

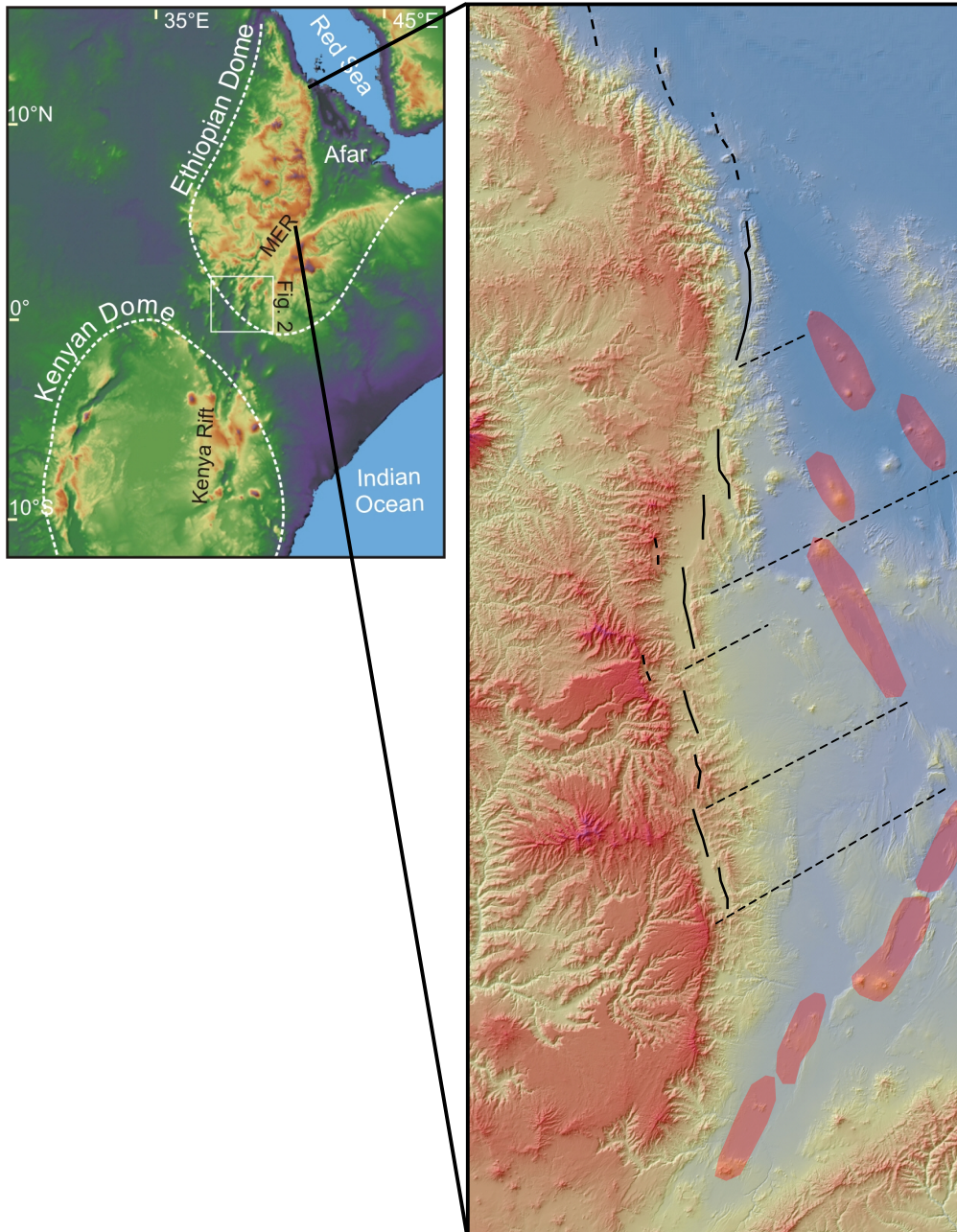
# Morpho-tectonic evolution and significance of the marginal graben system along the southern Red-Sea margin (Ethiopia)

R. Pik & D. Ayalew

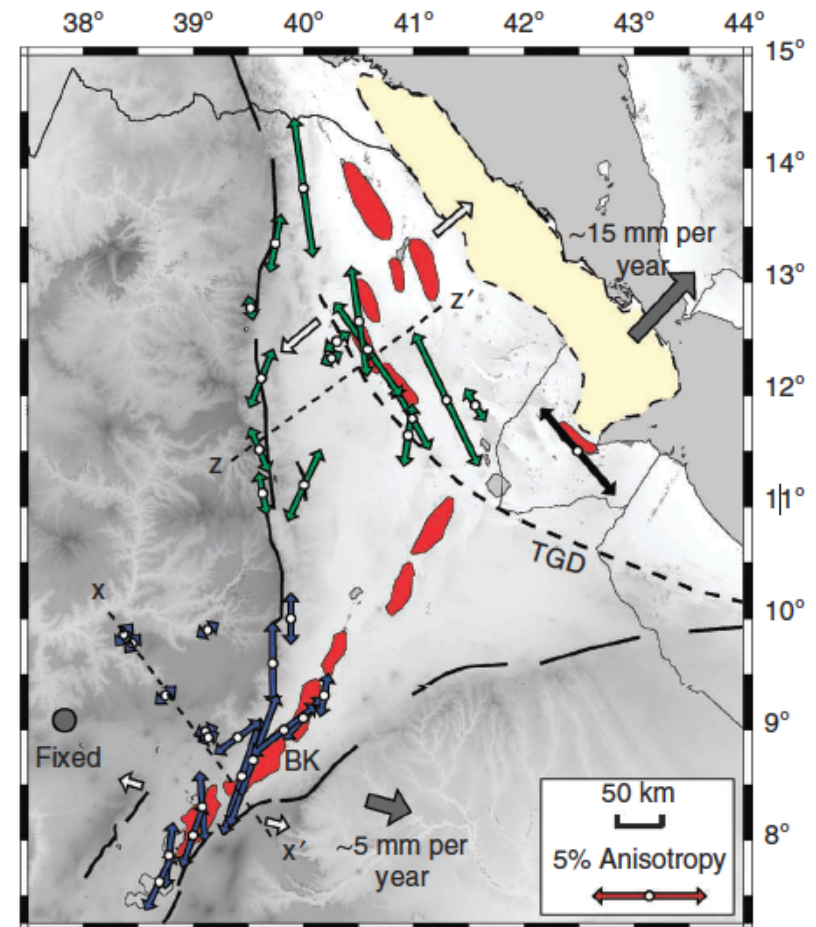
*J. Lavé, G. Yirgu, J. Foeken, D. Mège*



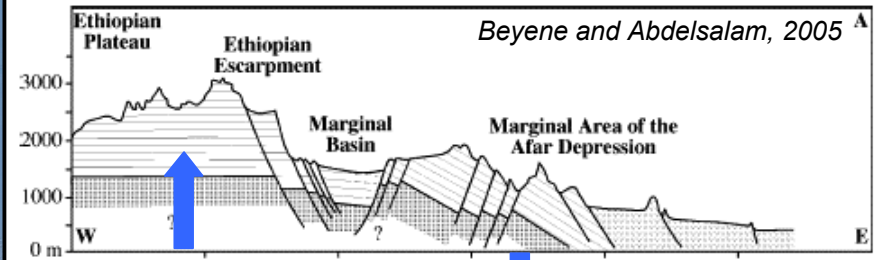
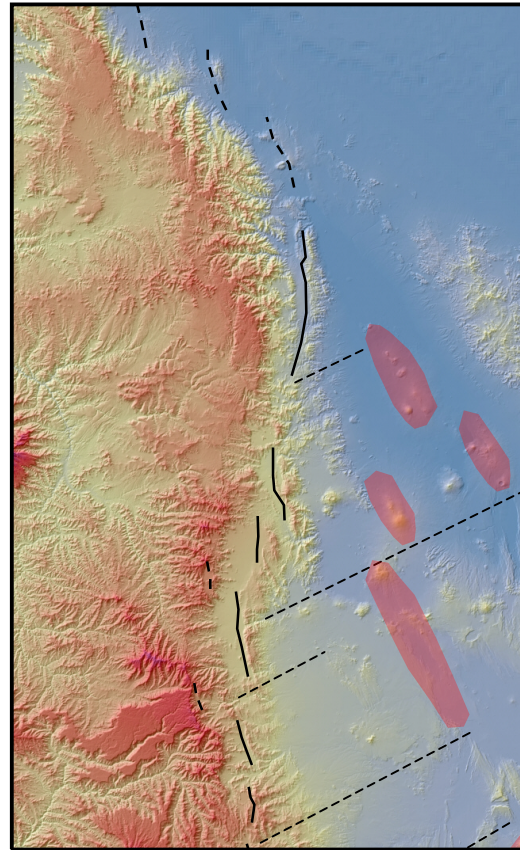
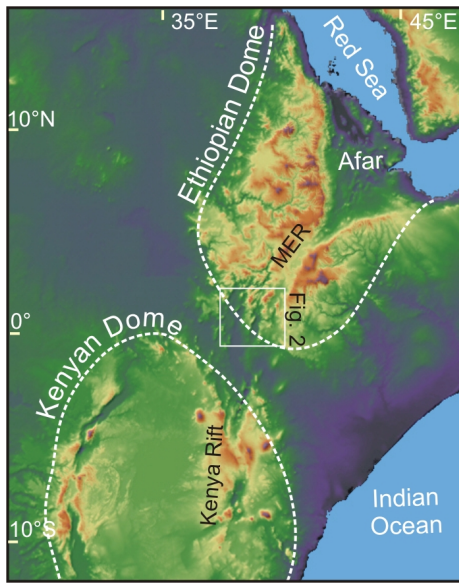
# The southern Red Sea - West Afar marginal graben system



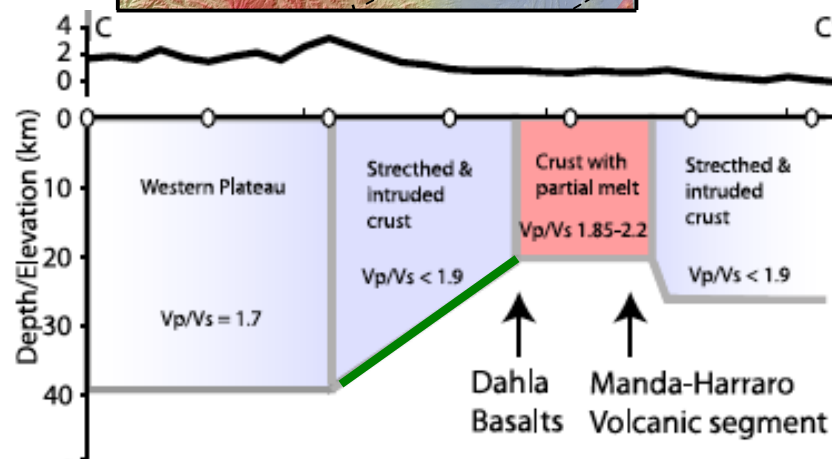
- developed all along the margin
  - strongly segmented
  - significant anisotropy
- (shear wave splitting data / Keir et al., 2011)



# The southern Red Sea - West Afar marginal graben system

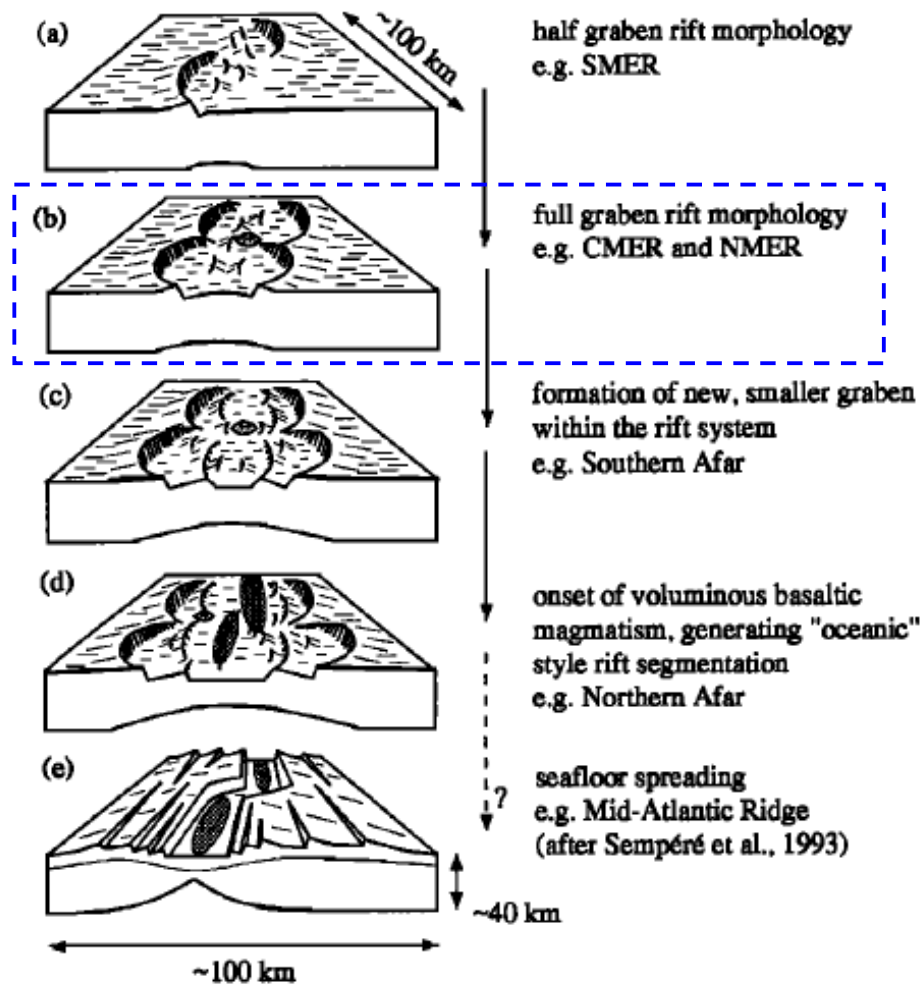


- bounded by :
  - an uplifted plateau
  - a flexured margin
- topographic margin on top of the maximum gradient of crust attenuation

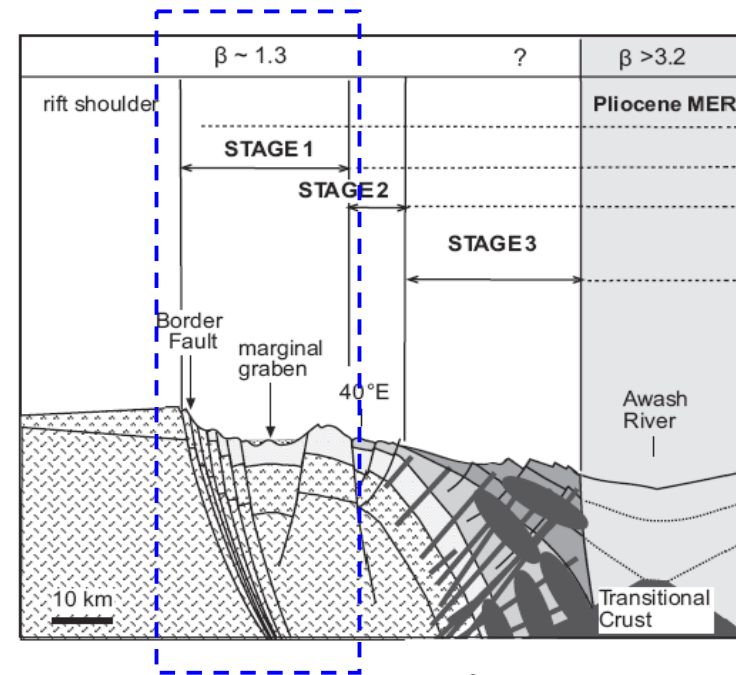


*Hammond et al., 2011*

# Working models for the evolution of rifting



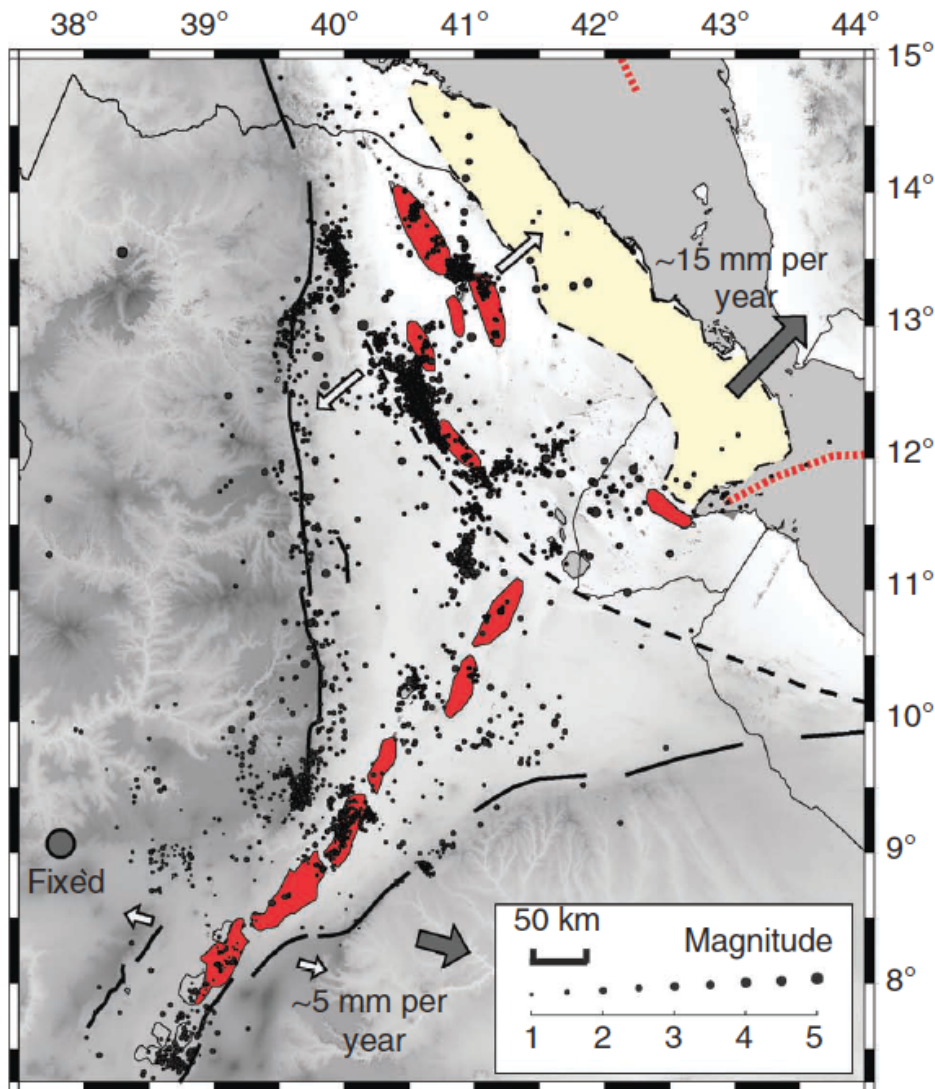
Hayward & Ebinger, 1996



Wolfenden et al., 2005

- Large offset border fault
- Initial rift stage
- "abandoned"

# The southern Red Sea - West Afar marginal graben system



- still seismically active !

*Belachew et al., 2011 ; Keir et al., 2011*

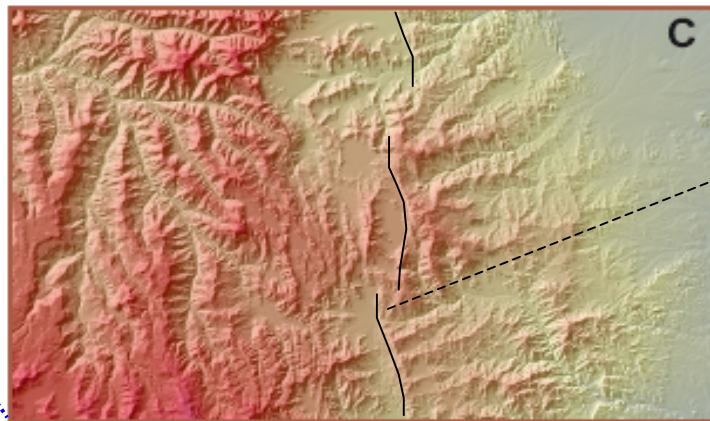
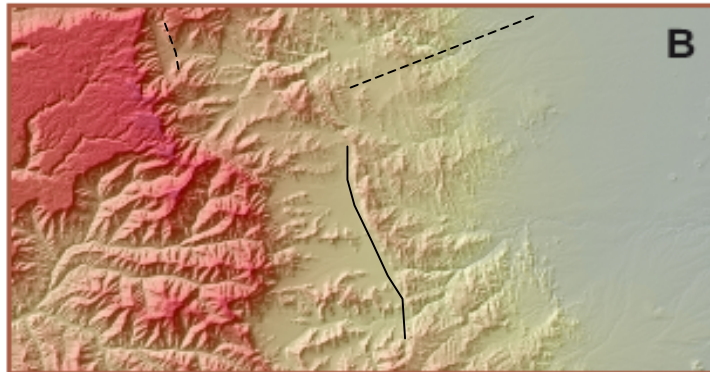
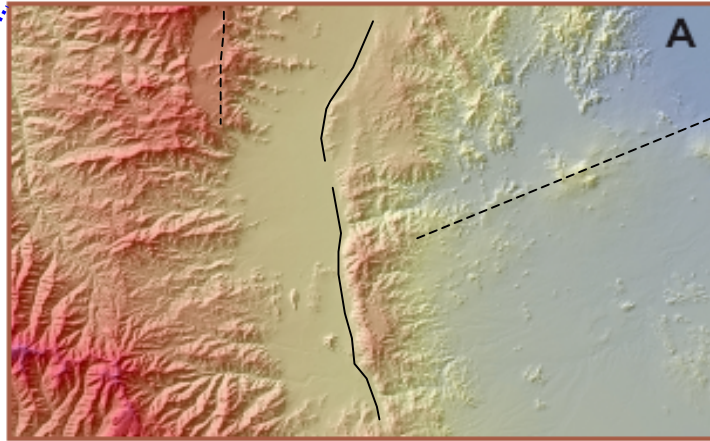
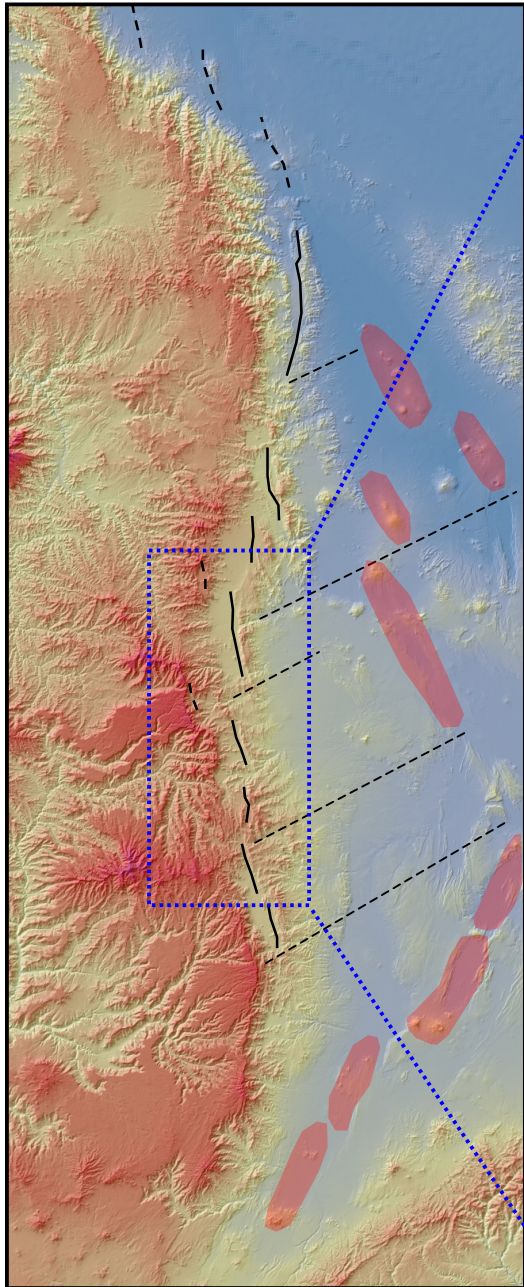
## **The aim of this study :**

- study in detail the morpho-tectonic evolution of this system

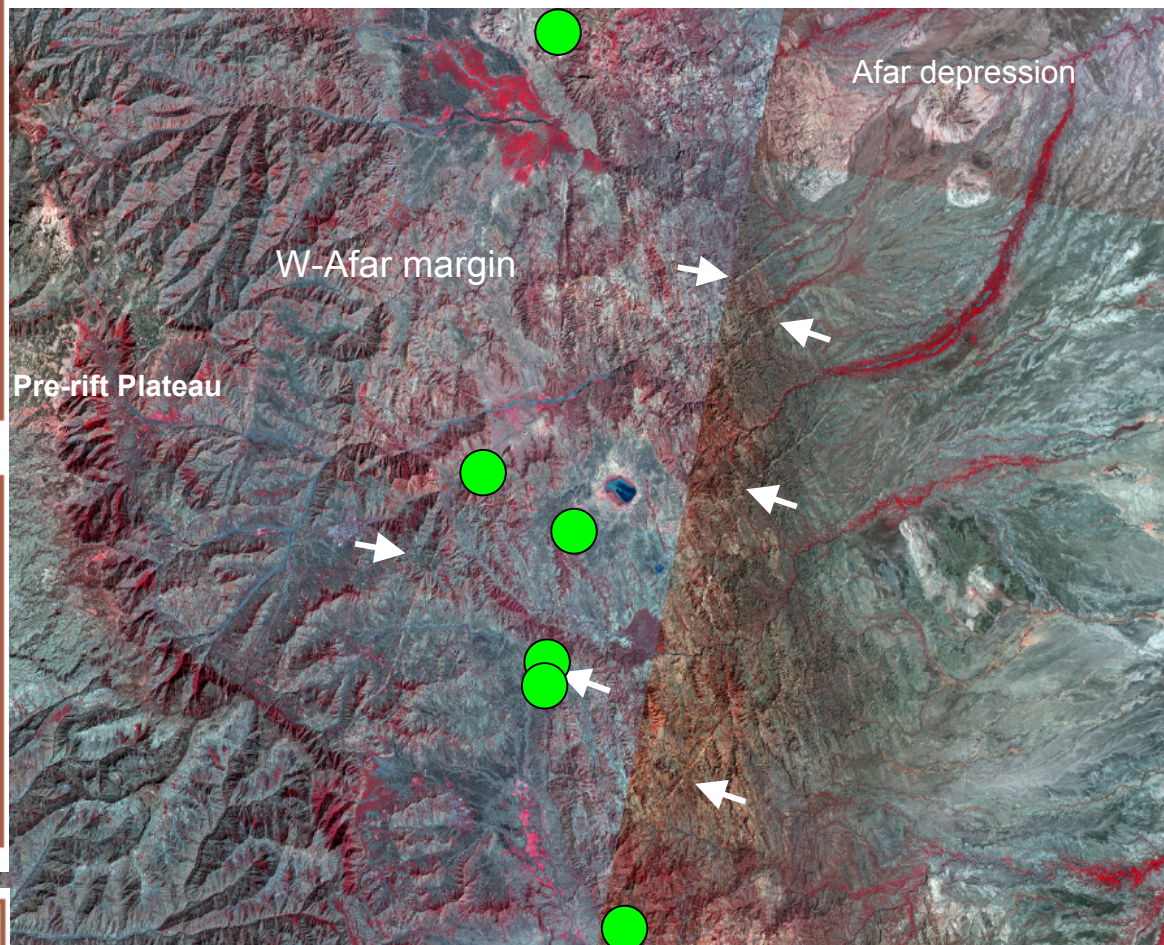
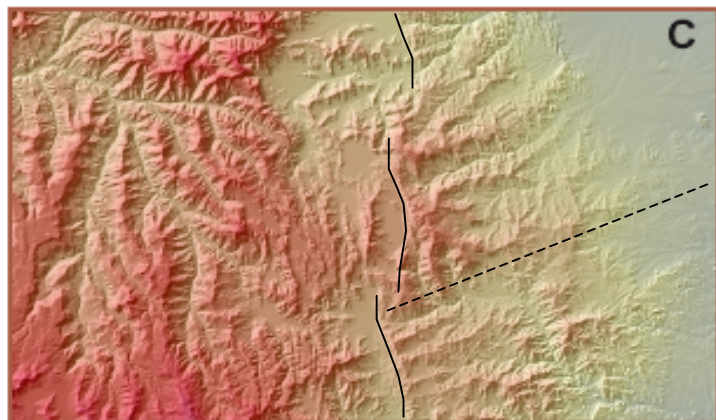
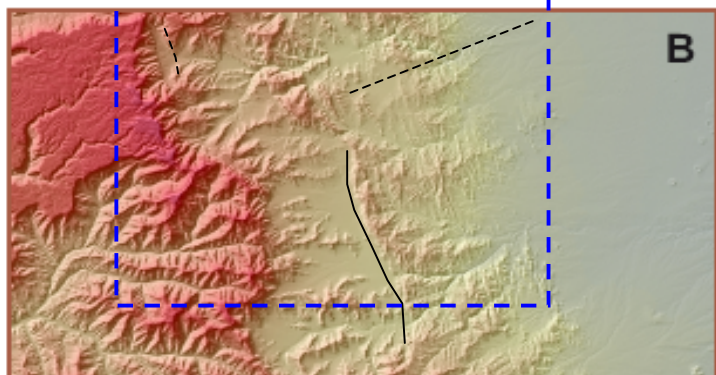
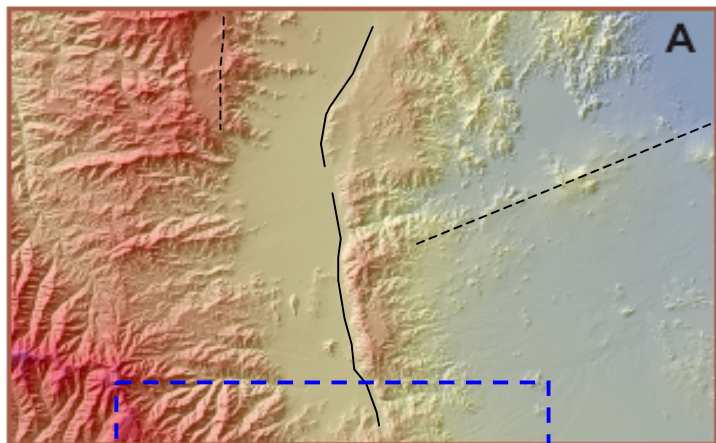
*=> check if the structures  
are really abandoned*

## **Ultimately :**


- investigate the partitioning of strain in space & time
- which type of structure accommodate extension & attenuation of the crust




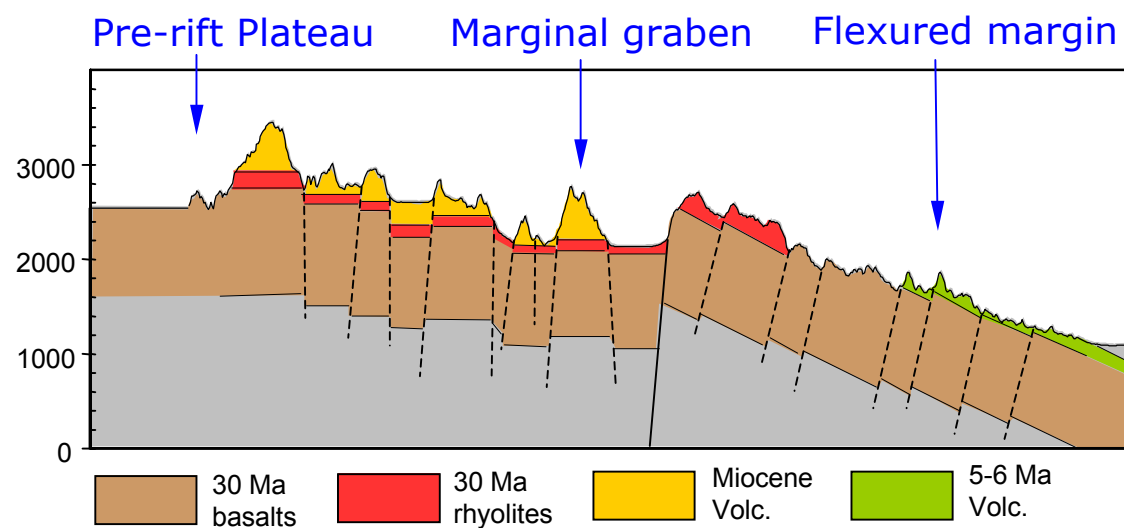
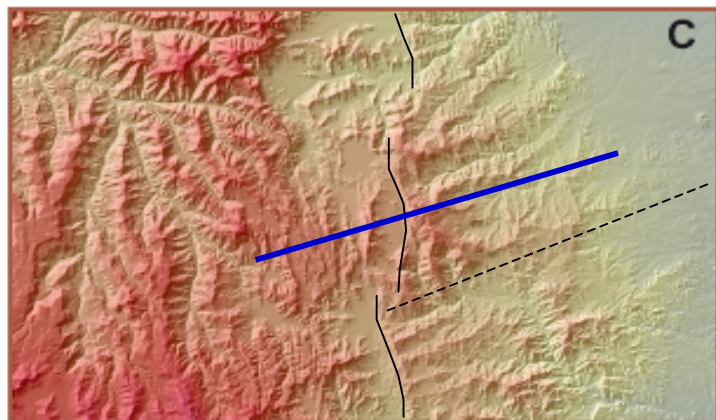
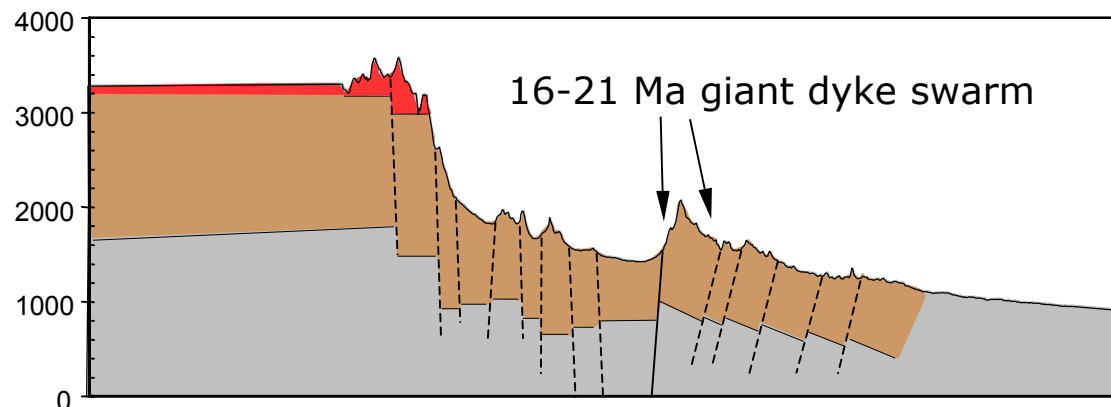
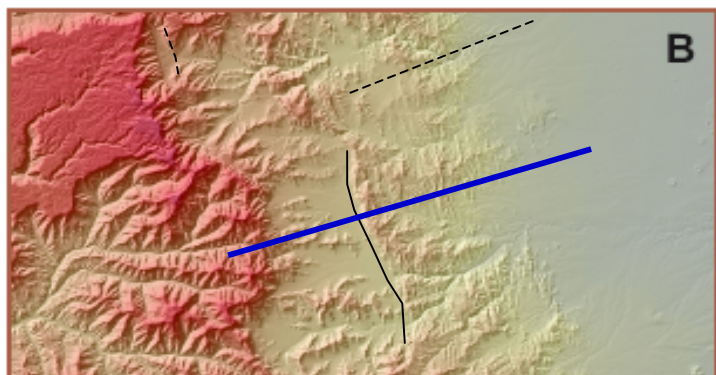
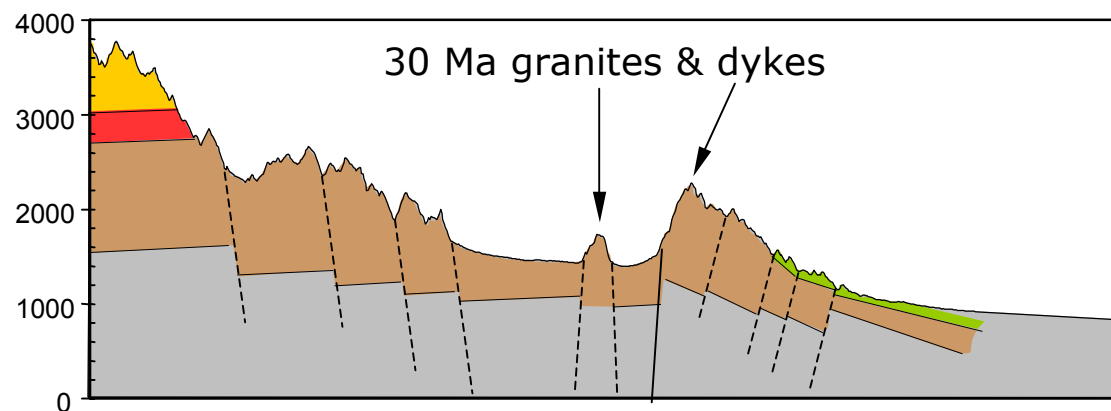
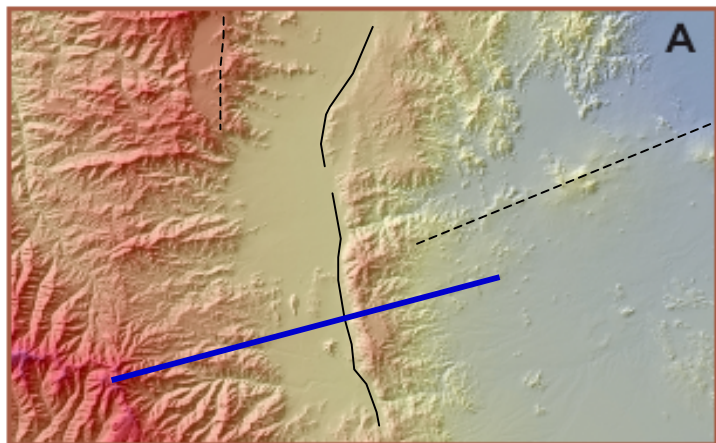
Focus zone  
of this study



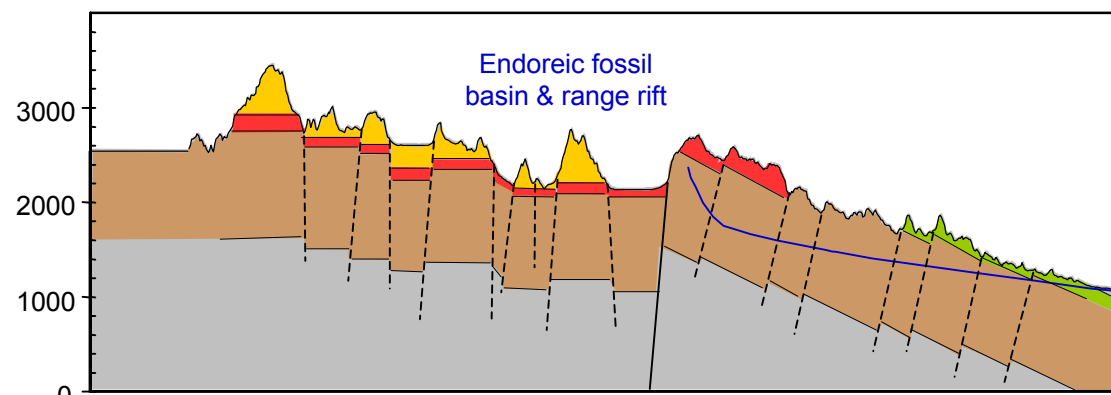
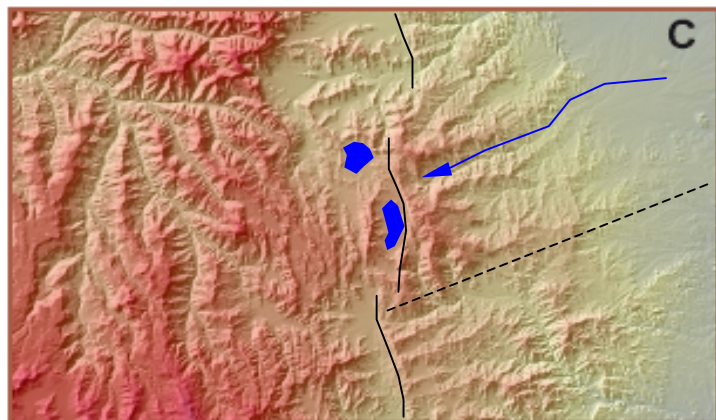
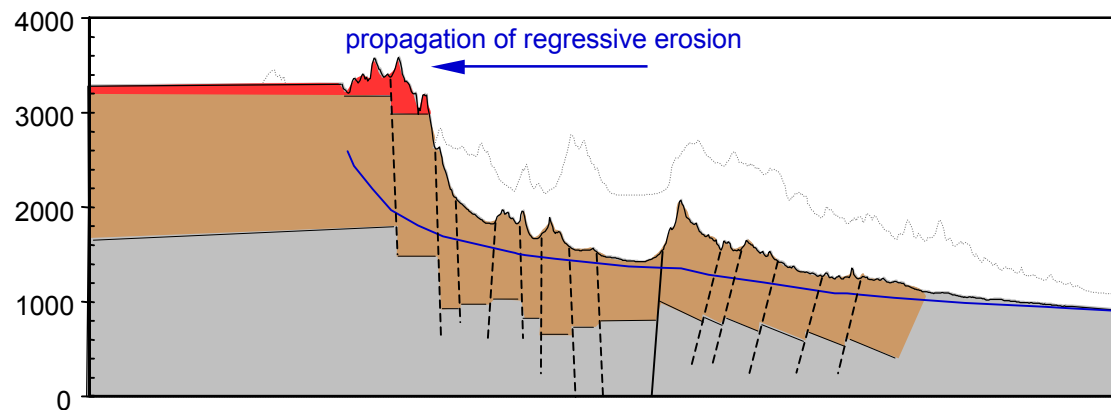
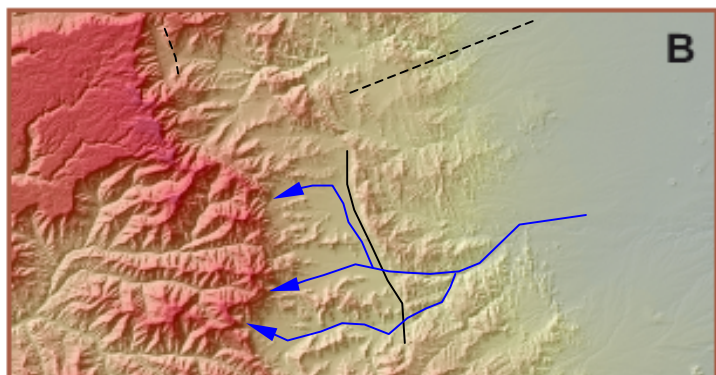
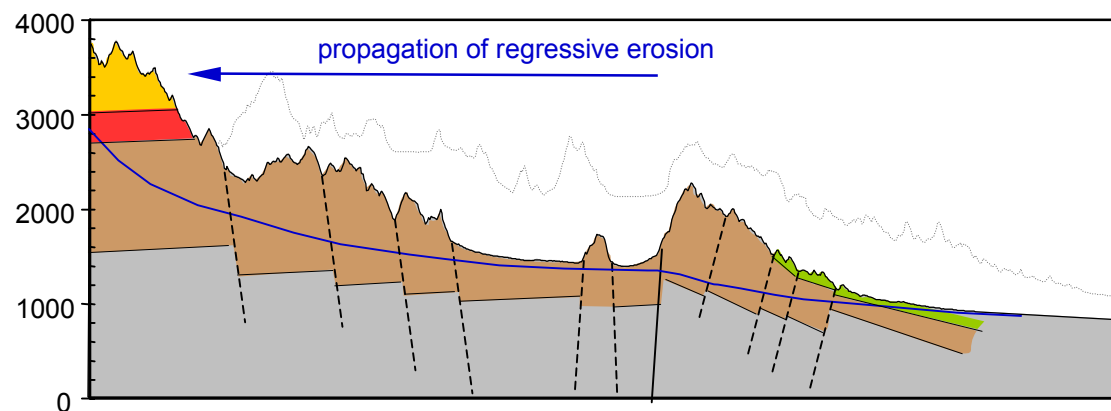
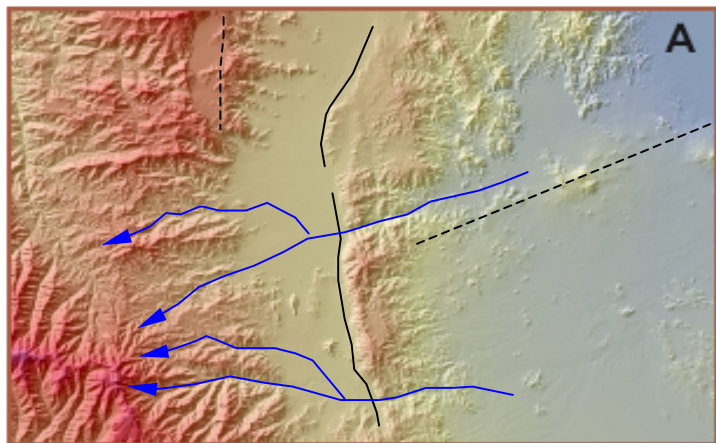
=> low-T (U-Th)/He thermochronology

 Zircon,  $T_c \sim 180 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  : age of dykes

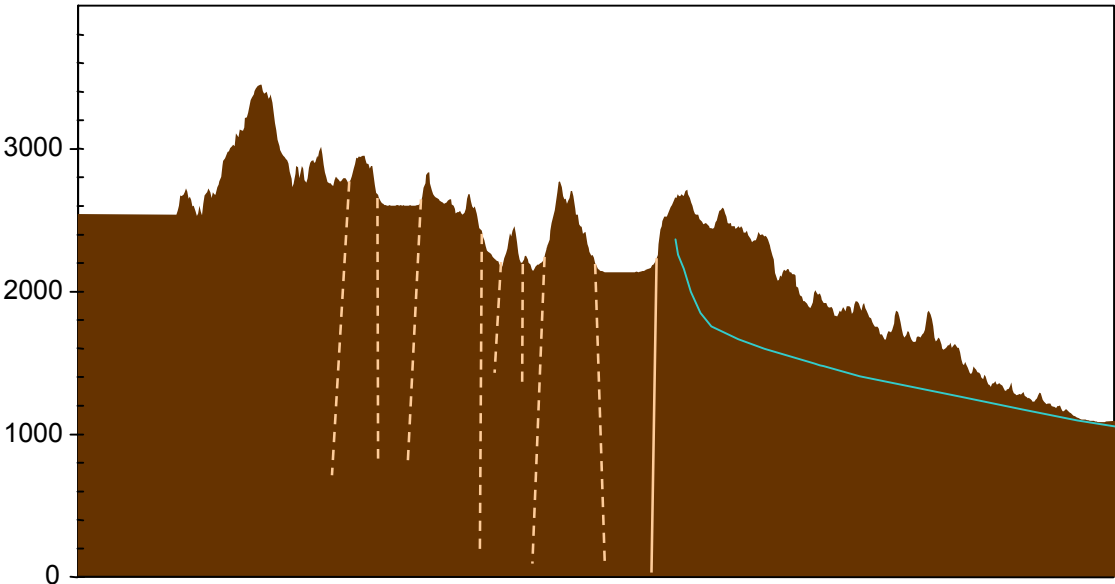
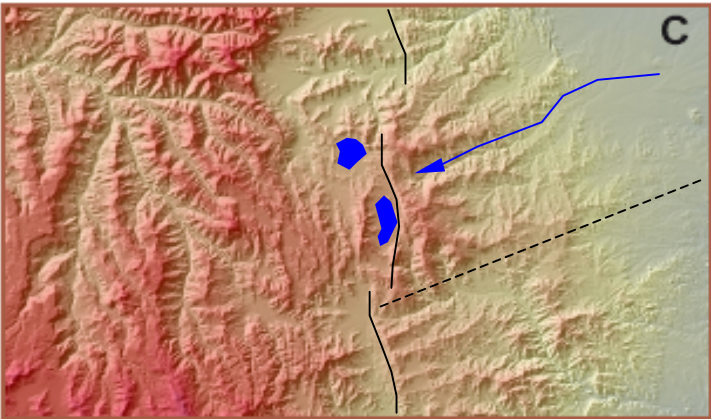
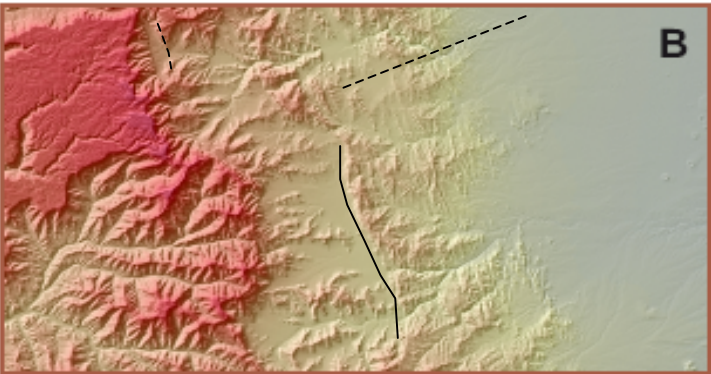
 apatites,  $T_c \sim 70 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  : cooling history



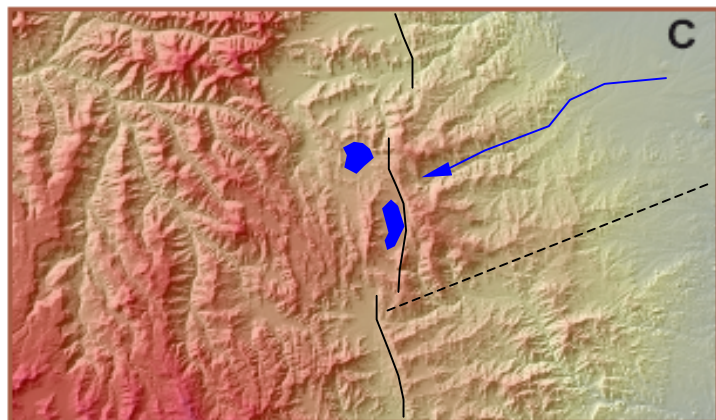
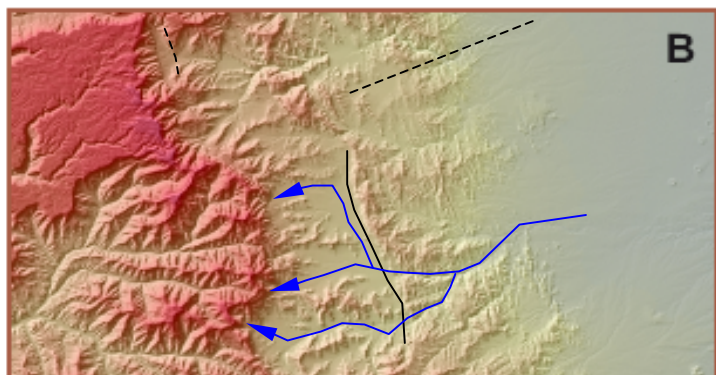
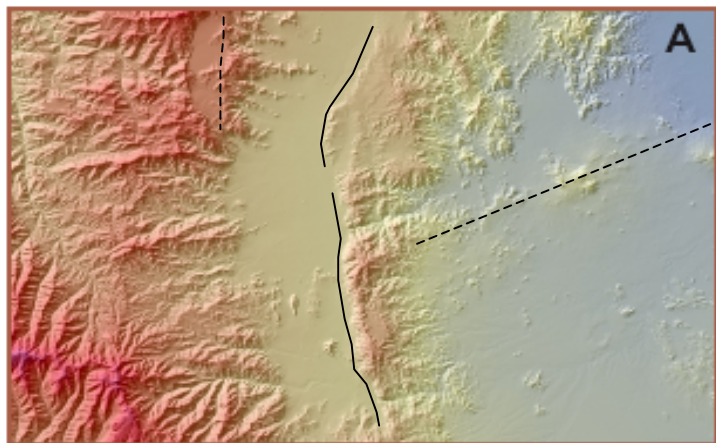




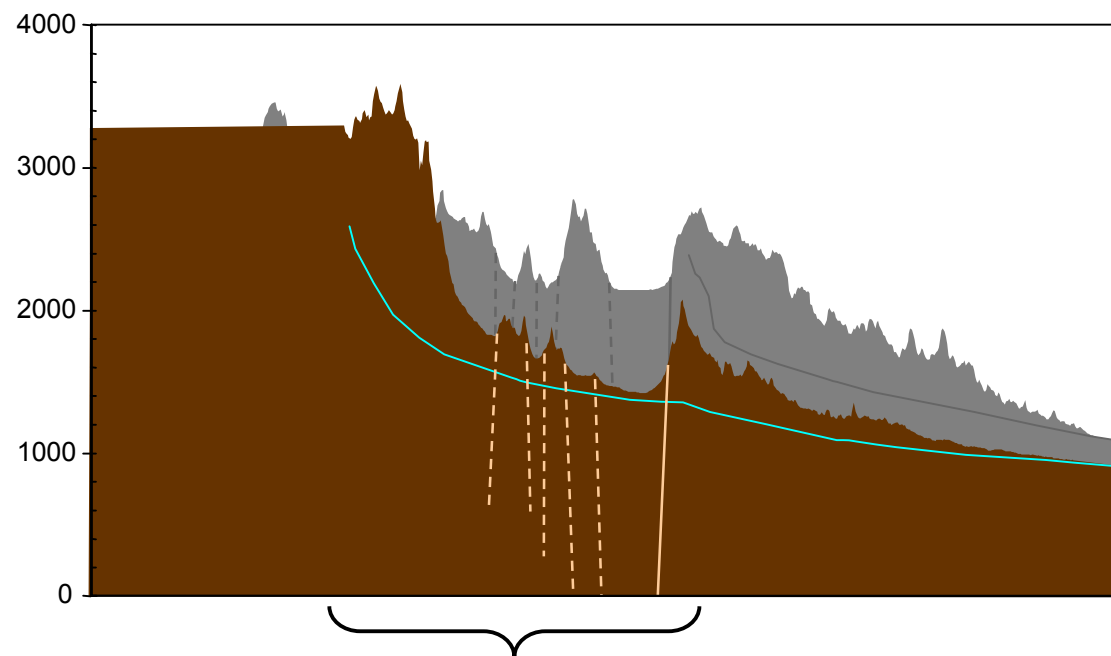
# Propagation of the Erosion wave



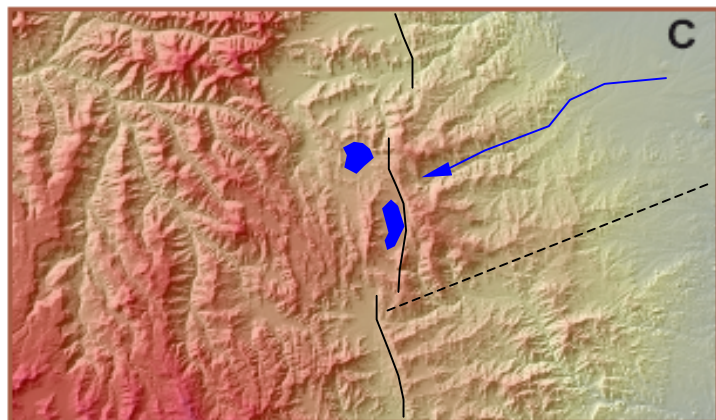
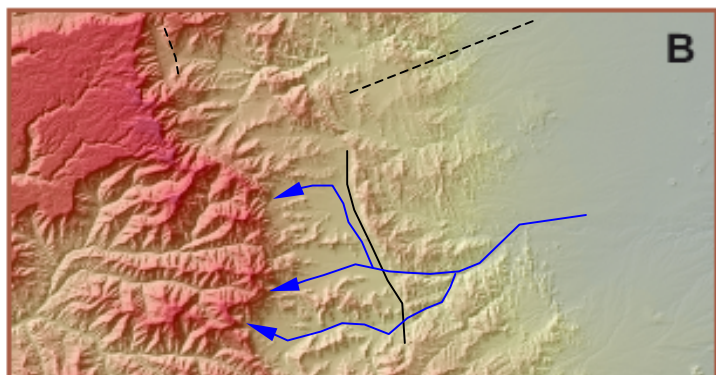
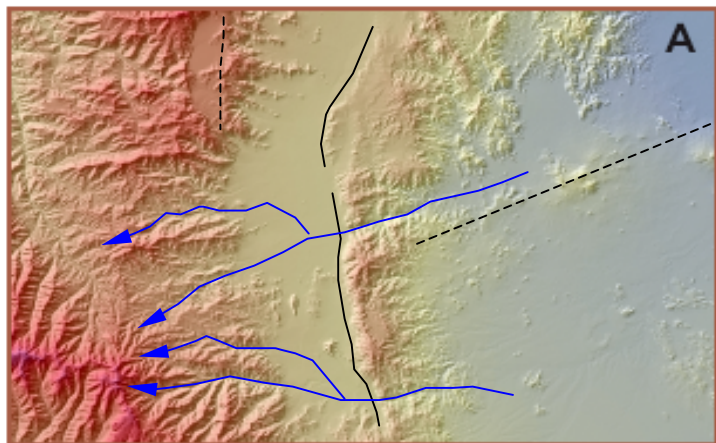
"old" perched basins and ranges style rift zone      Mio-pliocene flexure



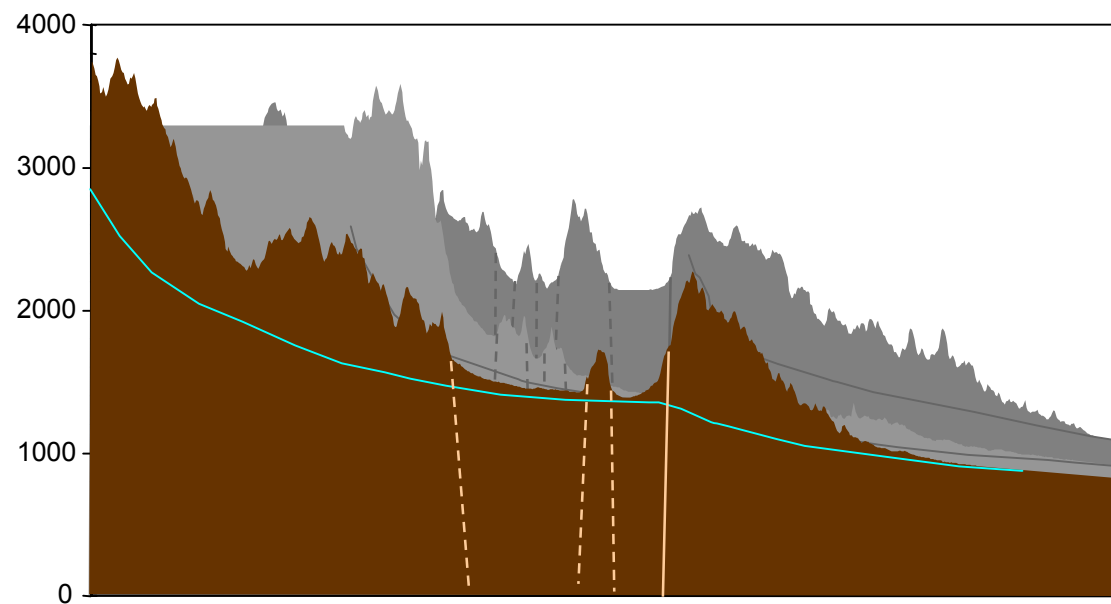
## Propagation of the Erosion wave



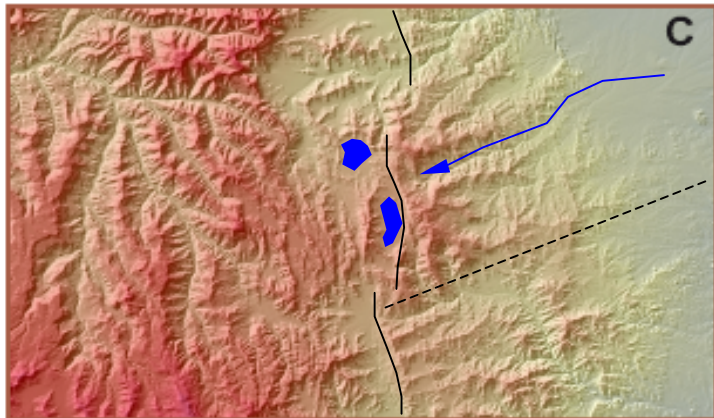
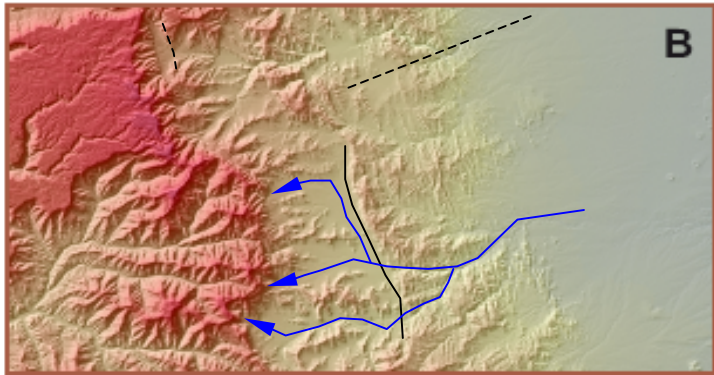
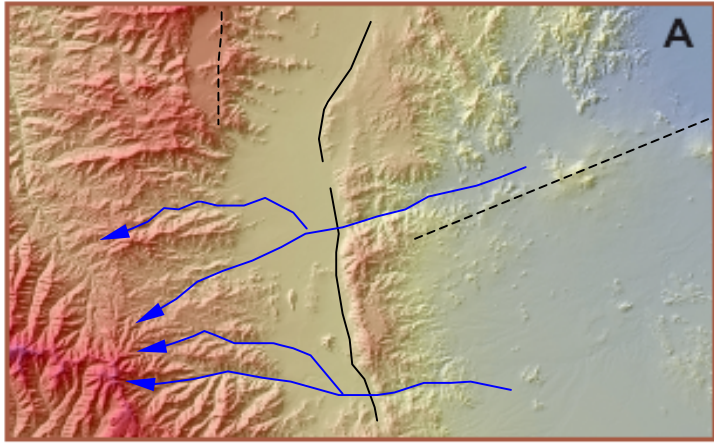
=> degradation of the rifting structures by propagation of an erosion wave



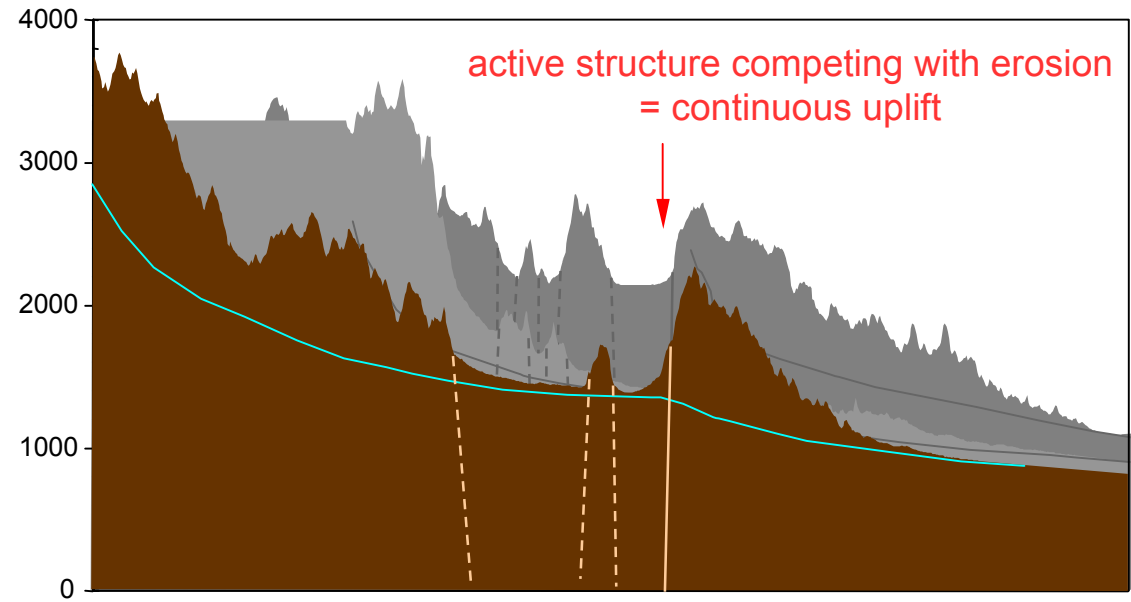
## Propagation of the Erosion wave

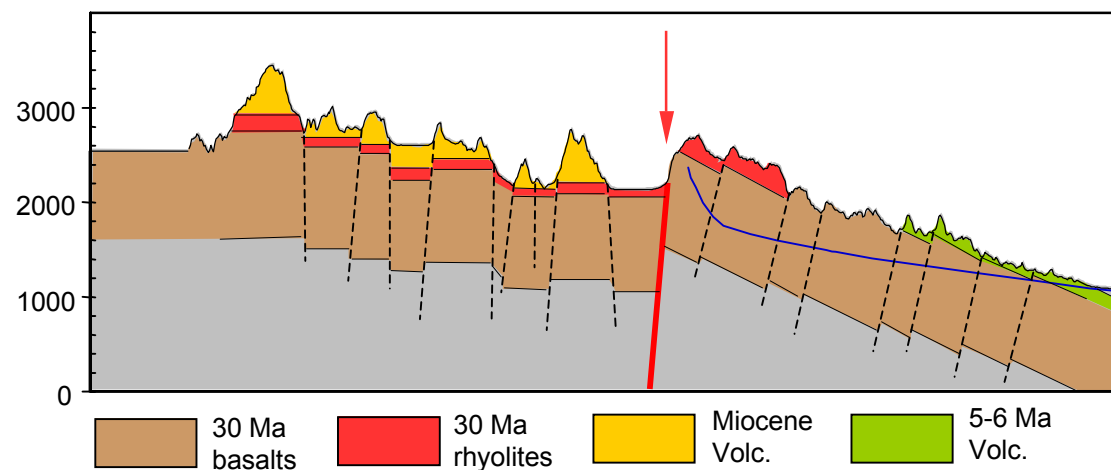
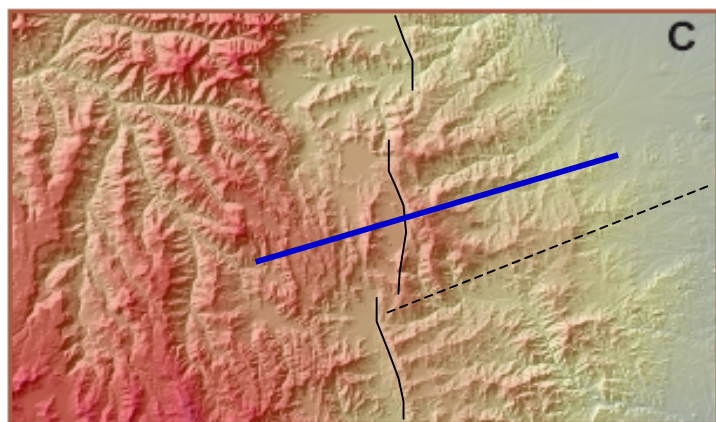
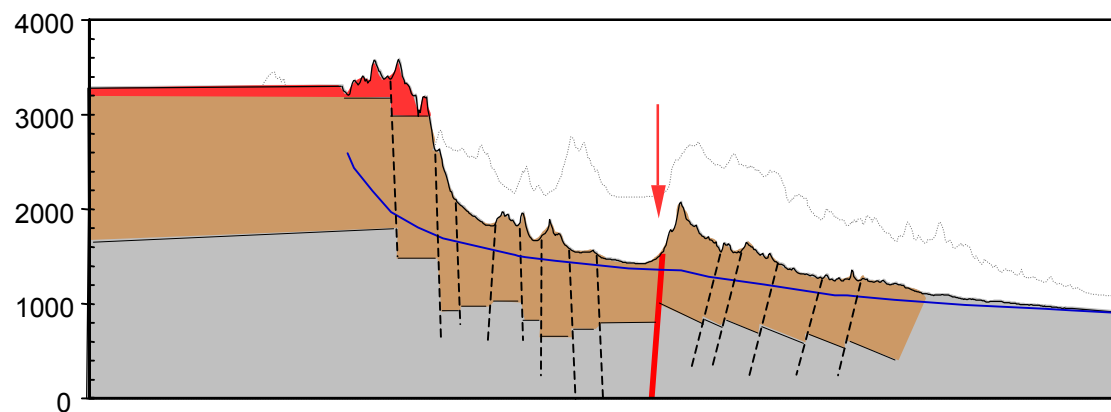
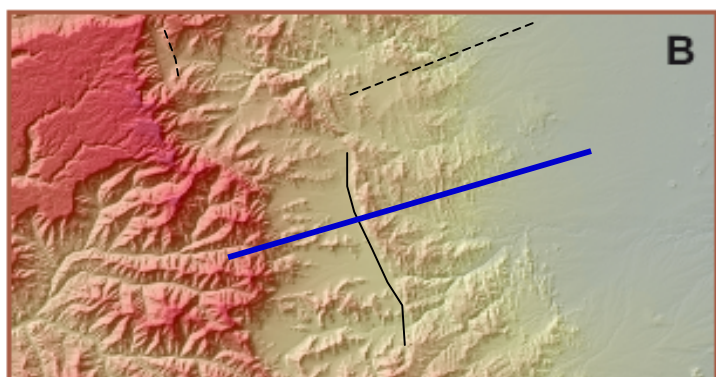
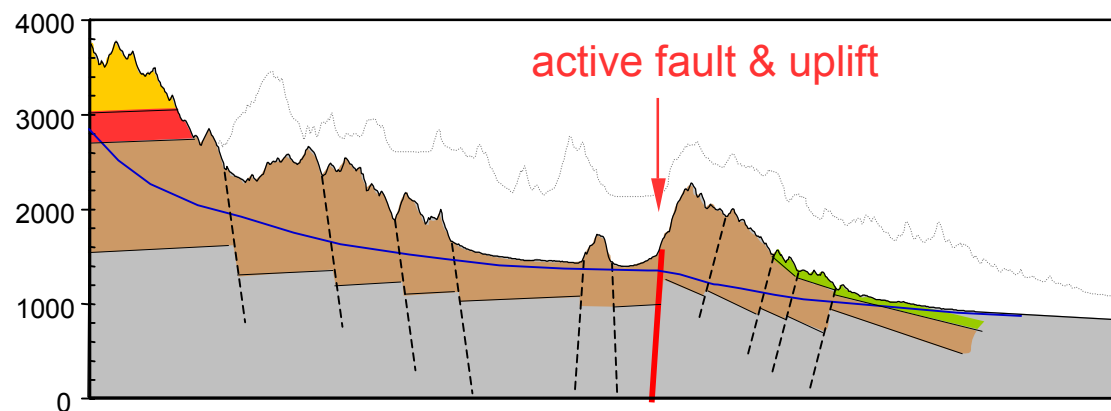
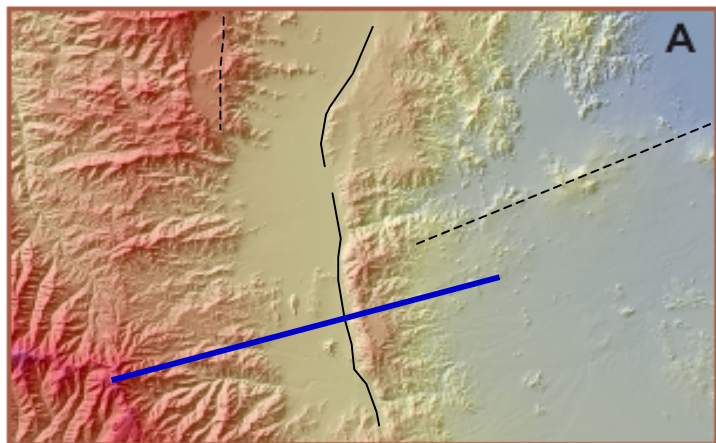


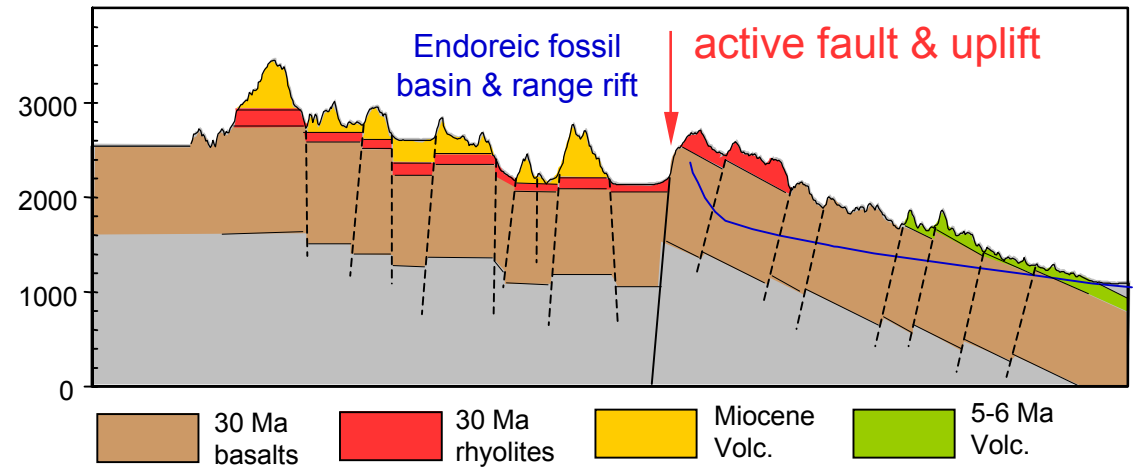
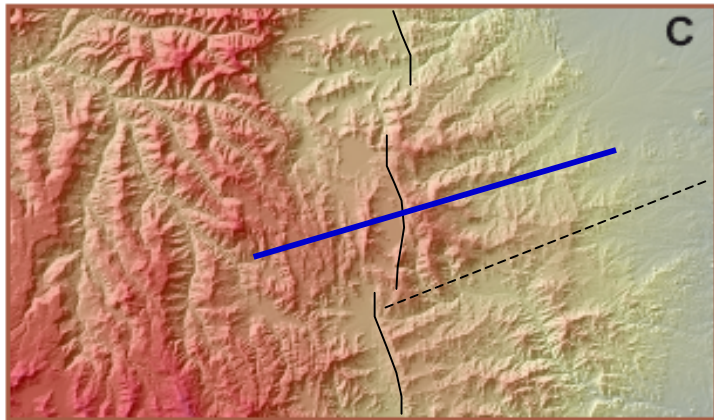
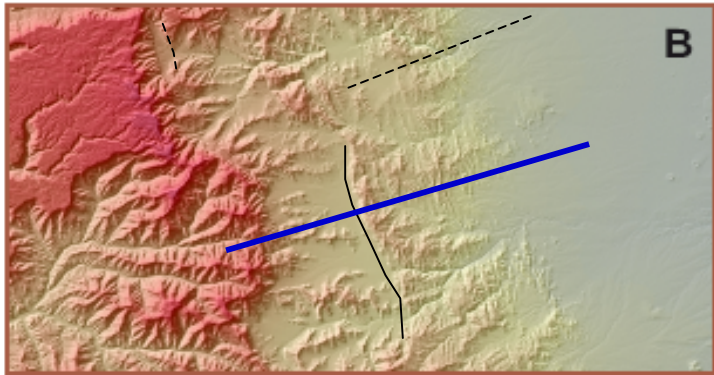
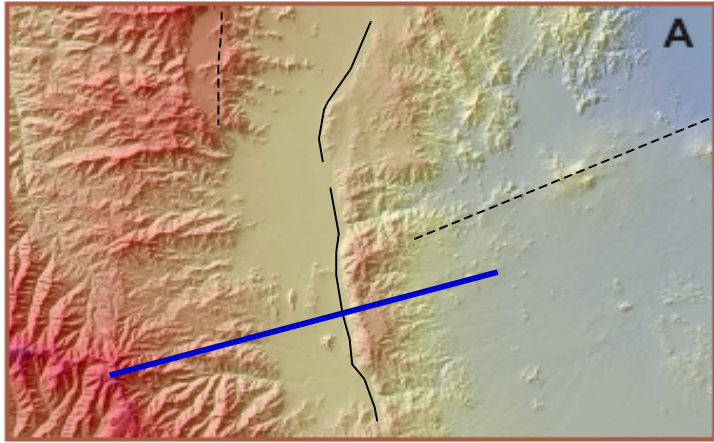
=> degradation of the pre-rift plateau  
by propagation of an erosion wave

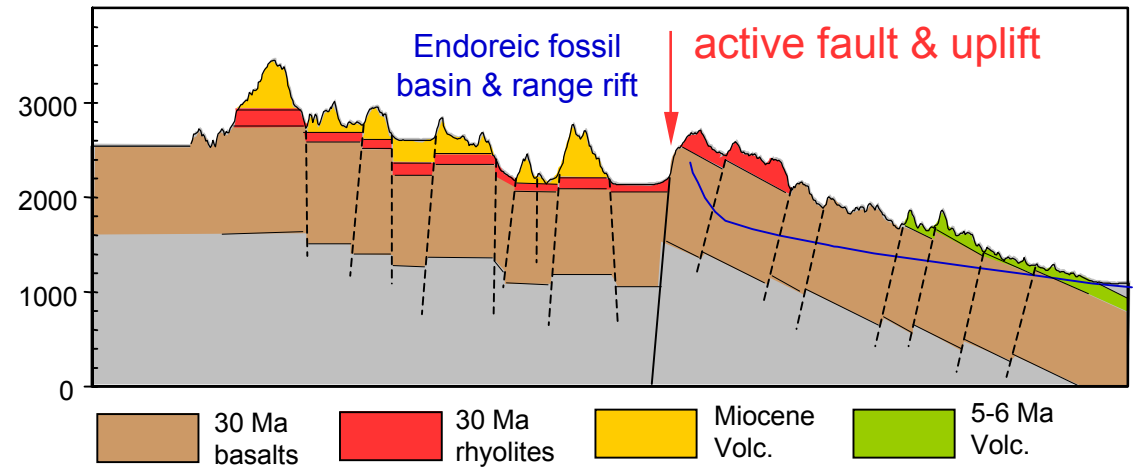
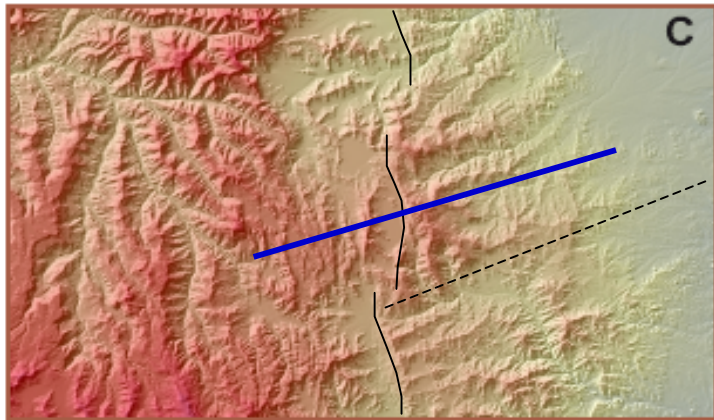
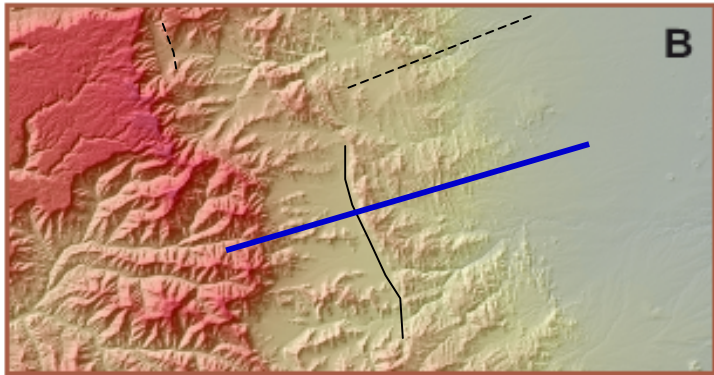
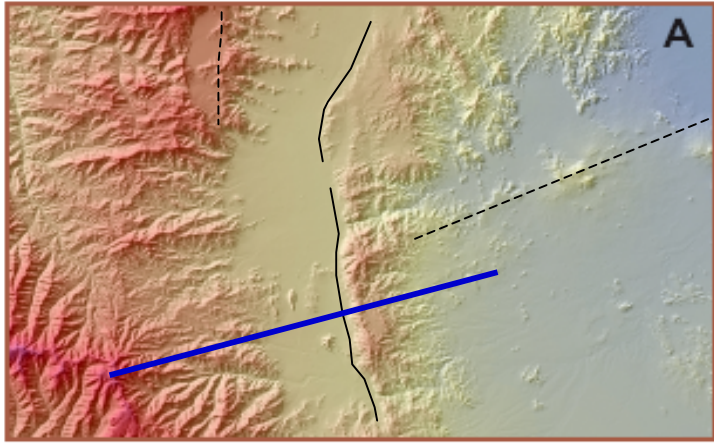


Tectonic implication :





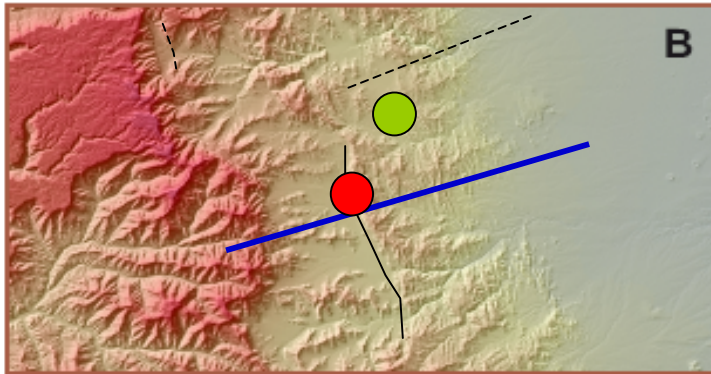
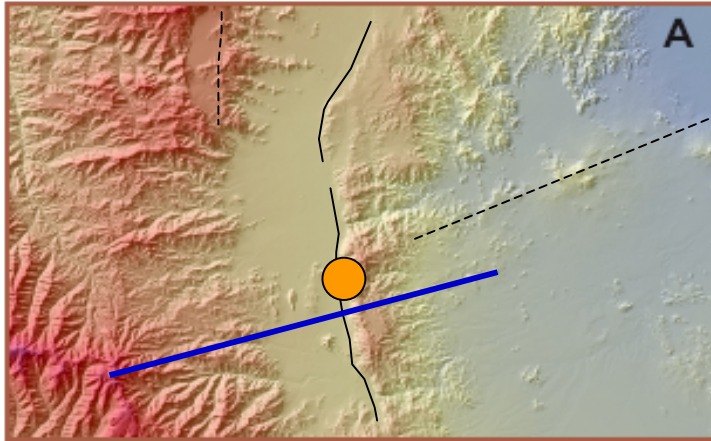






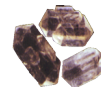
## Age constraints for development of this system

- flexure and drop of base level :
  - younger than the tilted 5-6 Ma marginal volc.
  - older than 3.8 Ma volc. in Afar (?)

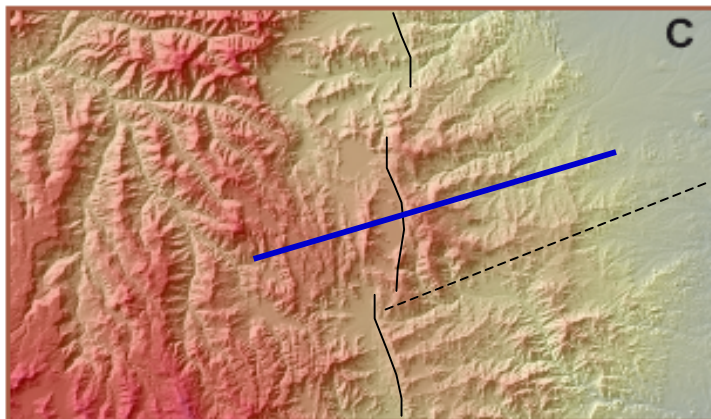


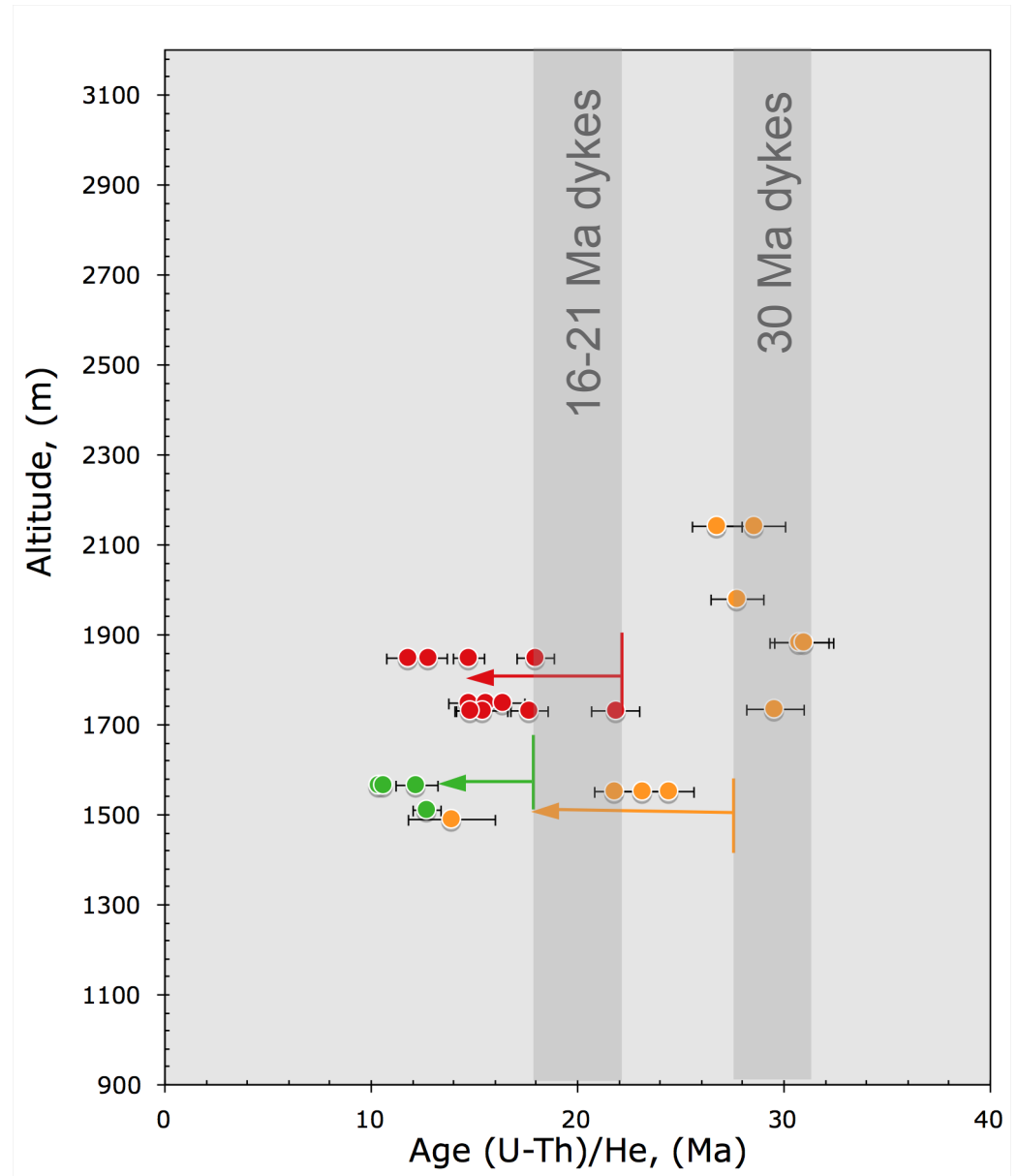
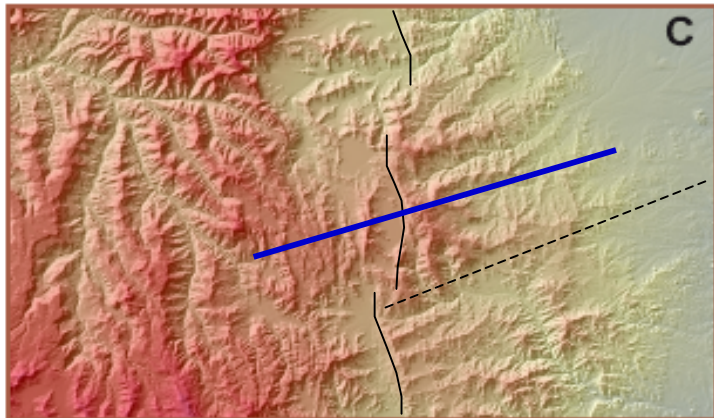
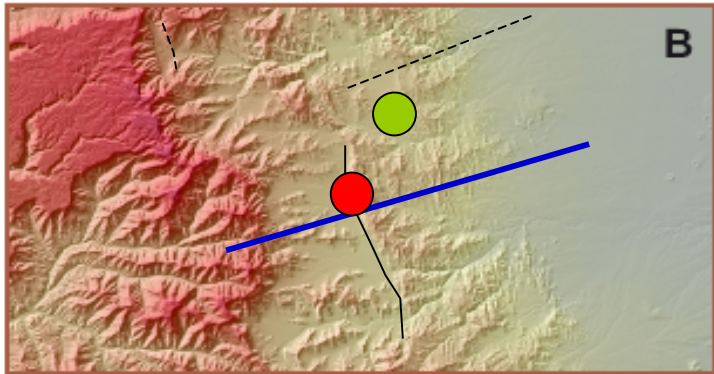
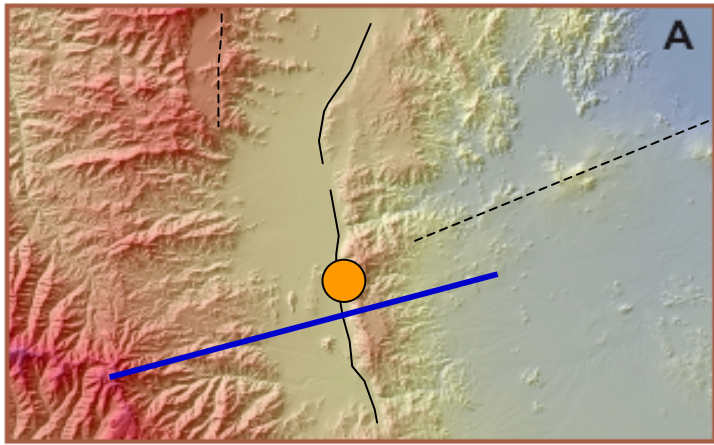
- unroofing & dissection of the marginal grabens :

=> low-T (U-Th)/He thermochronology

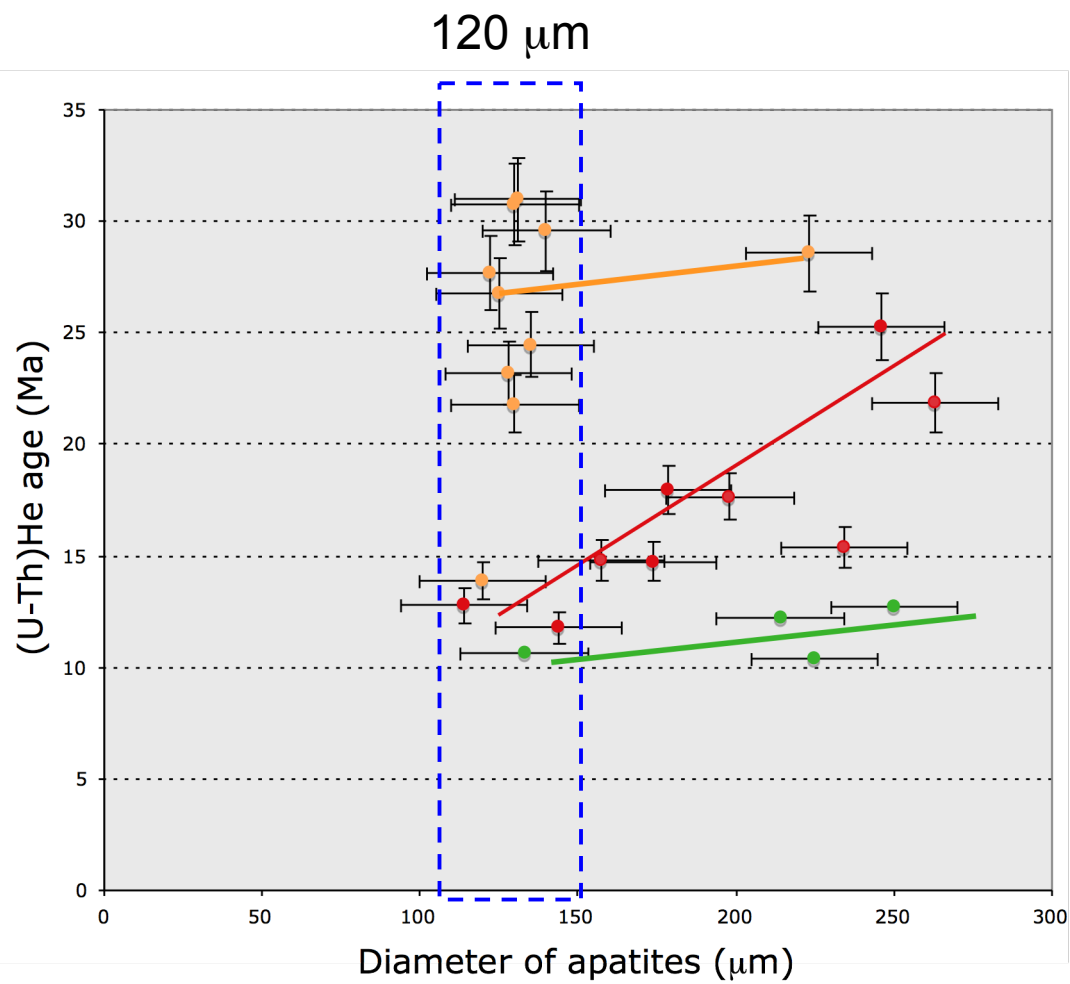
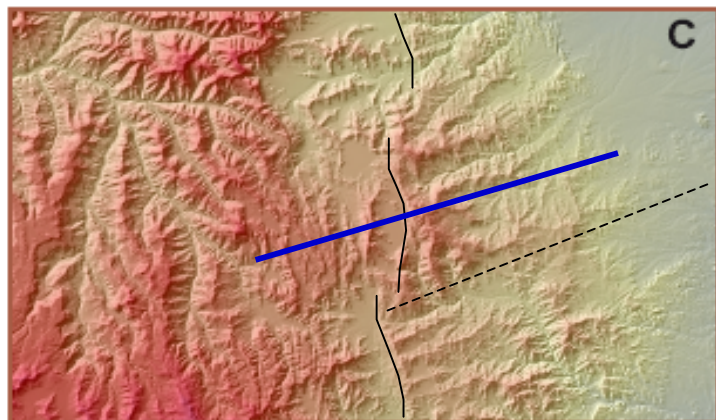
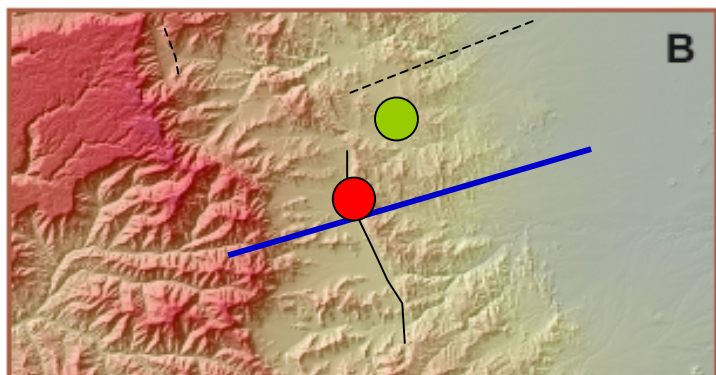
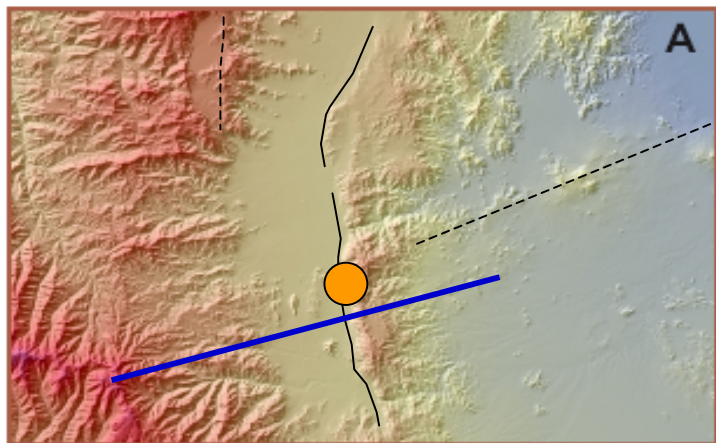


*apatites,  $T_c \sim 70$  °C : cooling history*

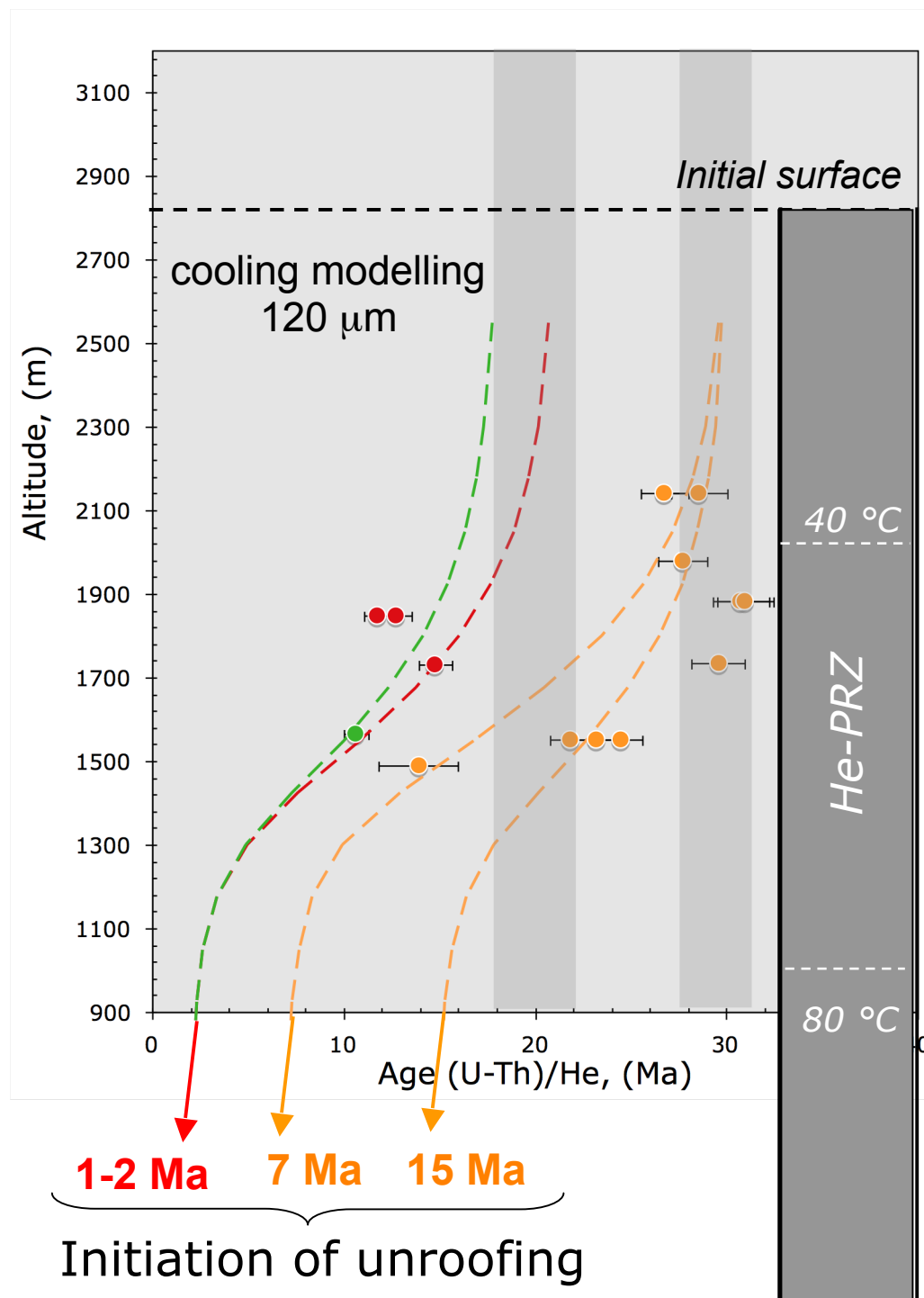
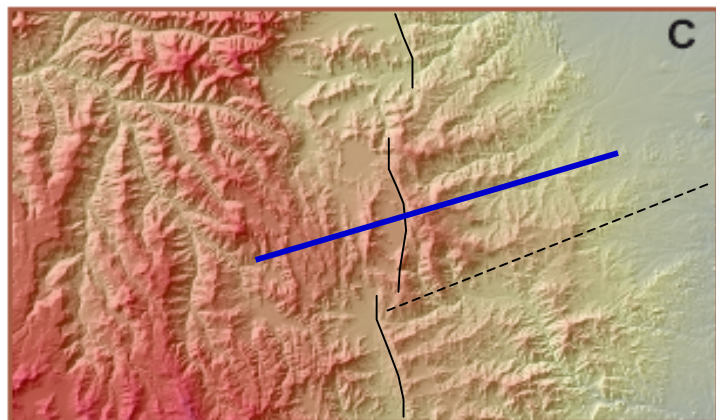
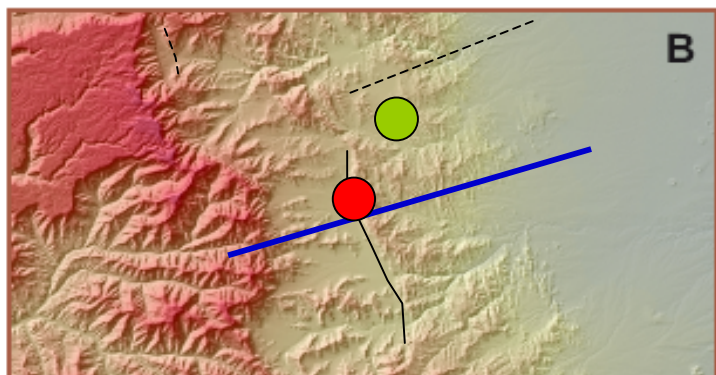
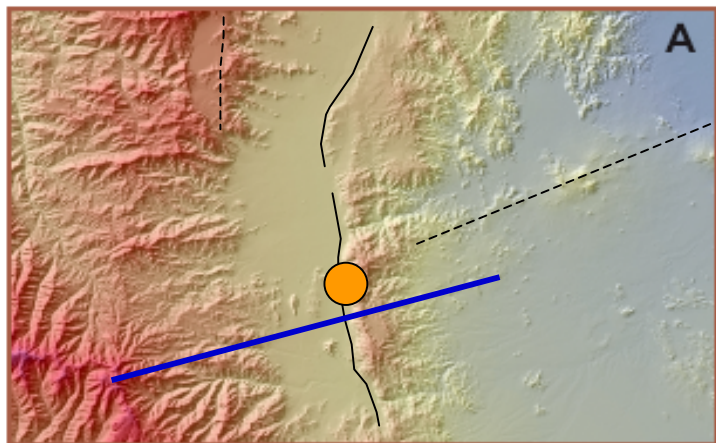




⇒ since emplacement of dykes apatites at depth have lost their  $^4\text{He}^*$

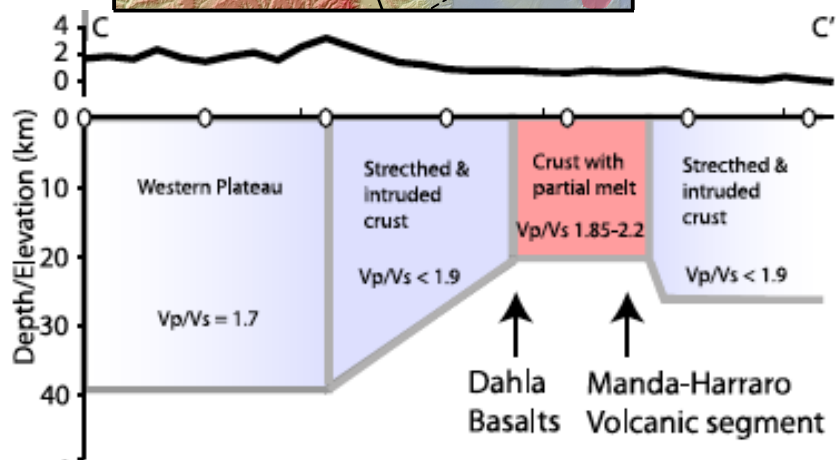


$\Rightarrow$  diffusion of  $^4\text{He}^*$  in apatites  
is function of grain size



## Conclusion & implications

- marginal graben system morphology :  
=> *2 scarps : erosion + tectonic*
- segmentation of the margin seems very old :  
=> *21 Ma (rifting stage)*
- northern part of Afar :  
=> *older unroofing = older low-lands*  
= *earlier structures*
- tectonics is still active in the structures which are bounding the flexure :



=> *strain ?*

=> *which structures to*

*accommodate the max of crust  
attenuation ?*