



Tectonics, Structural Setting and Tectono-Sedimentary processes in the Corinth rift

Haralambos Kranis

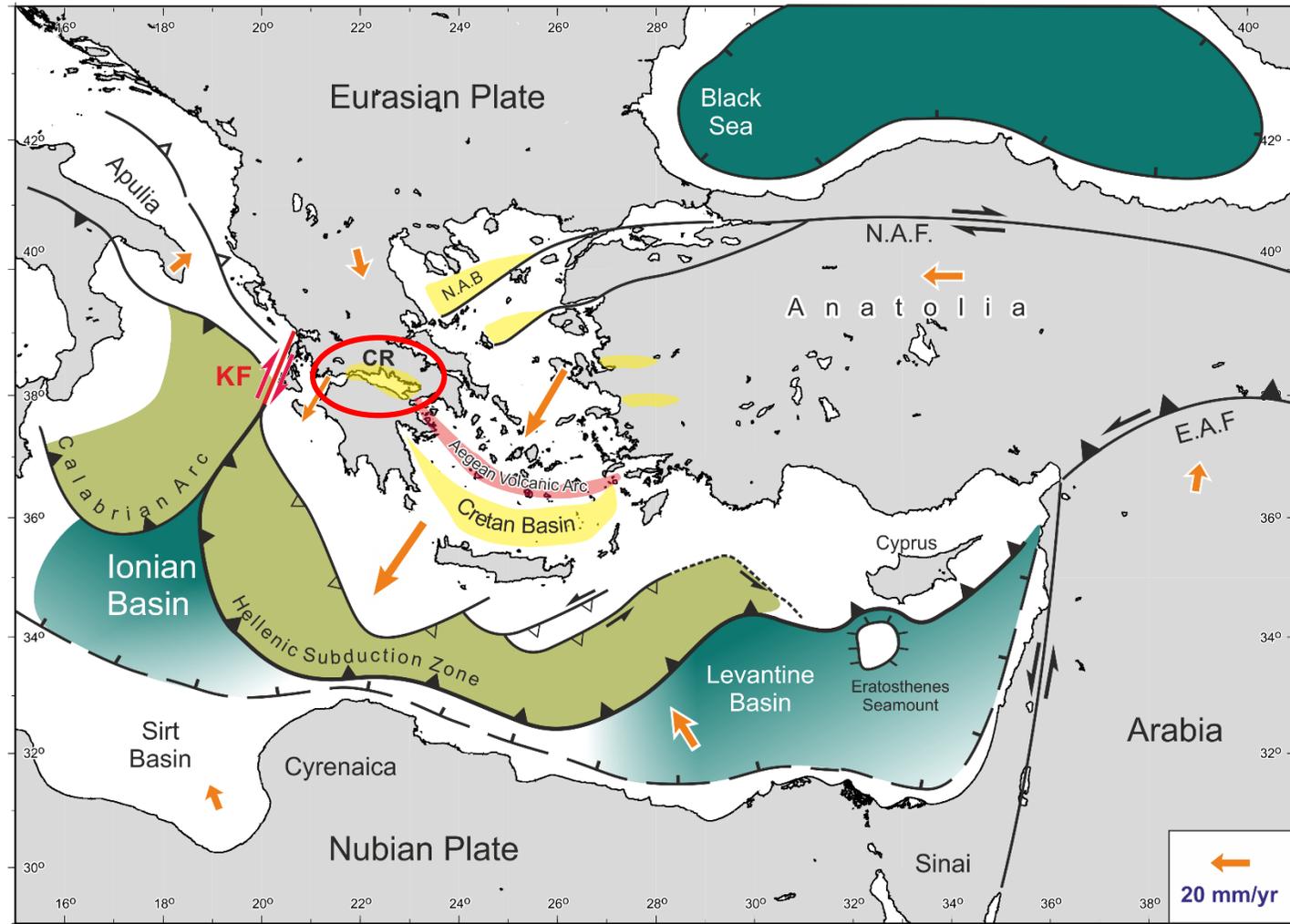
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

R. Gawthorpe, Martin Muravchik, Gijs Henstra (UiB), R. Collier (Leeds), M. Leeder, J. Andrews (UEA), E. Skourtsos, K. Kouli, M. Stamatakis (NKUA)

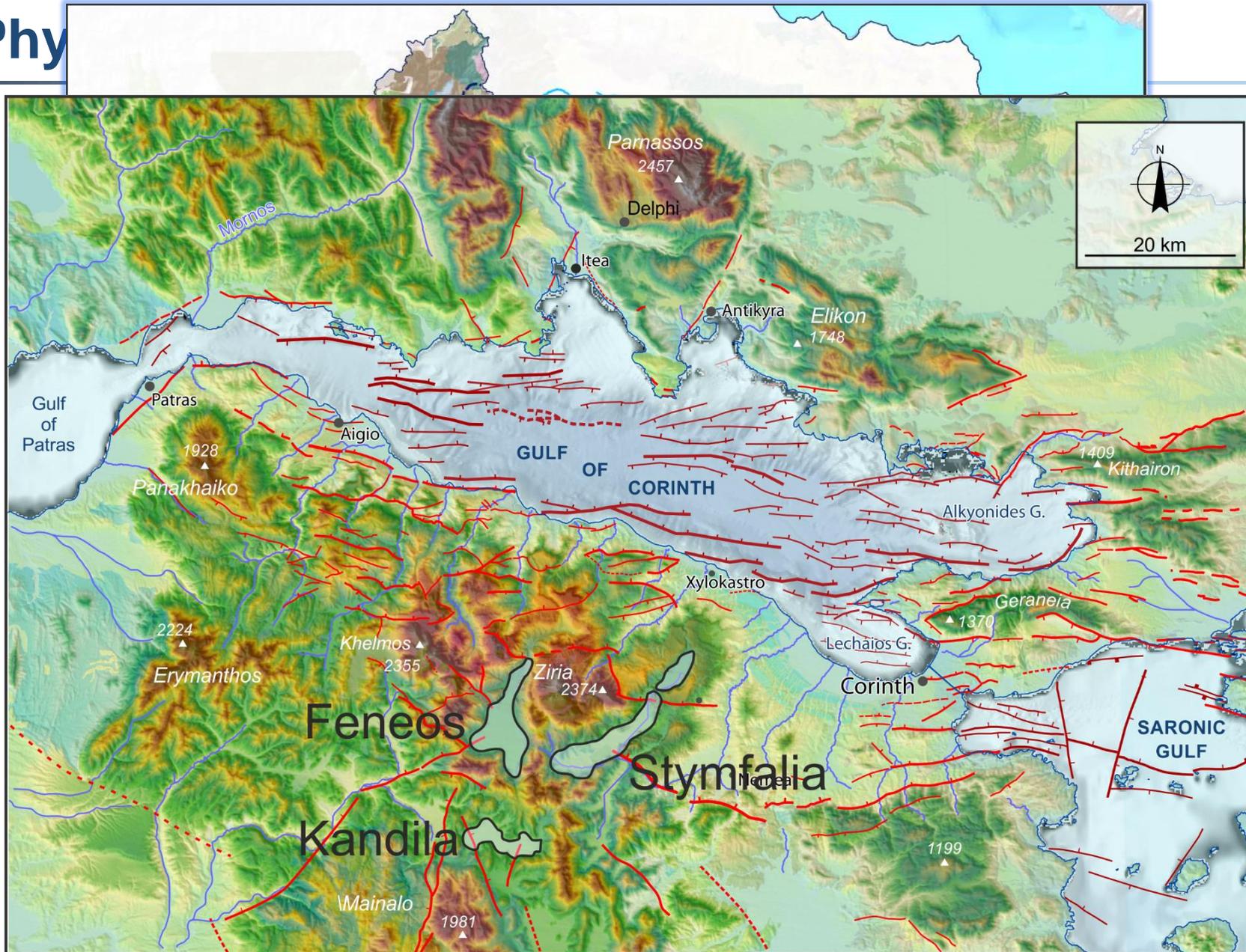
CRL School 2018, Patras-Nafpaktos 21-25 September 2018



The Eastern Mediterranean: geodynamic context



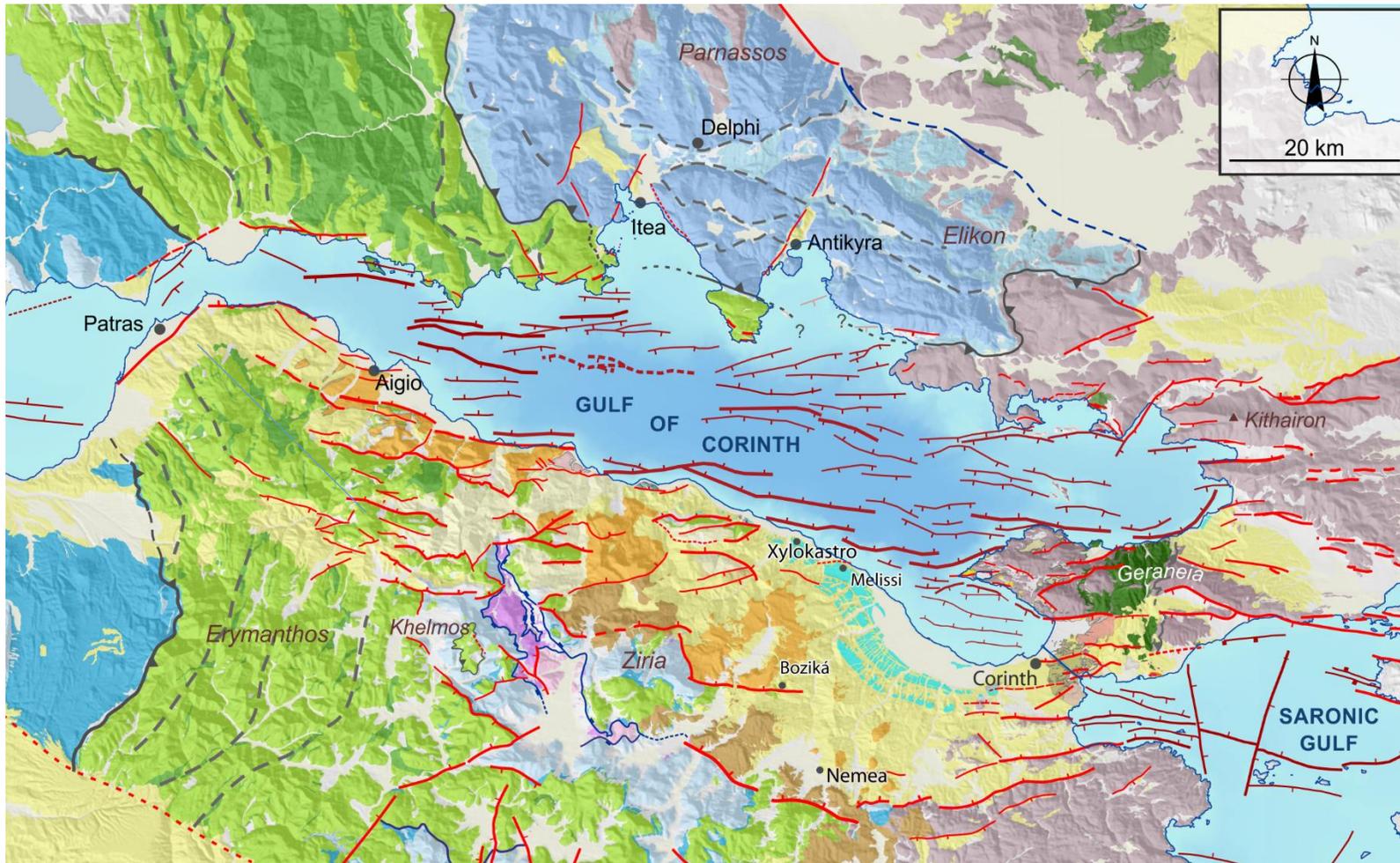
Modified from Papanikolaou et al., 2004



- Most drainage comes from the south; Major catchments in the west
- Gradual shift in sediment flux (currently S: 53% S vs N:47%)
[data from Pechlivanidou (2018) (work in progress)]

Faults from a compilation of the authors own work and published maps:
Offshore: HCMR, 1988; Leeder et al., 2005; McNeill et al., 2005; Sakellariou et al., 2007; Bell et al., 2008, 2009, 2011; Taylor et al., 2011; Charalampakis et al., 2014; Beckers et al., 2015
Onshore: Collier & Dart, 1991; Rohais et al., 2007; Skourtsos & Kranis, 2009; Ford et al., 2013; Leeder et al., 2013

Geology and Tectonics



Kranis et al., 2016

SYN-RIFT SEDIMENTS

- Holocene
- U. Quaternary marine terraces
- Pst fan- and Gilbert-type Deltas
- Pl-Q Volcanics
- U. Miocene - Quaternary (incl. GoC synrift)

HELLENIDE UNITS

<p>Parnassos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flysch Shelf Carbonates <p>Pindos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flysch Pelagic carbonates & cherts <p>Tripolis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flysch Shelf Carbonates Tyros Beds Phyllites-Quartzites 	<p>Sub-Pelagonian & Beotian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbonates and clastics
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Zarouchla complex

- Ophiolites

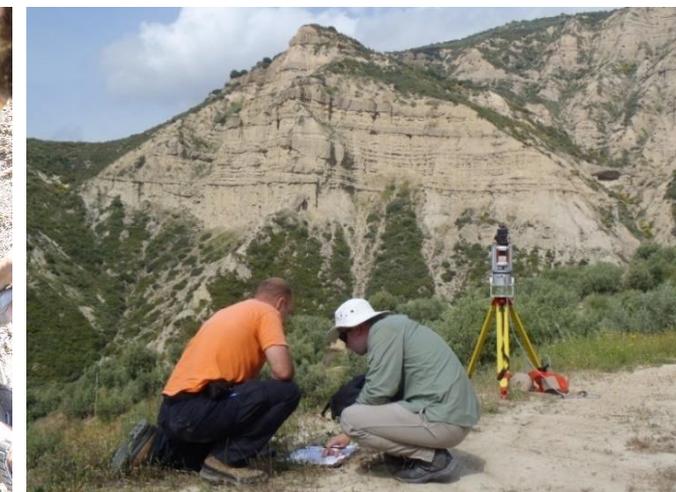
STRUCTURAL DATA

<p>Onshore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major/basement f. Secondary/intrabasinal f. Low angle/detachment f. Tertiary Thrust Structural grain <p>Offshore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major/basement f; Secondary/intrabasinal f.

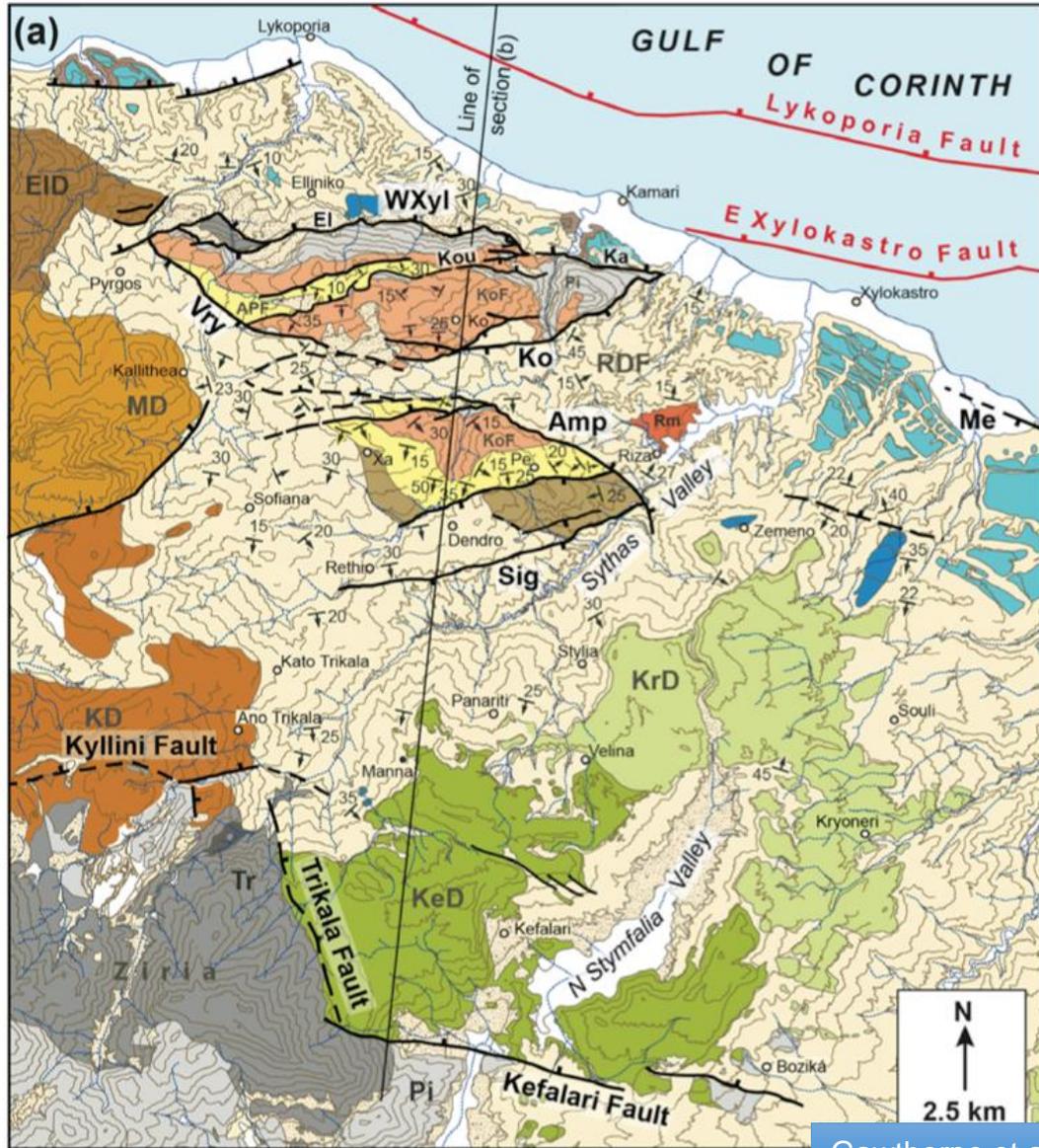
Syn-rift Systems Project



- “Traditional” fieldwork
- Terrestrial and UAV LIDAR scanning and photogrammetry (100 stations, 16 km²)
- Digital outcrop modelling
- Drilling and coring (750 m of core)

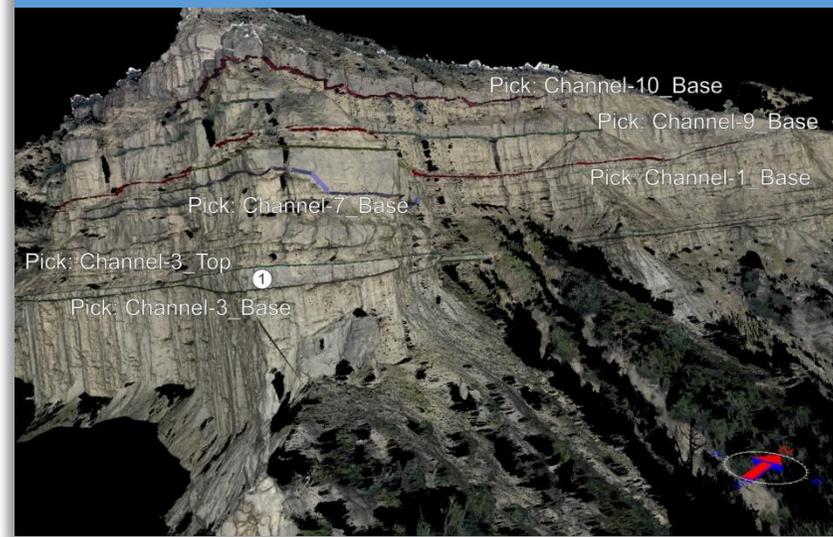


Syn-Rift Systems Project

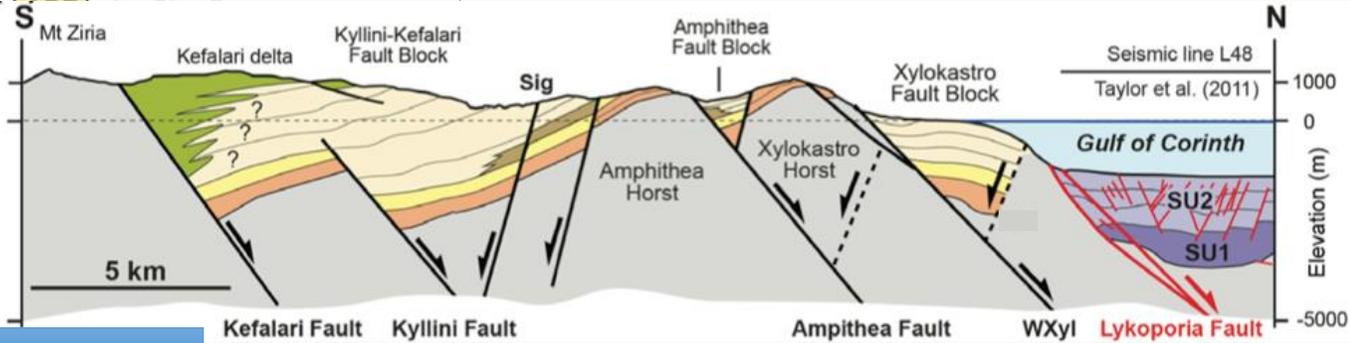


- Quaternary alluvium
- Quaternary scree
- Late Pleistocene fan deltas
- Late Pleistocene tufas
- Pleistocene marine terraces
- Kryoneri delta terraces
- Evrostini and Ilias deltas
- Mavro delta
- Kyllini delta
- Kefalari delta
- Rethi-Dendro Fm
- Riza Mbr
- Pellini Fm

Digital Outcrop Model (D.O.M) of Rift 1 Sediments



Synrift thickness > 3 km



Gawthorpe et al., 2017

The Synrift: Rift 1

The Rethi-Dendro Formation -RDF



Ash: $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating by
single crystal CO_2 laser fusion
 $2.550 \pm 0.007 \text{ Ma}$

The Synrift: Rift 1



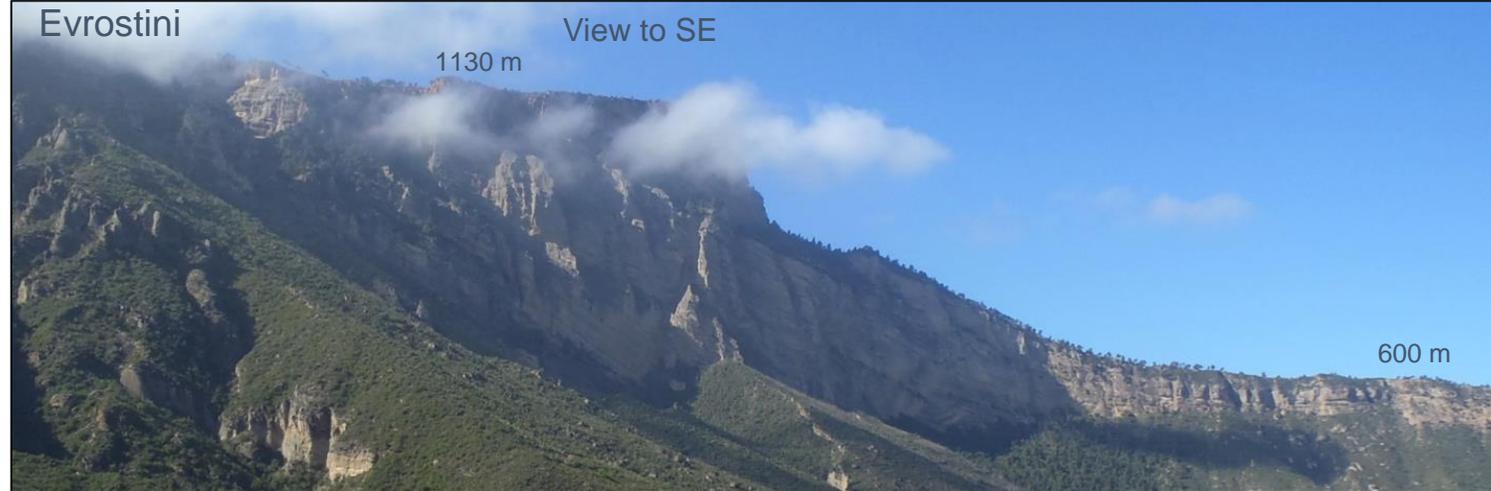
The Mavro (Oros) Delta

The Synrift: Deltas

Evrostini and Ilias deltas



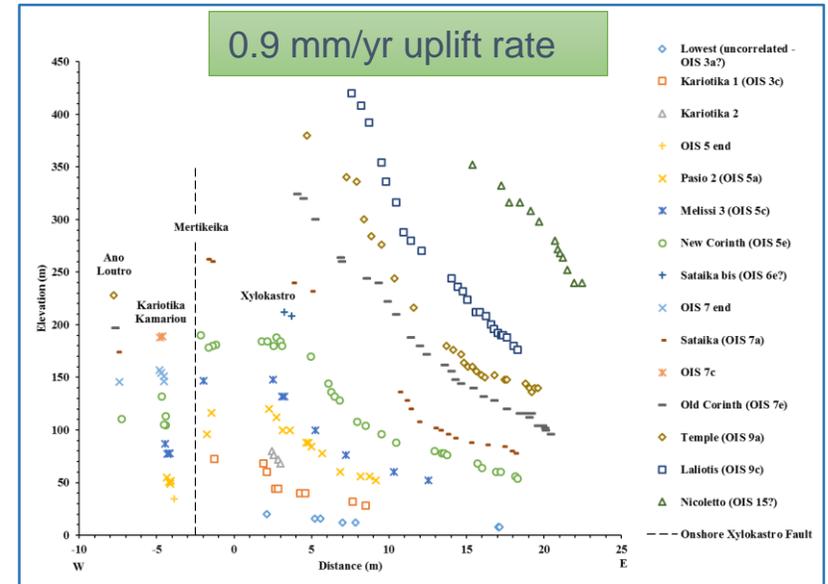
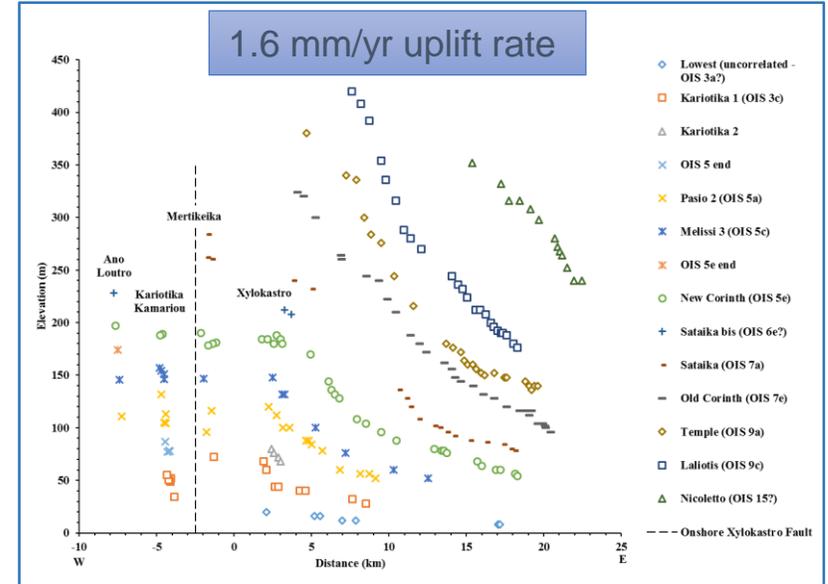
Rift 2 Delta



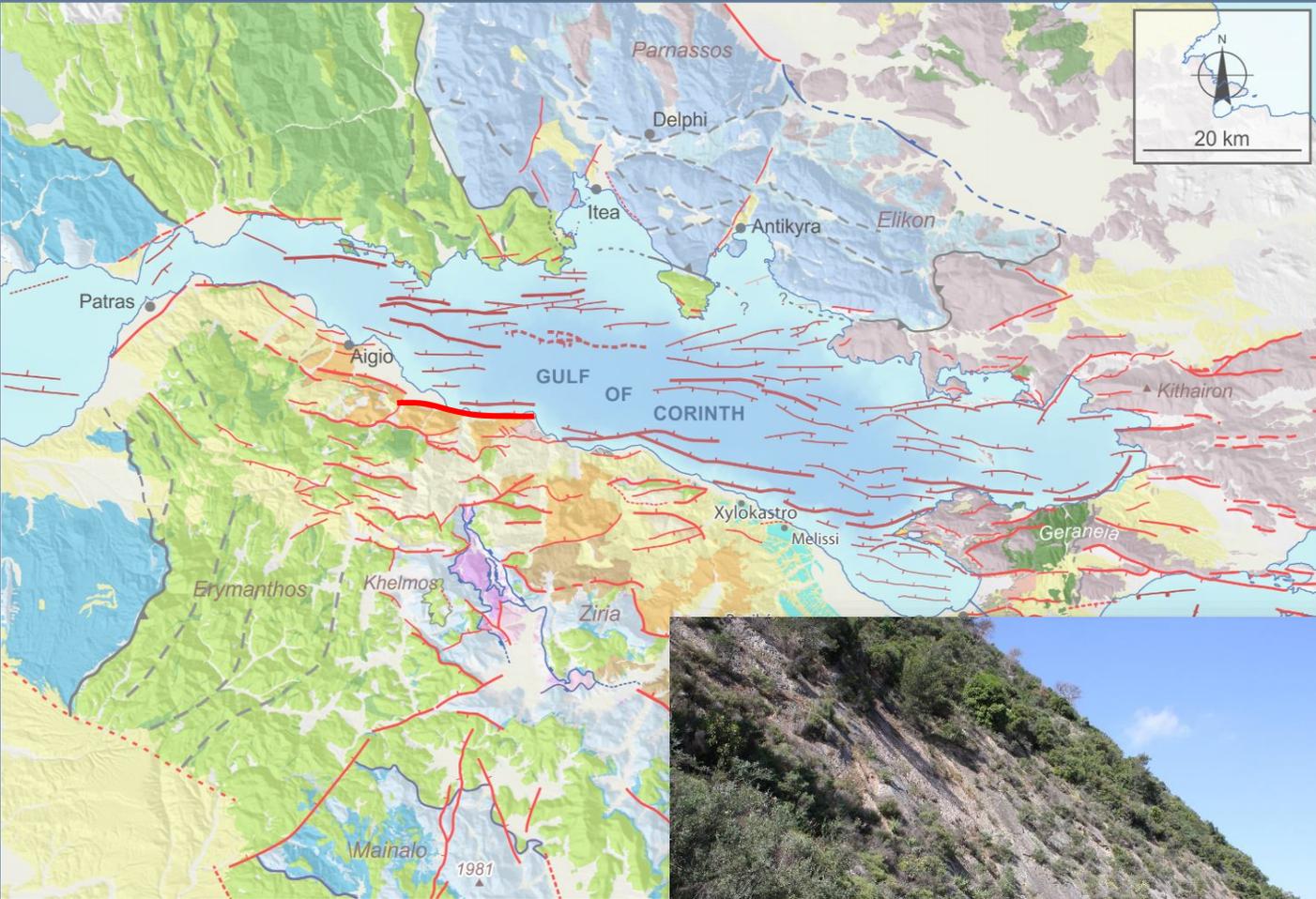
Rift 1 Delta



Rift 2: flank uplift



Extensional Structures

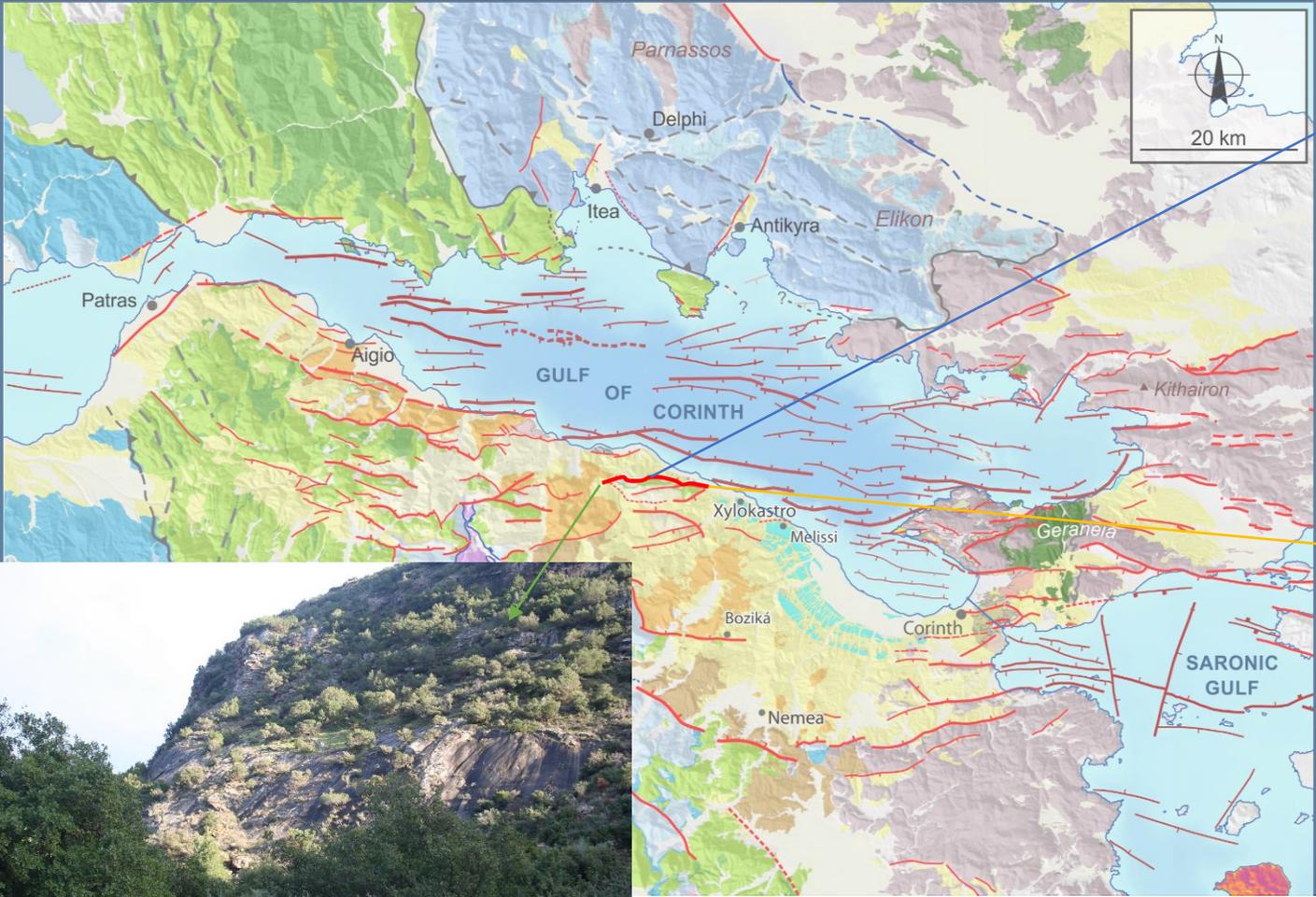


The East Helike Fault

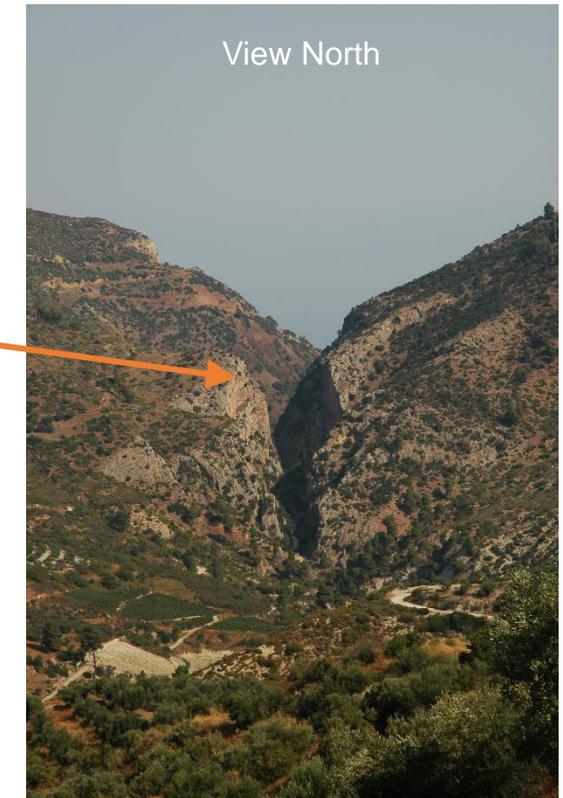
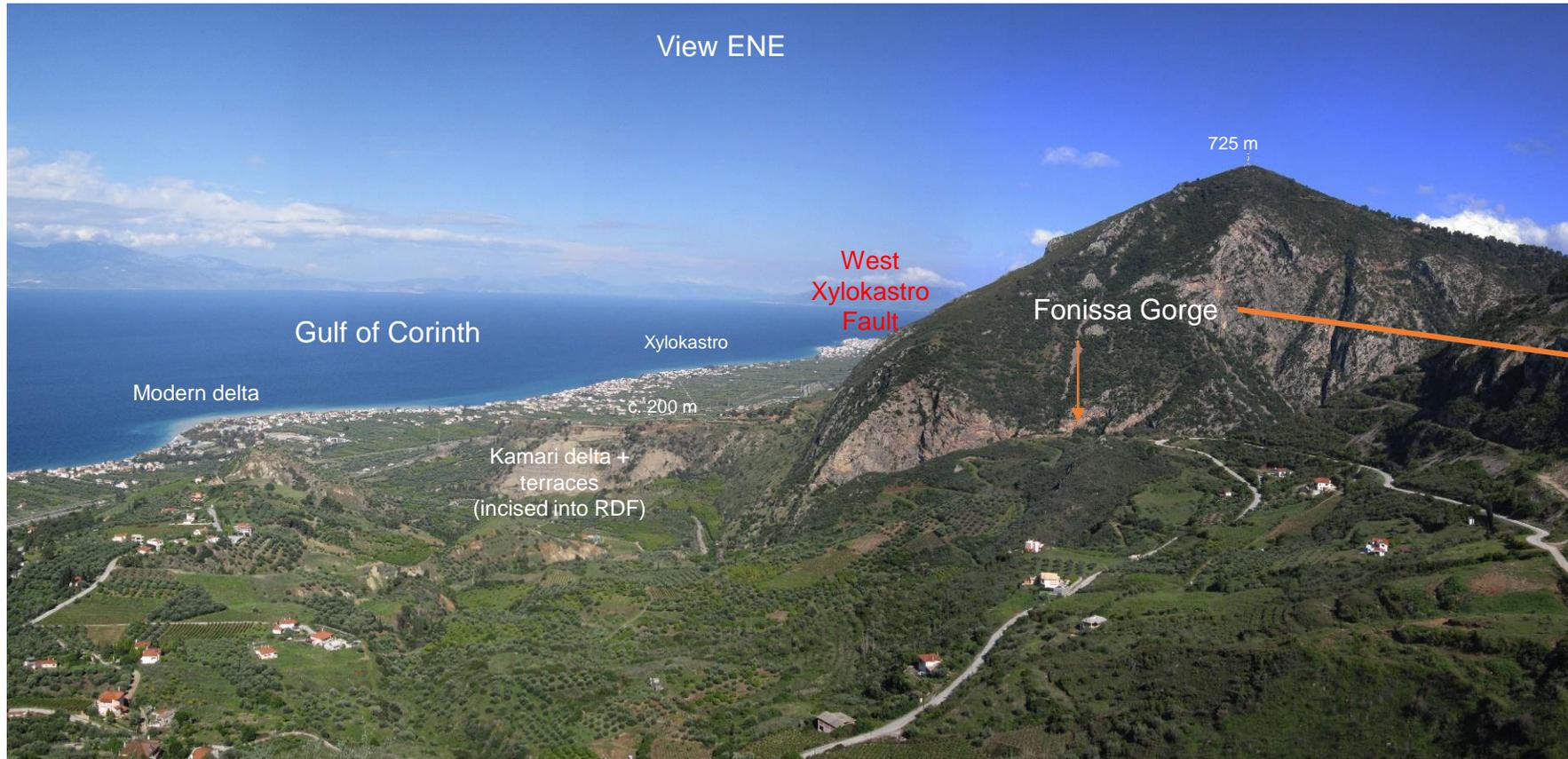


Extensional Structures

The West Xylokaastro Fault



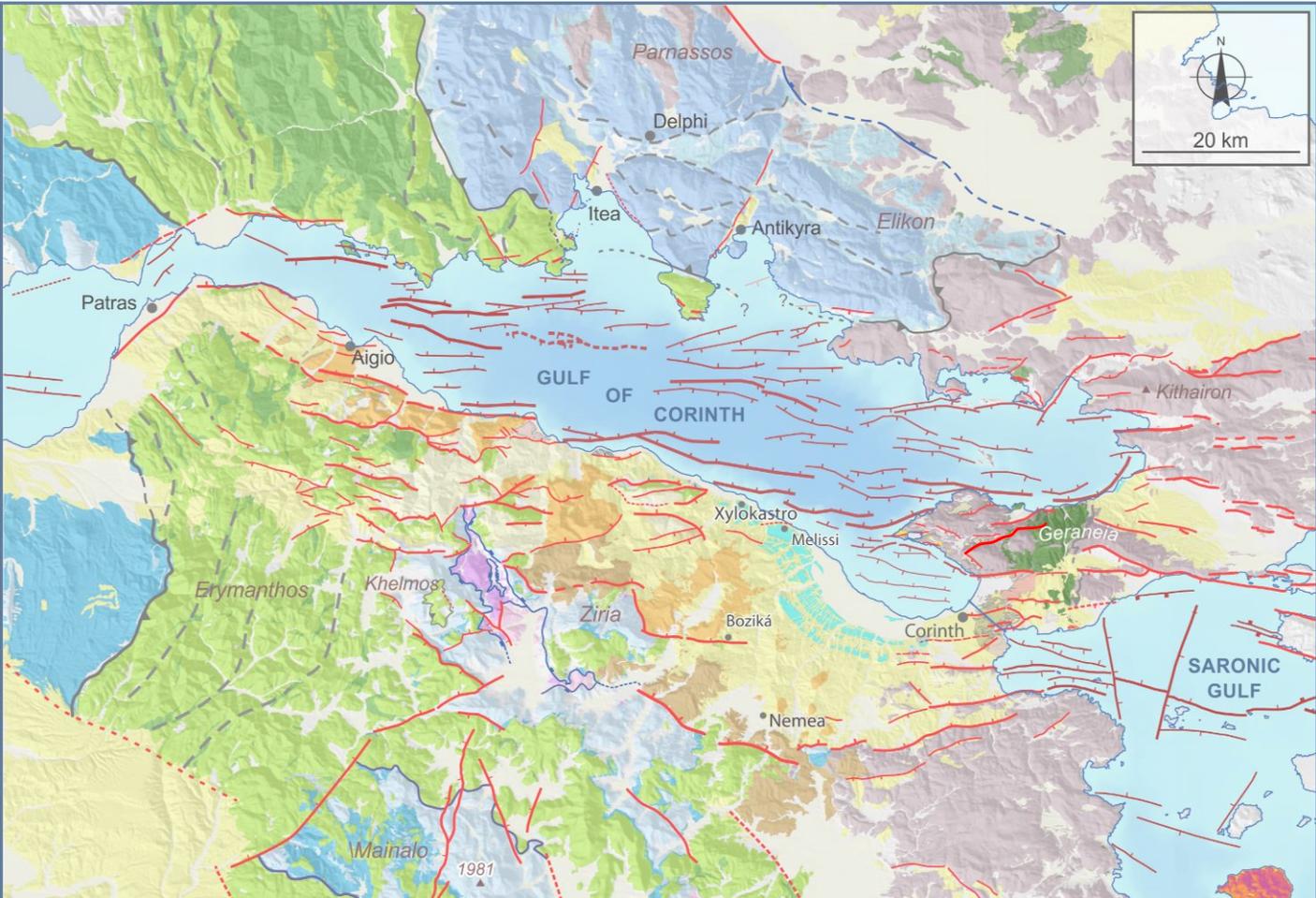
The West Xylokastro Fault



Slot gorges on
antecedent drainage

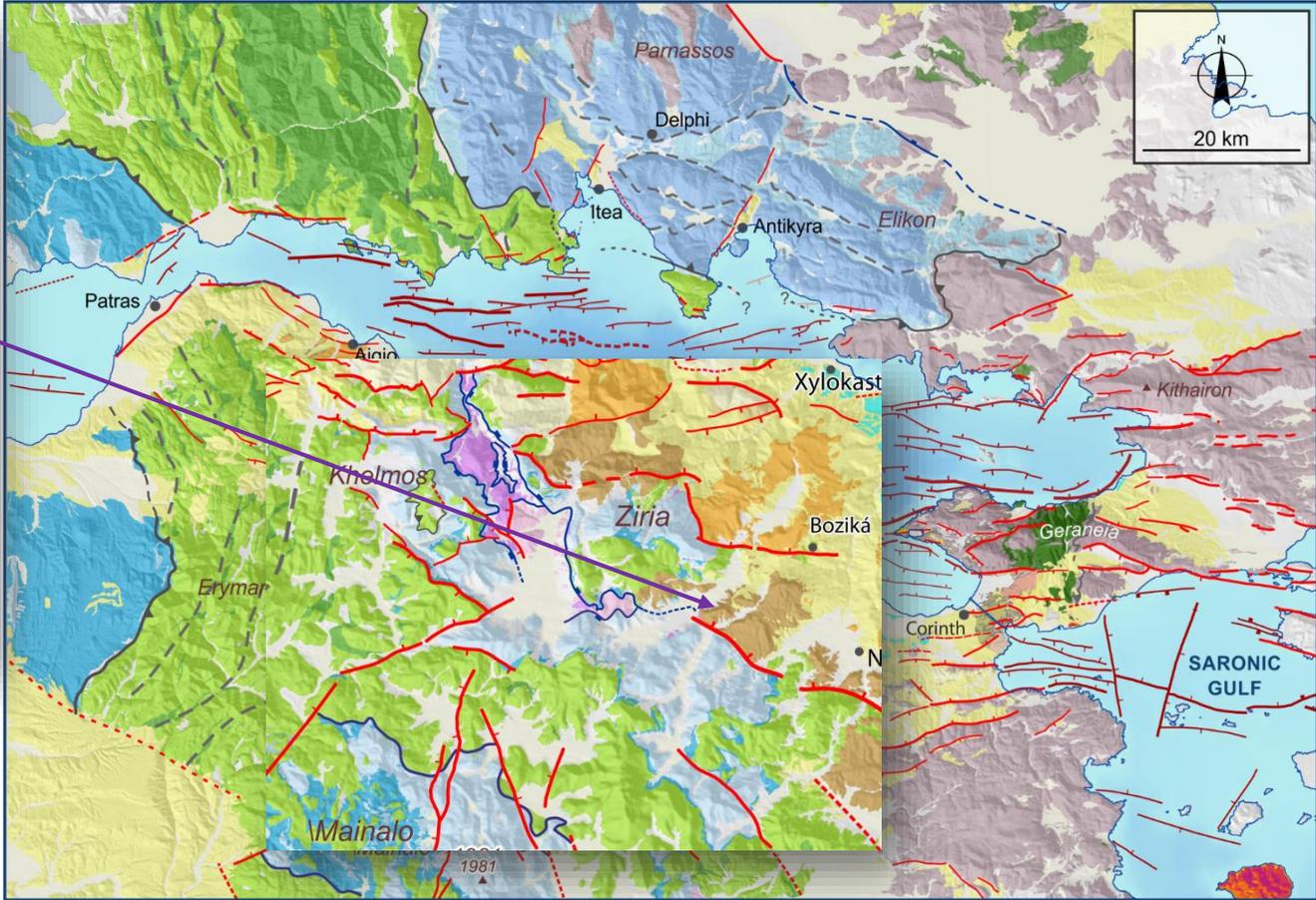
Extensional Structures

The Pissia Fault



Extensional Structures: earlier ones

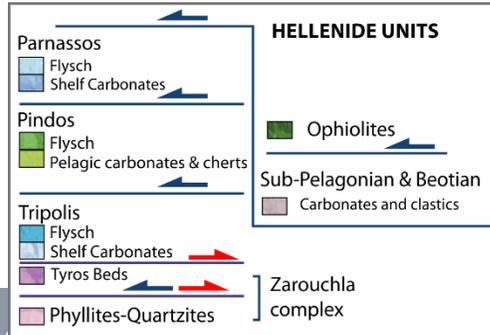
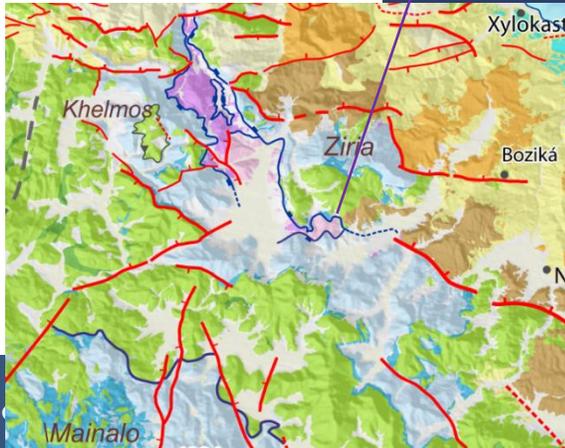
The Stymfalia Basin



Extensional Structures: earlier ones

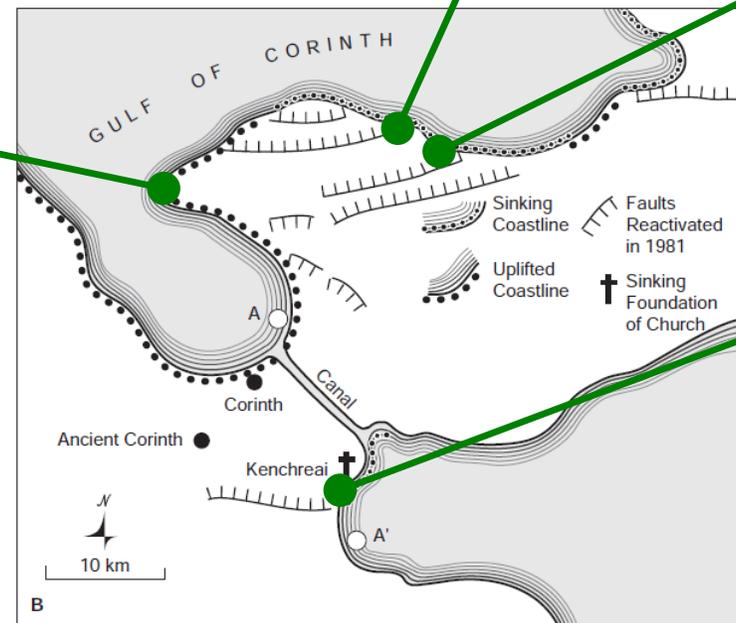


Hanging-wall rotation on the Khelmos Fault at Mt Ziria

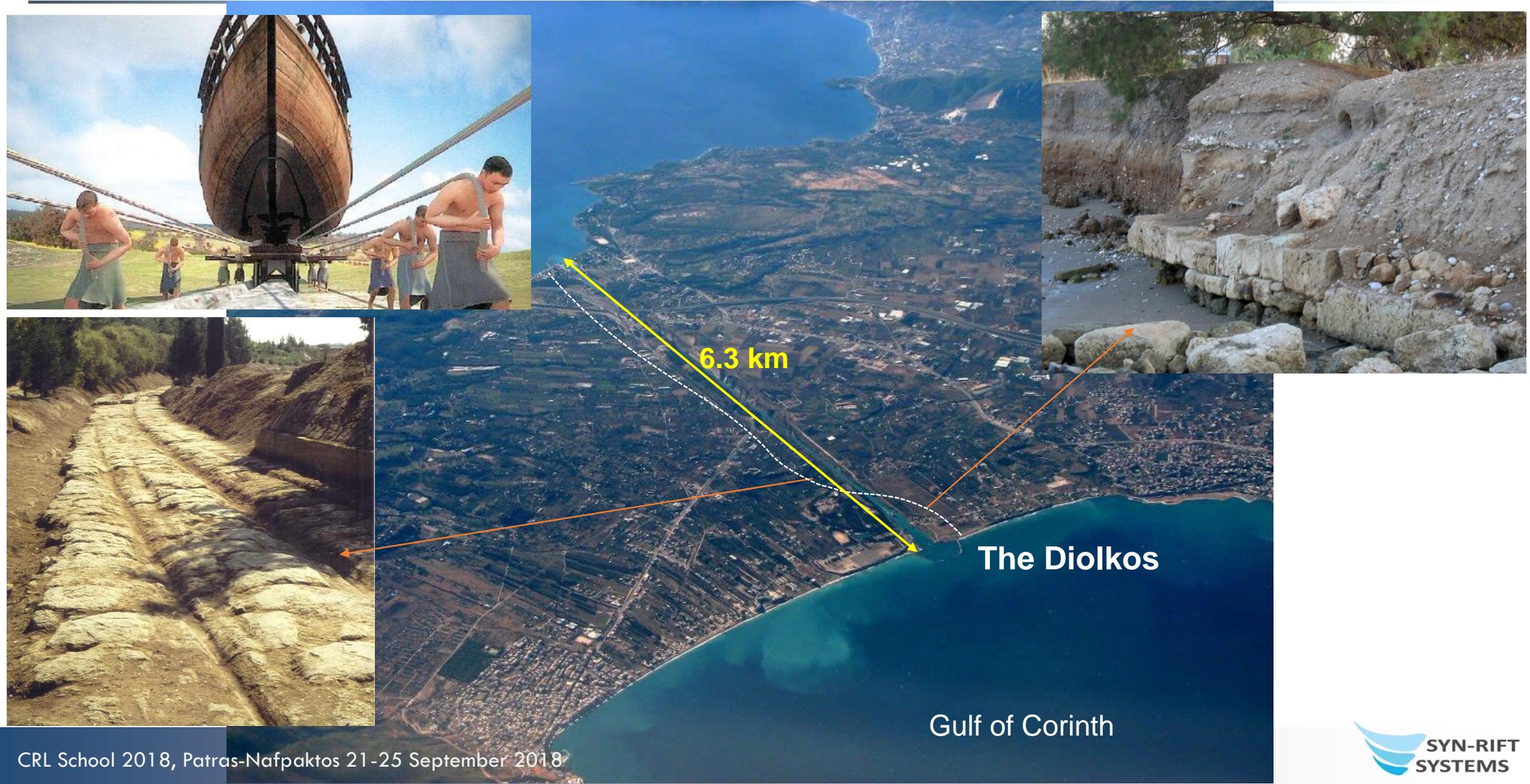


Skourtsos and Kranis, 2009

The Holocene: Recent Earth Movements (*)



The Holocene: Recent Earth Movements (*)



The Culf of Corinth Rift:

Young, Cool, Wet and Fast

Initiated c. 5 Ma; extends from the Rion Straits and Mt Panachaikon to Alkyonides and Corinth.

Northern portion is actual Gulf of Corinth (max depth 850 m.)

Southern portion: a 20 km-wide landstrip, hosting > 3km of synrift deposits

Young: early stage of continental rifting

Cool: not apparently associated with magmatic activity

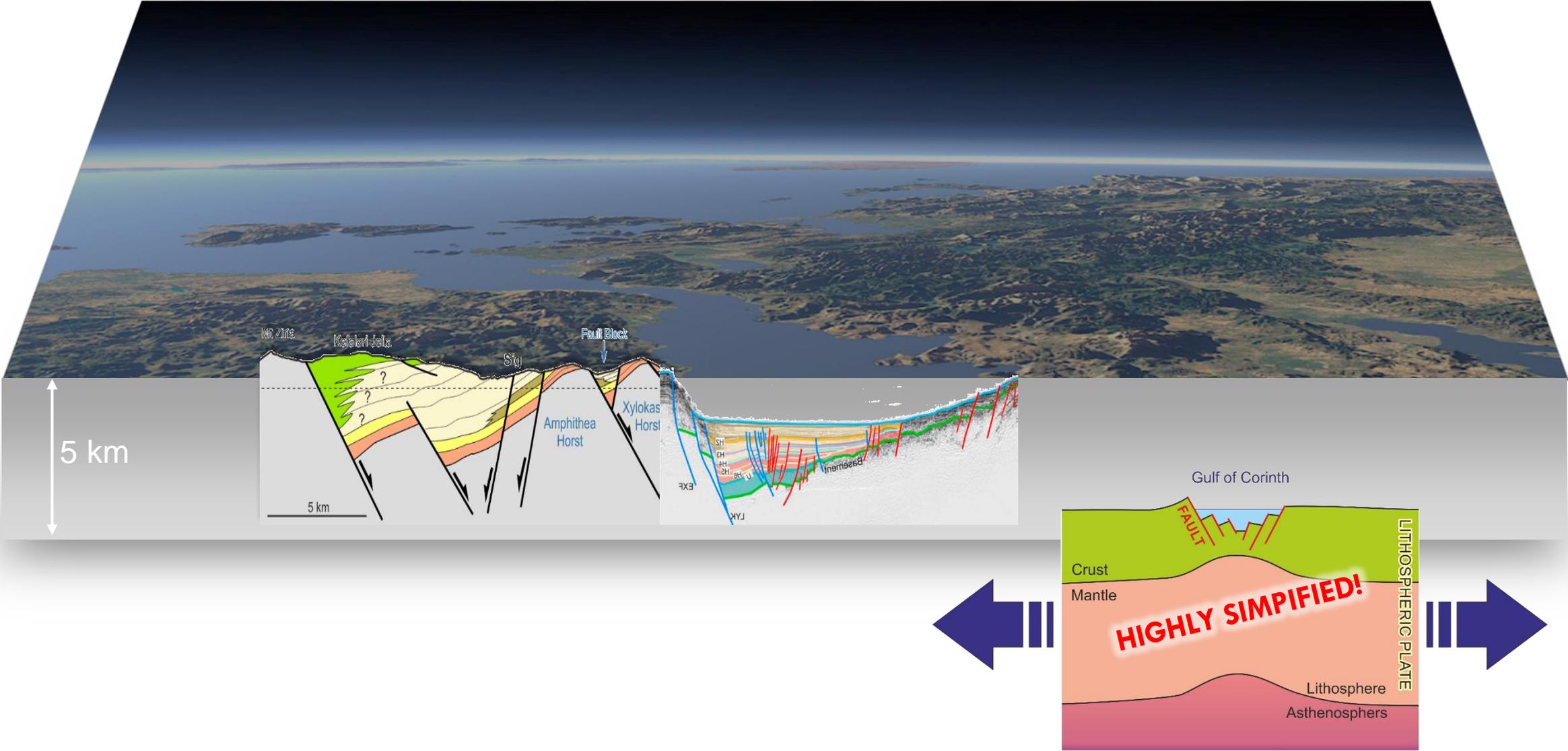
1.6 cm/yr

1.1 cm/yr

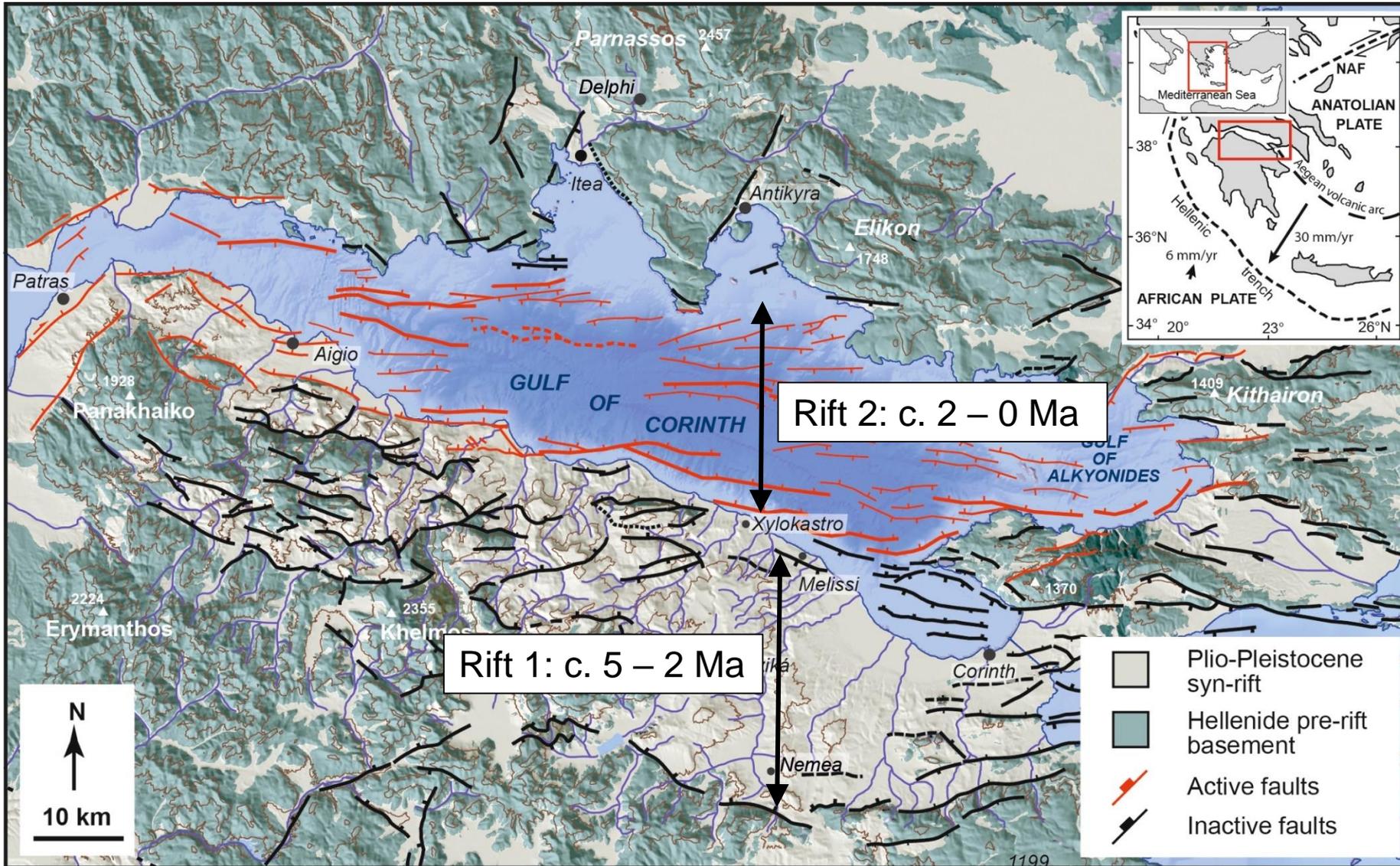
Wet: active portion undersea

Fast: the fastest opening c.r. worldwide

Corinth Rift Structure



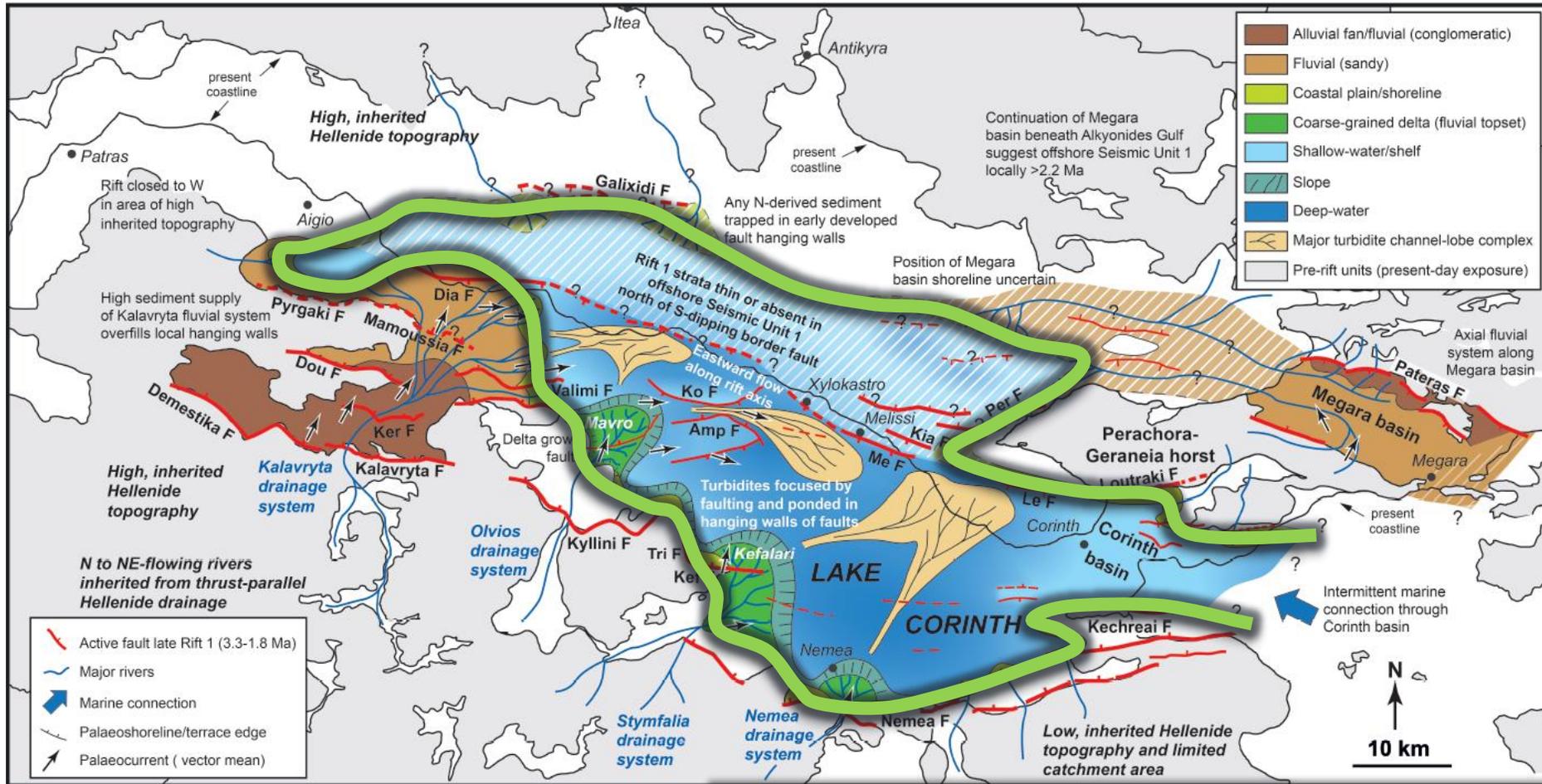
Corinth Rift Evolution



- RIFT 1**
- RIFT 2**
- N-ward shift of rift to Gulf of Corinth with west Xylokastro fault active early, but dying by 0.8 Ma
 - Uplift in footwall of southern border fault causes destruction of Lake Corinth, forced regression and erosion of Rift 1 deposits
 - Reversal of Olvios and Stymfalia drainage.

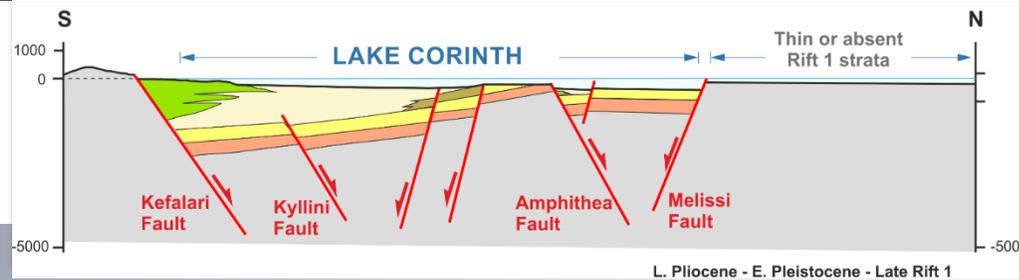
Gawthorpe et al., 2017

Corinth rift evolution

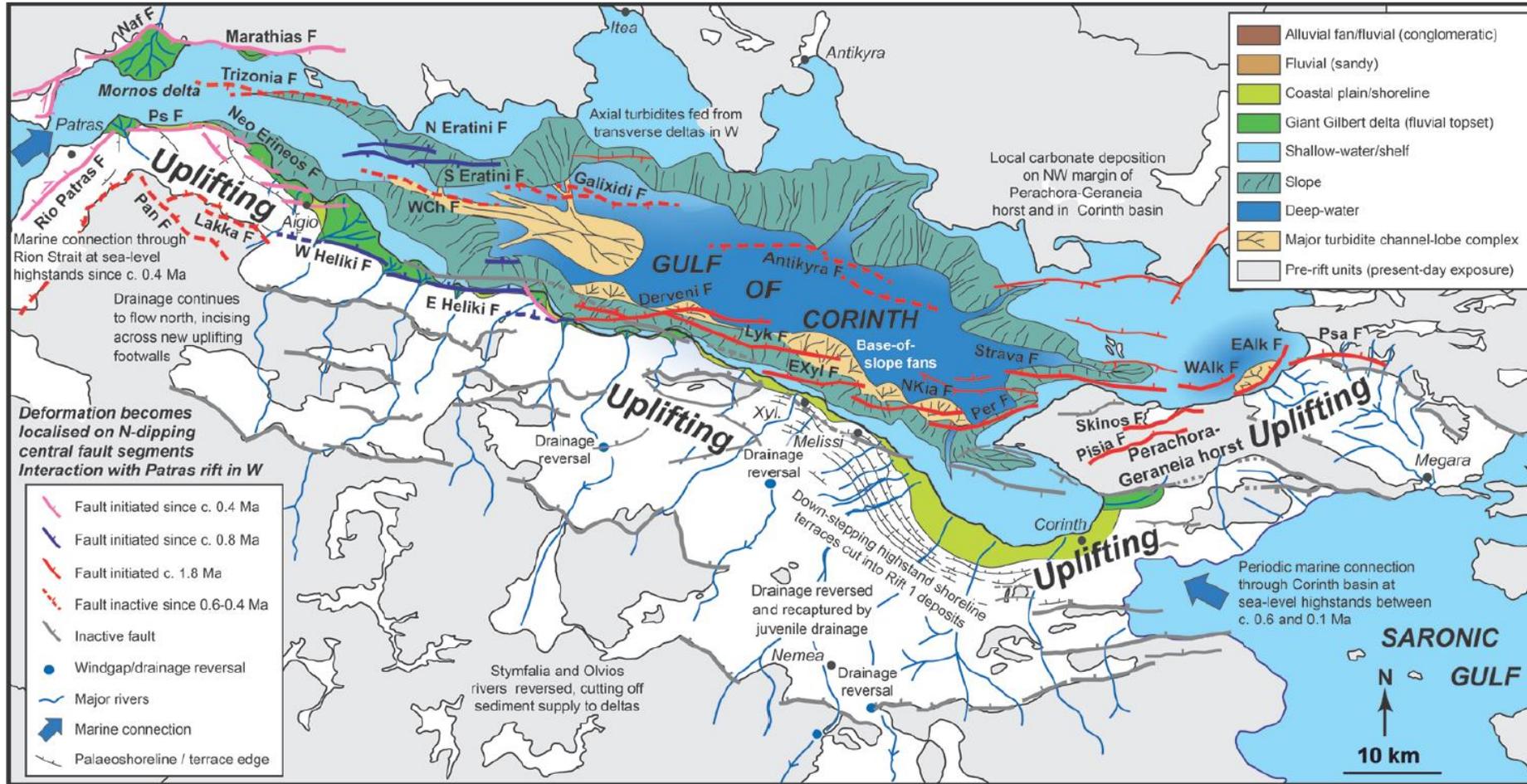


U. Pliocene – L. Pleistocene (c. 3 – 2.3 Ma)

Gawthorpe et al., 2017

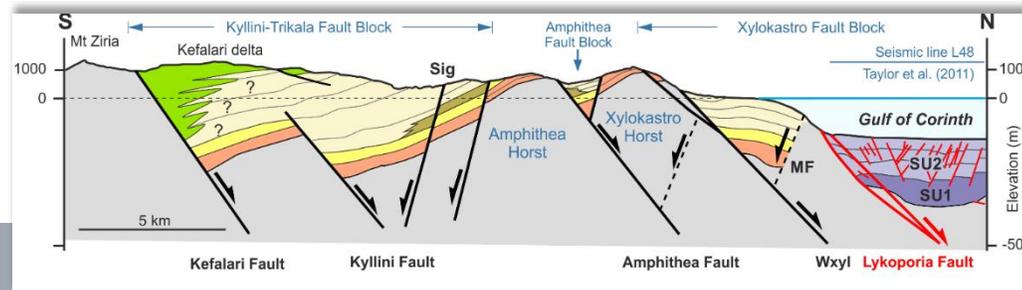


Corinth rift evolution

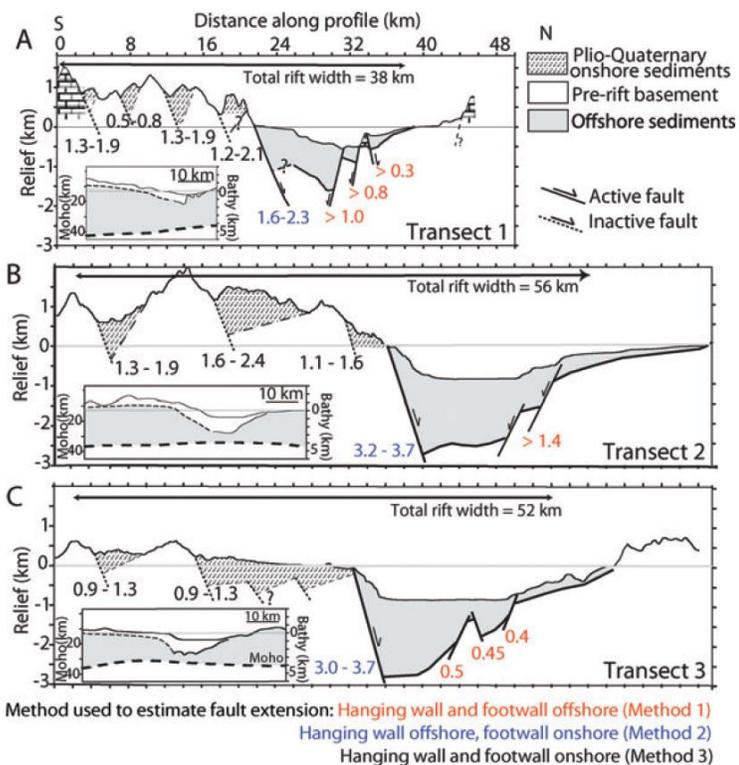


U. Pleistocene - Today
(c. 0.6 – 0.0 Ma)

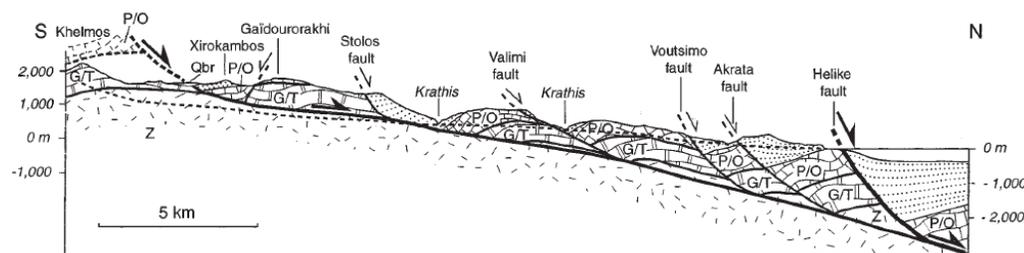
Gawthorpe et al., 2017



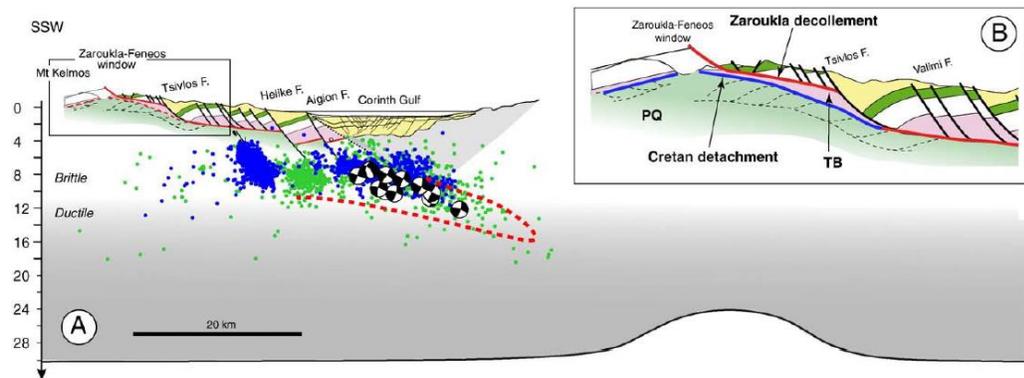
Going crustal...



Bell et al., 2011

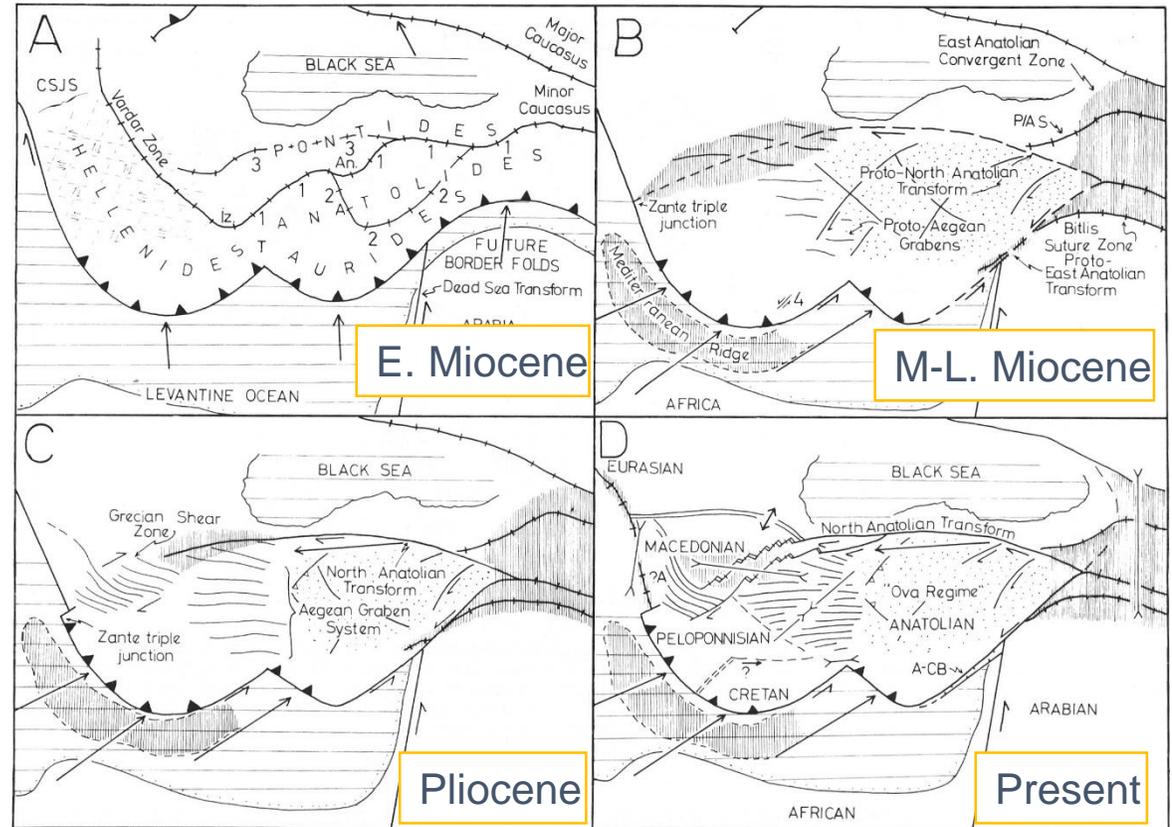
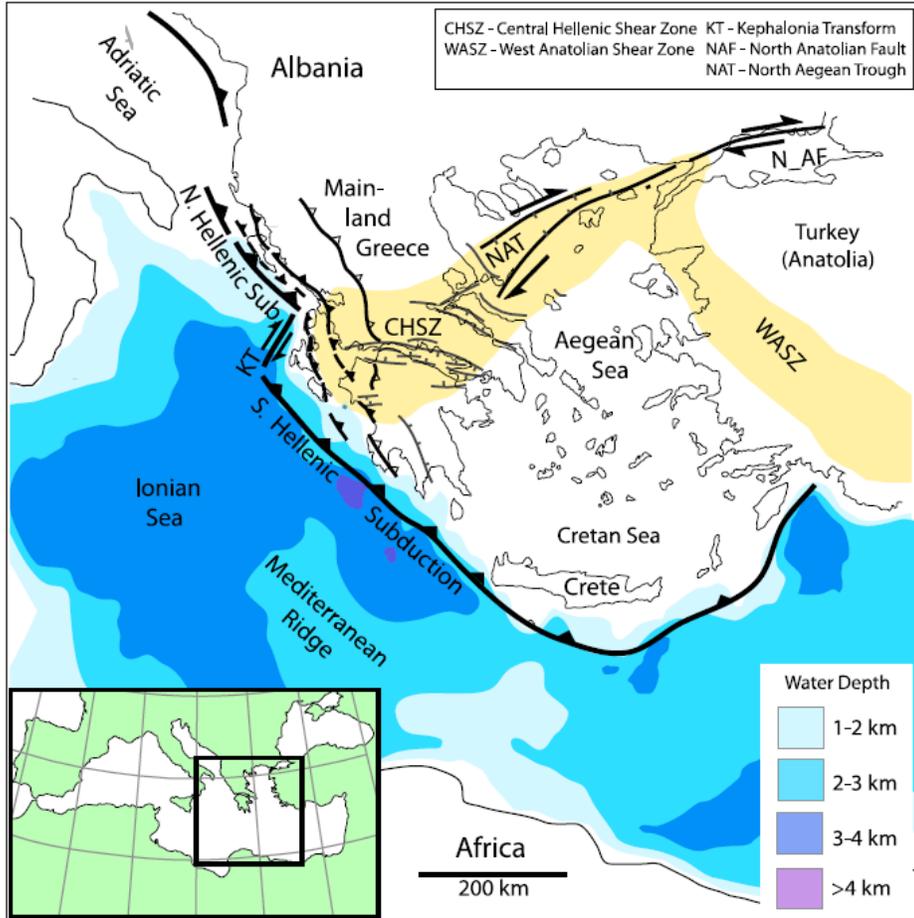


Sorel, 2000



Jolivet et al., 2010

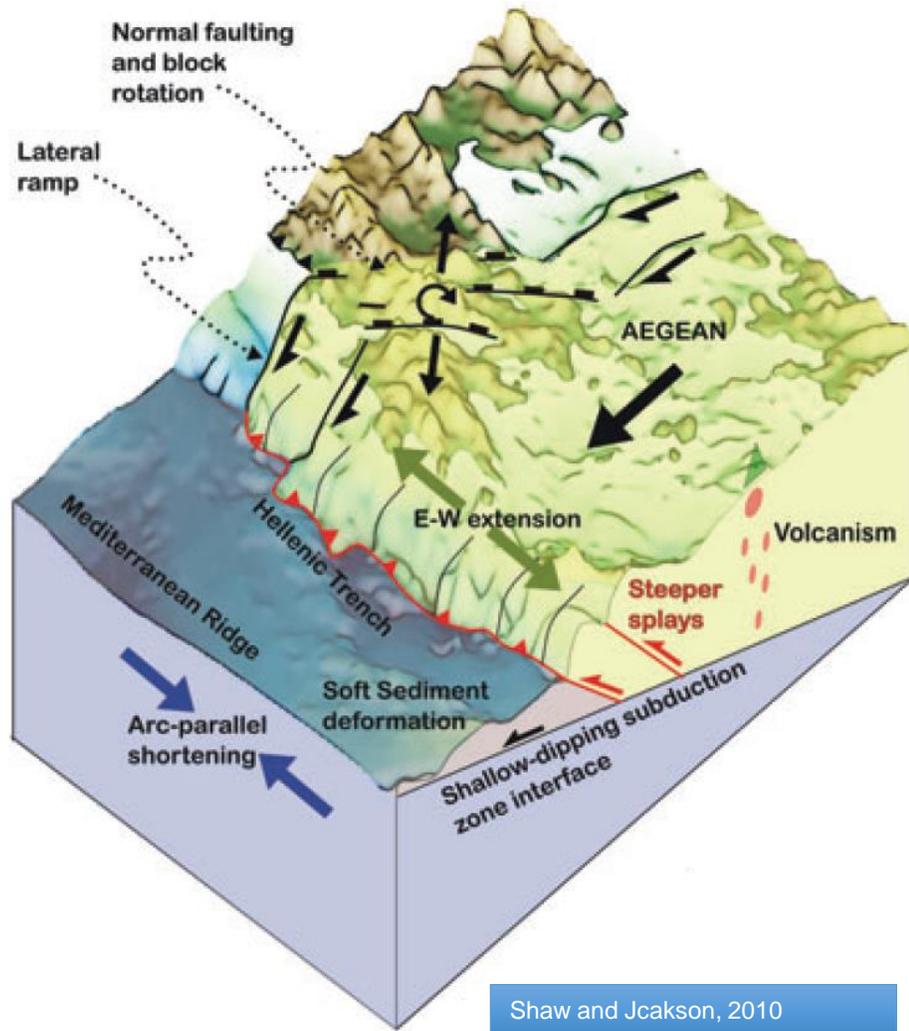
Driving Mechanism(s)?



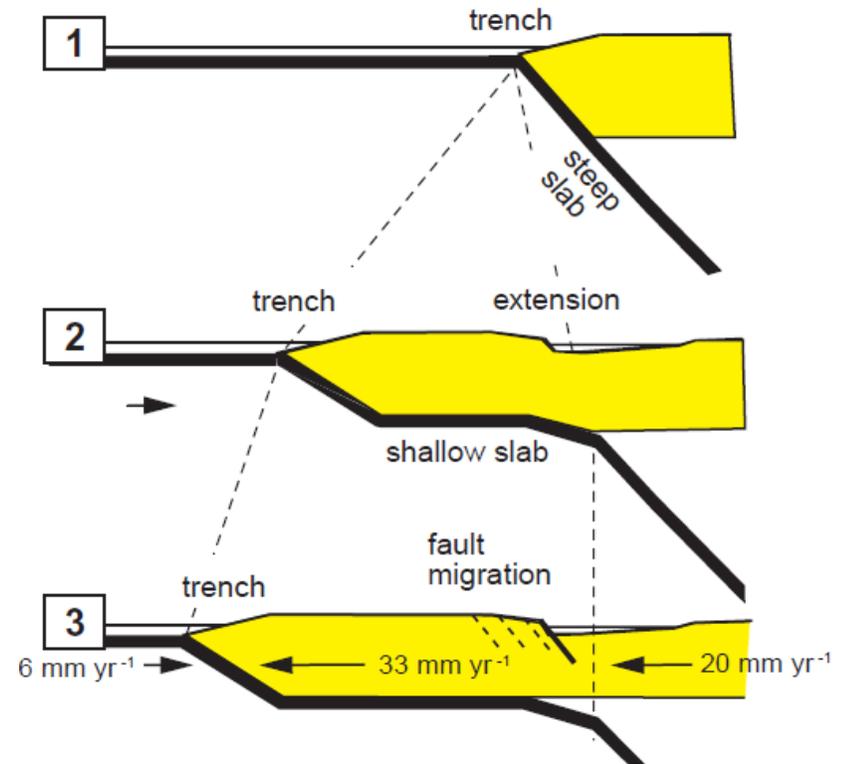
Imposed shear

Sengor et al., 1985

Driving mechanism(s)?



Slab retreat – slab geometry



Leeder and Mack, 2008; Leeder et al., 2003

The Gulf of Corinth, a bright wintry day...

Thank you for your attention!
ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ ΣΑΣ!