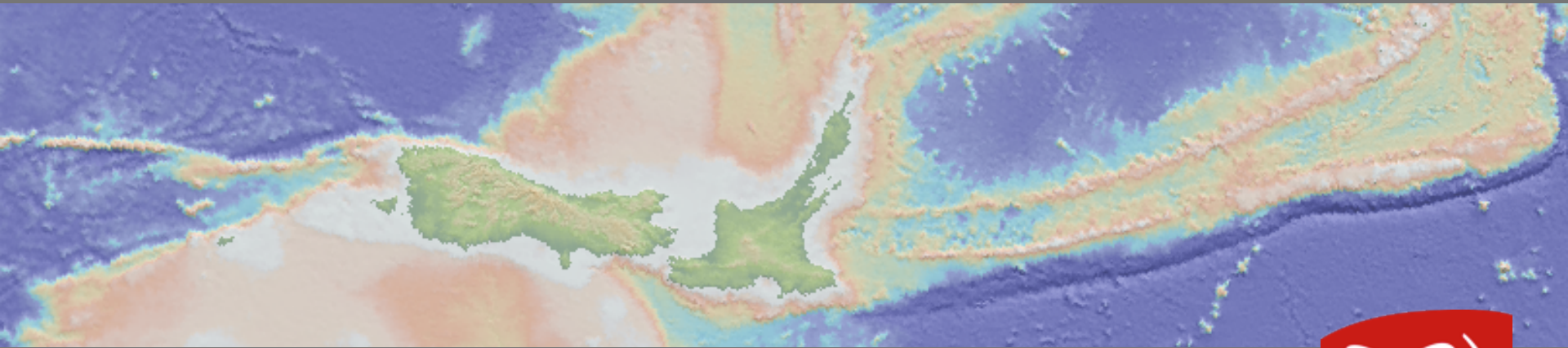


The expression of subduction initiation in New Zealand

Rupert Sutherland



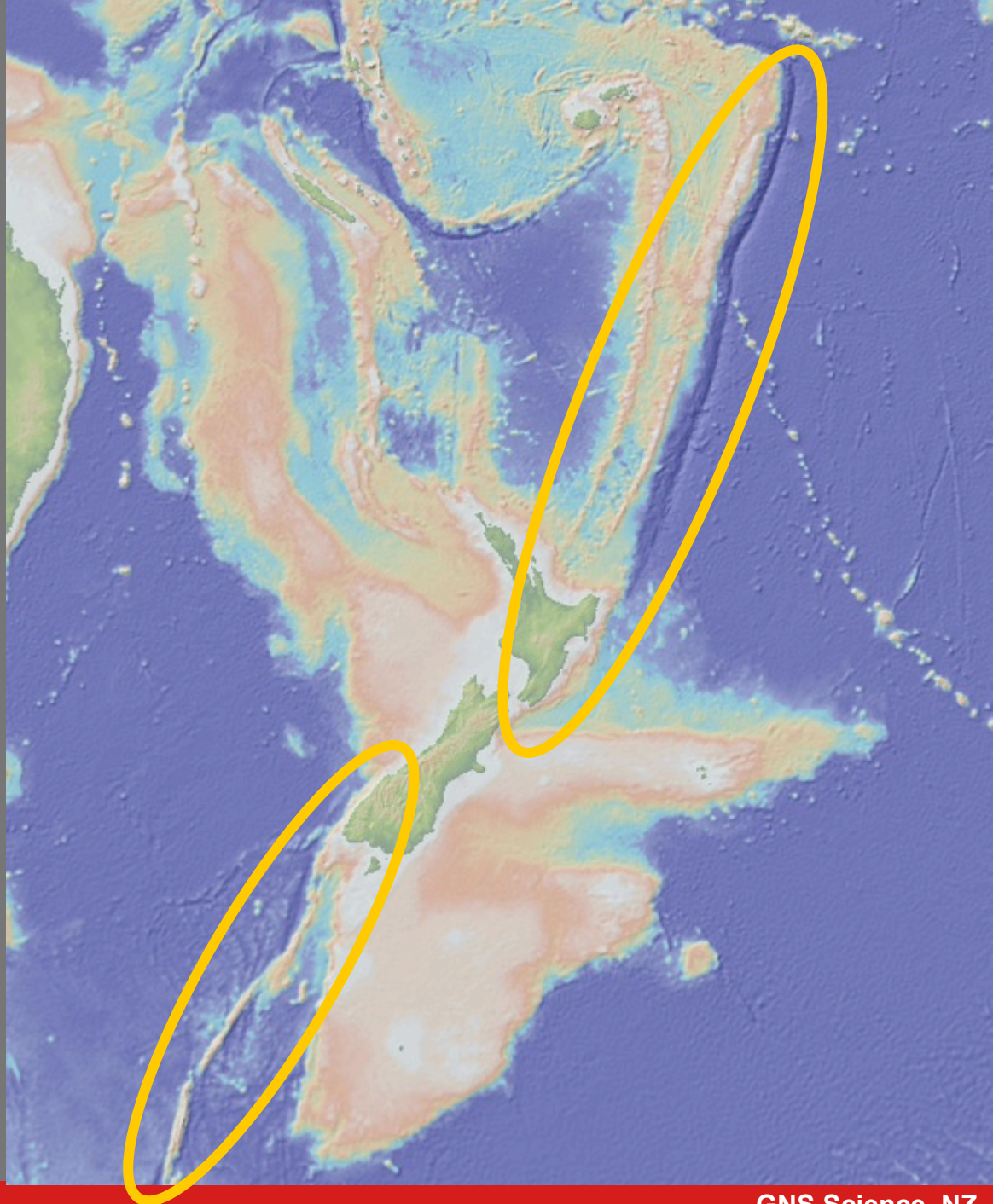
GNS Science, PO Box 30-368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand
r.sutherland@gns.cri.nz



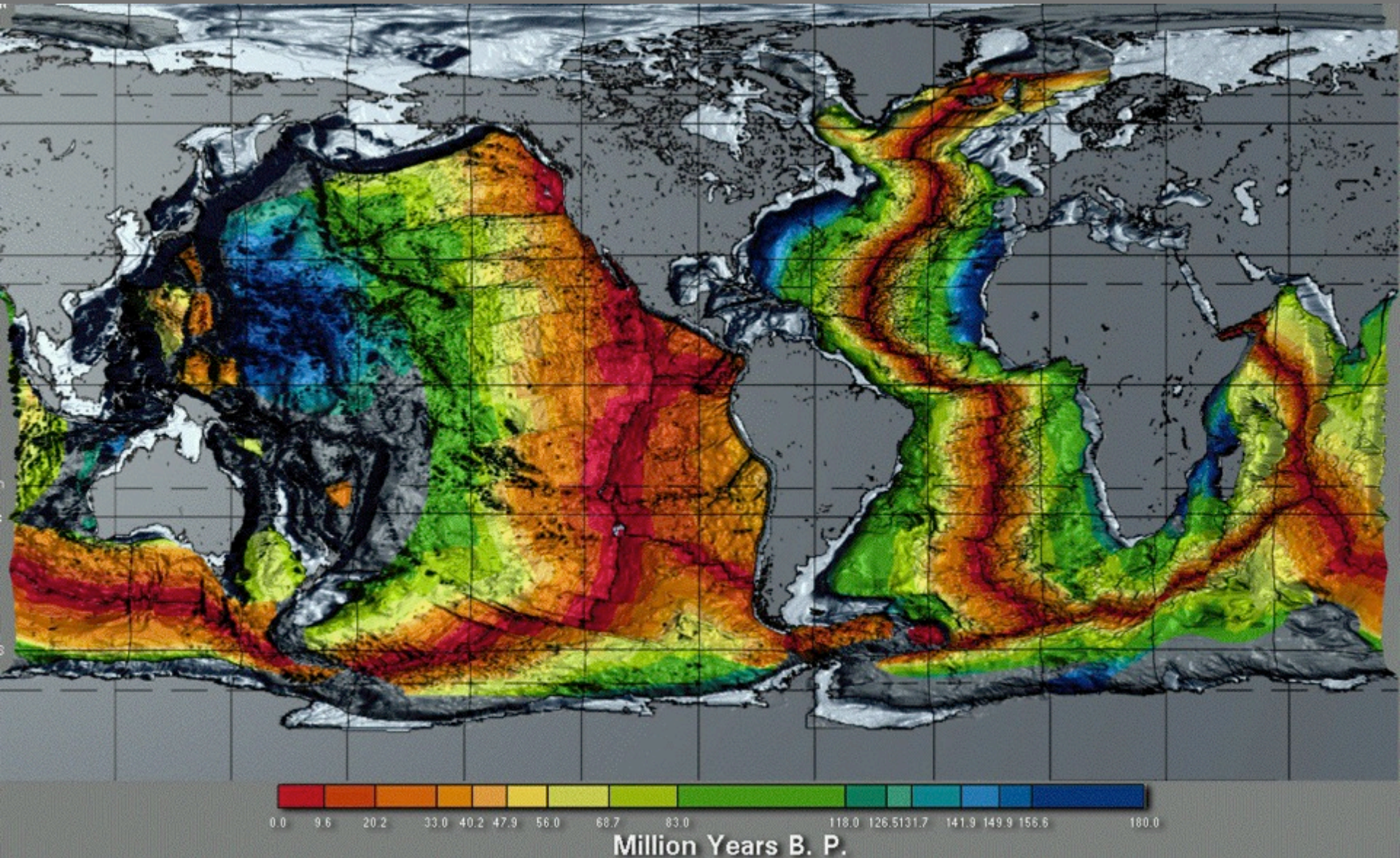
NZ subduction

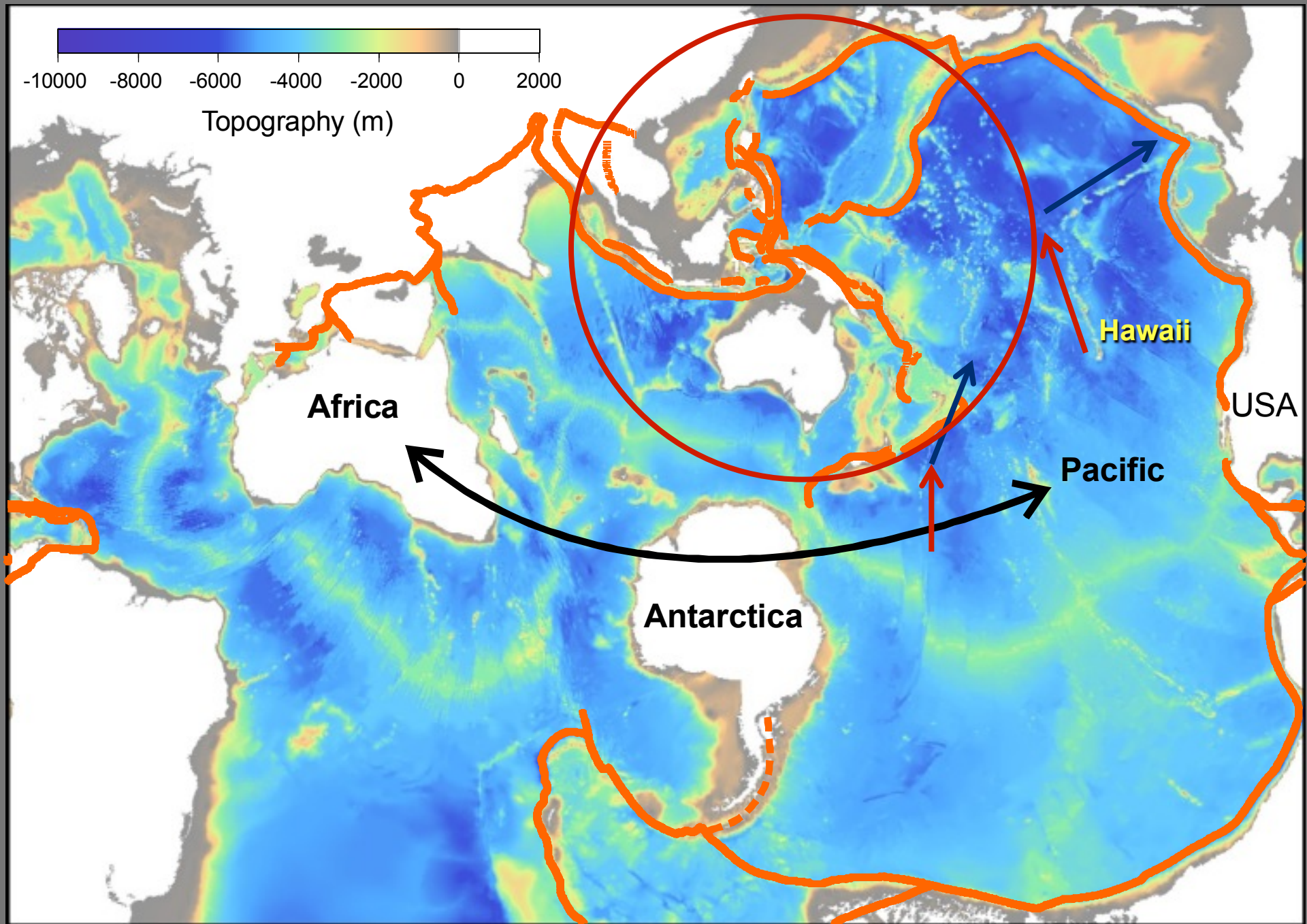
Tonga-Kermadec-Hikurangi

Puysegur-Macquarie-Hjort

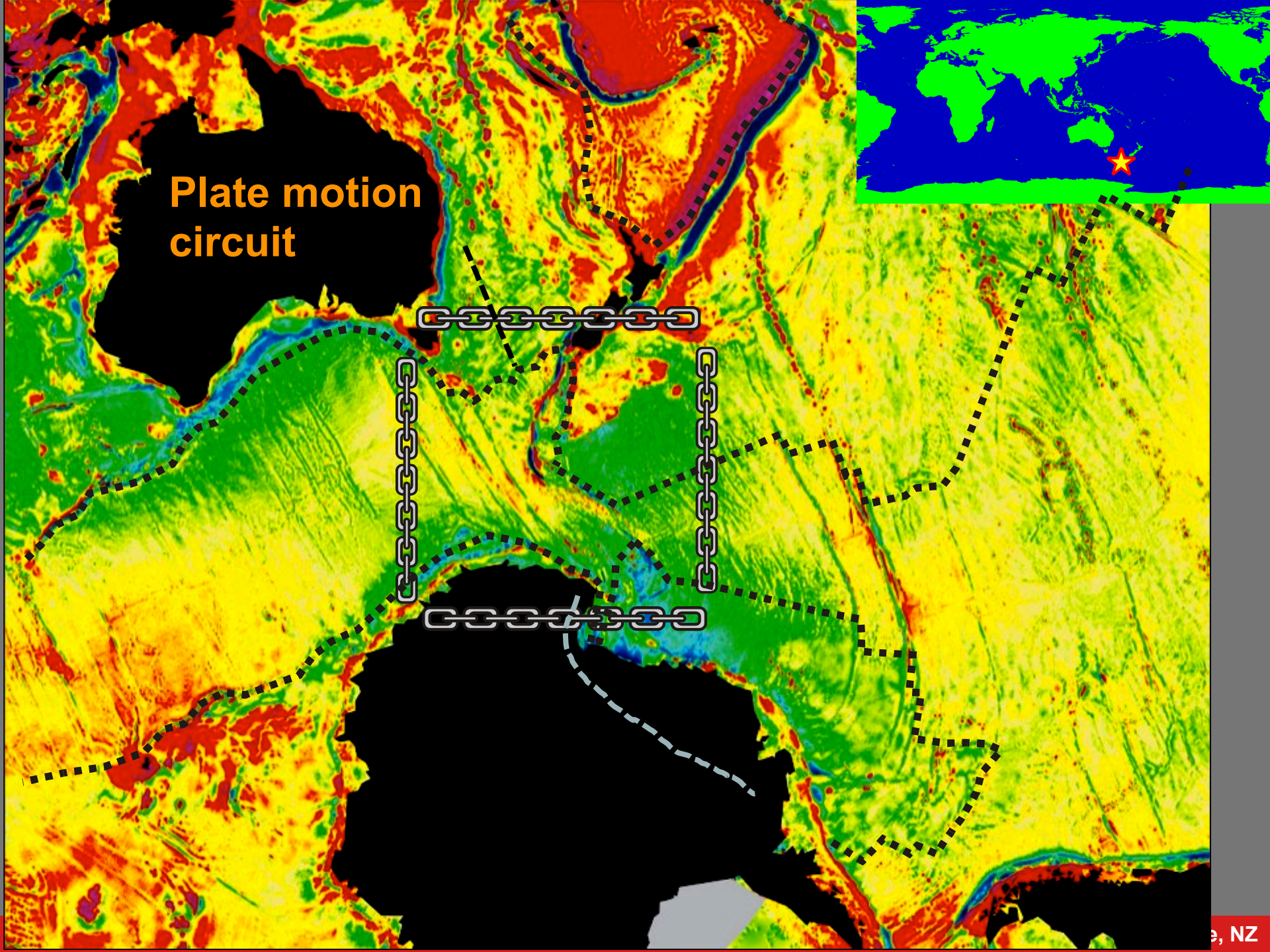


Global plate motions precise since 83 Ma





**Plate motion
circuit**

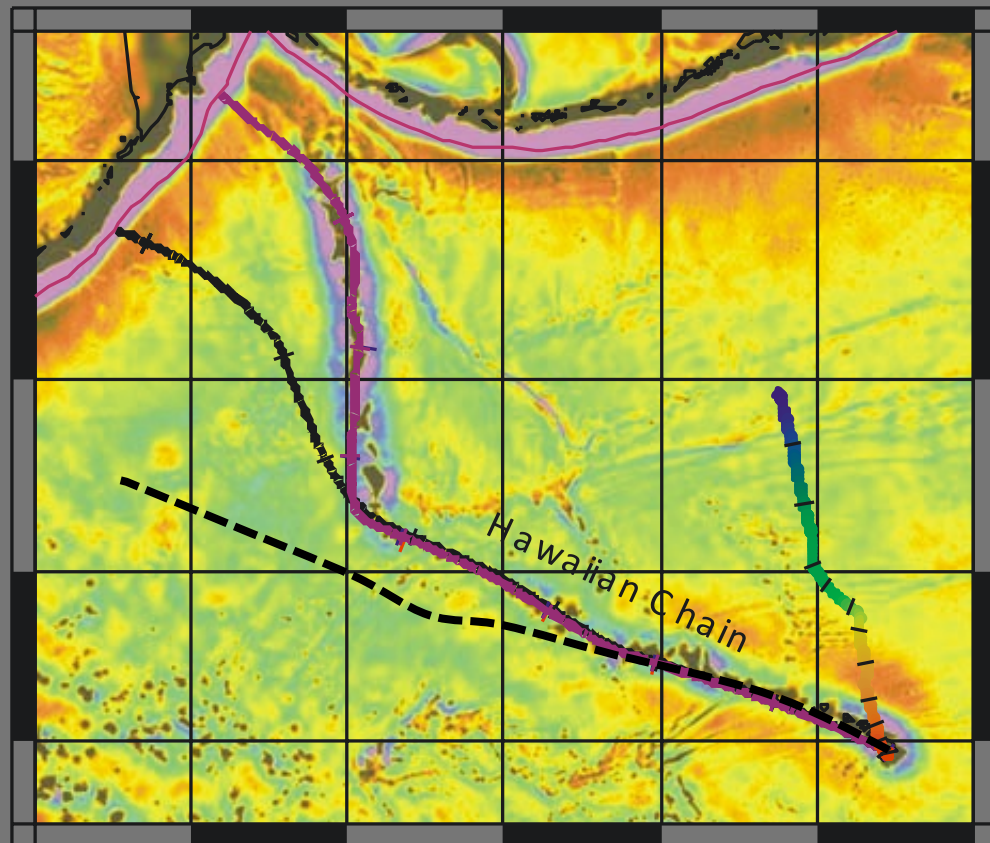


Reconcile: Global & SW Pacific kinematics Hotspots & mantle flow

Implications for understanding
subduction initiation:

Profound global plate motion
change 52-43 Ma synchronous
with W Pacific subduction
initiation

Steinberger et al. 2004

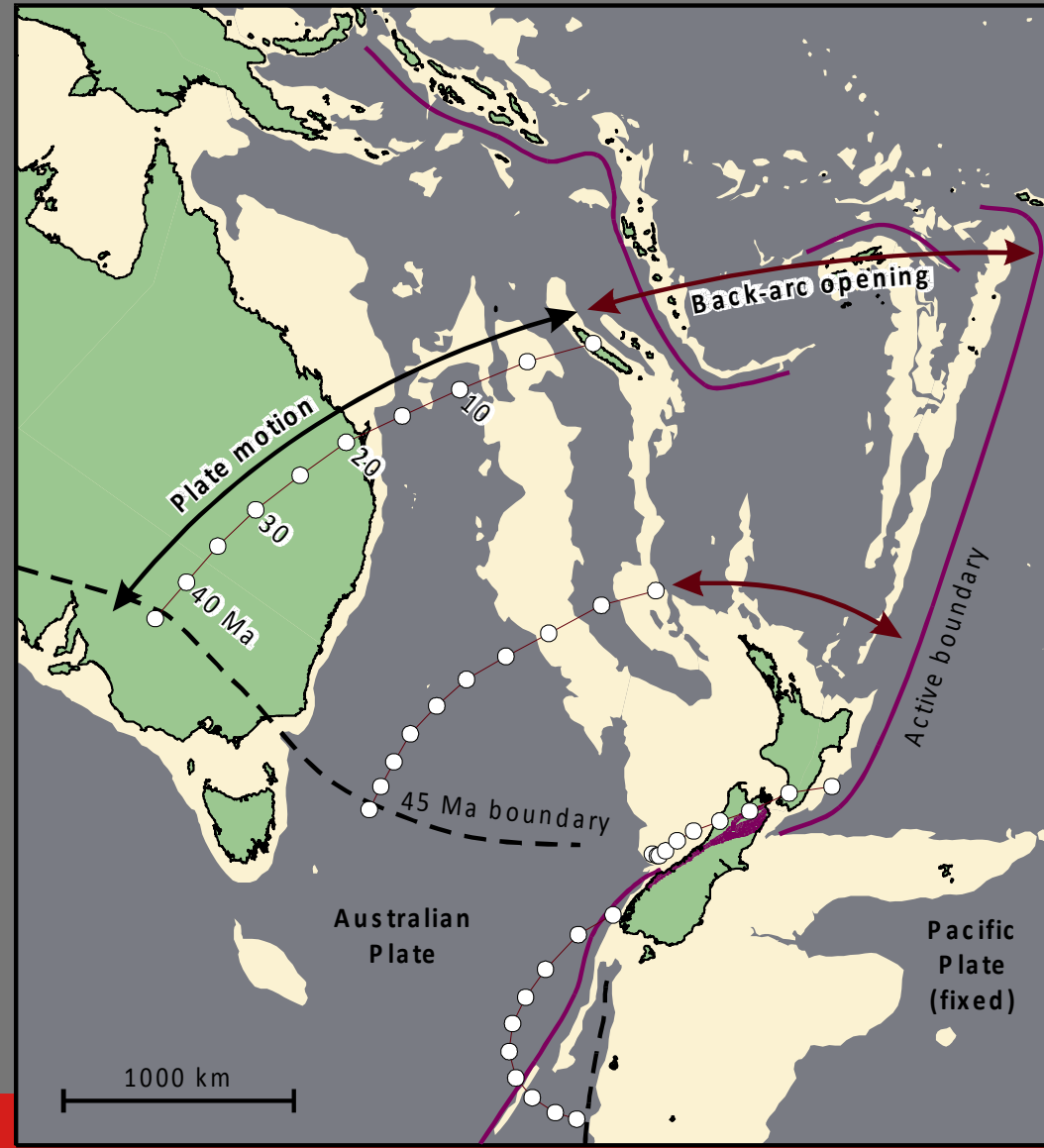


Tonga-Kermadec subduction a key part

Precise plate motion estimate

Continental margin
(old Gondwana subduction)

Complements studies of IBM



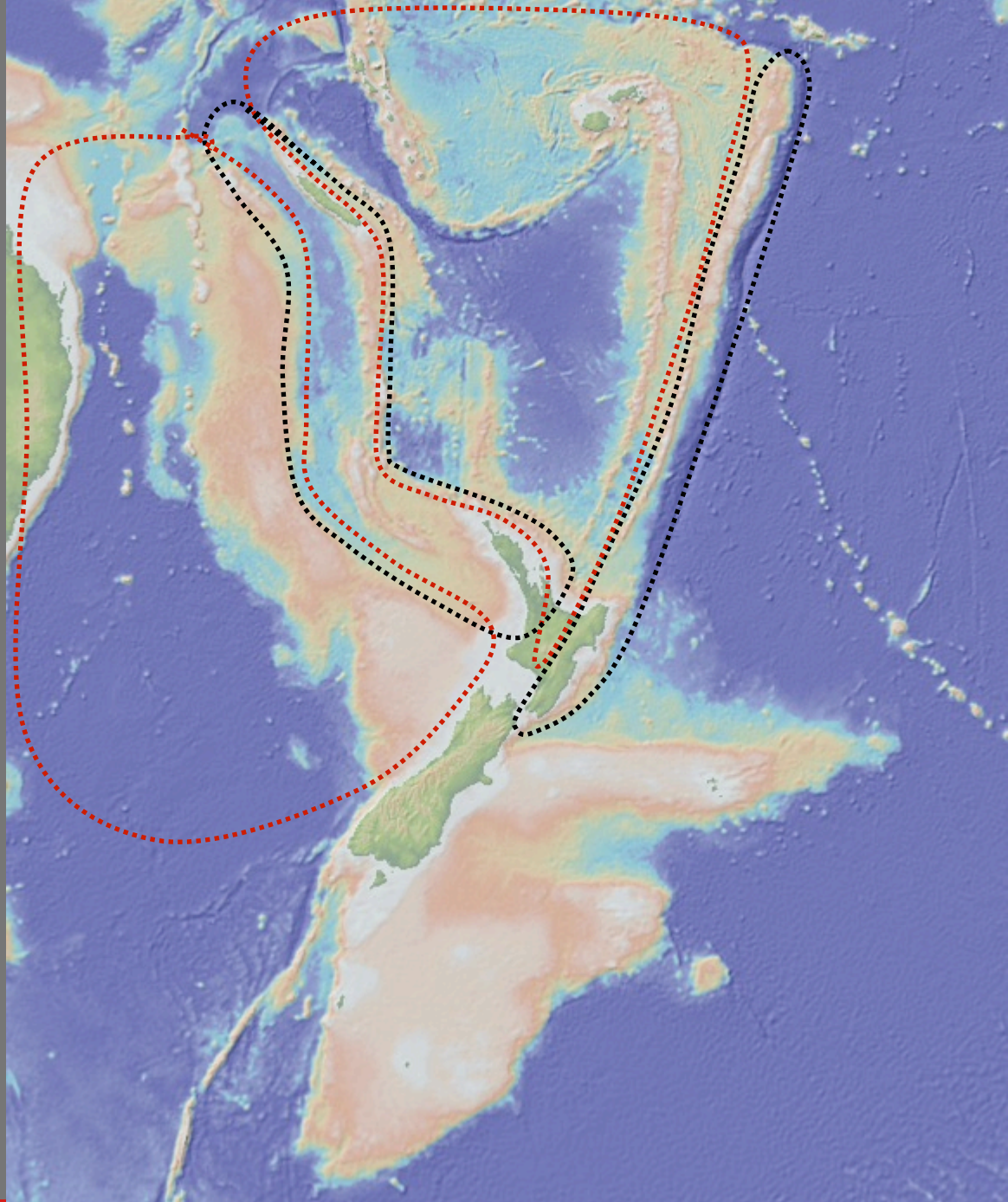
Tonga-Kermadec

Forearc

Arc-backarc

Proximal

Distal

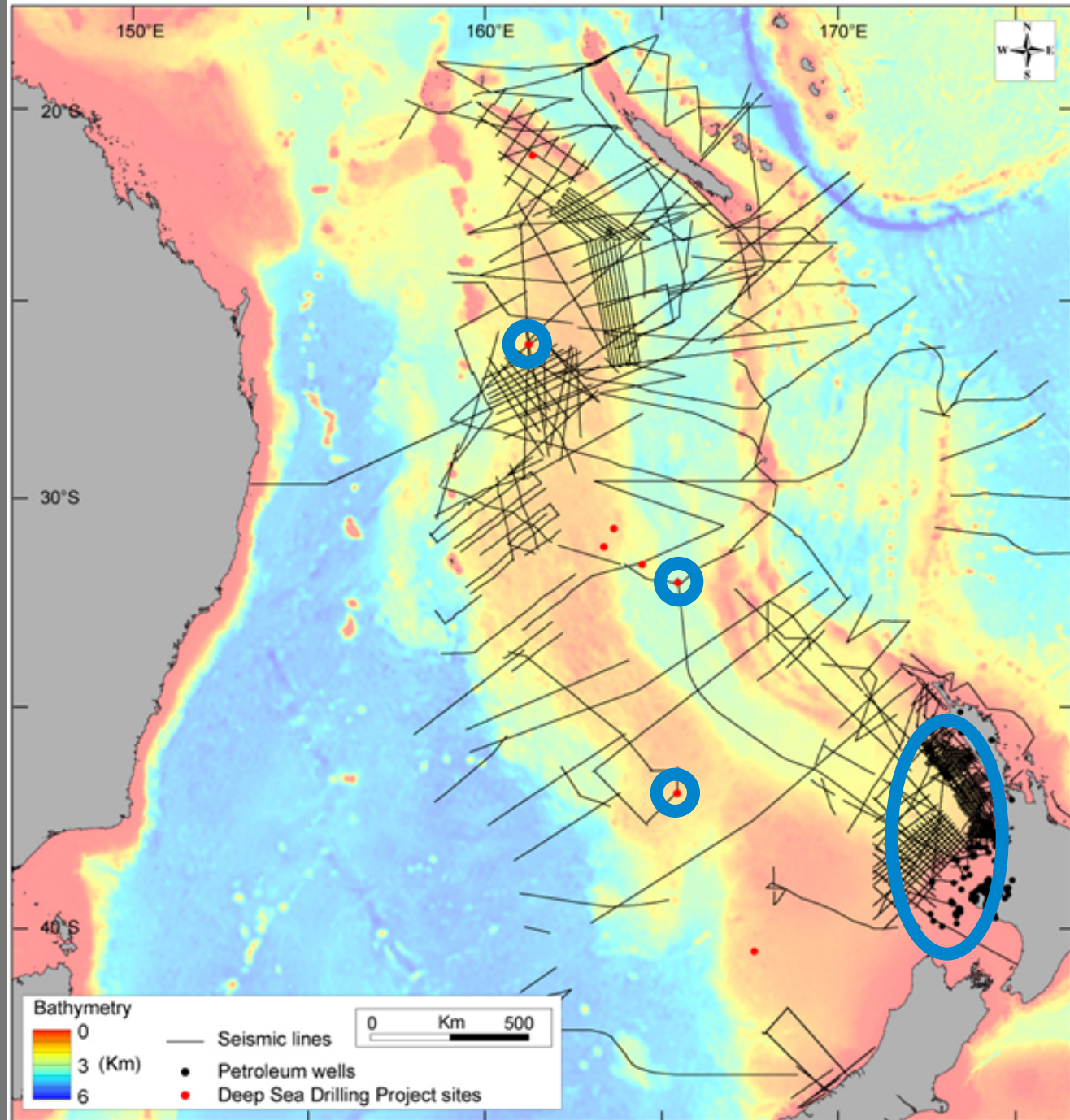


Tasman Frontier Database

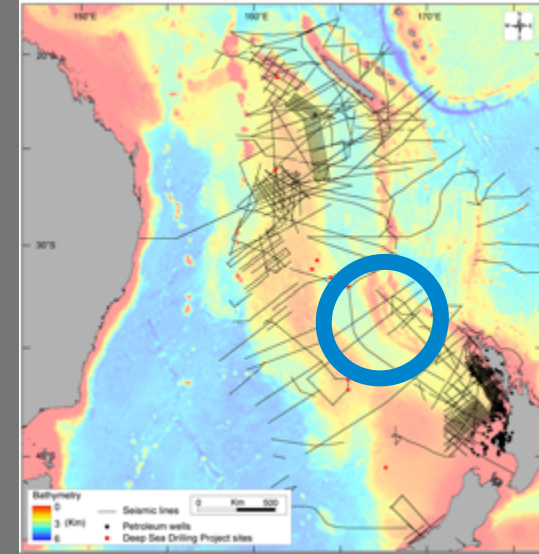
PDF report
SEG-Y files
c. 100,000 line km

Mixed academic-
industry

DSDP leg 21
provides remote
ties to Taranaki

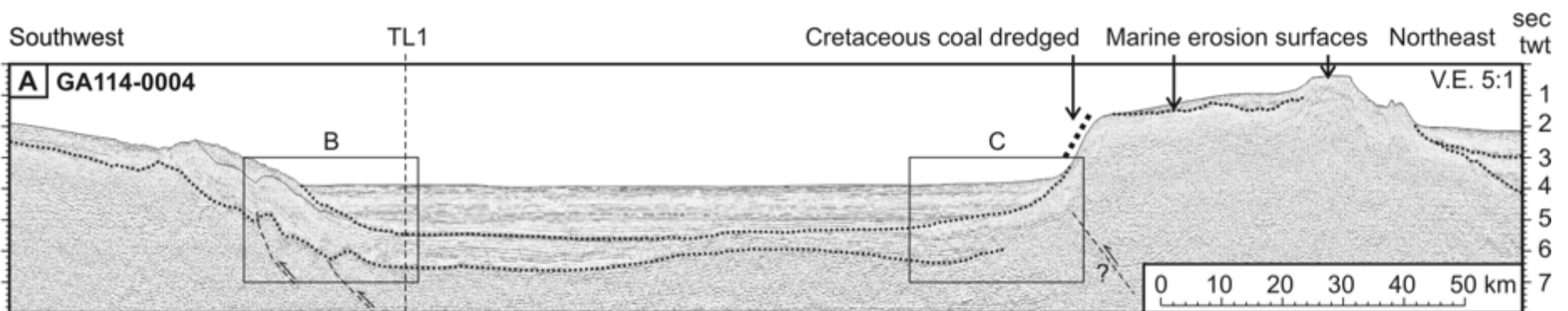


Tasman Frontier Tonga-Kermadec subduction initiation



- Relatively simple structure; sedimentary record
- Cenozoic deformation
- Transient and permanent uplift-subsidence

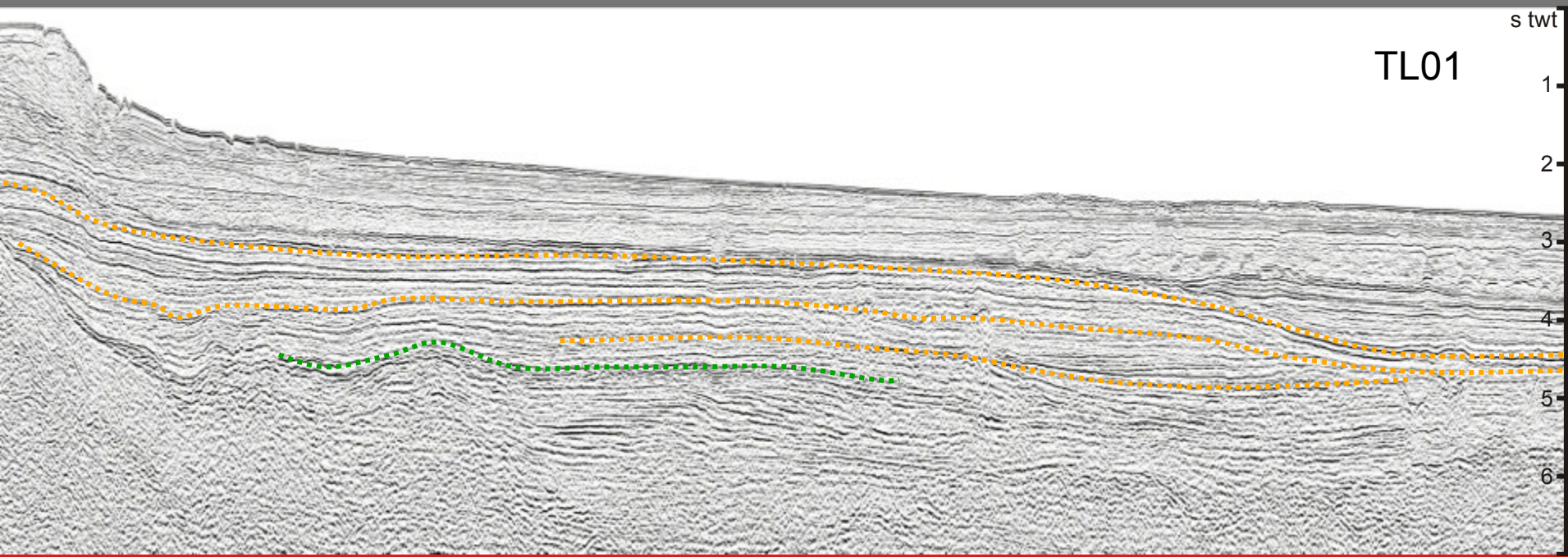
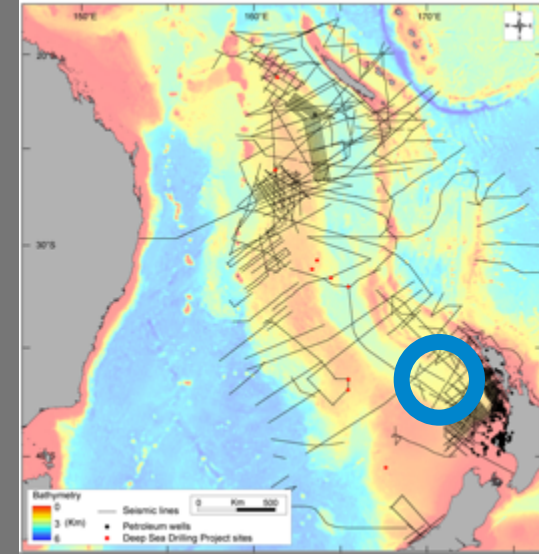
Sutherland et al. 2010



Deep-water sedimentary basin

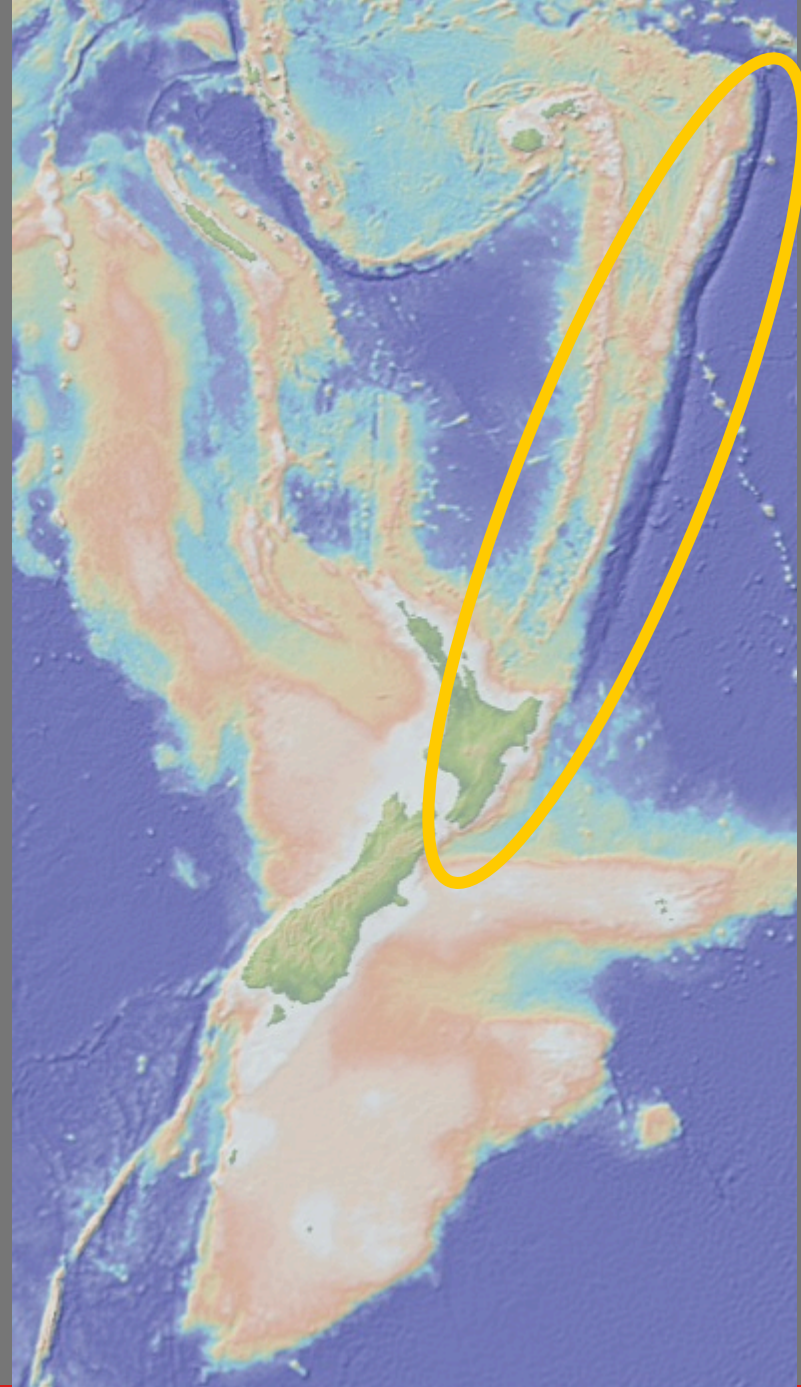
Cenozoic tectonic subsidence >2.2 km

Process of deep-water basin formation? Widespread globally?



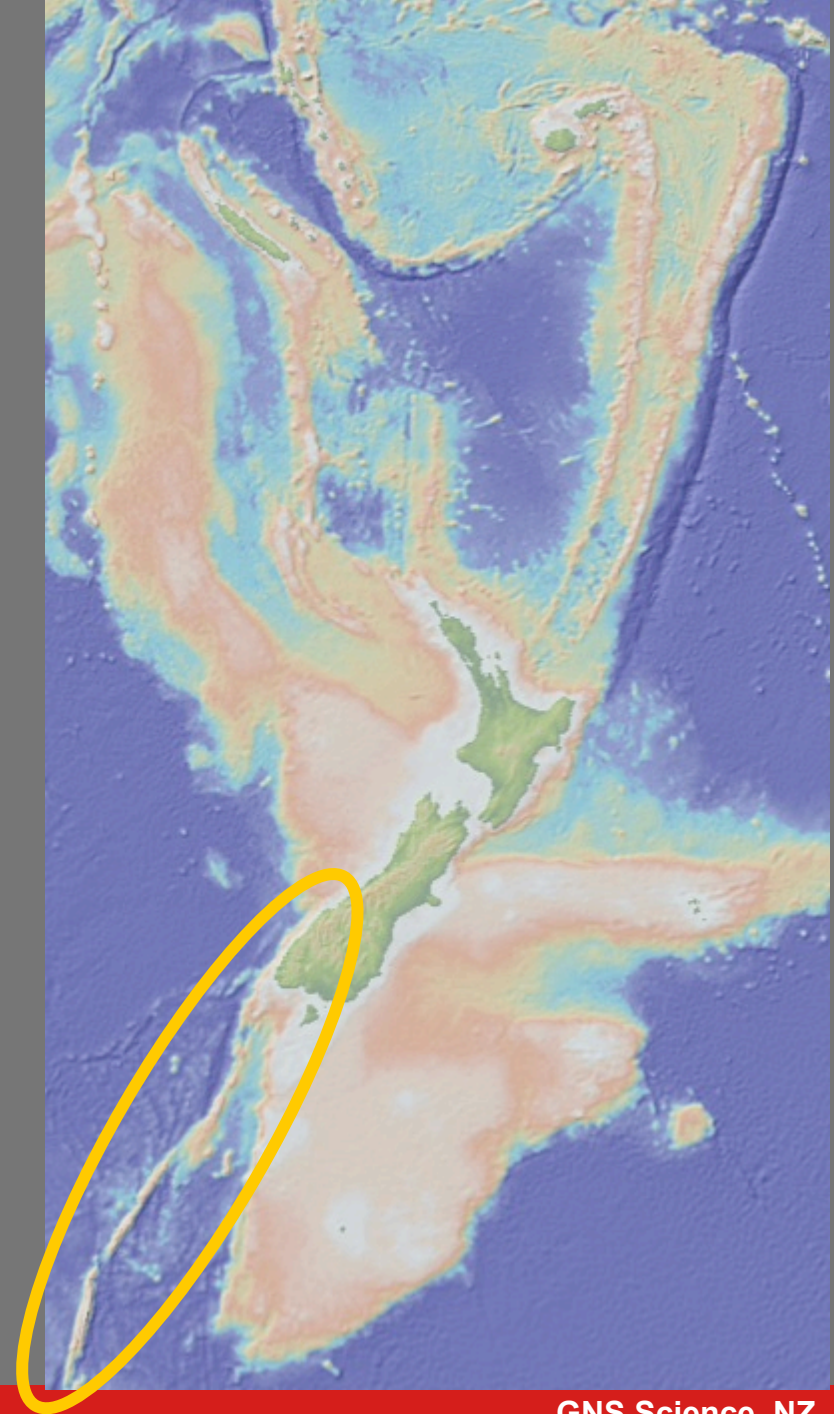
Tonga-Kermadec-Hikurangi

- Most profound global tectonic event
- Precise plate motions known
- Forearc, arc, & continental records
- New proximal-distal insights
- Deep-water sedimentary basins
- New data freely available
- Complementary to IBM studies



Puysegur-Macquarie-Hjort

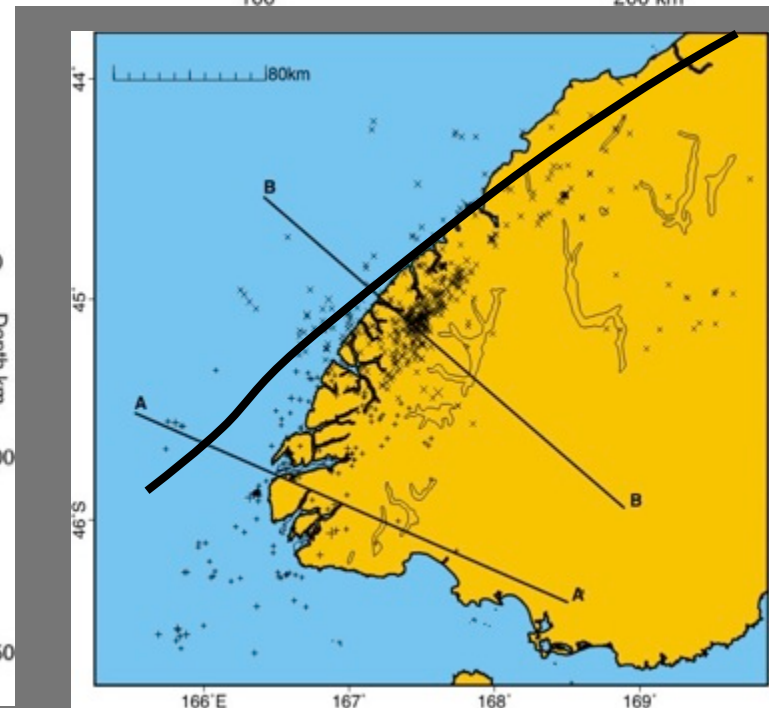
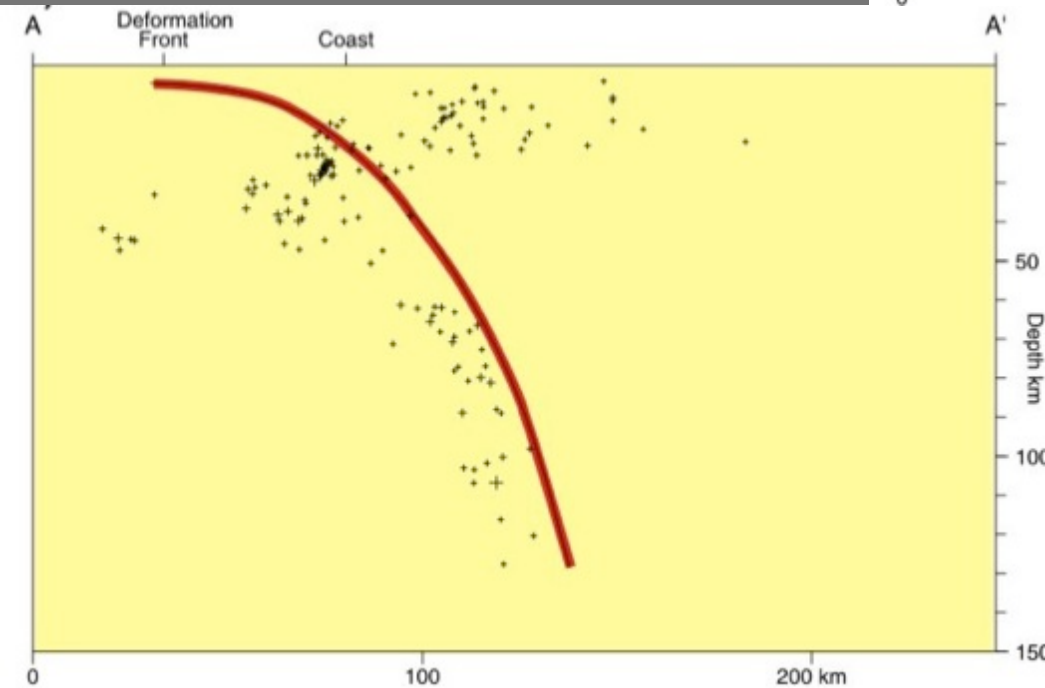
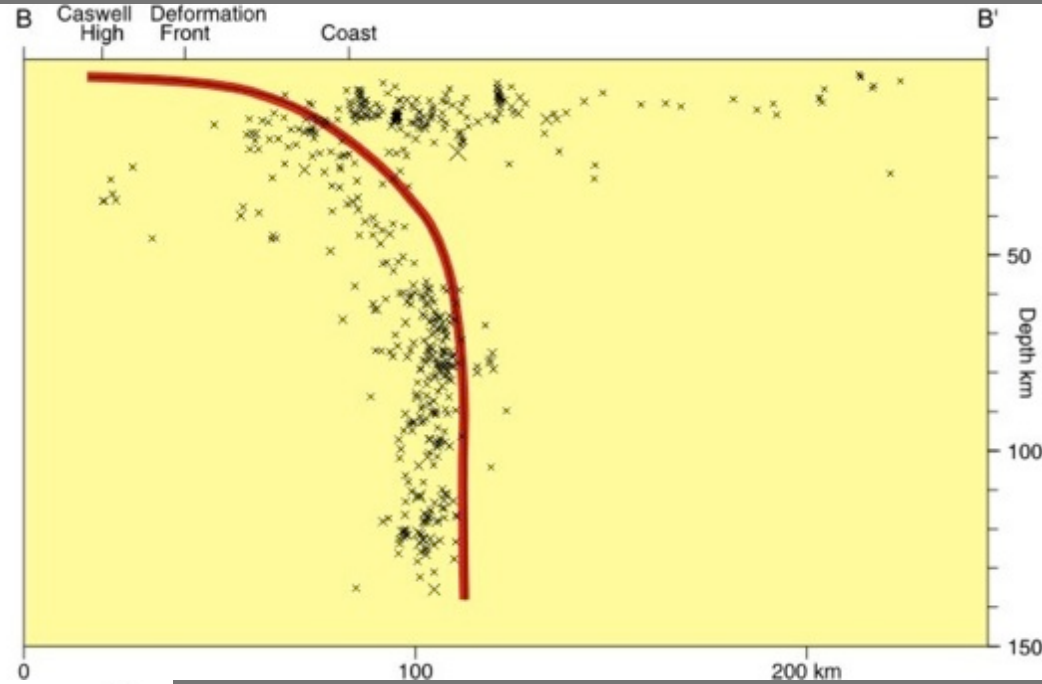
- Active subduction initiation



Deep earthquakes: subduction

Eberhart-Phillips, Reyners

Christoffel, van der Linden, Davey, Smith...

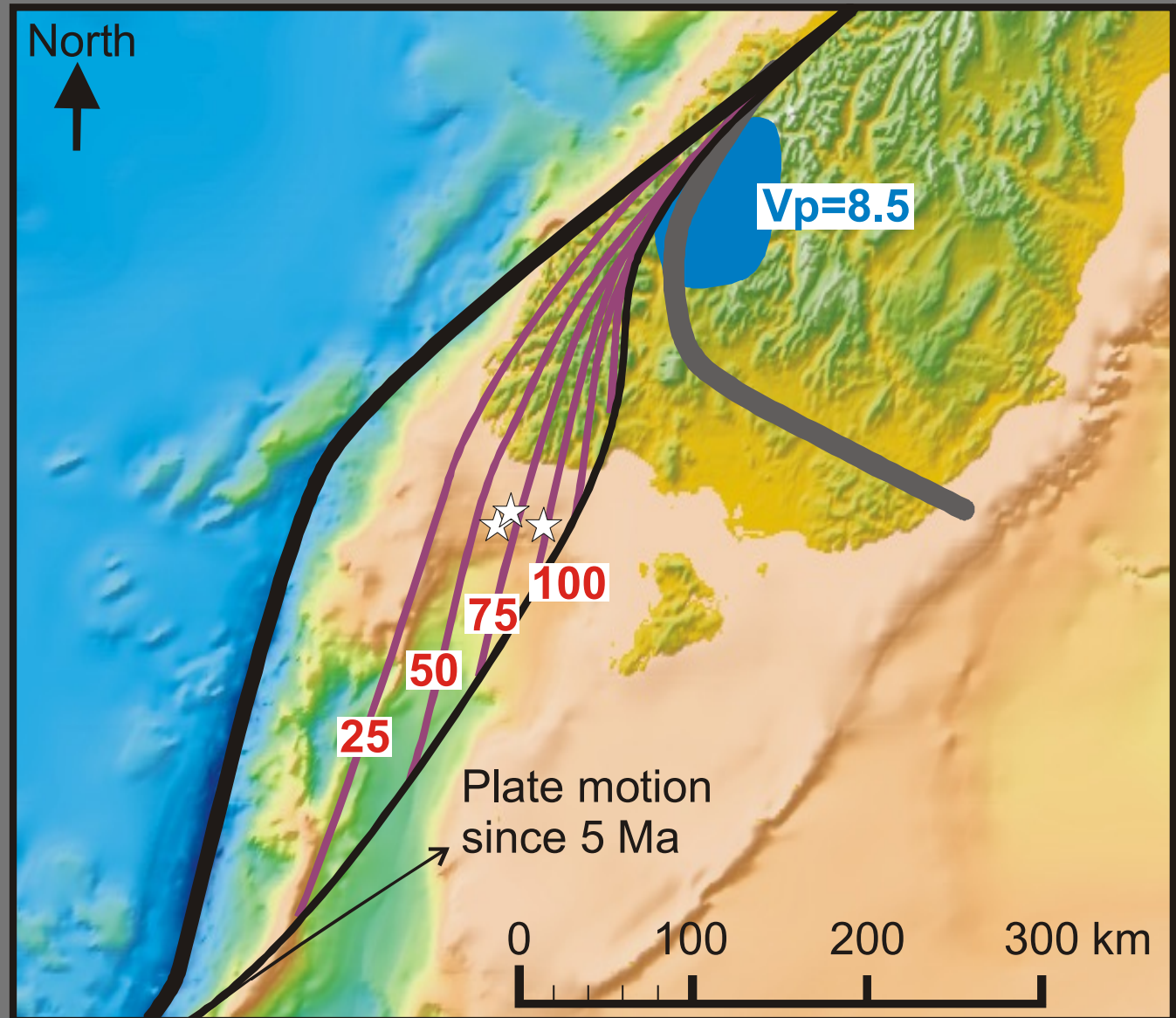


Geometry of the subducted slab

Plough

Volcanoes

Bending

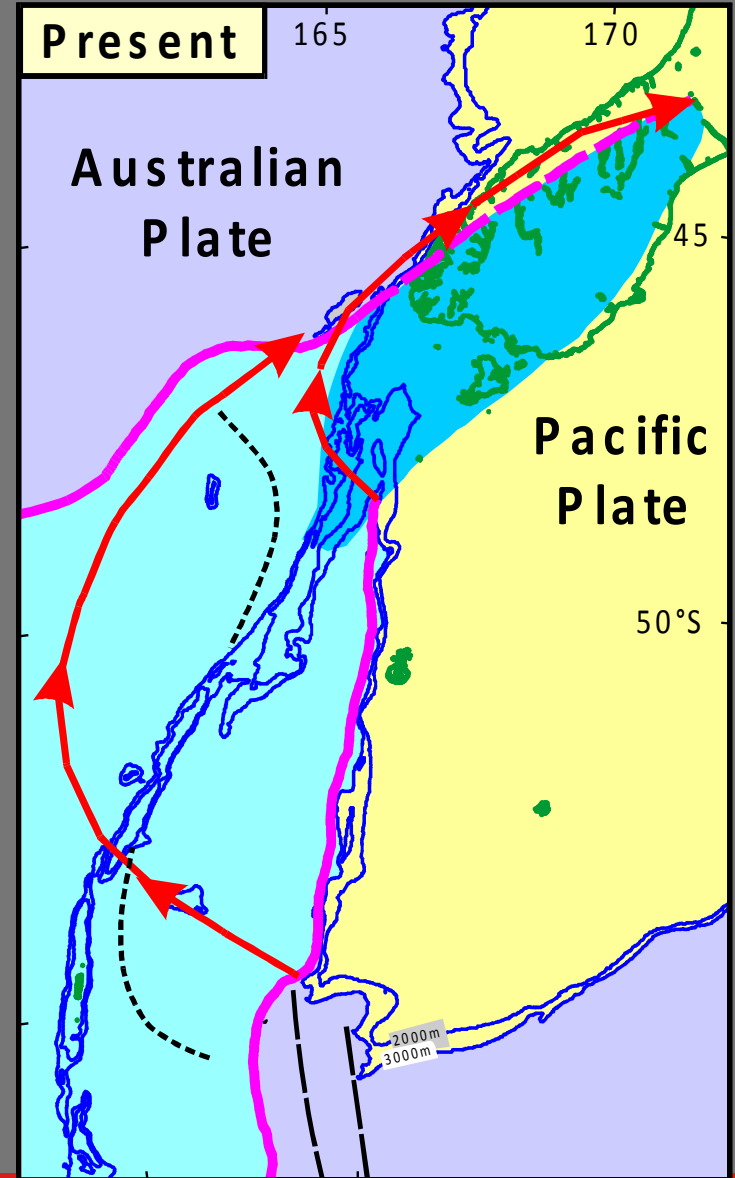
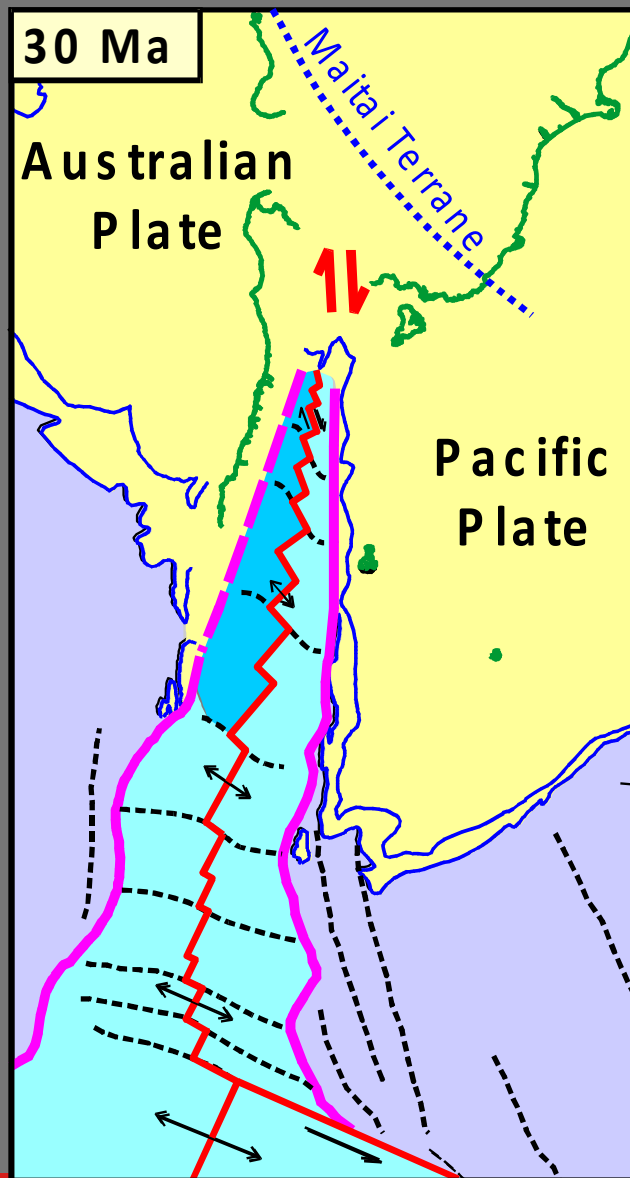


To subduct, or not? Alpine Fault – subduction: inheritance

passive margin
emplacement

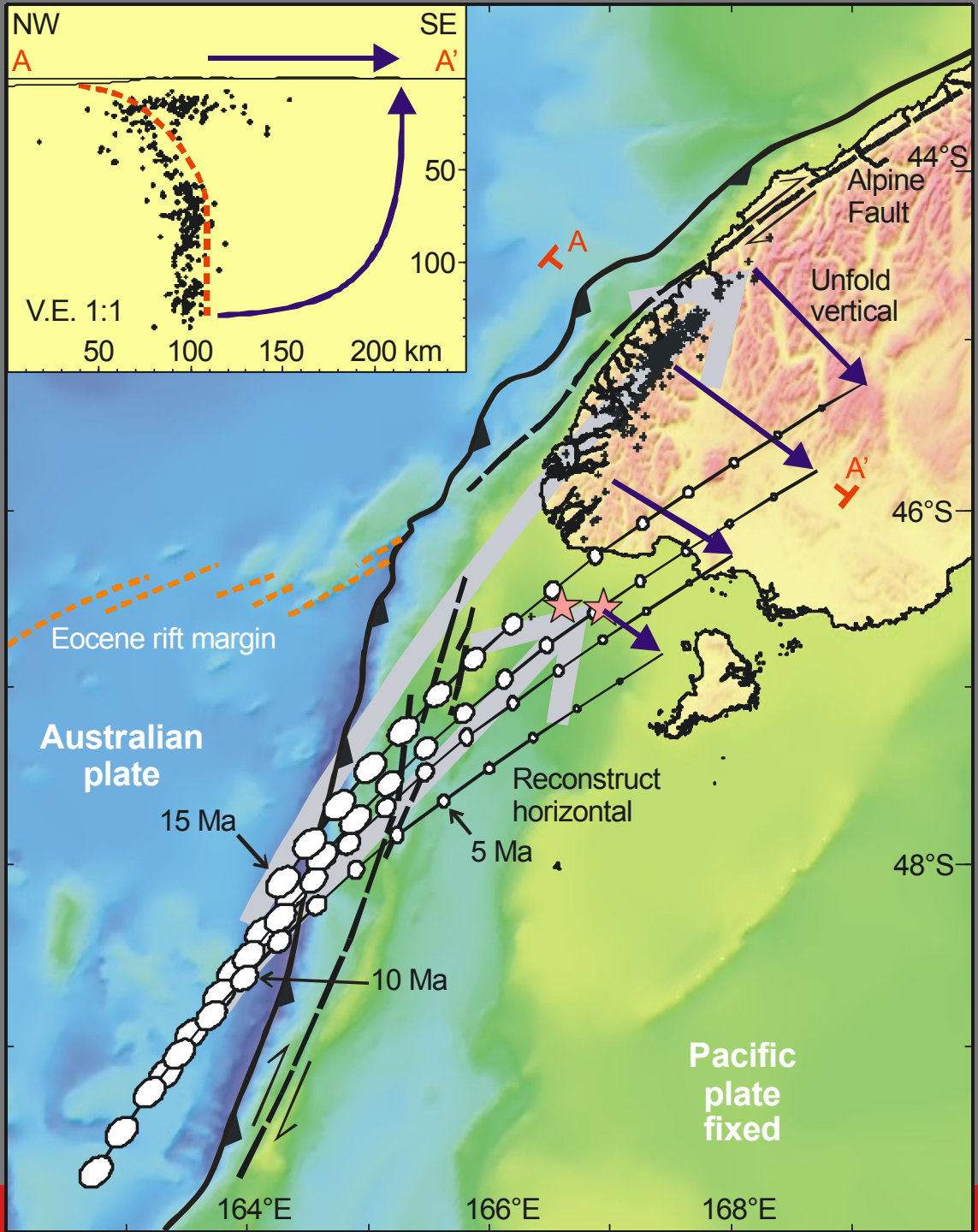
Buoyancy

EPSL (2000)
177: 141-151



Unfolding and reconstructing the slab

10-15 Myr required to explain observed Benioff zone



Gravity (mGal)

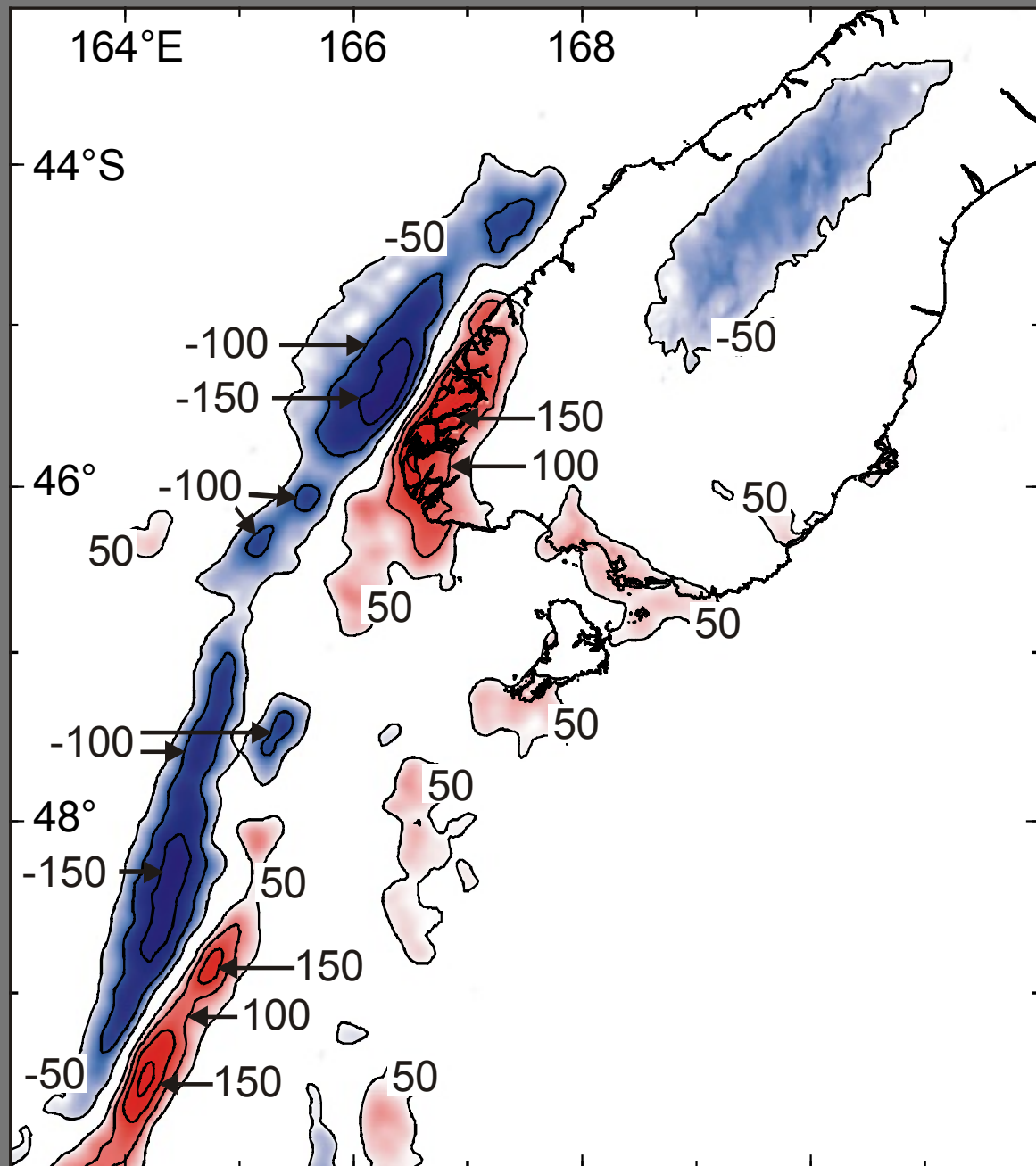
Paired anomalies

plate strength

Topographic signal

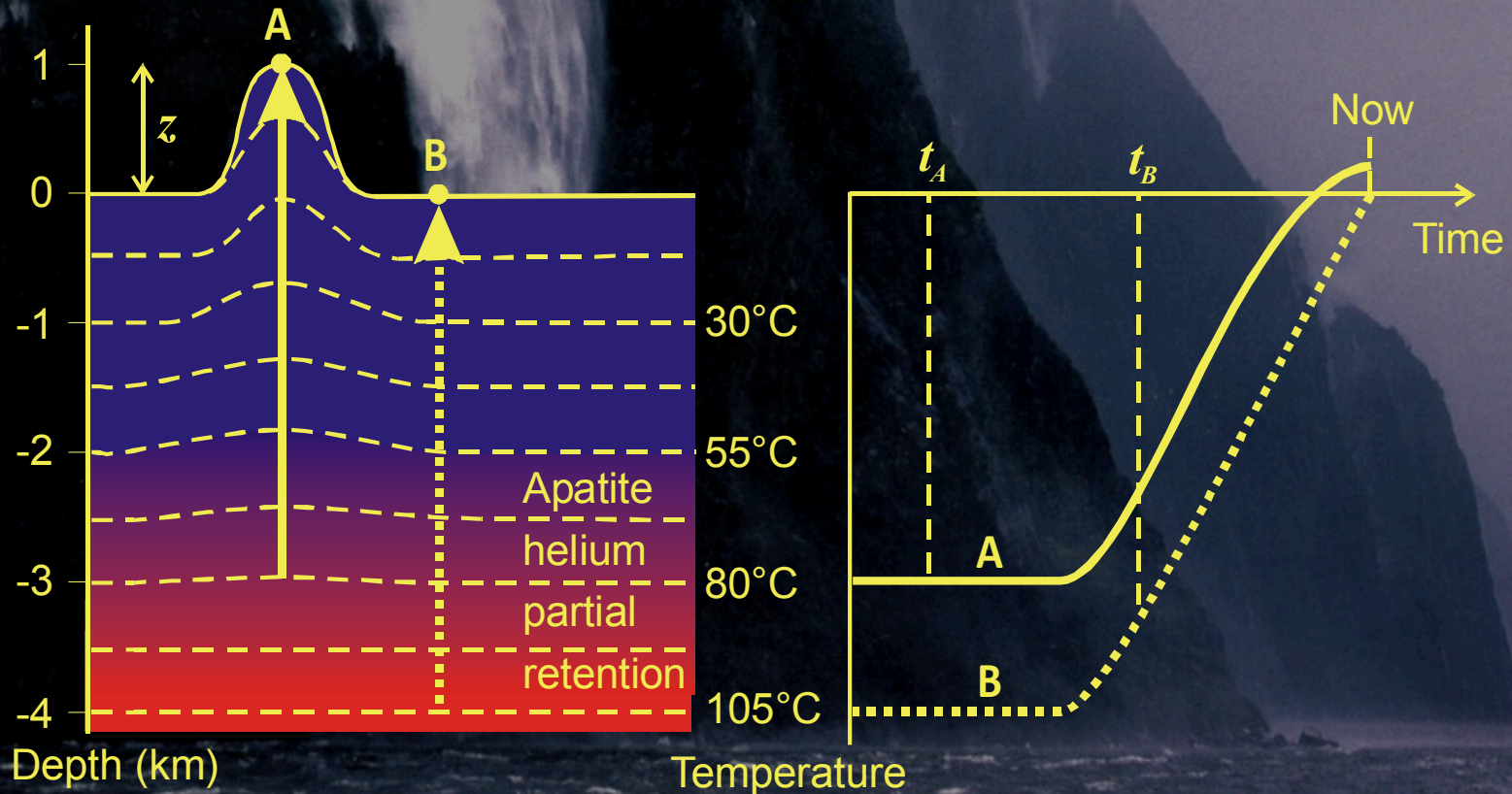
Free Air offshore

Bouguer onshore



Fiordland exhumation: Thermochronology

- Warmer at depth
- Diffusion of gases or defects within crystals is temperature-dependent



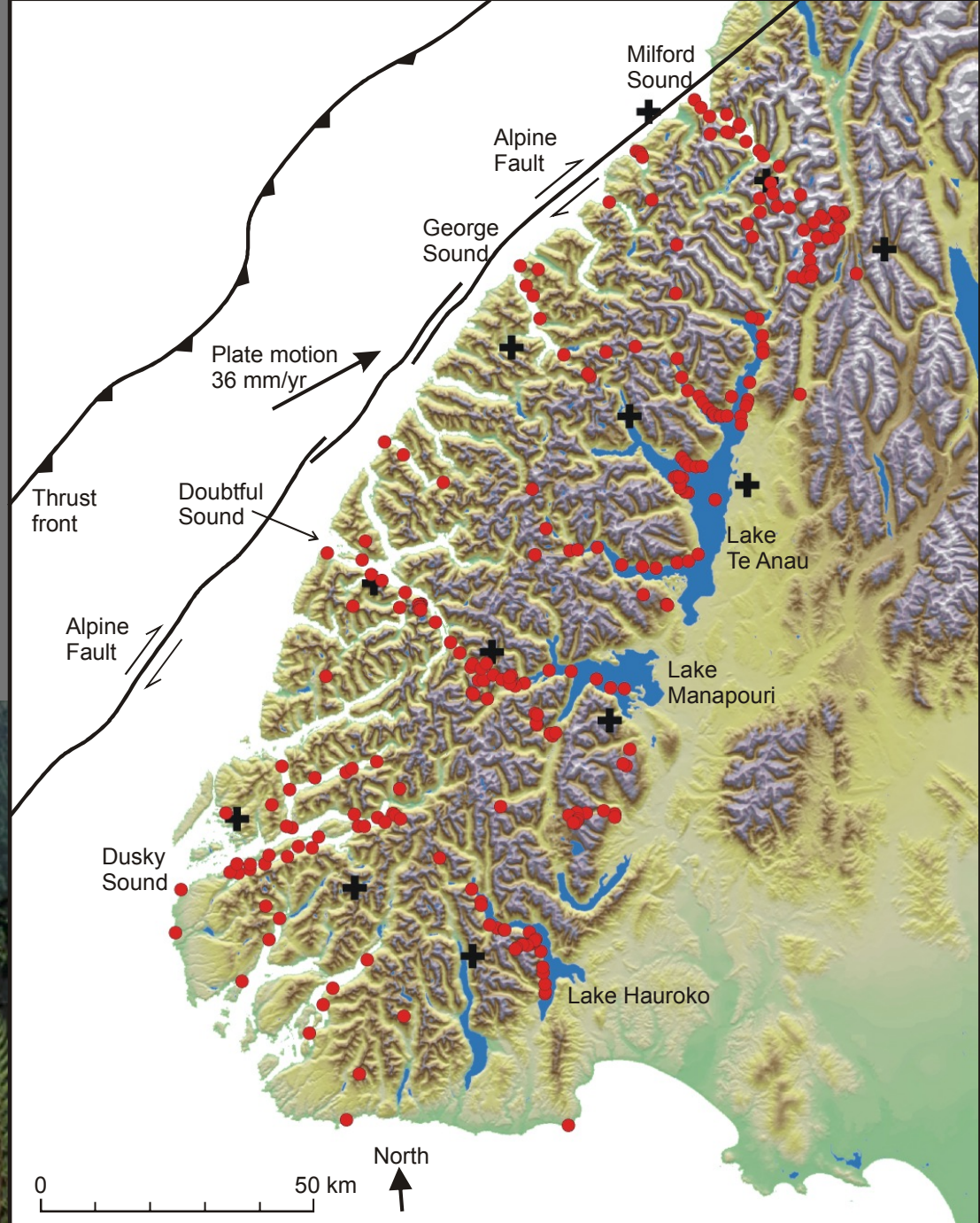
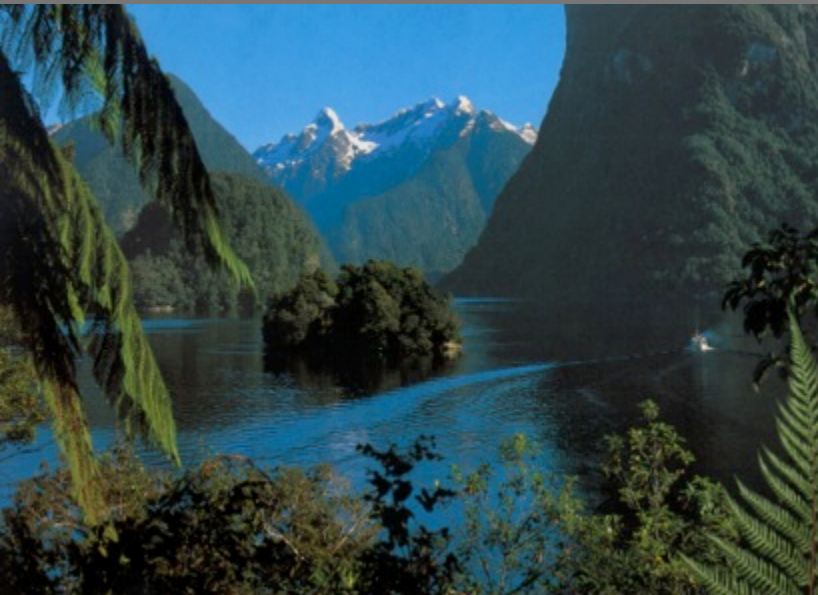
Fiordland onshore Sample locations

>400 useful analyses

U-Th/He

Fission track

Model grid nodes

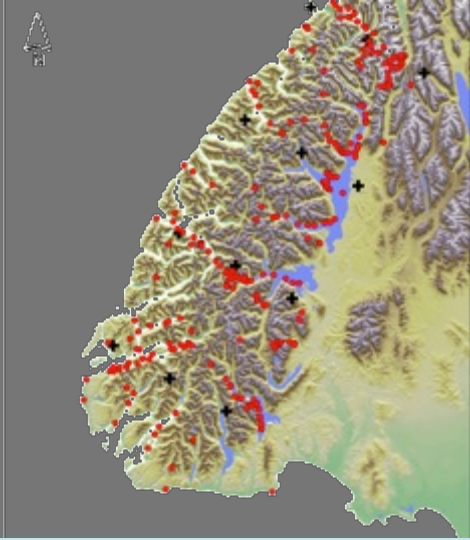


Results: uplift rate summary

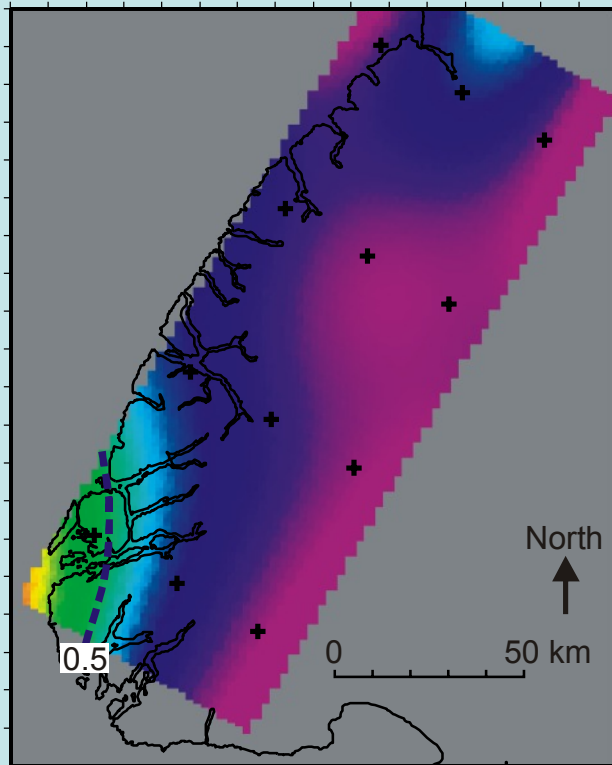
Migration of exhumation:

- NE, but at less than Alpine Fault slip rate
- Broadening of zone

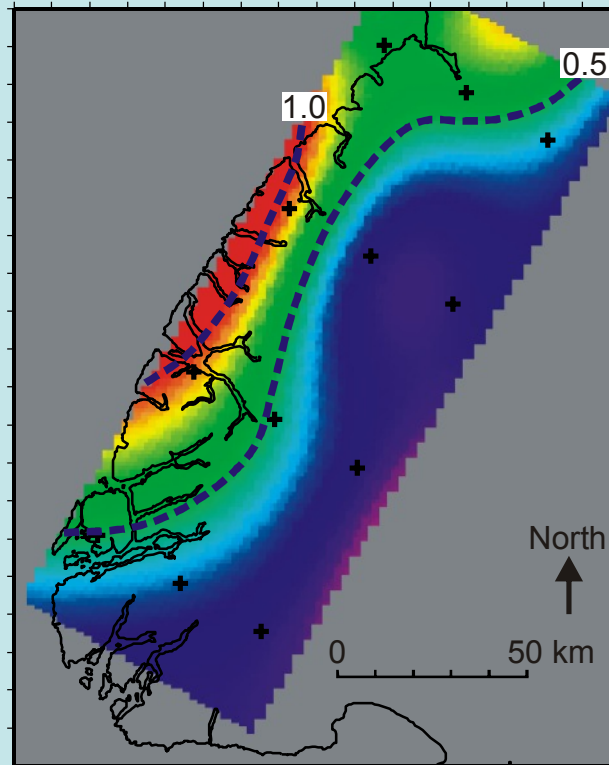
Geosphere 2009, v.5, p. 409–425



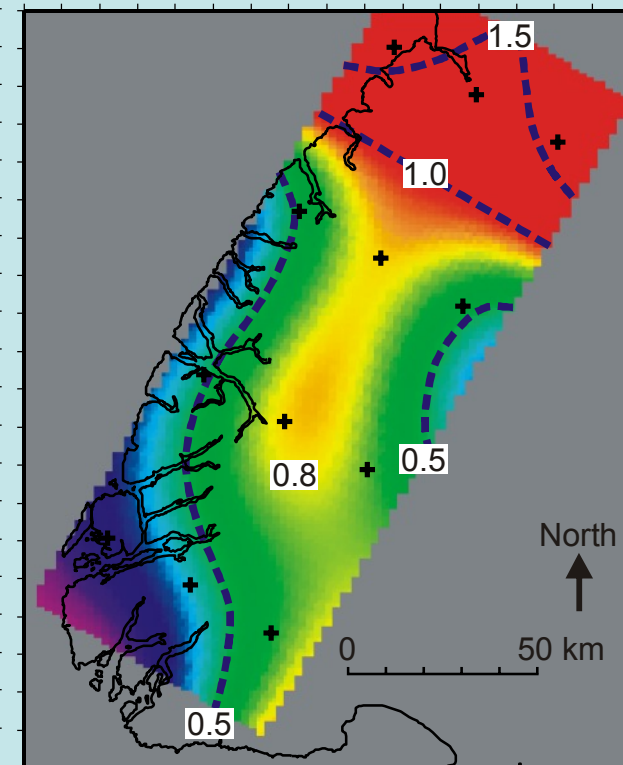
25 to 15 Ma



15 to 5 Ma



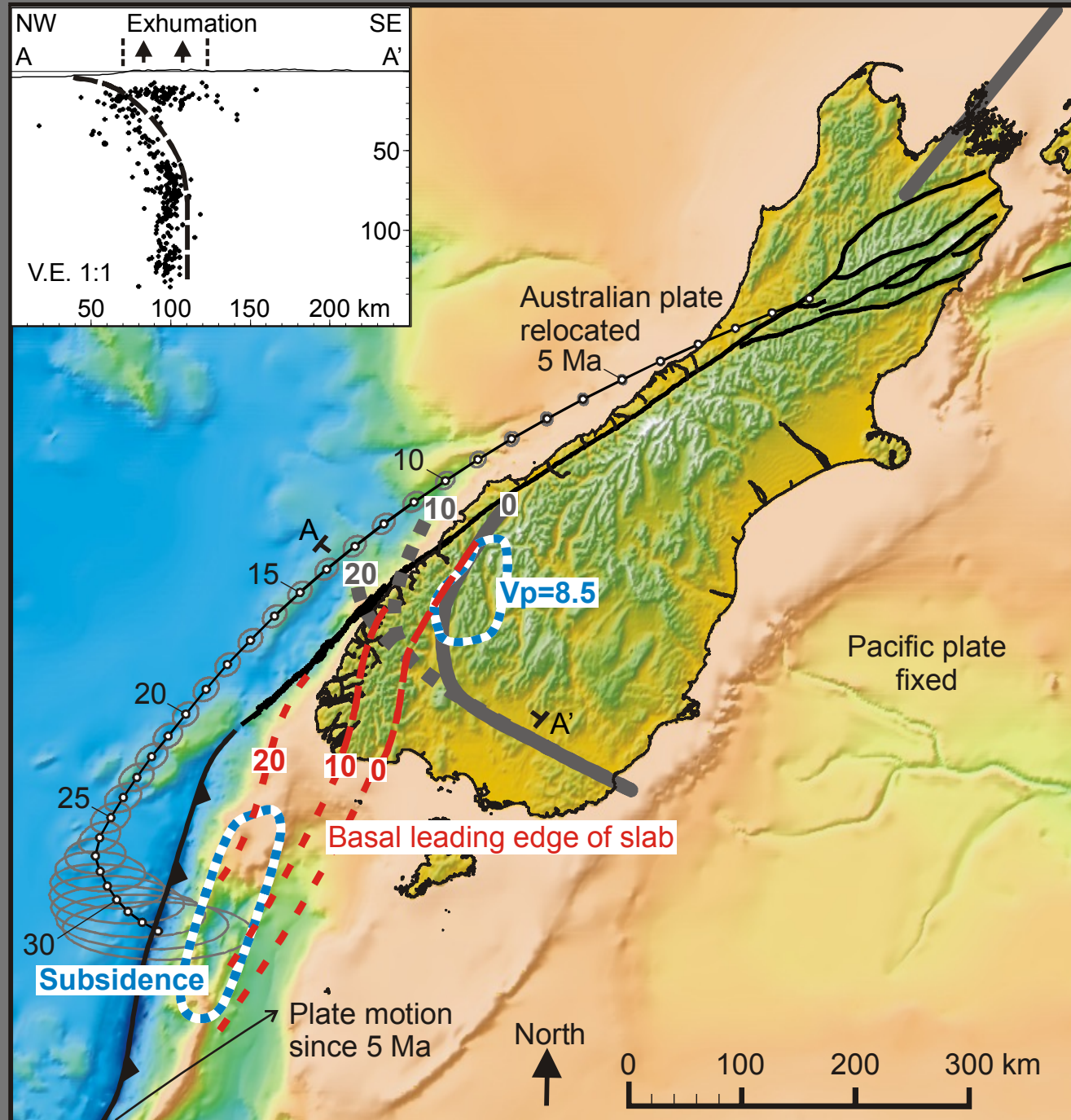
5 to 0 Ma



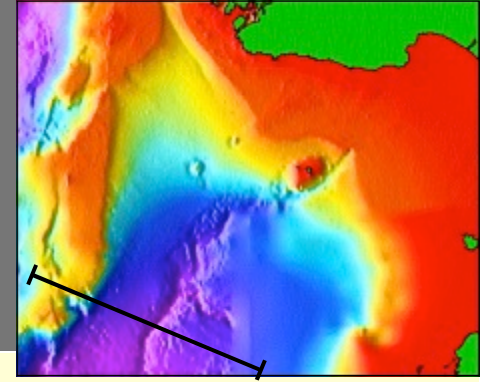
History of the over-riding Pacific plate

SW propagation of subduction thrust, subsidence

Growth of slab; NE obstruction to subducted slab; smearing of hanging-wall; uplift, volcanism

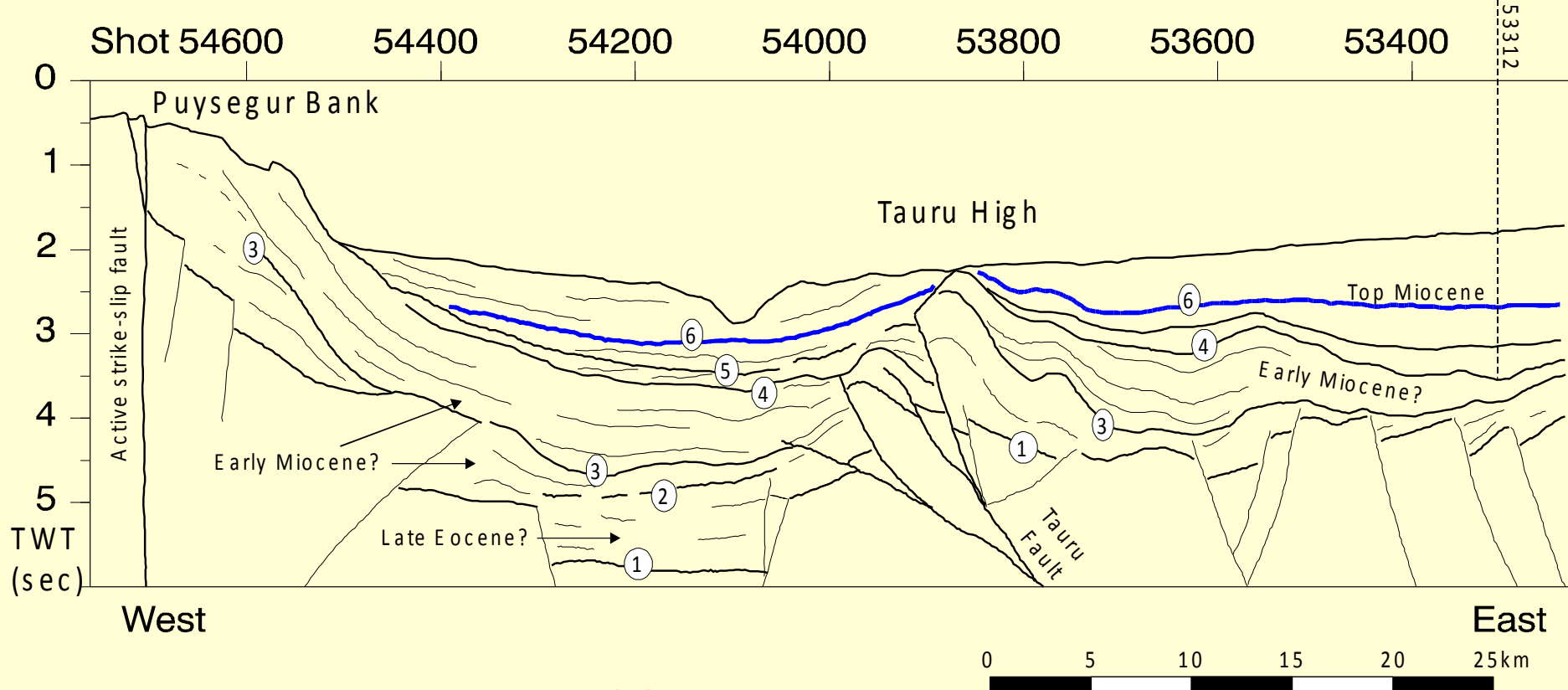


Maurice Ewing 1996, Solander Basin



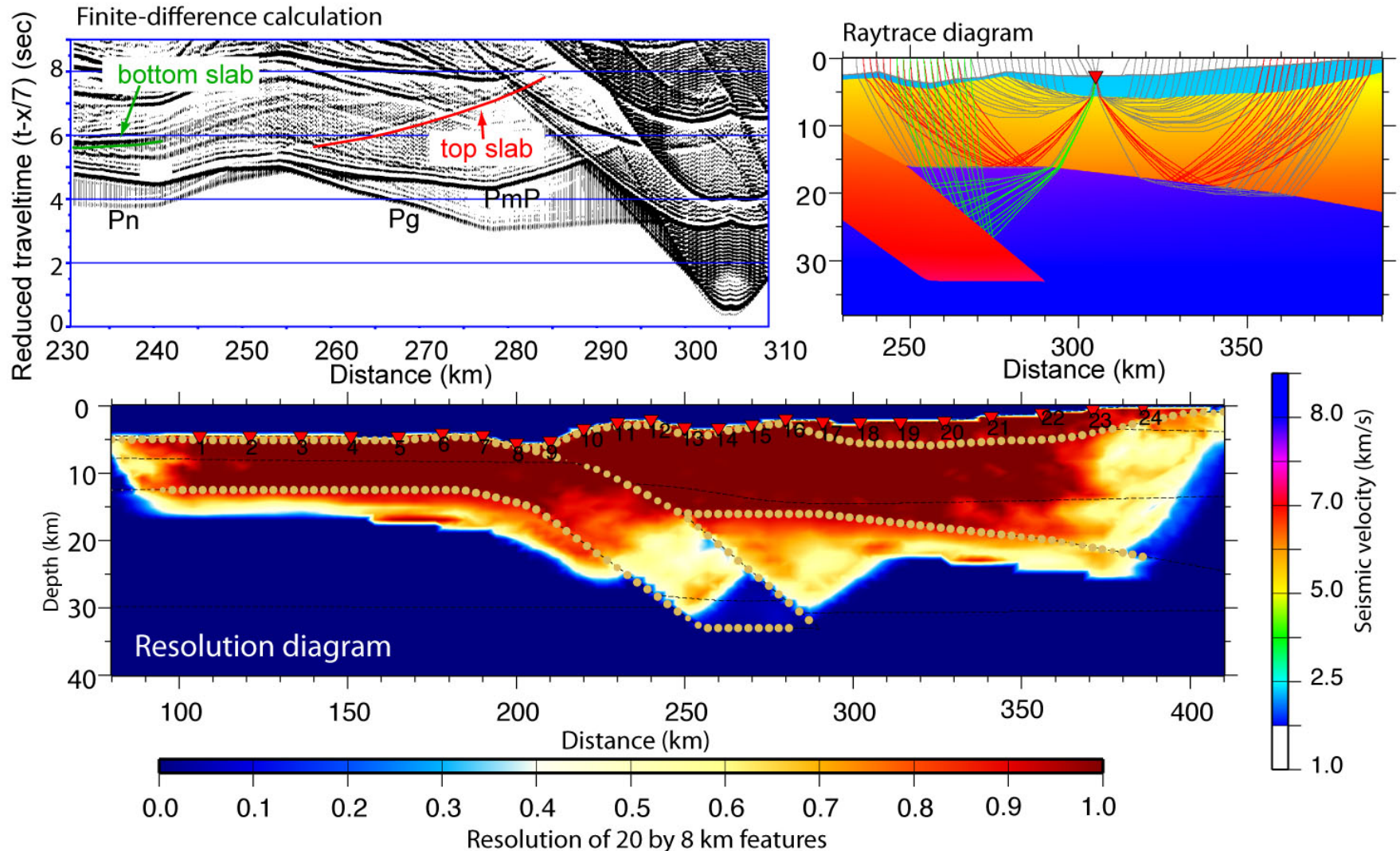
NZJGG (2006) 49: 131-149
Line MO-50 (shot 800)

EW9601, Solander Basin



Tectonics (2000) 19: 44-61; NZJGG

Possibility to collect a snapshot of initiation



Conclusions

Two of the best global examples of subduction initiation

Tonga-Kermadec-Hikurangi

Most profound global tectonic event

Precise plate motions known

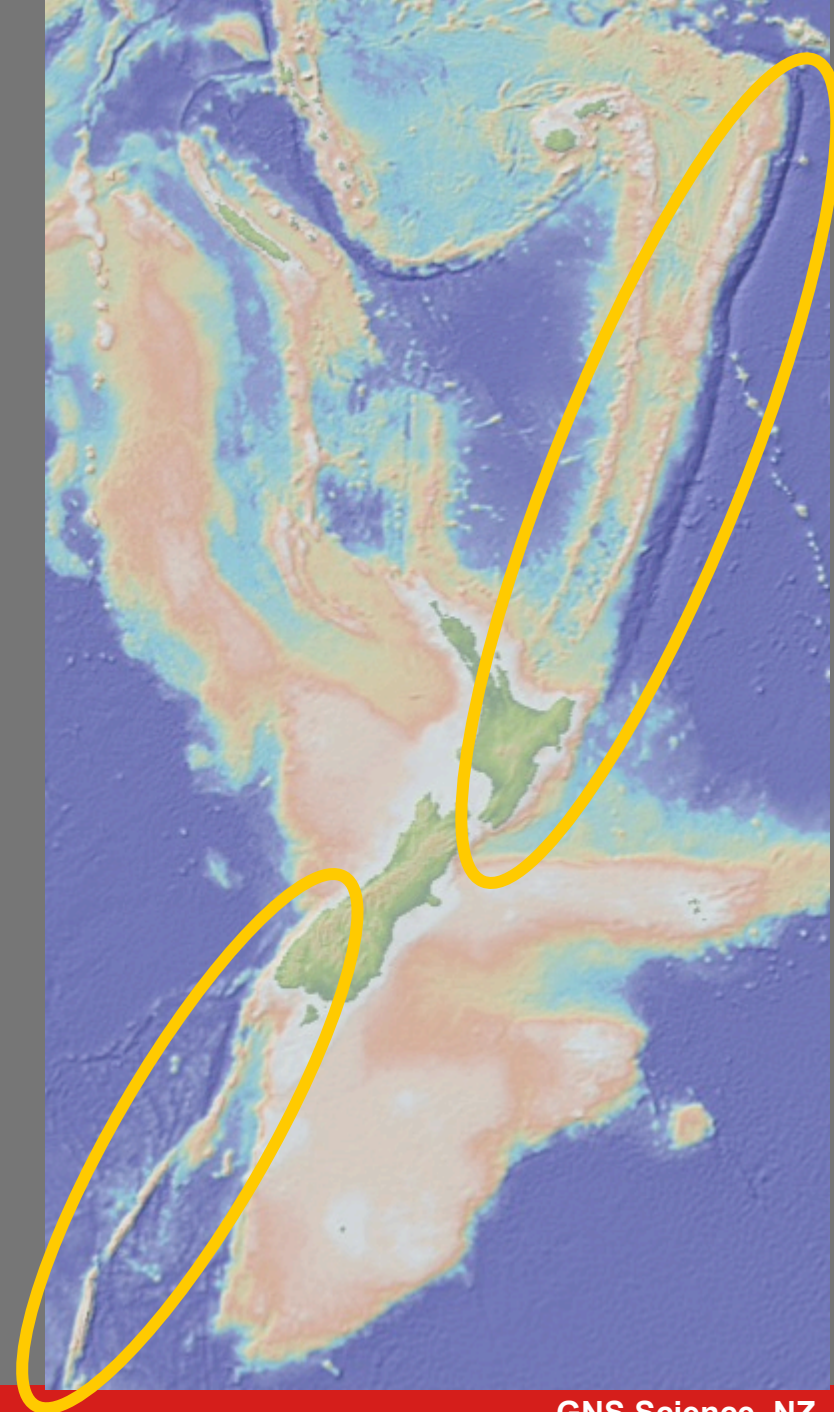
Forearc, arc, & continental records

Complementary to IBM studies

- Deep-water sedimentary basins

Puysegur-Macquarie-Hjort

Clearest example on Earth of subduction initiation in action



r.sutherland@gns.cri.nz

