

Nature of crustal necking and rift domain architecture along the Newfoundland Margin, Eastern Canada

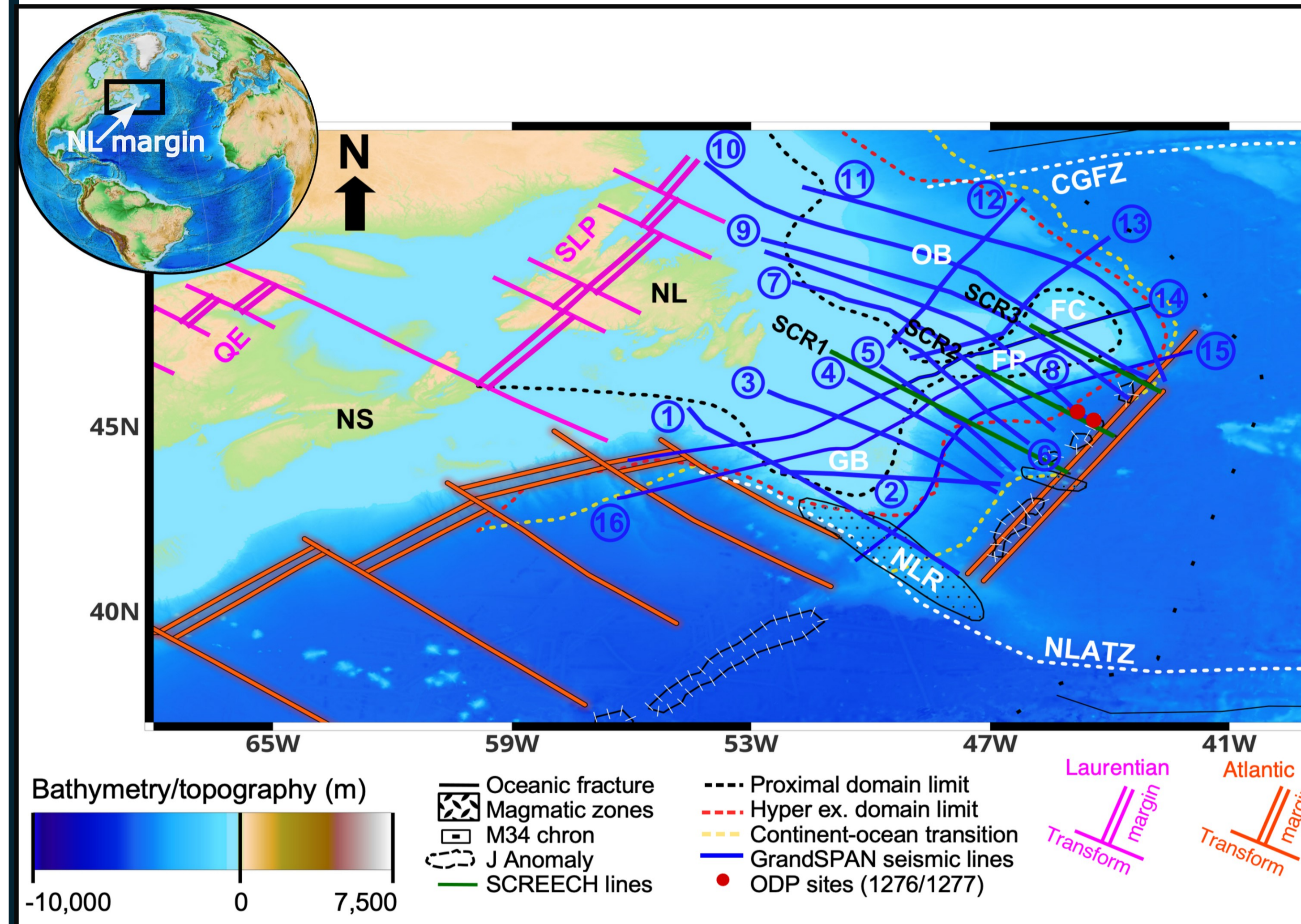
Improved Seismic Perspectives and Interpretational Uncertainties

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1. The Newfoundland rifted margin

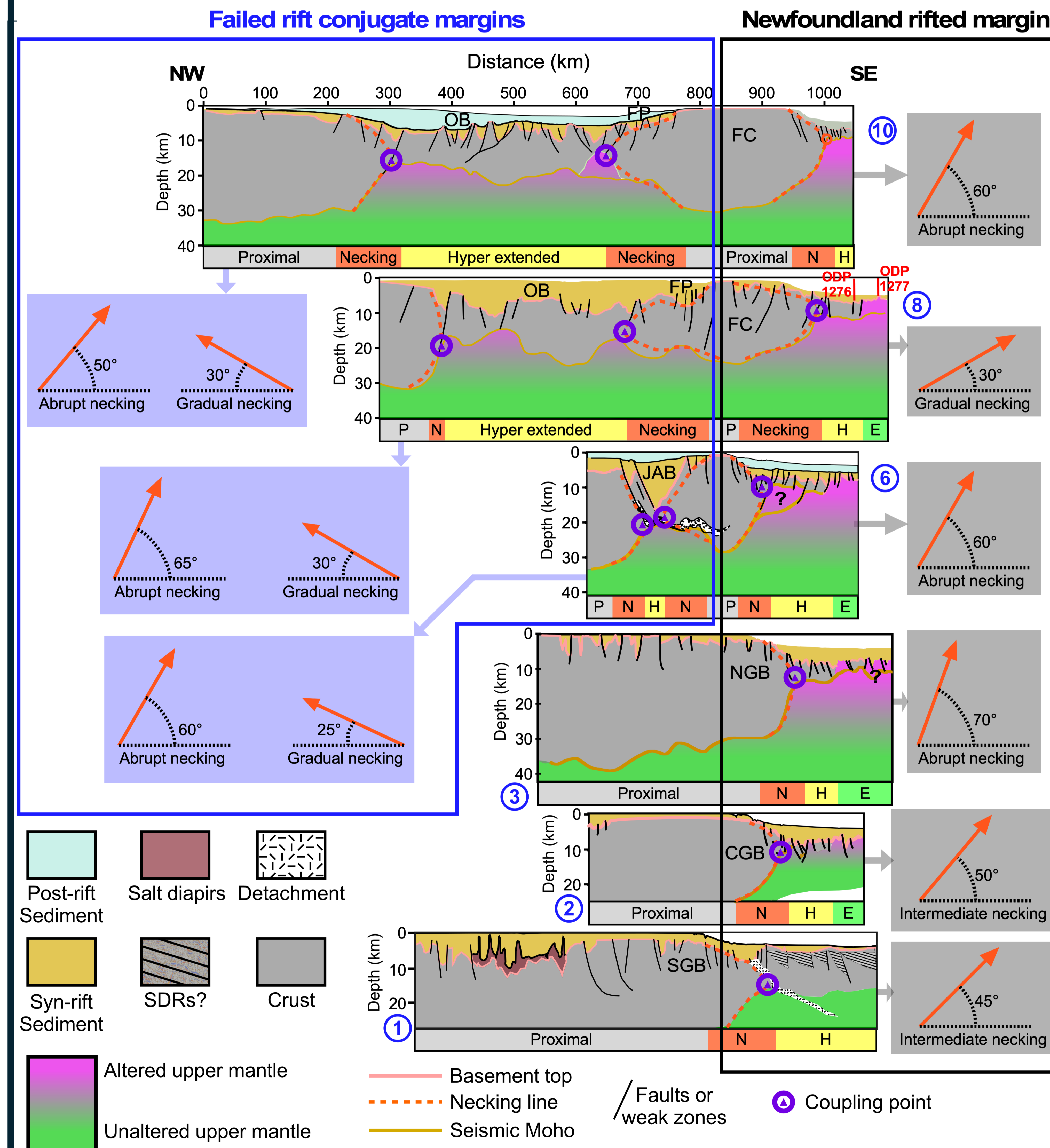
- Rifted margins record the entire spectrum of lithospheric deformation.
- Current debate: Controls on necking and asymmetry.
- Newfoundland is a classic magma-poor margin with complex features (failed rifts, ribbons, etc.).



2. Depth-migrated seismic data

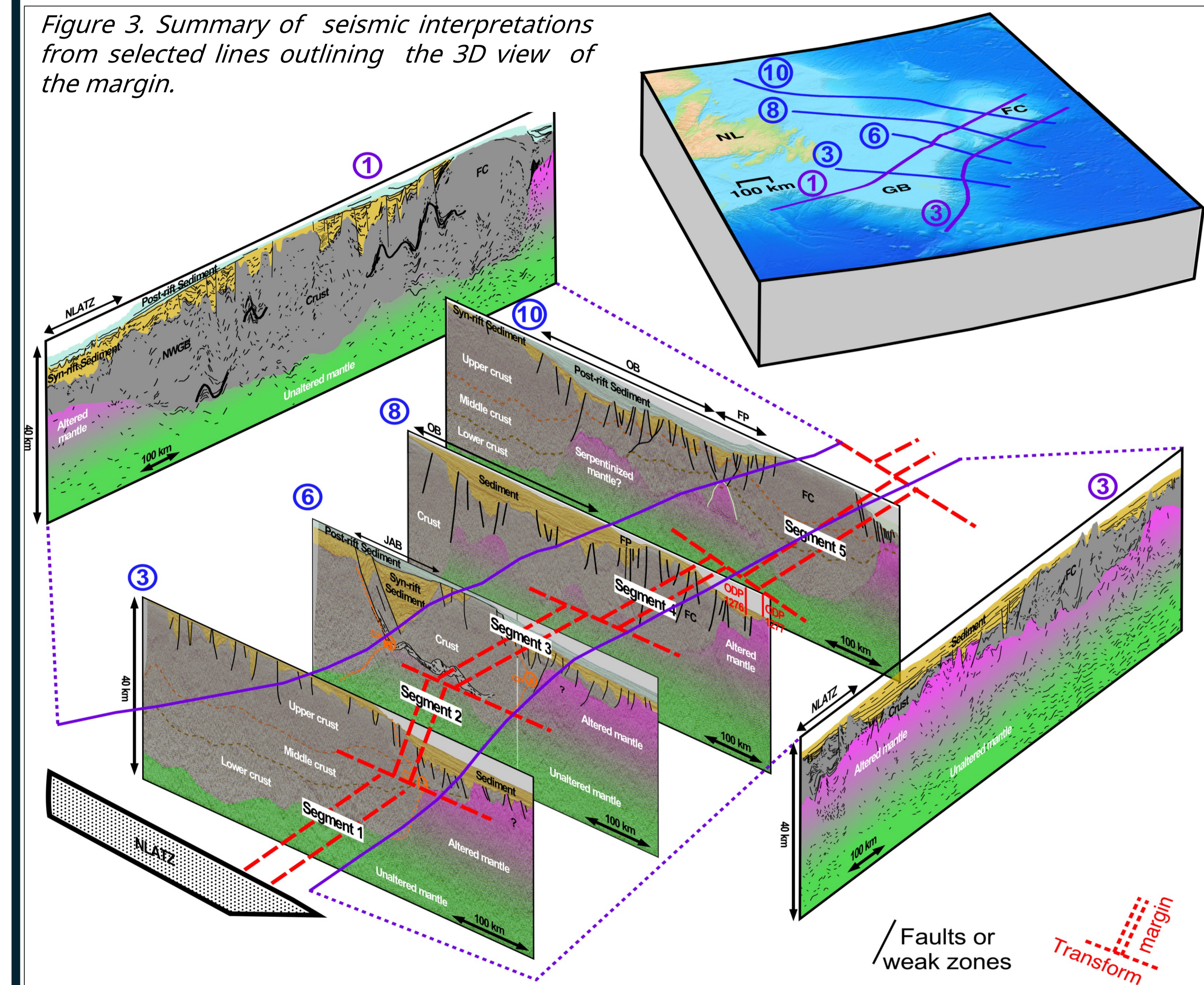
- GrandSPAN is an exceptional seismic reflection dataset.
 - ✓ Pre-stack depth-migrated.
 - ✓ Margin-scale with unprecedented depth.
- We focus on crustal configurations and deformation structures.

3. Crustal necking, rift asymmetry, and serpentinization



4. Implications

- Failed rift asymmetry developed prior to the necking phase.
- Lithospheric strength dictates necking style: warm (gradual necking) vs. cool (abrupt necking and deep >20 km faulting).
- Rifting is inherently 3D and variable, even within a margin.



5. Conclusions and outlook

- Rift asymmetry, controlled by lithospheric strength, initiates before crustal necking.
- Serpentinization is not contingent on rift success or failure.
- Detailed modeling is required to reconcile our observations and inform models of other global margins.

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