A photograph of a layered rock cliff face, likely a sedimentary basin. The rock shows distinct horizontal bedding and some vertical fracturing. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid on the top right portion of the image.

How does pre-existing lithospheric structure control the architecture of rifted continental margins during and after breakup?

Jolante van Wijk
New Mexico Tech

Raton basin, Western Interior Seaway margin



Each rift is a different setting in terms of inheritance and forces involved in its formation

Jolante van Wijk
New Mexico Tech

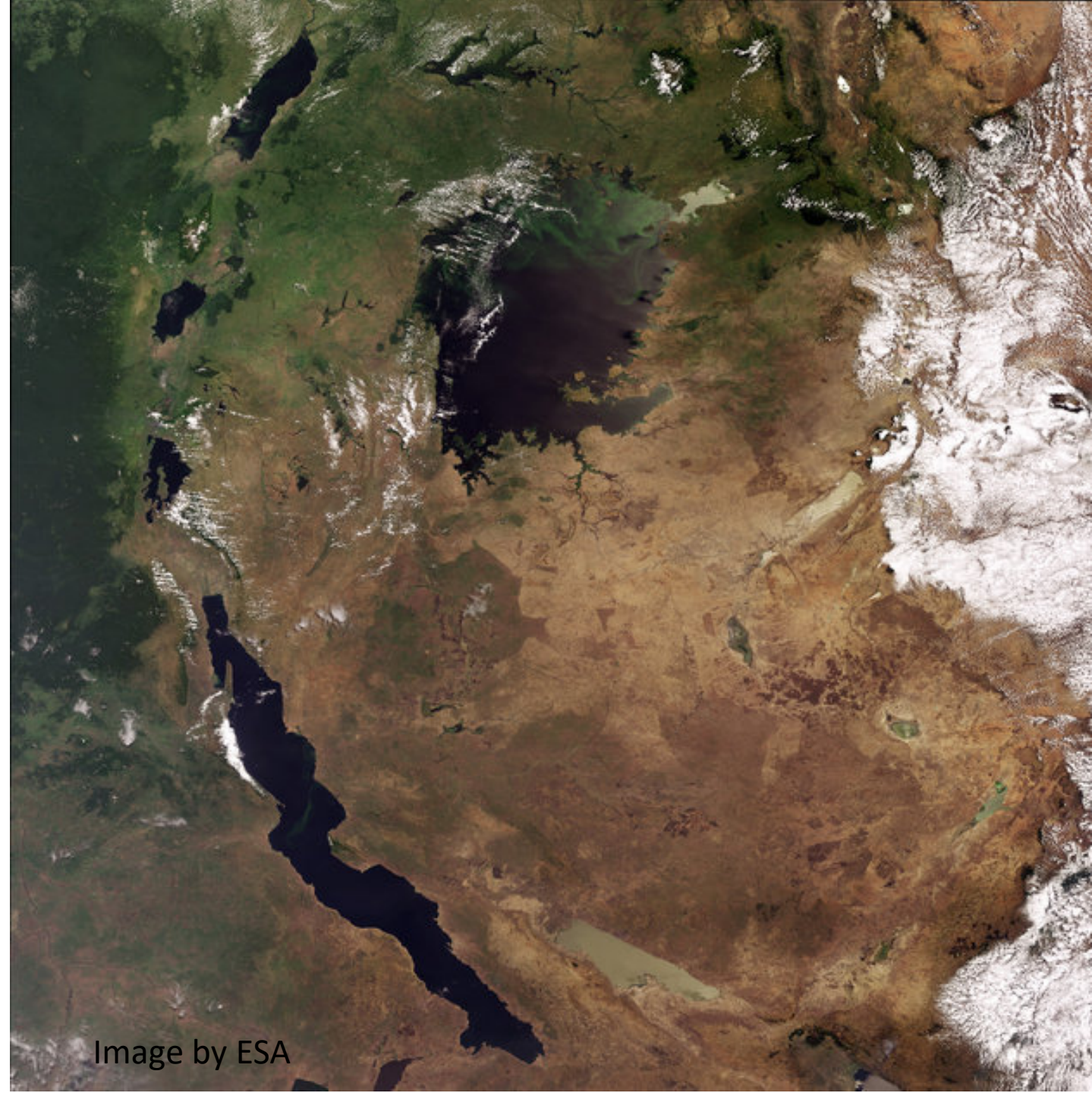
Raton basin, Western Interior Seaway margin

East African Rift

Rift zones follow the outside of
Tanzanian craton

Rift zones follow pre-existing
orogenic fabric

Rift zones form above a plume



East African Rift

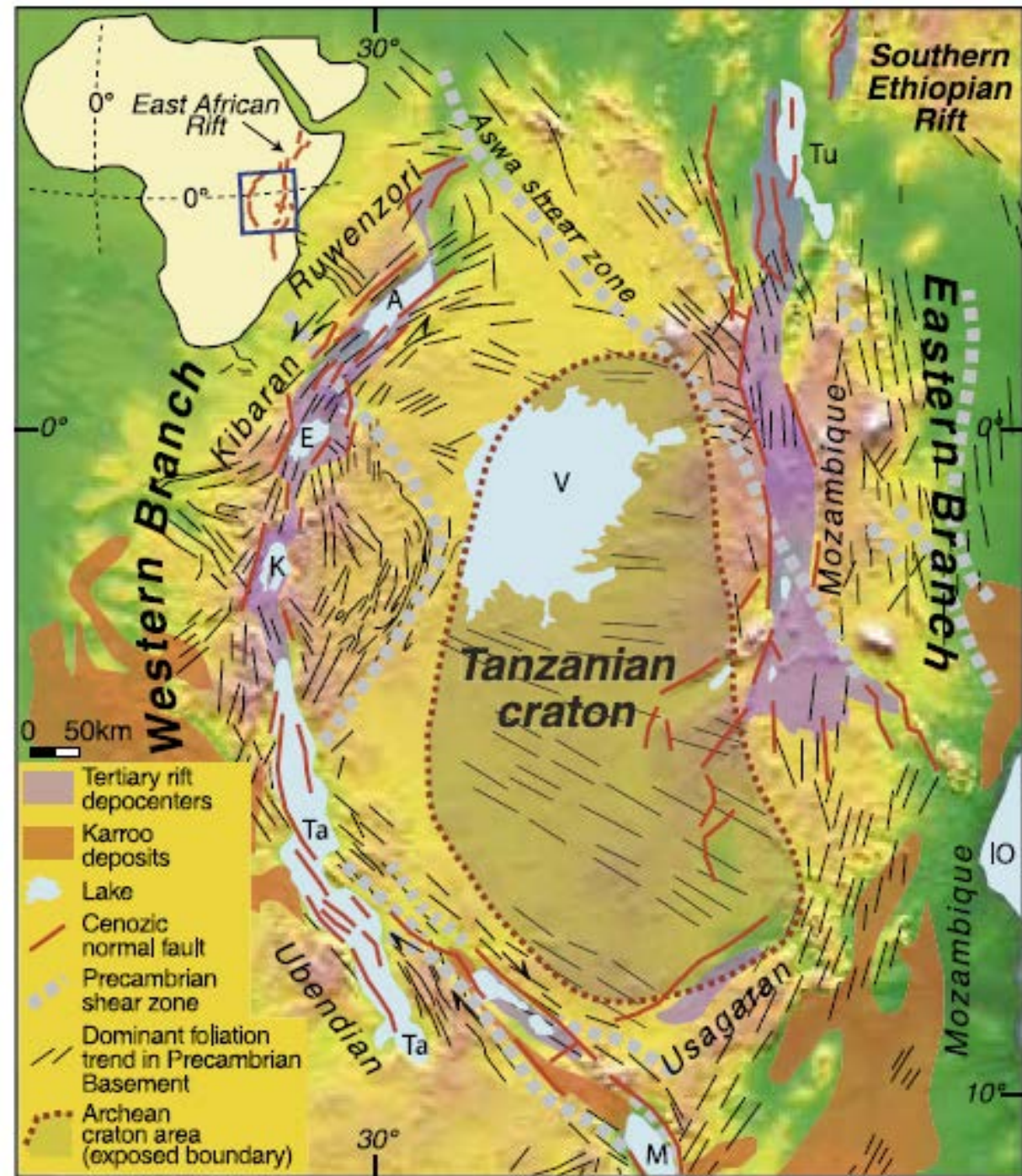
Rift zones follow the outside of Tanzanian craton

Rift zones follow pre-existing orogenic fabric

Rift zones form above a plume

Why?

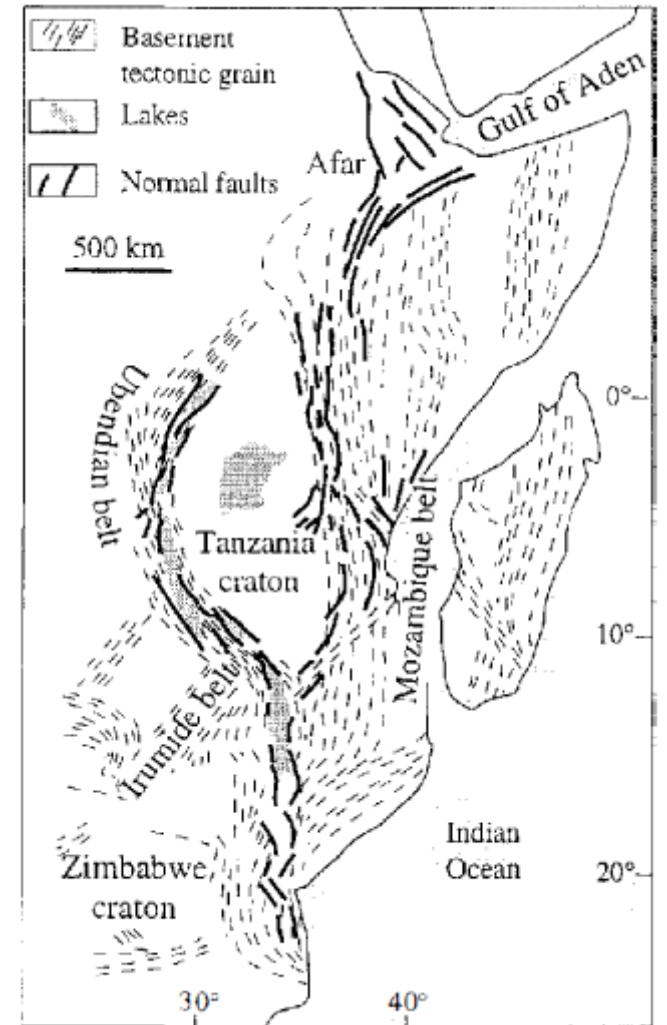
Corti et al. Tectonics 2007



Source of structural inheritance in fabric of lithospheric mantle

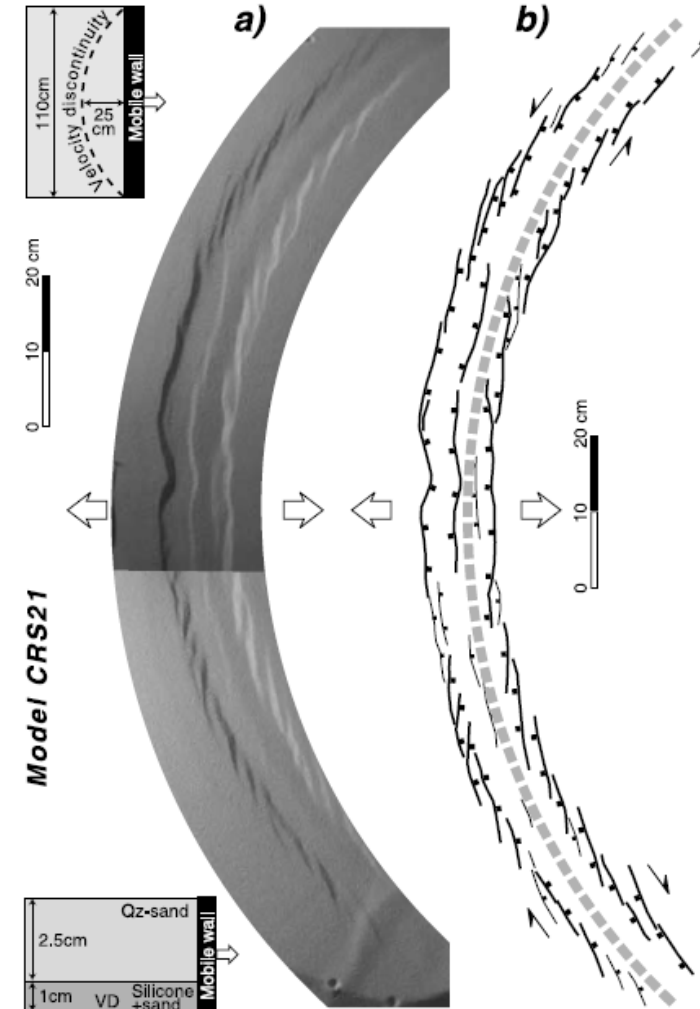
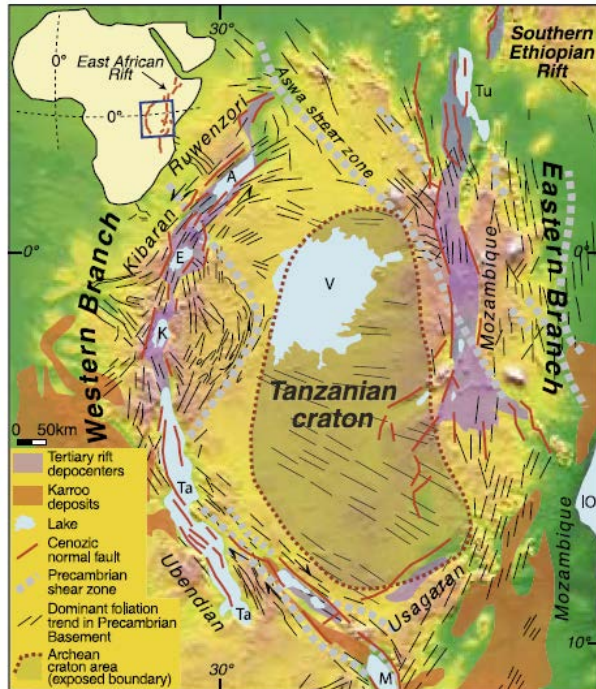
During continent assembly, deformation induces a lattice-preferred orientation of olivine in mantle rocks: a mechanical anisotropy in the lithospheric mantle

“Strength of anisotropic aggregates lower for extension normal to foliation plane system, and experiments show that reactivation of the initial fabric involves a strike-slip component”



Lithospheric strength is less when crust is thick, and faults follow crustal fabric

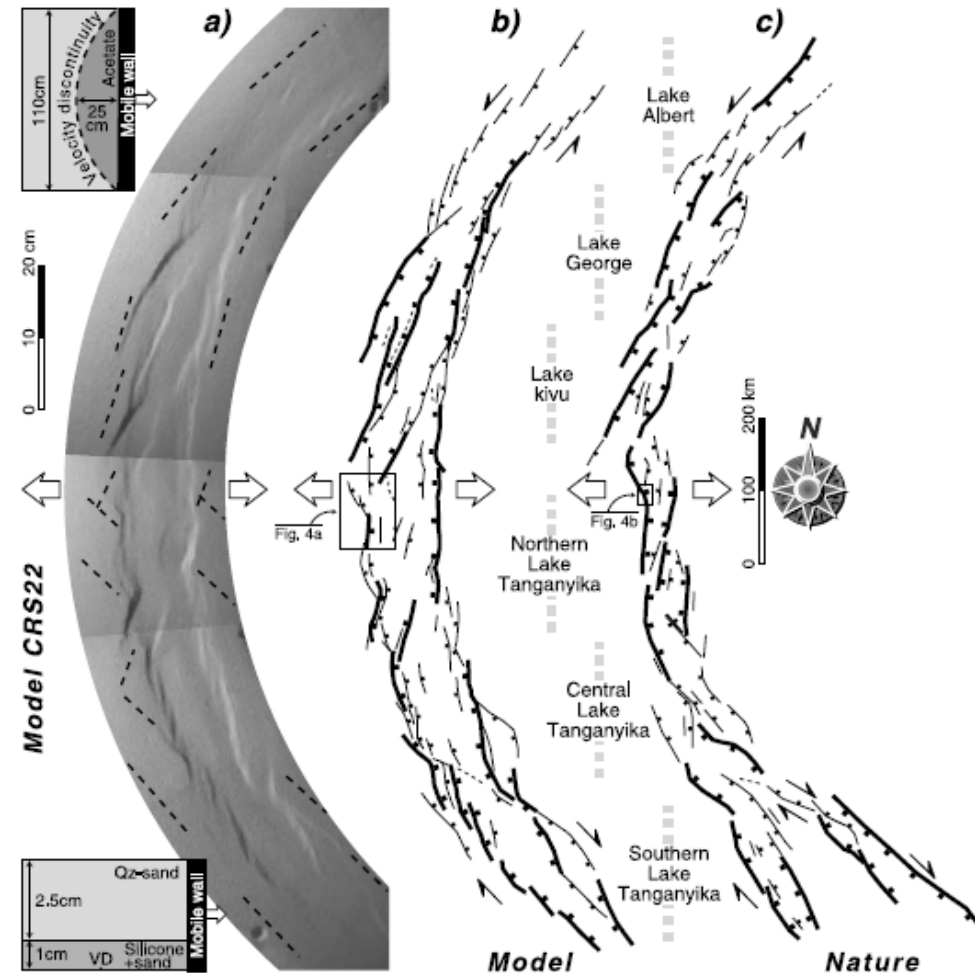
Analogue model with homogeneous crust



Lithospheric strength is less when crust is thick, and faults follow crustal fabric

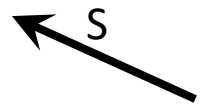
Analogue model with heterogeneous crust

Produces crustal deformation patterns similar to western branch

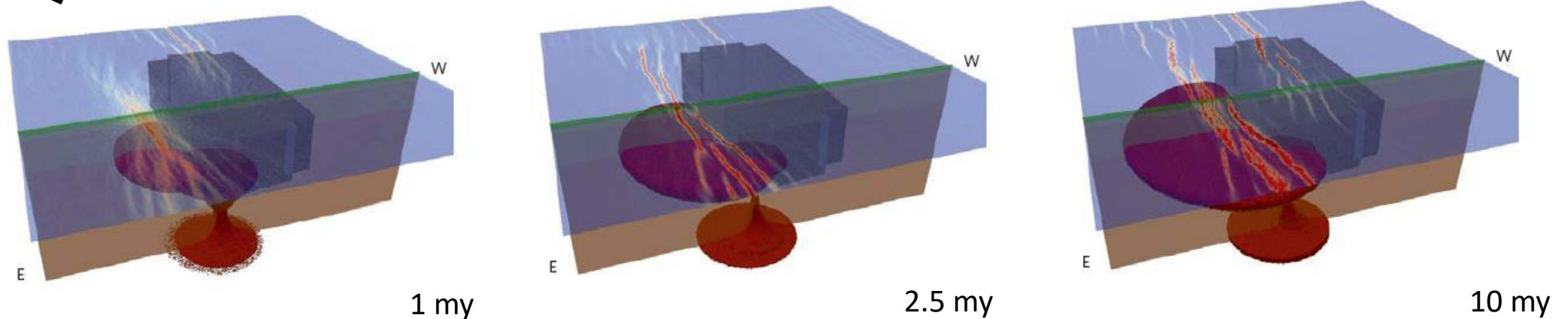


Plume impact causes crustal extension and mantle lithosphere erosion outside of strong craton

Plume initiates/accelerates/localizes rift opening



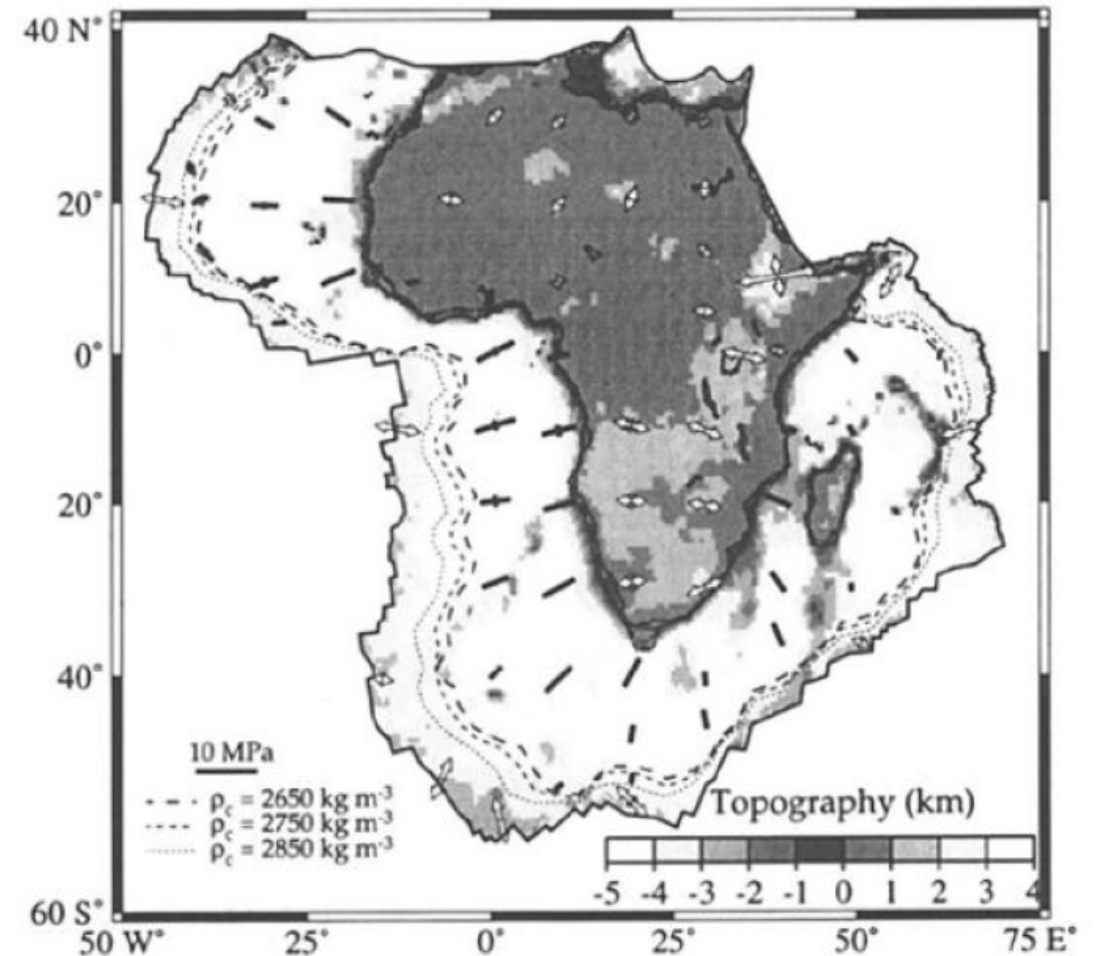
Koptev et al. Nature Geoscience 2016

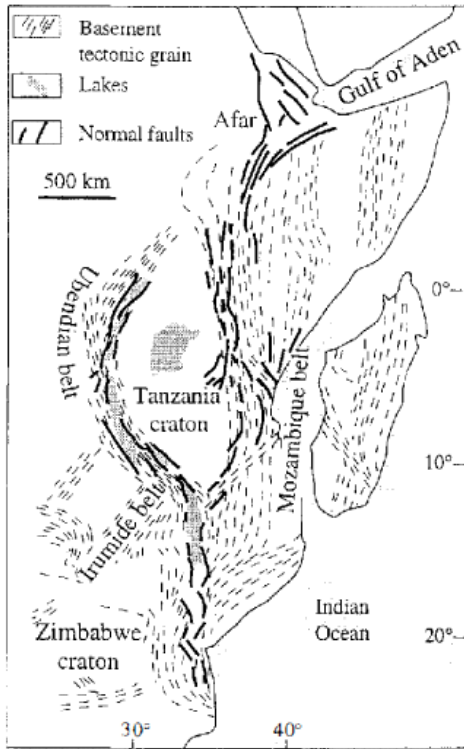


Tectonic stresses resulting from lateral variations in potential energy

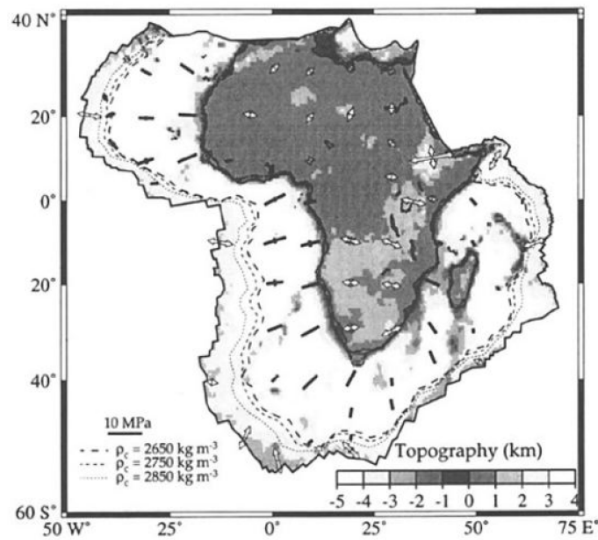
Extensional stresses predicted in NE Africa

Magnitude of these stresses $\sim 80\%$ of force needed to deform crustal material

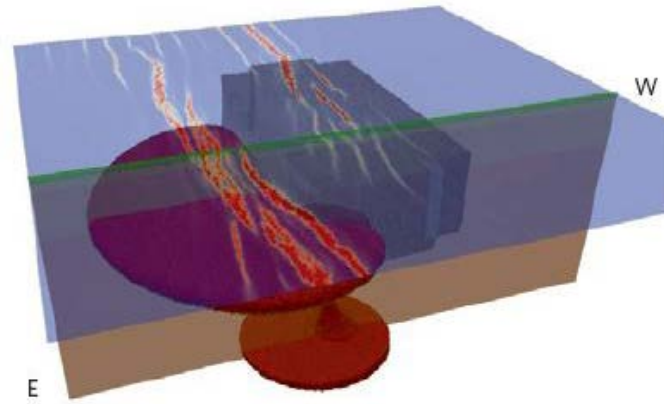




Mantle foliation

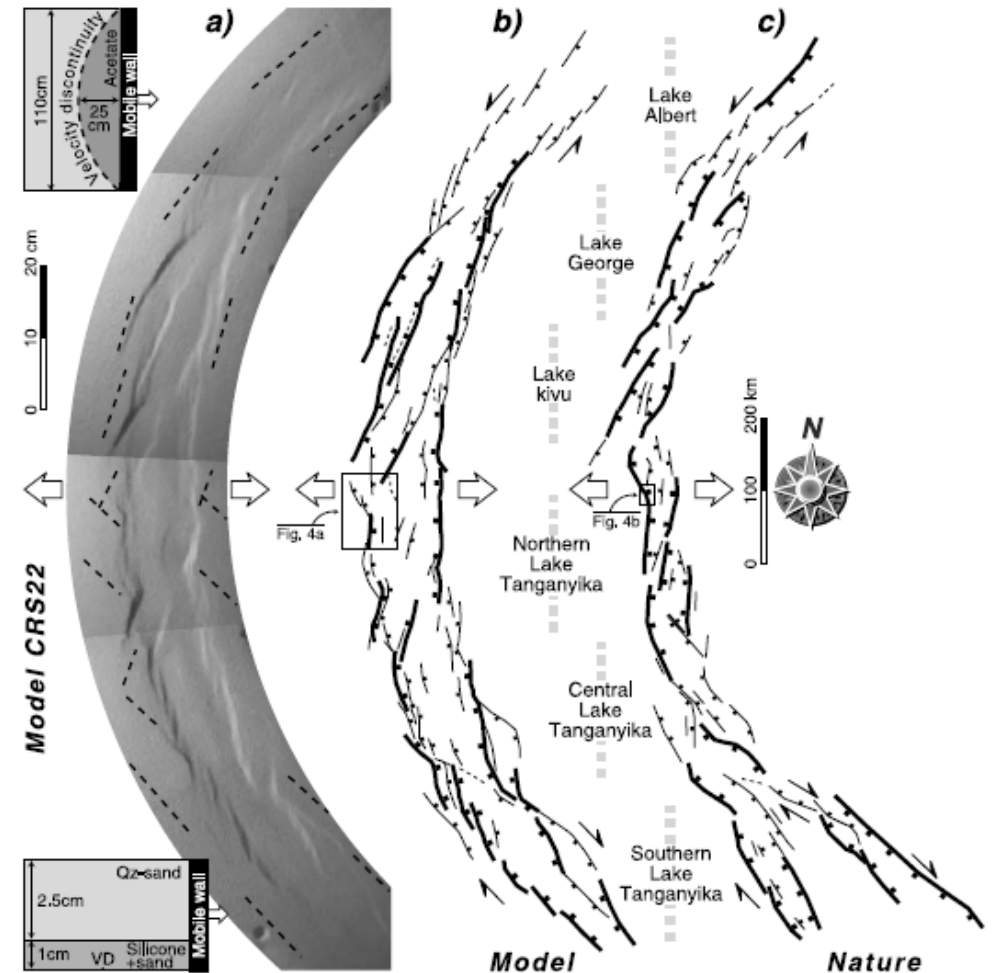


Gravitational potential energy



Plume

Crustal foliation



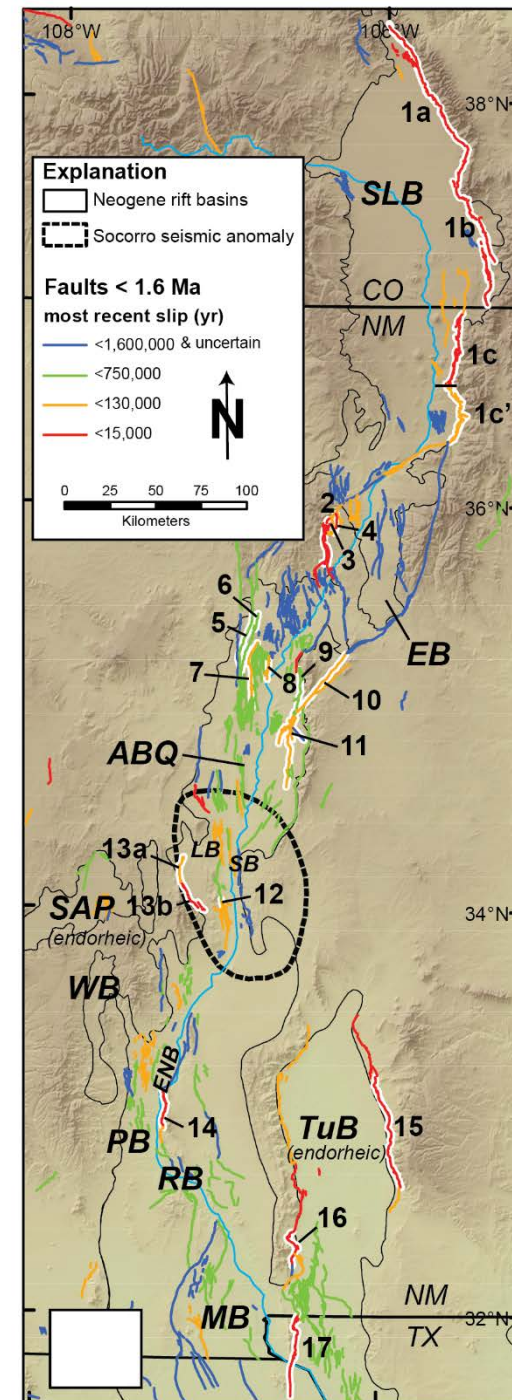
Rio Grande rift

Rift zone crosses Proterozoic boundaries

Rift zone follows hinge of flat Farallon slab

Rift zone follows step in lithosphere thickness

Rift zone not affected by weak plume



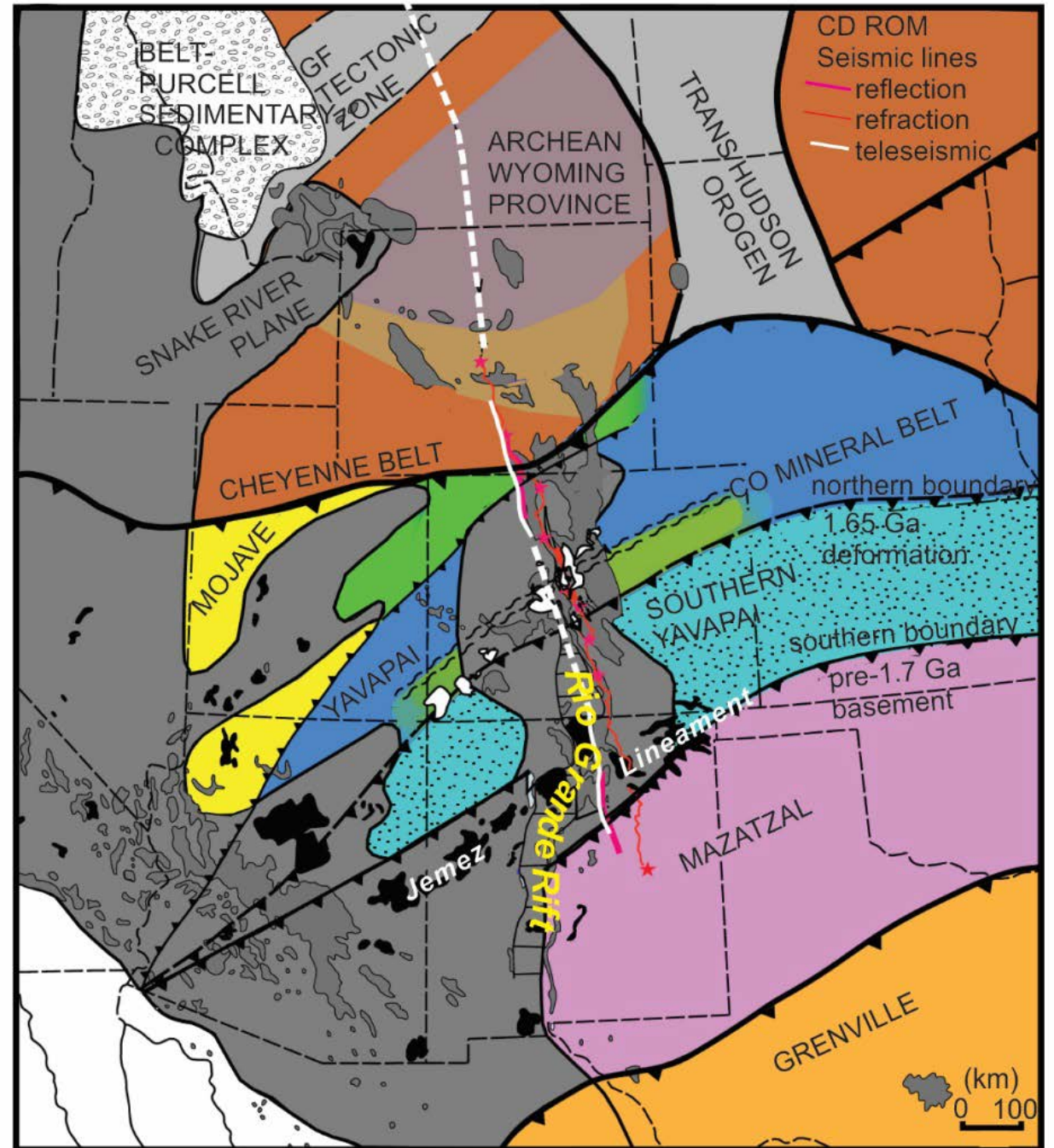
Rio Grande rift

Rift zone crosses Proterozoic boundaries

Rift zone follows hinge of flat Farallon slab

Rift zone follows step in lithosphere thickness

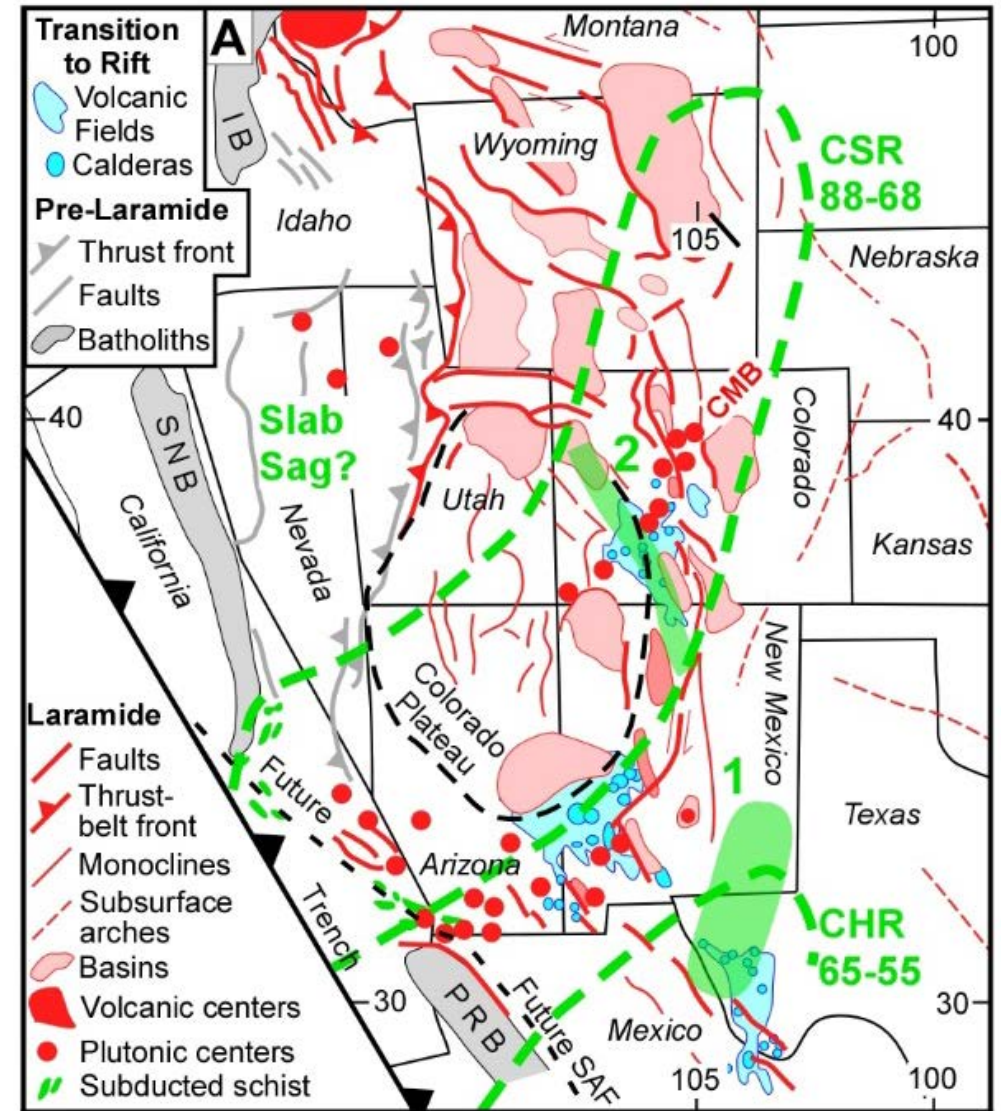
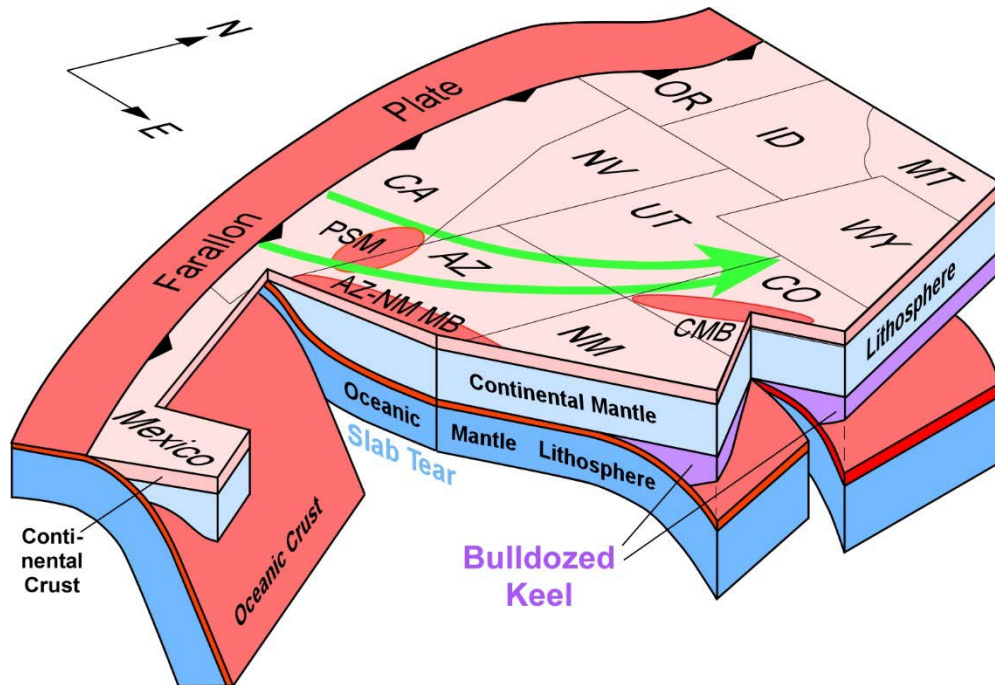
Rift zone not affected by zone of focused mantle upwelling



Rio Grande rift

Rift zone follows hinge of flat Farallon slab

Rift zone follows step in lithosphere thickness



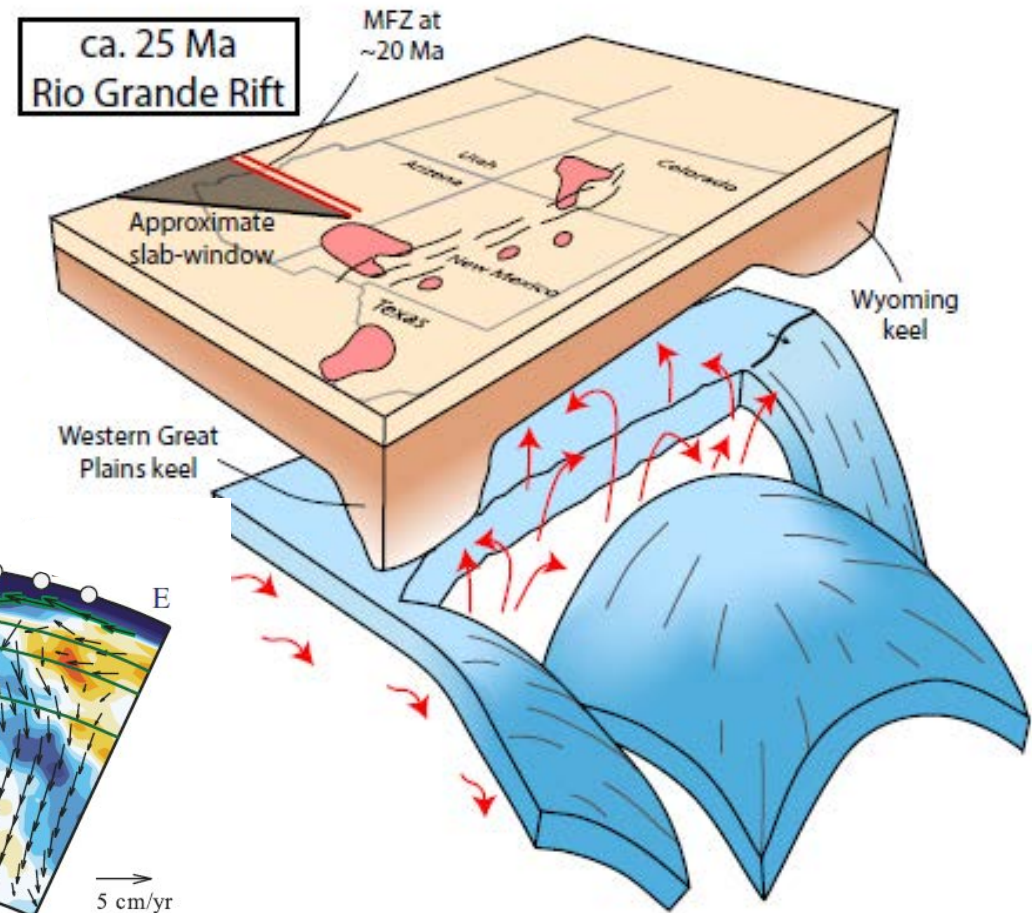
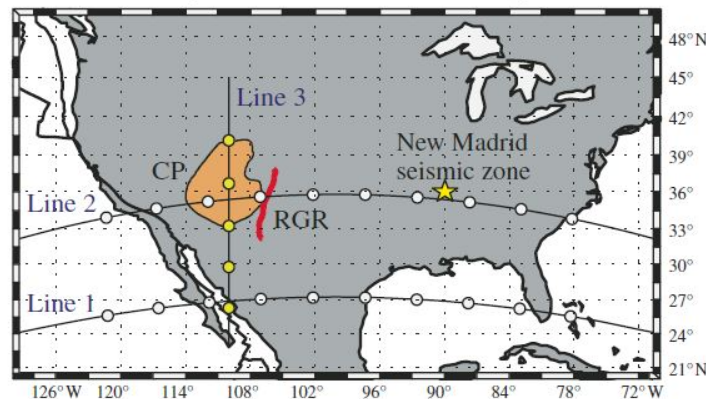
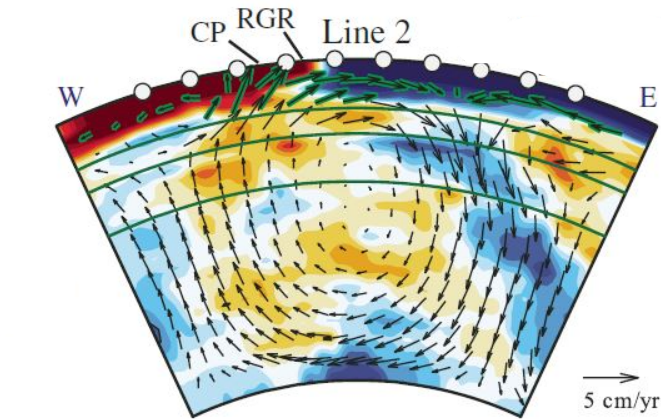
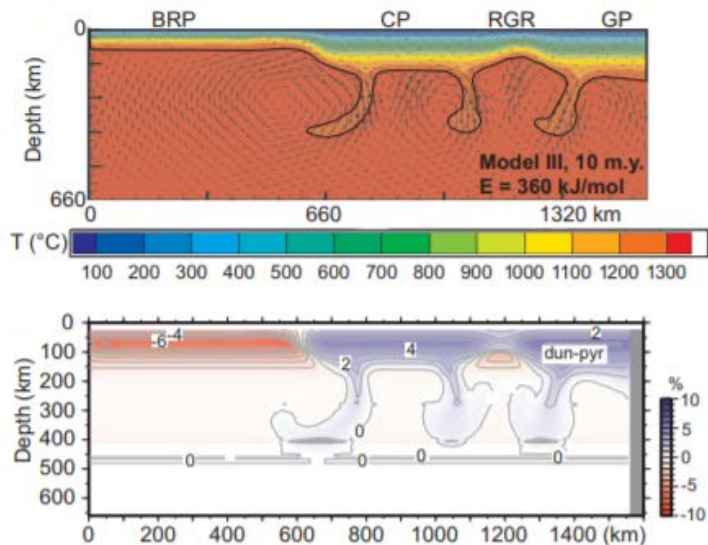
Axen et al. Nature Geoscience 2018

Rio Grande rift

Rio Grande rift formed above opening gap in slab

Or by mantle convection

Edge-driven (van Wijk et al. *Geology* 2008, 2010)

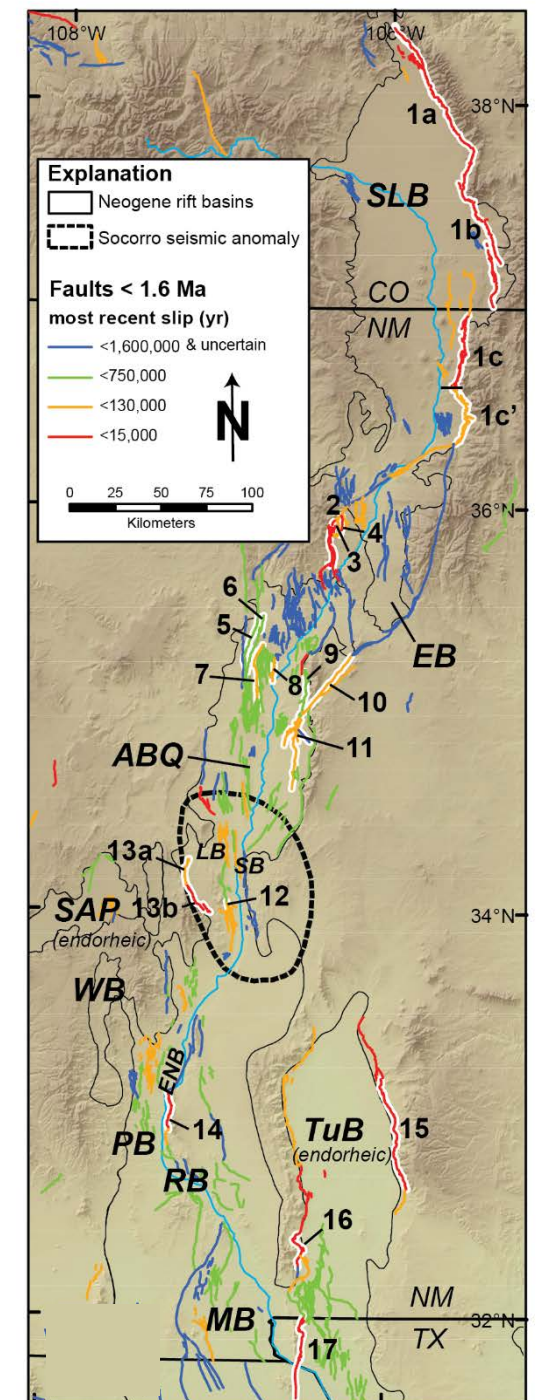


Ricketts et al. *Geosphere* 2016

Shear (Moucha et al. *Geology* 2008)

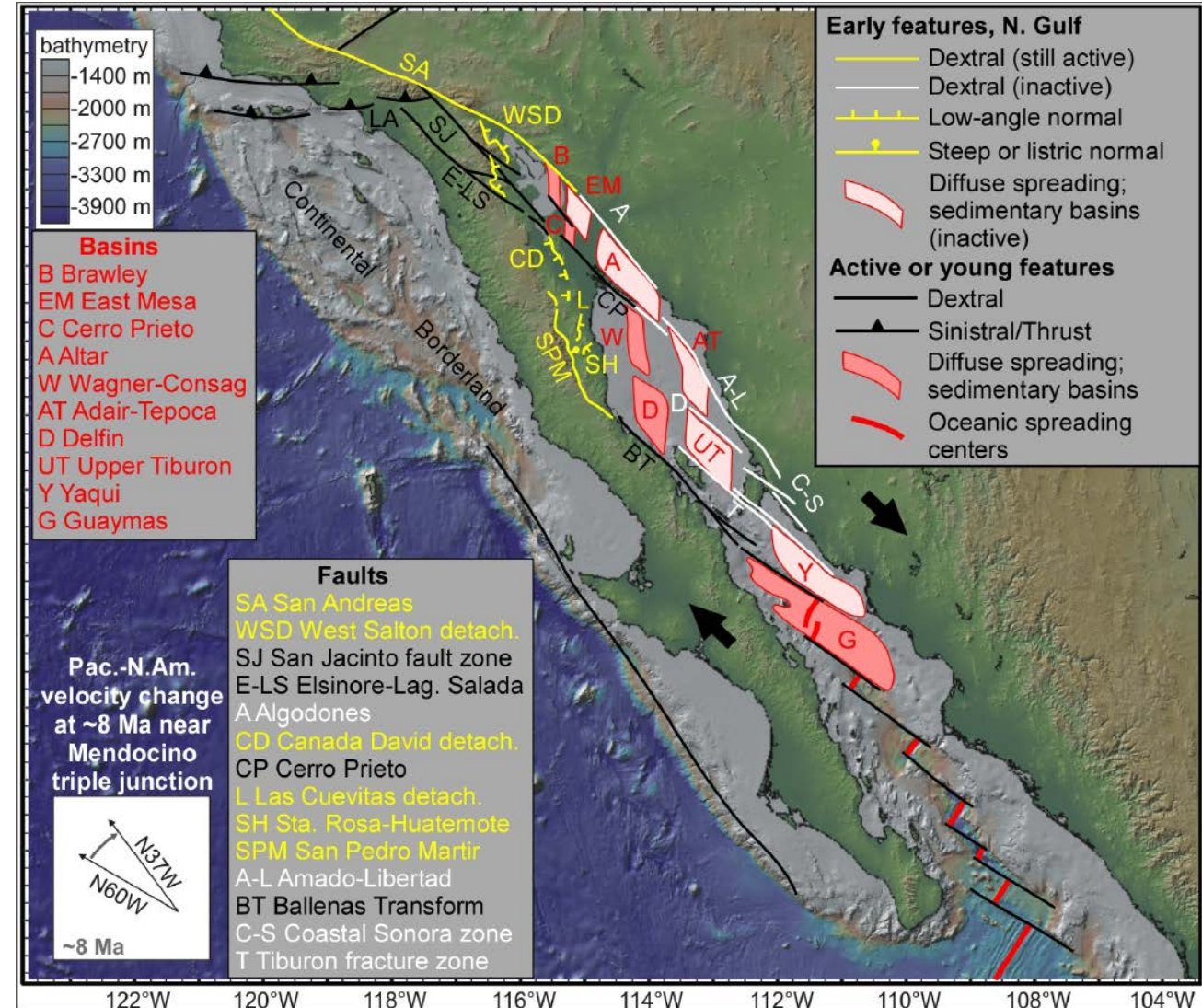
Rio Grande rift

Not formed by plume, cuts across Proterozoic boundaries



Gulf of California

Extensional province follows arc
Breakup in southern Gulf



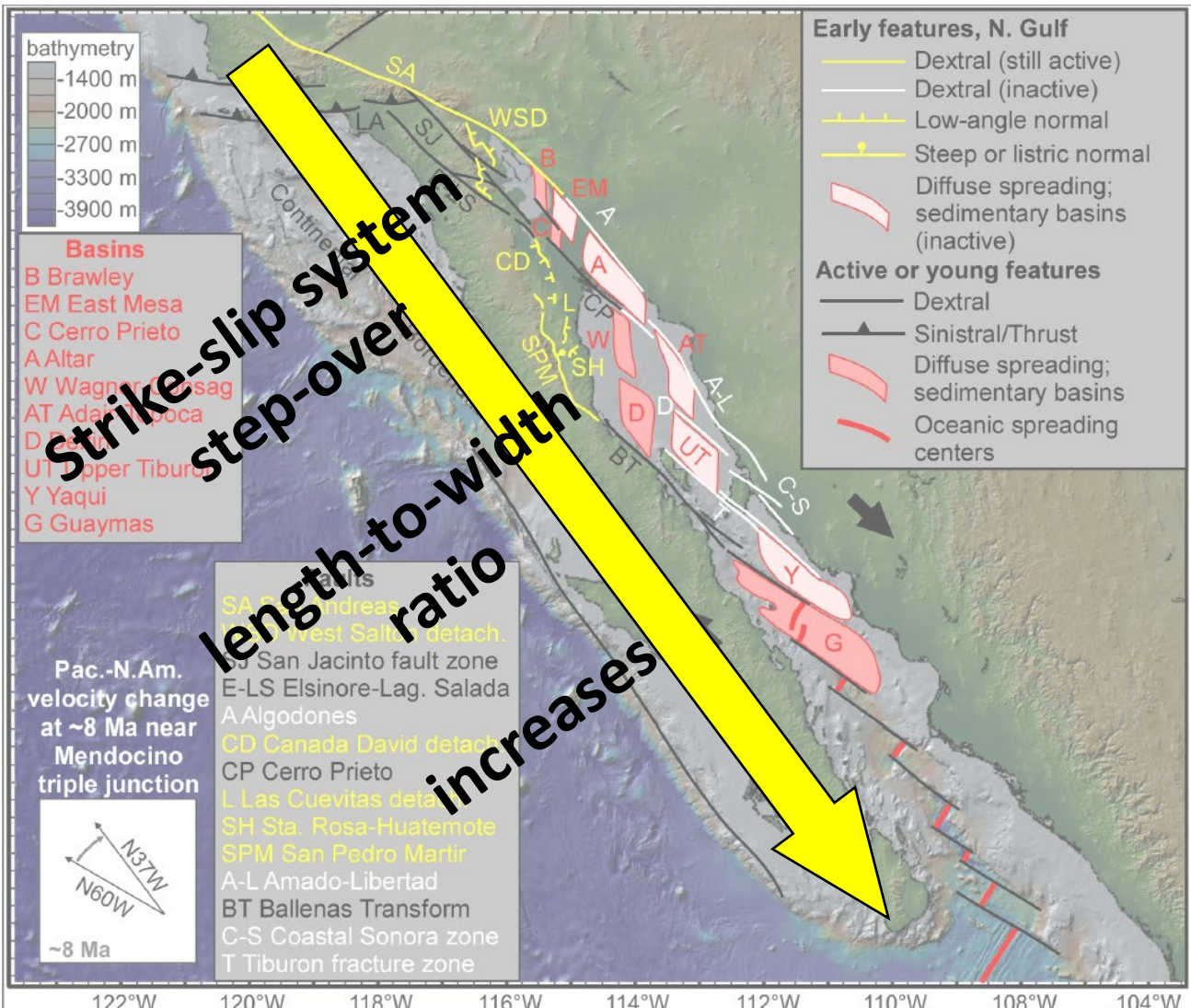
van Wijk et al. Geosphere 2019
Tectonophysics 2018

Gulf of California

Difference in development between northern and southern Gulf

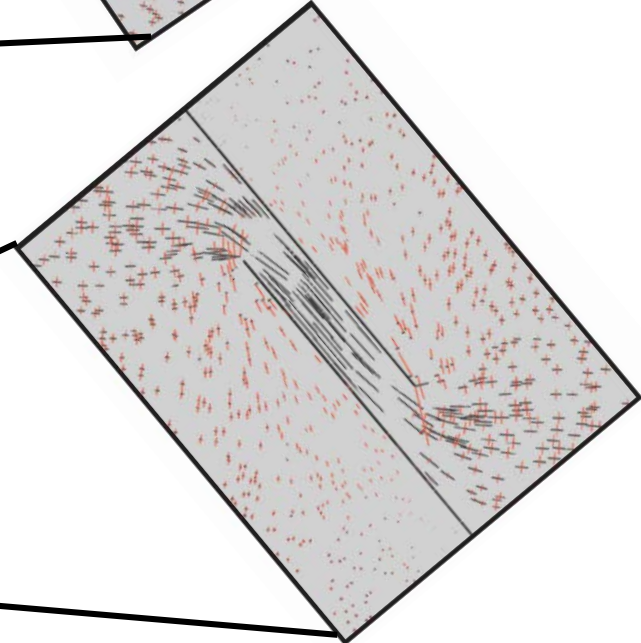
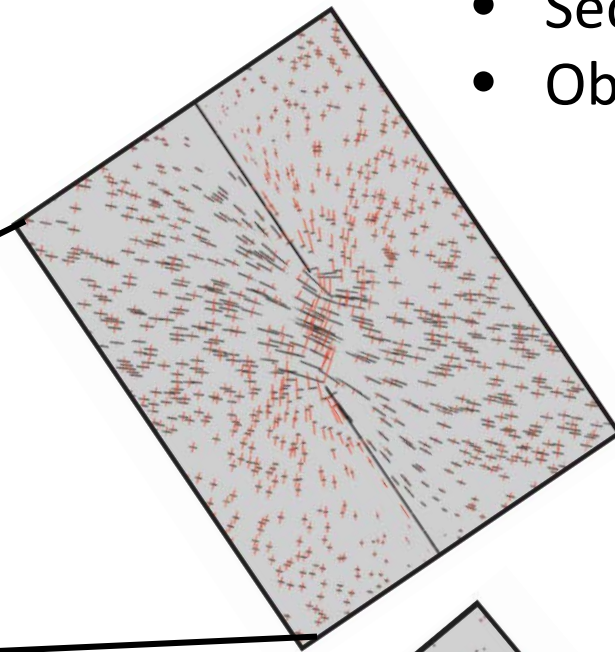
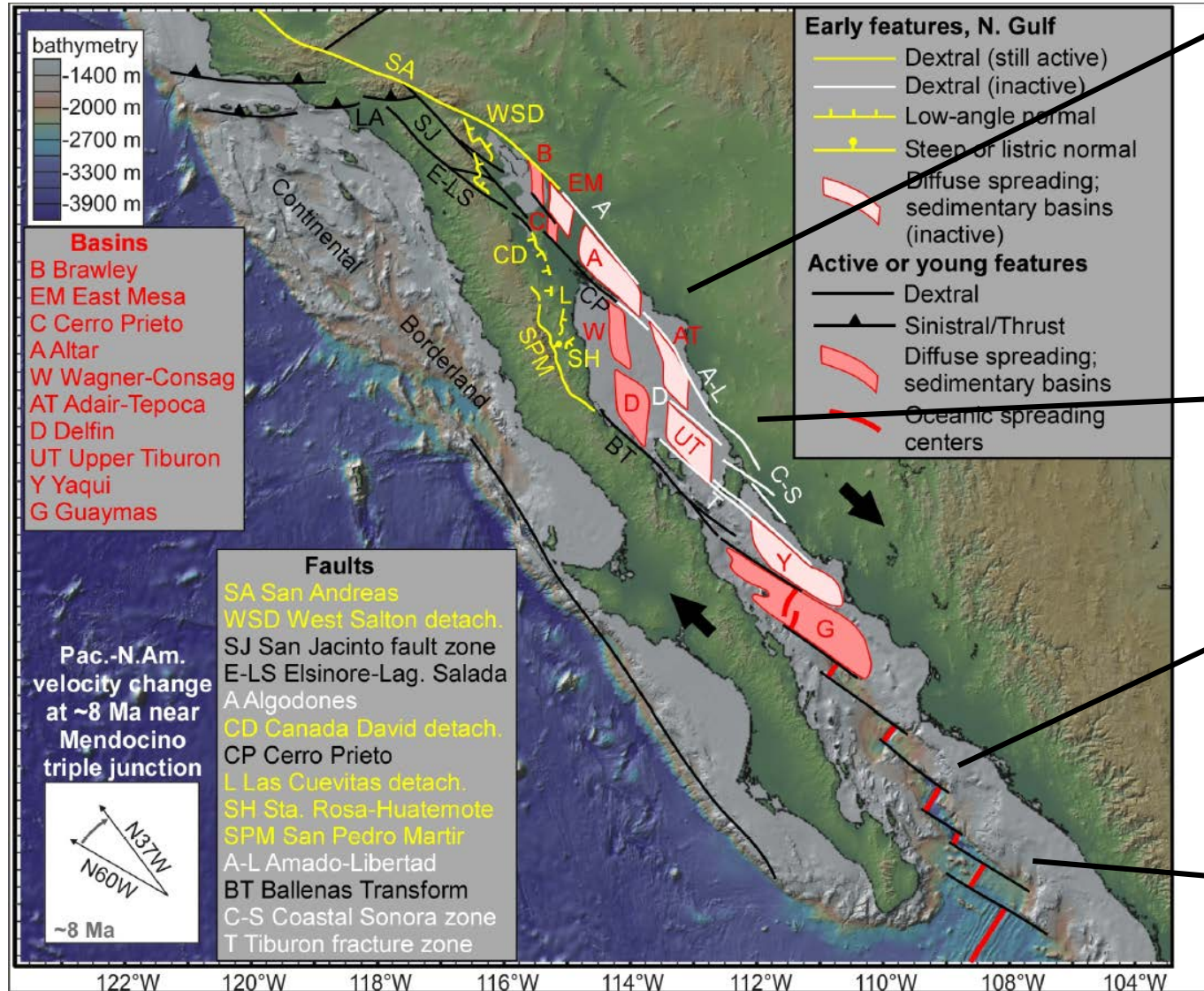
Northern Gulf covered by thick layer of sediments

Difference in obliquity between south and north



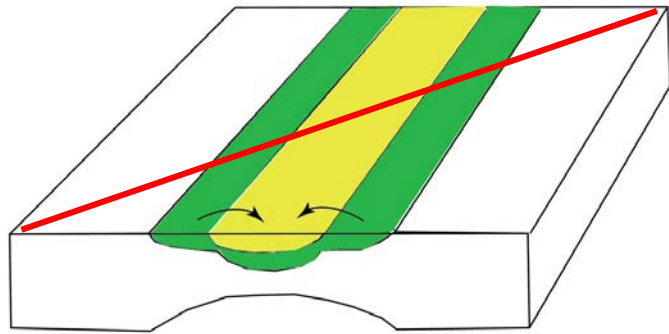
Gulf of California

- Sediment package
- Obliquity

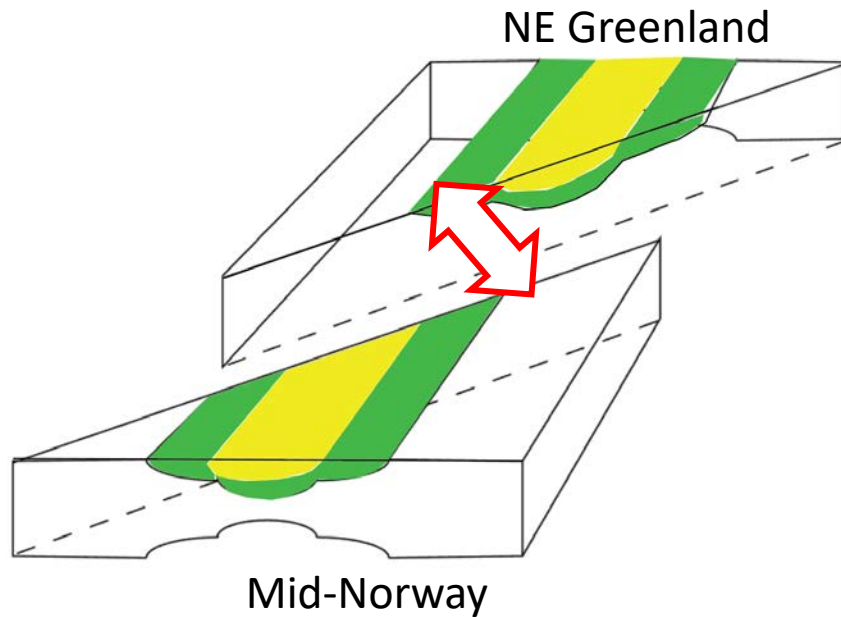


— minimum principal stress
— maximum principal stress

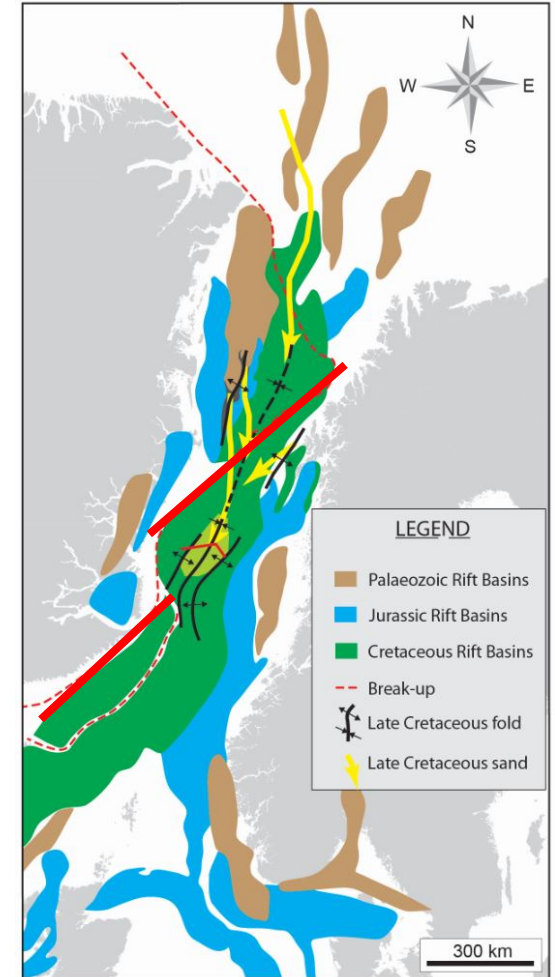
North Atlantic breakup



- 1) Episodic crustal thinning

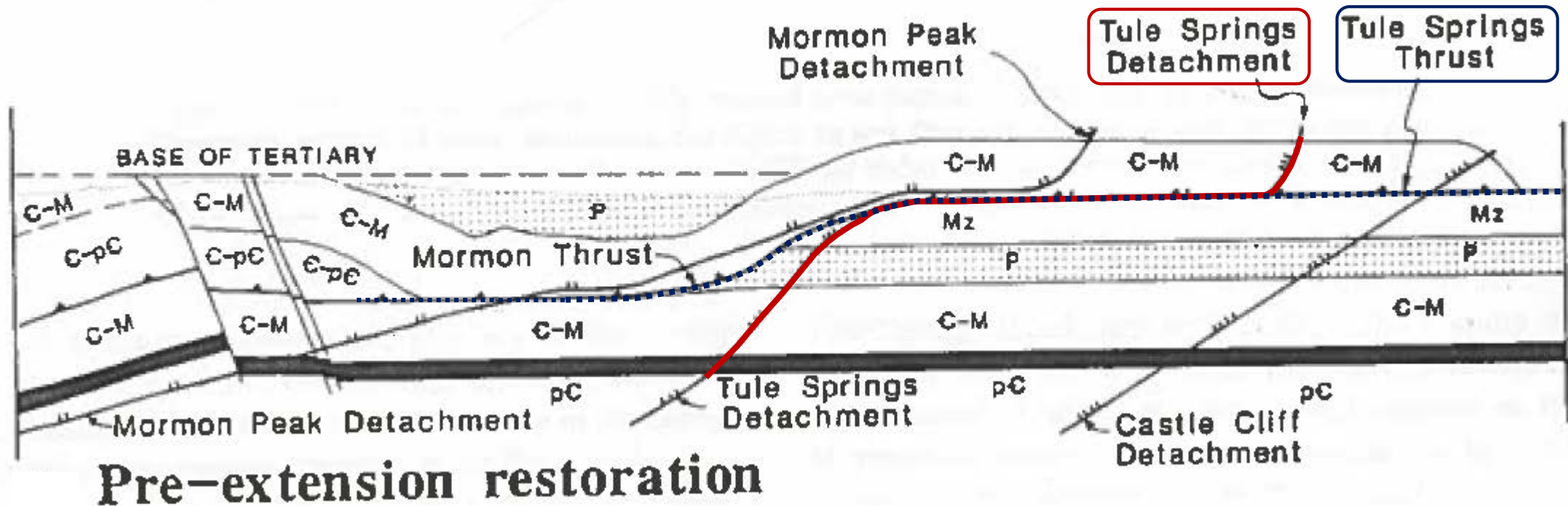


- 2) Breakup line slices across basin axes



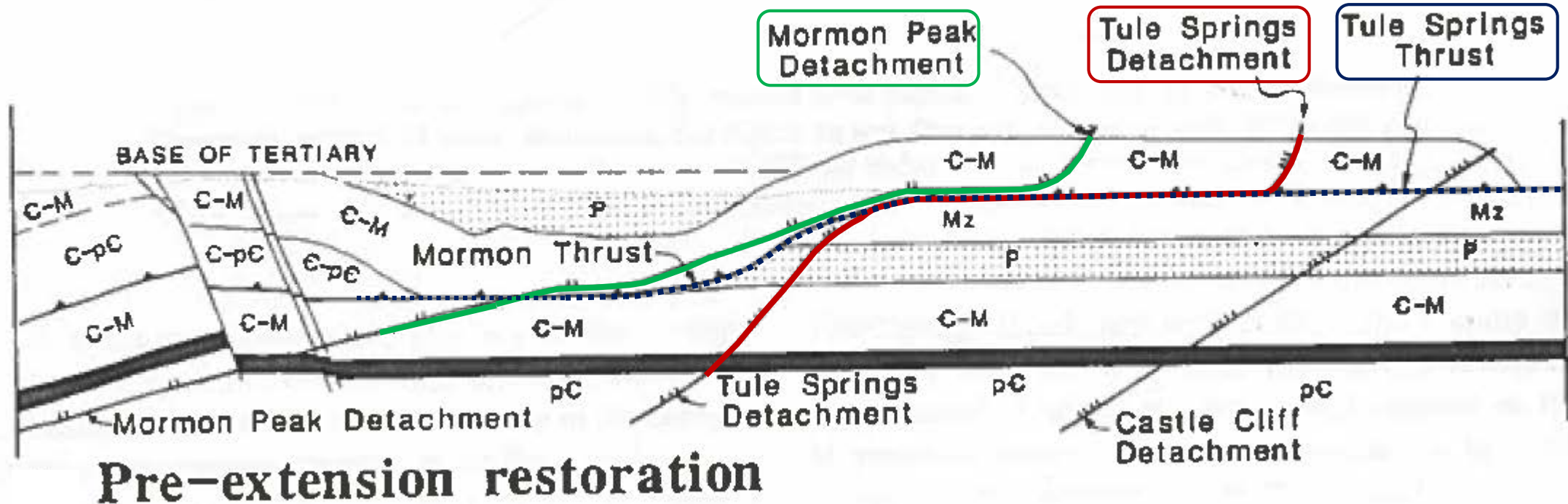
Field-scale observations

Tule Springs thrust and Tule Springs detachment, southern Nevada
Footwall is cut by Tule Springs detachment



Field-scale observations

Commonly assumed that listric normal faults follow thrust ramps and flatten into thrust flat



Thank you!



Raton basin, Western Interior Seaway margin