

Advanced Structural Geology, Fall 2022

Anatomy of orogenic belts

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Mostly derived from
Moores and Twiss, 1995



Major elements of orogens

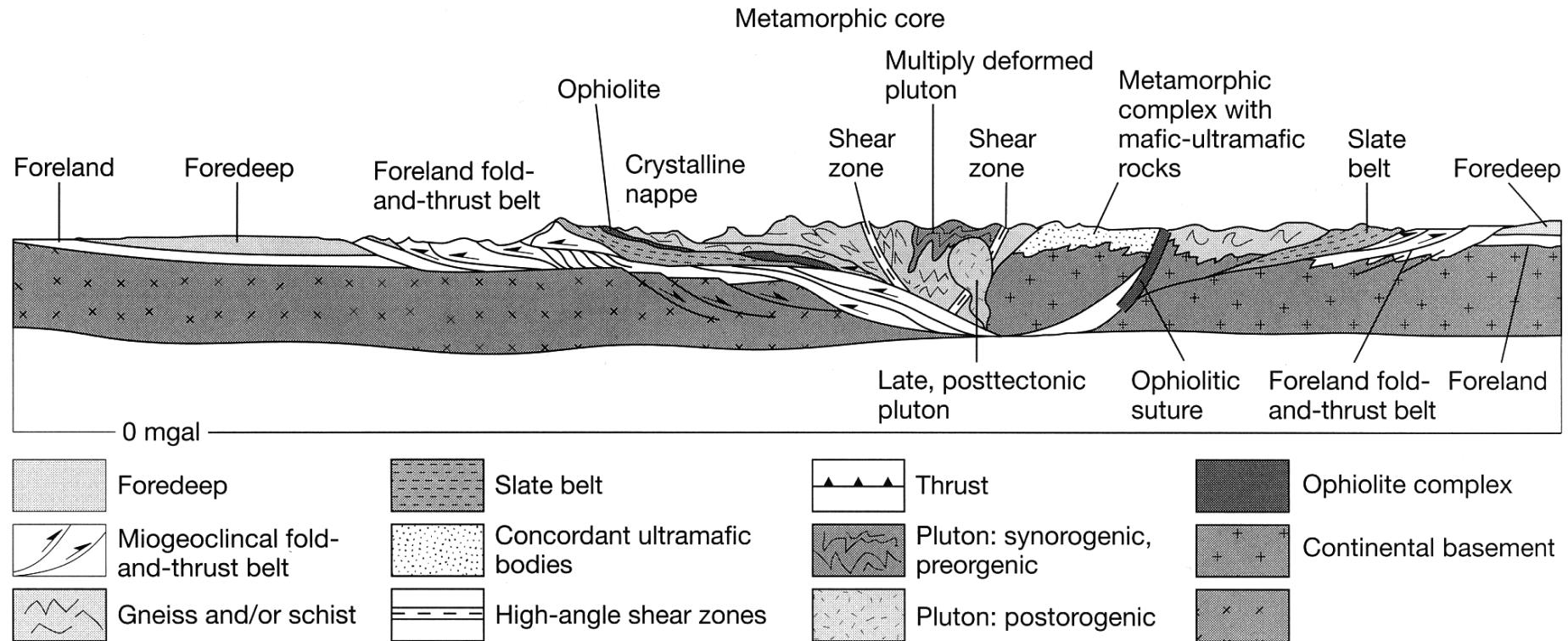


Figure 10.3 Cross section across a model composite orogenic belt. (After Hatcher and Williams, 1986)

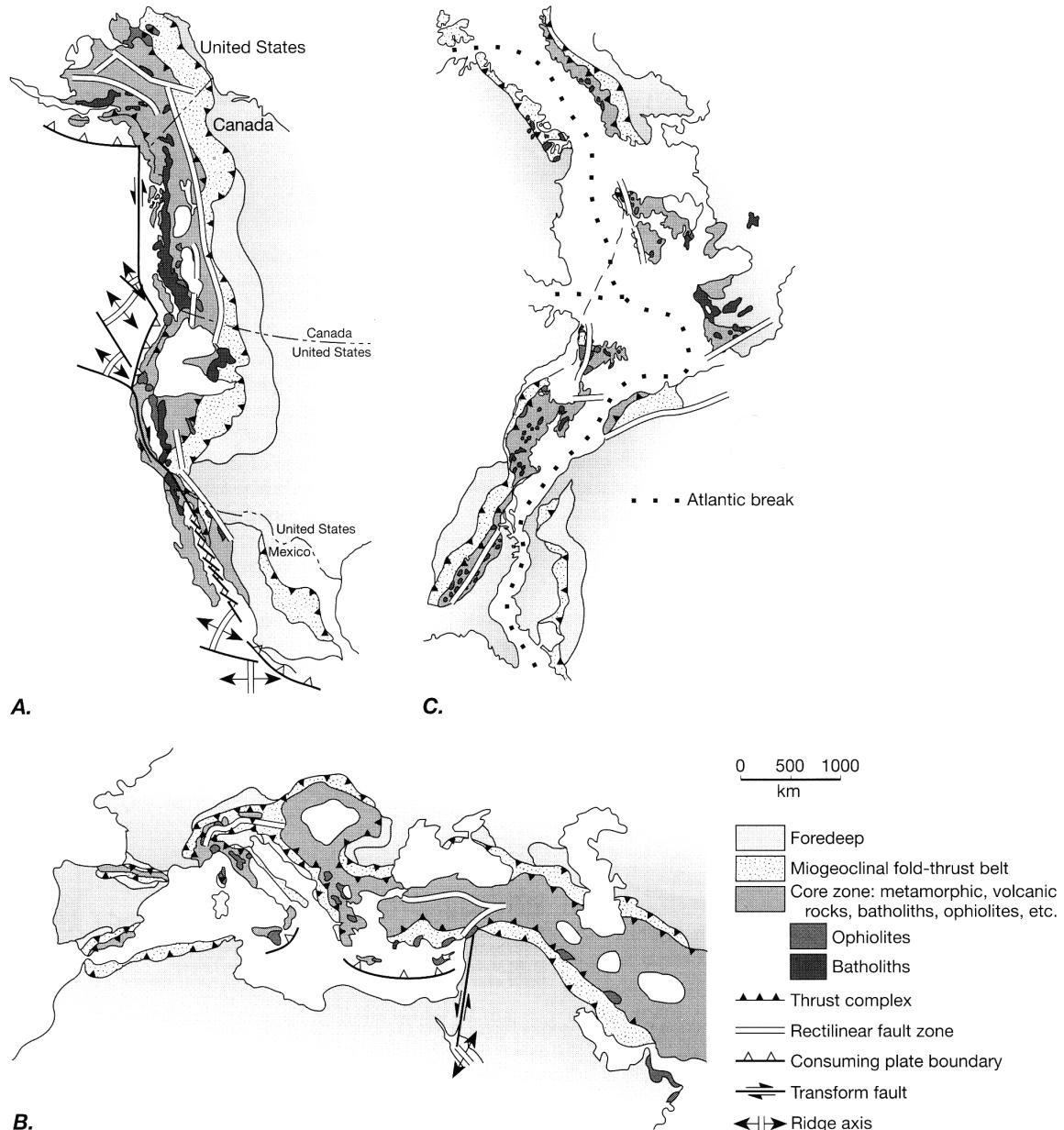
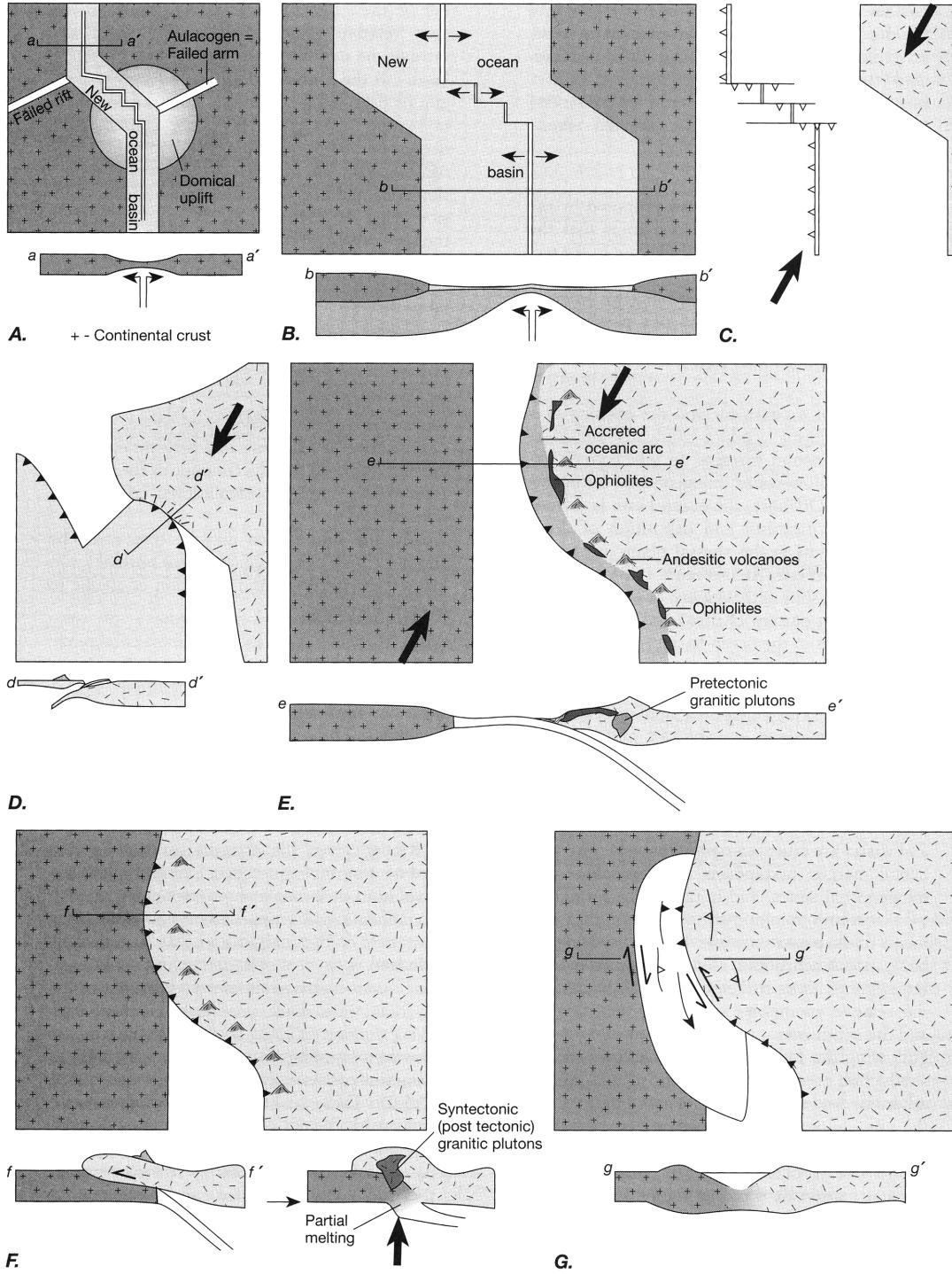
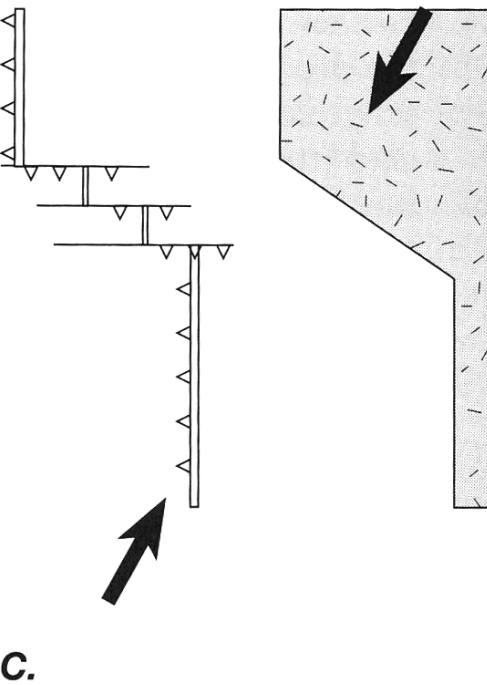
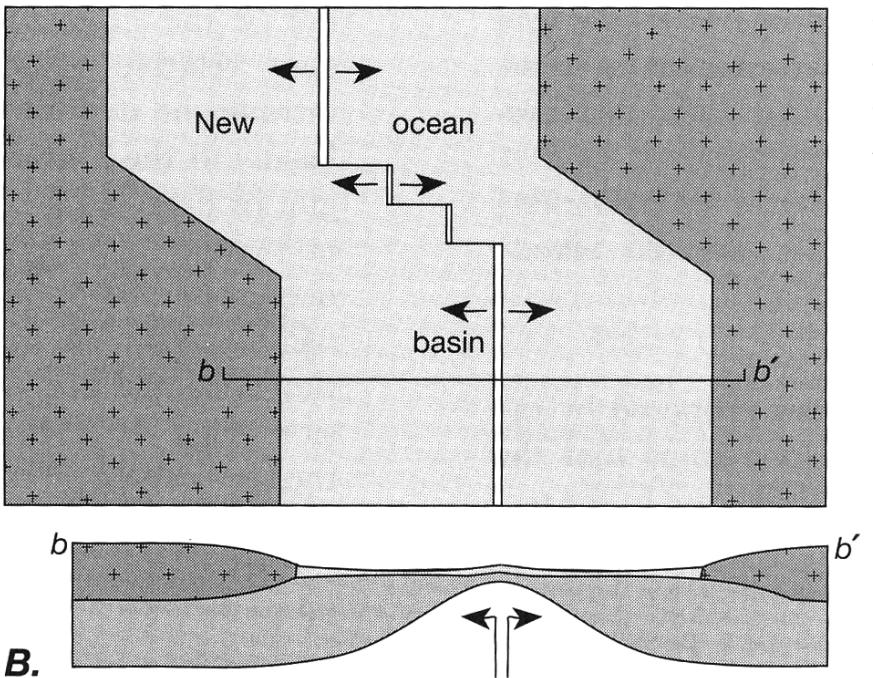
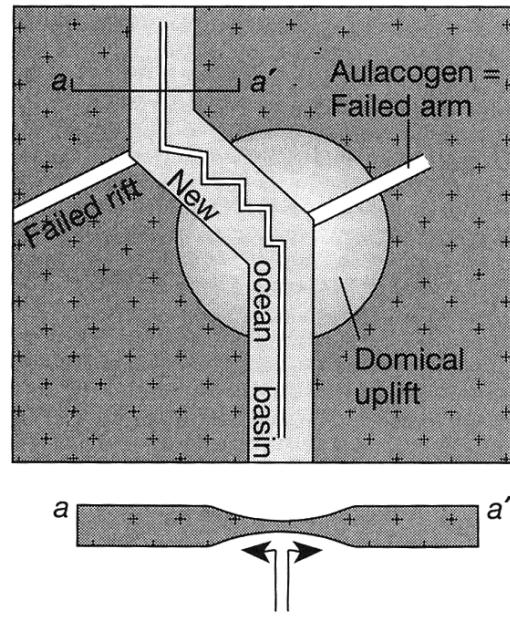


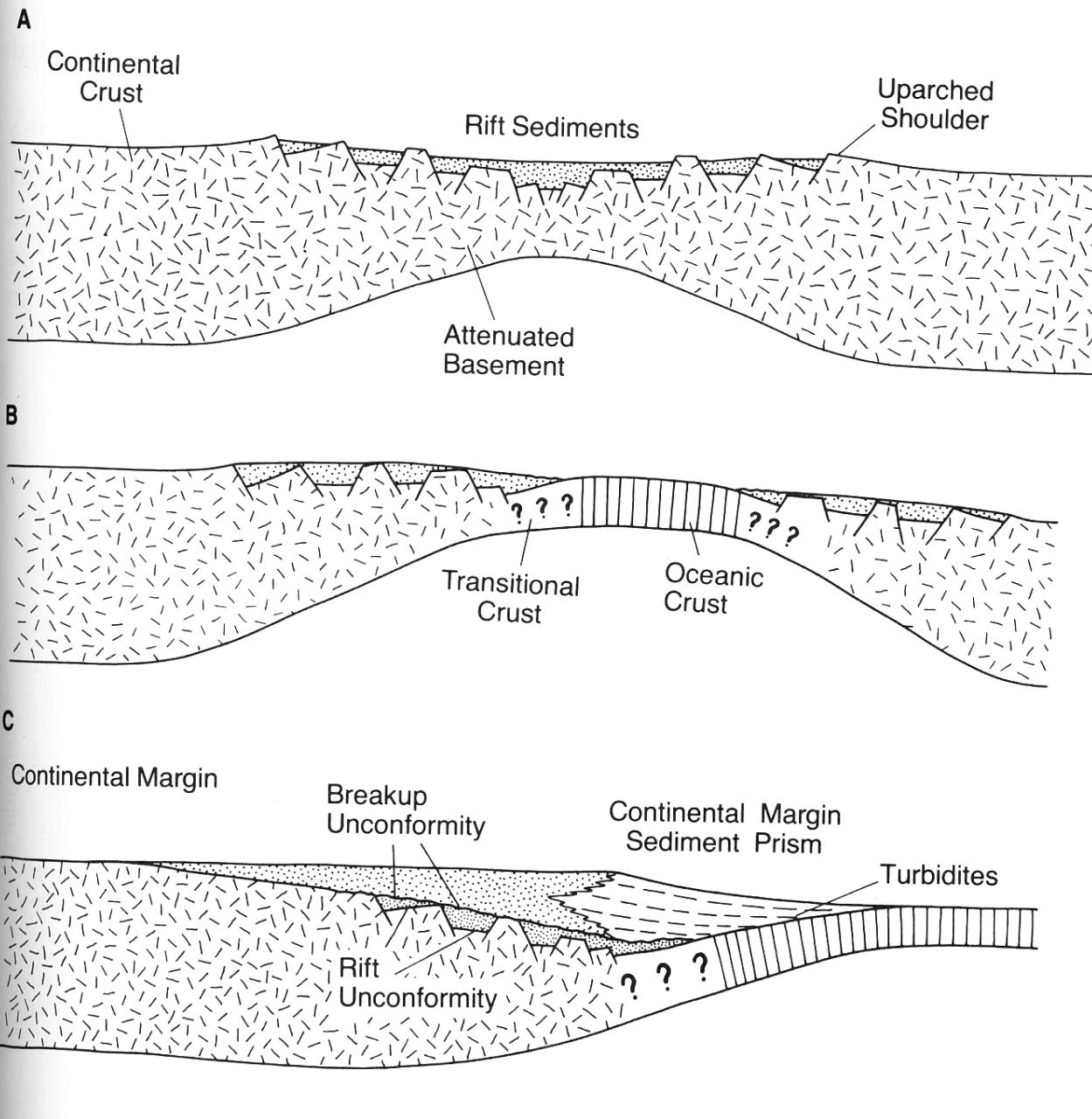
Figure 10.2 Maps of three orogenic belts at the same scale, showing major tectonic features to be compared with the model cross section in Figure 10.3. Note also location of other figures. **A.** North American Cordillera. **B.** Alpine-Iranian, or western, segment of the Alpine-Himalayan Orogen. **C.** Appalachian-Caledonide orogenic belt (including the West African orogen), on a predrift reconstruction of the continents around the Atlantic Ocean. (**A.** after King, 1977; **B.** after Dewey, 1977; **C.** after Williams, 1984)

Wilson cycle



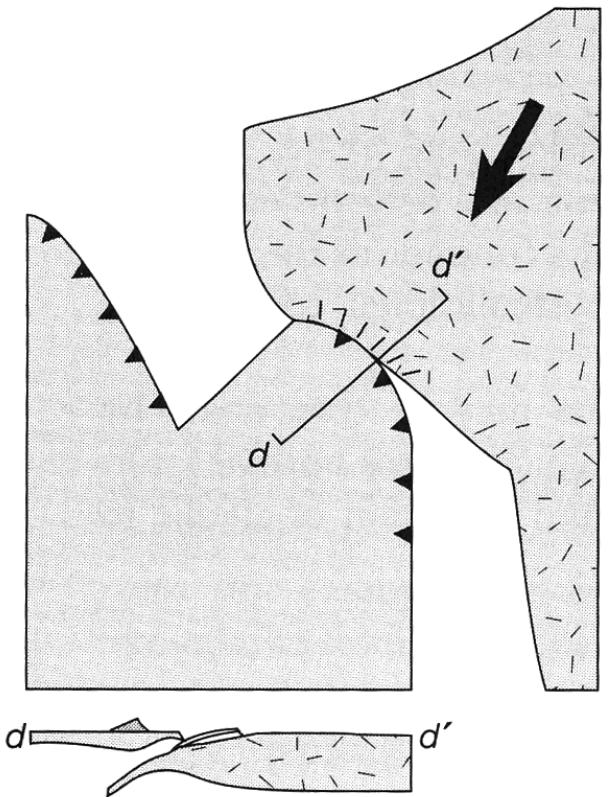


Wilson cycle

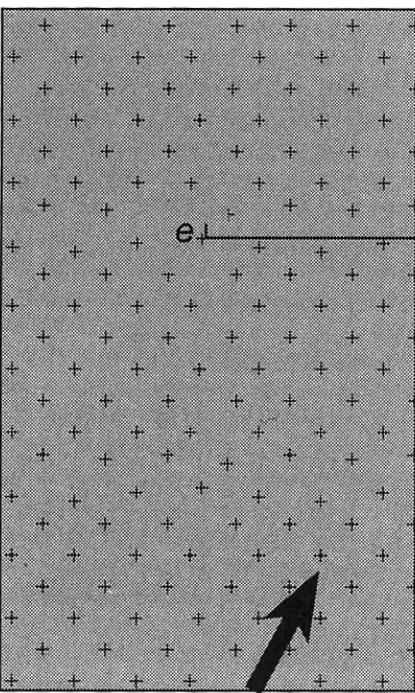


Miogeocline in plate tectonic sense

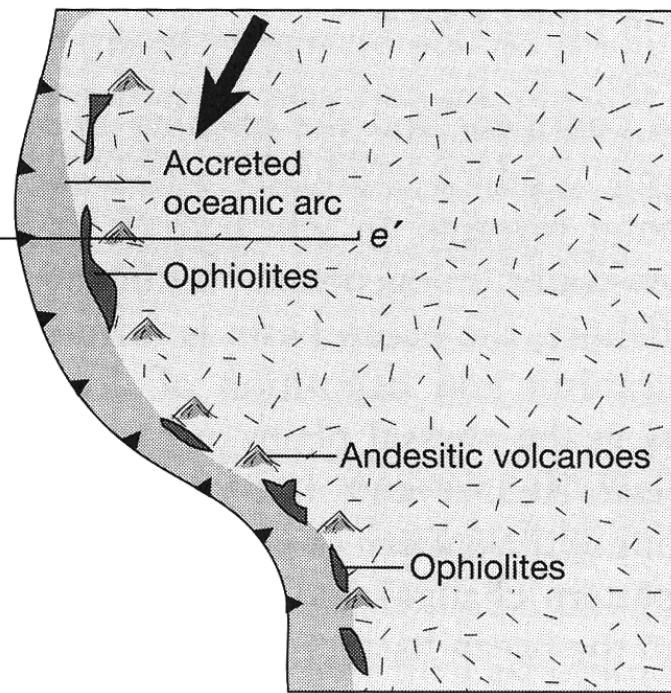
Figure 10.15 Structural evolution of a passive margin. (A) Stretching and subsidence. (B) Emplacement of new oceanic crust; buoyant uplift. (C) Subsidence of the passive margin and formation of continental margin prism. [From Dickinson (1980). Published with permission of Geological Association of Canada.]



d ————— *d'*



e

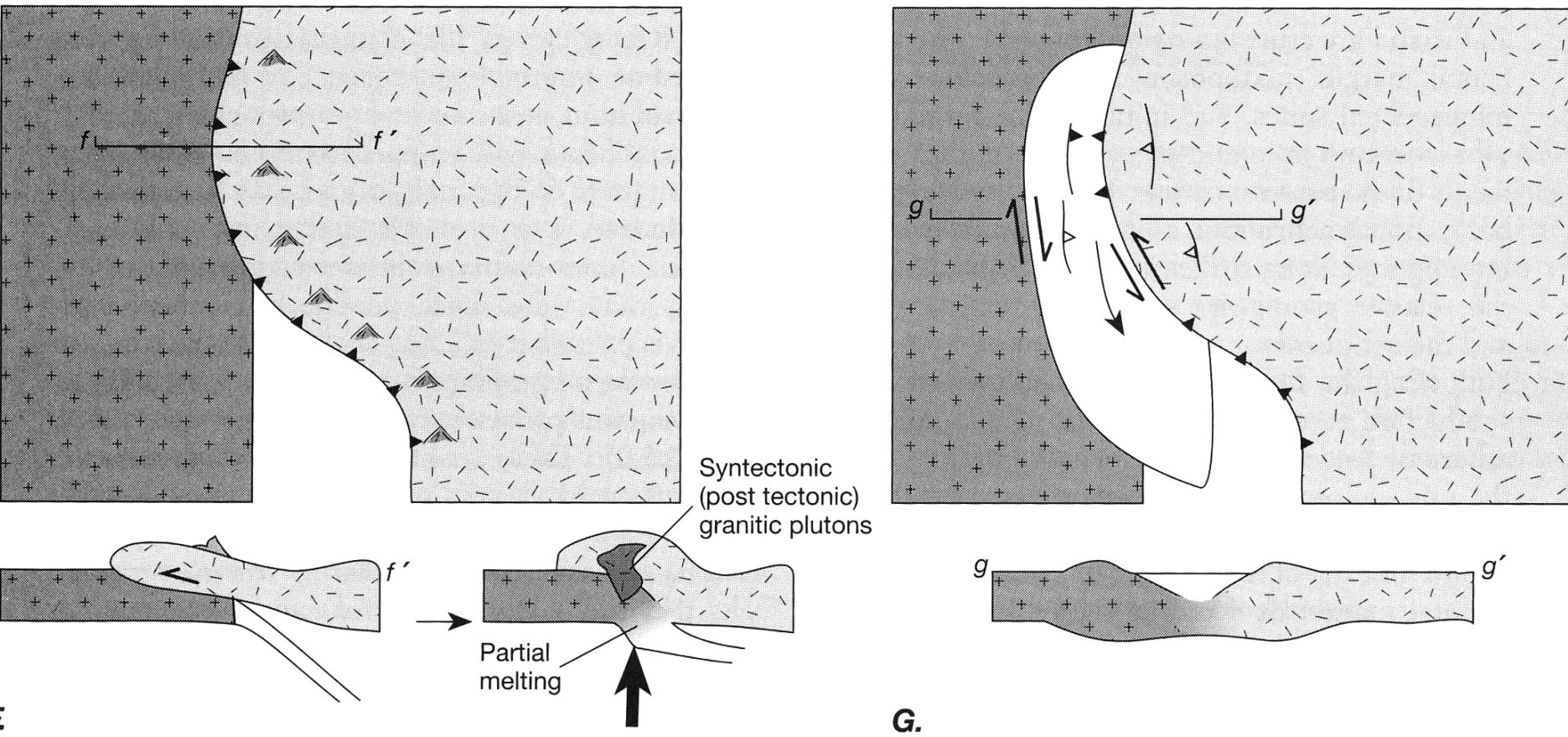


Accreted
oceanic arc
Ophiolites
Andesitic volcanoes
Ophiolites
Pre-tectonic
granitic plutons
e'

D.

E.

Wilson cycle



Wilson cycle

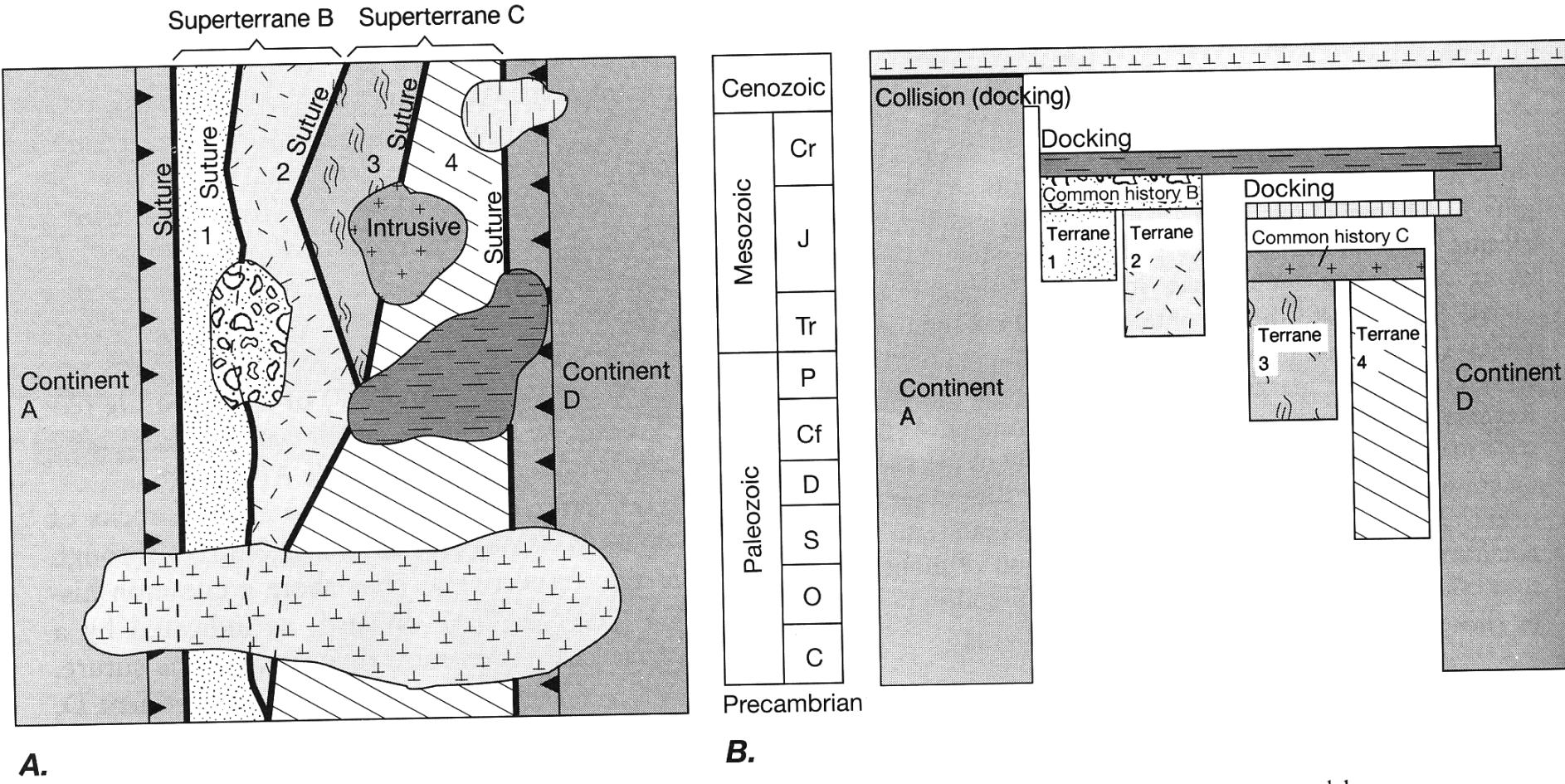


Figure 10.36 Analysis of exotic terranes. A. Schematic map of two continents separated by several exotic terranes. B. Stratigraphic-tectonic diagram illustrating ages of rocks in individual terranes, ages of “docking,” and ages of common histories. See text for discussion.

Terrane analysis