

Methods of Structural Geology

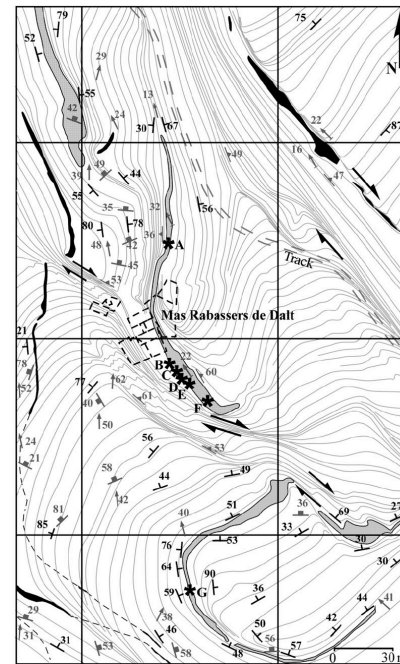
lecture 8

This lecture

- Discuss the plotting exercise on Mas Rabassers de Dalt
- Look at folding related to shear zones
- Show an example of the application of new theory: Cap de Creus
- Another exercise

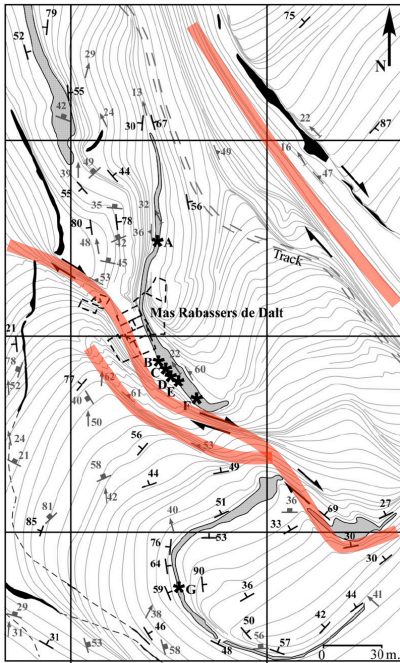


Mas Rabassers de Dalt (Spain)



Mas Rabassers de Dalt (Spain)

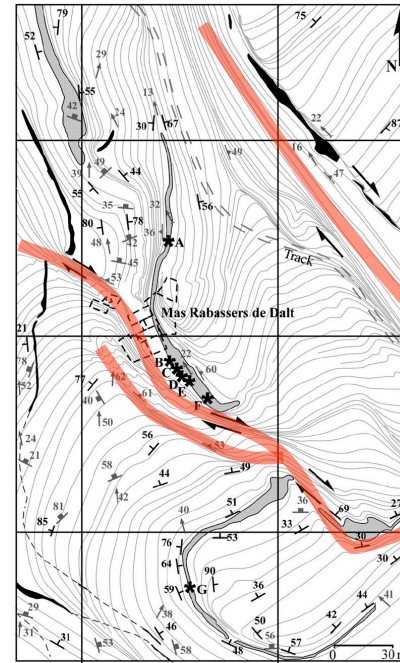
- Metagreywackes and metapelites
- Pegmatite
- Quartzite
- Farmhouse ruins
- (Mas Rabassers de Dalt)
- Trace of the main foliation
- S_{0-1} foliation orientation
- S_2 foliation orientation
- S_3 foliation orientation
- Fold axis (mainly D_3)



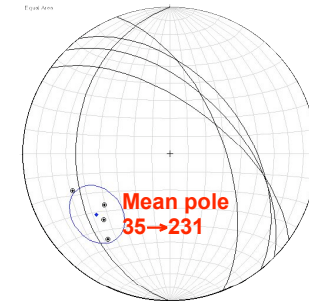
Mas Rabassers de Dalt (Spain)

- Folded main foliation (S_{01})
- S_2 indicates second deformation
- Dextral D_3 shear zones

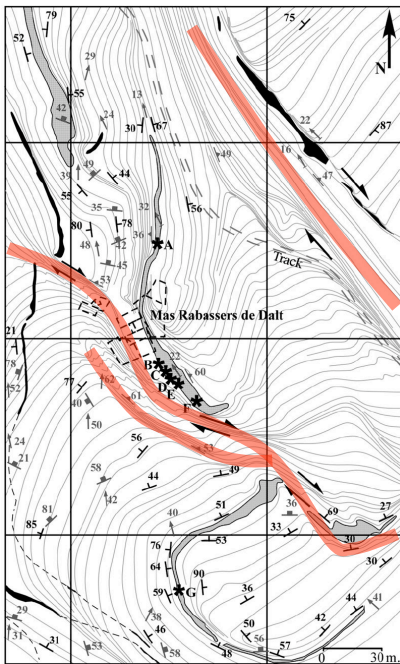
- Trace of the main foliation
- ∨ S_{0-1} foliation orientation
- ∨ S_2 foliation orientation
- ∨ S_3 foliation orientation
- Fold axis (mainly D_3)



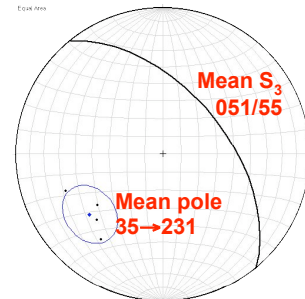
S_3 foliation



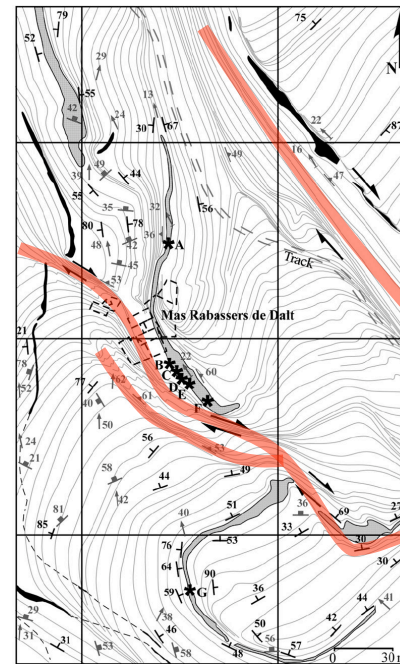
- Most S_3 strike NW-SE
 - (one outlier)
- Mean shear zone orientation is 051/55



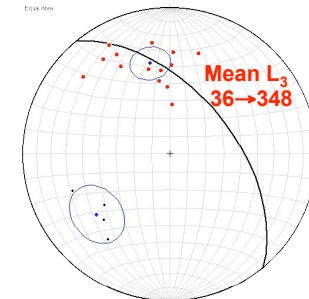
S_3 foliation



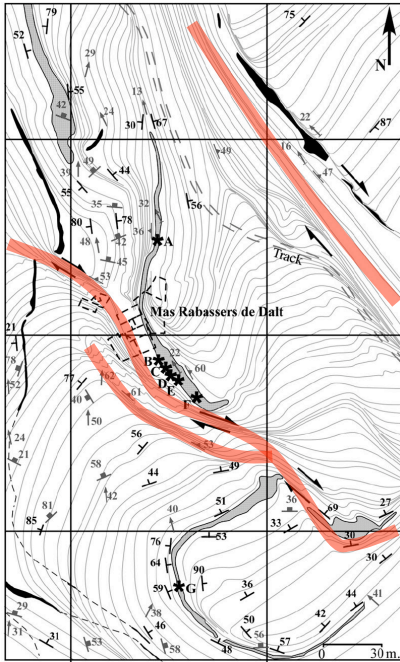
- Most S_3 strike NW-SE
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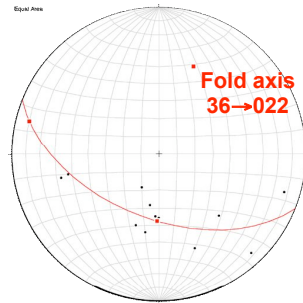
Fold axes (D_3)



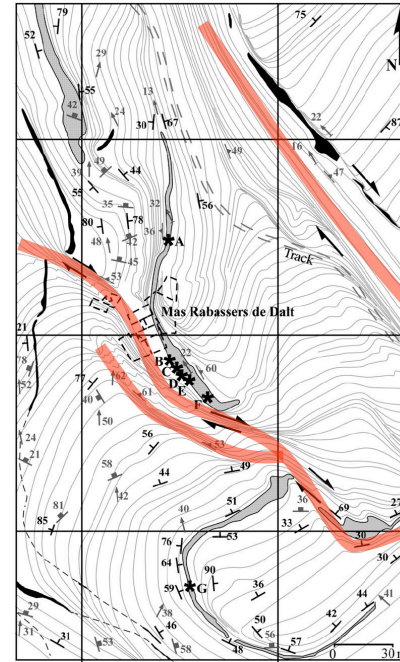
- Mean fold axis lies in plane of shear zones
- Relationship to shearing?



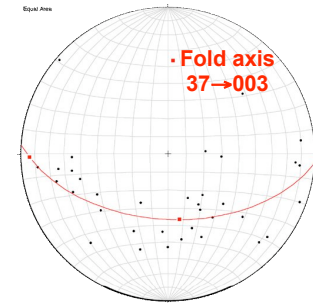
Second foliation (S_2)



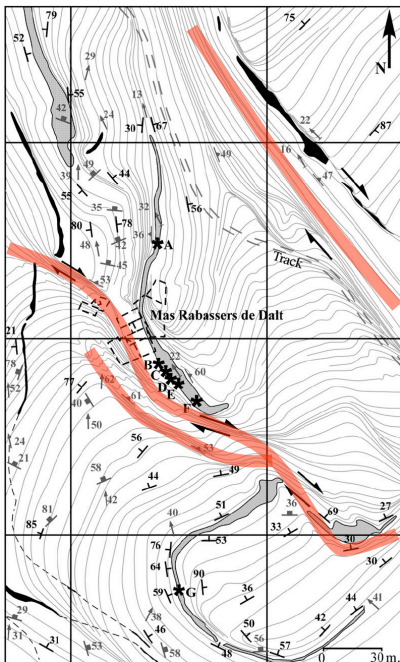
- S_2 foliation forms great circle
- Folding (D_3) around 36→022



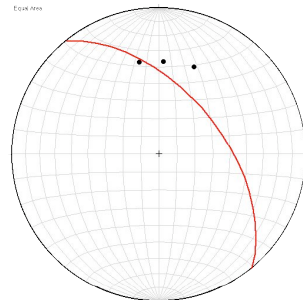
First foliation and bedding (S_{01})



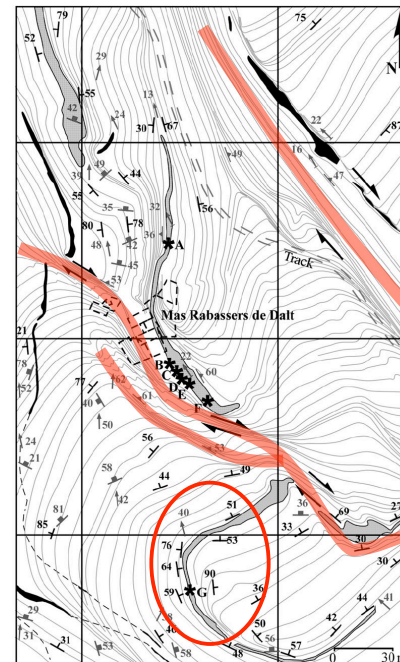
- S_{01} foliation forms rough great circle
 - Much spread: 2x deformed
- Folding ($?D_3$) around 37→003



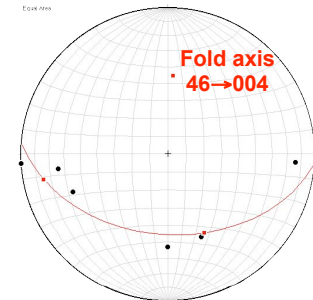
Summary Folding related to D_3 shearing?



- Mean $S_3 = 051/55$
- Mean D_3 fold = 36→348
- S_2 fold axis = 36→022
- S_{01} fold axis = 37→003



Is fold in south also D_3 fold?

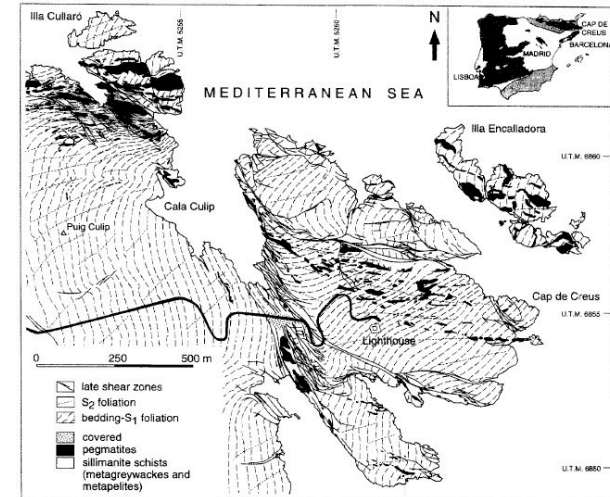


- Fold axis = 46→004
- Close to general fold axis (36→348) in plane of D_3 shear zones

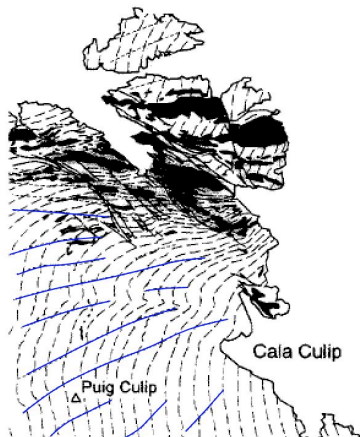
Shear zone-related folds

- Plot an EW-striking, vertical, dextral shear zone in your stereonet
- Stretching direction is horizontal
- What are the XYZ-directions of the incremental strain ellipsoid?
- Shear strain is 2
 - Draw the Mohr circle for strain
 - Plot the XYZ-directions of the finite strain ellipsoid
 - Plot the finite orientations of the planes with original orientation: **270/90**; **215/90**; **215/45**

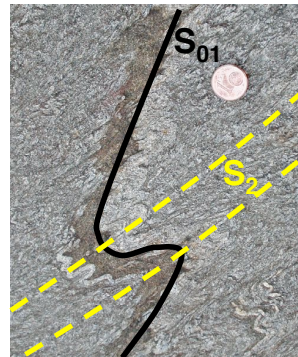
An application at Cap de Creus



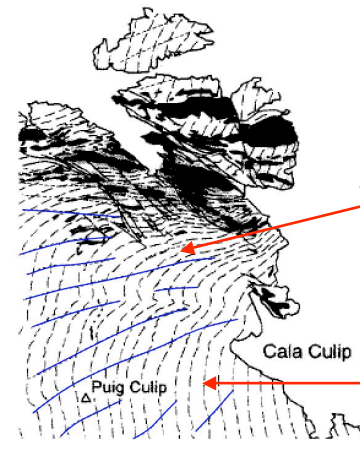
Analysis of the Puig Culp area



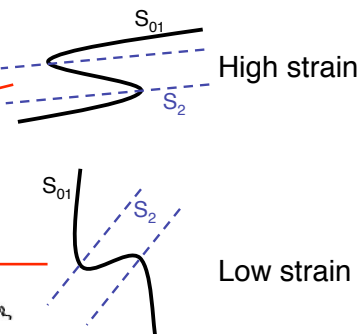
- Folded S_{01} (turbidites)
- S_2 crenulation cleavage



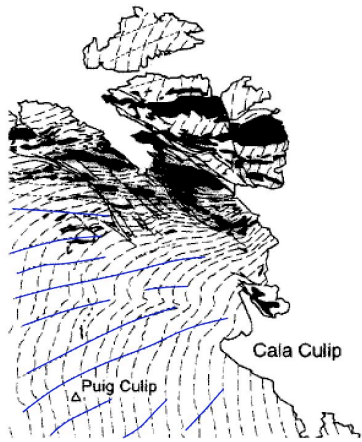
Strain gradient on Puig Culp



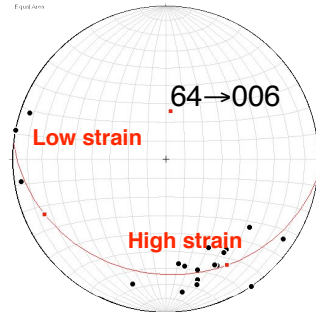
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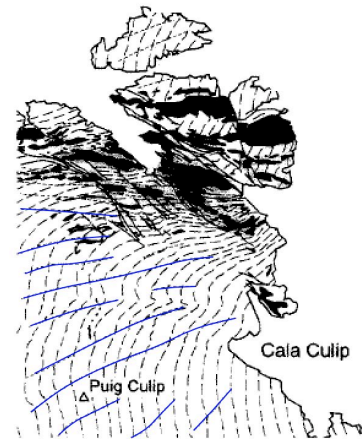
Strain gradient on Puig Culip



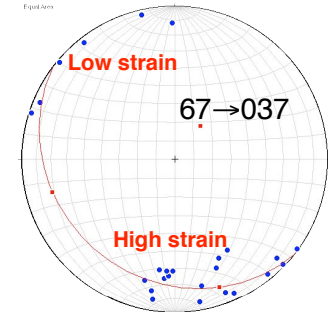
- S_{01} rotates from subvertical NS-striking towards steeply NNW-dipping



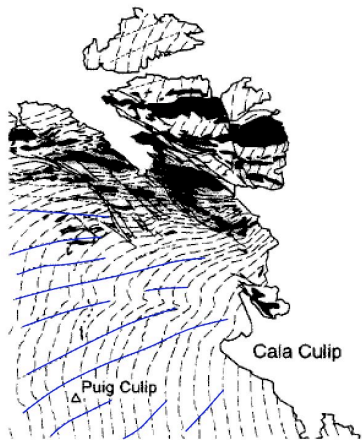
Strain gradient on Puig Culip



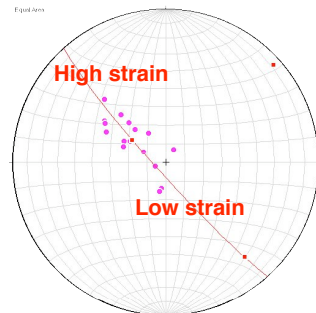
- S_2 rotates from subvertical NW-dipping towards steep N-dipping



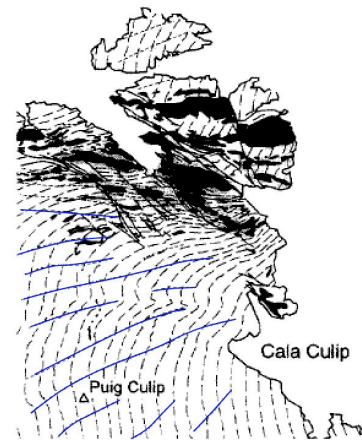
Strain gradient on Puig Culip



- L_2 fold axis rotates from vertical to NW-plunging

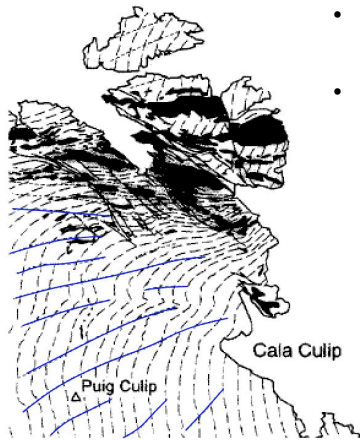


Interpretation of deformation

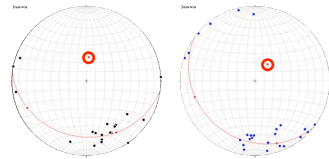


- Model A: 3 events
 - D_1 isoclinal folding
 - D_2 S-shaped folds + S_2 cleavage
 - D_3 dextral shearing
- Model B: 2 events
 - D_1 isoclinal folding
 - D_2 dextral simple shear with shortening of S_{01} , forming folds and S_2 cleavage. L_2 fold axes and S_2 rotate with increasing strain

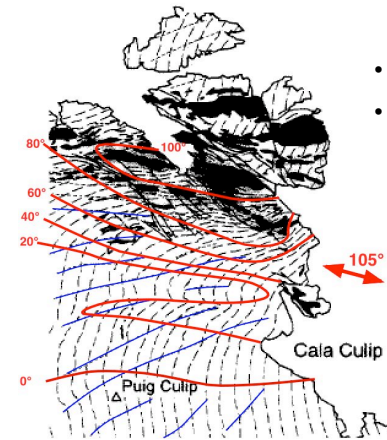
Testing model B: only 2 events



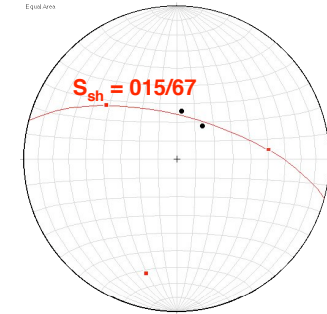
- What is the orientation of the shear zone?
- Fold axes of S_{01} and S_2 very close
- Not accurate enough with large spread in data



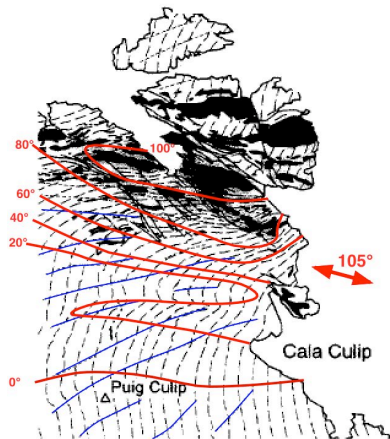
Draw isogons: strike contours



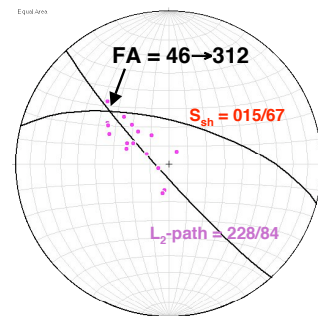
- Isogons define the strike of the shear zone
- The shear zone strikes 105°
- This gives $S_{sh} = 015/67$



Fold axis rotate towards fabric attractor

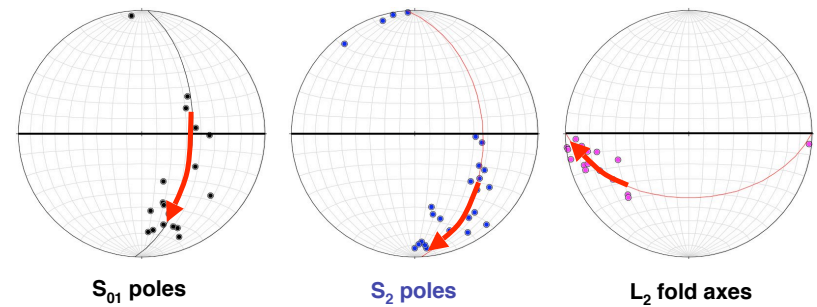


- The fabric attractor (FA) is the intersection between the shear plane and the trend of the rotating L_2 fold axis



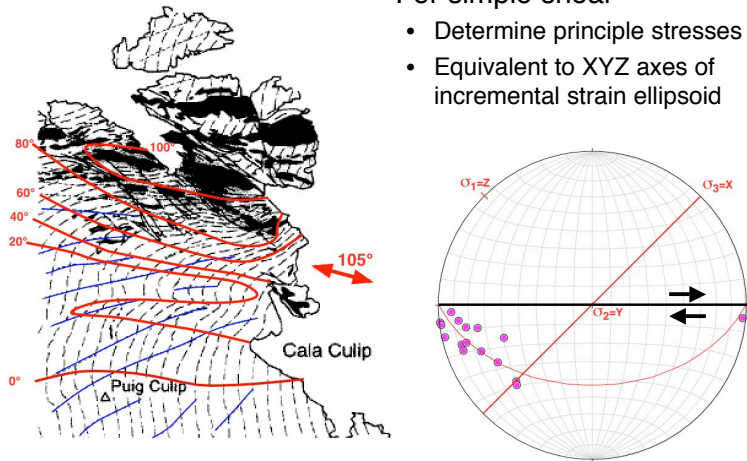
Rotate all data to suitable orientation

- All data have been rotated to make
 - Shear plane vertical and EW-striking
 - Fabric attractor horizontal



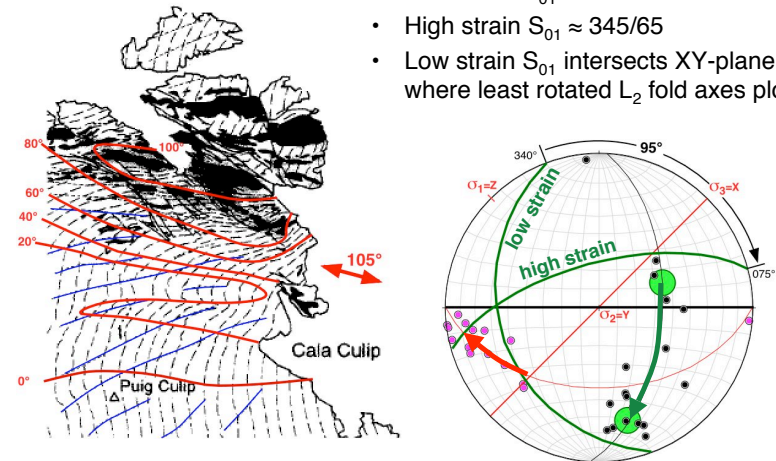
XY-plane of incremental strain ellipsoid

- For simple shear
 - Determine principle stresses
 - Equivalent to XYZ axes of incremental strain ellipsoid



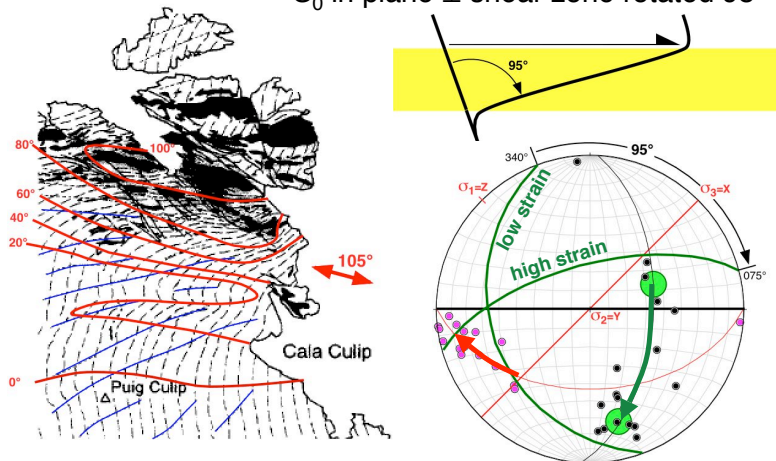
Compare low- and high-strain S_{01}

- Low strain $S_{01} \approx 250/35$
- High strain $S_{01} \approx 345/65$
- Low strain S_{01} intersects XY-plane \pm where least rotated L_2 fold axes plot



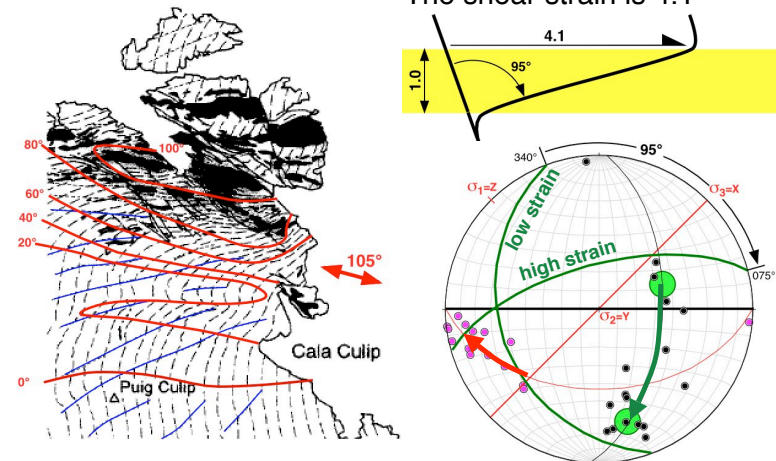
Compare low- and high-strain S_{01}

- S_0 in plane \perp shear zone rotated 95°



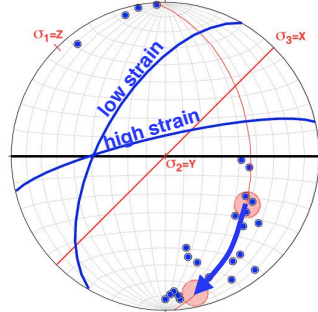
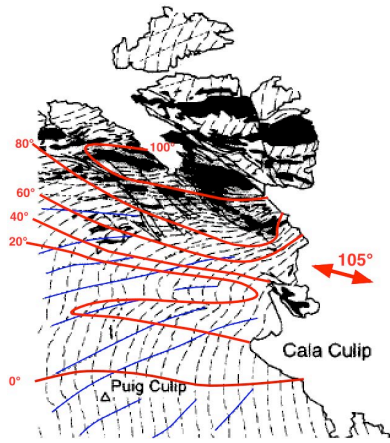
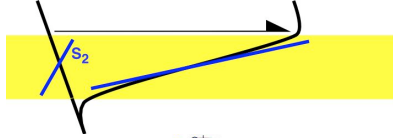
Compare low- and high-strain S_{01}

- The shear strain is 4.1



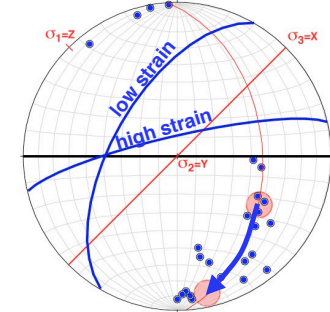
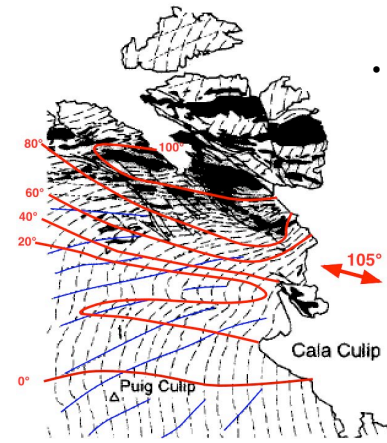
How does this all fit with S_2 ?

- Angle S_{01} and S_2 decreases



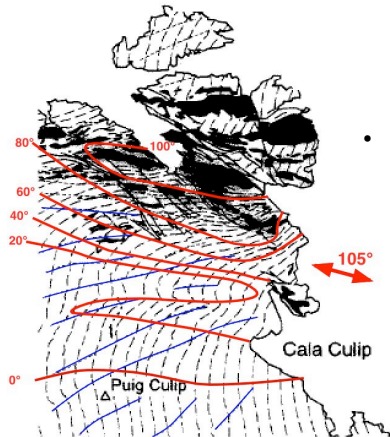
But: original S_2 does not lie in XY-plane

- Angle between original S_2 and XY-plane large
- S_2 probably **older** and not product of shearing event



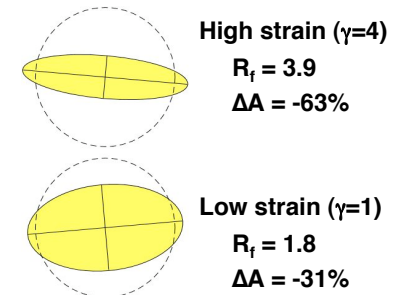
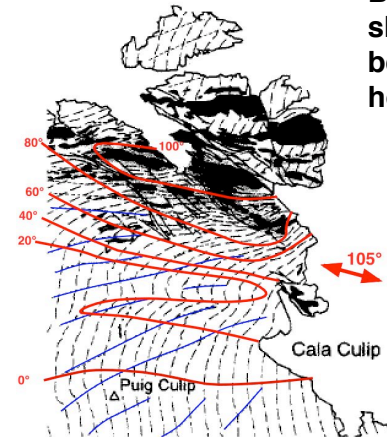
Interpretation of deformation events

- **D₂ folding**
 - Formation of steep NE-striking S_2
 - Folds with sub-vertical fold axes
- **D₃ shearing**
 - Shear plane 015/67
 - Shear direction 46→312
 - Reverse-dextral shearing, $\gamma_{max} \approx 4$
 - Rotation of all D_2 fabric elements
 - No new D_3 cleavage formation, as D_2 structures could be reactivated



Strain analysis in field

- Because of the 46° plunging shear direction, there seems to be significant area loss in the horizontal outcrop plane



An example

- A shear zone (S_{SH}) offsets bedding (S_0)
 - Bedding outside shear zone: $S_0 = 224/34$
 - Bedding inside shear zone: $S_0' = 292/78$
 - Stretching lineation in S_{SH} : $L_{str} = 37 \rightarrow 253$
- The bedding inside the shear zone has folds
 - Orientation of fold axis: $F = 46 \rightarrow 217$
- Plot all the data
- What are the orientations of the principal stresses?
- What is the amount of strain in the shear zone?
- What was the original orientation of the folds?