Geophysical Research Abstracts, Vol. 7, 06693, 2005 SRef-ID: 1607-7962/gra/EGU05-A-06693 © European Geosciences Union 2005



## The Atlantic continuation of the Betic-Rifean tectonic units: Gulf of Cadiz and NW African margin

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The Atlantic margin of SW Iberia and NW Africa has received much attention in the last decades as it comprises a complex tectonic area characterized by a diffuse plate boundary and the continuation of the Betic-Rifean tectonic units offshore. Three foreland vergent thrust nappes that crop out on the Betics and the Rif prolong offshore, the Flysch units, the External Units and the so-called Chaotic Body or Olistostromic Complex. The combined study of a large published and unpublished seismic dataset together with the integration of previous structural studies, has been used to constrain the limits, geometry and relationships of each tectonic unit. The Chaotic Body is separated into tectonic and gravitational domains according to their mechanisms of emplacement. Isopach and isobath maps have been constructed for both domains. The tectonic domain, characterized by thrusting extends about 300 km to the W seawards. The gravitational domain, filled up the lower bathymetric areas of the Horseshoe and Seine abyssal plains. The total volume of gravitational units is approximately of 22.000 km3. The mechanisms of emplacement characteristic of each domain, the high volume of gravitational units and the age of emplacement of both domains are integrated in a tectonic model for the area.