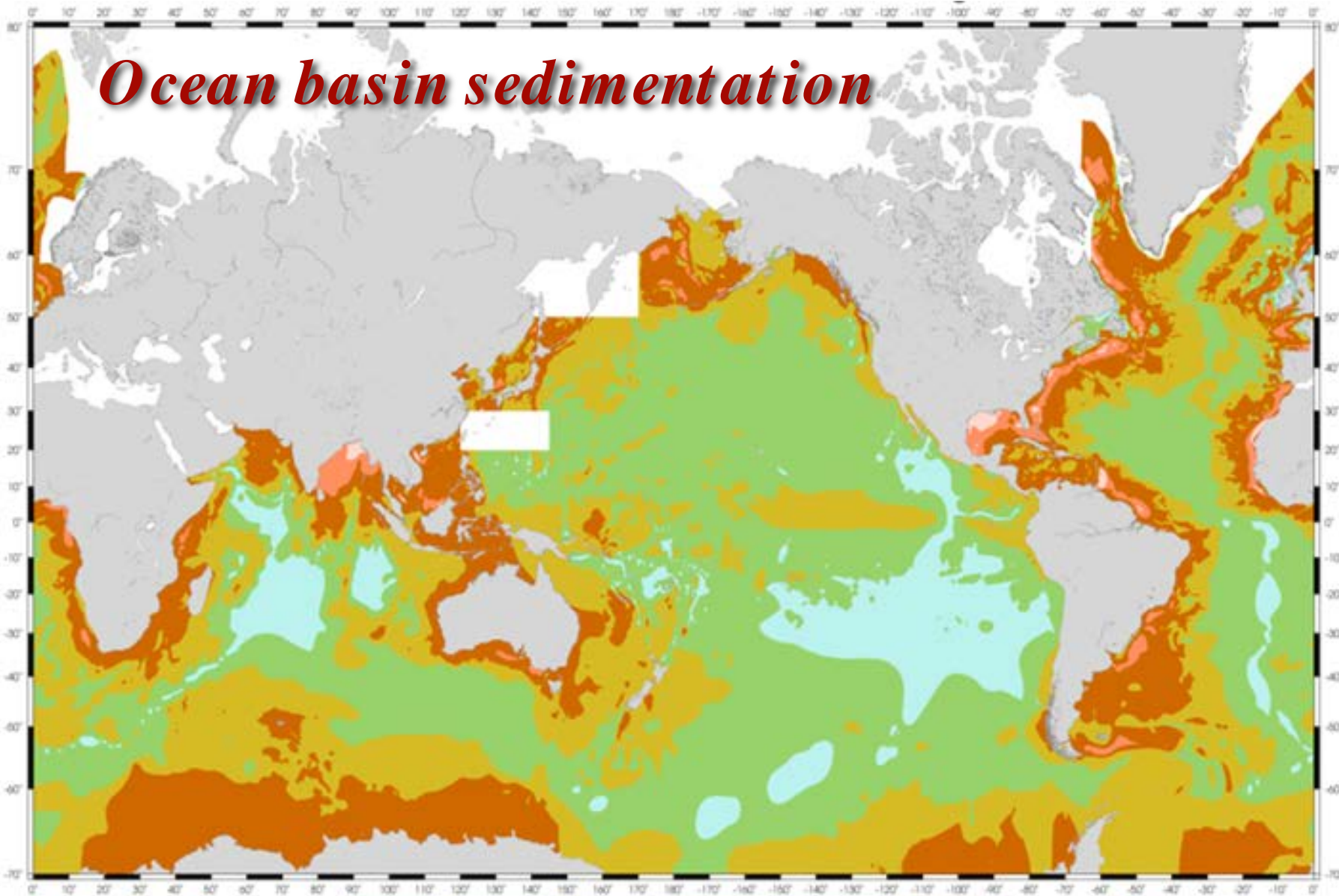


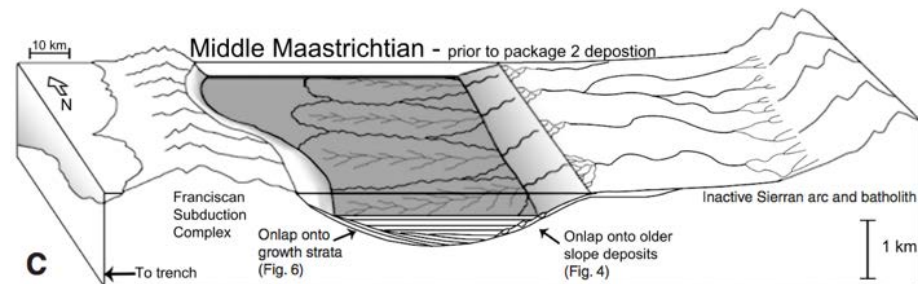
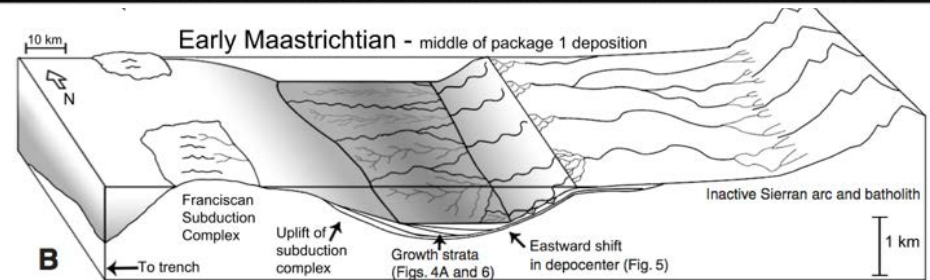
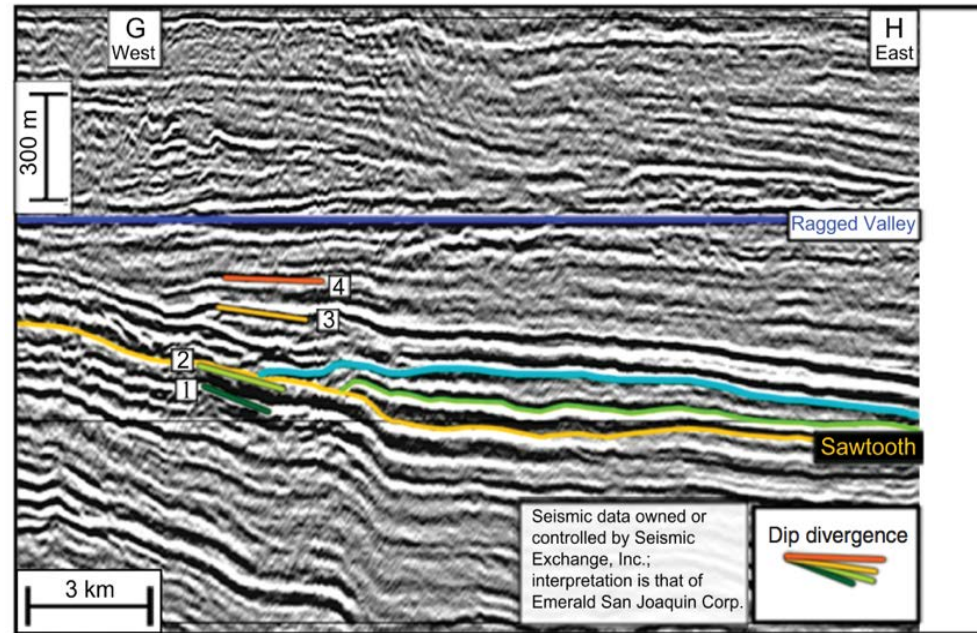
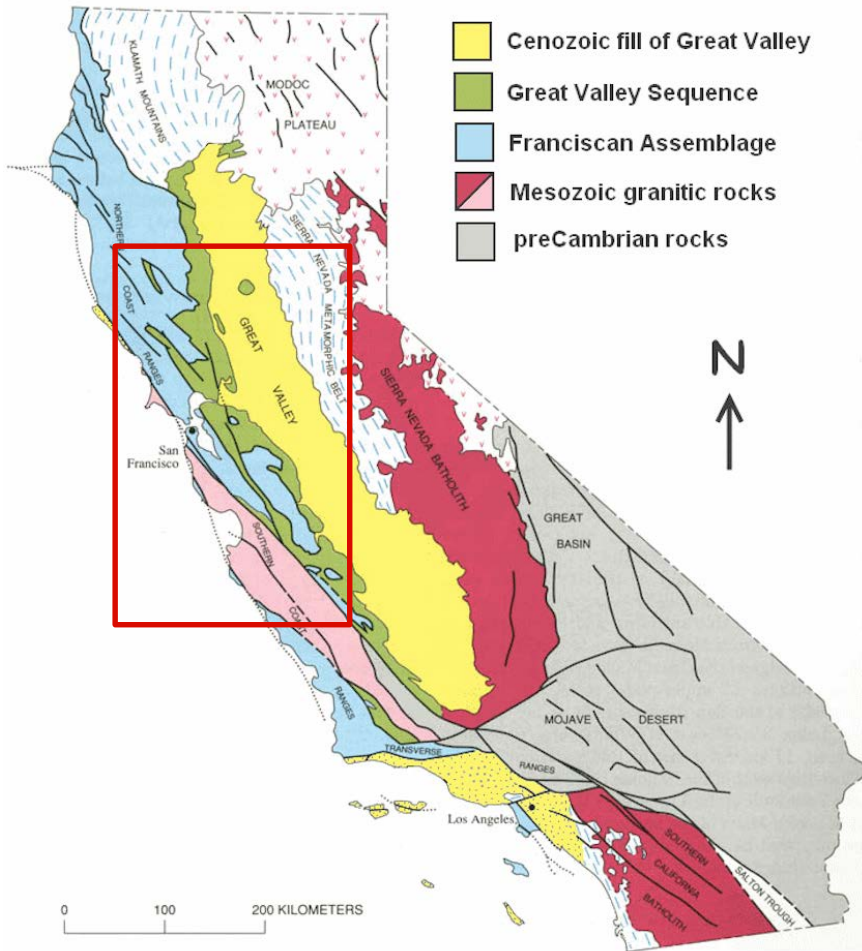
Outline

- Ocean basin sedimentation
- Anatomy of a forearc:
 - “Old paradigm”
 - Forearc basins and accretionary wedges
- Accretionary margins:
 - wedges, mélanges
 - Basics
 - Internal structure and models of growth
 - Exhuming high-pressure rocks
- Non-accretionary margins
- Modern subsurface views of accretionary prisms

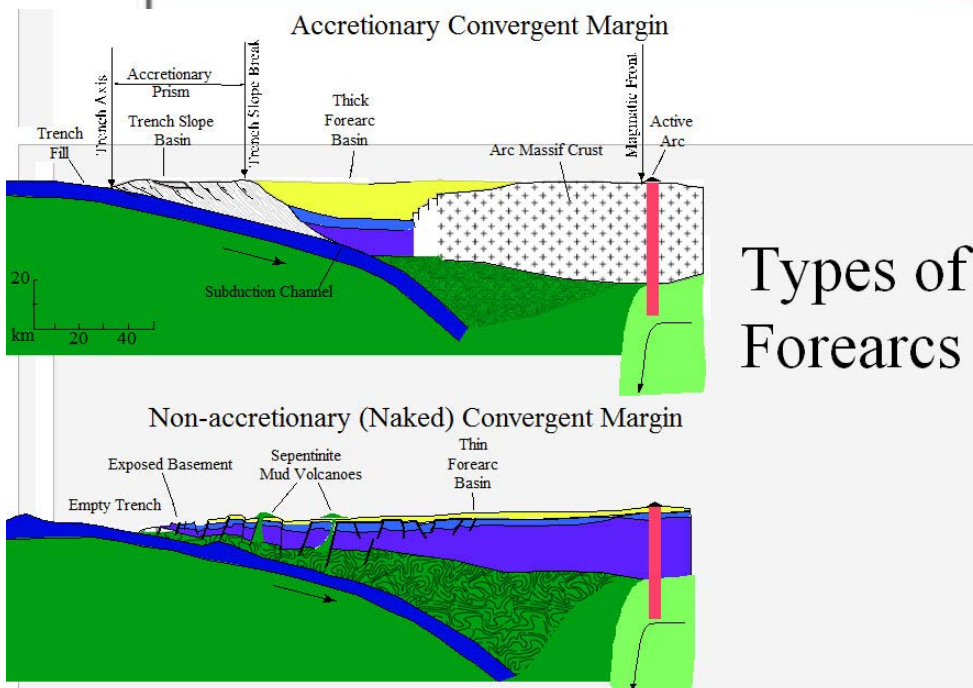
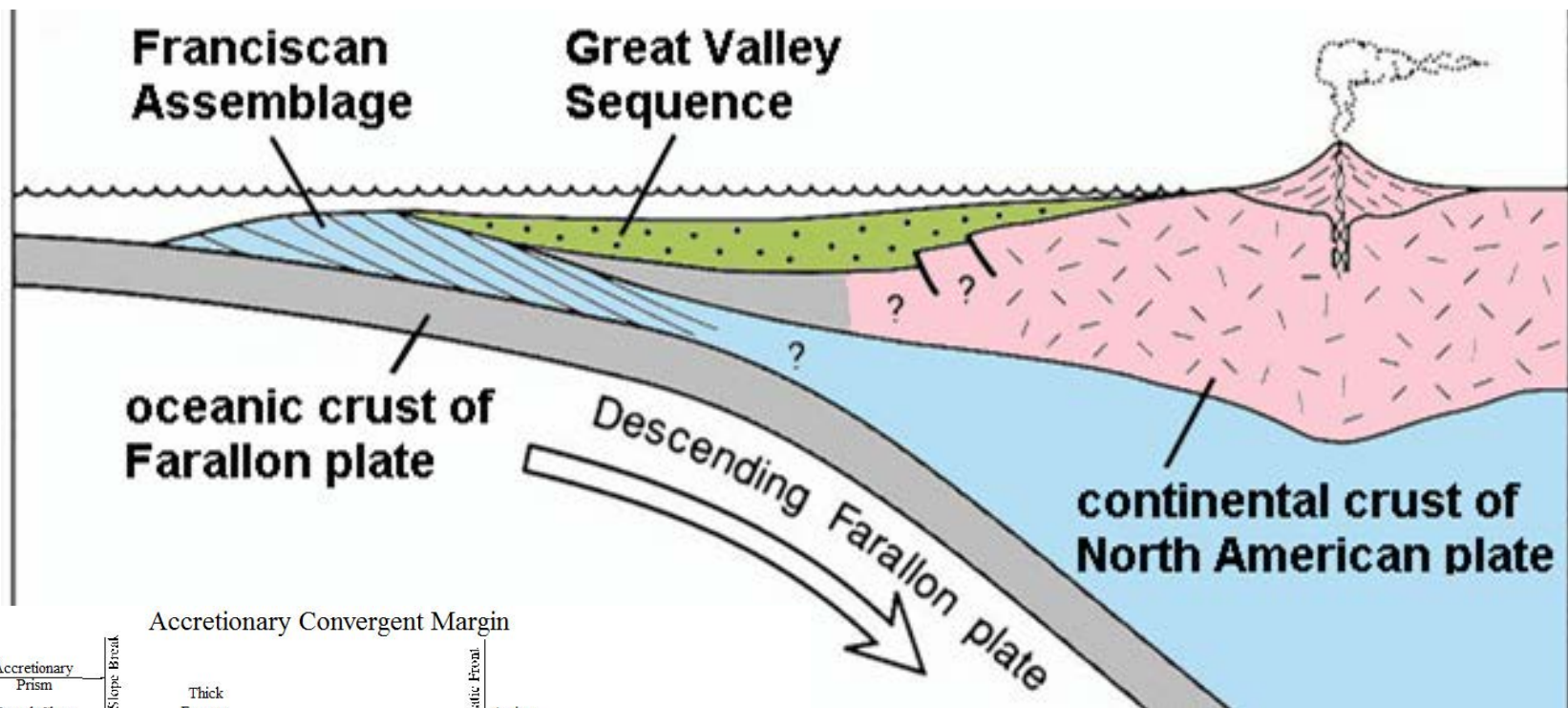
Ocean basin sedimentation



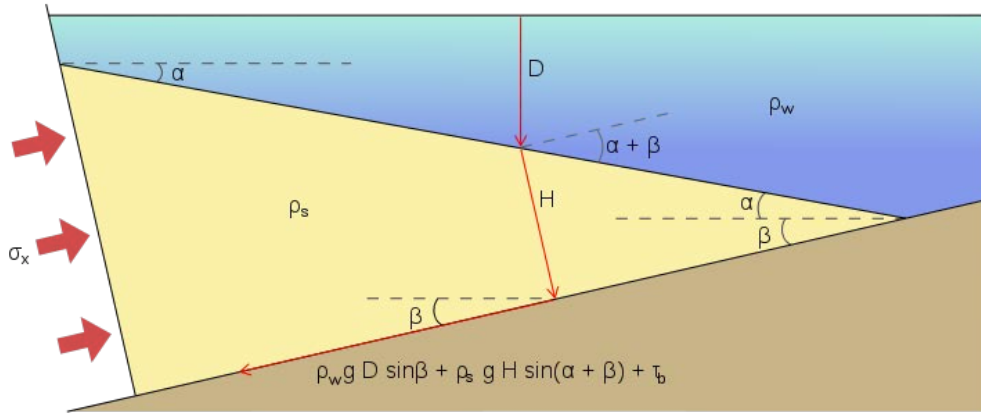
Forearc subsidence linked to episodes of accretionary wedge growth in Mesozoic archetype of western California



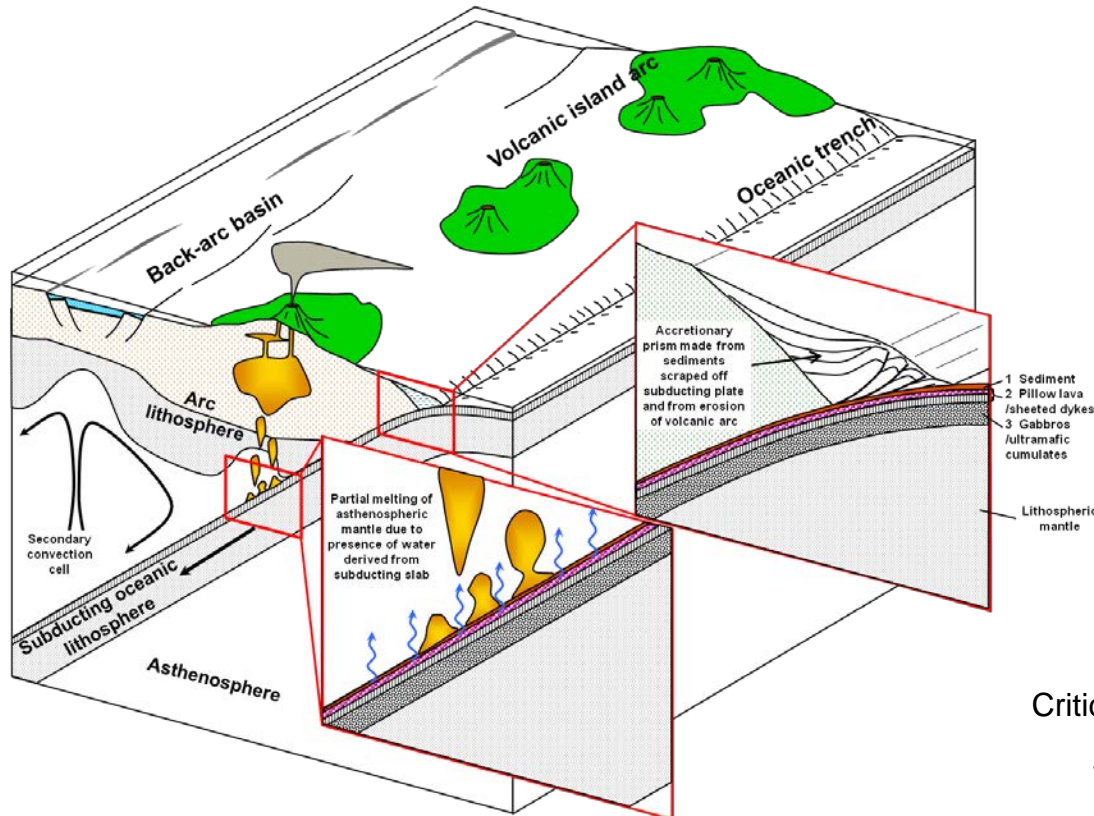
Mitchell et al., 2010



Forearc basin and near-trench sedimentation dominated by continentally-derived hemipelagic and debris flow deposits



Just like retroarc fold-thrust belts, accretionary prisms (“forearc fold-thrust belts”) are wedge-shaped with a topographic slope (alpha) and a basal dip (beta)

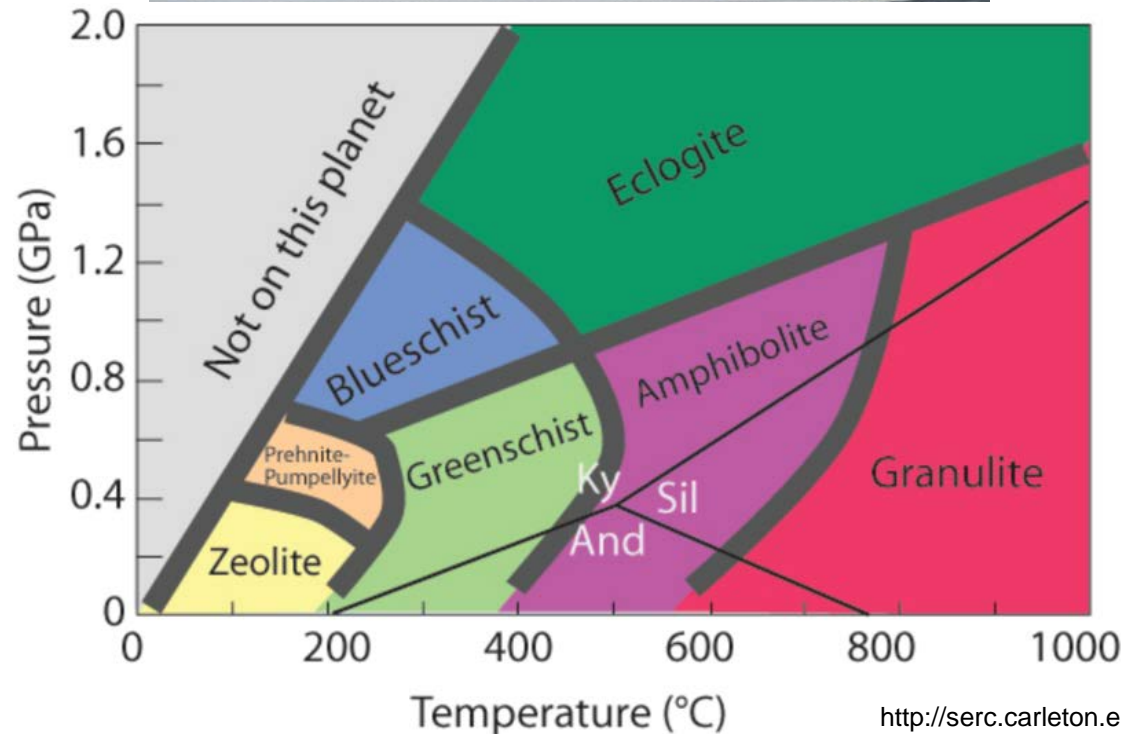


Critical taper wedge by Woudloper, Public Domain

Subduction by Mikenorton, CC BY-SA 3.0



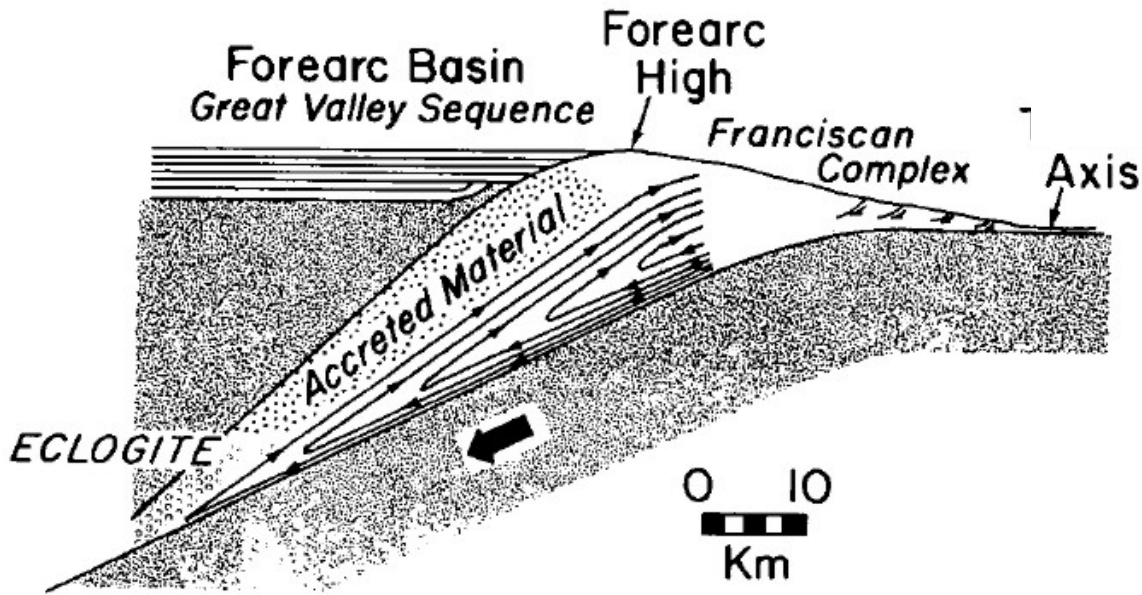
-The internal structure of ancient accretionary prisms (more specifically, mélanges) is more “jumbled” than retroarc fold-thrust belts



-Often discrete blocks of HP and UHP rocks in a “matrix” of lower grade material

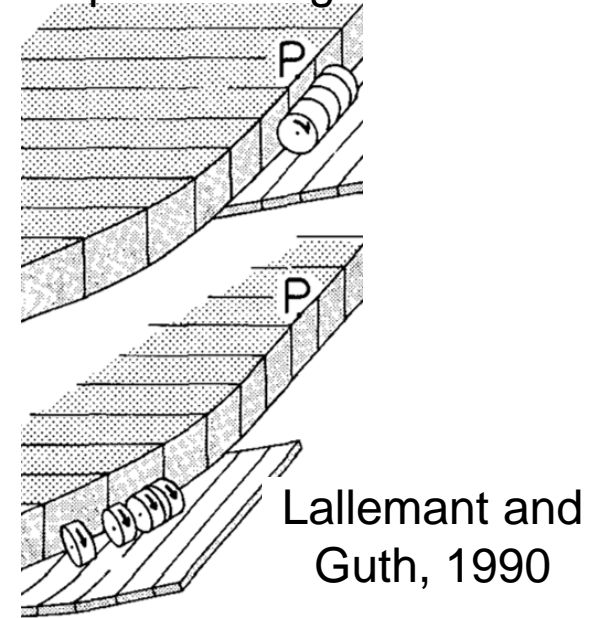
Several ideas for exhuming high pressure rocks in mélanges:

Subduction channel



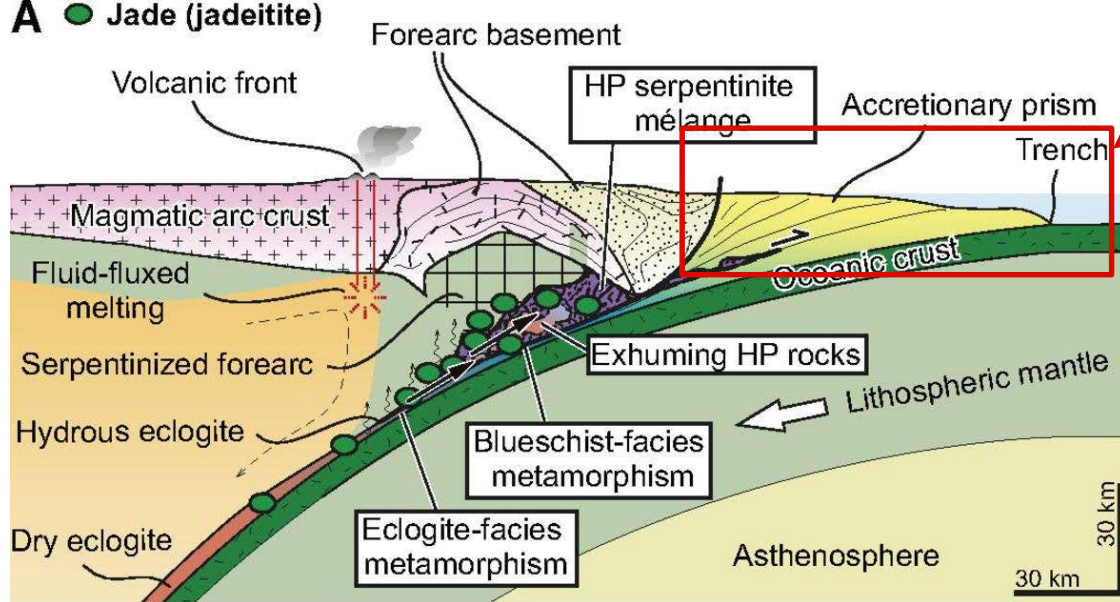
Cloos 1982

Oblique convergence



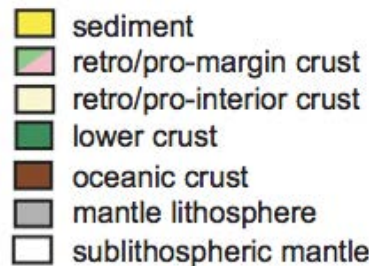
Also:

- Buoyant ascent and normal faulting (Platt, 1987)
- Mass wasting and normal faulting (von Huene et al., 2003)



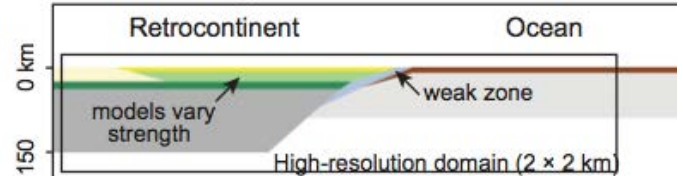
Stern et al 2013

Buoyant, “diapir”-like rise currently popular model to explain high pressure rocks exhumed at subduction zones; still need better geophysical data to explore deep processes

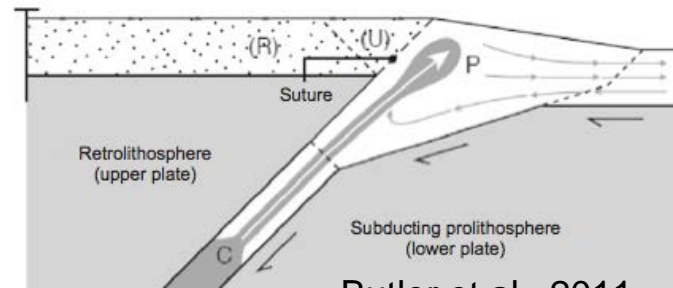
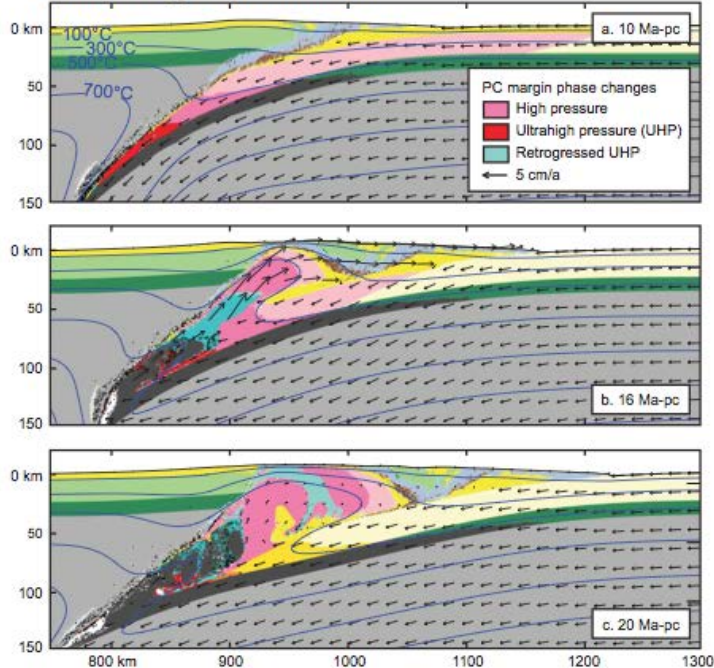


We have great data for this area

A Model design

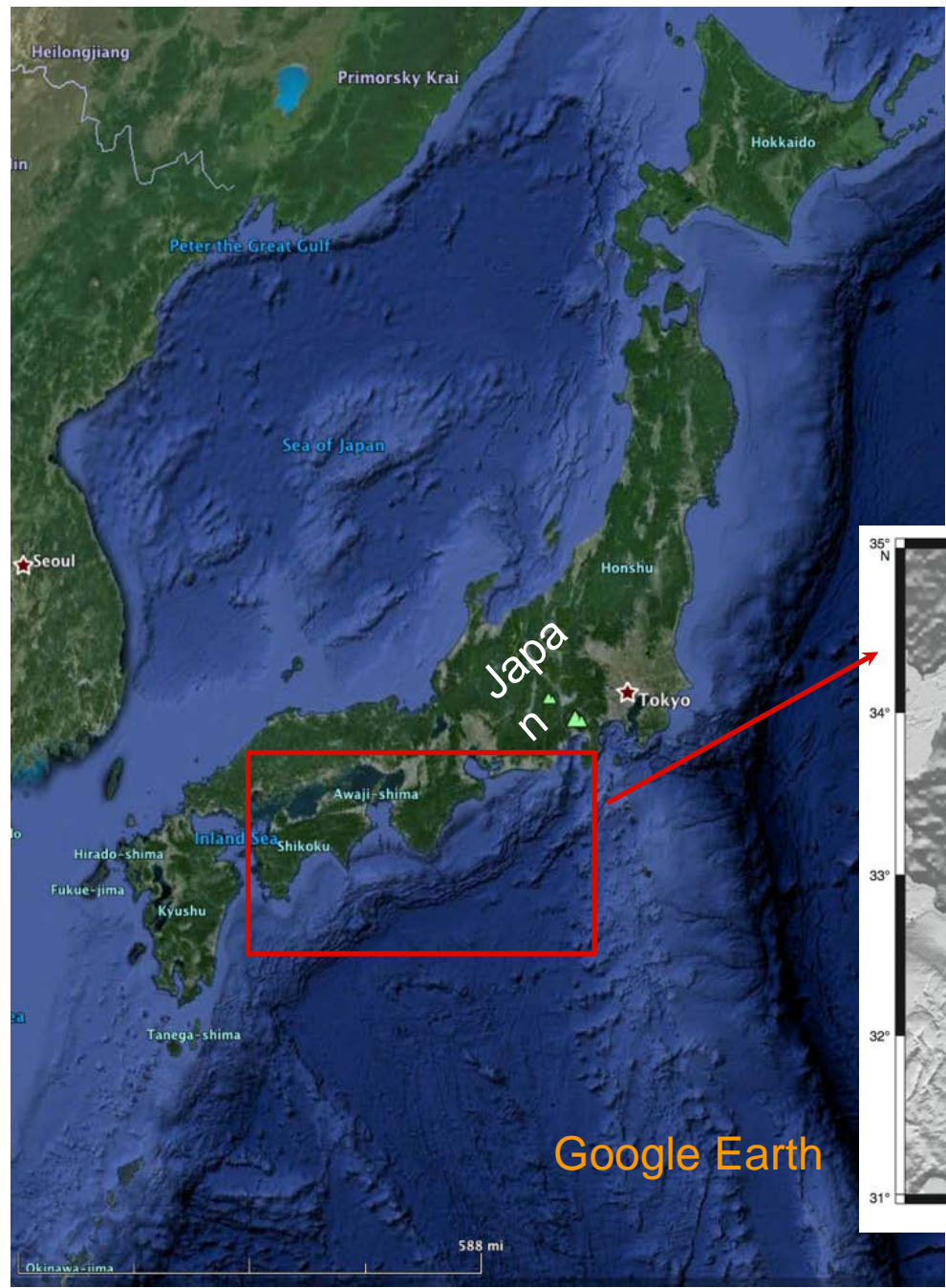


B Prowedge exhumation

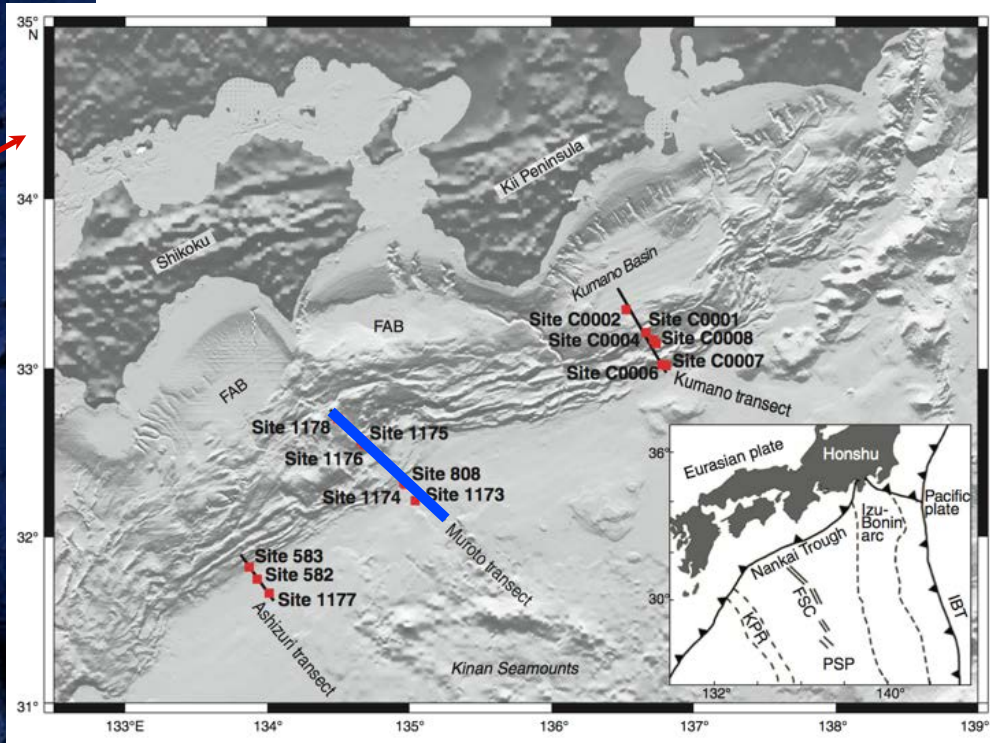


Butler et al., 2011

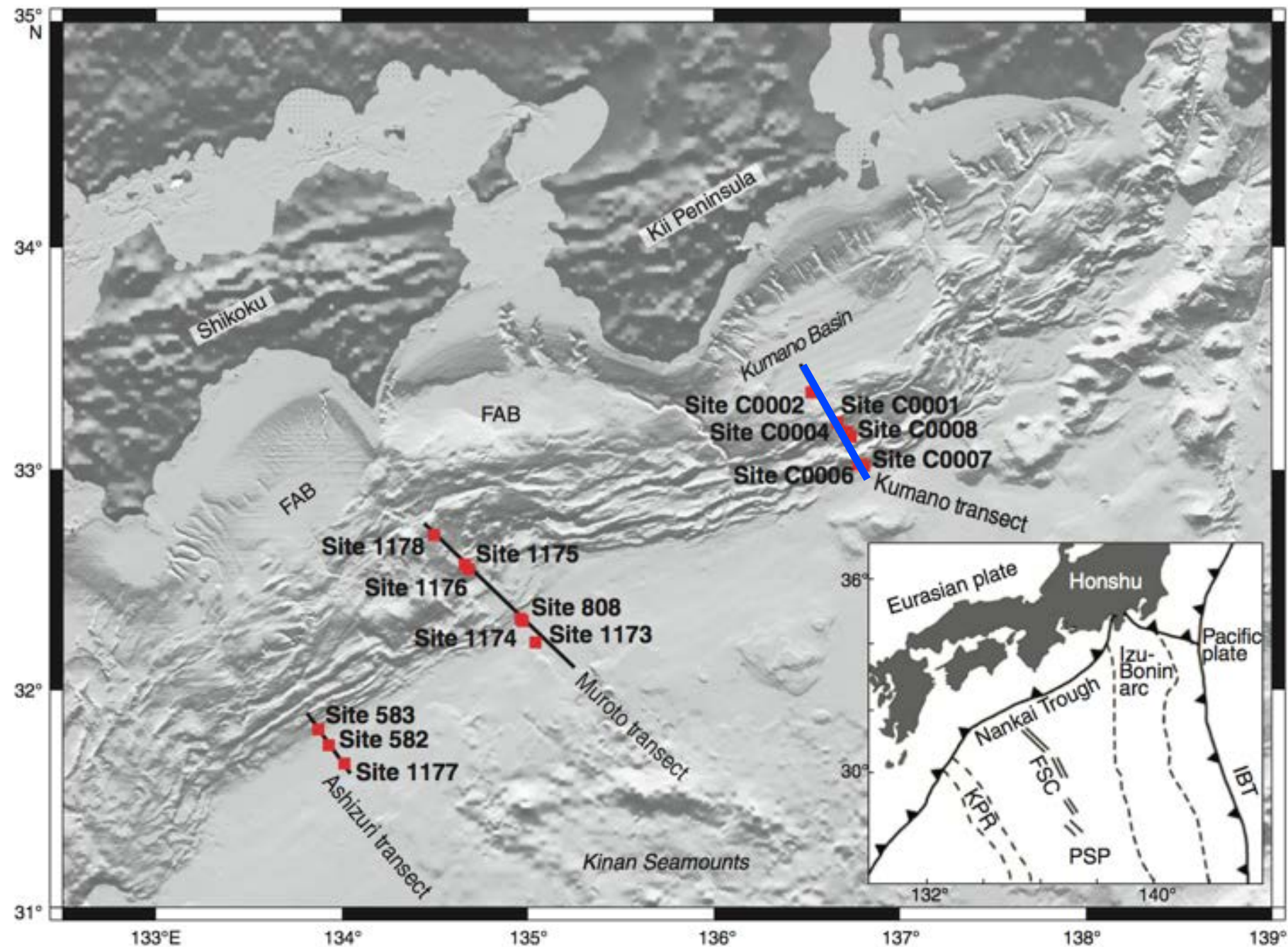
High resolution bathymetry coupled with 3D seismic reflection data and boreholes provide detailed views of structures at plate boundary: some structures similar to retroarc fold-thrust belts!

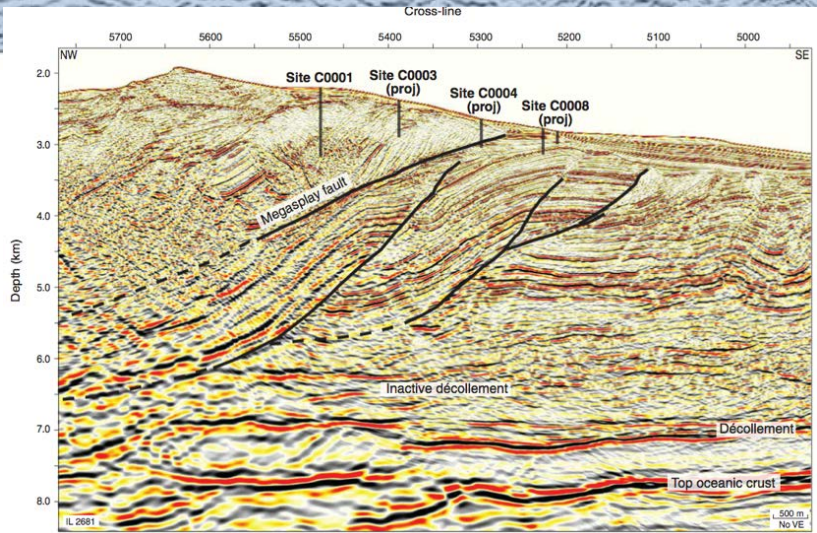
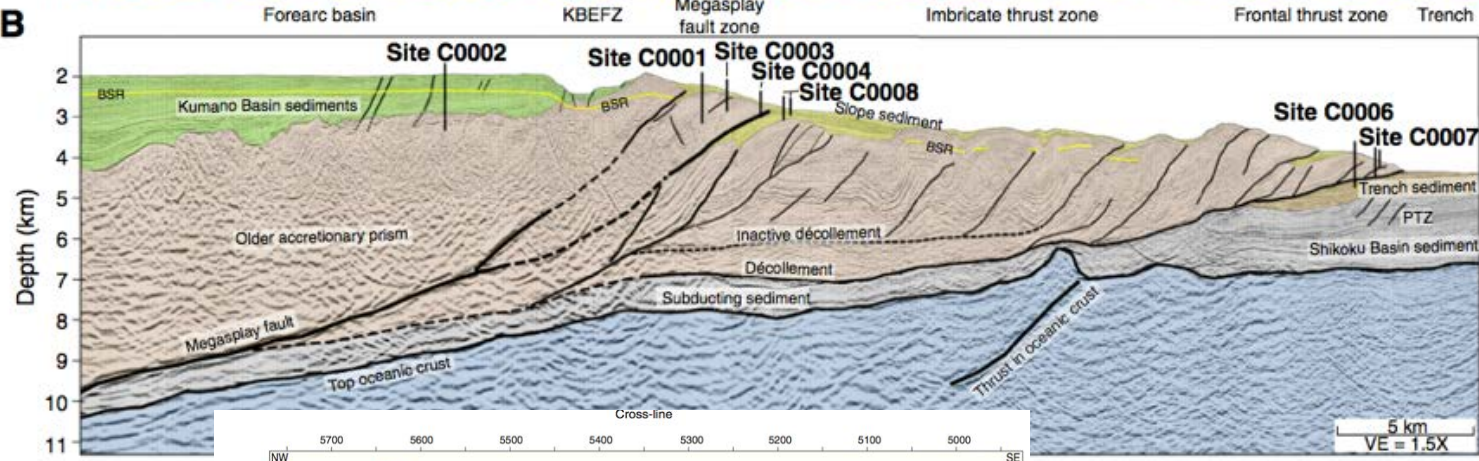
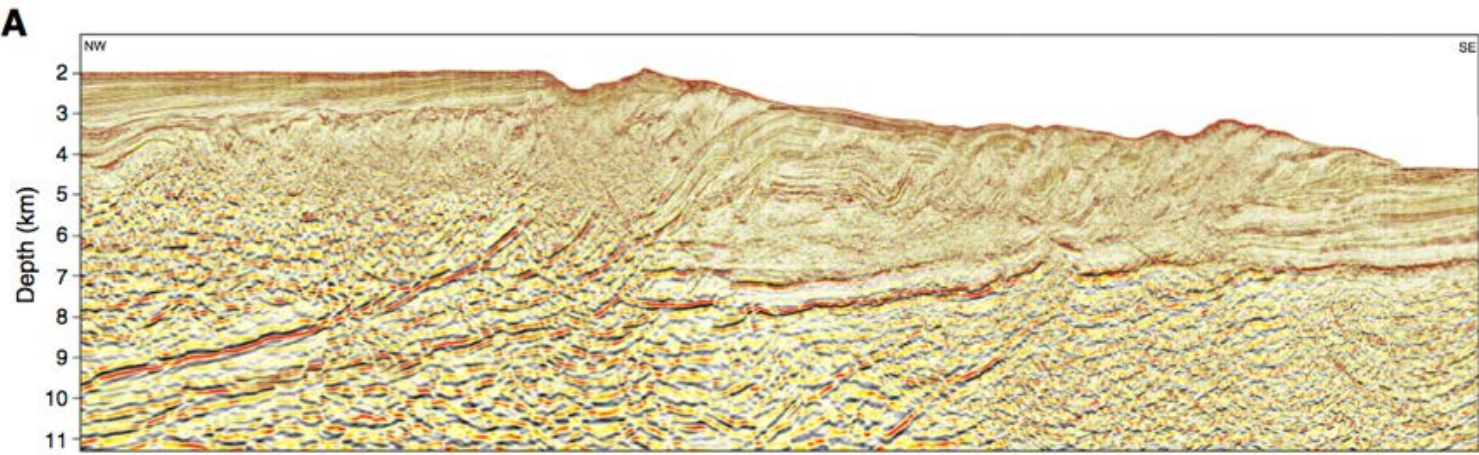


Google Earth

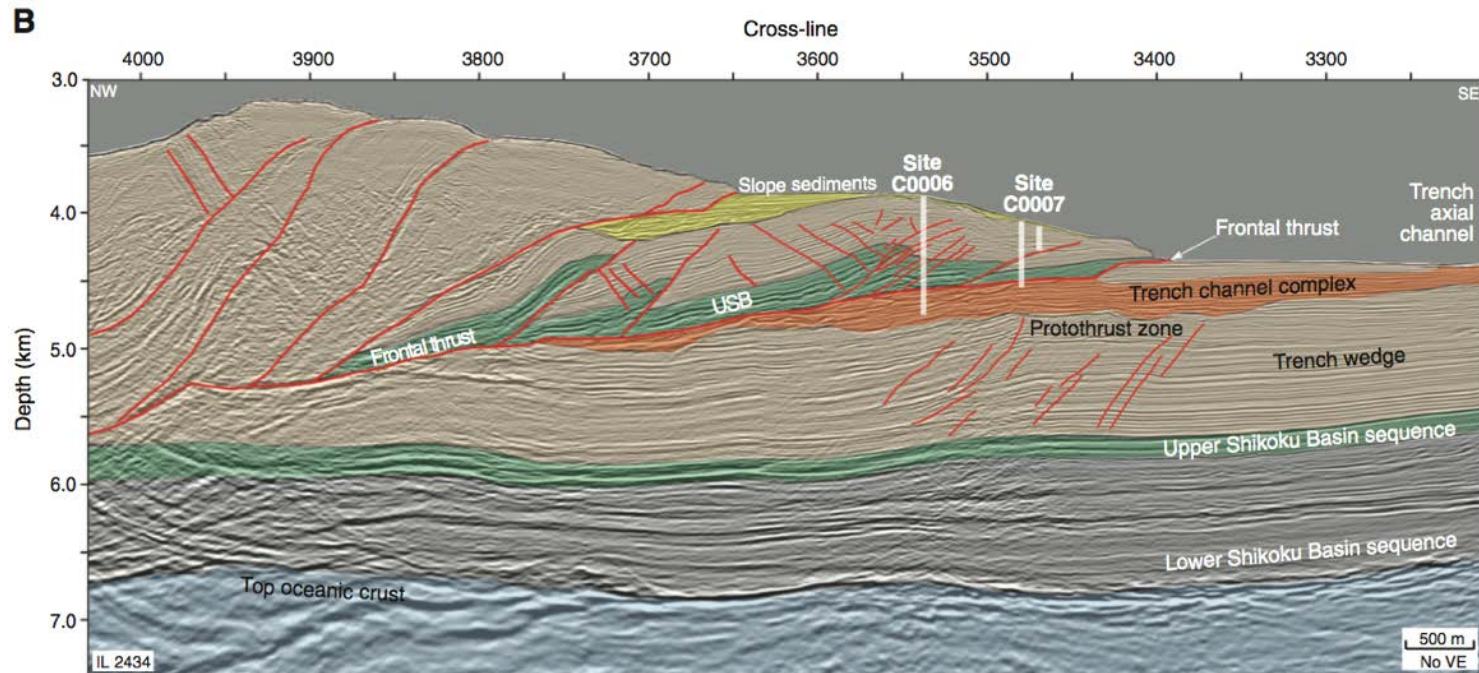
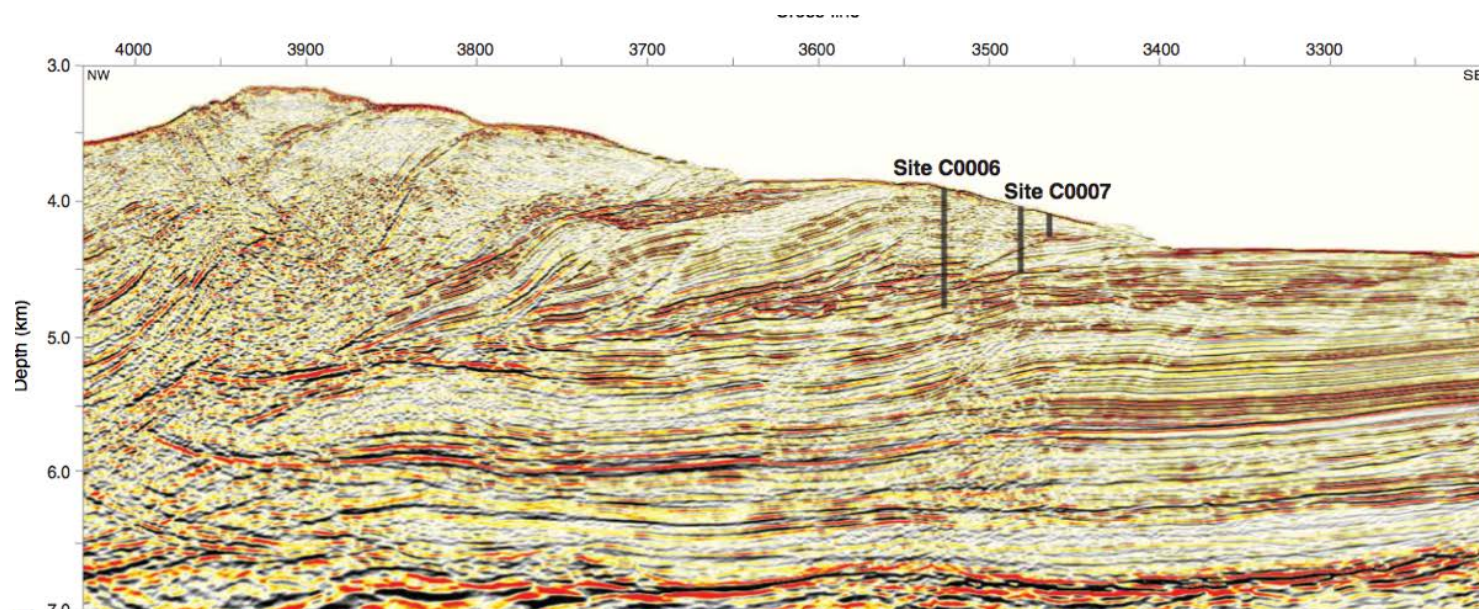


Moore et al., 2009

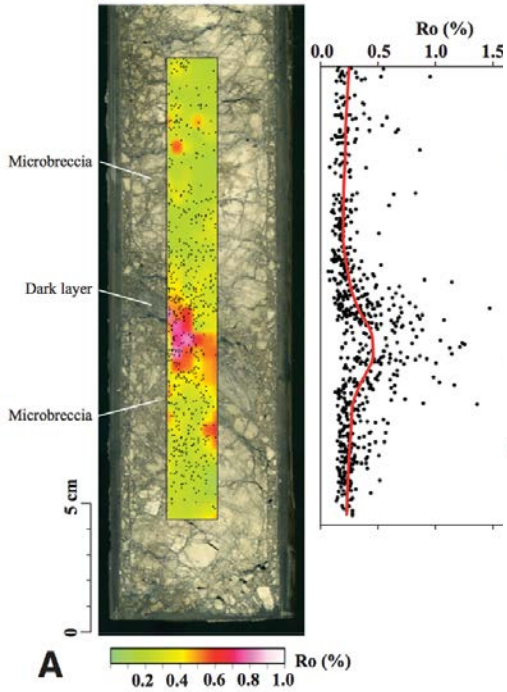




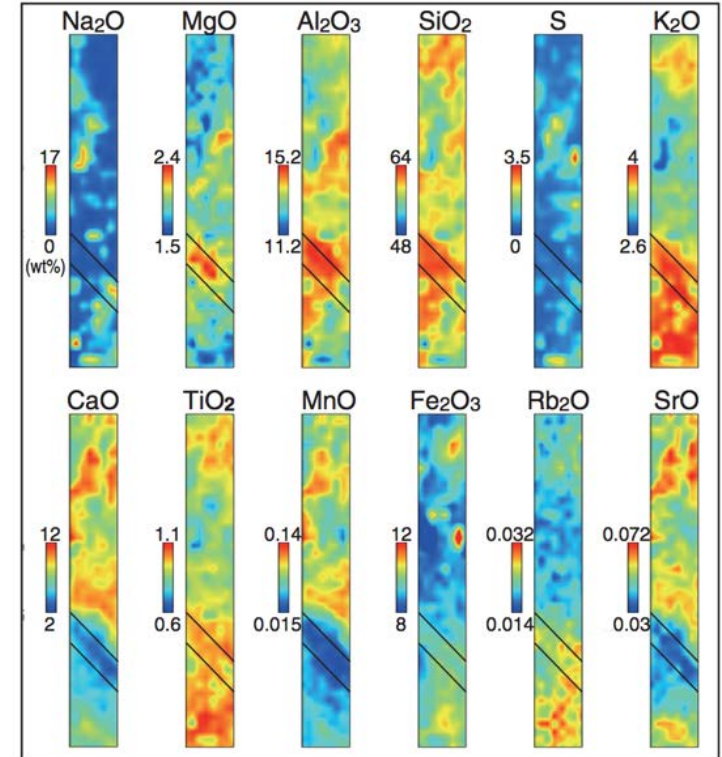
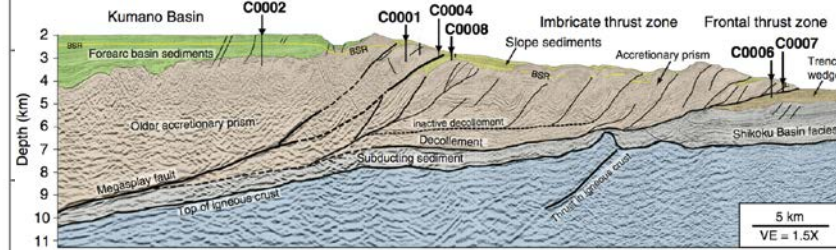
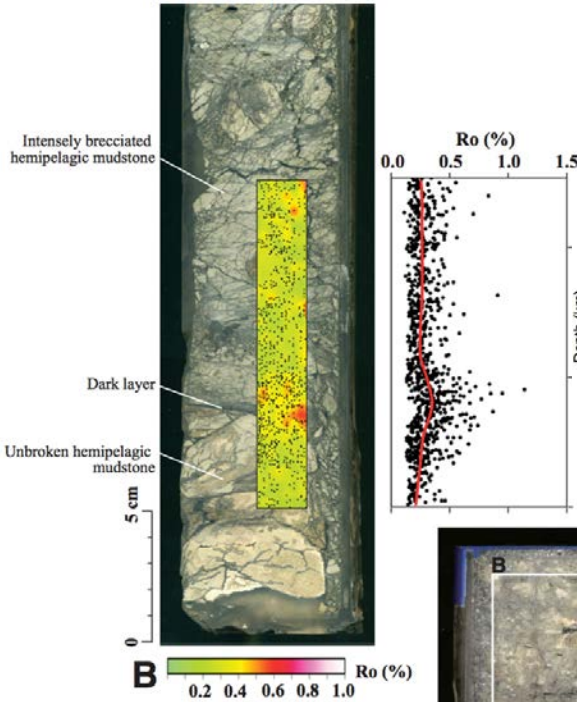
Moore et al., 2009



C0004: Megasplay fault
(271 m CSF)



C0007: Plate boundary frontal thrust
(438 m CSF)



Core from out-of-sequence “splay” fault indicates frictional heating along fault zone

Yamaguchi et al., 2011;
Sakaguchi et al., 2011

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