Пояс **Тетис** (Альпийско-Гималайский) *(Тетисиды)*

Тектоническая схема Земли



Области с континентальной и переходной корой, районирование по времени формирования коры и главной орогении



Области с позднепалеозойской корой (400- 250 млн. лет)



Области с мезозойской корой (250-65 млн. лет)





Океаны и задуговые бассейны с нормальной спрединговой корой Океанические плато и горы с утолщенной базальтовой корой

Границы литосферных плит

Области с океанической корой

- pa
 - сдвиговая (трансформная) граница
- диффузная граница (деформации рассредоточены в широкой полосе)
- Рифтовые авулканические и трансформные пассивные окраины континентов
 Рифтовые вулканические пассивные окраины континентов
 Современные континентальные рифты
- раздвижение плит (оси спрединга океанической коры) схождение плит (зоны субдукции литосферы)









Map showing the tectonic setting, seismicity and topography of the collision zone between the Arabian and Eurasian plates, involving westward extrusion of Anatolia and development of the Central Iranian Plateau (after Djamour, 2004).







20.04.07 cvan magenta vellow black

Lithosphere thermal thickness



Antomious and Maanov 2004



Recent (micro-) satellite missions, in part coordinated by TOPO-EUROPE partners, have led to great improvements in the resolution of gravity measurements. Picture shows an artists' impression of the GRACE satellites and gravity models of Europe and the Earth (Courtesy GFZ-Potsdam).

PROFILE 2



S



SW



NE





Thickness of the European lithosphere as determined by (a) seismic tomography; (b) surface wave tomography; (c) geothermics; (d) magnetotellurics (after Artemieva et al., 2006).



Seismicity map of Europe, illustrating present-day active intraplate deformation. Also shown are intraplate areas of Late Neogene uplift (circles with plus symbols) and subsidence (circles with minus symbols). Background elevation images are extracted from the ETOPO2 data set. Earthquake epicentres are from the NEIC data centre, and are shown as red dots. Inset map: Cenozoic rift system of Europe (after Dèzes et al., 2004).



Integrated strength map for intraplate Europe (after Cloetingh et al., 2005b), showing main structural features (after Ziegler, 1988; Dèzes et al., 2004). Colours represent the integrated compressional strength of the total lithosphere. Adopted composition for upper crust, lower crust and mantle is based on a wet quartzite, diorite and dry olivine composition, respectively. Rheological rock parameters are from Carter and Tsenn (1987). The adopted bulk strain-rate is 10–16/s.



S.A.P.L. Cloetingh et al. / Global and Planetary Change 58 (2007) 1-118

Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area: Centre: 04*.007;Region : W/E/N/S = 350*/28*/52*/34*; Ellipsoide wgs-84
Depth (km) to the Mohorovicic discontinuity, obtained from integration of geophysical data.Data sources are listed on http://compl.geol.unibas.ch/ (after Dèzes et al., 2004).



Tomographic cross sections through key parts of the European continent (after Spakman et al., 1999).



E–W and N–S P-wave mantle tomography cross sections through the Gibraltar Strait and the Iberian Peninsula, respectively. Colours indicate seismic wave speed anomalies as percentage deviations from average mantle velocities given by a depth-dependent reference model. Horizontal axis in degrees along great circle segments defining the location of the cross-sections (straight lines on maps) (After Spakman and Wortel, 2004).

Строение Гетической зоны субдукции

















Поведение зоны субдукции в поясе Апеннины-Крит-Кипр-Тавр-Загрос







Карта основных террейнов





Seismicity of the Aegean–Anatolian area (after NEIC catalogue) with superimposed observed GPS velocities relative to a fixed Eurasia plate shown by black arrows (after Cocard et al., 1999; McClusky et al., 2000). Black lines: active faults.



Velocities of crustal motion for a four-block model of Europe calculated by least-squares estimation. The velocities at permanent GPS stations are shown as black arrows, while rates at virtual points, taken 50 km on average close to the border of the blocks, are shown as white arrows. Black lines represent the generalized borders between the Alpine-German block in the NE, the Paris Basin block in the NW, and the Southern France block in the SW, while the Alpine chain is taken as the border between the Alpine-German block and the Adriatic block in the SE. White contour lines denote the national borders (after Tesauro et al., 2005).

A. Castellarin et al. / Tectonophysics 414 (2006) 259-282



Simplified general interpretation of the TRANSALP profile. Line-drawing obtained from vibroseis and explosive data (from Lu[°]schen et al., 2005).

E. Luschen et al. / Tectonophysics 414 (2006) 9–38



Compilation of complete Vibroseis sections of the TRANSALP transect.

Top: Stack section, bottom: depth-migrated section. The stack section has been produced by using a 20 s long AGC window before stacking in order to maintain relative amplitudes. A 2 s long AGC window was used for input into the migration scheme in order to make the wavefield more coherent. Scale 1: 1, length of sections: 300 km.



STEFAN M. SCHMID et al 2008

P. De'zes et al. / Tectonophysics 389 (2004) 1-33

P. De'zes et al. / Tectonophysics 389 (2004) 1-33



Lithospheric transect B–BV across the Central Alps and Rhenish Massif, step-wise restored to 60 Ma, showing conceptual Cenozoic evolution of the lithosphere (for location see Fig. 2). Please refer to the web version of the paper to view this figure in colour.



Lithospheric transect A–AV across the Western Alps and Massif Central, step-wise restored to 60 Ma, showing conceptual Cenozoic evolution of the lithosphere (for location see Fig. 2). Please refer to the web version of the paper to view this figure in colour.



Location of trench studies in the Upper Rhine Graben along itsWestern Border Fault (WBF). Right panel: shaded relief map, surface trace of the WBF (dashed white line) as mapped by morphology (after Peters et al., 2005).



Upper crustal transect through the eastern Bay of Biscay and adjoining northern part of the Basque Pyrenees based on MARCONI-3 profile interpretation and the crosssection made by Pedreira (2004) immediately southwards. See locations in Fig. 2.

Инверсия бассейнов в Пиренеях





Последовательно восстановленный разрез через Пиренеи (профиль ECORS). Меловые бассейны растяжения показаны синим, турбидитовые прогибы – темно-зеленым, третичные форландовые бассейны – желтым.





Венский грабен













3-D image of the high-velocity mantle body beneath the Vrancea area. Blue and red indicate the +2.5% and -2.5% Vp tomographic velocity anomaly, respectively (Martin et al., 2006). The red ellipse approximately shows the area of the seismogenic volume, as given in the inset of Fig. 31. The green arrow indicates that the lower part of the slab is probably laterally torn off (after Martin et al., 2006).







Interpretative 3D tectonic sketch of the Central Mediterranean Ridge and the Olimpi and Southern Belt mud fields. Two different source levels are proposed for the two mud fields, the Olimpi field being related to relatively shallow mud formations, with high fluid contents and the Southern belt being connected to deeper mud sources with lower fluid contents.



Simplified tectonic map of the western–central Mediterranean and adjoining regions (after [5]). The positions through time of the subduction zones active in the last 45 Ma are shown. The position of the geological and tomographic transects discussed in the paper are shown as well



Inferred tectonic evolution of the central –western Mediterranean from 20 to 7 Ma. The 10j and 23j CCW rotation of the Corsica– Sardinia block occurring during the 20–19 and 19– 16 Ma time intervals, respectively, are with respect to Europe held fixed. GK and PK are the Grande Kabylie and Petite Kabylie blocks, respectively. Legend: (1) newly formed oceanic crust; (2) areas affected by rifting; (3) emplacement of arc-related volcanics (or equivalent intrusive rocks) (e.g. Beccaluva et al., 1985; Serri et al., 1993; Lonergan and White, 1997 and references therein); (4) Alpine accretionary wedge; (5) synorogenic "intra-wedge" extensional basins due to local collapse of the overthickened accretionary wedge; (6) continental Adria –Africa lithosphere; (7) oceanic lithosphere of the "paleo-Ionian" Sea; (8) pole for the Corsica– Sardinia rotation (Lat. 43.5jN, Long. 9jE) in presentday coordinates. The f20 Ma Corsica –Sardinia position is inferred from the rotational timing proposed by Gattacceca (2001). 246 F.



Fig. 11. Crustal-scale geological transects across the central Tyrrhenian Sea derived from the depth-conversion of the Line-drawings ST-08W, ST-08E and MS-89 (Fig. 4) The crustal features include both seismic and stratigraphic data a well as cross-correlations with other reflection lines. The OCL Transfer Zone is a major lithospheric discontinuity in the upper Sardinia margin (Sartori et al., 2001; Carrara, 2002). No vertical exaggerations.



G.F. Panza et al. / Earth and Planetary Science Letters 257 (2007) 200–214

(a) Lithospheric scale cross-sections simplified and redrawn from the TRANSMED III geotraverse [3]. (b) Lithosphere–asthenosphere system along the trace of the TRANSMED III geotraverse: the tomographic cross-section was obtained from selected solutions and related seismicity (body waves magnitude greater or equal to 3.0). The chosen Vs and its range of variability in km s are printed on each layer. When the velocity ranges of vertically adjacent layers do not overlap, a hatched rectangle outlines the range of variability of their thicknesses. Numbers in Italic denote the velocities in the crustal layers. The hypocentres are denoted by red dots. (c) Overlap between the TRANSMED III regional cross-sections and the Vs tomography; only a few average representative values of Vs are reported to avoid overcrowding of characters; the dashed line reproduces the lithosphere–asthenosphere boundary given in part (a), while the new geometry of the base of the lithosphere (blue) and of the limit between upper and lower asthenosphere (red) are shown by continuous lines. The well-developed low velocity layer, visible under Africa in Fig. 4, is either missing or dispersed in the shallower asthenosphere, particularly in the centre of the back-arc basins.



R. Somma / Journal of Geodynamics 41 (2006) 422-439

Location of the Eastern Peloritani Thrust Front in the model applied to the Tyrrhenian back-arc Basin–Calabrian Arc–Apennines arc-shaped system (after Doglioni, 1991, modified). According to this model, deformation is characterised by the development of opposite shear zones and rotations along the two margins of the arc-shaped system. The northern and southern margins of the arc are affected by counterclockwise and clockwise rotations, respectively. In Sicily, to the south of parallel 38°N, these clockwise rotations should accompany deformation occurring along an E–W trending, dextral transpressional zone.

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