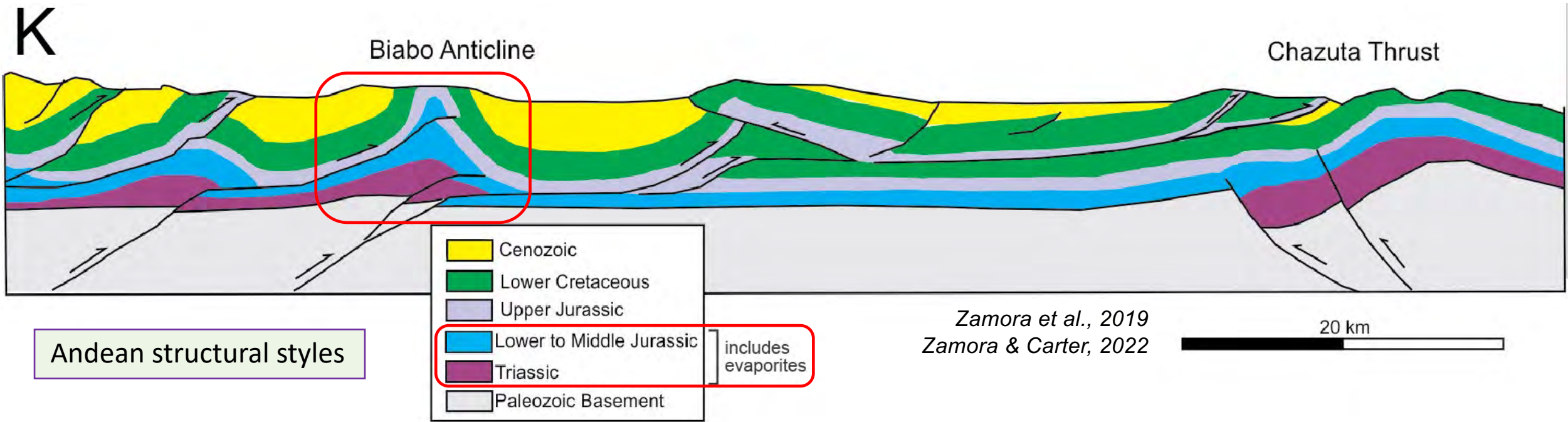


Andean structural styles

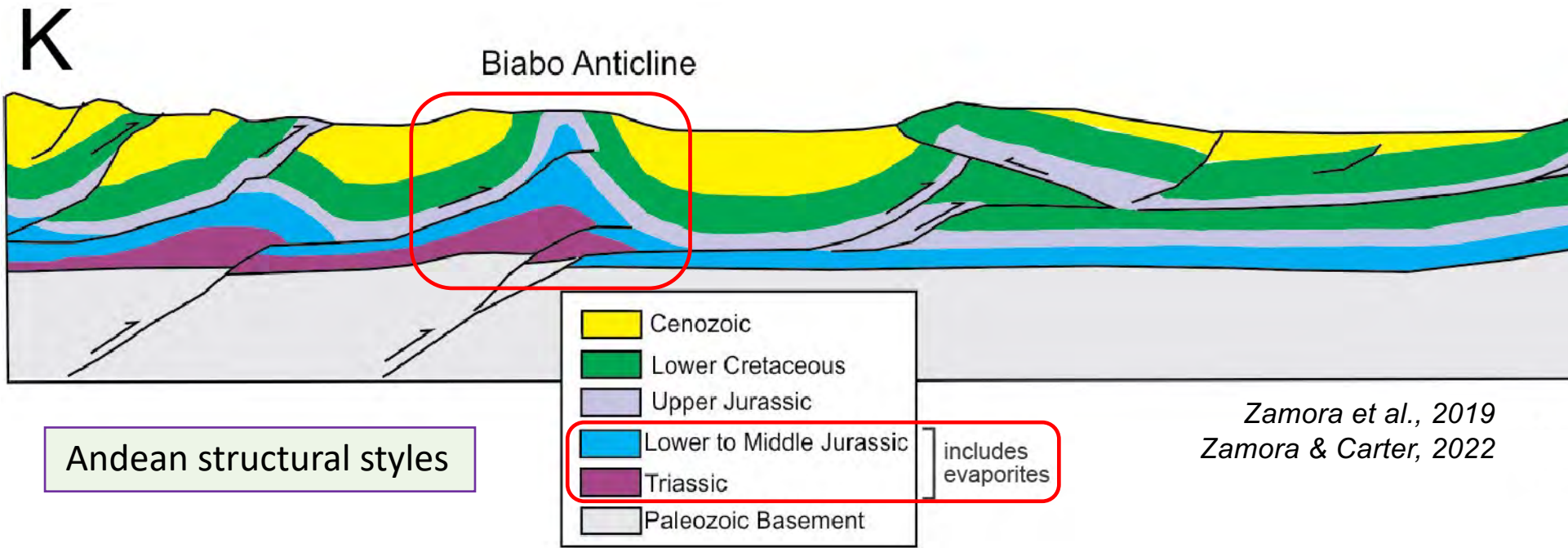


(5) upper-crustal backthrust belts linked to deeper foreland-directed structures.

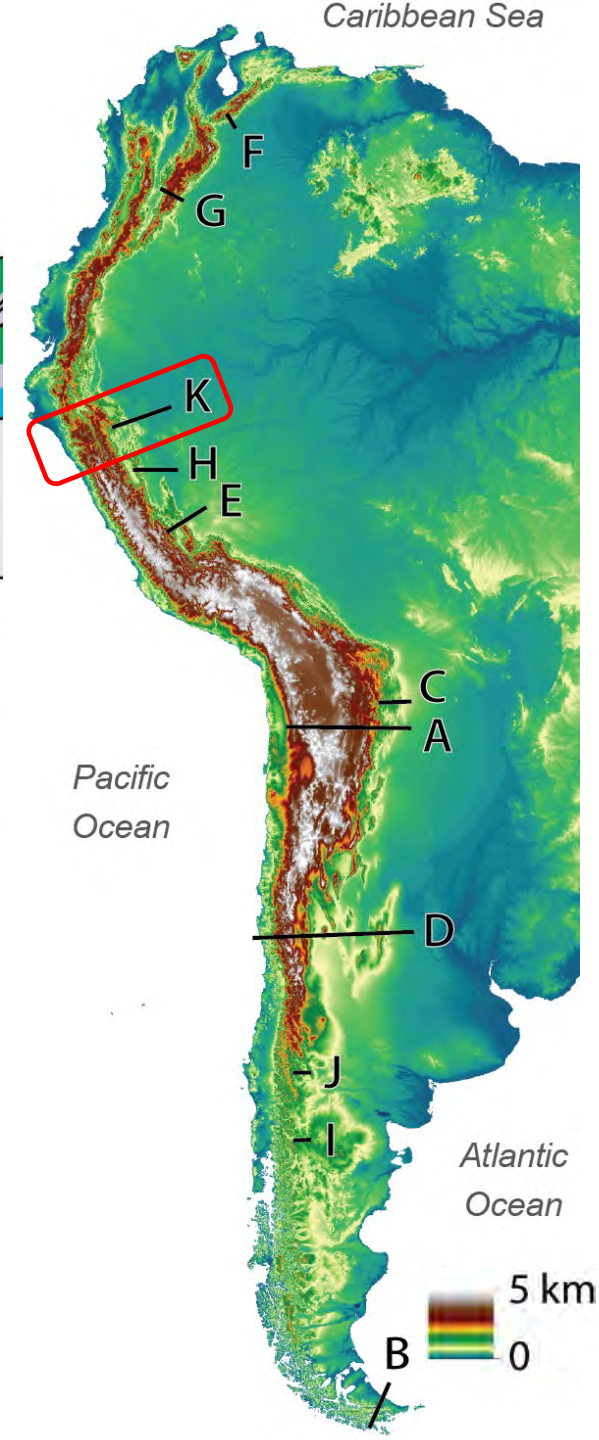




(6) salt-involved contractional structures with weak décollement horizons that facilitate lateral flow of evaporite facies.



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Structural Styles & Tectonic Inheritance

Structural styles —

- not mutually exclusive
- may overlap in time and space.

- (1) thin-skinned fold-thrust systems
- (2) thick-skinned basement block uplifts
- (3) pre-Andean inverted basins
- (4) Andean inverted basins
- (5) upper-crustal backthrust belts
- (6) salt-involved structures

Tectonic inheritance —

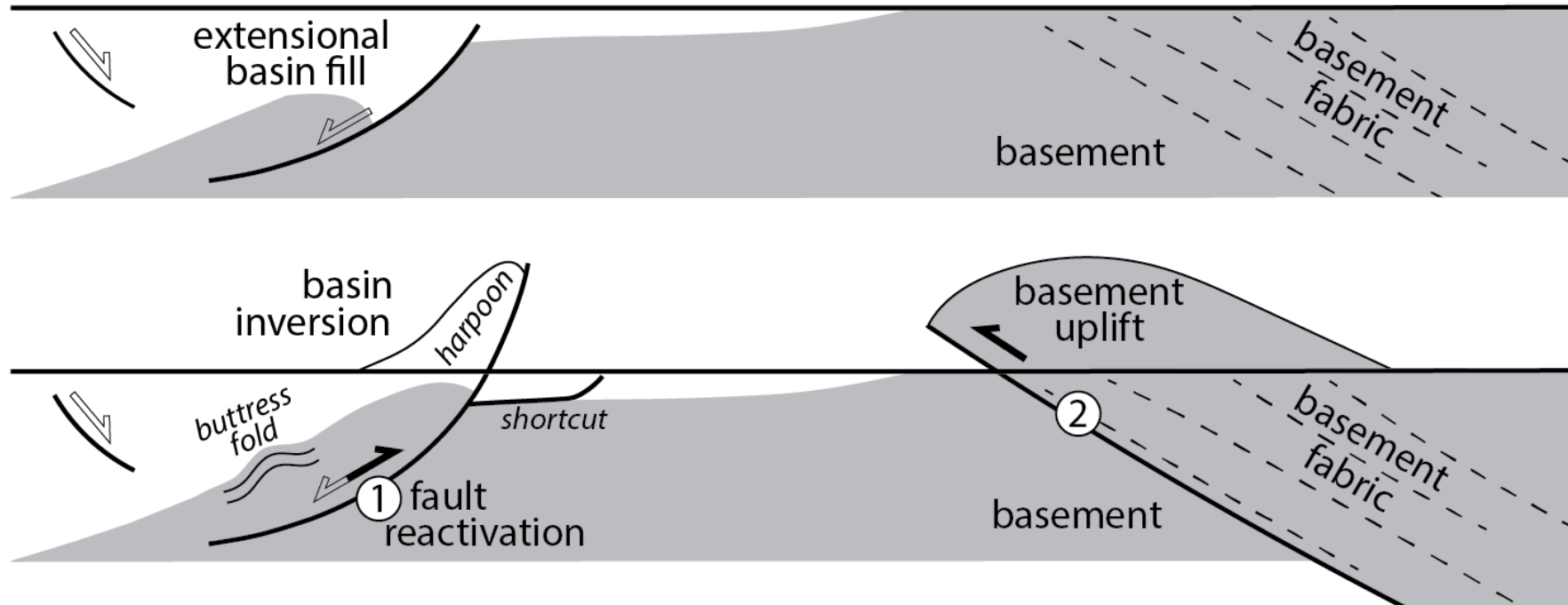
4 factors that influence Andean deformation.

(after Kley et al 1999; McGroder et al. 2015; Macellari & Hermoza 2009; Lacombe & Bellahsen 2016)

- (1) ***Structural inheritance*** – reactivation of preexisting faults or basement fabrics.
- (2) ***Stratigraphic inheritance*** – thin vs. thick-skinned structures reflect presence vs. absence of wedge-shaped stratigraphic prisms.
- (3) ***Rheological framework*** – strength, composition, fluids guide the activation of new structures.
- (4) ***Thermal structure*** – initial conditions and later thermal perturbations can promote advance or retreat of deformation.

1

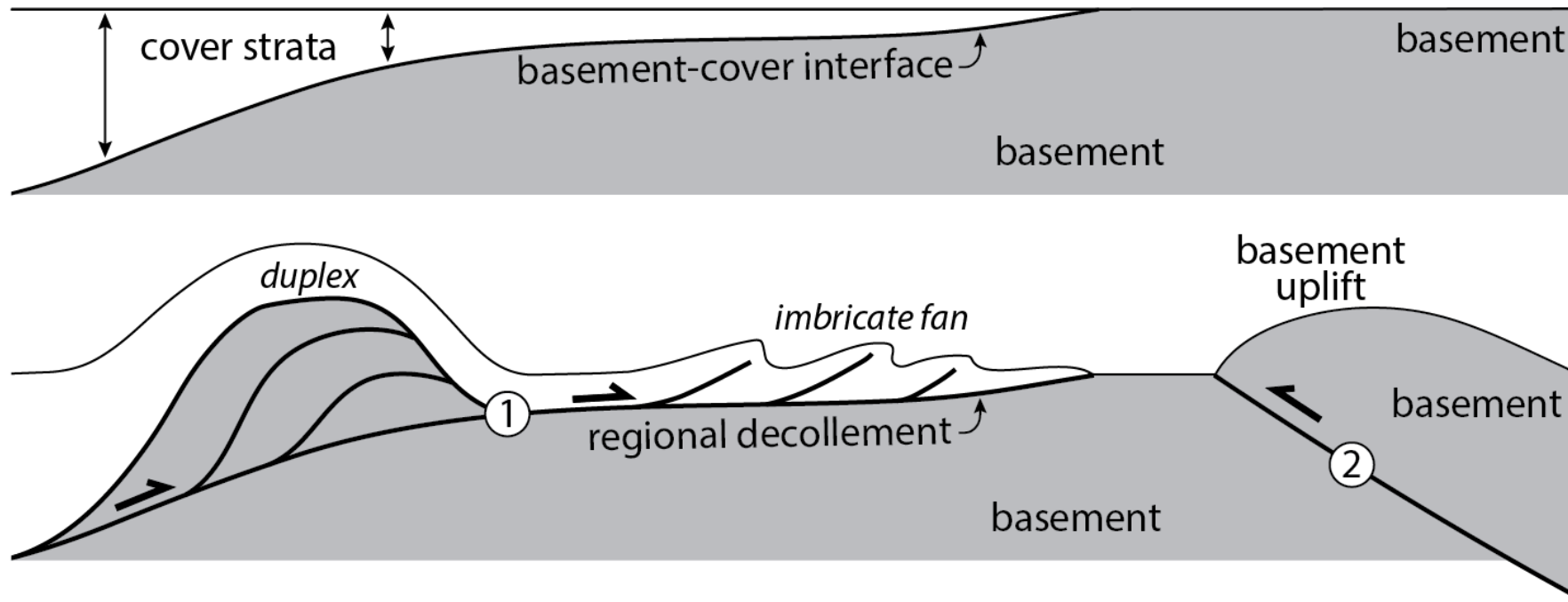
Structural Inheritance



(1) *Structural inheritance* — reactivation of preexisting faults or basement fabrics and accompanying inversion of sedimentary basins.

2

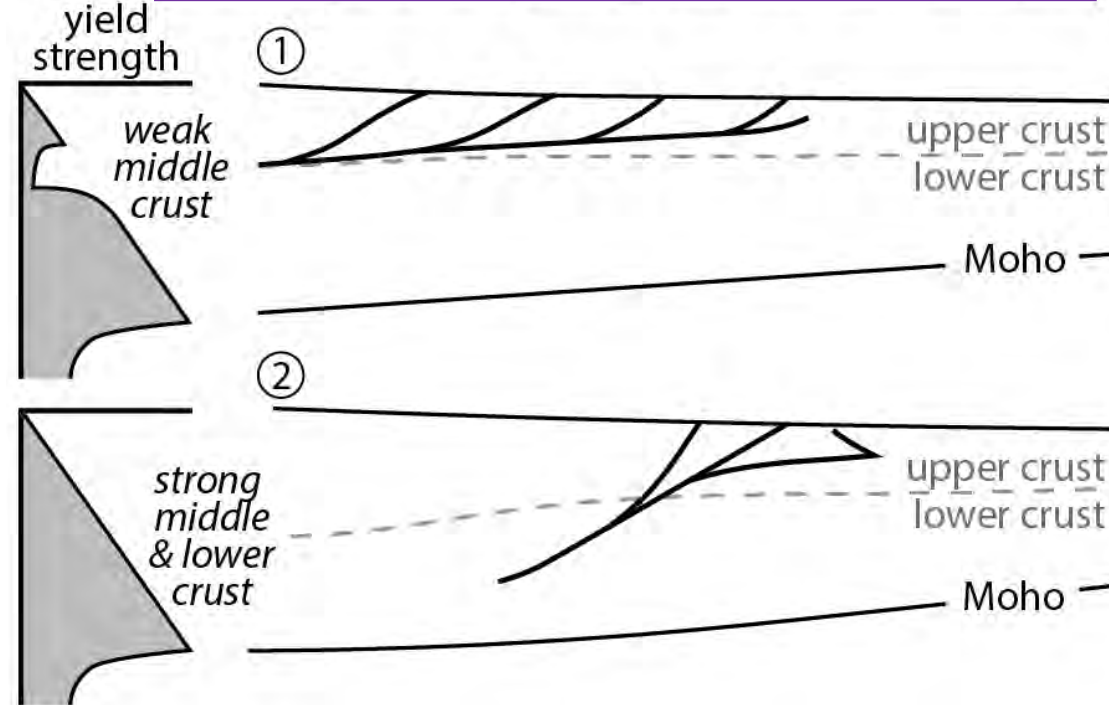
Stratigraphic Inheritance



(2) *Stratigraphic inheritance* — localization of interconnected thin-skinned structures above regional *décollements* developed in wedge-shaped stratigraphic prisms vs. isolated thick-skinned basement structures formed in zones with limited/no cover strata.

3

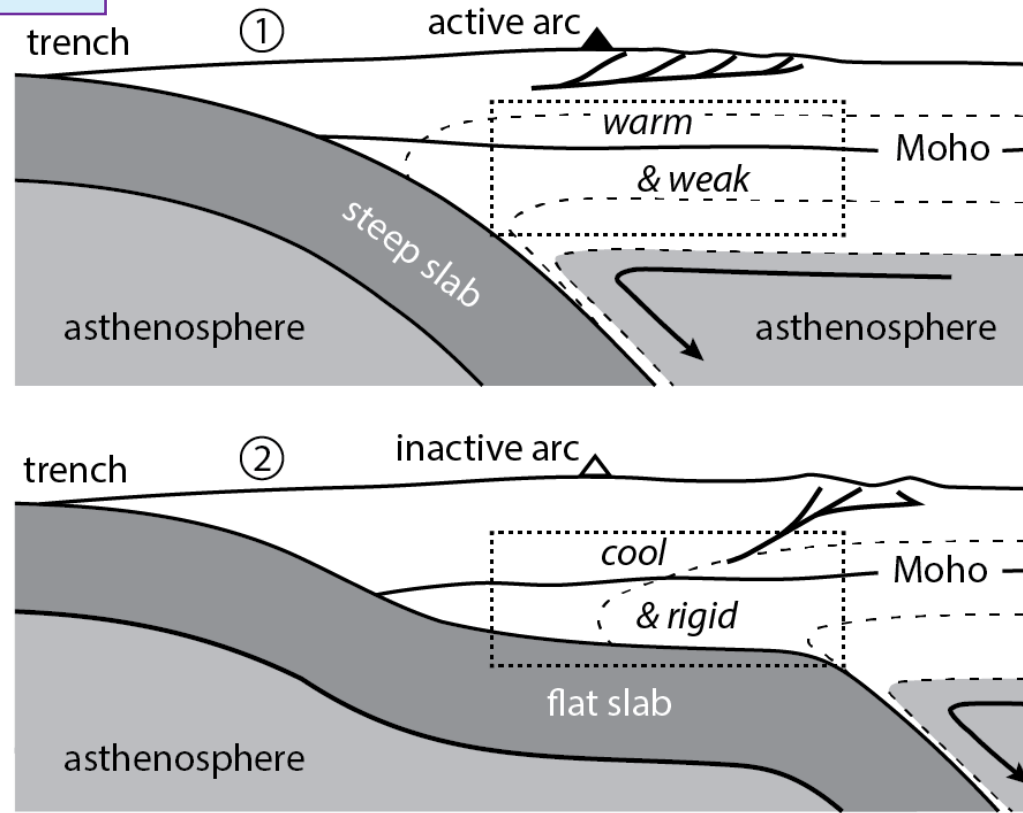
Strength/Rheological Inheritance



3) Rheological framework — the integrated strength, rock & mineral composition, and fluid content & pressure guide the activation of new structures.

4

Thermal Inheritance



(4) *Thermal structure* — initial temperature conditions and later thermal perturbations (ex: cooling/heating episodes related to arc magmatism, subducting slab dynamics, or lithospheric removal) can promote advance or retreat of deformation.

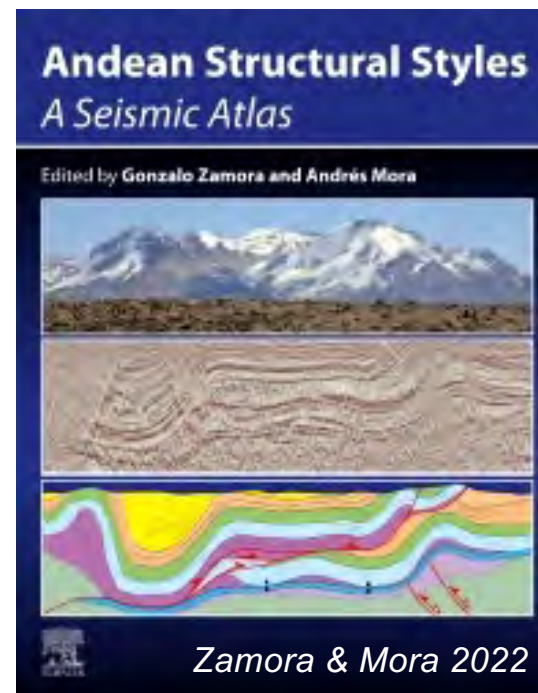
Implications

Tectonic inheritance may help explain why many **Andean structural styles** do not bear simple relationships to the history of plate convergence, subduction, and magmatism along the western margin of South America.

Other influences:

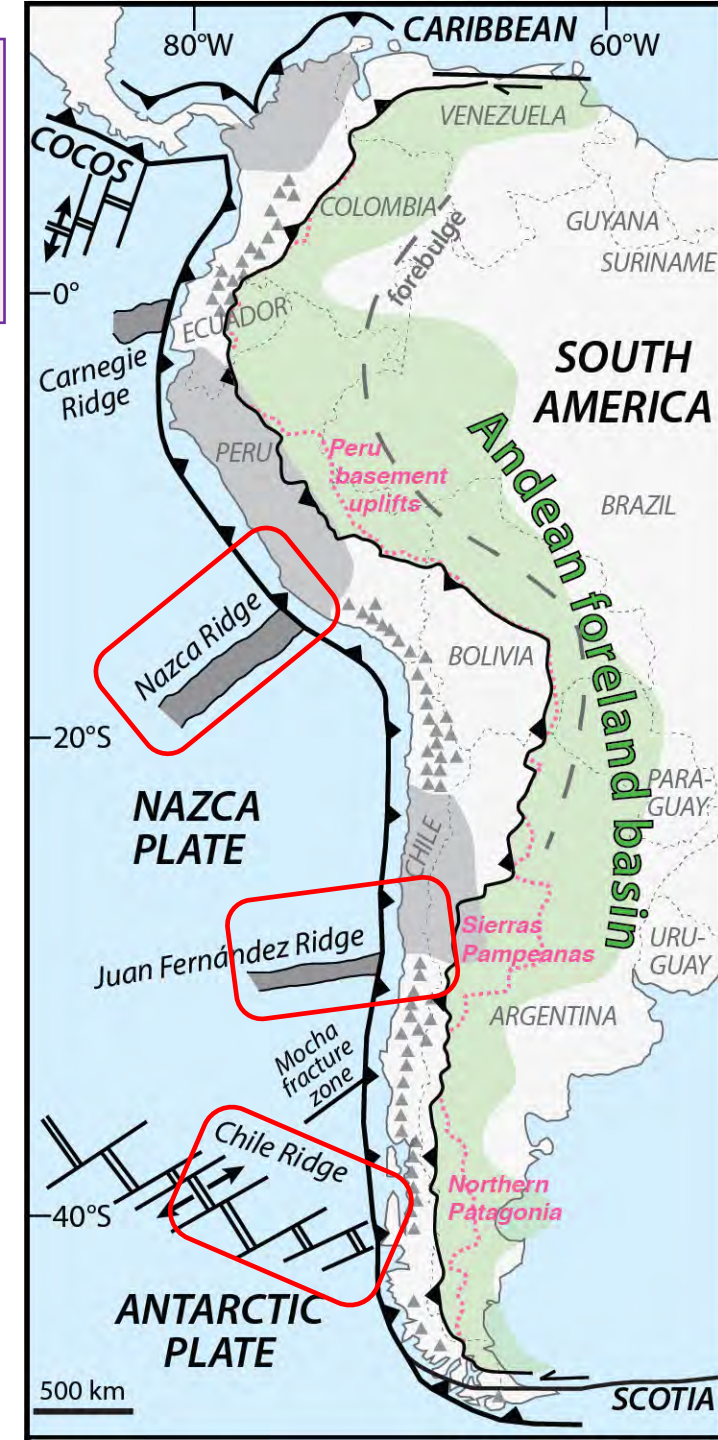
- *Flat slab subduction*
- *Ridge subduction*

Horton et al., 2022 (Geology)



Chapter 1: Horton
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