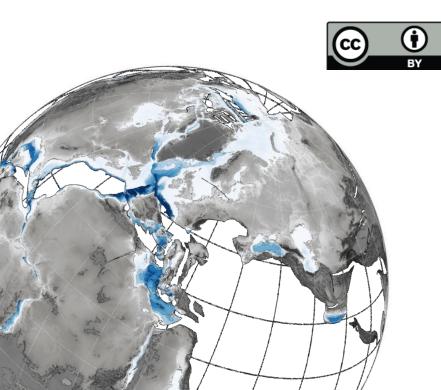






Testing the Mesozoic plate configuration of the Eastern Mediterranean domain

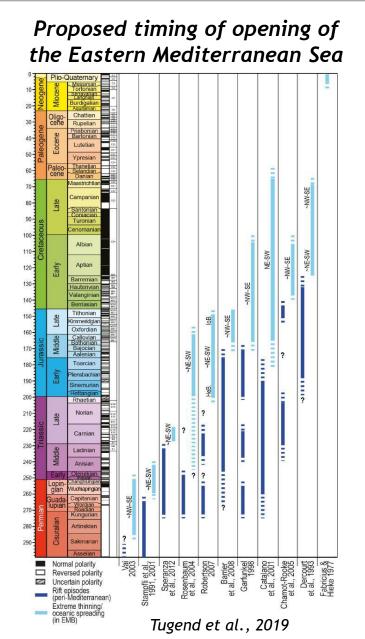


Nirrengarten M., Mohn G., Sapin F., Teasdale J., Nielsen C, Tugend J., Frizon de Lamotte. D.

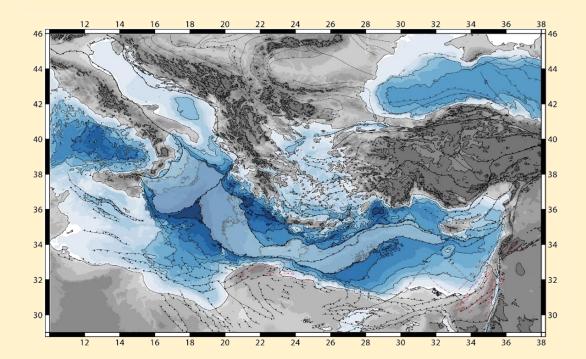


Questions





How and when does the Eastern Mediterranean Sea open?



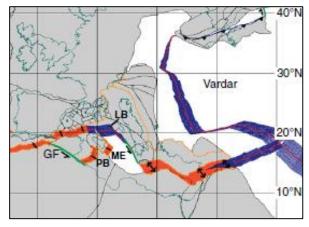
What could be the driving forces of this opening?

Mid-Late Permian 260 Ma NNE-SSW spreading



Stampfli & Borel 2004

Early Jurassic 200 Ma NW-SE spreading

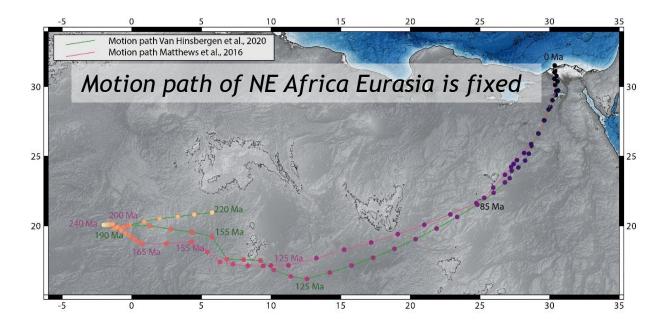


Schettino & Turco, 2011

Method



- Analyse the motion of Eurasia-America and Africa through Mesozoic to determine the driving forces controlling the opening of the Mediterranean Sea
- Plate models from Van Hinsbergen et al., 2020 and Matthews et al., 2016 are compared

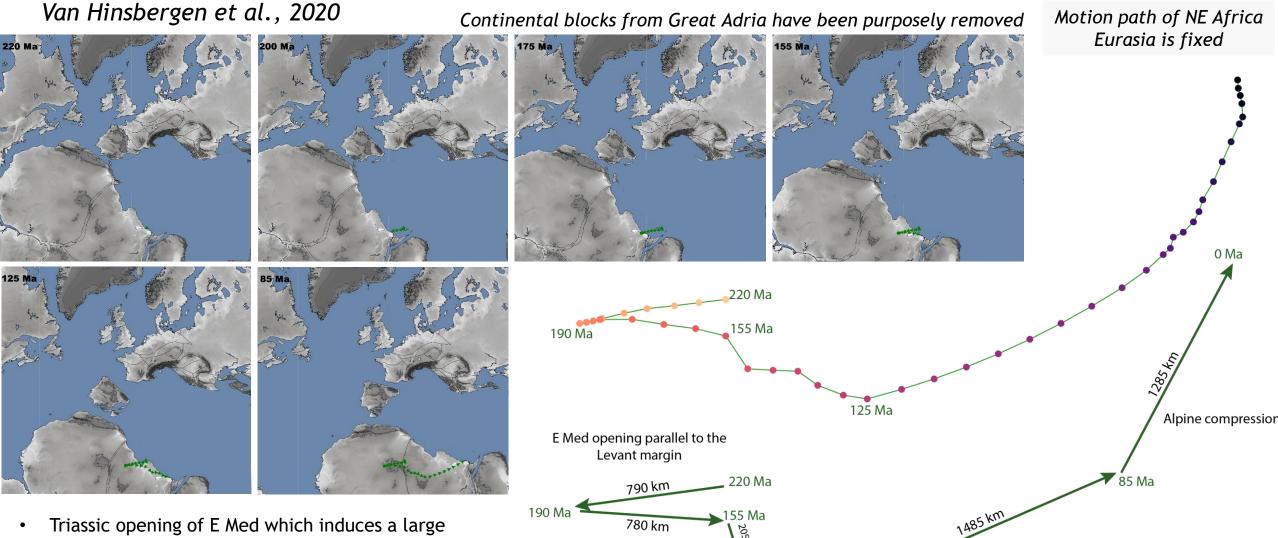


- Describe stage by stage the differences in the plate motion and their origin
- Determine how global plate motion impacts the geodynamic of the Mediterranean domain controlled by the space between North Africa and South Eurasia

Analysis of NE Africa motion path



Oblique convergence



Strike-slip and transtensional

setting in the E Med

660 km

125 Ma

150 Ma

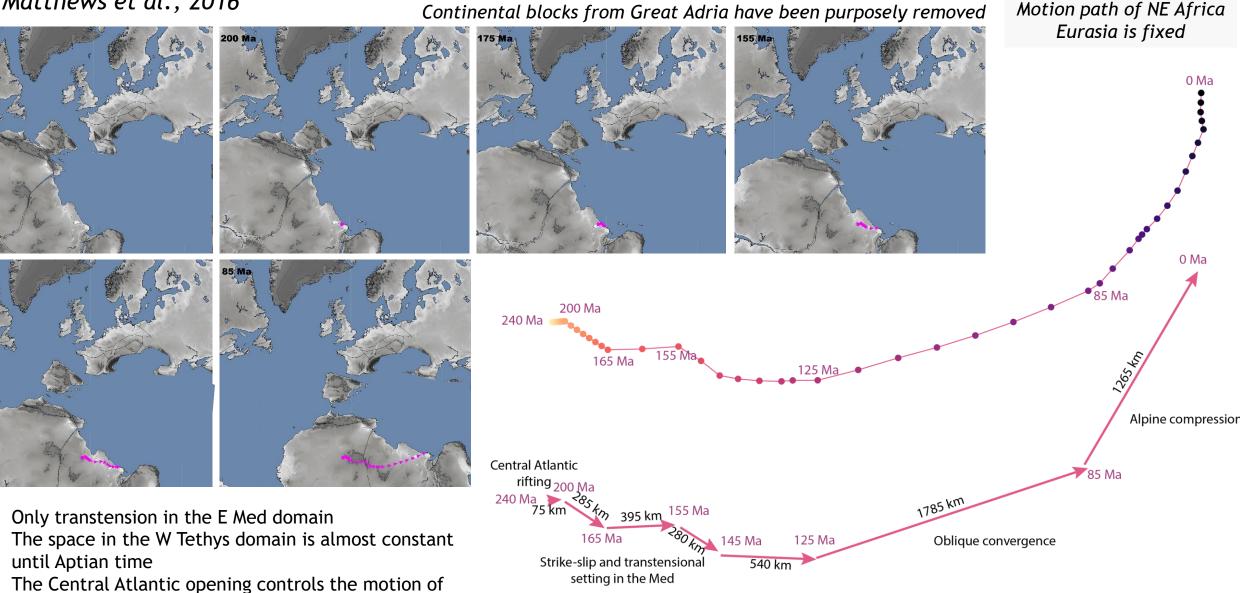
- Triassic opening of E Med which induces a large extension on the Bay of Biscay
- Transform to transtensional regime during Jurassic and E Cretaceous linked to the Atlantic extension

Analysis of NE Africa motion path



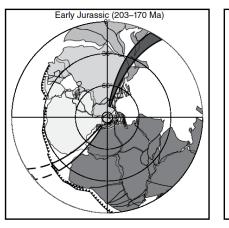


Africa

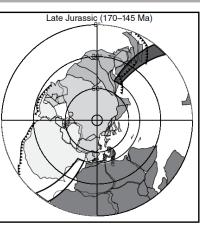


Concluding remarks



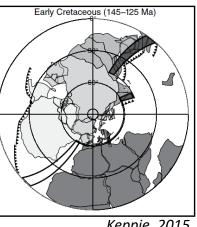


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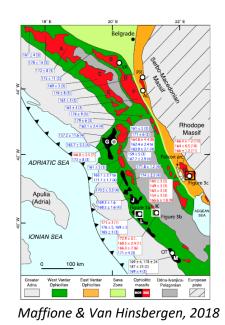
Based on large plate motion, from Early Jurassic to Aptian the

Mediterranean domain is dominated by strike-slip motion

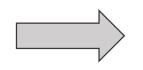




- The area between Eurasia and Africa does not change much from Early Jurassic to Aptian. This space is insufficient to resolve both the Ligurian Tethys and the East Mediterranean Sea. •

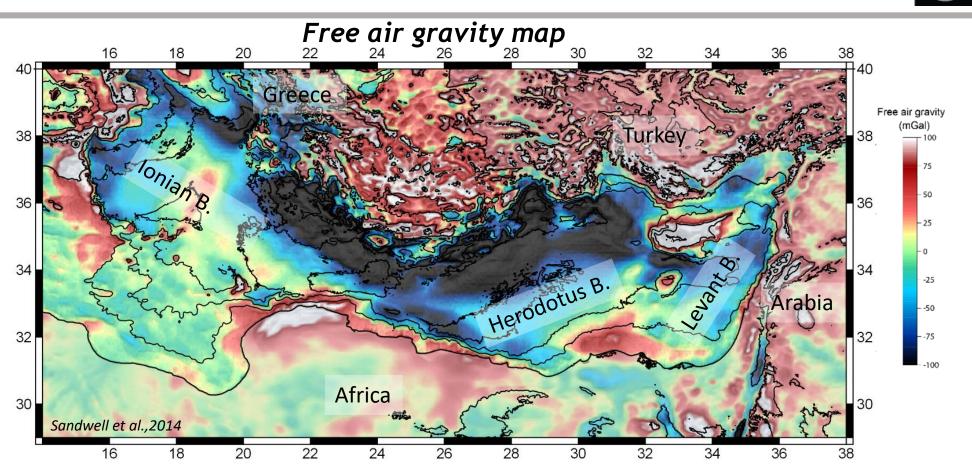


Compressional setting in the Balkanide with obduction of supra-subduction ophiolites during Mid Jurassic.



The Mesozoic geodynamic of the Eastern Mediterranean domain is controlled by oceanic subductions with small slabs and opening of marginal basins.

Ongoing and future work



- Determine using industrial seismic surveys and potential field maps of the southern margin of the E Med, the direction of extension in the different rifted and oceanic basins
- Correlate the seismic horizons through the E Med to determine a chronology of opening
- Determine potential conjugate rifted margins based on onshore geology of the Hellenides-Taurides



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