The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of the Pyrenean mountain range. Overlaid on this is a semi-transparent geological map showing various colored regions (brown, green, blue, orange) representing different geological units. The title text is centered over the map.

Pyrenean mountain building: recent understandings and new questions arisen

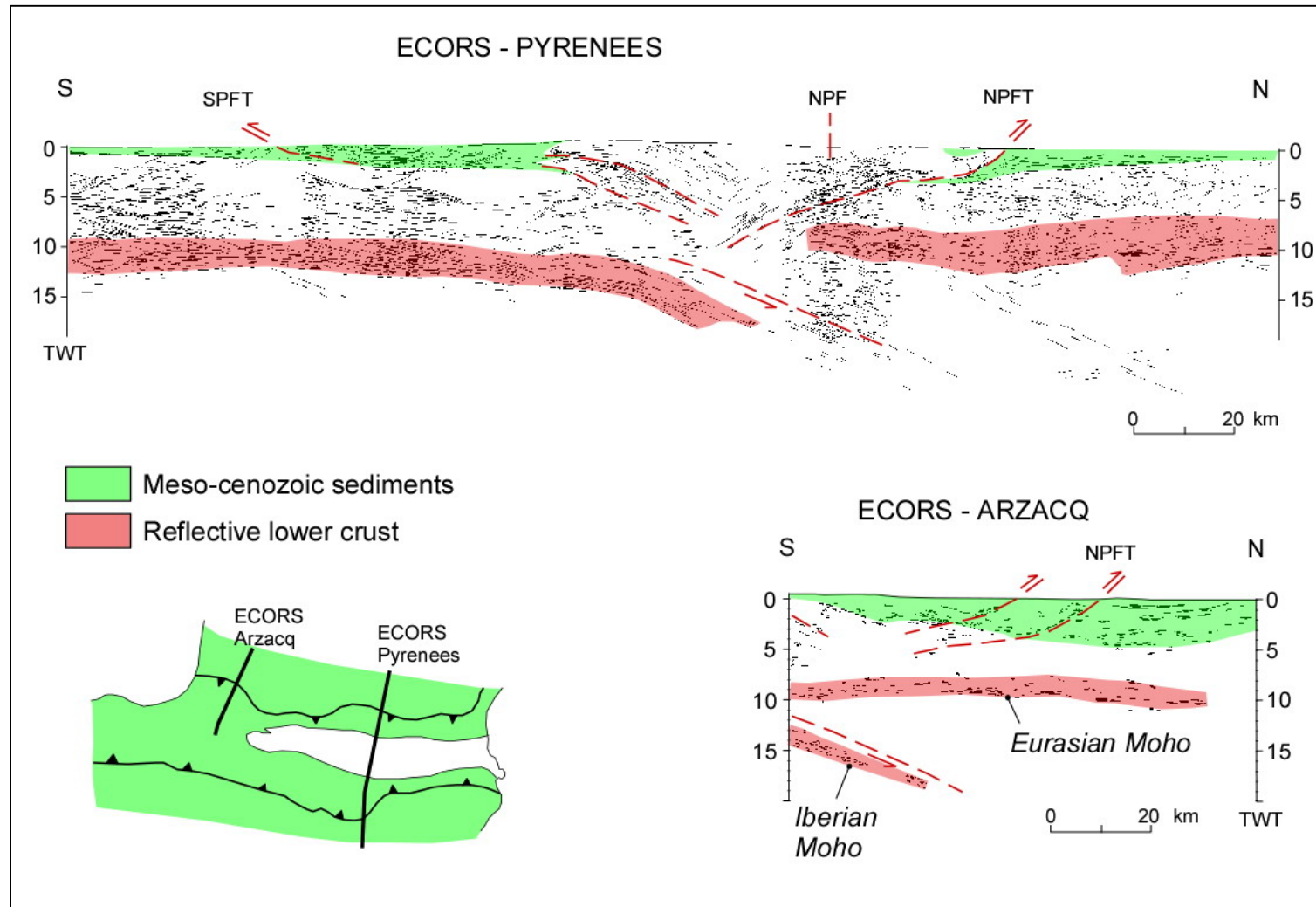
Antonio Teixell

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

With the collaboration of P. Labaume (Montpellier), Y. Lagabrielle (Rennes)

04 Juin 2019

30+ years of the ECORS profiles across the Pyrenees

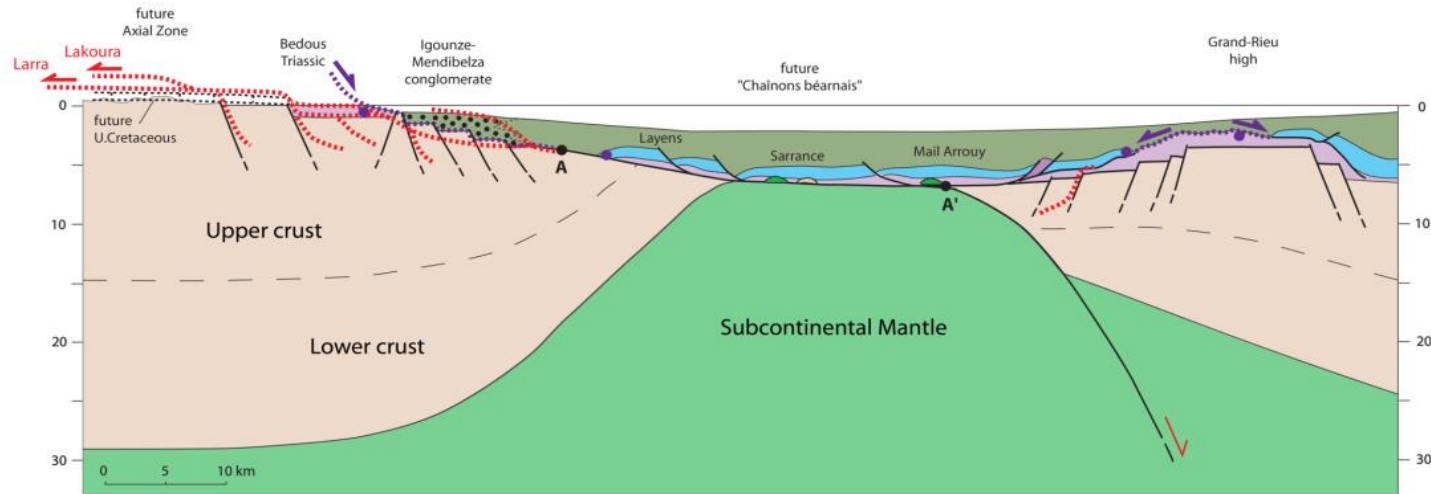
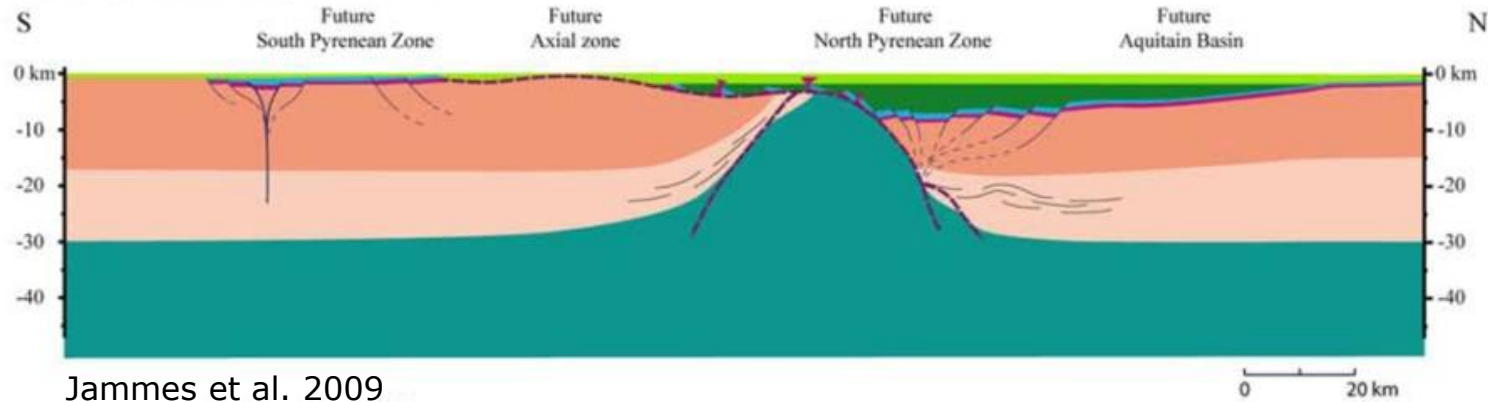


Late 2000's

- Incorporation of concepts from modern continental margins
- Thermochronology
- Early big programs (Topolberia/Europe, Margins...)

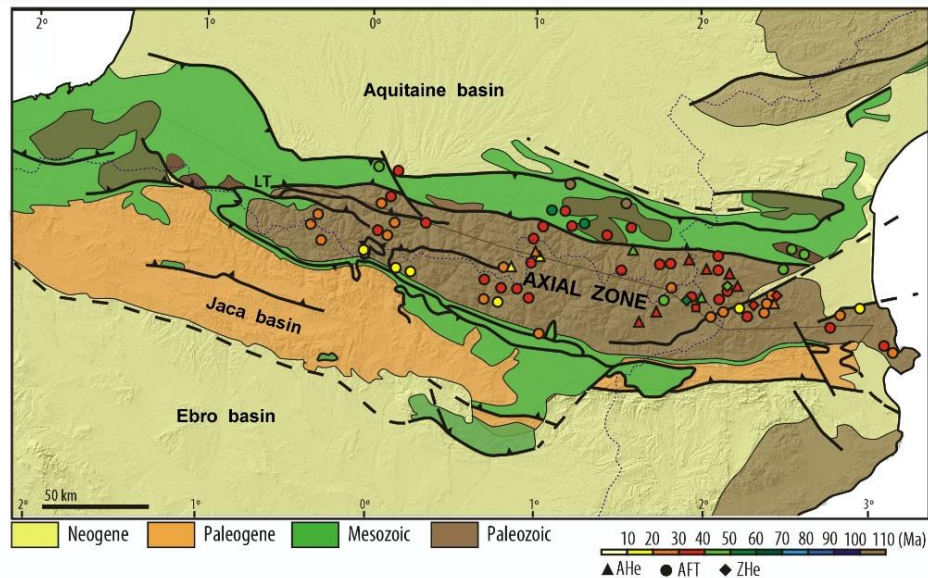
New models incorporated knowledge of continental margins: hyperextension and mantle exhumation concepts

c) After exhumation, Santonian



- ✓ Models account for Pyrenean Iherzolites and HT metamorphism
→ Thermal isostasy must be considered

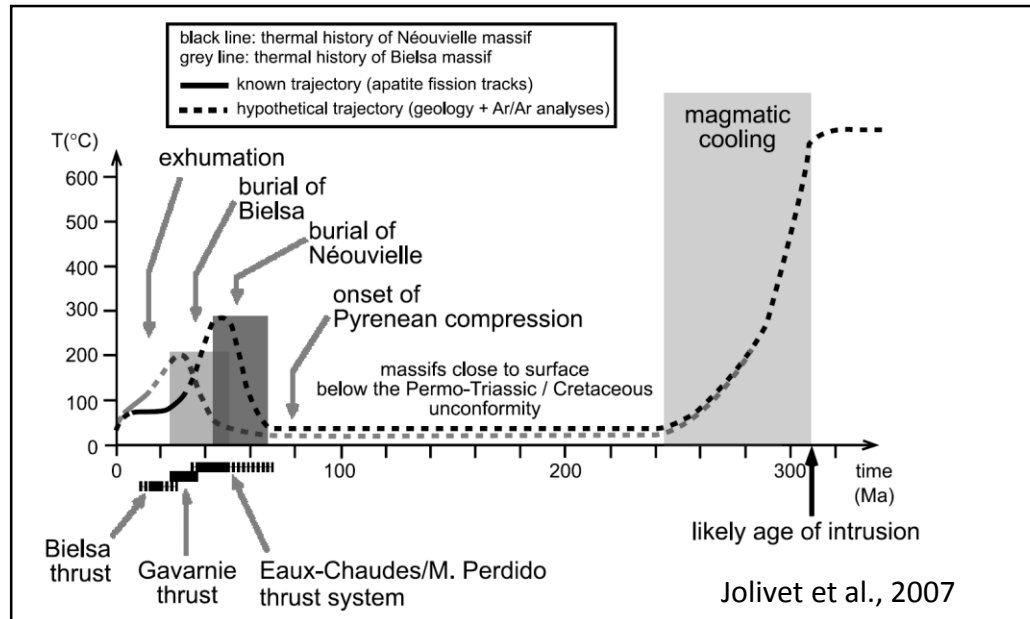
Contributions by low-T thermochronology



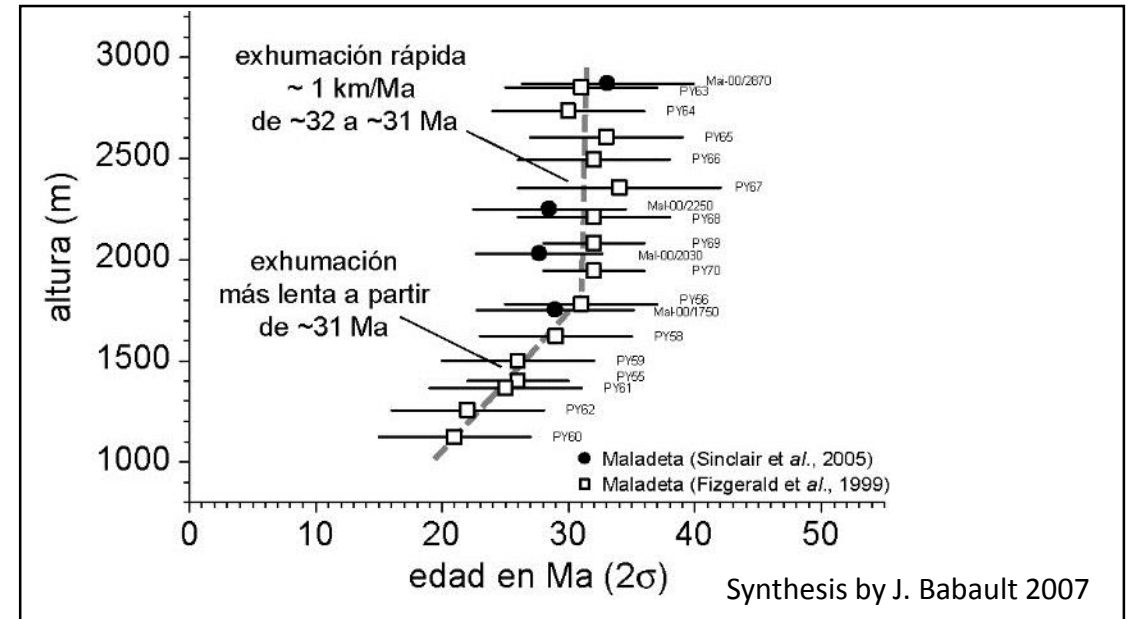
Continuously growing AFT and (A, Zr) (U-Th)/He database

(synthesis to 2015 by G. Bosch et al. 2016)

Timing of thrusting from burial and exhumation



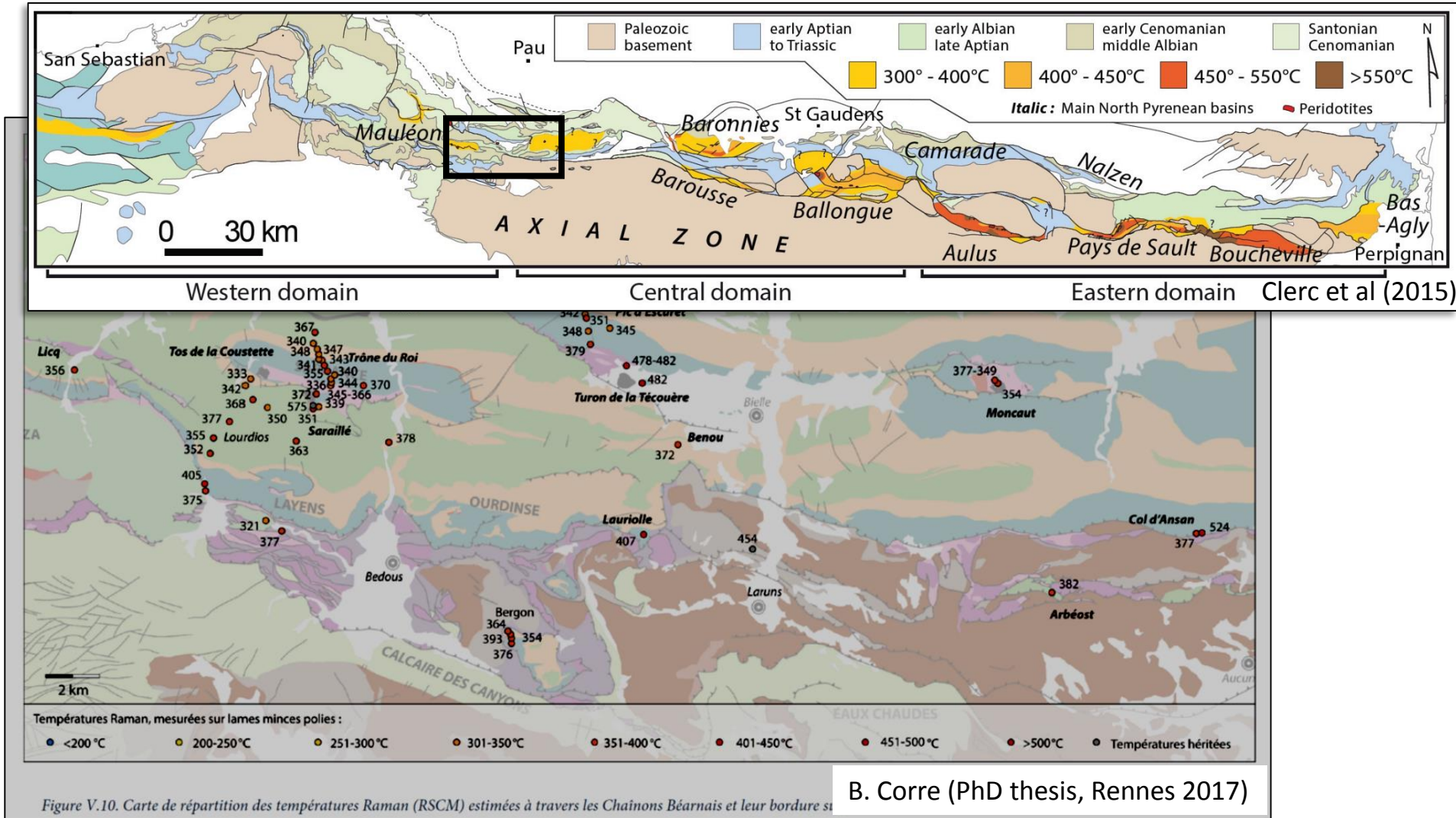
Rates of exhumation from vertical profiles



2010's

- More field geology (Programs: RGF, Pyramid, Orogen...)
- Incorporation concepts of inheritance and salt tectonics
- Paleothermometry
- More thermochronology
- Provenance and detrital geochronology in basins
- New geophysical acquisition (passive seismics)

Paleothermometry: Cretaceous peak T° in the Pyrenean rift axis



✓ Attributed to mesozoic thinning

→ role during the subsequent orogeny?

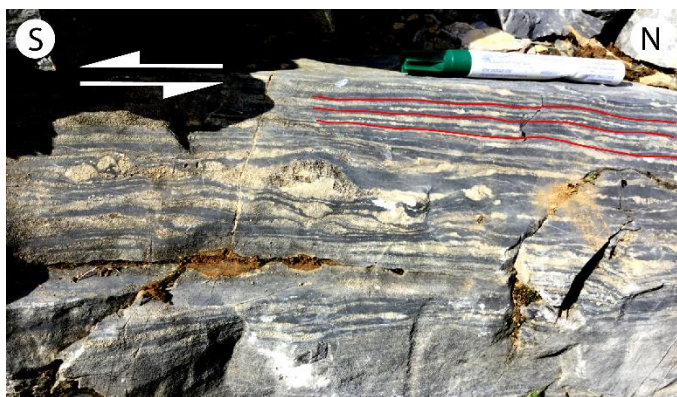
Revisiting the structure of the upper Cretaceous of the Eaux Chaudes massif (N Axial Zone): a ductile fold nappe in the alpine Pyrenees

Macro



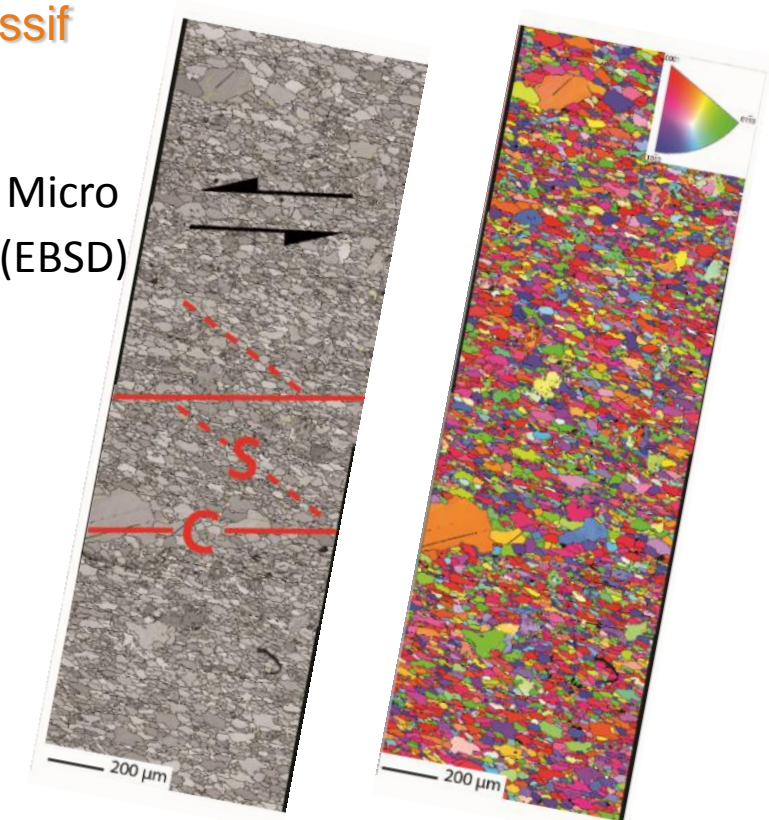
Strong ductility folding

Meso

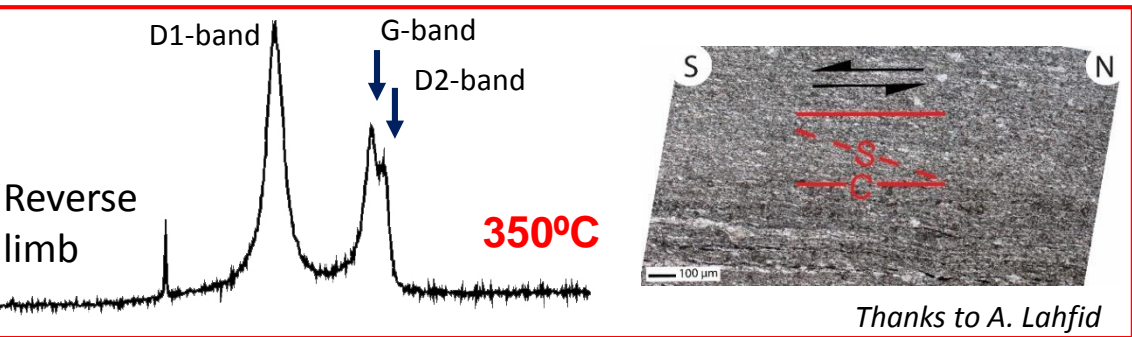


Mylonitic foliation and dolomite porphyroclasts

Micro (EBSD)

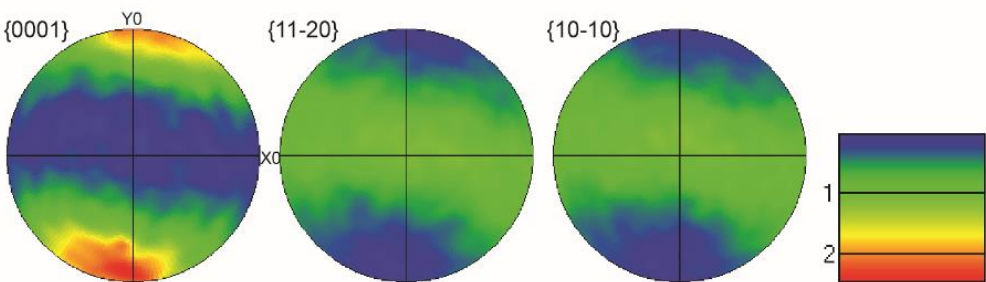


RSCM



PaleoT range of 300-350°C in upper Cretaceous carbonates

SEM: Band contrast and inverse pole figure (IPF)



Strong Crystallographic preferred orientation

Norbert Caldera, PhD in progress, UAB

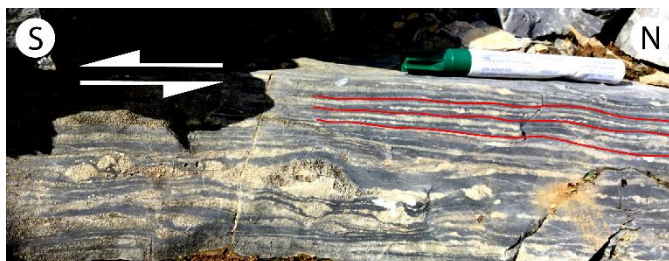
Revisiting the structure of the upper Cretaceous of the Eaux Chaudes massif (N Axial Zone): a fold nappe in the Pyrenees

Macro

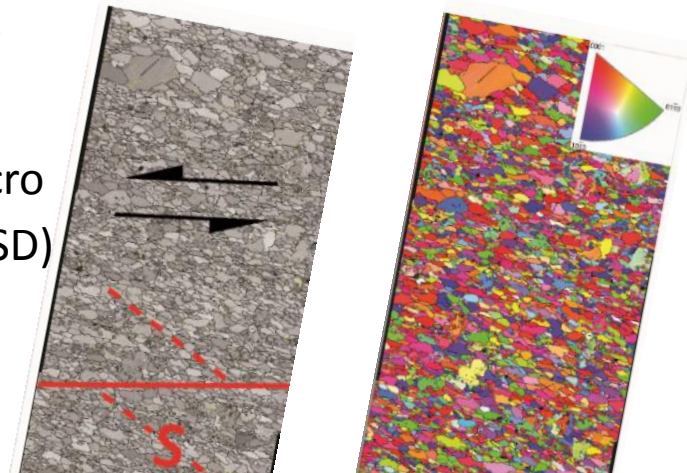


Strong ductility folding

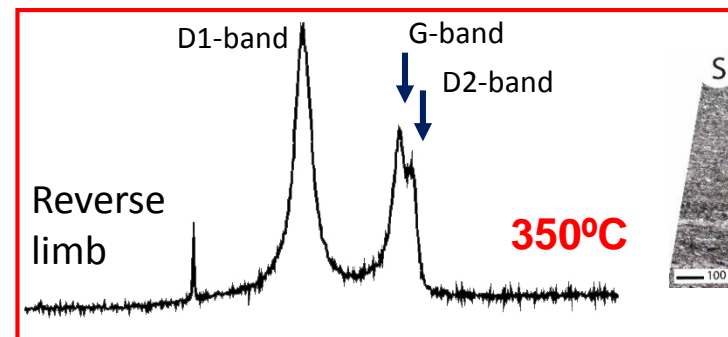
Meso



Micro
(EBSD)

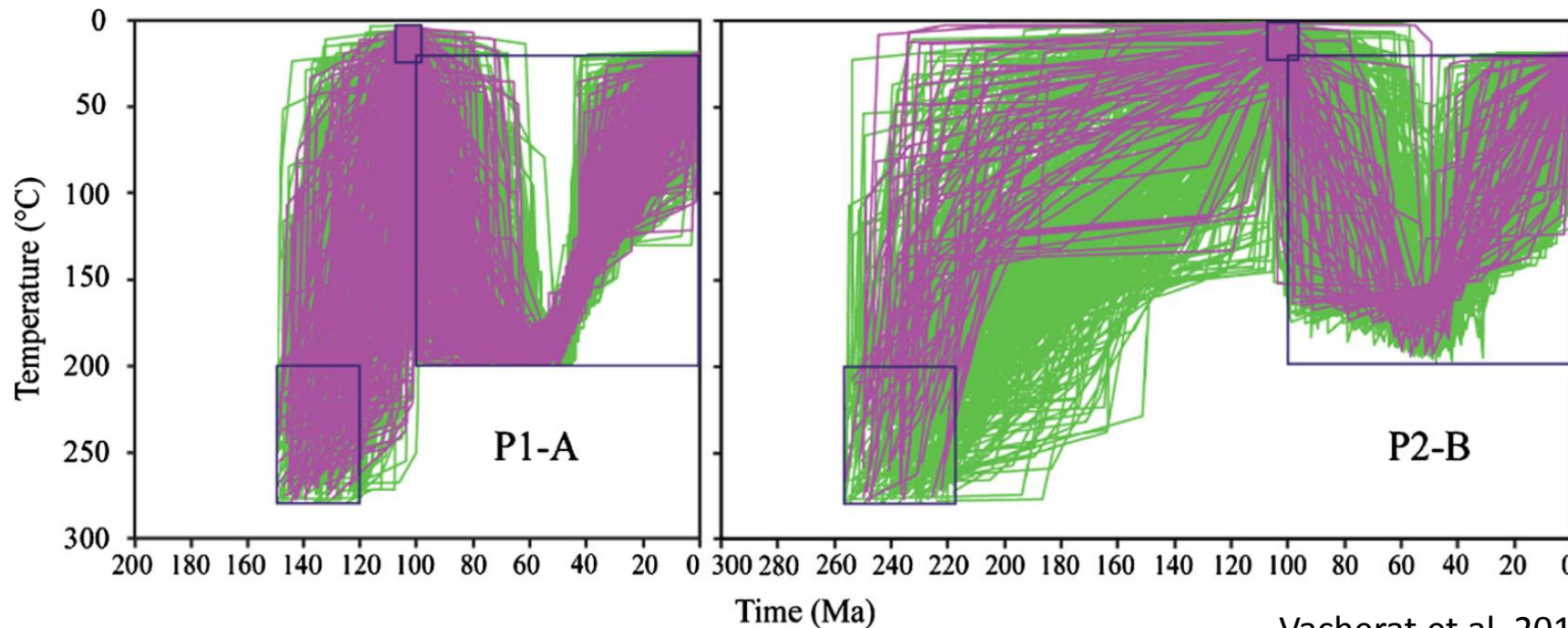


RSCM



PaleoT range of 300-350°C in upper C

Thermal models, Mauléon basin



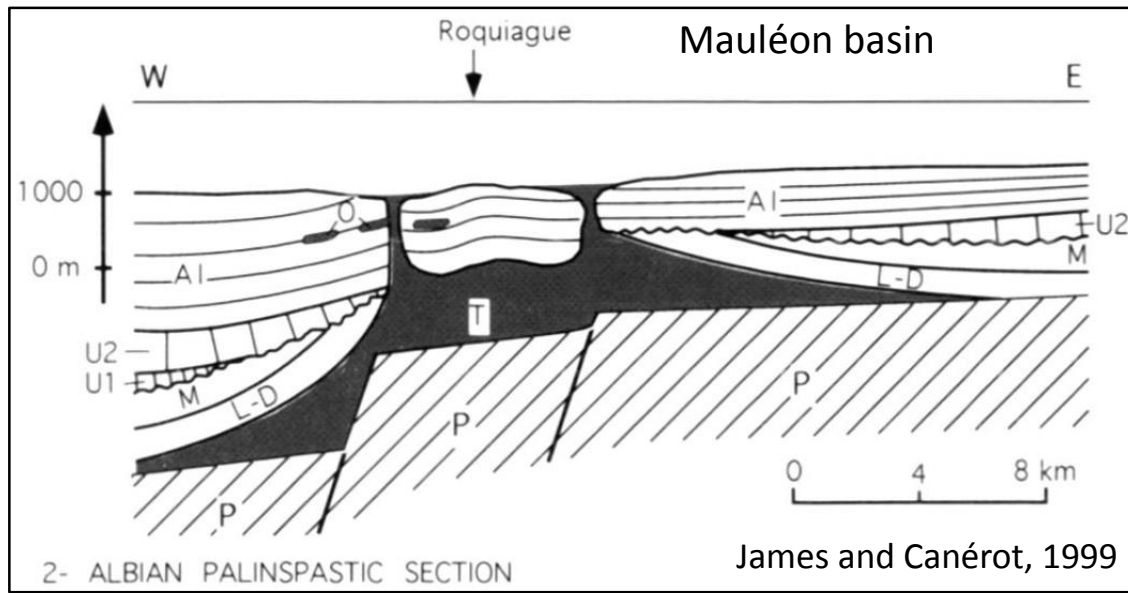
Vacherat et al. 2014

→ Persistence of high geotherm into the convergence phase

Role of salt, beyond simply providing a décollement level

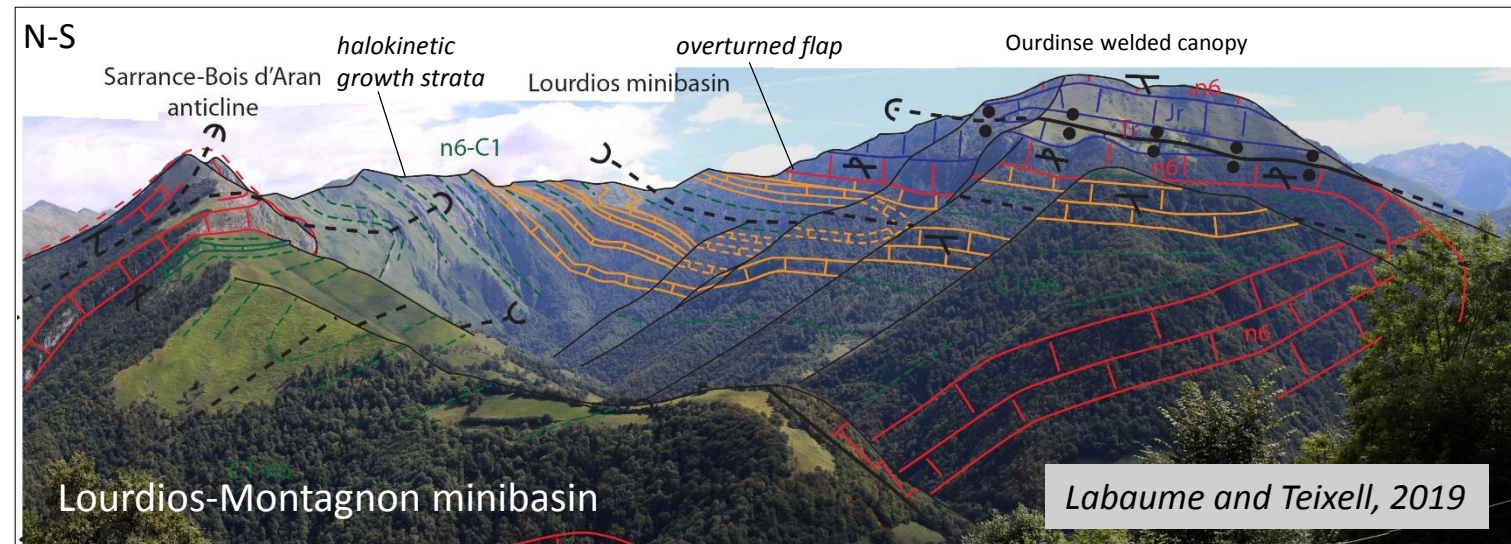
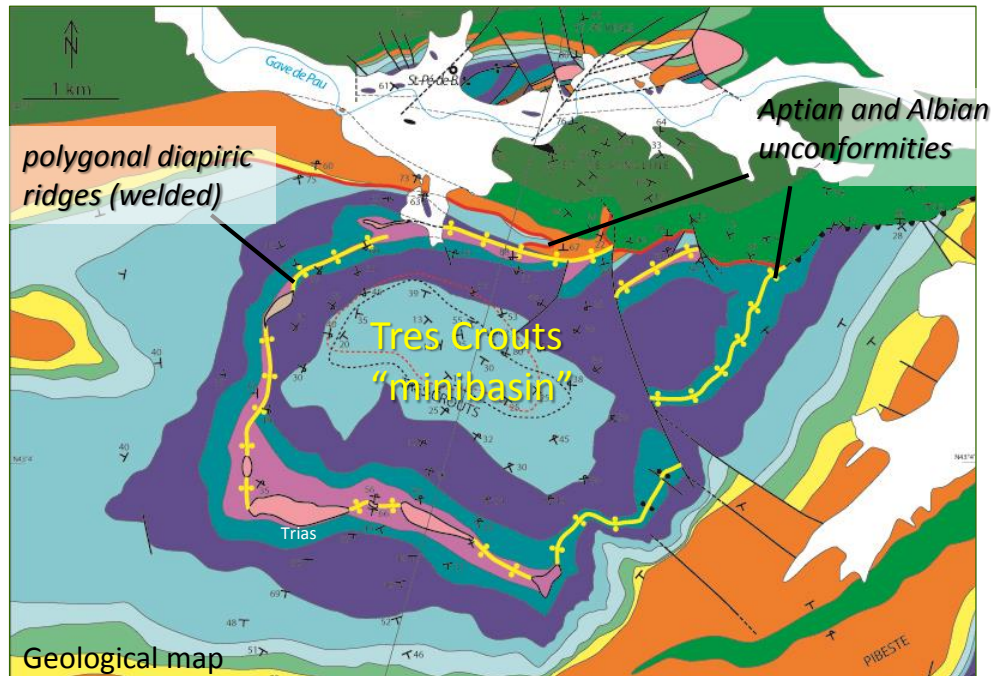


*Noguera Ribagorçana valley, Southern Pyrenees
(cf. Saura et al. 2016)*



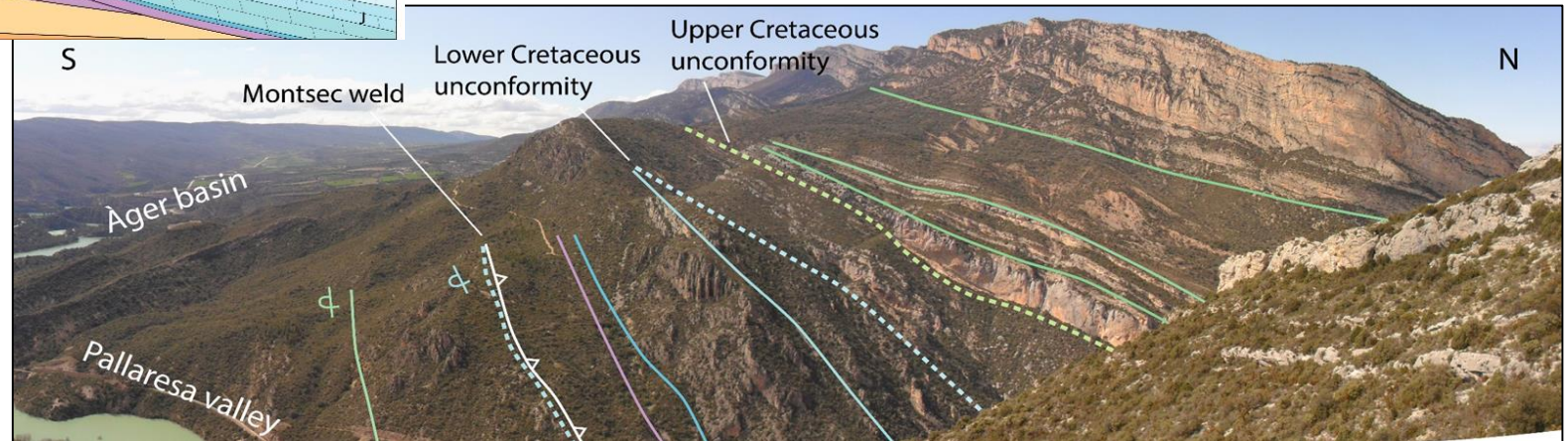
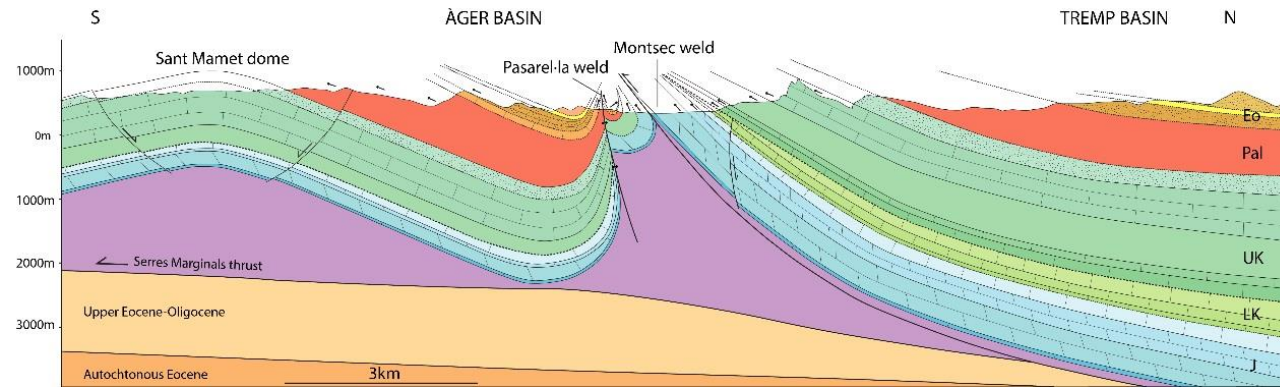
Salt diapirism governing early folding and syn-migration sedimentation during the Mesozoic rifting

Diapirs and growth synclines in the Chaînons Béarnais (ZNP)

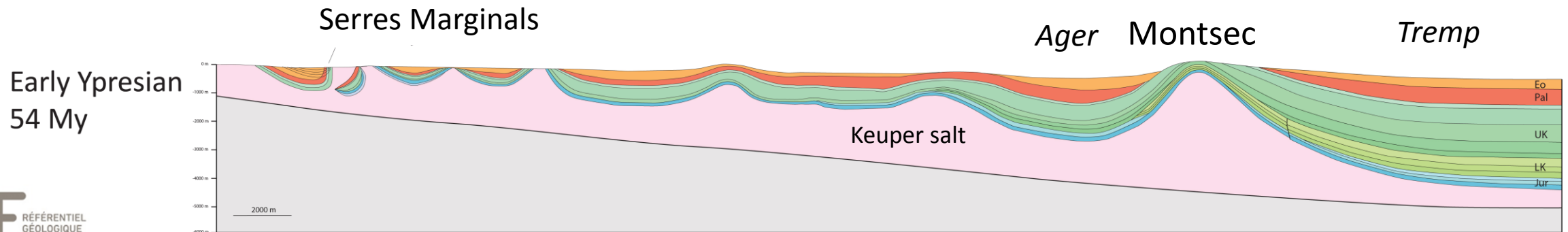


Salt tectonics in compression: the Montsec ridge (South Pyrenean Zone) as a thrust salt wall

Laura Burrel, PhD work in progress, UAB



Salt enabled rapid propagation of deformation until the present thrust front very early in the history

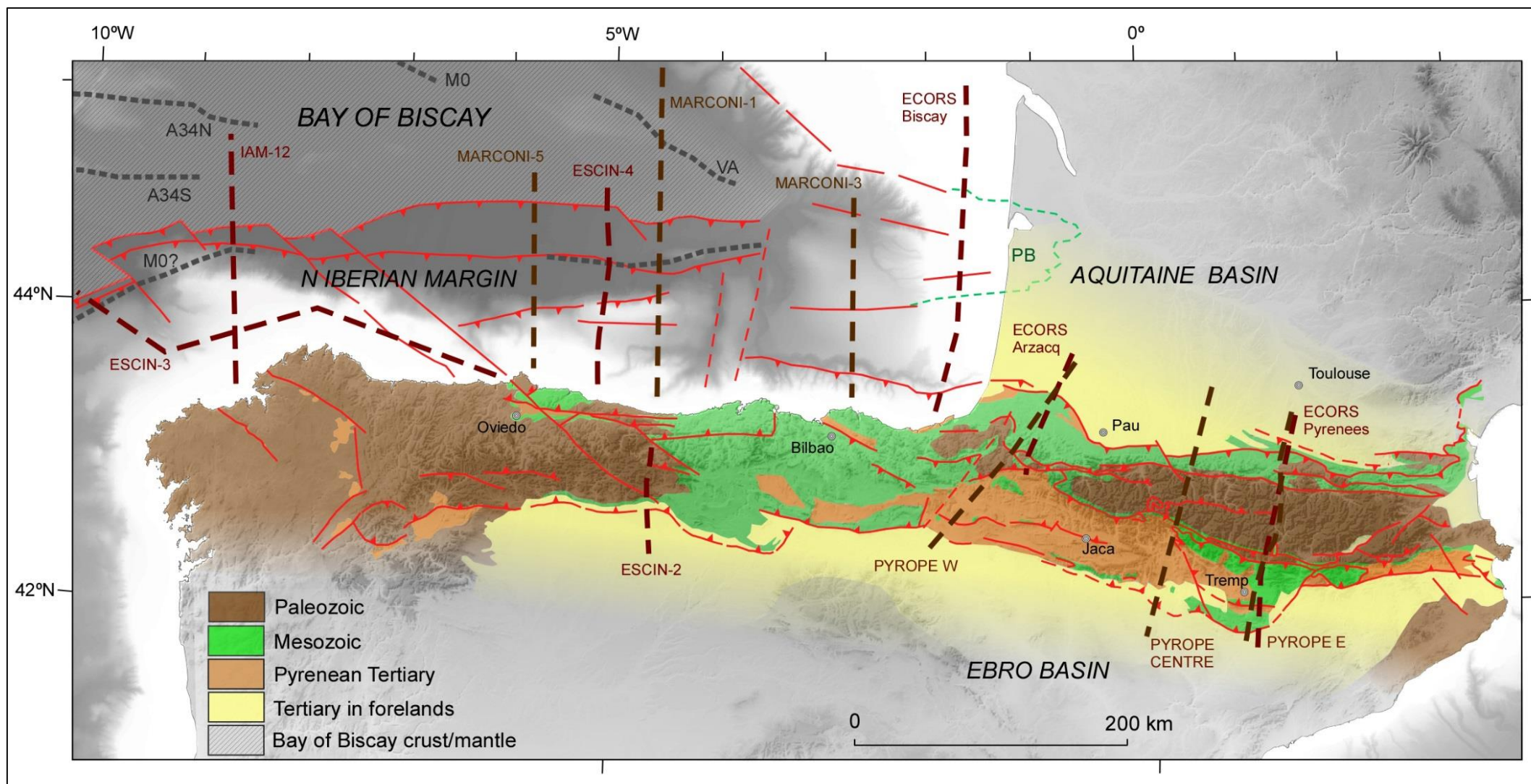


Revisiting models of structure at the crustal scale

Questions to address:

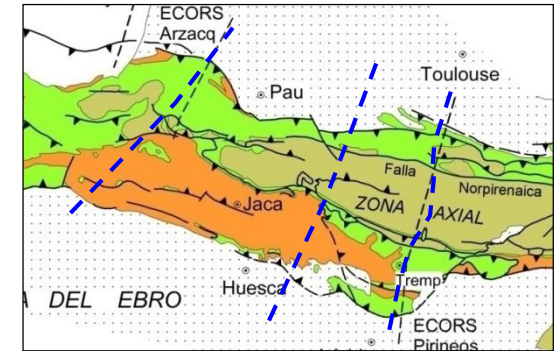
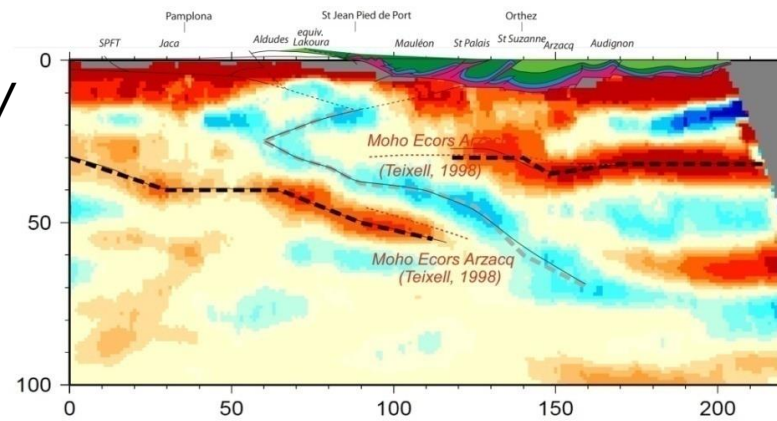
- Where are the sutures? Can we identify the ancient continental margins?
- Balanced geological models for the rifted margins?
- How does the inherited structure condition the major steps during the Pyrenean convergence?
- It it time for reassessment of primary thrust relationships?
- How is shortening distributed vertically? What subducts (and why), and what is the backstop?

A unique wealth of deep seismic investigations

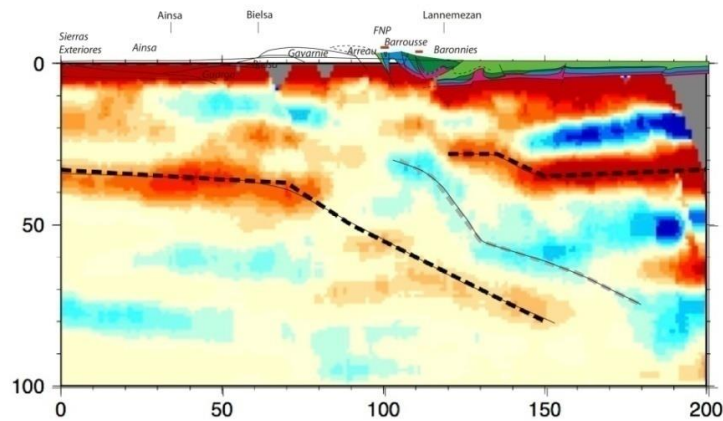


New insights from PYROPE-OROGEN Receiver Function data

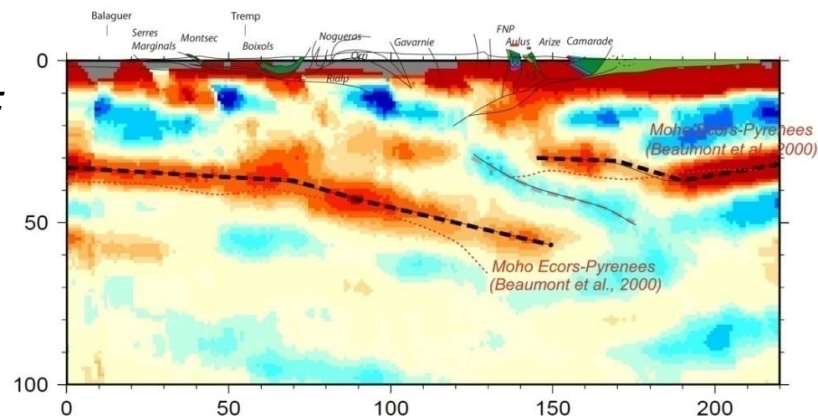
Profile W



Profile centre



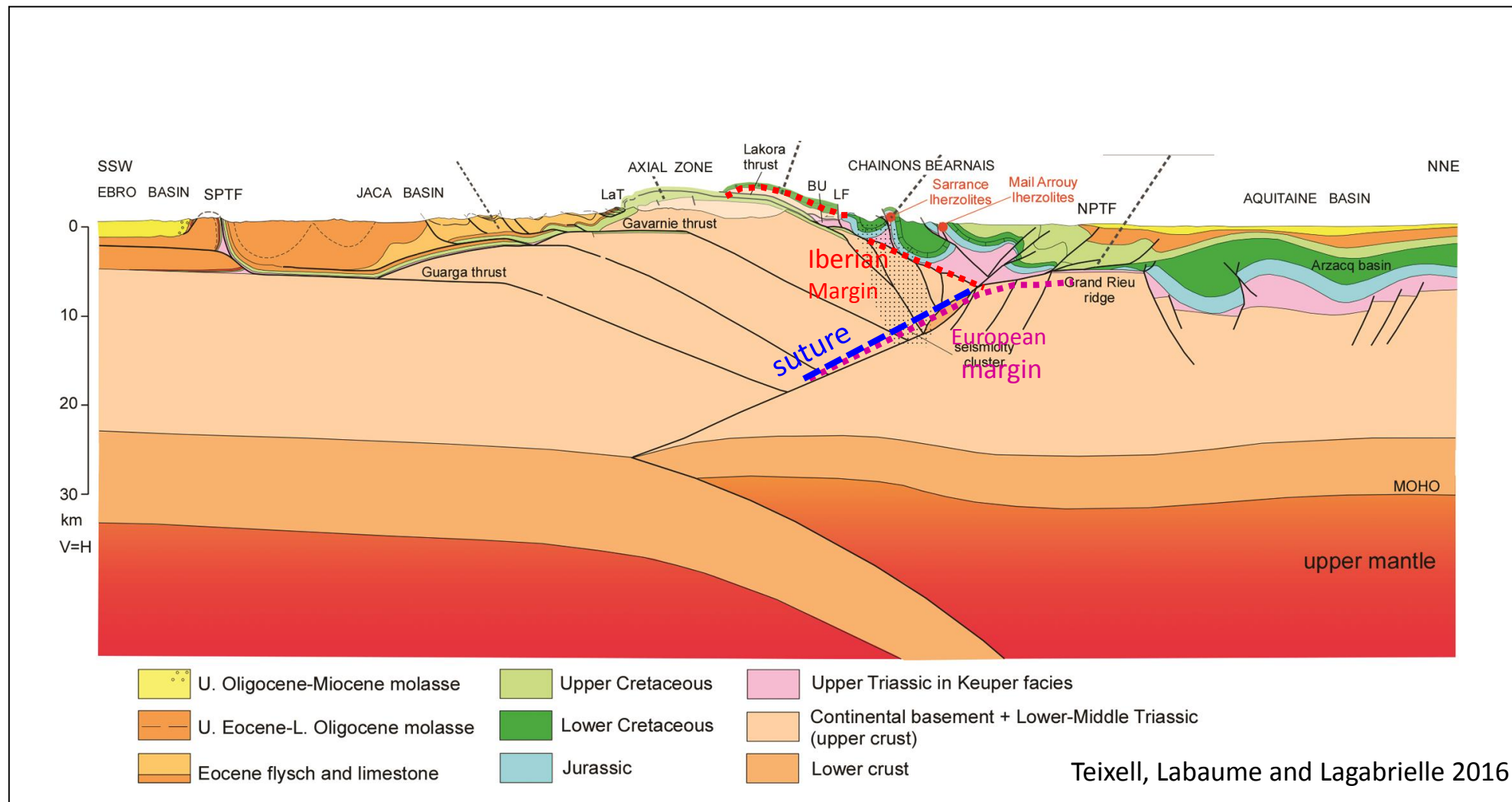
Profile E



- ✓ Confirm subduction of Iberian lower crustal slab
- ✓ Image the overriding mantle wedge

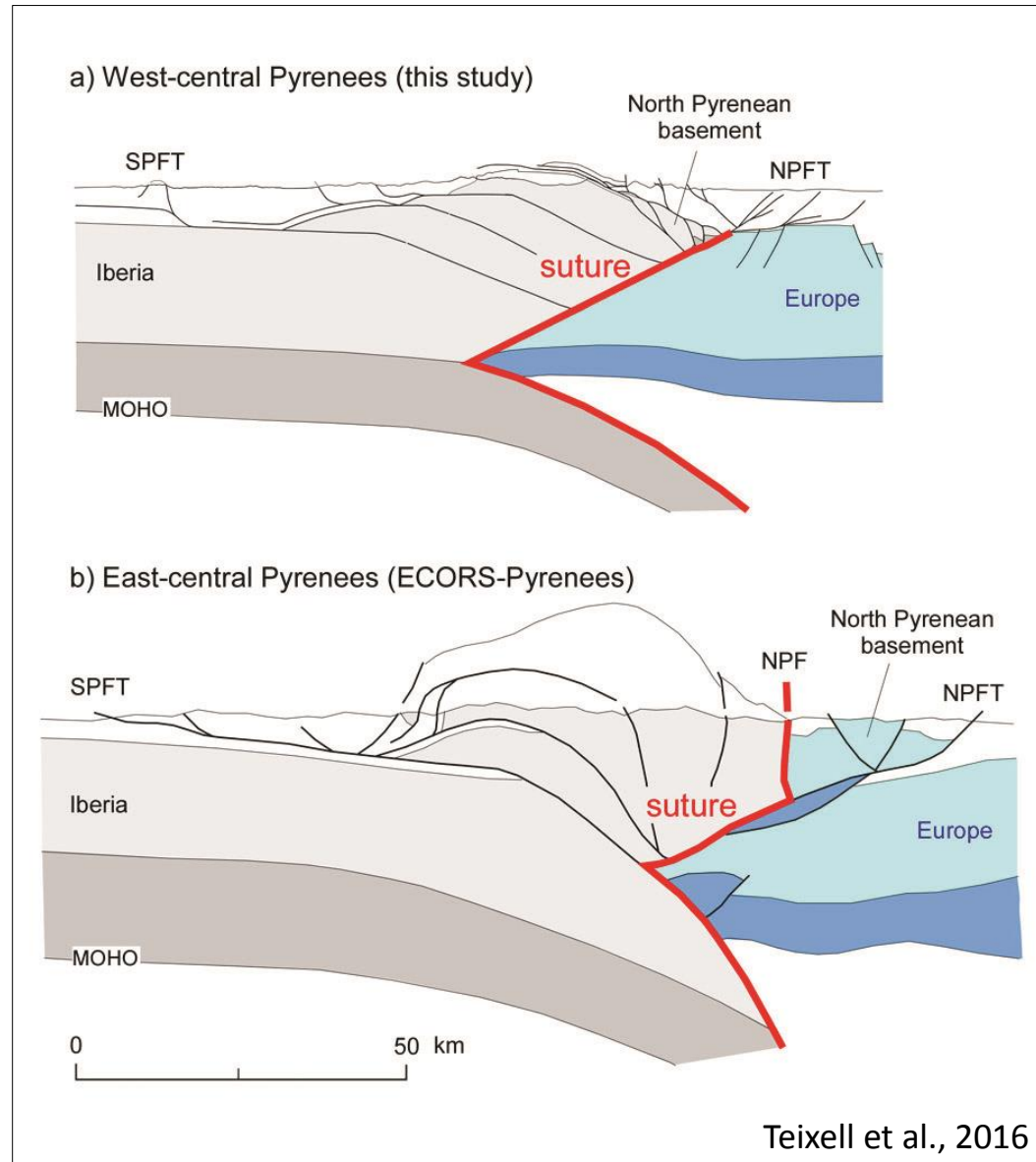
Chevrot et al 2015, 2018

Pau-Jaca crustal section



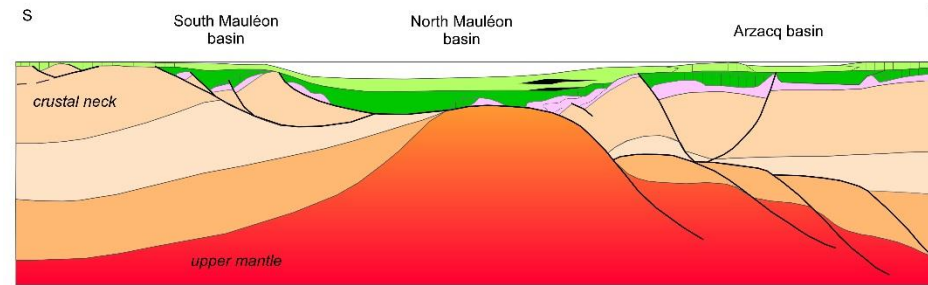
- Suture at crustal ramp of NPFT. Iberian plate thrust system must root into suture
- Lower crust subducts to a depth of ca. 60 km, identified by recent receiver-functions

The plate configuration varies laterally



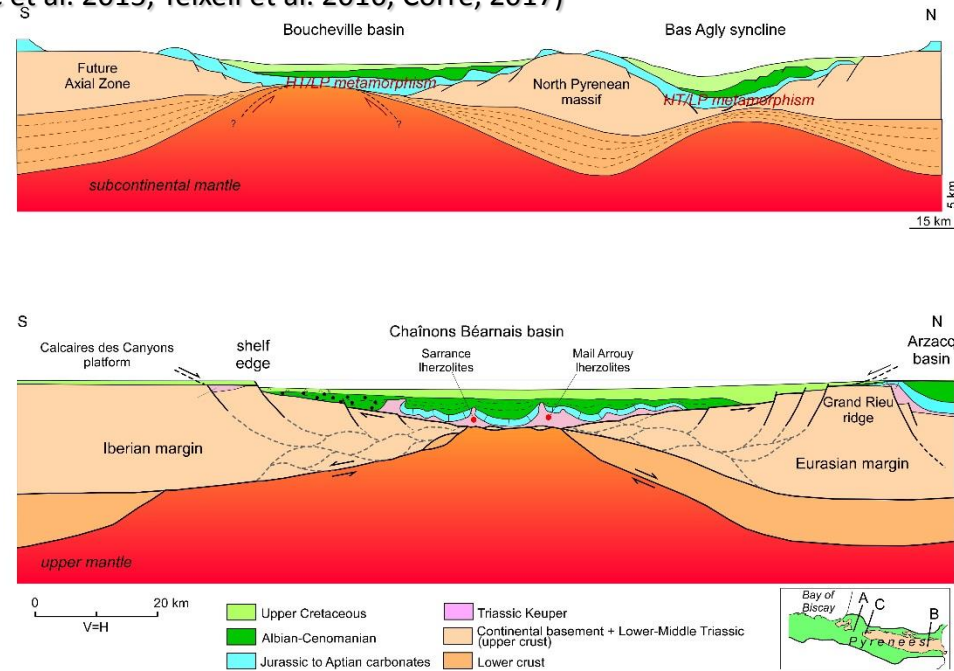
Models for paleomargin structure

Tilted blocks (Masini et al. 2014)



- ✓ Large-scale simple shear, margin asymmetry
- ✓ Tilted fault-blocks, rollovers
- ✓ No continuity of Triassic salt layer

Smoothly boudinaged ("hot") (Clerc et al. 2015, Teixell et al. 2016, Corre, 2017)

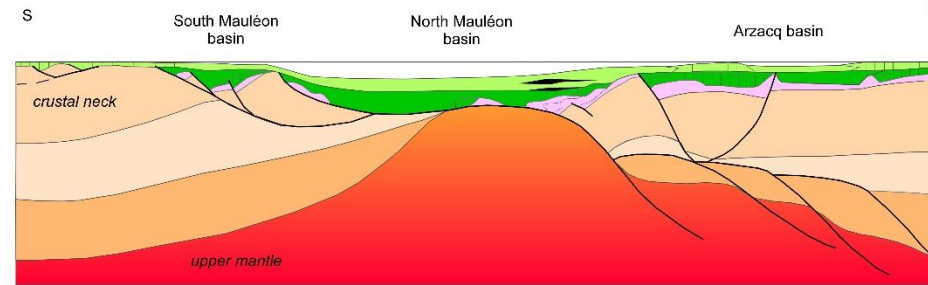


- ✓ Symmetric margins, smooth tops
- ✓ Detached sedimentary lid and diapiric system
- ✓ No rollovers, no rafts

- Do these differences express real structural variation along the ancient continental margins?
- Are they controlled by the thermal state of the lithosphere? (hot vs. cold paleomargins)
- Need to map tectonic style laterally

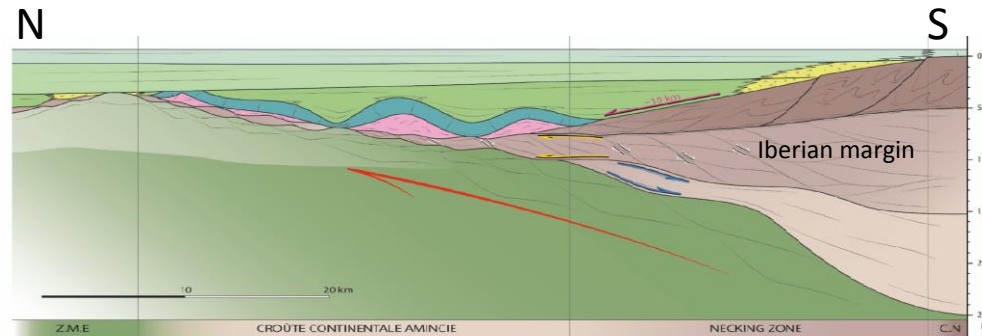
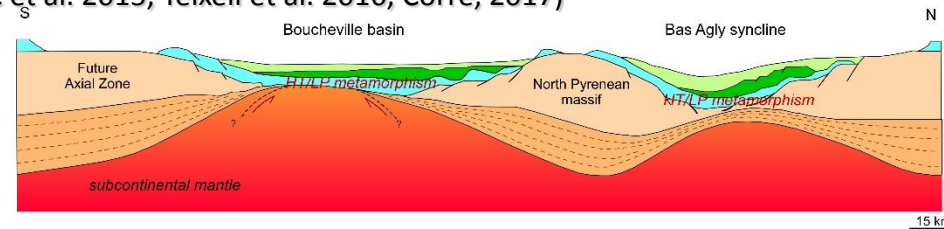
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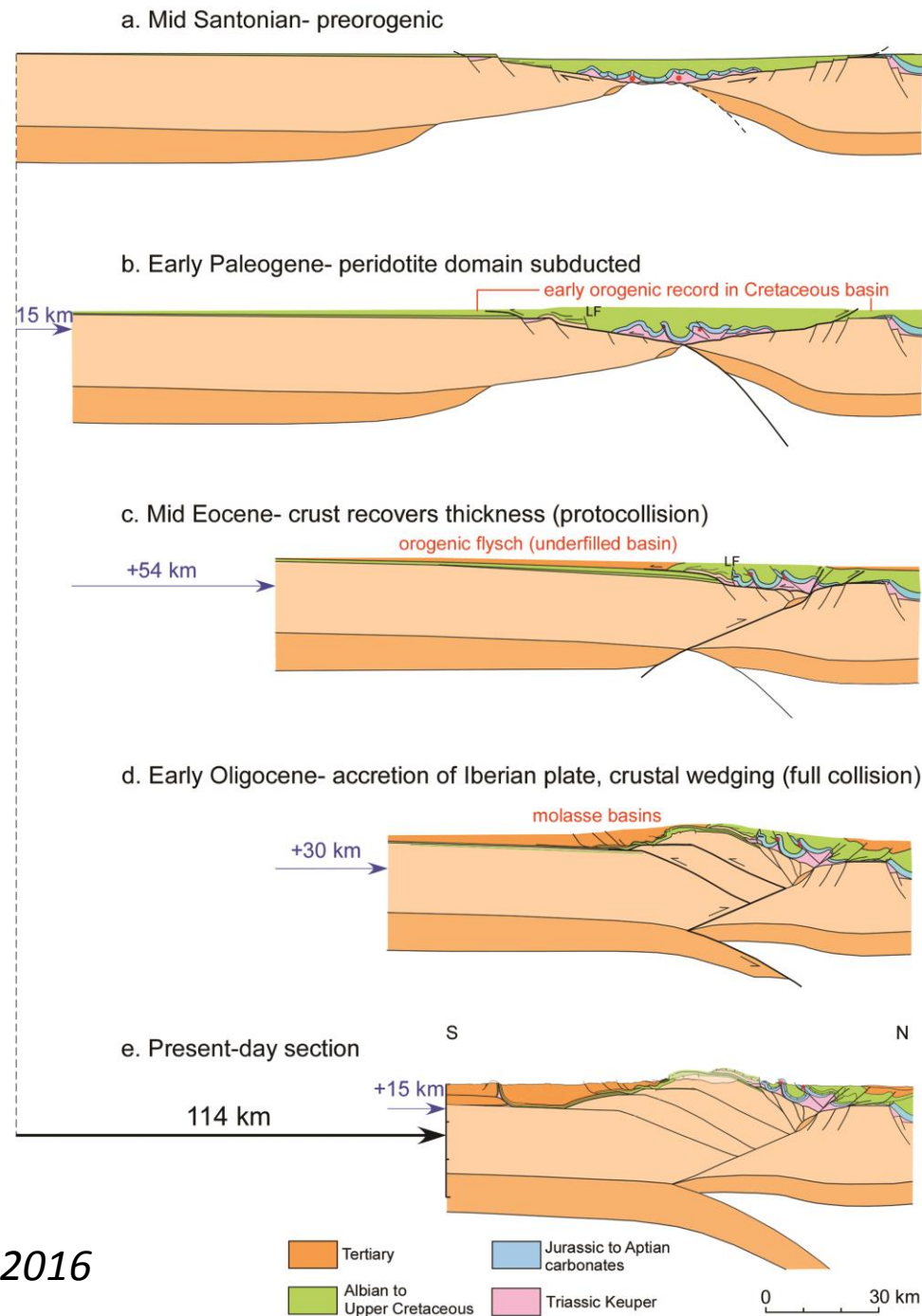
Corre, PhD thesis (2017)

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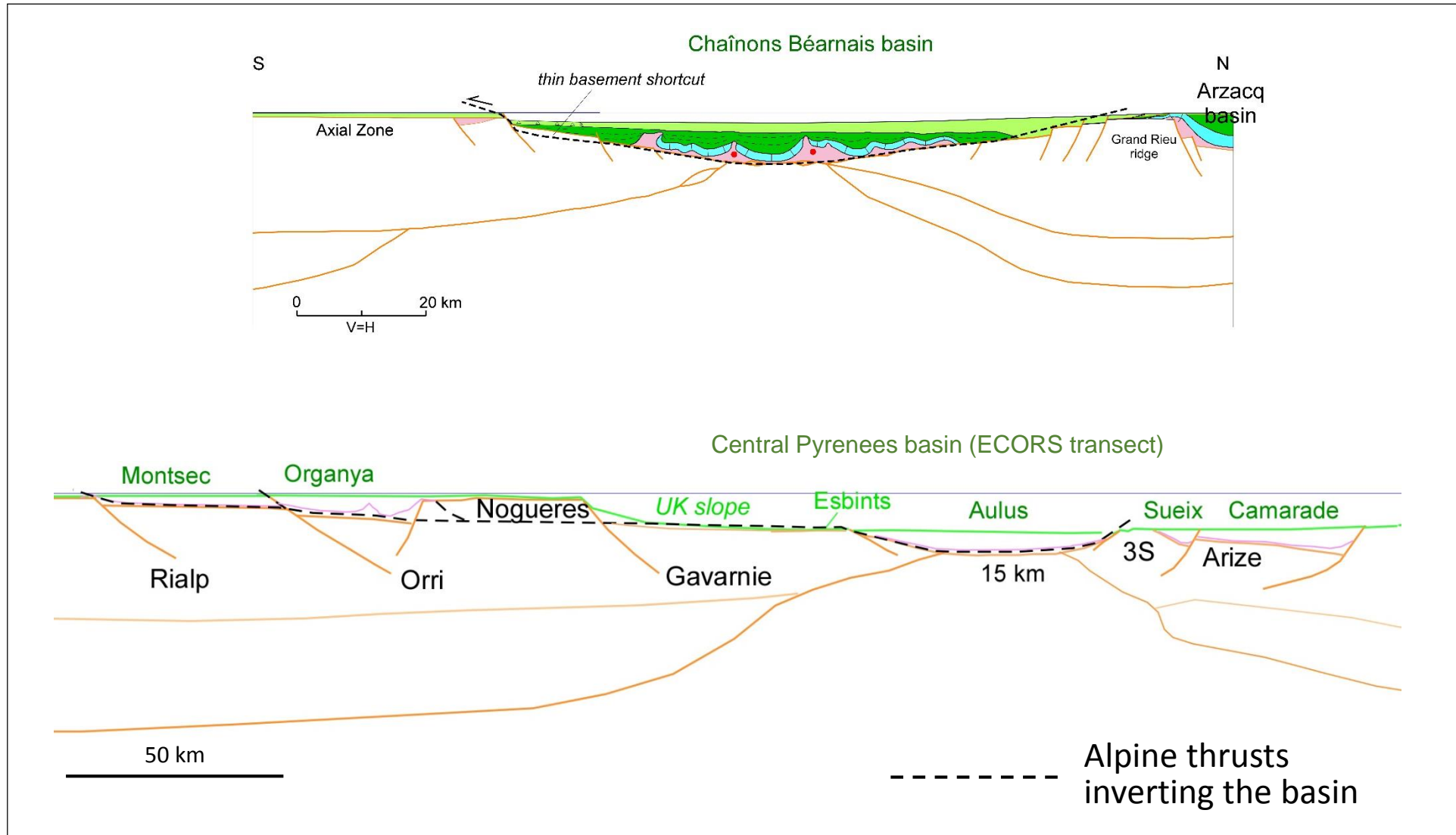
Steps in the kinematic evolution of orogeny (Pau-Chaînons Béarnais-Jaca transect)

- Two stages of Pyrenean building:
 - Basin inversion –not much structural relief, faint thermochron signal (crust recovers thickness, cover pop-up thrusts)
 - Basement stacking (full “collision”)
- Watch out for:
 - Polarity of thrusting (European margin overriding and Iberian lower crust subduction)
 - Upper/lower crustal balance during orogeny –role of inherited differential stretched structure



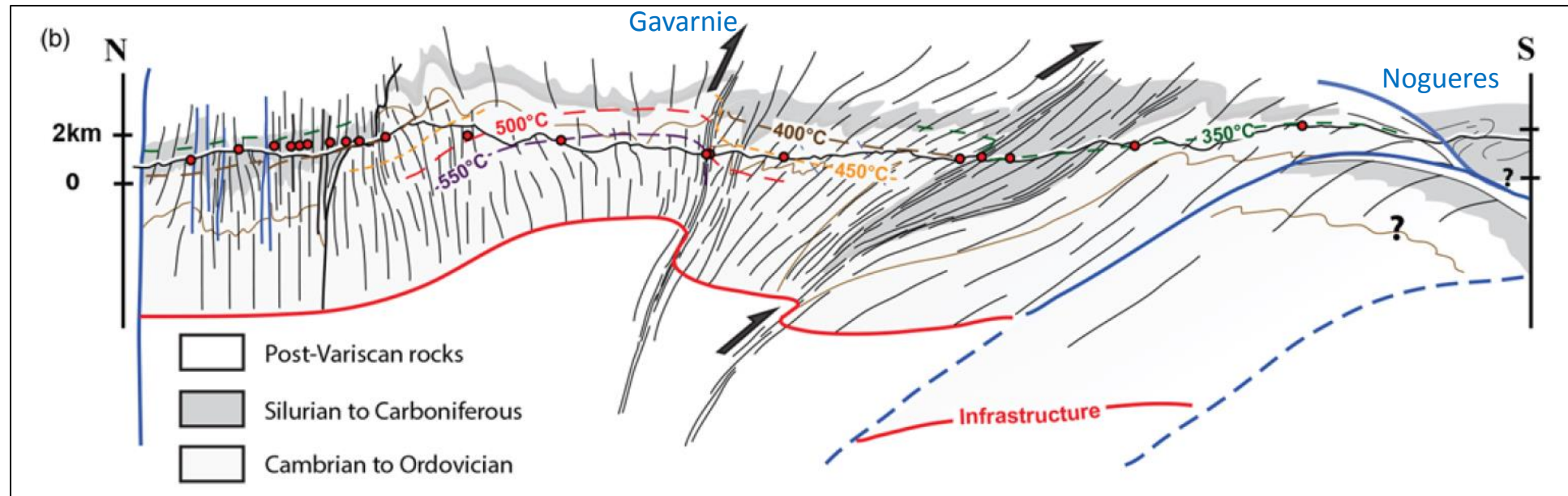
Teixell, Labaume and Lagabrielle, 2016

Comparison: style of early inversion of rift axis



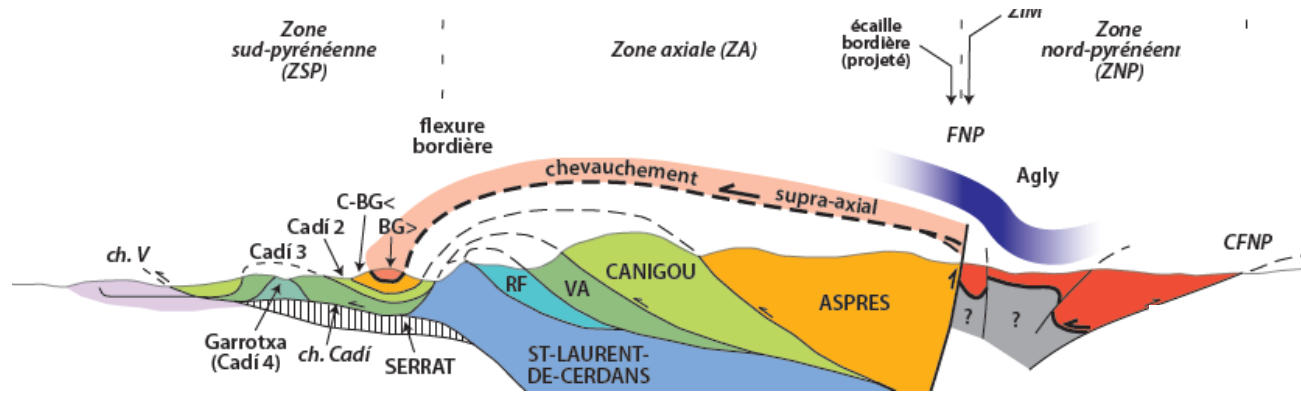
The (outcropping) Axial Zone as an alpine tectonic unit?

North Pyrenean
fault

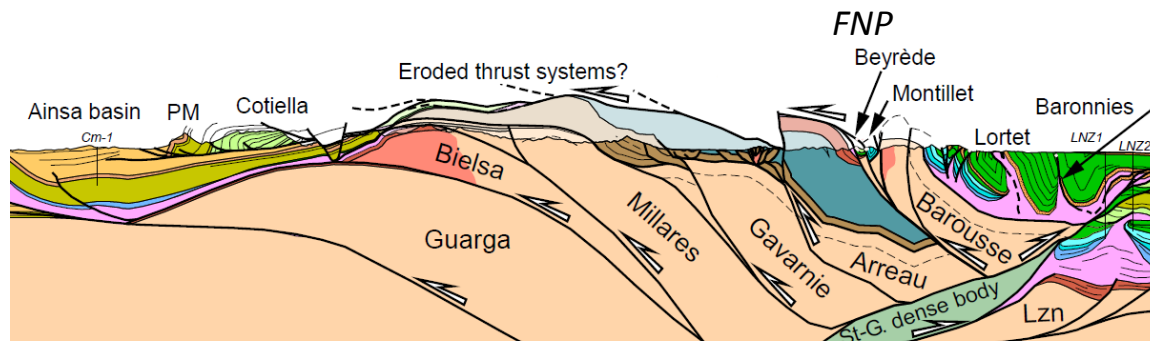


Cochelin et al. (2017)

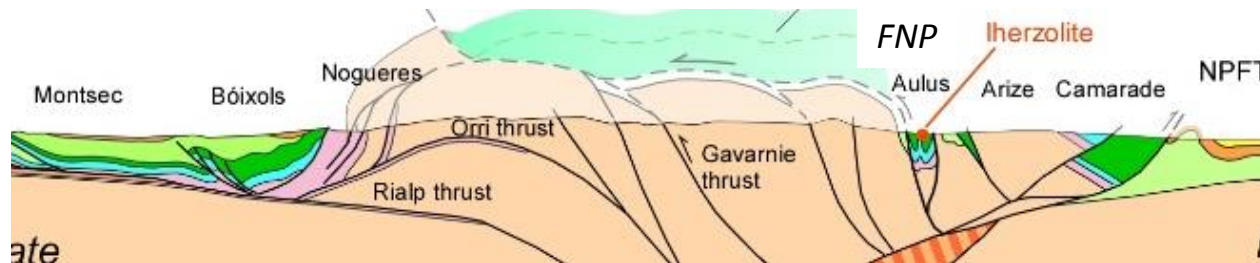
Root zone of the South Pyrenean upper thrust sheets in the North Pyrenean fault



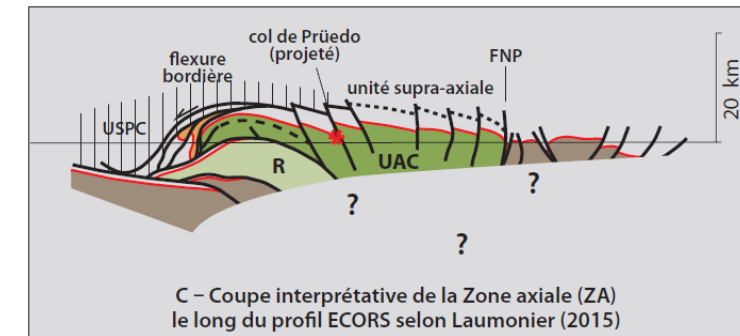
Pyrénées Orientales (Laumonier 2015)



Nestes-Cinca transect (Espurt et al. 2019)

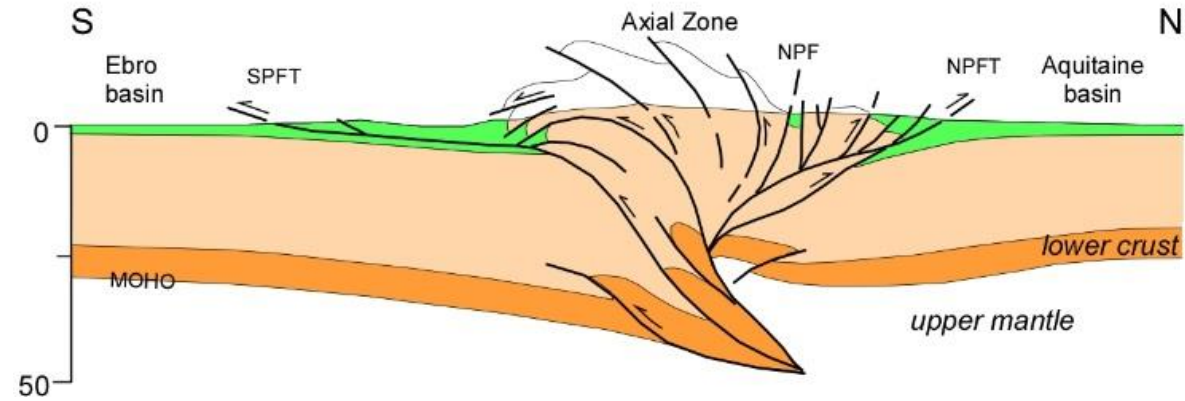


ECORS-Pyrenees transect (Teixell et al. 2018)

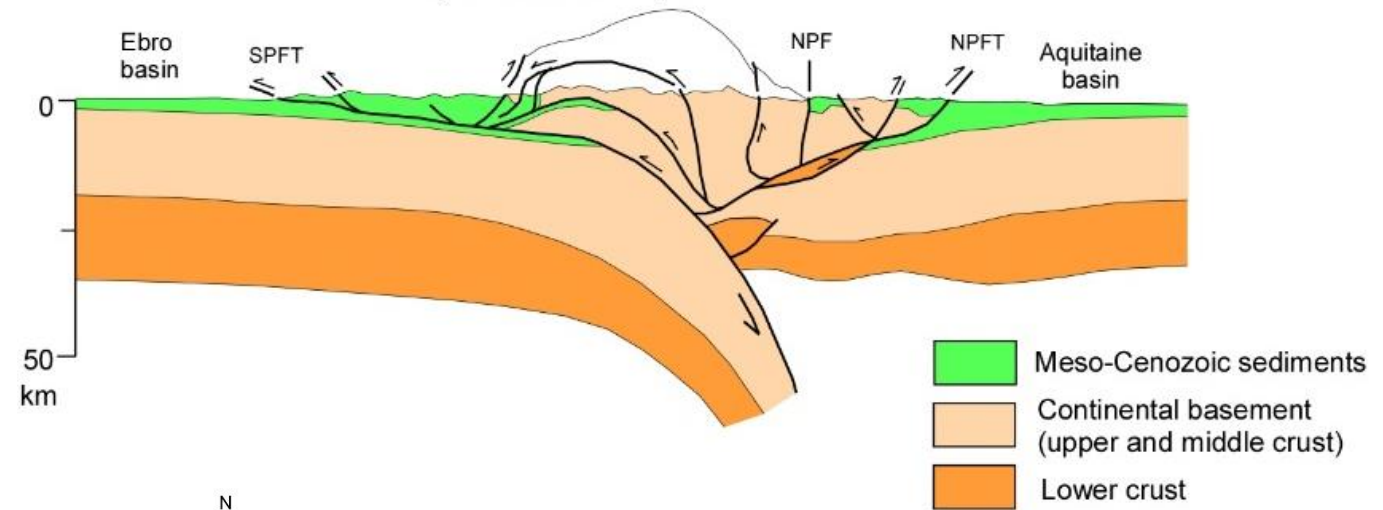


Interpretations of thrust relationships at the ECORS-Pyrenees transect

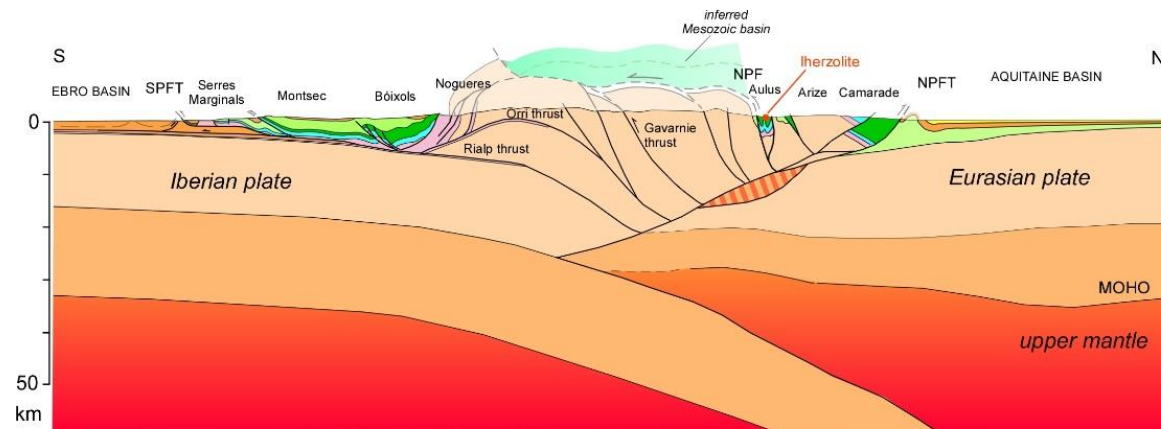
(Roure et al. 1989)



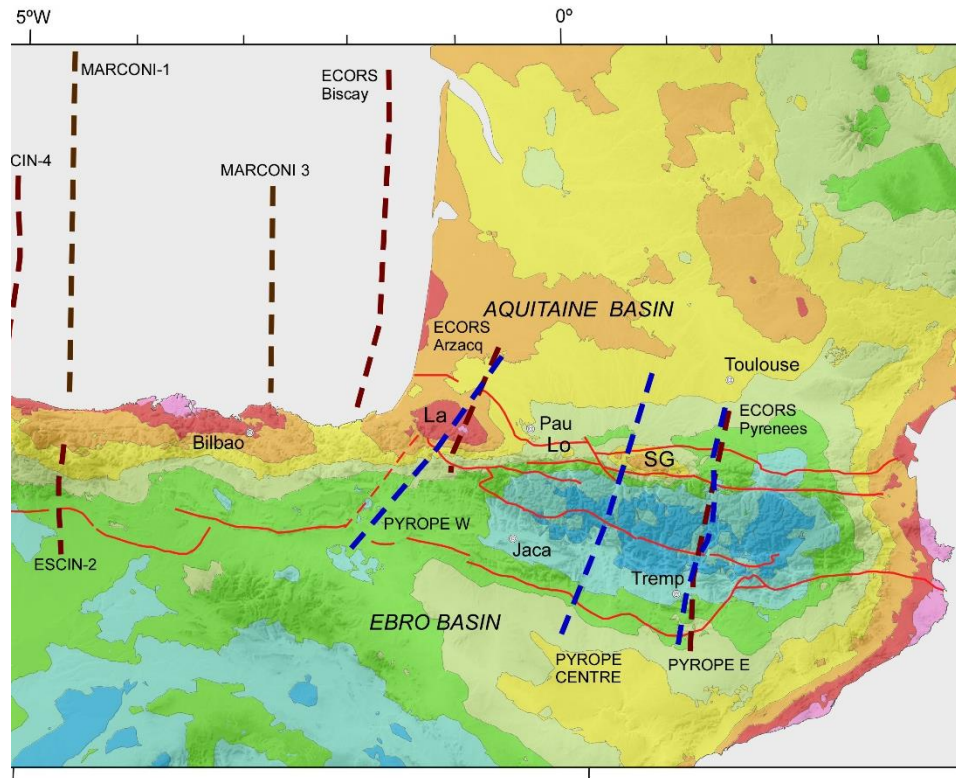
(Muñoz 1992)



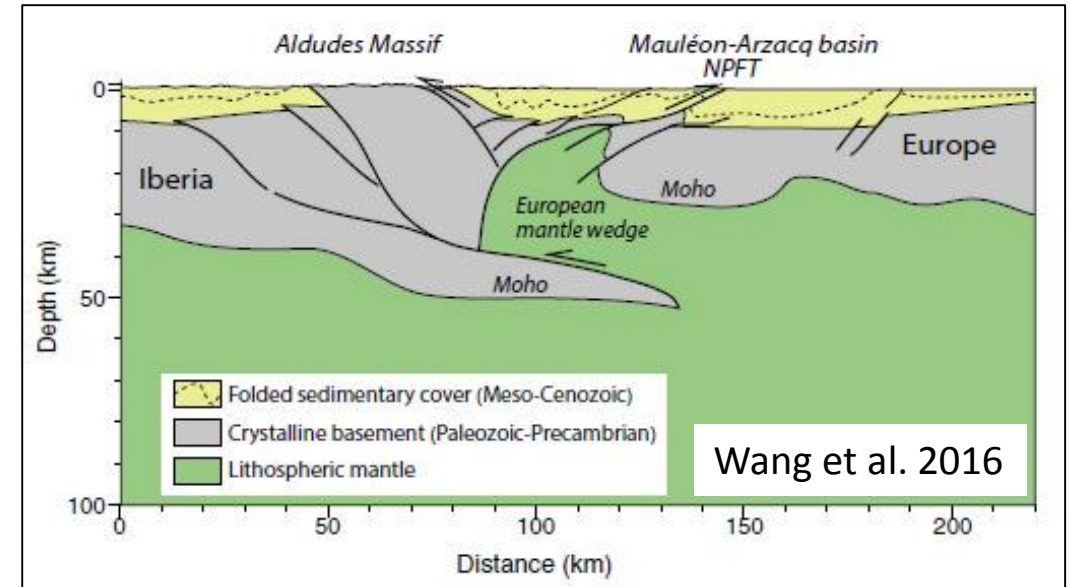
(Teixell et al. 2018)



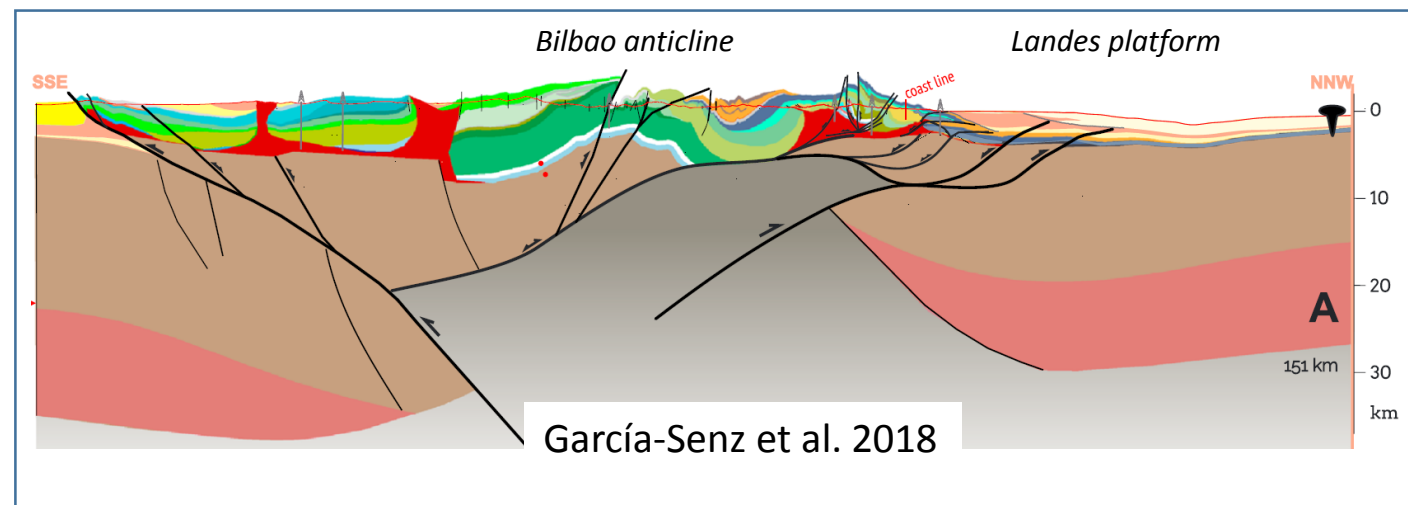
A recent controversy: has the exhumed mantle persisted until today?



Western Pyrenees

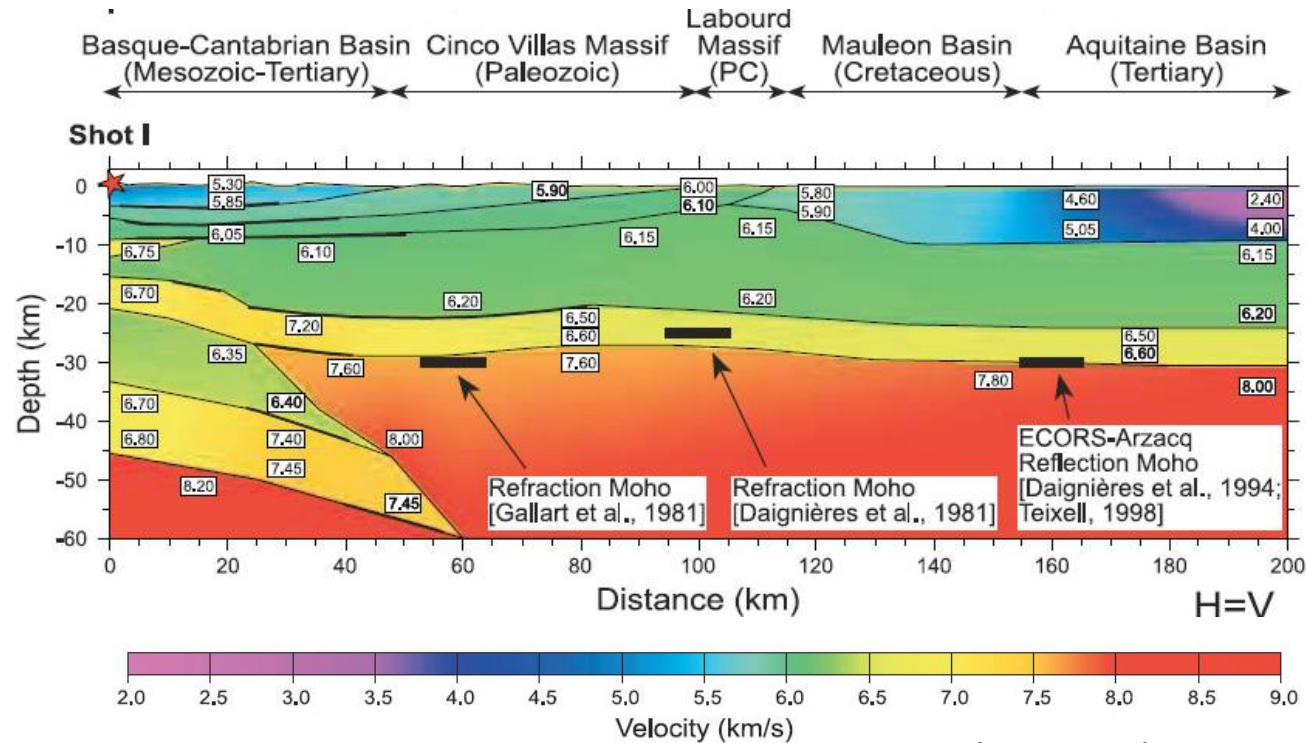


Basque-Cantabrian Pyrenees

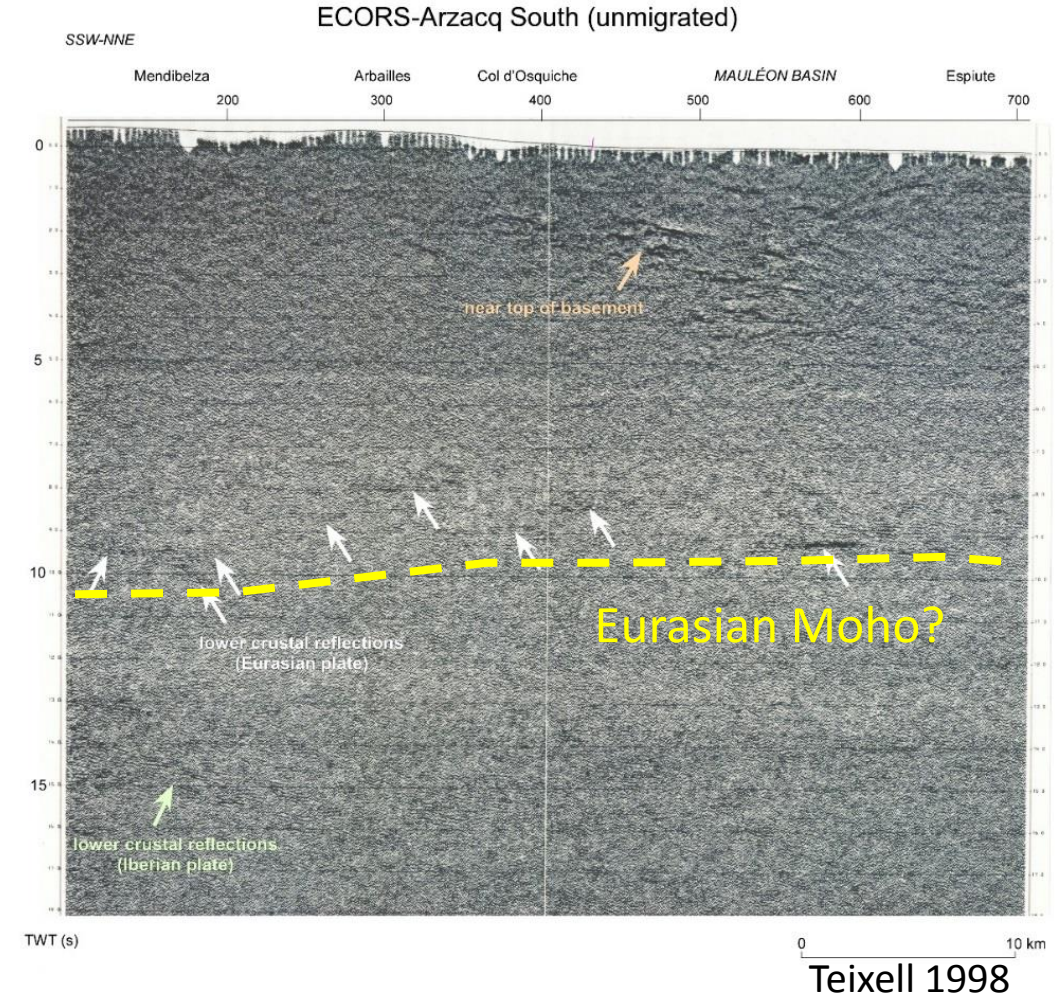


But...

Velocity models from wide-angle data



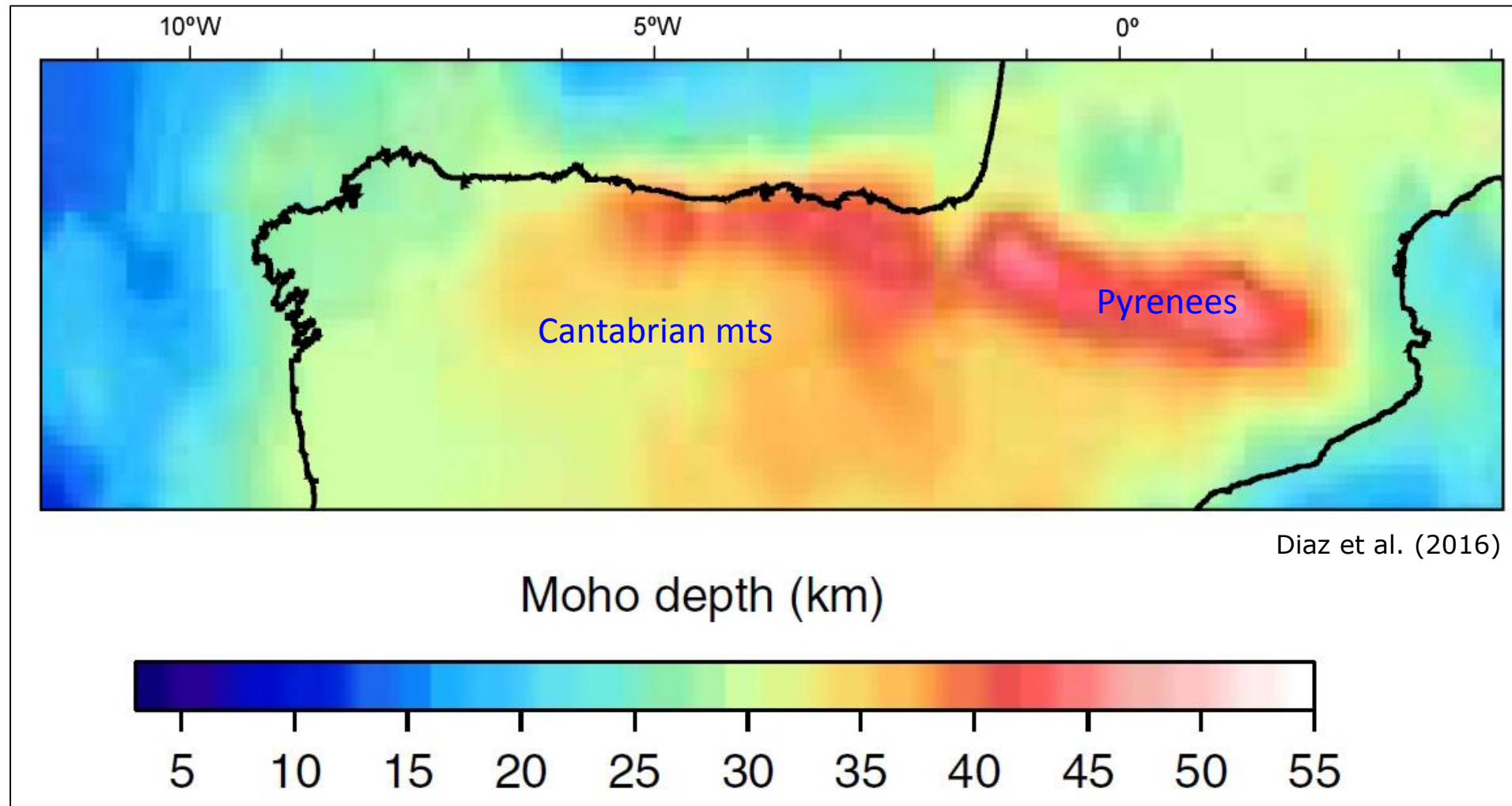
Deep reflections in vertical-incidence profiles





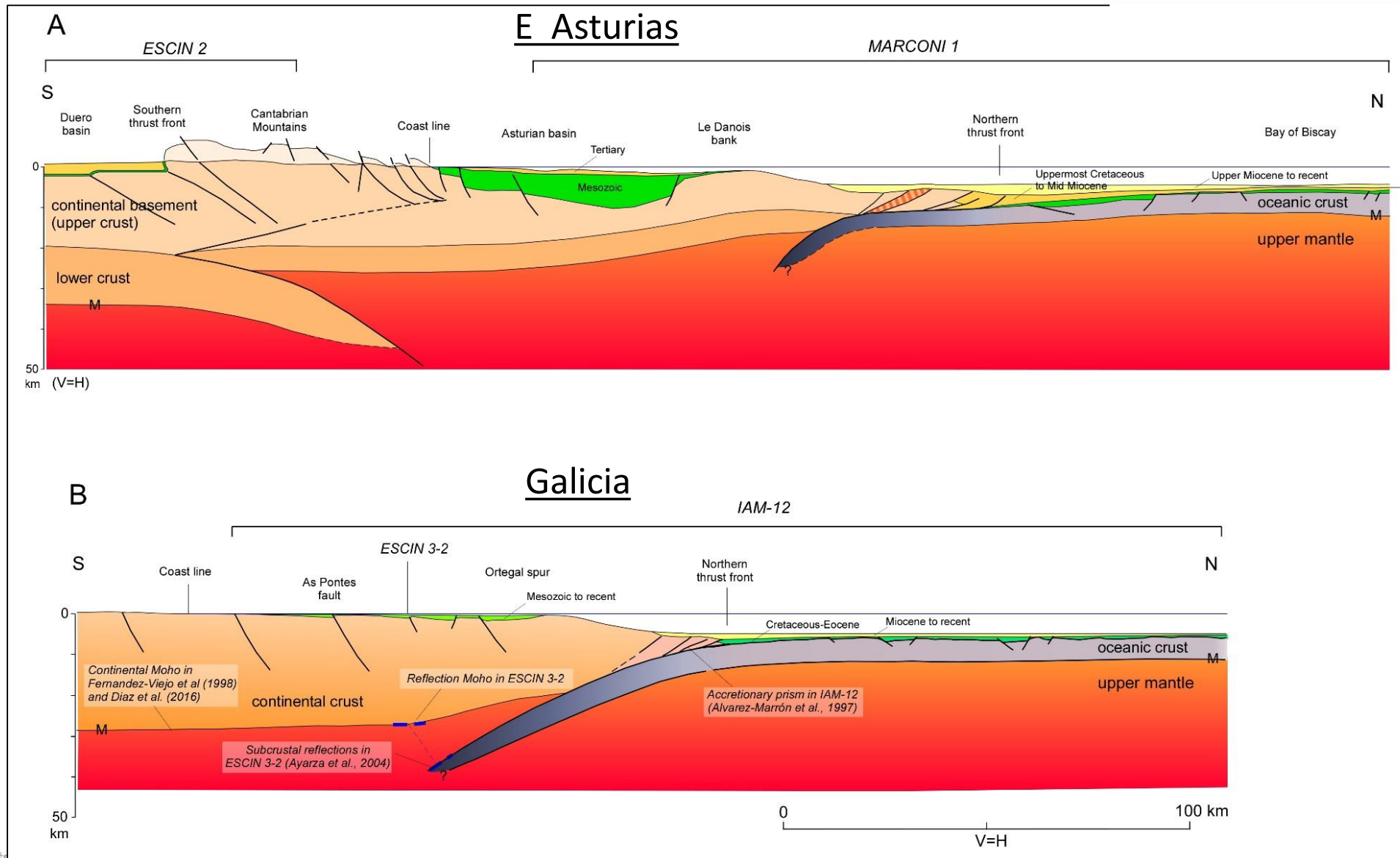
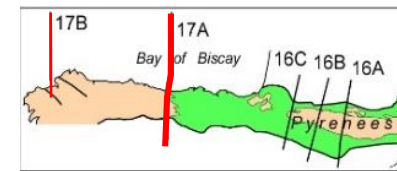
Merci de votre attention

The Cantabrians: persistent thickened structure



Sections for Cantabrian mountains and margin

(Teixell et al., Tectonophysics 2018)



(including oceanic subduction, cf. Boillot 70's)