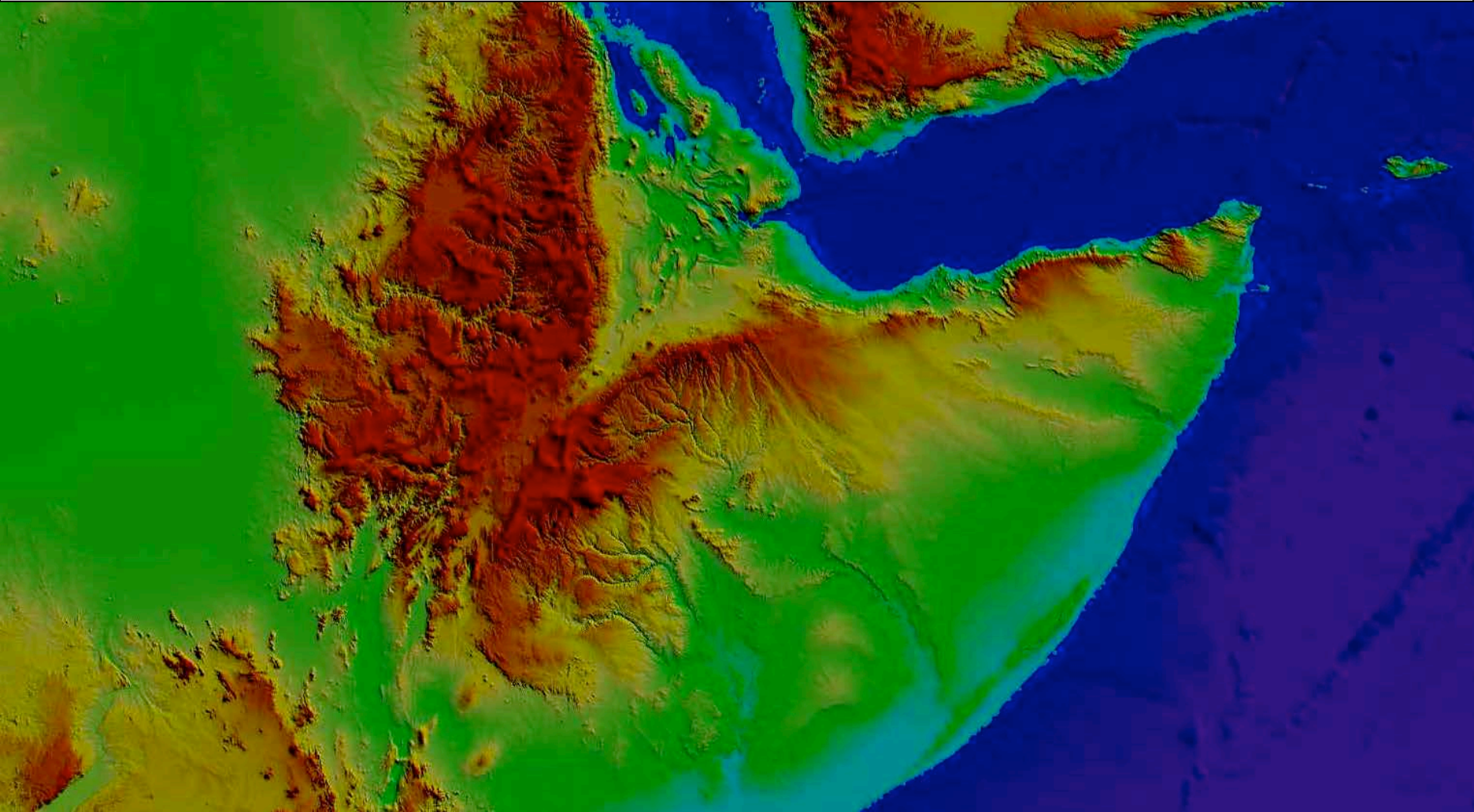


# GeoPRISMS RIE Workshop 2010

## Rift initiation - East Africa and Afar

Derek Keir - University of Leeds



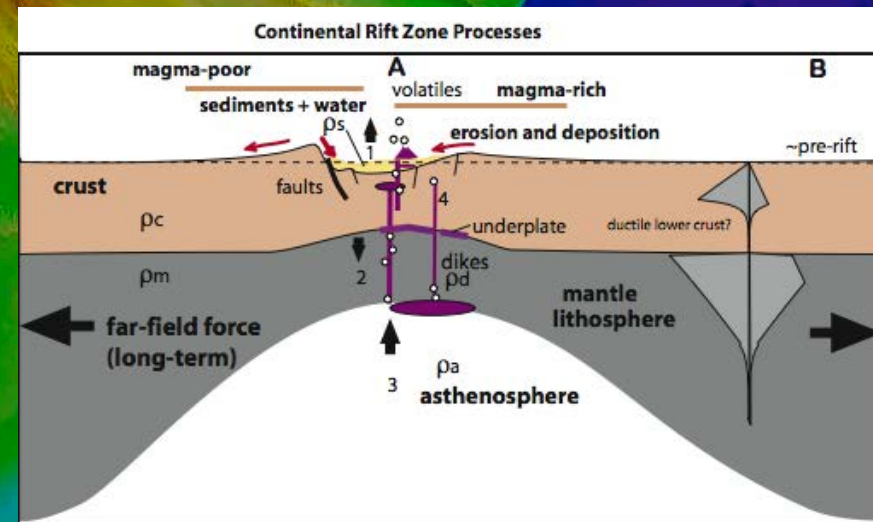
# GeoPRISMS RIE Workshop 2010

## Rift initiation - East Africa and Afar

Derek Keir - University of Leeds

### Conclusions

- Currently deforming rifts offer a window to understanding extensional processes in space and time
- Plate rheology - temperature, composition, pre-existing structures
- Deformation - mechanical and magmatic
- Rift architecture at a plate scale
- Mantle dynamics - magma supply
- Achieved via multidisciplinary approach to earth observation and modeling



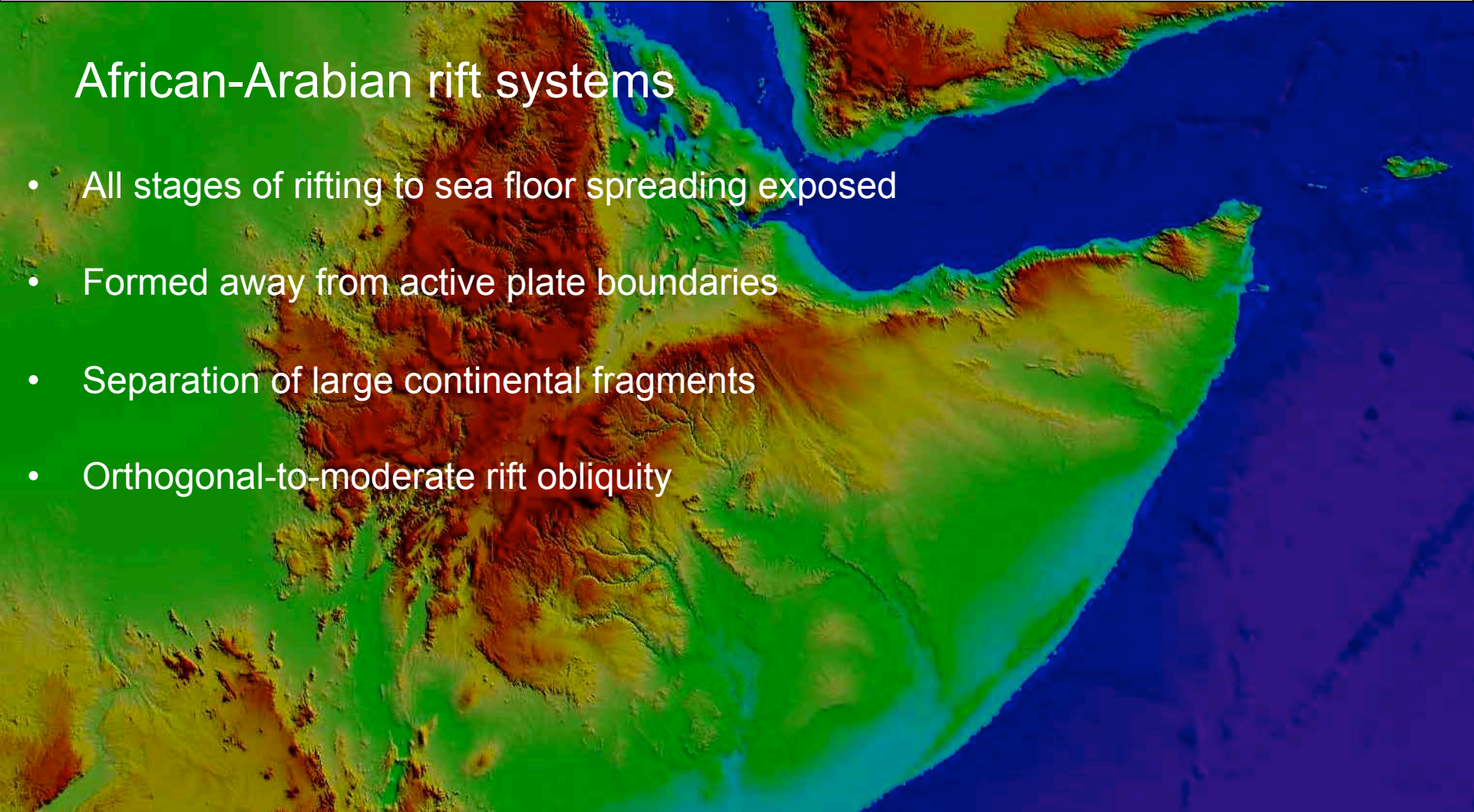
# GeoPRISMS RIE Workshop 2010

## Rift initiation - East Africa and Afar

Derek Keir - University of Leeds

### African-Arabian rift systems

- All stages of rifting to sea floor spreading exposed
- Formed away from active plate boundaries
- Separation of large continental fragments
- Orthogonal-to-moderate rift obliquity



# GeoPRISMS RIE Workshop 2010

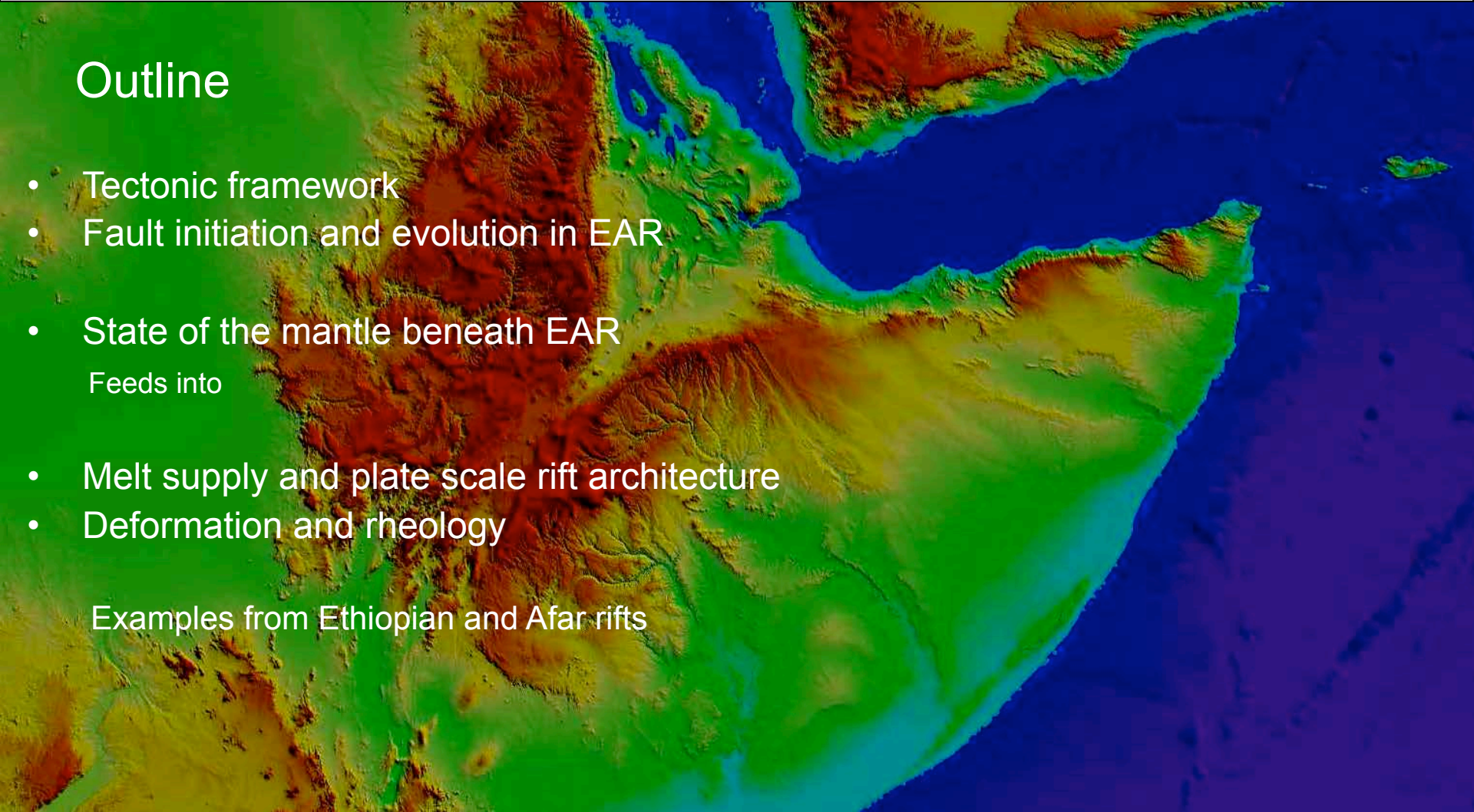
## Rift initiation - East Africa and Afar

Derek Keir - University of Leeds

### Outline

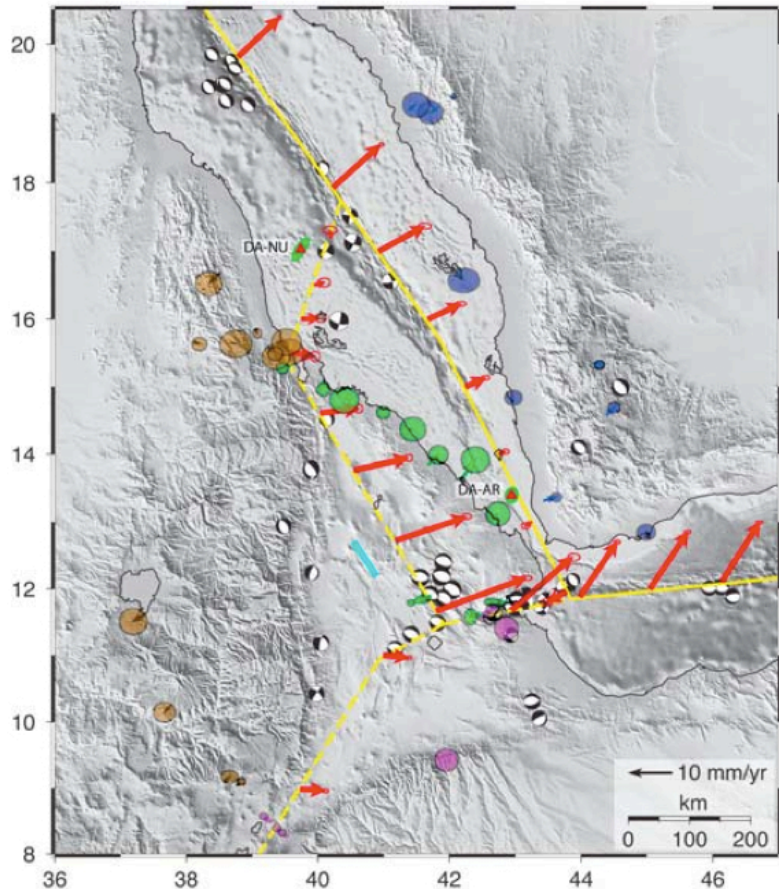
- Tectonic framework
- Fault initiation and evolution in EAR
- State of the mantle beneath EAR  
Feeds into
- Melt supply and plate scale rift architecture
- Deformation and rheology

Examples from Ethiopian and Afar rifts

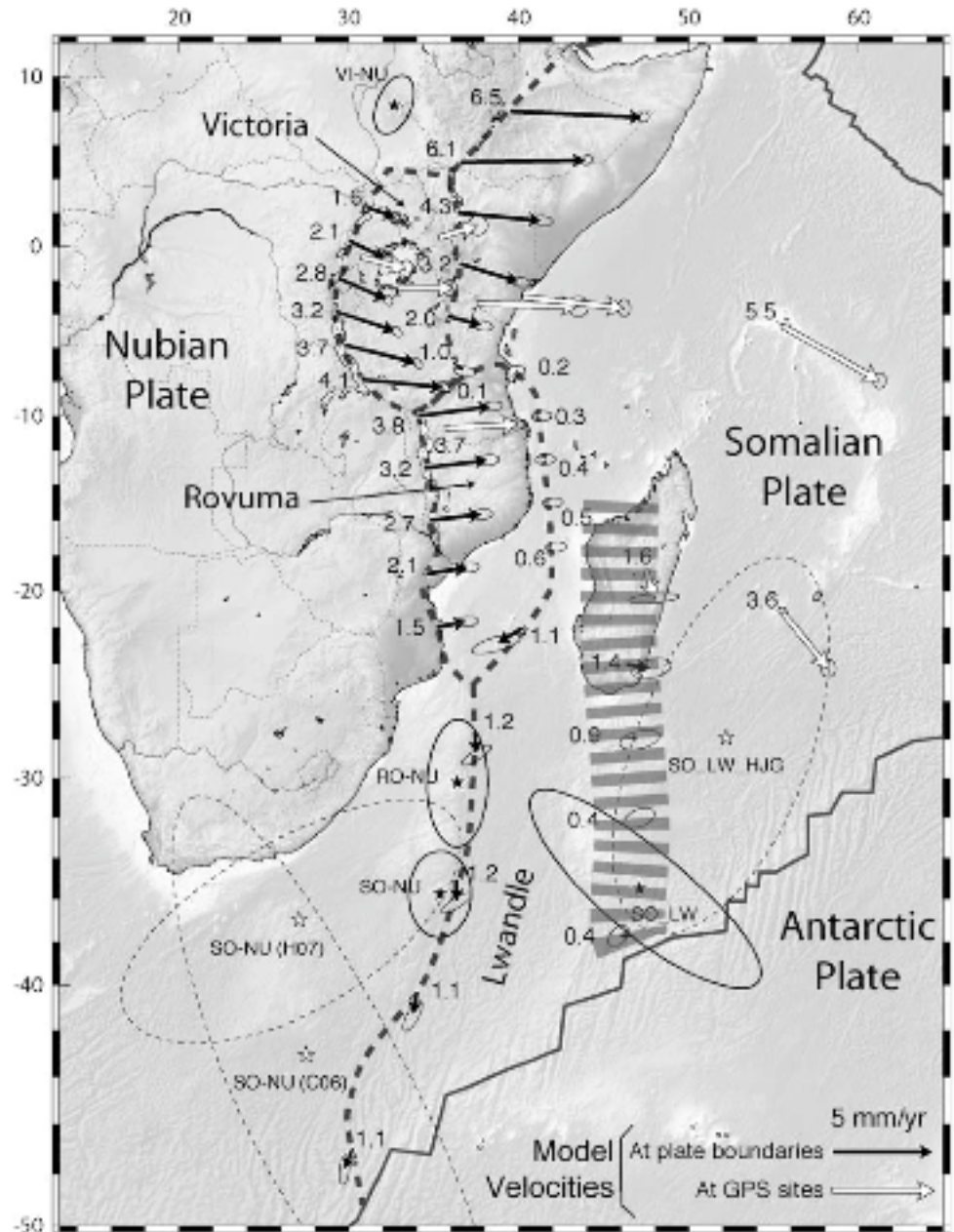


# Tectonic framework

- Plate separation
- Rift initiation youngest in south  
~29 Ma in Afar to <1 Ma in Okavango
- Rifting propagates south



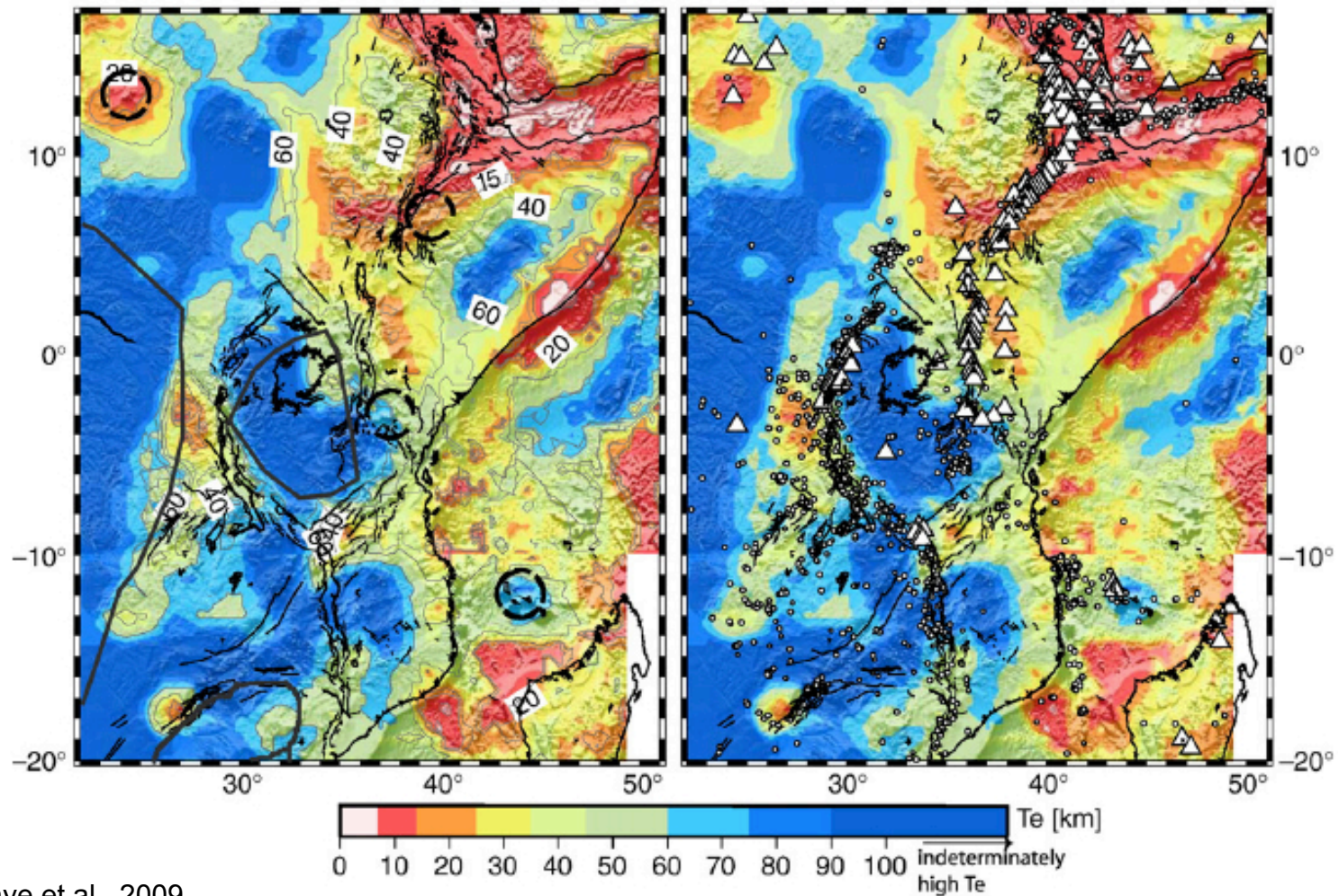
McClusky et al., 2010



Stamps et al., 2008

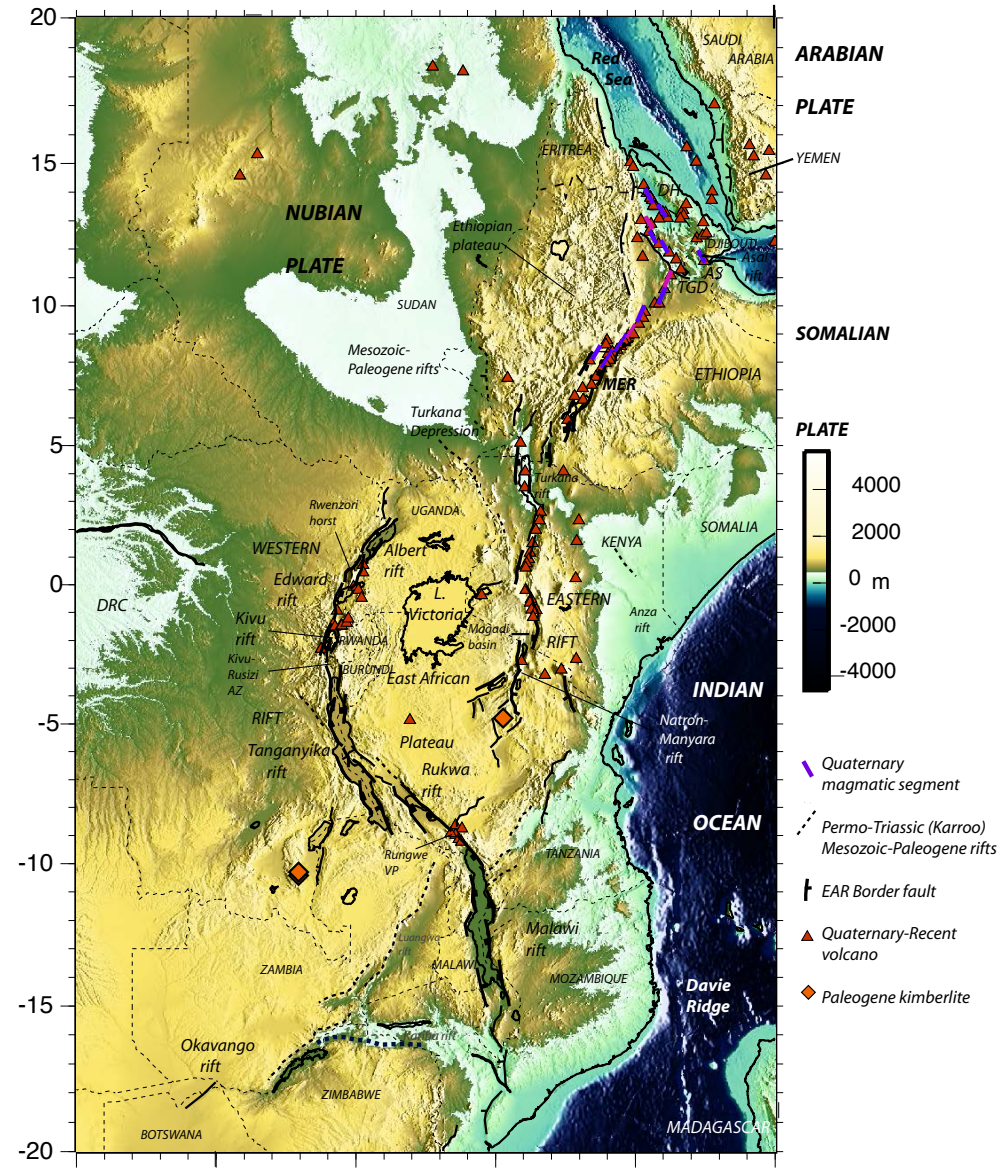
# Tectonic framework

- Plate strength
- Volcanism
- Seismicity
- Fault architecture



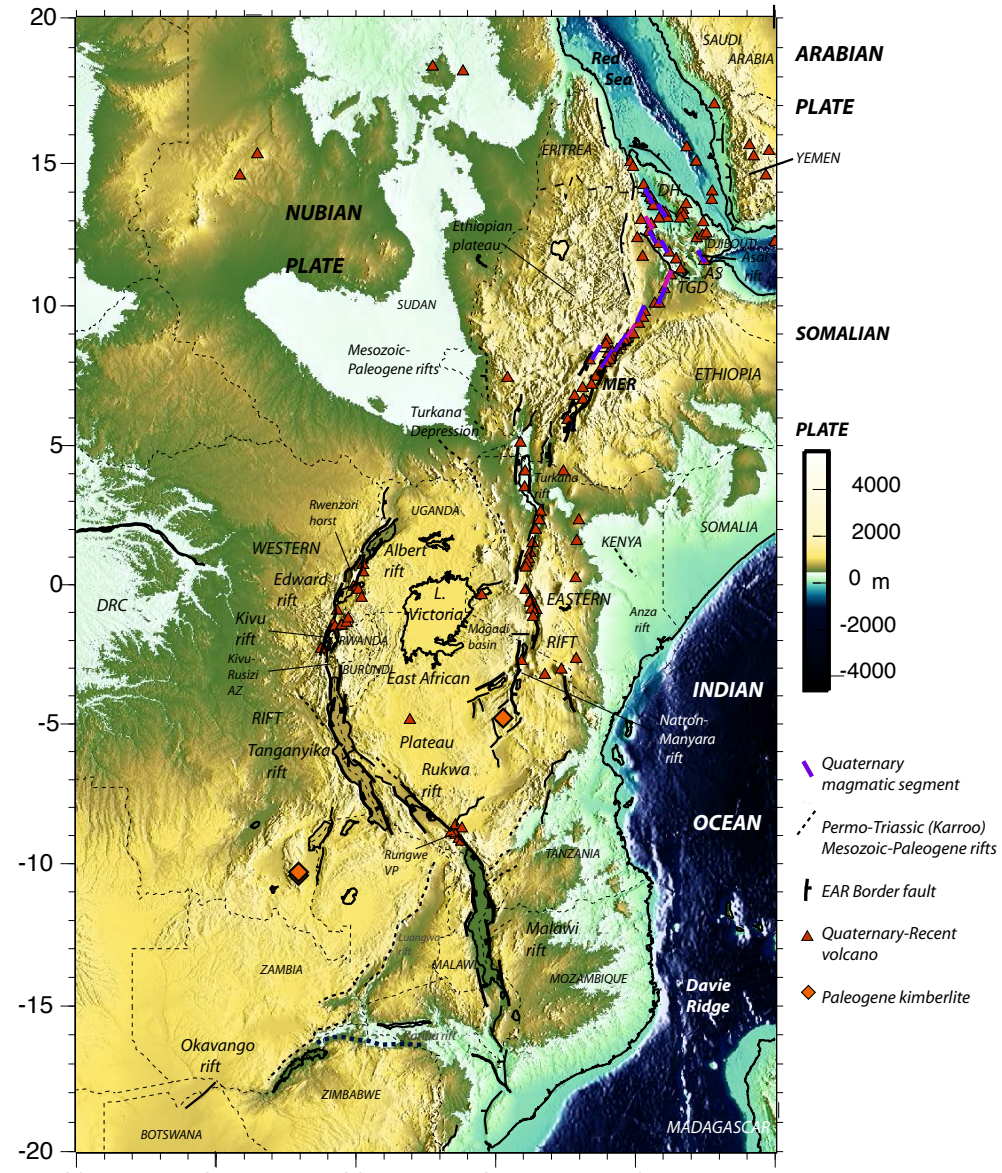
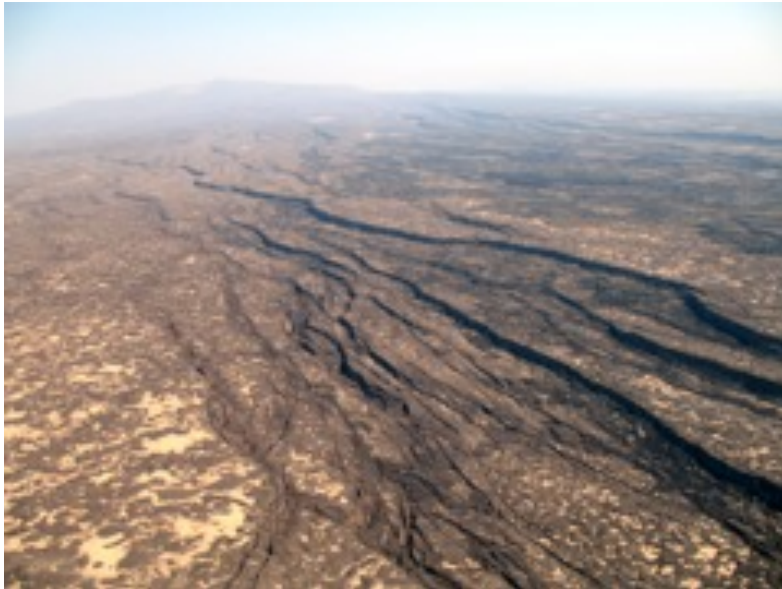
# Fault initiation and evolution

- Much of rift superbly exposed
- Variability in fault architecture
- Rift initiation <1 My in Okavango  
~100-km-long fault



# Fault initiation and evolution

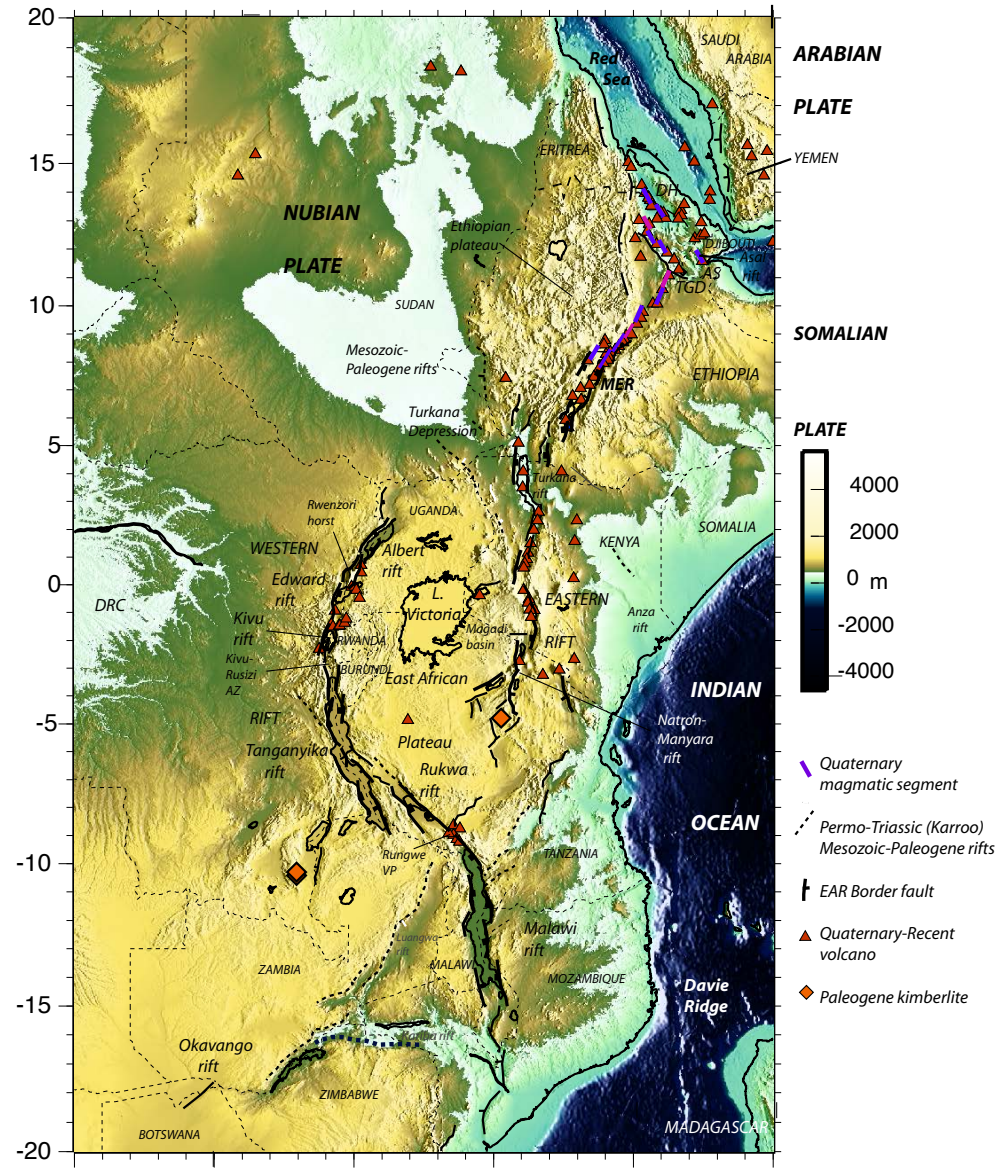
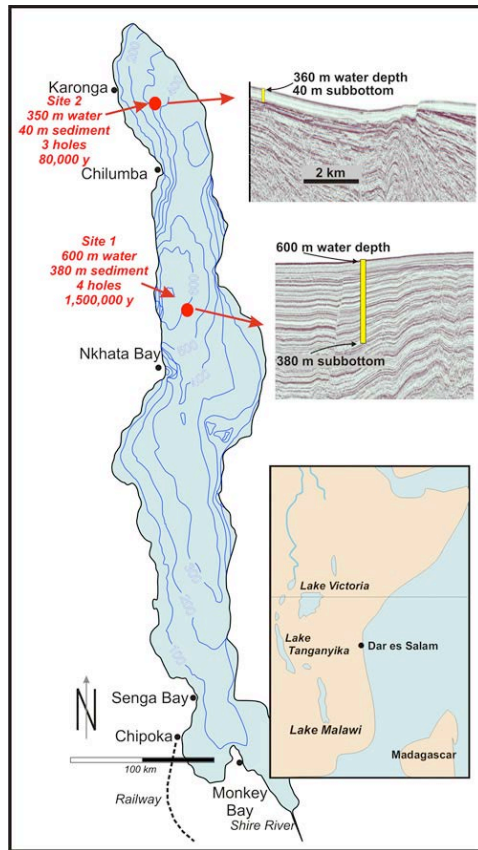
- Much of rift superbly exposed
- Variability in fault architecture
- Rift initiation <1 My in Okavango  
~100-km-long fault
- Faulting during late stage rifting  
lots of short faults above dikes
- Recent examples of deformation  
Karonga, Oldoinyo-Lengai, Dabbahu





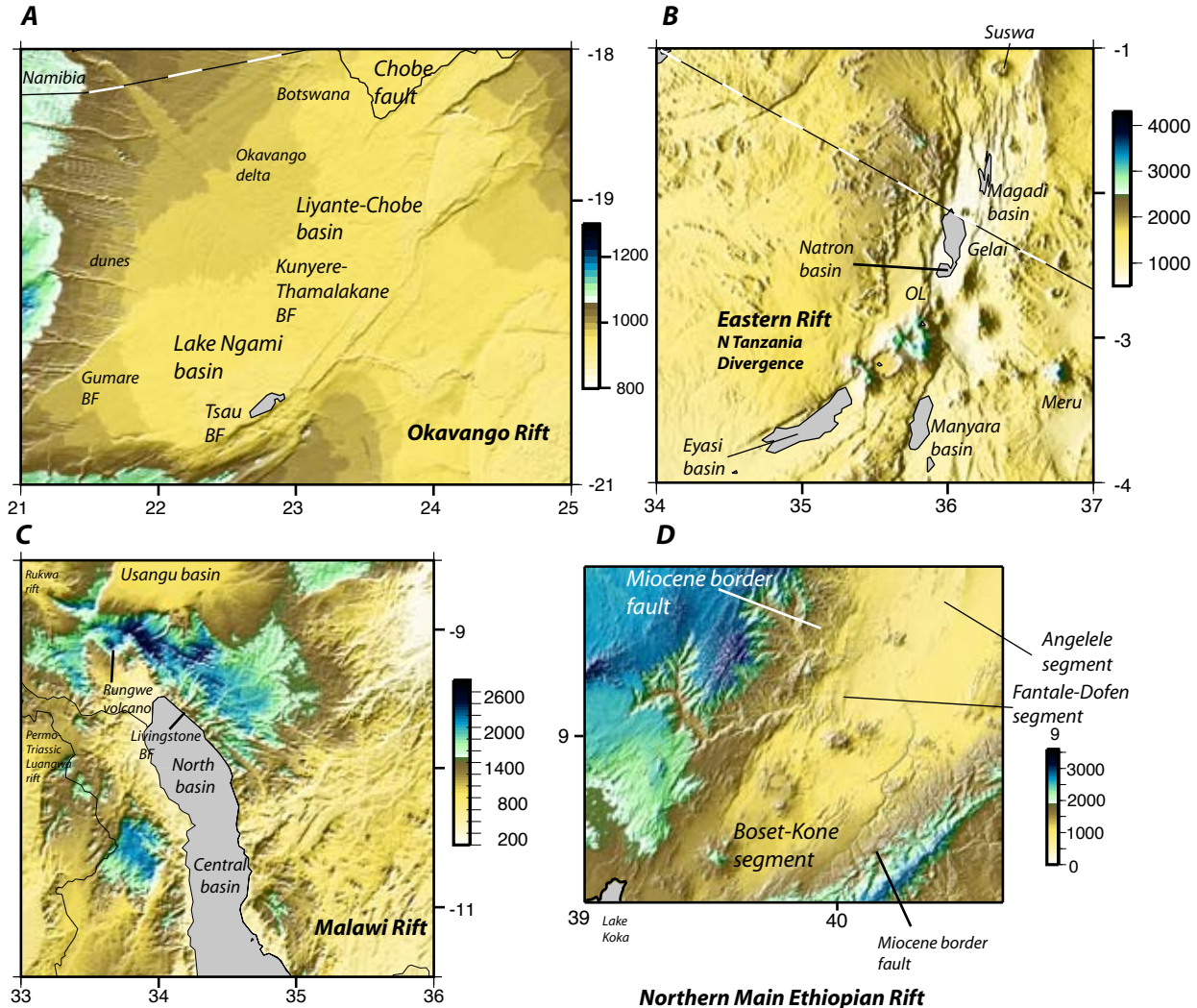
# Fault initiation and evolution

- Much of rift superbly exposed
- Variability in fault architecture
- Rift initiation <1 My in Okavango
- ~100-km-long fault
- Sedimentary record in lakes records tectonics and climate change



# Fault initiation and evolution

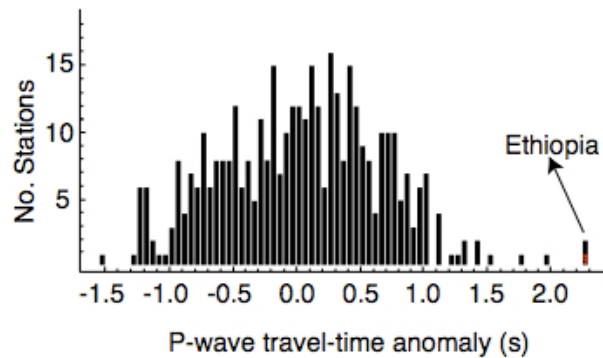
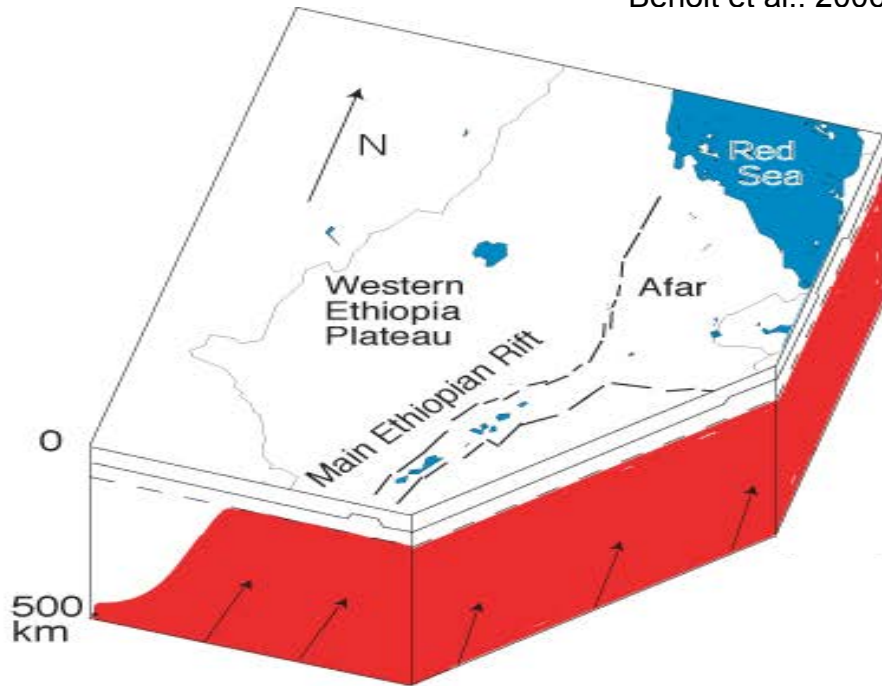
- White papers
- A: Atekwana, C: Gaherty & Shillington, D: Reilinger and Bendick
- Border fault dimensions scale with plate strength
- Magma intrusion?



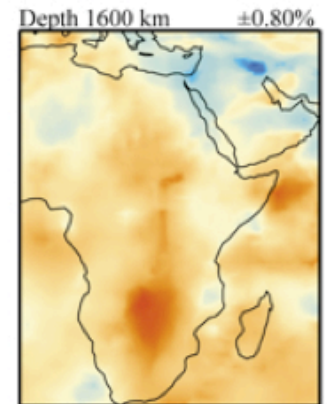
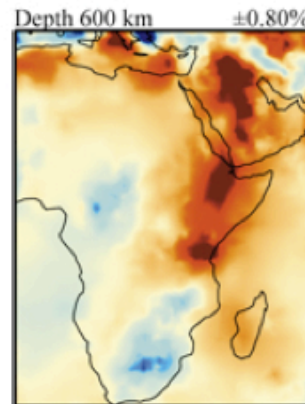
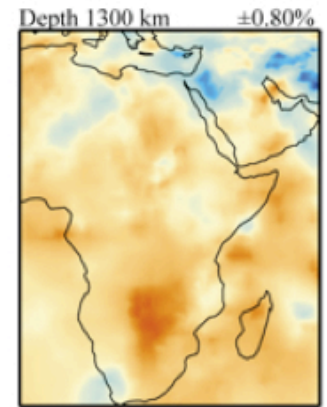
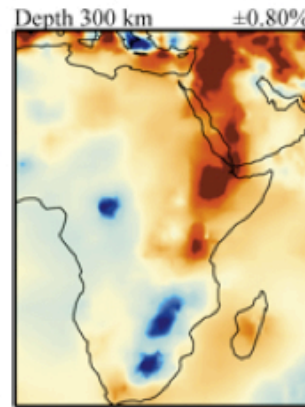
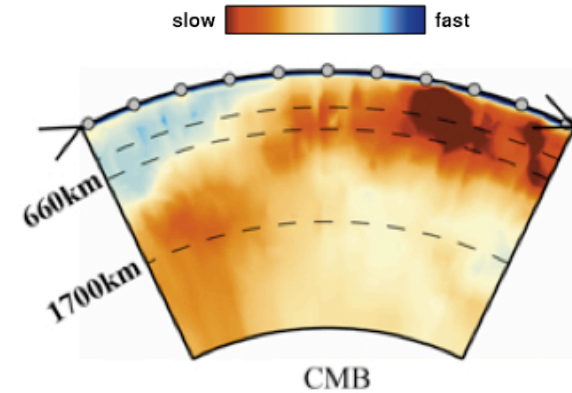
# State of the mantle

- Broad thermal upwelling beneath Ethiopia
- Slowest / hottest mantle on Earth

Benoit et al., 2006



## Africa

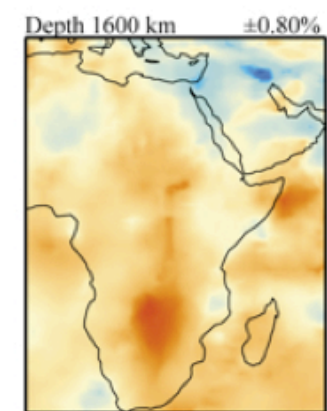
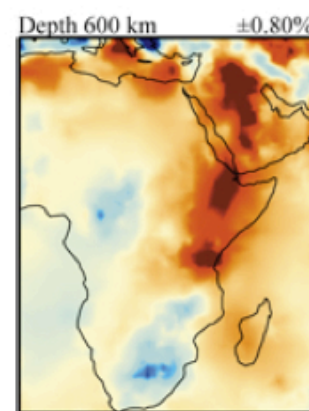
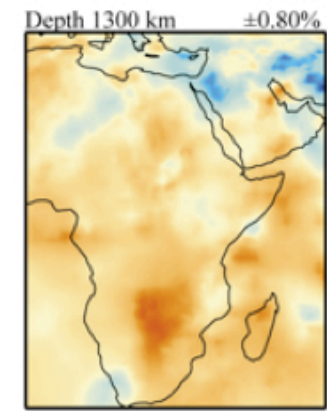
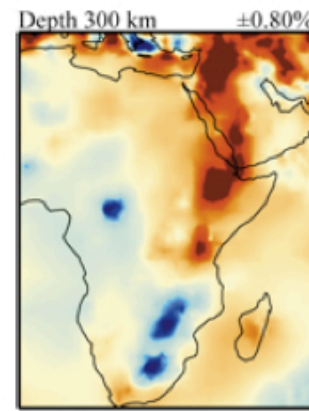
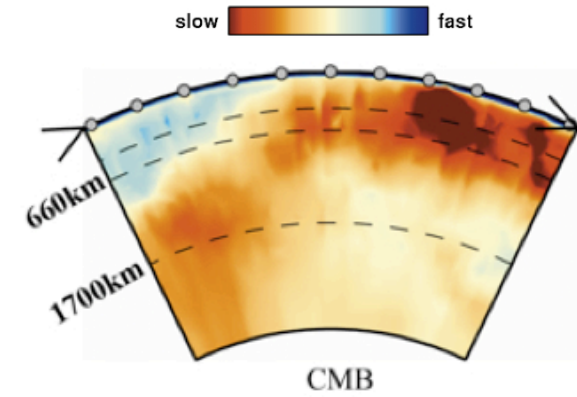
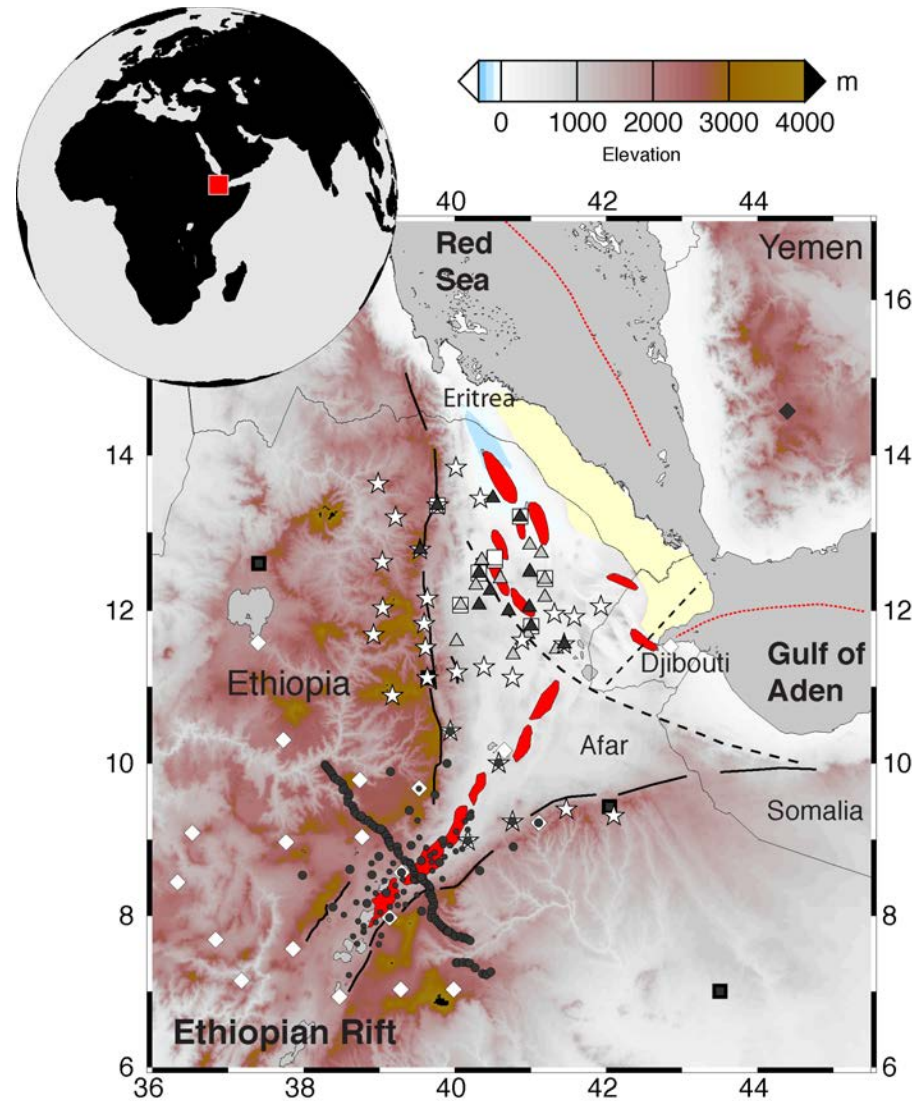


Li et al., 2008

Poupinet et al., 1979

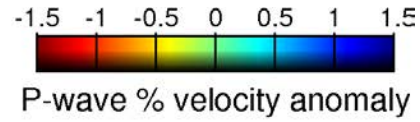
# Mantle dynamics - melt supply

- Broad thermal upwelling beneath Ethiopia

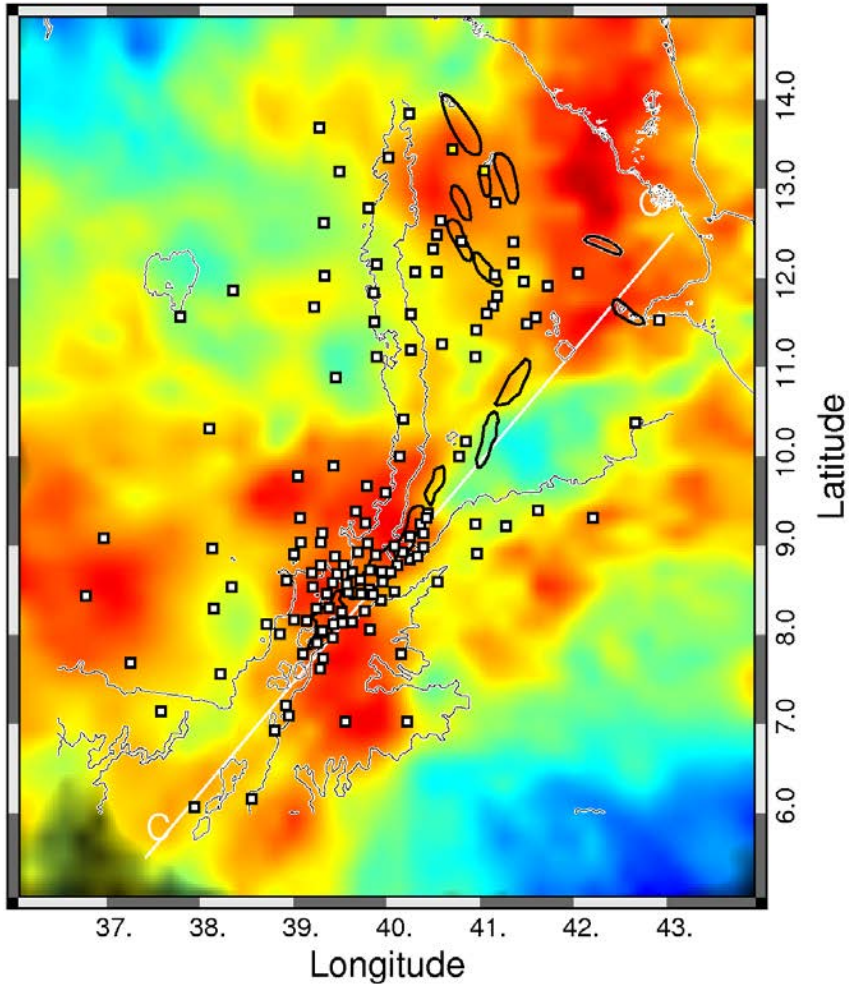


# Mantle dynamics - melt supply

- Broad thermal upwelling beneath Ethiopia

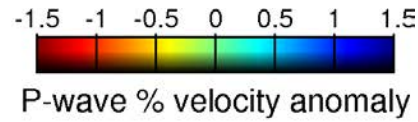


depth =  
550 km

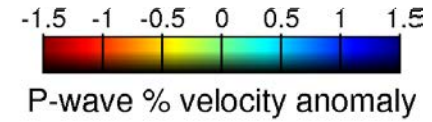
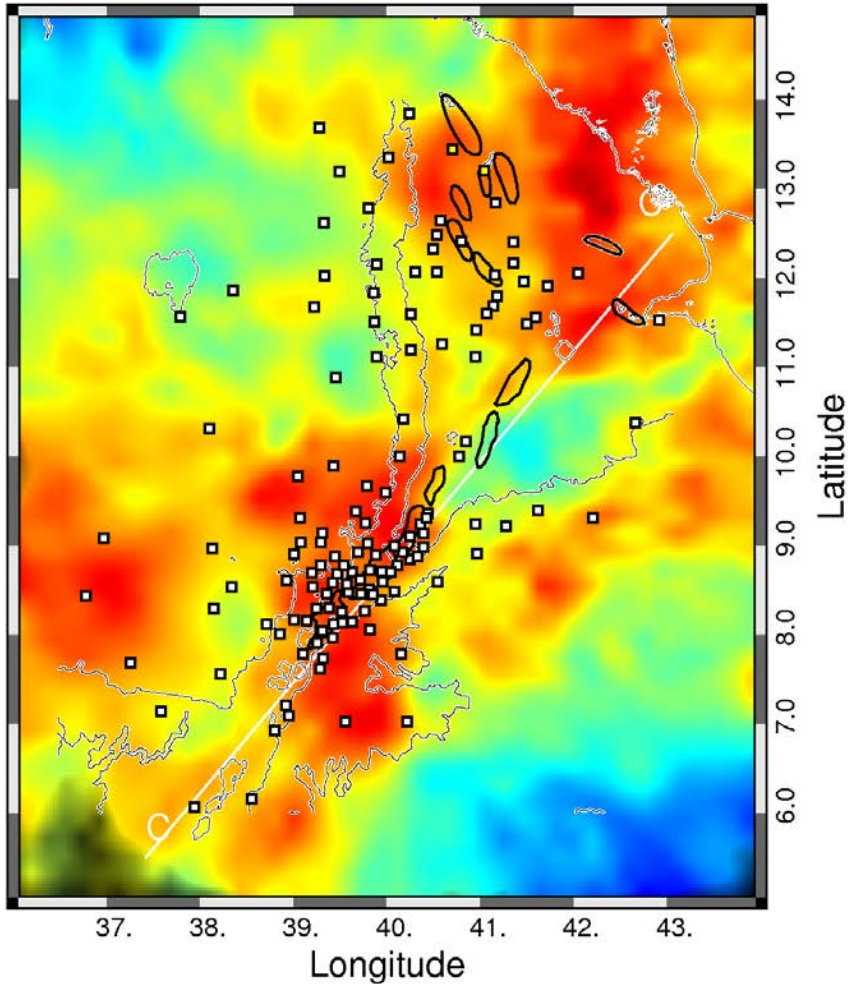


# Mantle dynamics - melt supply

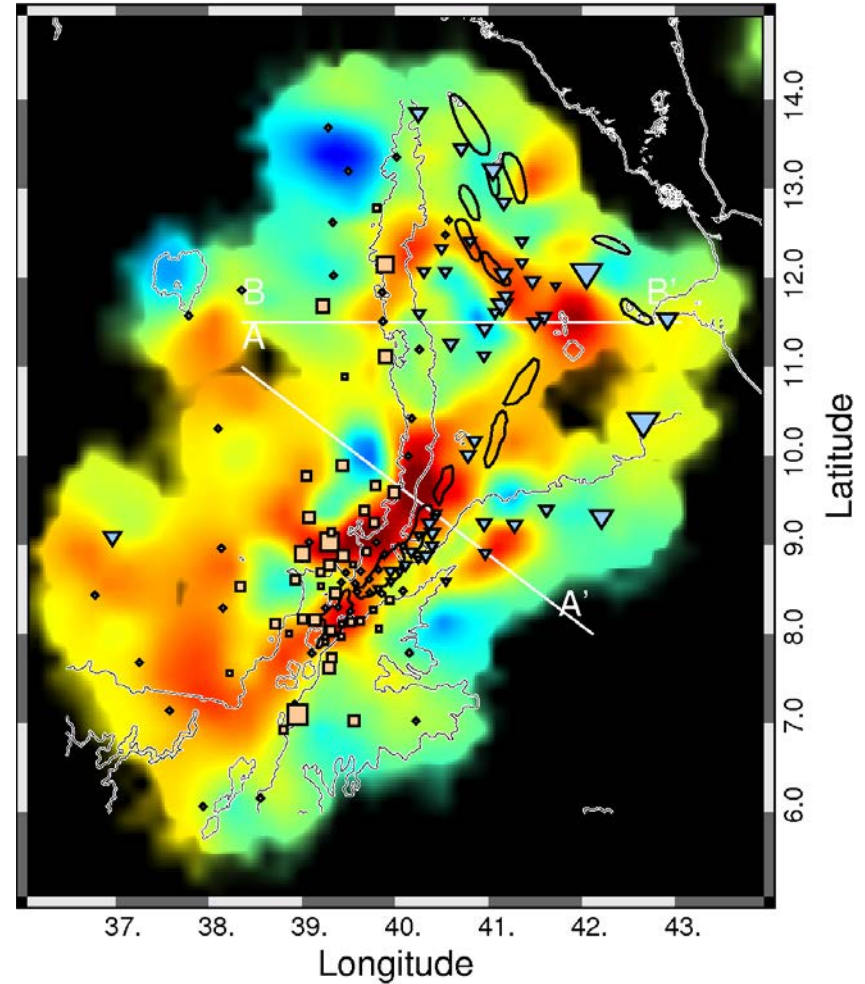
- Low velocity anomalies offset towards border faults



depth =  
550 km

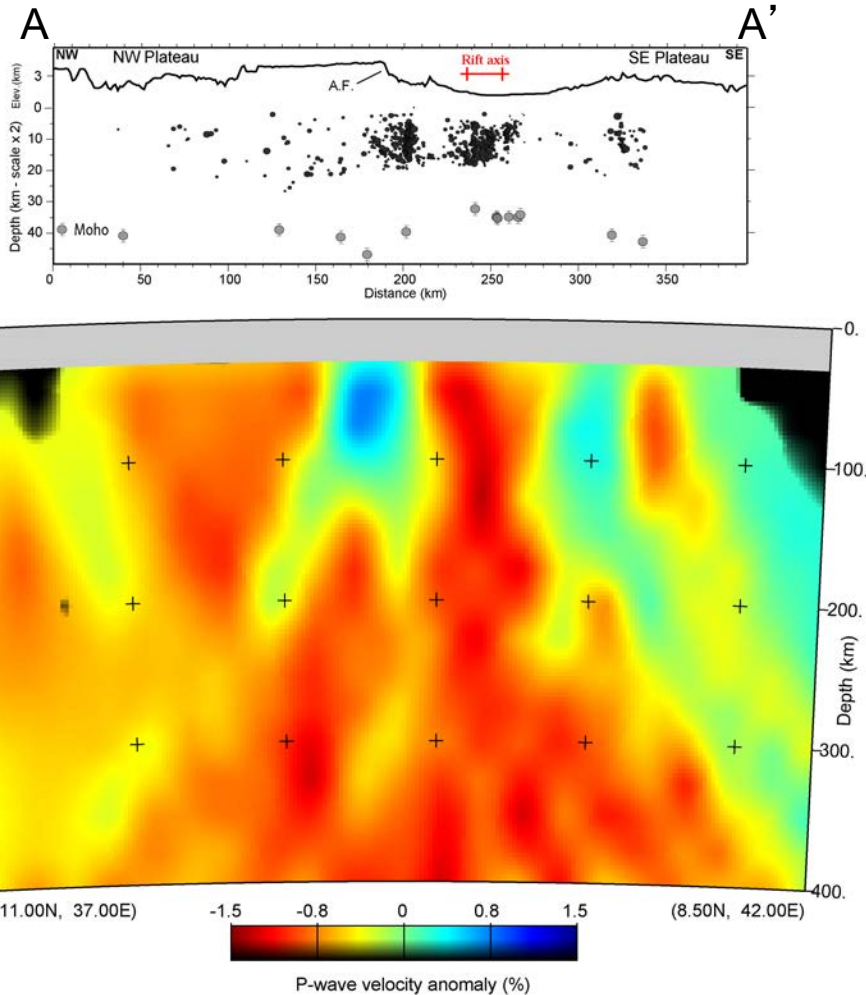


depth =  
75 km

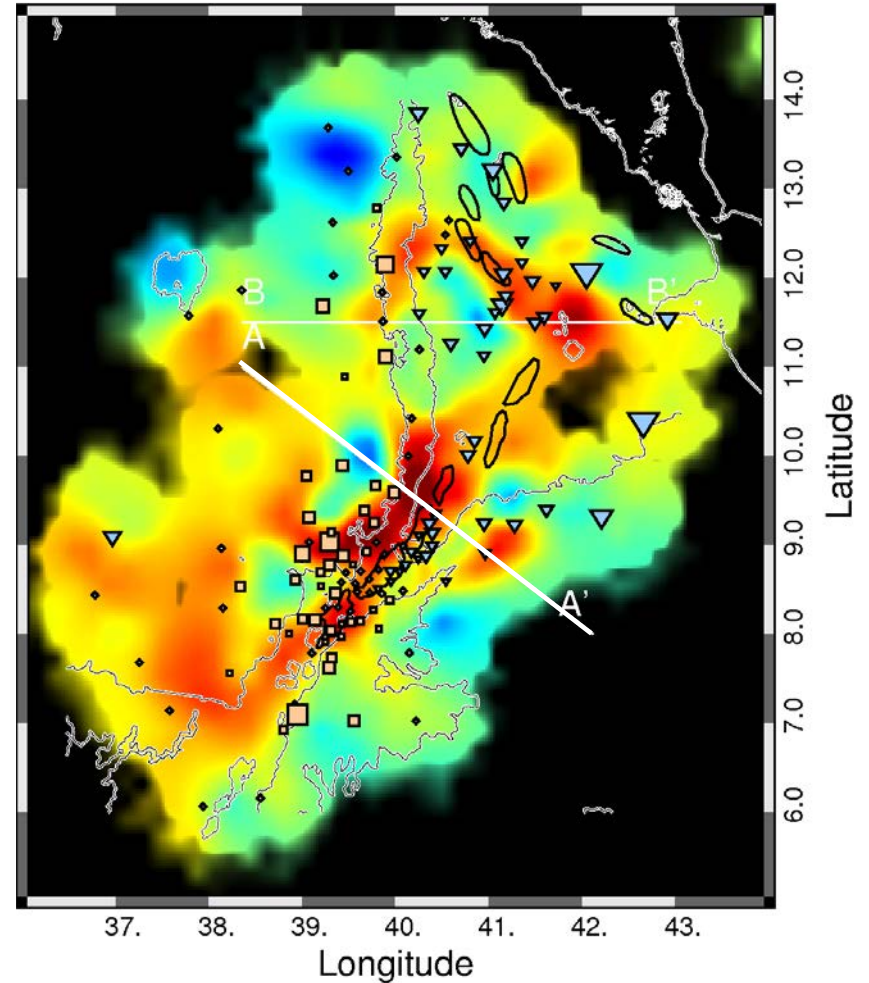
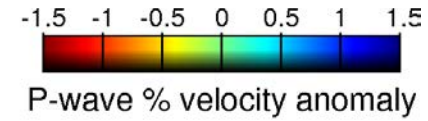


# Mantle dynamics - melt supply

- Low velocity anomalies offset towards Miocene border faults
- Decompression melts focused along LAB
- Mechanical structure of lithosphere from early stretching influences melt migration

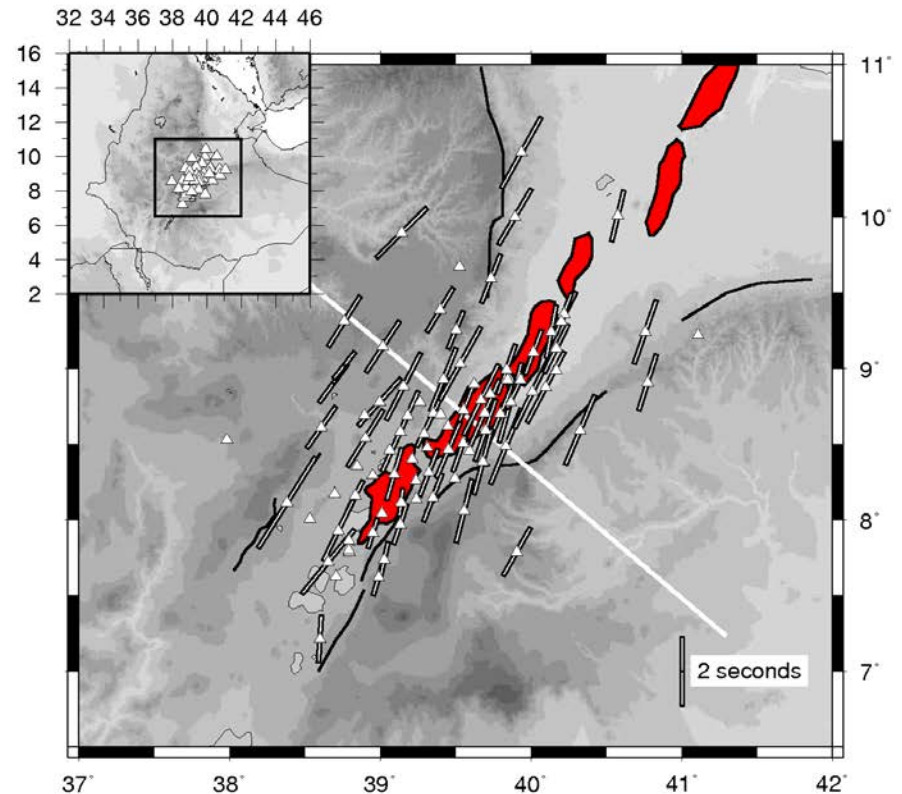
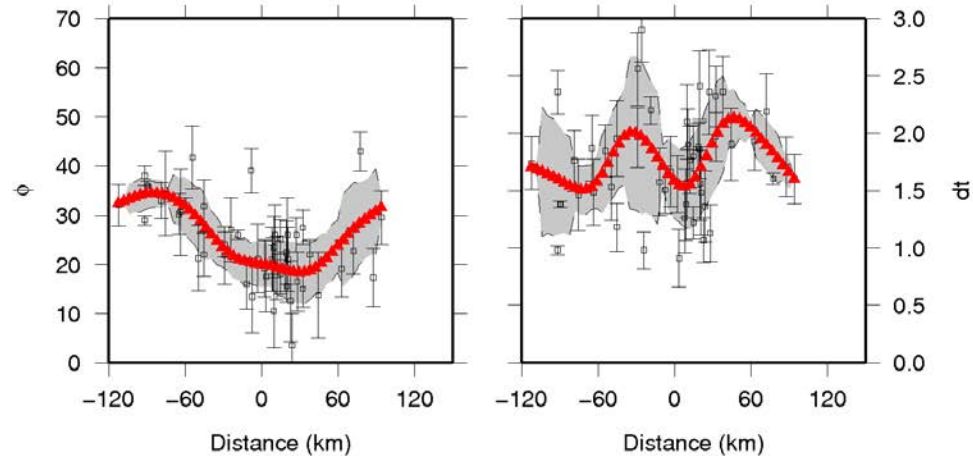
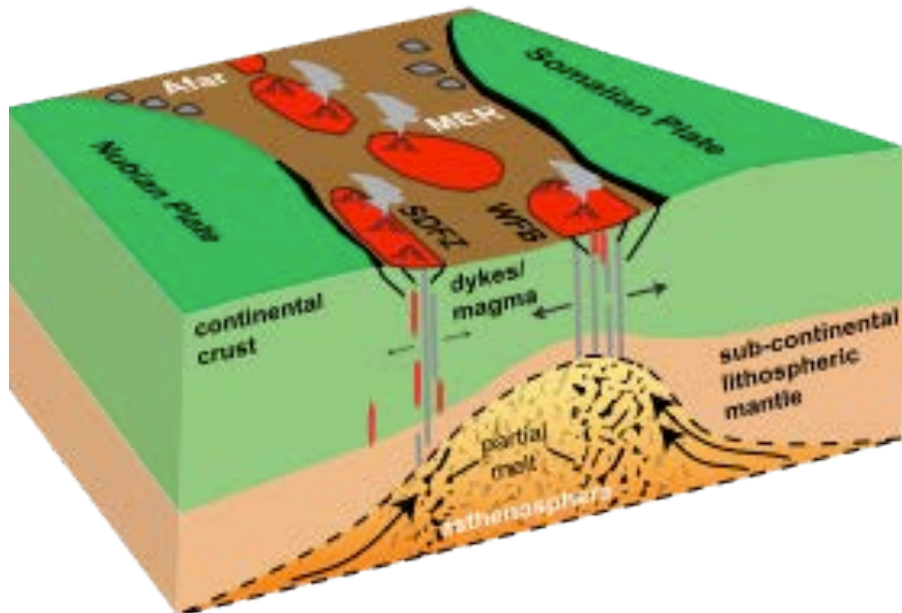


depth =  
75 km



# Mantle dynamics - melt supply

- Peak in SKS splitting beneath border faults
- Decompression melts focused along LAB
- Shape of lithosphere from early stretching influences melt migration
- Comparison of early stage rift - rupture to trace LAB modification during evolution
- Thermal / chemical erosion of lithosphere?
- Thermal and chemical heterogeneity from melt extraction?

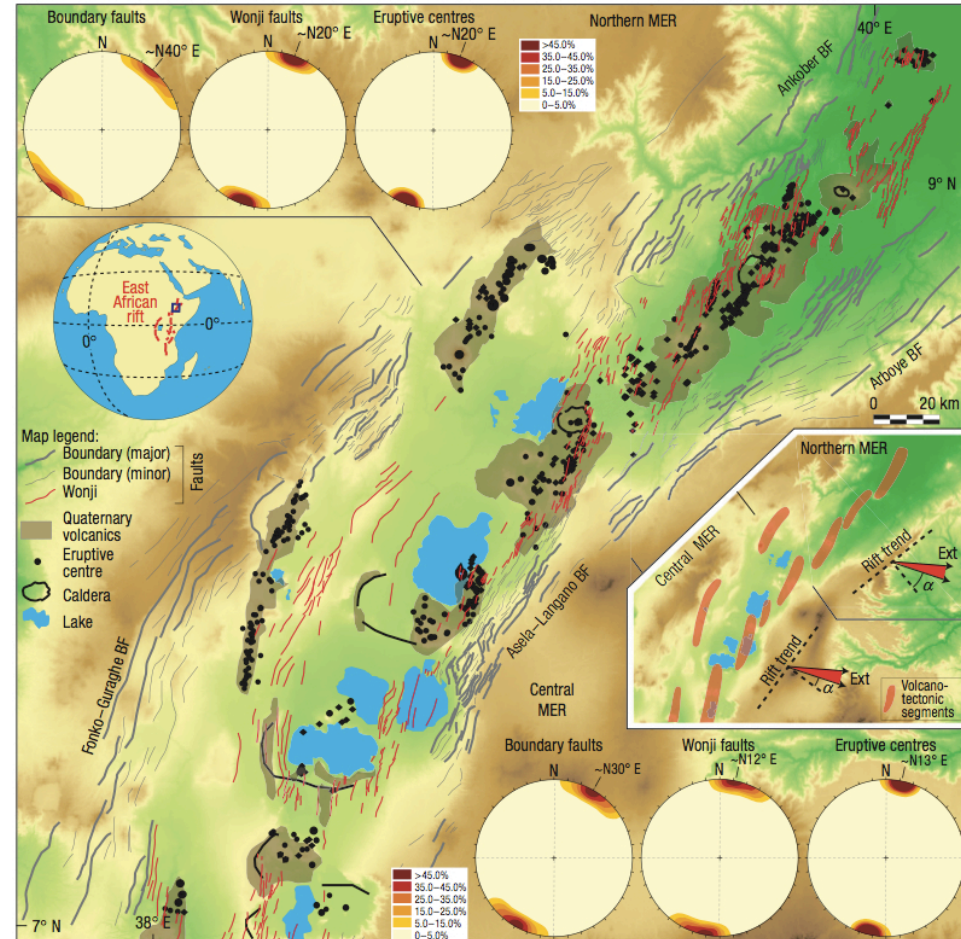




# Deformation and rheology

Corti 2008

- **Border faults - Miocene age**
- ~80-km-long fault segments
- <25 degrees obliquity to ~E-W opening
- Role of pre-existing structures not clear
- **Quaternary - Recent faults in axial graben**
- Shorter <15-km-long faults
- Strike orthogonal to rift opening
- Right-stepping en-echelon pattern
- **Faulting, magma intrusion, rheology and stress**



# Deformation and rheology

- Plate strength
- Reduction in fault length / basin width coincident with decrease in plate strength
- Influence of magma on strain, strength, and along-axis segmentation

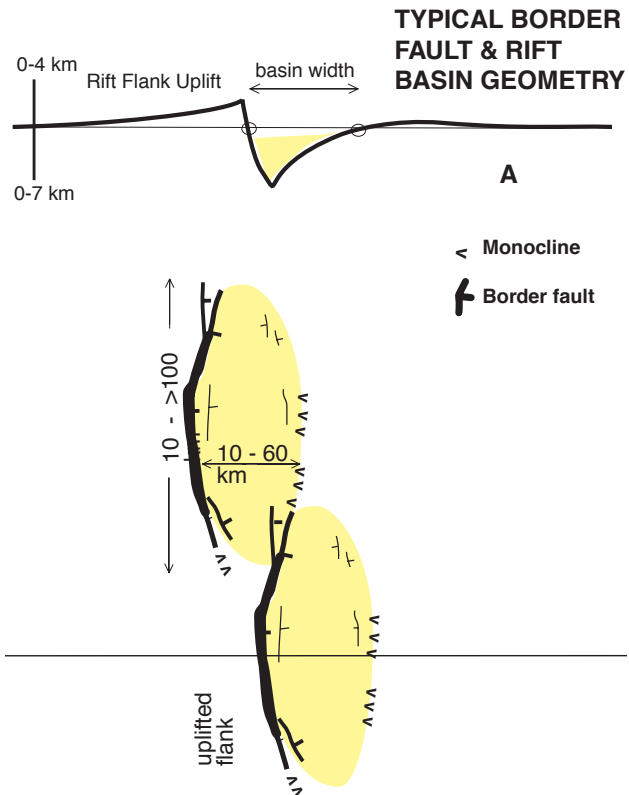
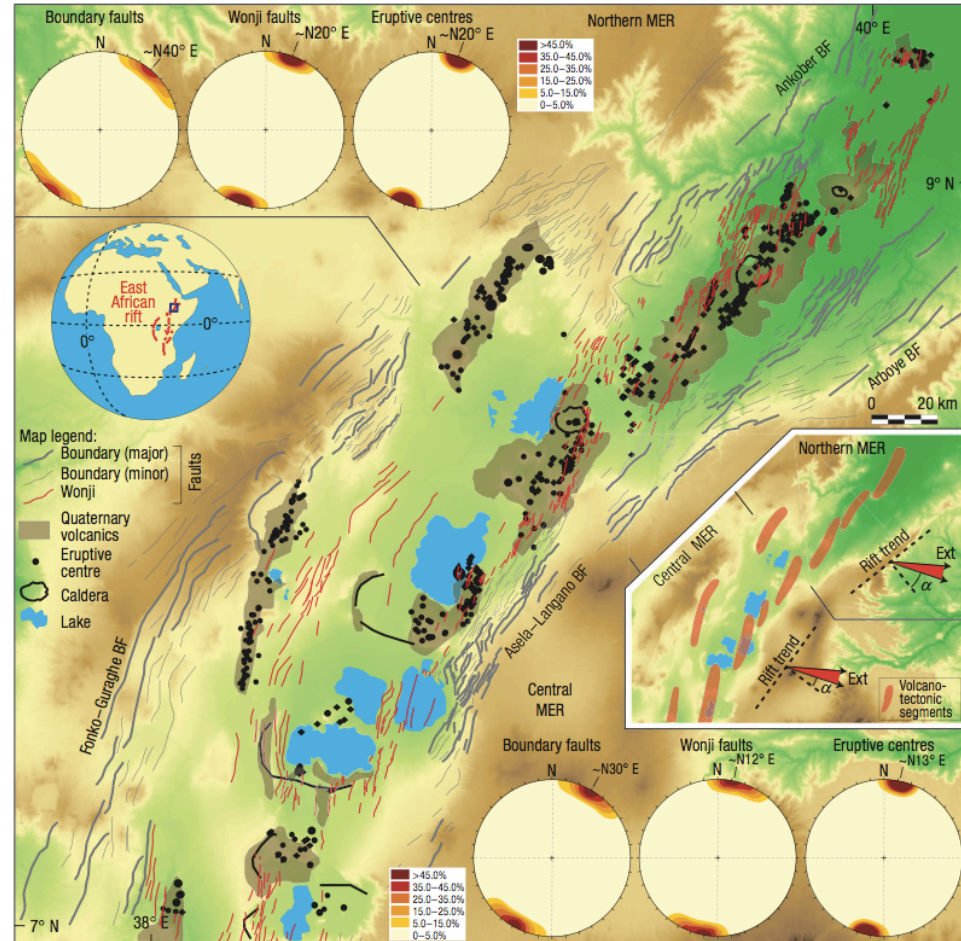
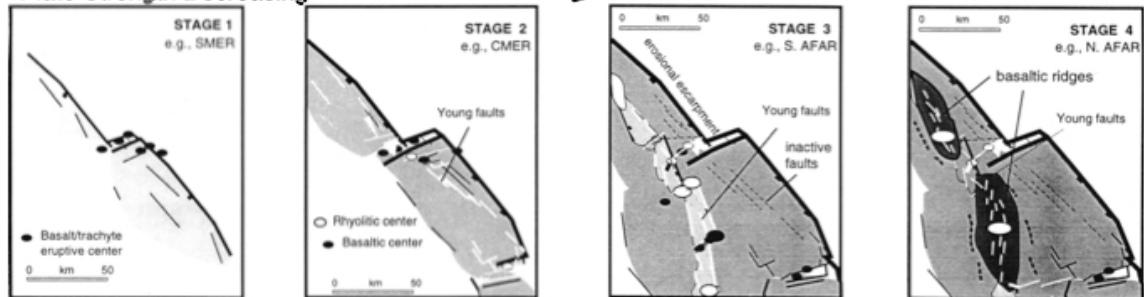
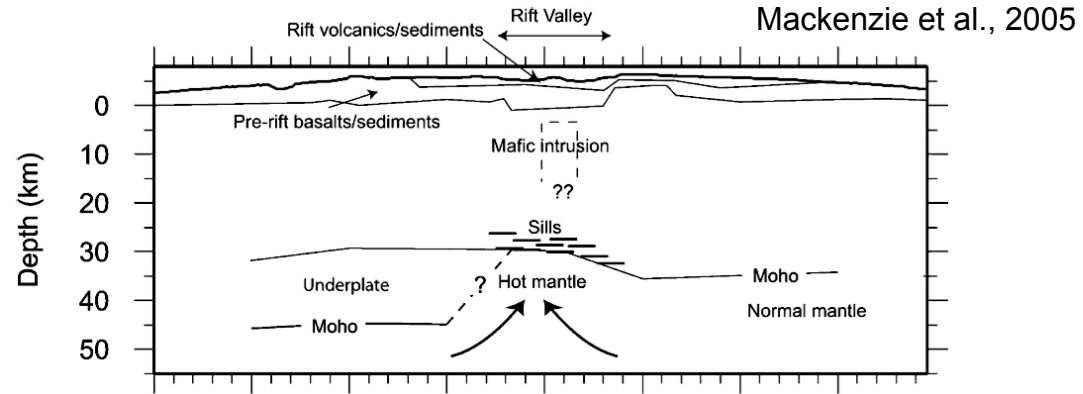


Plate Strength Decreasing

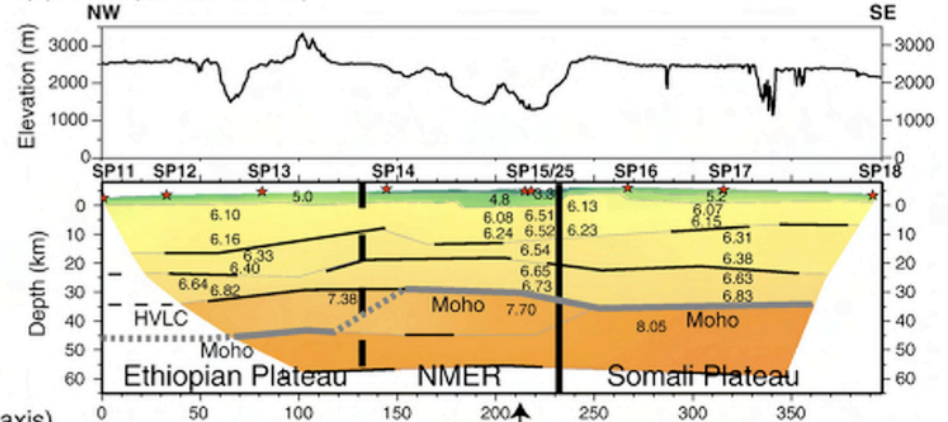


# Deformation and rheology

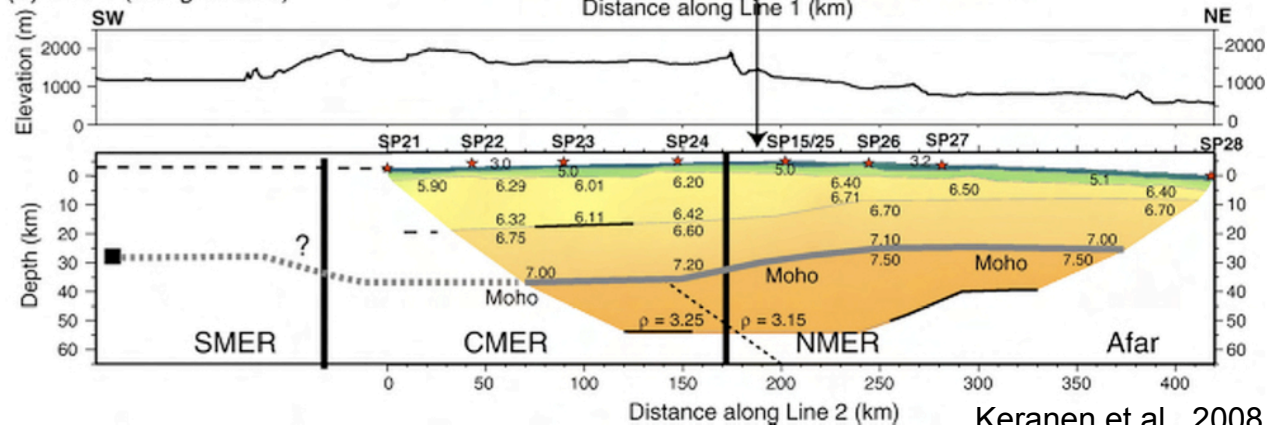
- Magma intrusion - EAGLE
- HVLC beneath plateau - Oligocene?
- ~5 km crustal thinning beneath the rift - Miocene stretching
- High velocity crust beneath Quaternary - Recent segment
- Sill intrusion into lower crust
- Dike intrusion into mid-upper crust



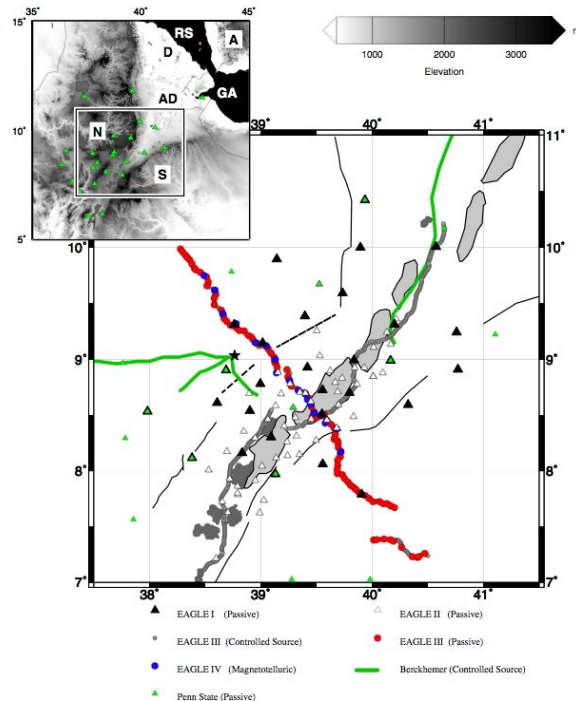
(a) Line 1 (across rift axis)



(b) Line 2 (along rift axis)

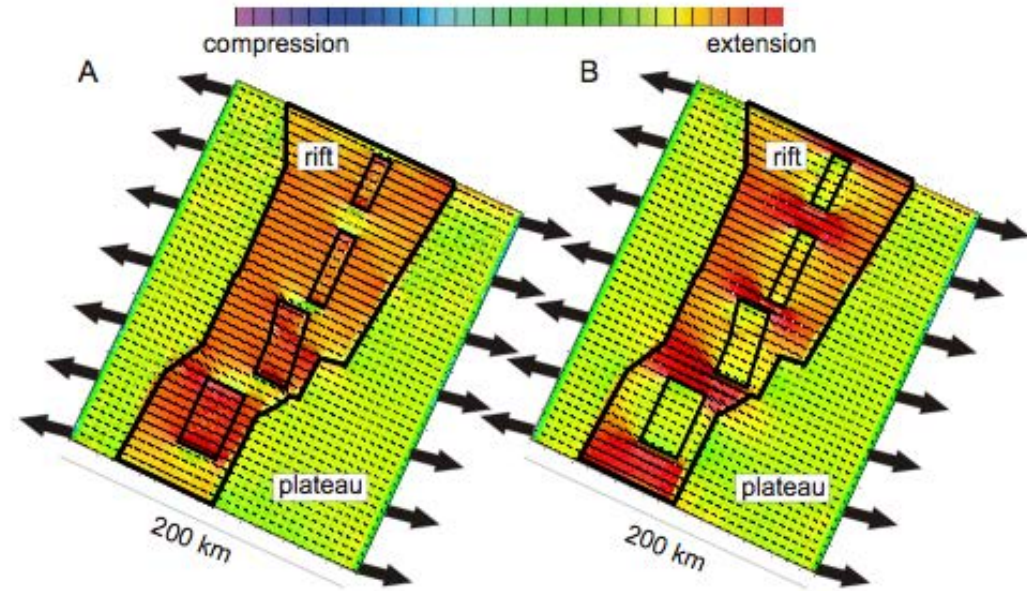


Keranen et al., 2008

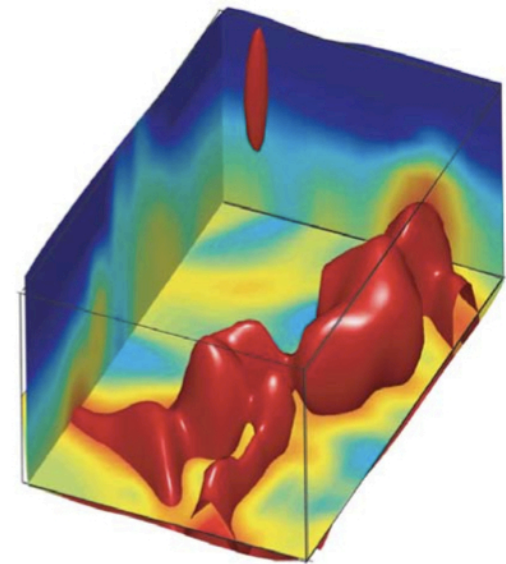
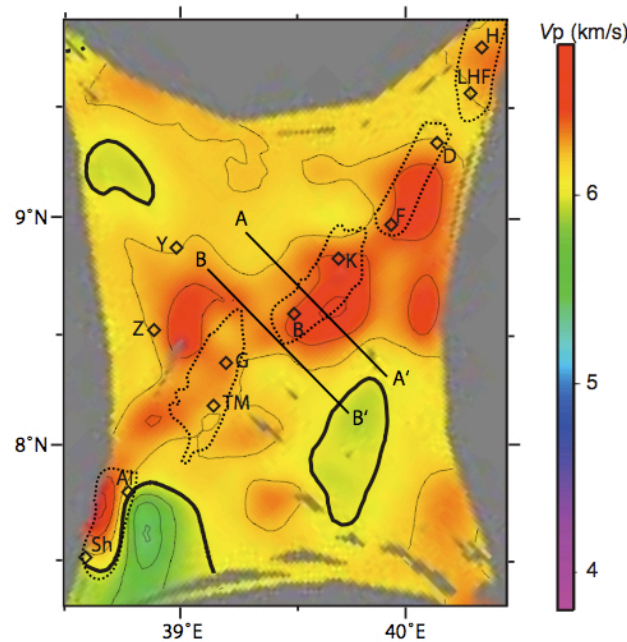
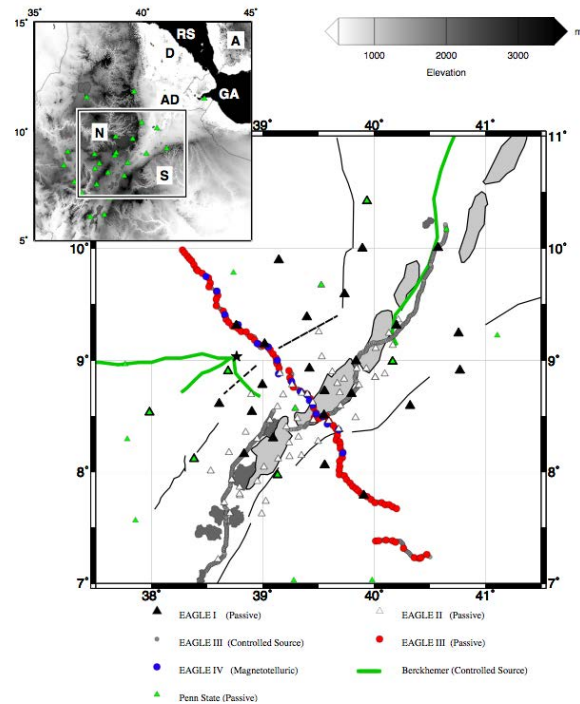


# Deformation and rheology

- Faulting, magma intrusion, rheology and stress
- Dense mafic intrusions in mid-crust
- ~20 km extension in ~3 My
- Magma production rate  $90\text{km}^3 \text{ km}^{-1} \text{ My}^{-1}$
- Solid intrusions strengthens lithosphere and causes localization of stress
- Partially molten intrusions weakens plate and localizes stress between segments



Beutel et al., 2010

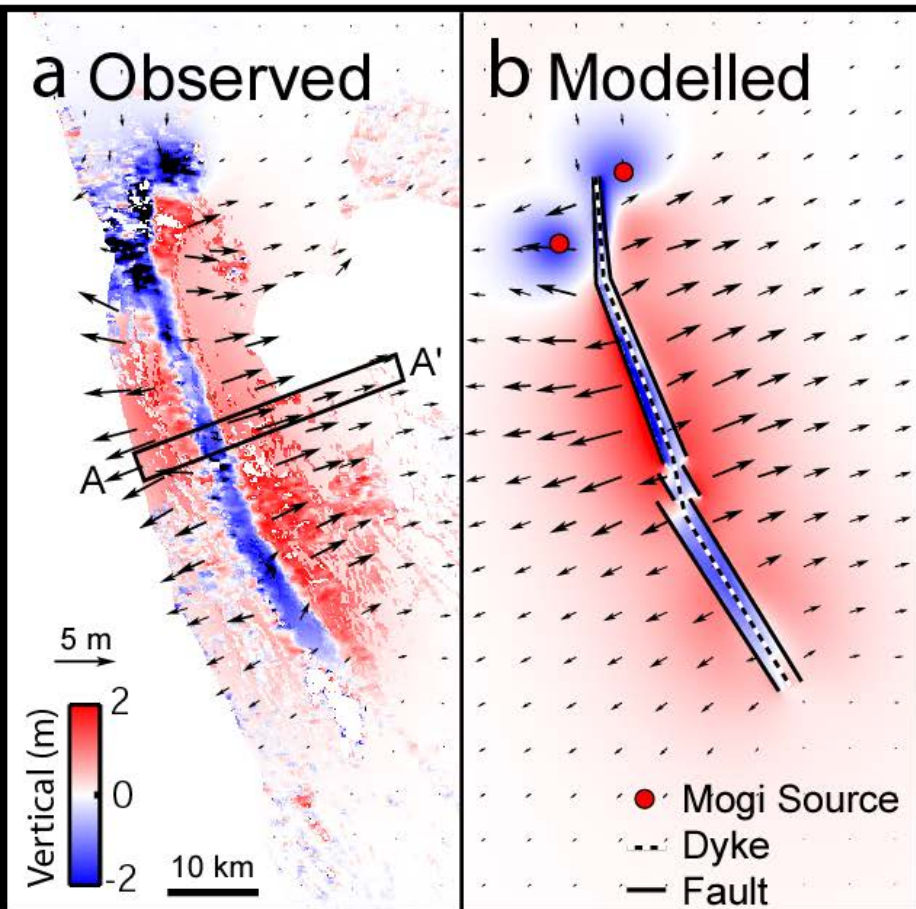


Keranen et al., 2004

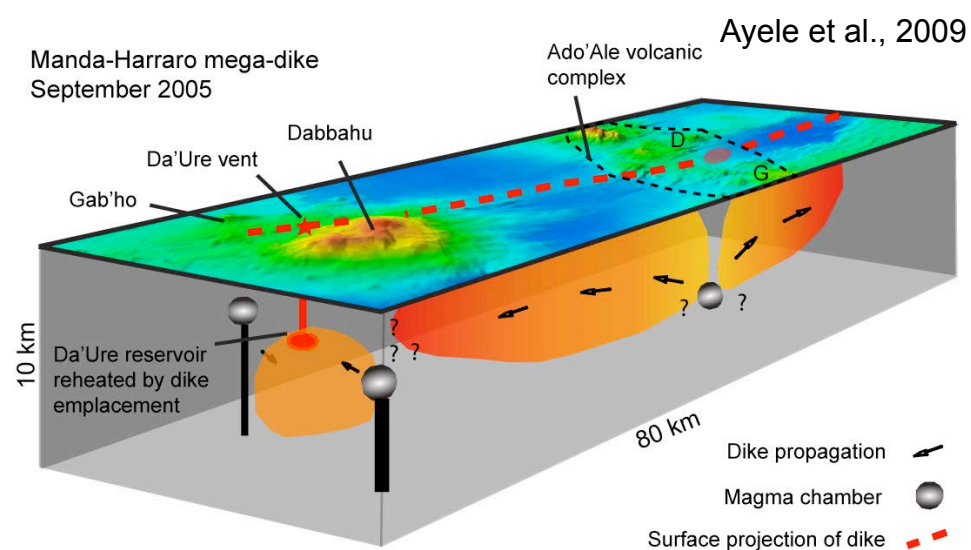
# Dabbahu rifting episode

- Time-scales of magma intrusion
- Dike-induced faulting
- Maintenance of along-axis segmentation

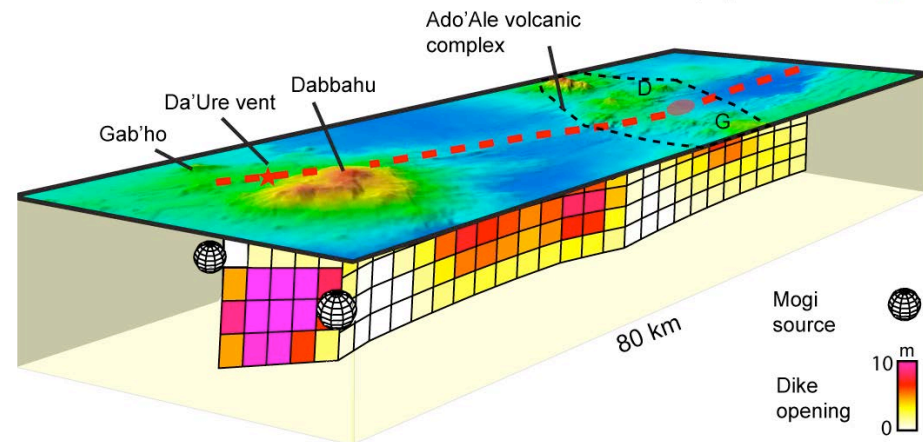
Wright et al., 2006



Manda-Harraro mega-dike  
September 2005

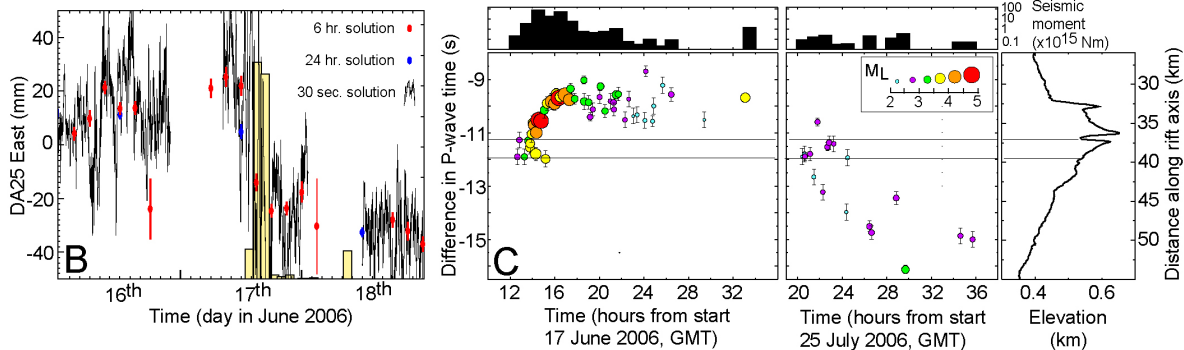
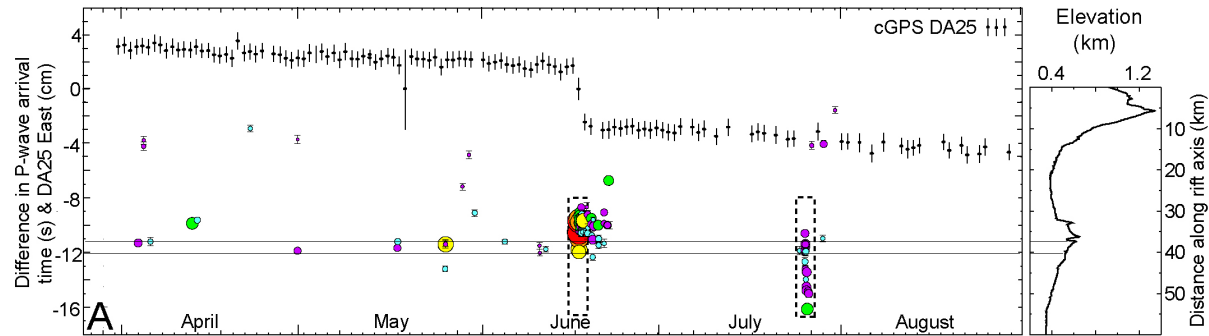
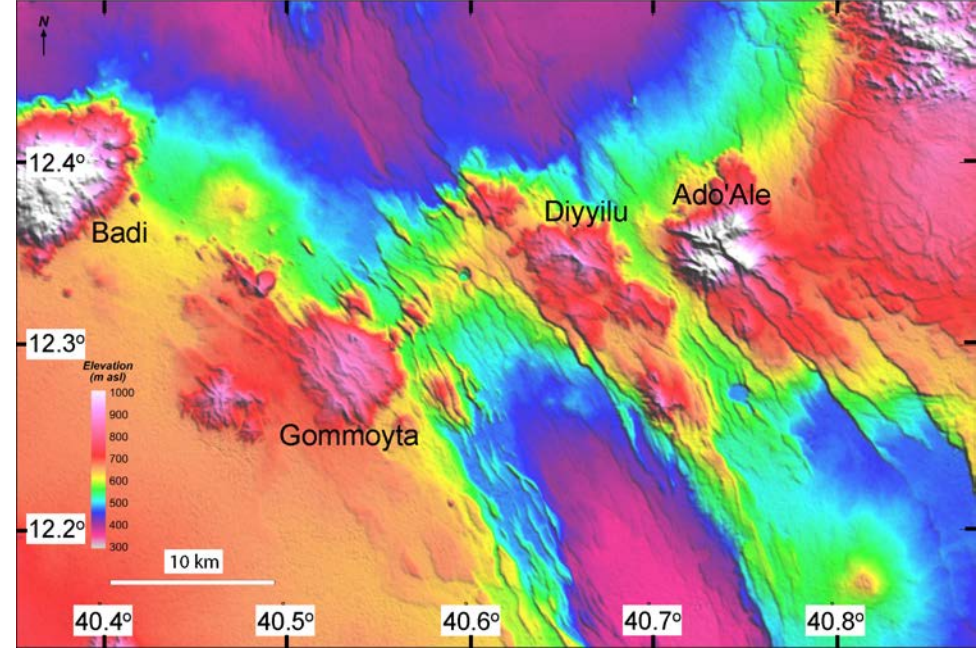


Ayele et al., 2009



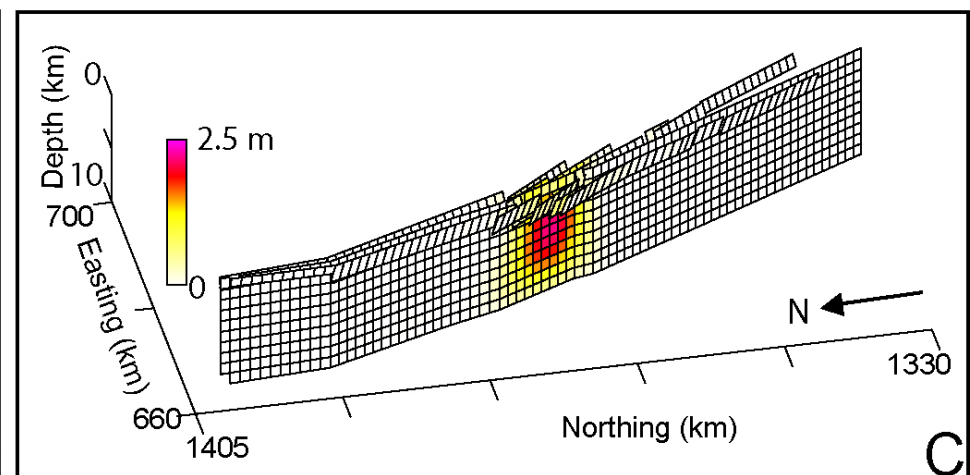
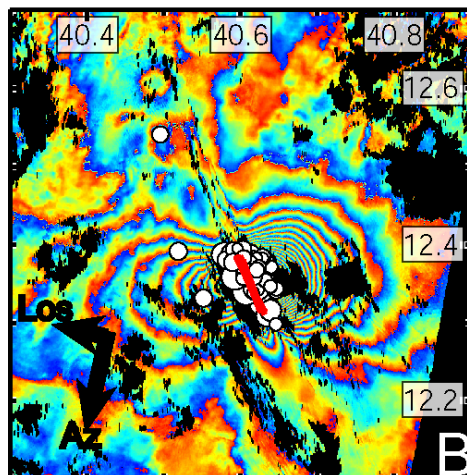
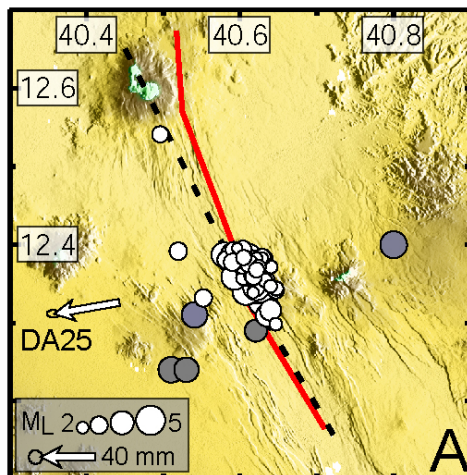
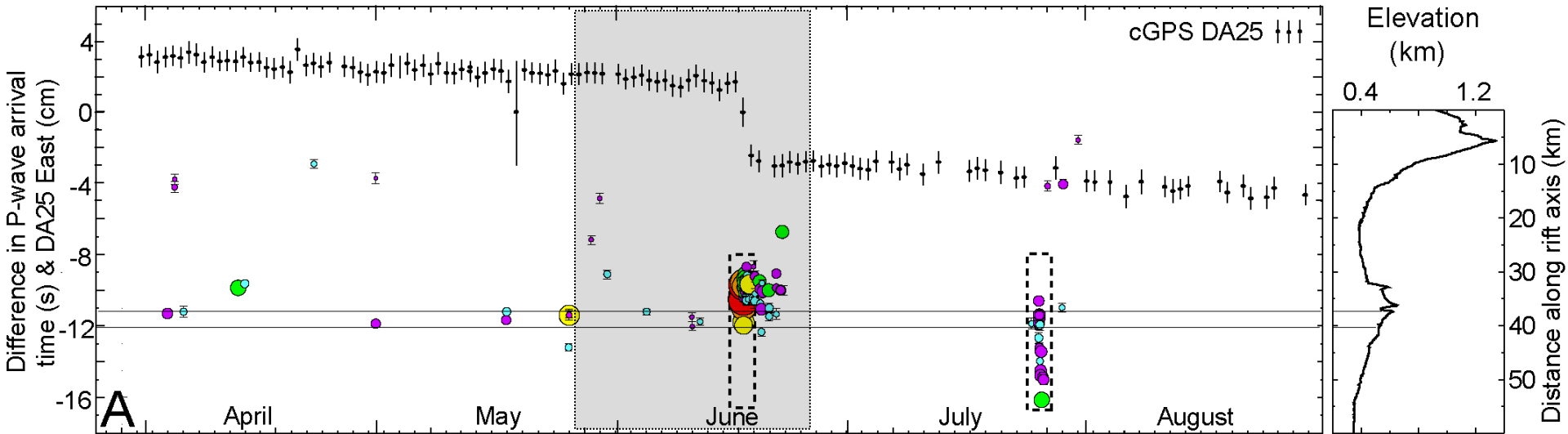
# Dabbahu rifting episode

- Seismic and aseismic deformation
- Time-scales of rifting processes



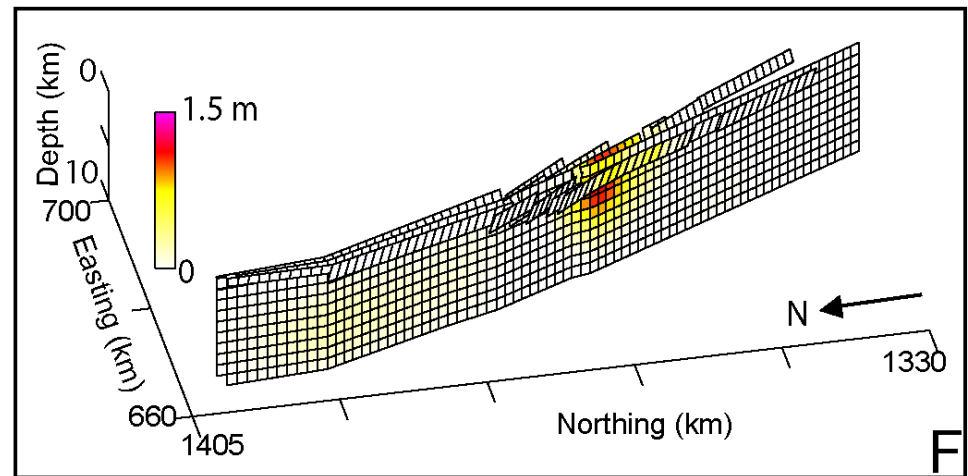
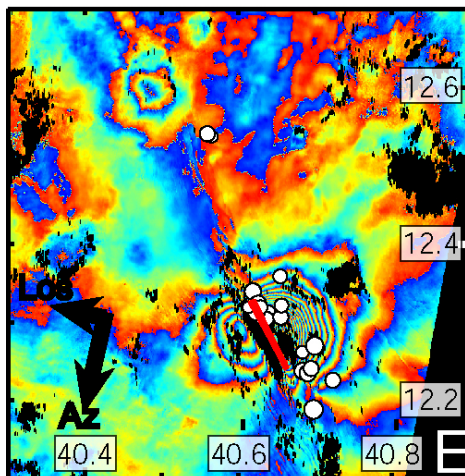
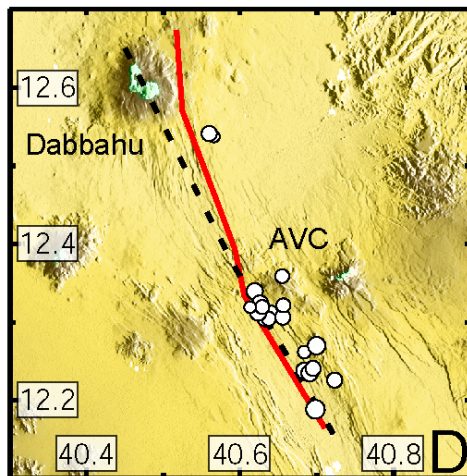
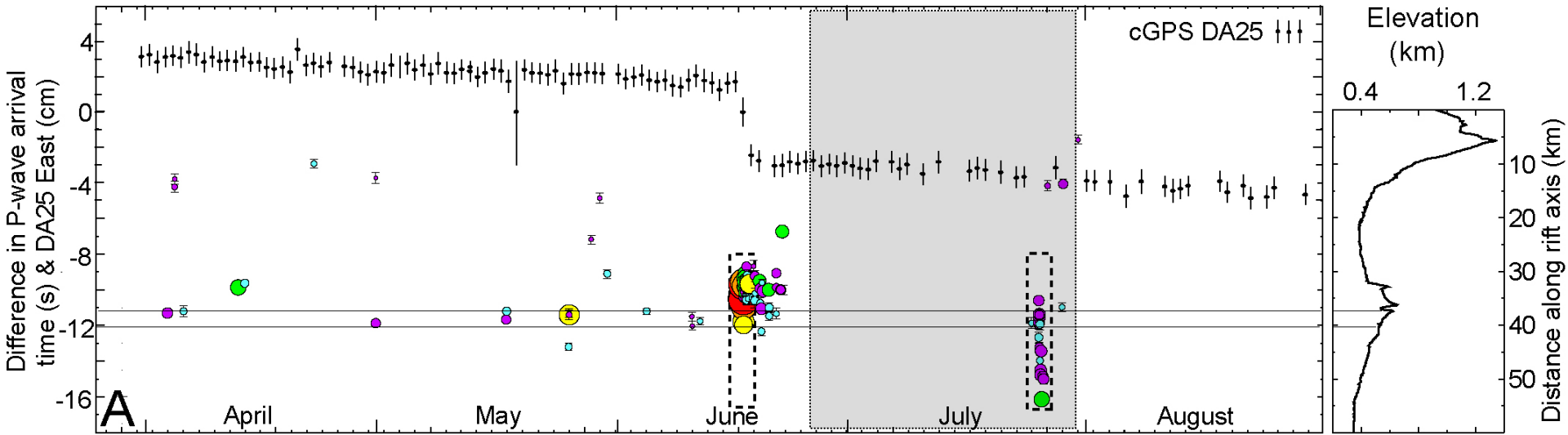
# Deformation during dike intrusions

20 May - 24 June 2006



# Deformation during dike intrusions

24 June - 29 July 2006





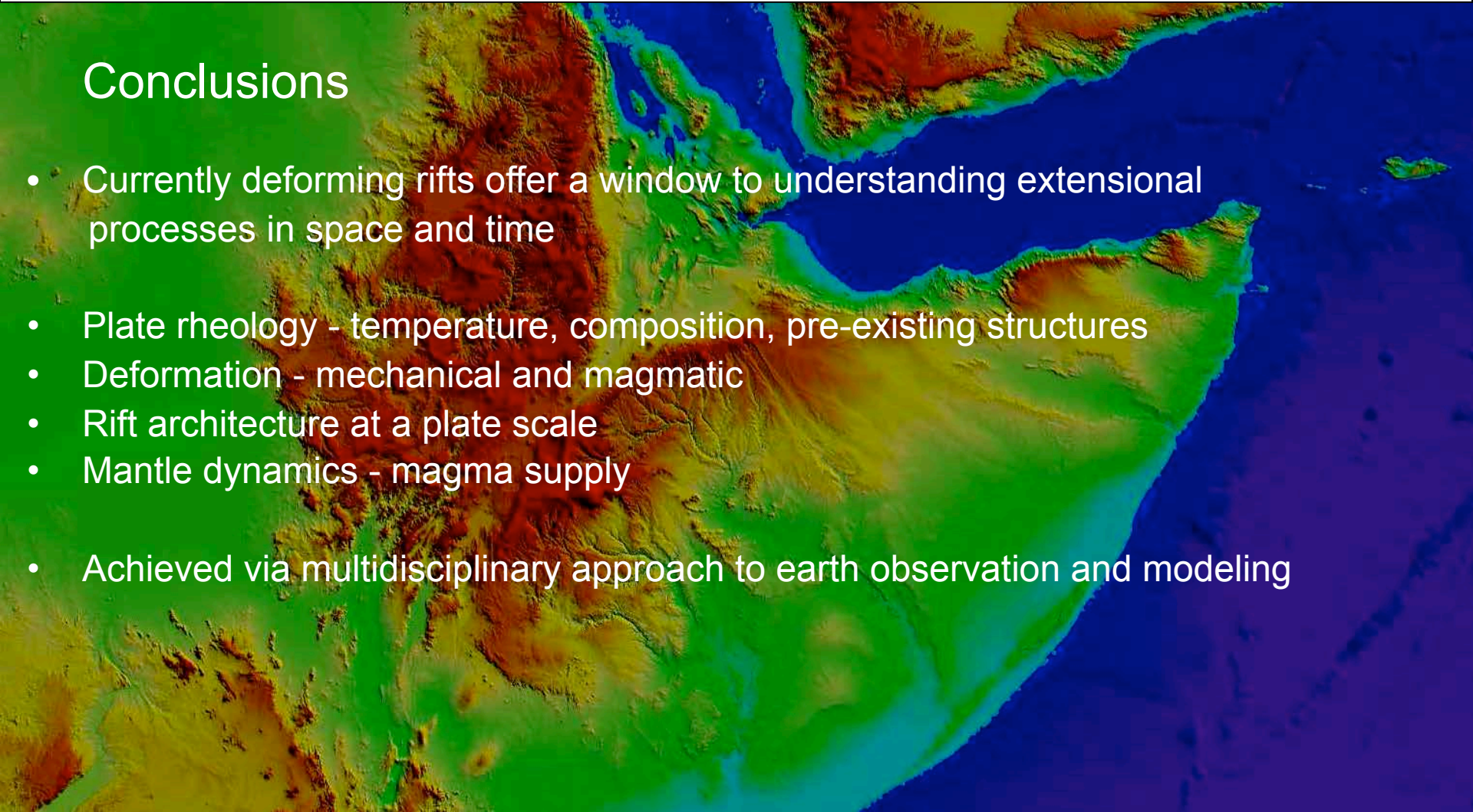
# GeoPRISMS RIE Workshop 2010

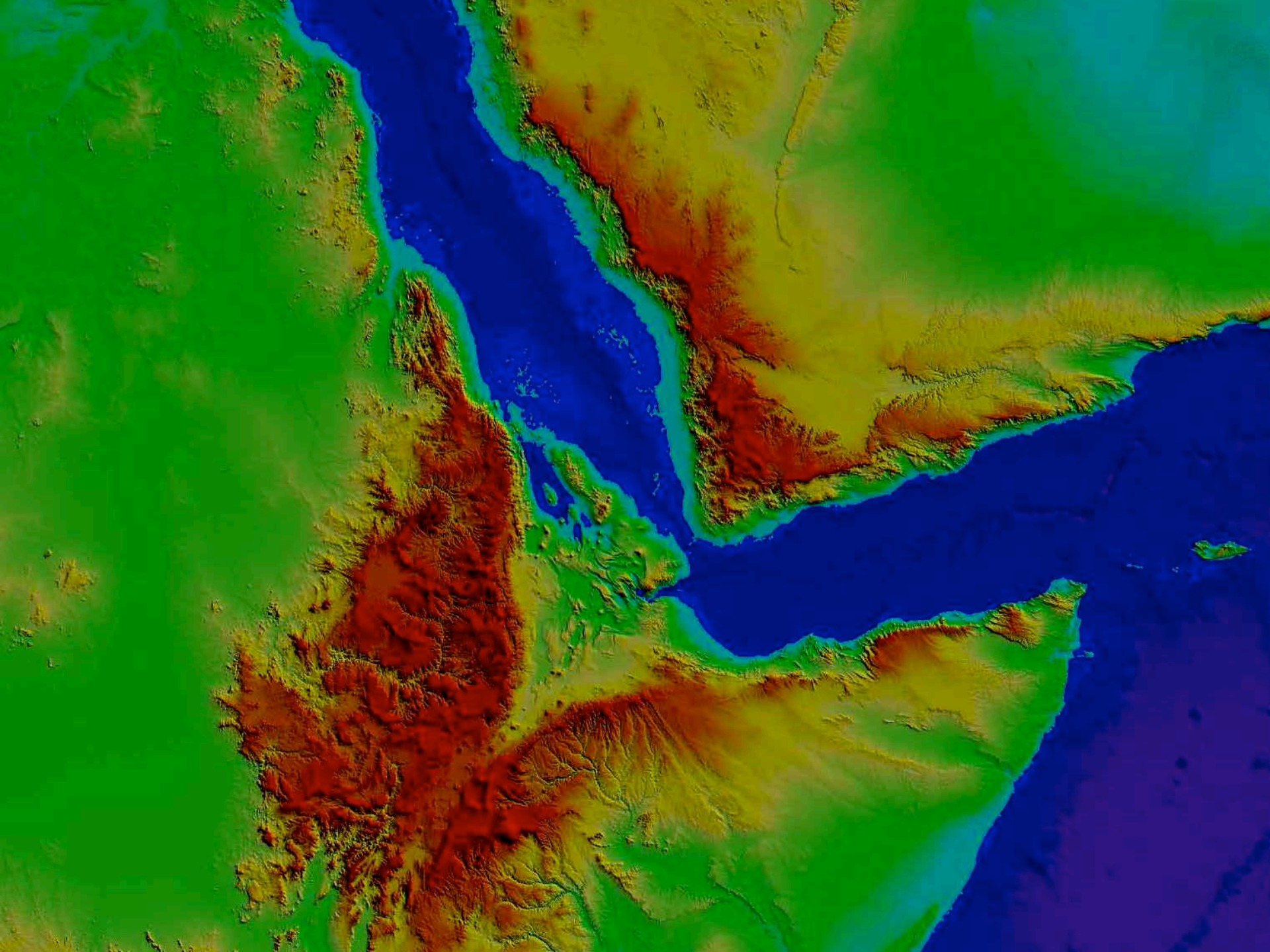
## Rift initiation - East Africa and Afar

Derek Keir - University of Leeds

### Conclusions

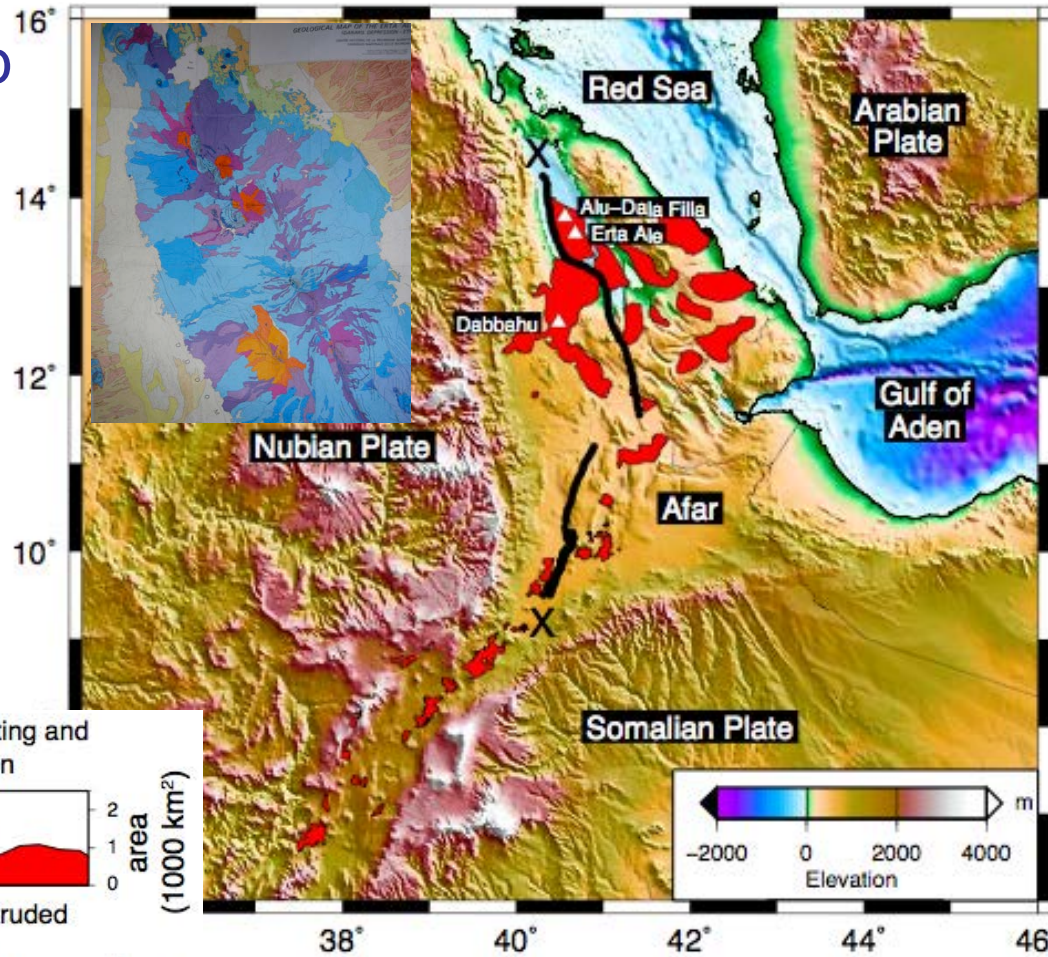
- Currently deforming rifts offer a window to understanding extensional processes in space and time
- Plate rheology - temperature, composition, pre-existing structures
- Deformation - mechanical and magmatic
- Rift architecture at a plate scale
- Mantle dynamics - magma supply
- Achieved via multidisciplinary approach to earth observation and modeling



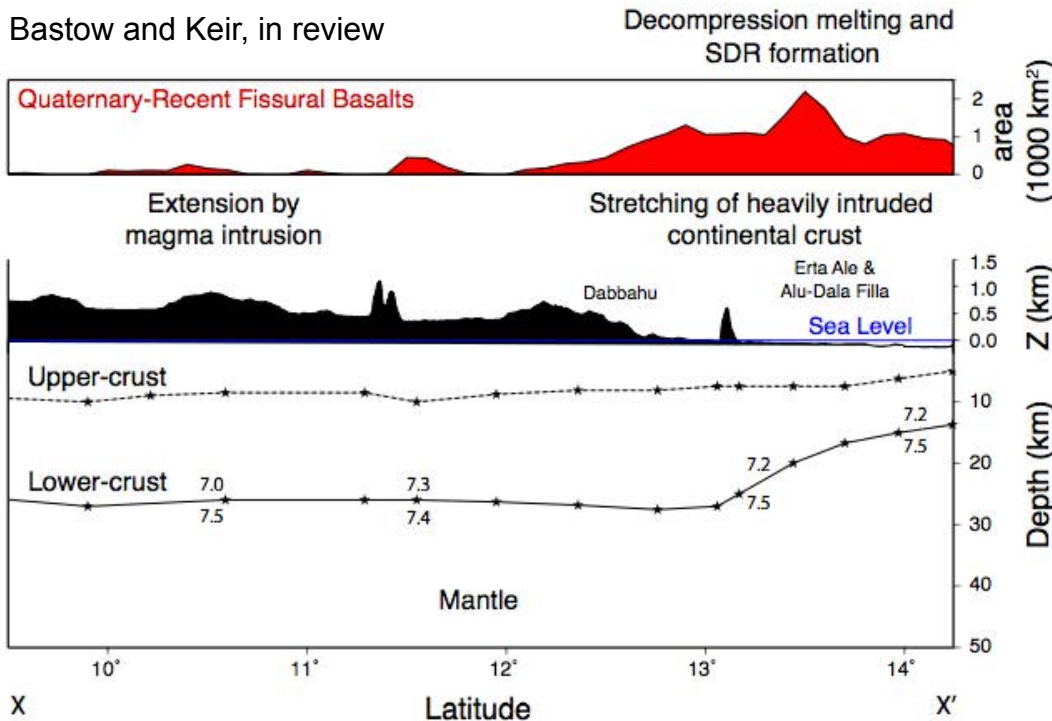


# Basaltic volcanism at breakup

- Volcanism during late stage rifting
- Peak in Quaternary-Recent basaltic volcanism
- Subsidence of land towards sea-level
- Marked thinning of the crust

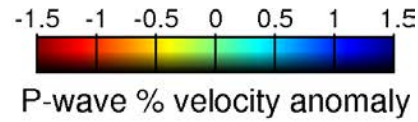


Bastow and Keir, in review

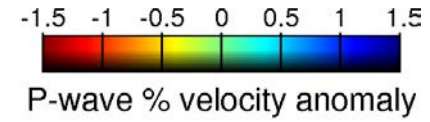
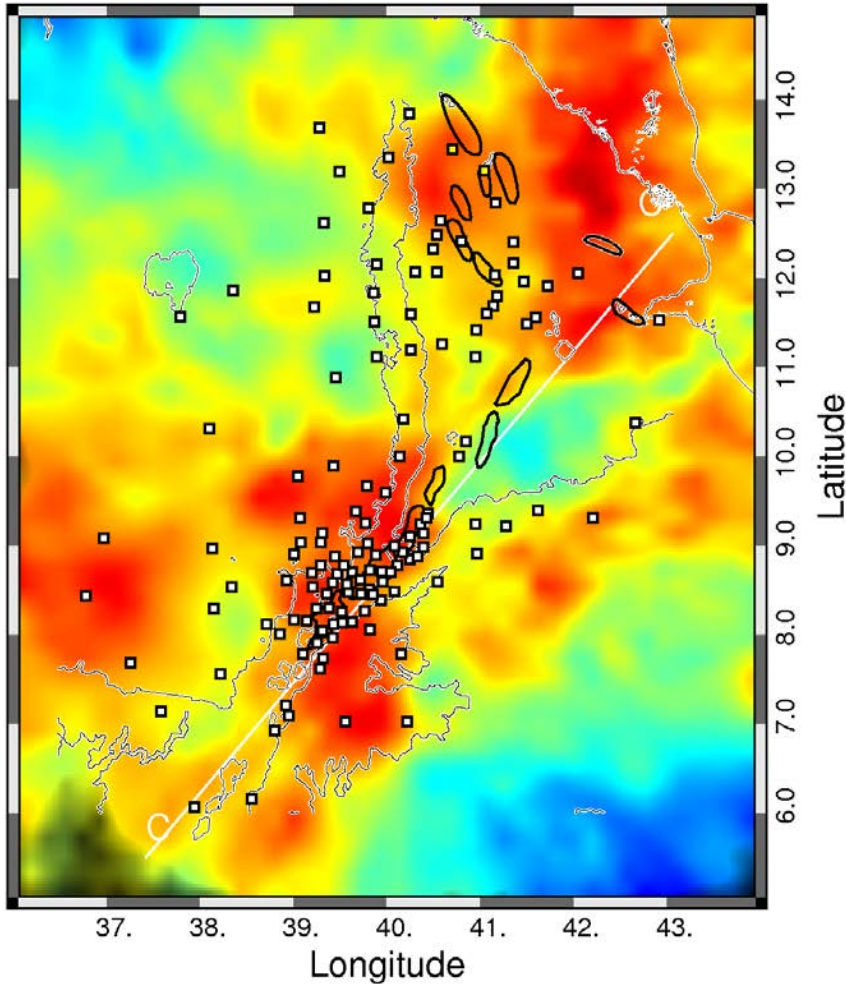


# State of the mantle and rift initiation

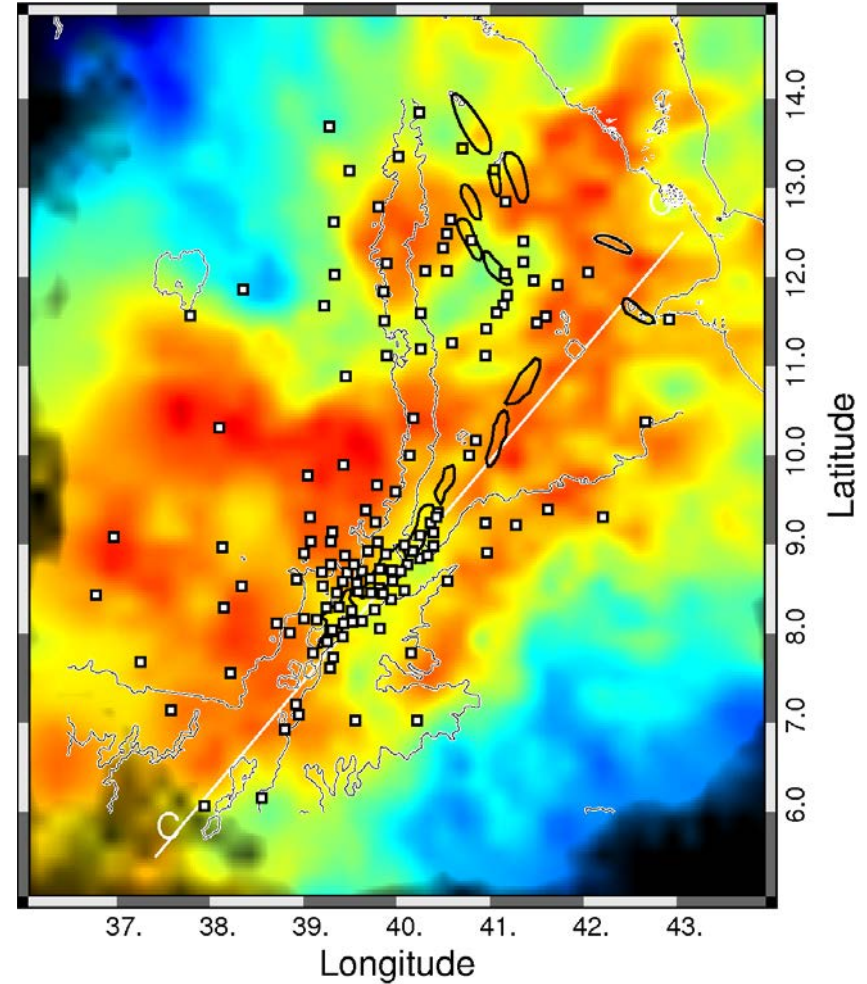
- Broad thermal upwelling beneath Ethiopia



depth =  
550 km

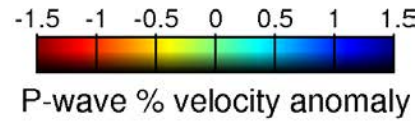


depth =  
400 km

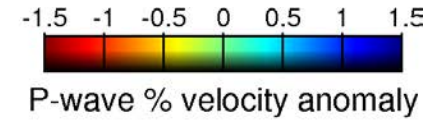
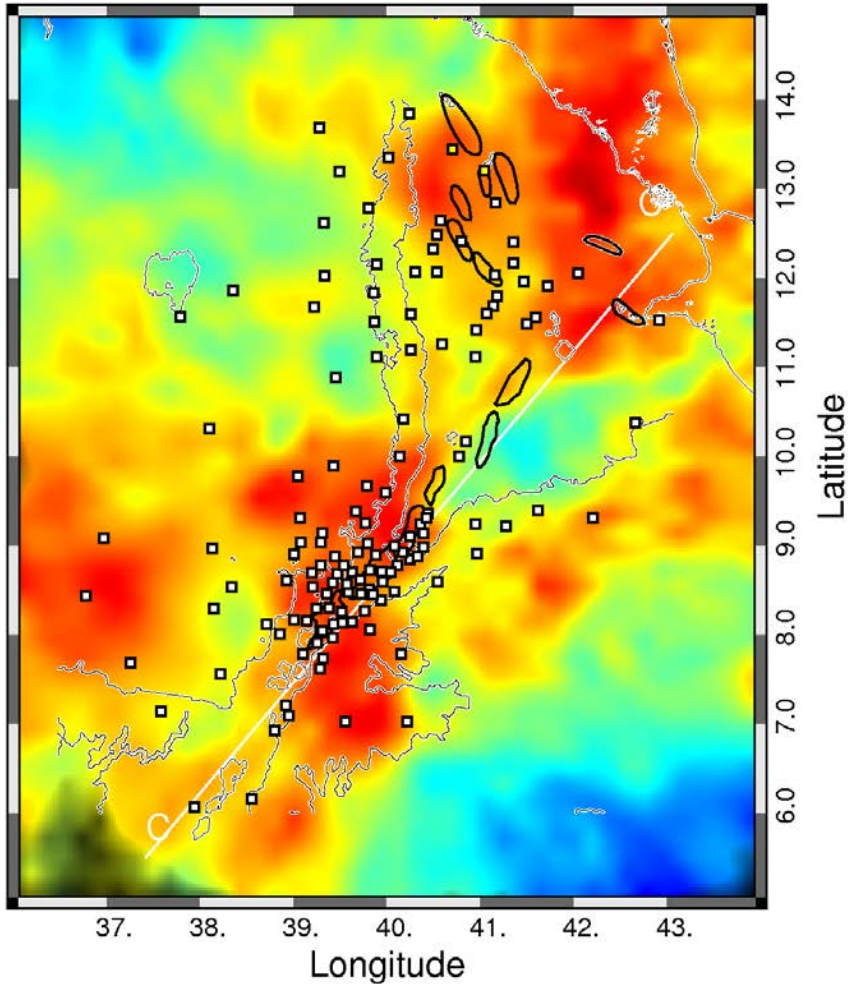


# State of the mantle and rift initiation

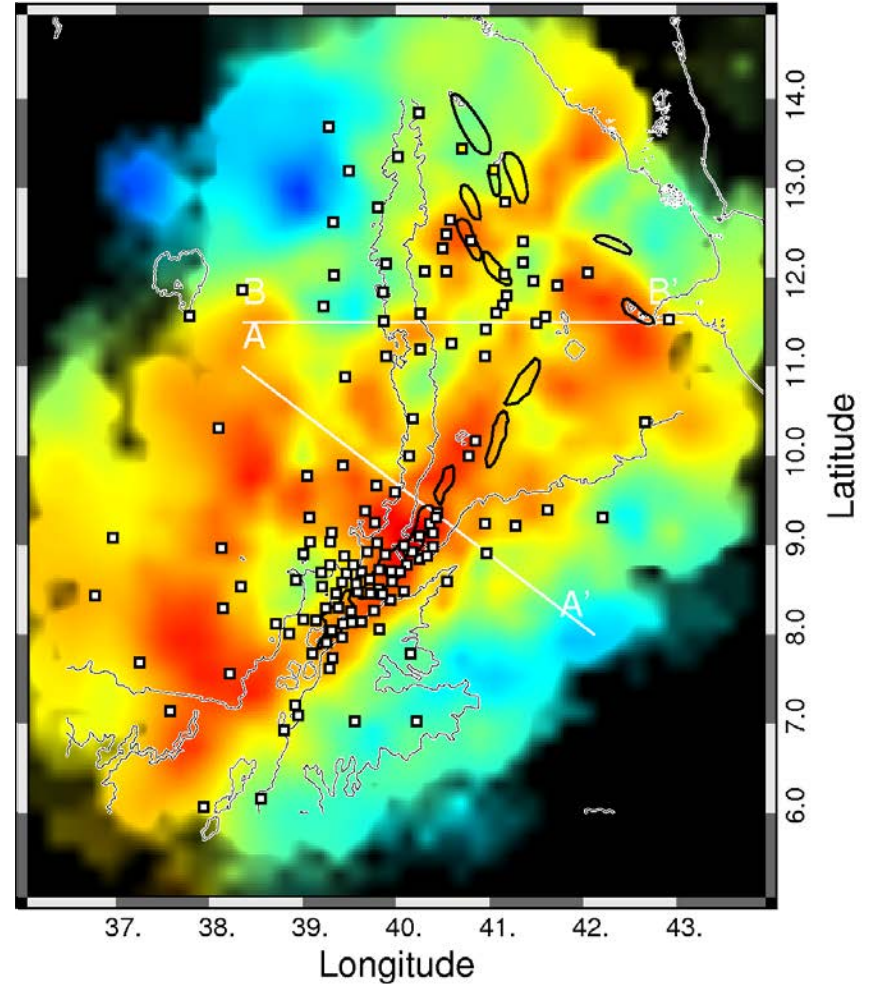
- Broad thermal upwelling beneath Ethiopia

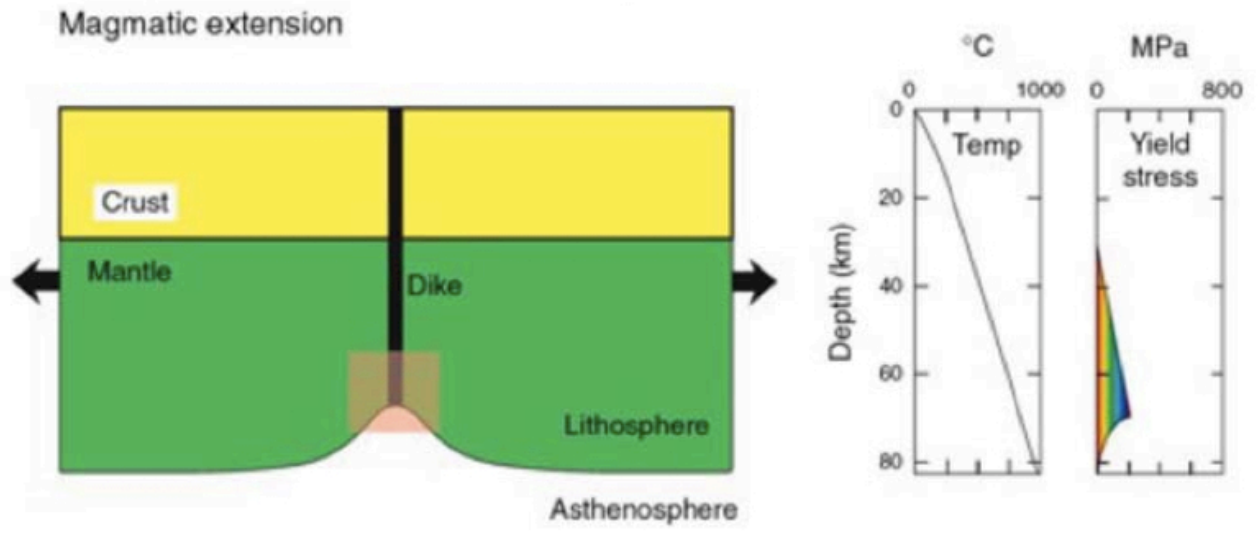
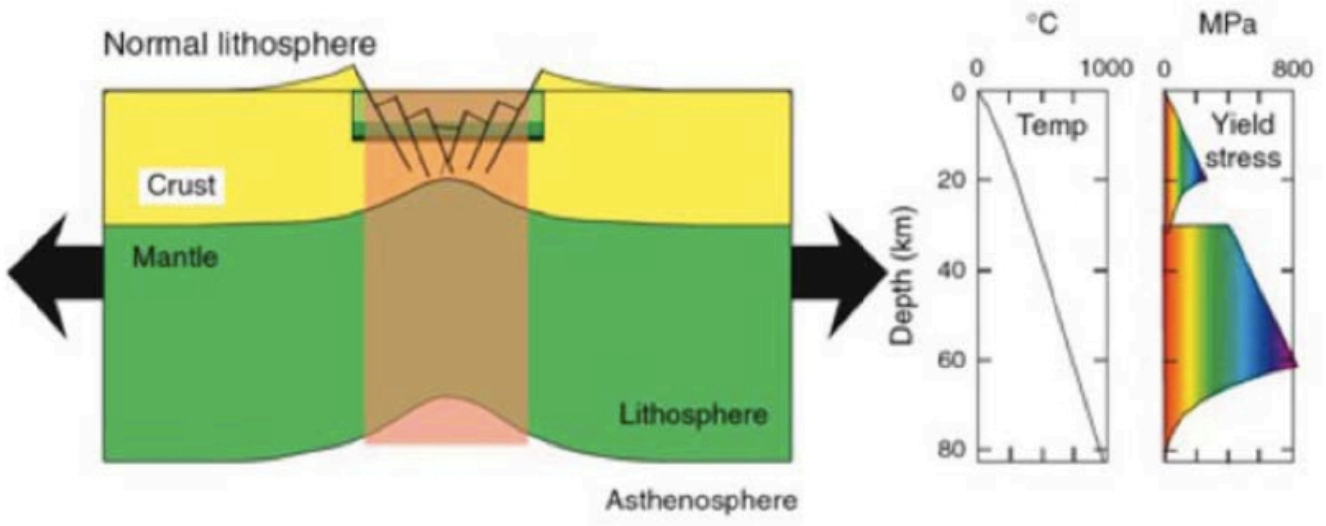


depth =  
550 km



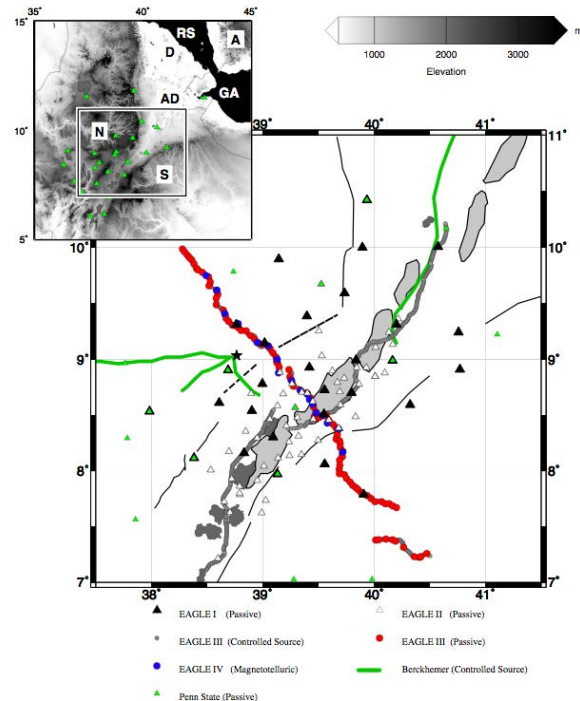
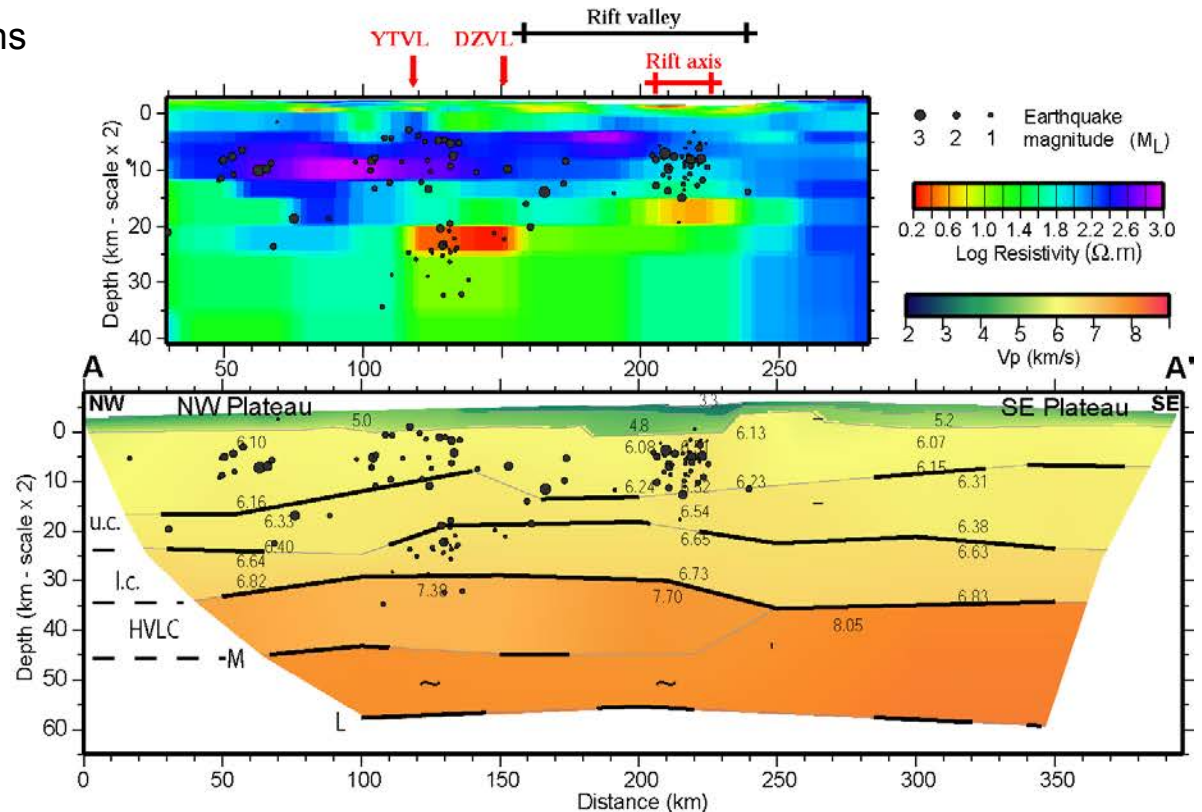
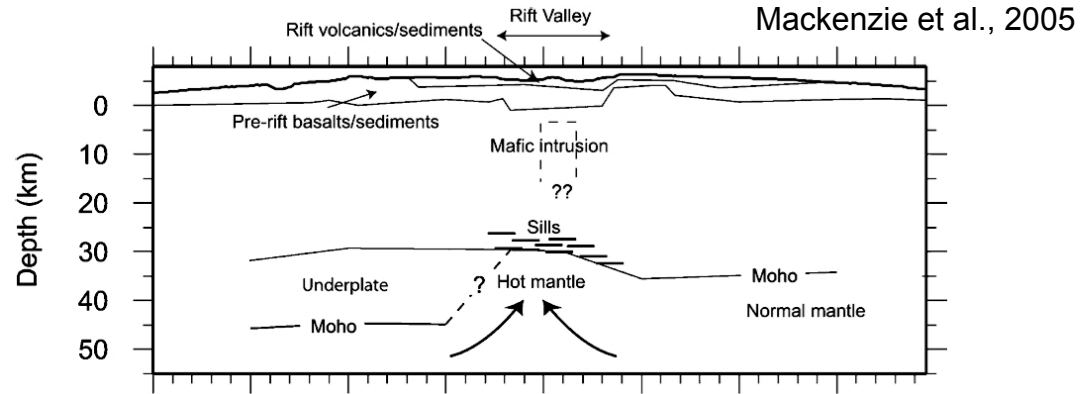
depth =  
200 km





# Deformation and rheology

- Magma intrusion - EAGLE
- ~20-30-km-deep earthquakes beneath rift marginal volcanic centers
- Evidence for ongoing magma intrusion into lower crust beneath border faults
- Fluid release from cooling intrusions



# Rift initiation in East Africa

- Volcanism, seismicity, fault architecture and plate strength

