

# Subduction in the Southern Caribbean

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**Venezuela:** FUNVISIS, UCV, Simon Bolivar

**Germany:** GFZ-Potsdam

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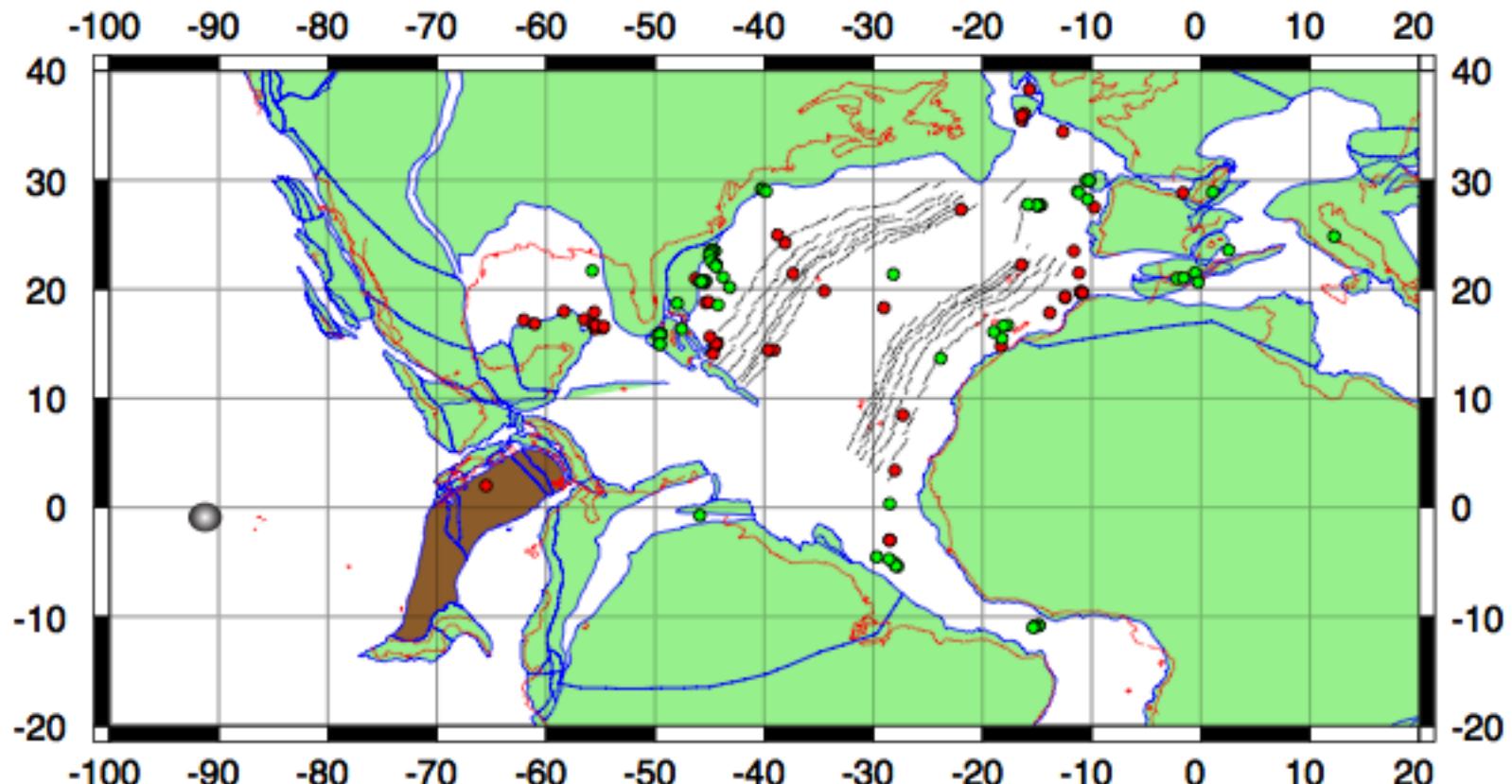
Students from Simon Bolivar, UCV



# Outline

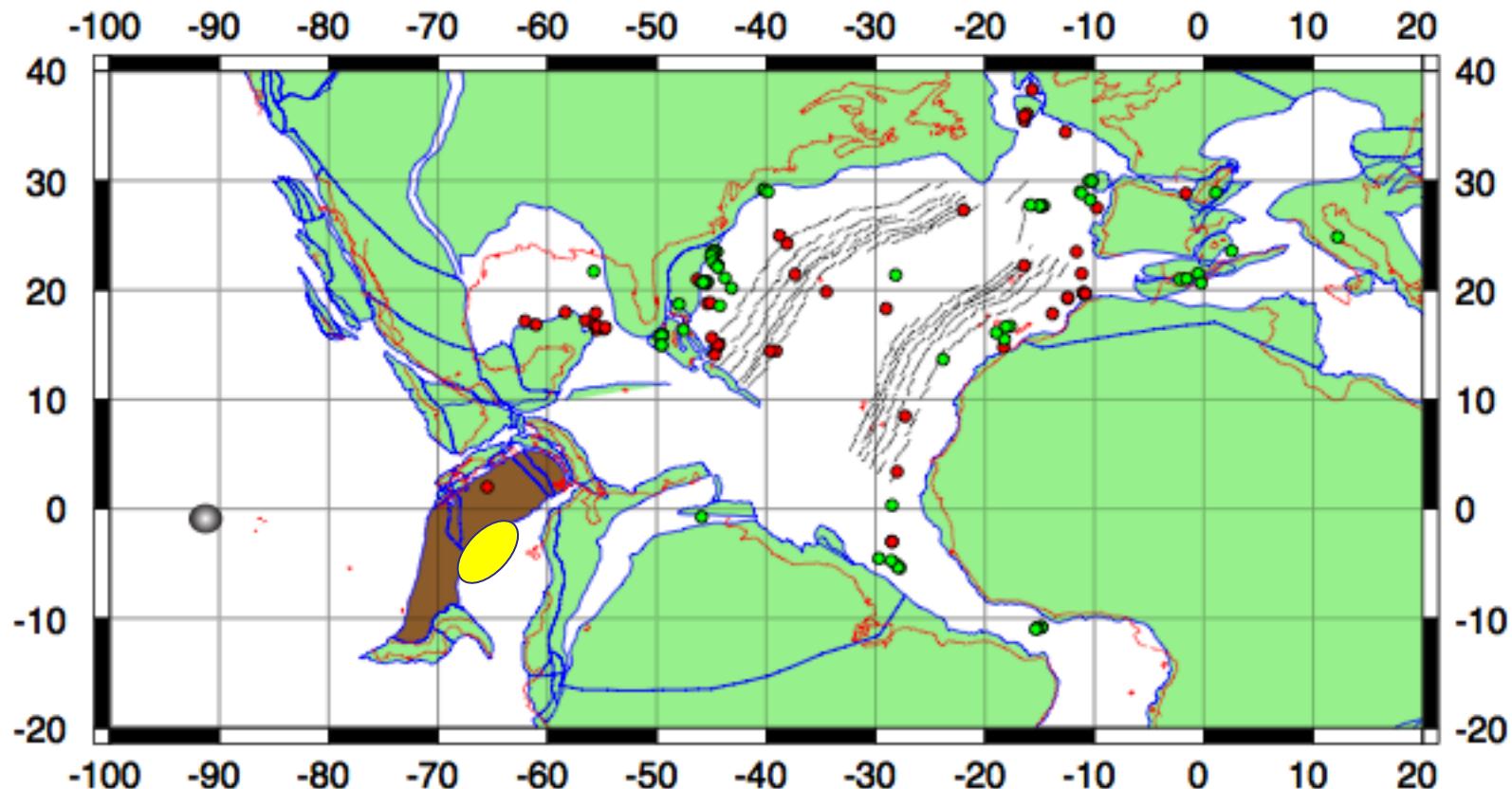
1. How did the Caribbean get where it is
2. ATL and CAR plates in the upper mantle
3. Steep ATL subduction in the east
  - ATL-SA Slab tear
4. Flat-slab CAR subduction in the west
  - Laramide-style uplift of Merida Andes

# Hotspot Reference Frame



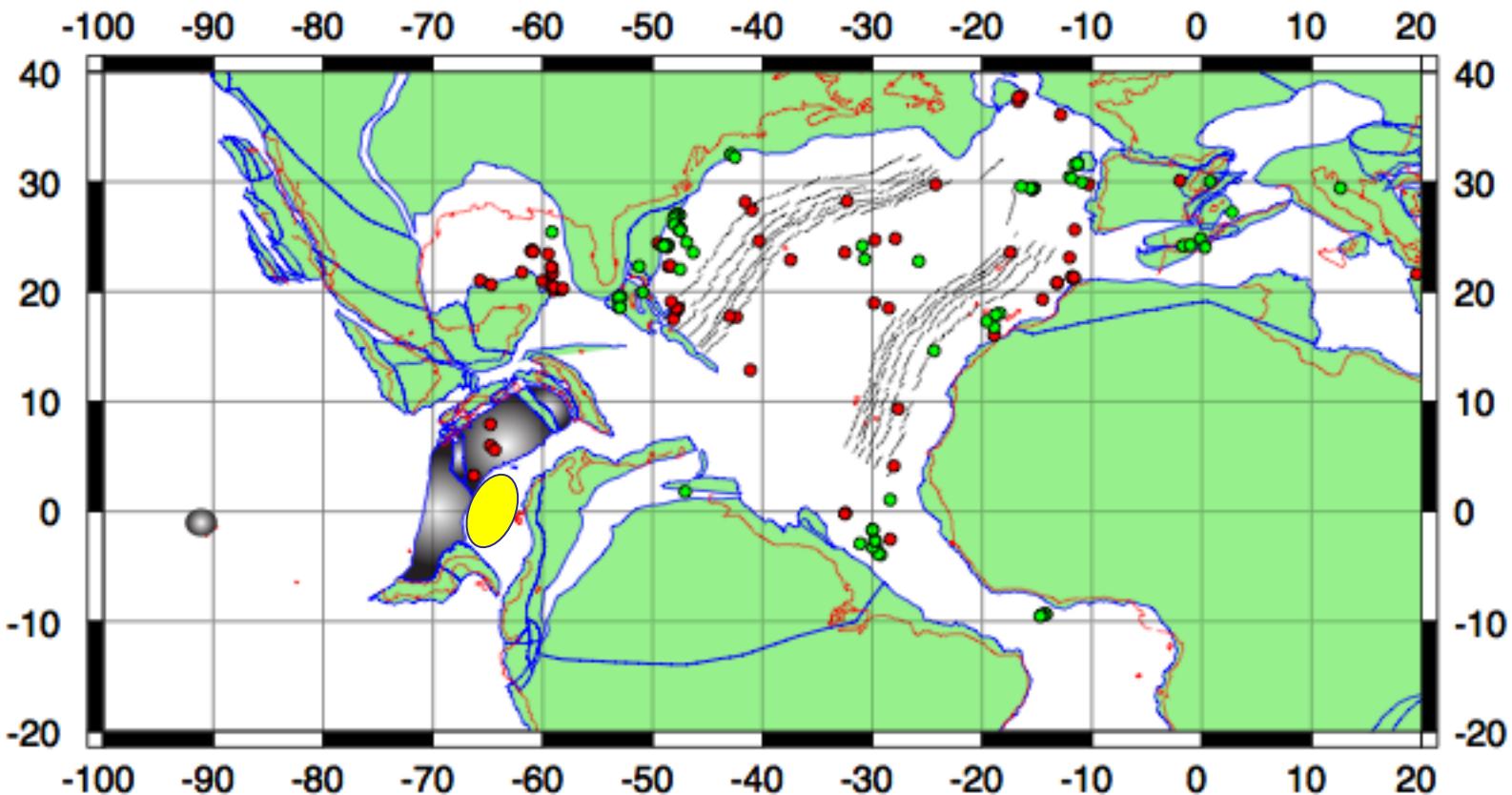
100.0 Ma Reconstruction

## Caribbean Large Igneous Province Forms



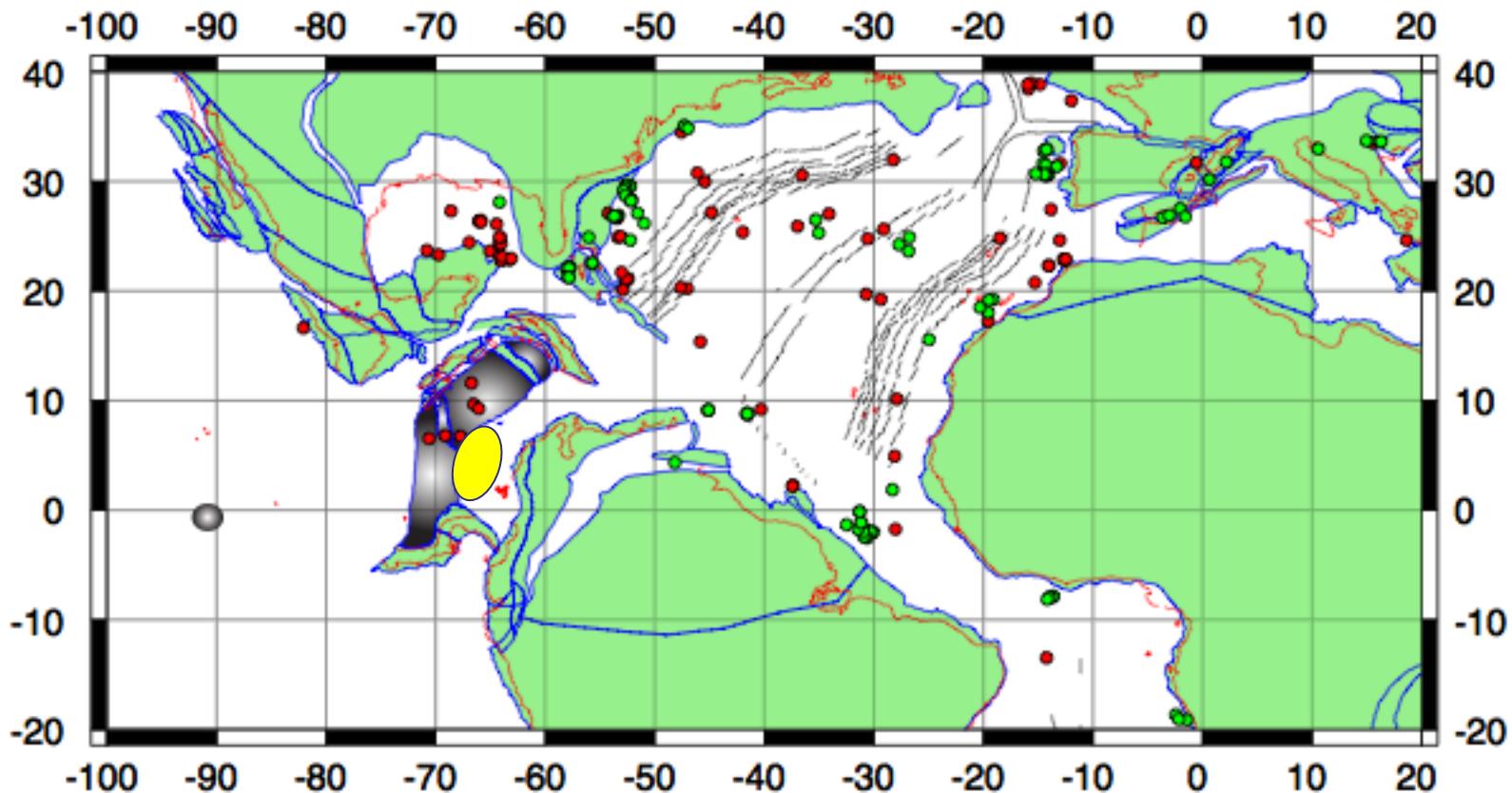
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## Caribbean Large Igneous Province Forms

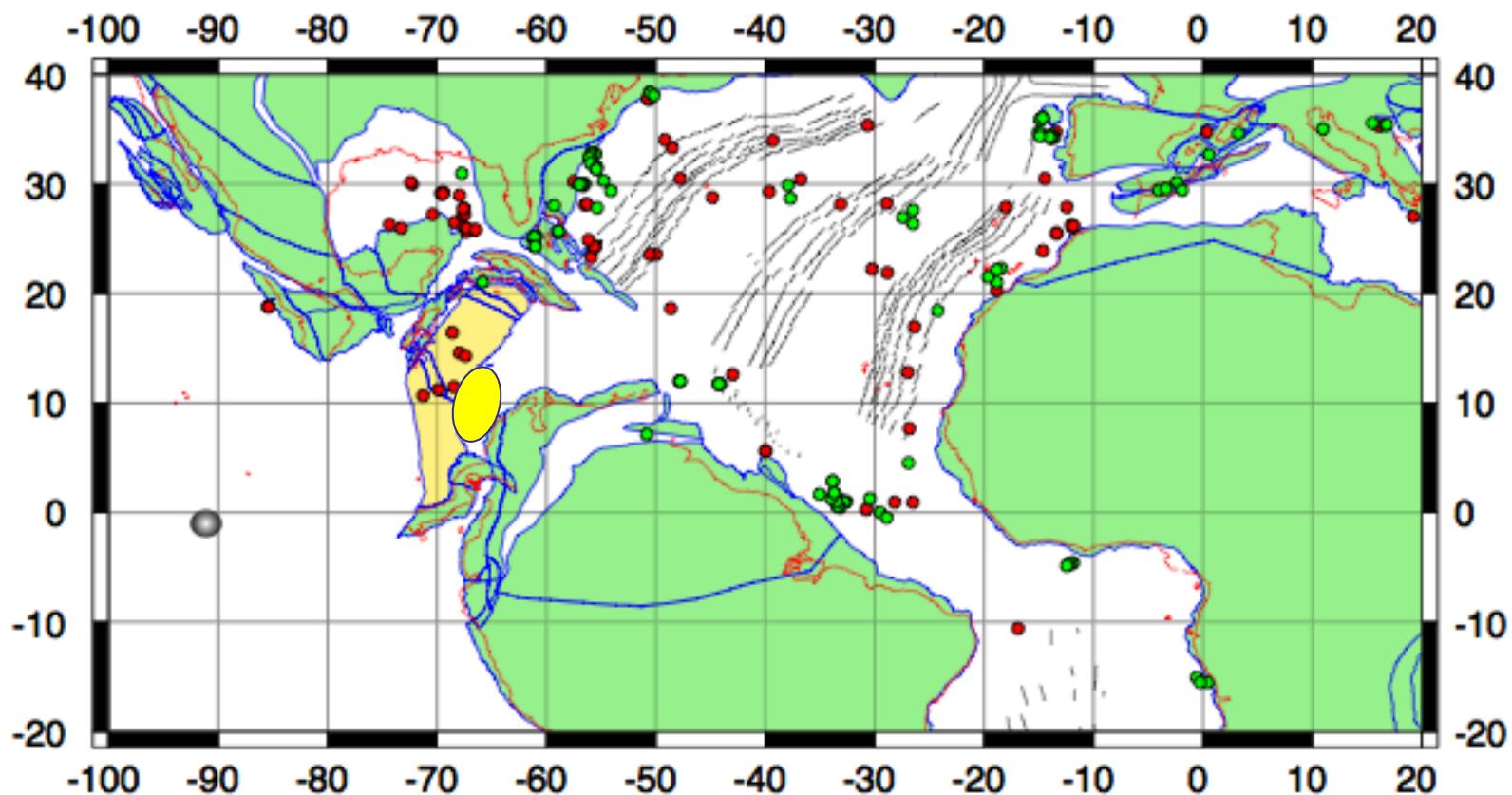


90.0 Ma Reconstruction

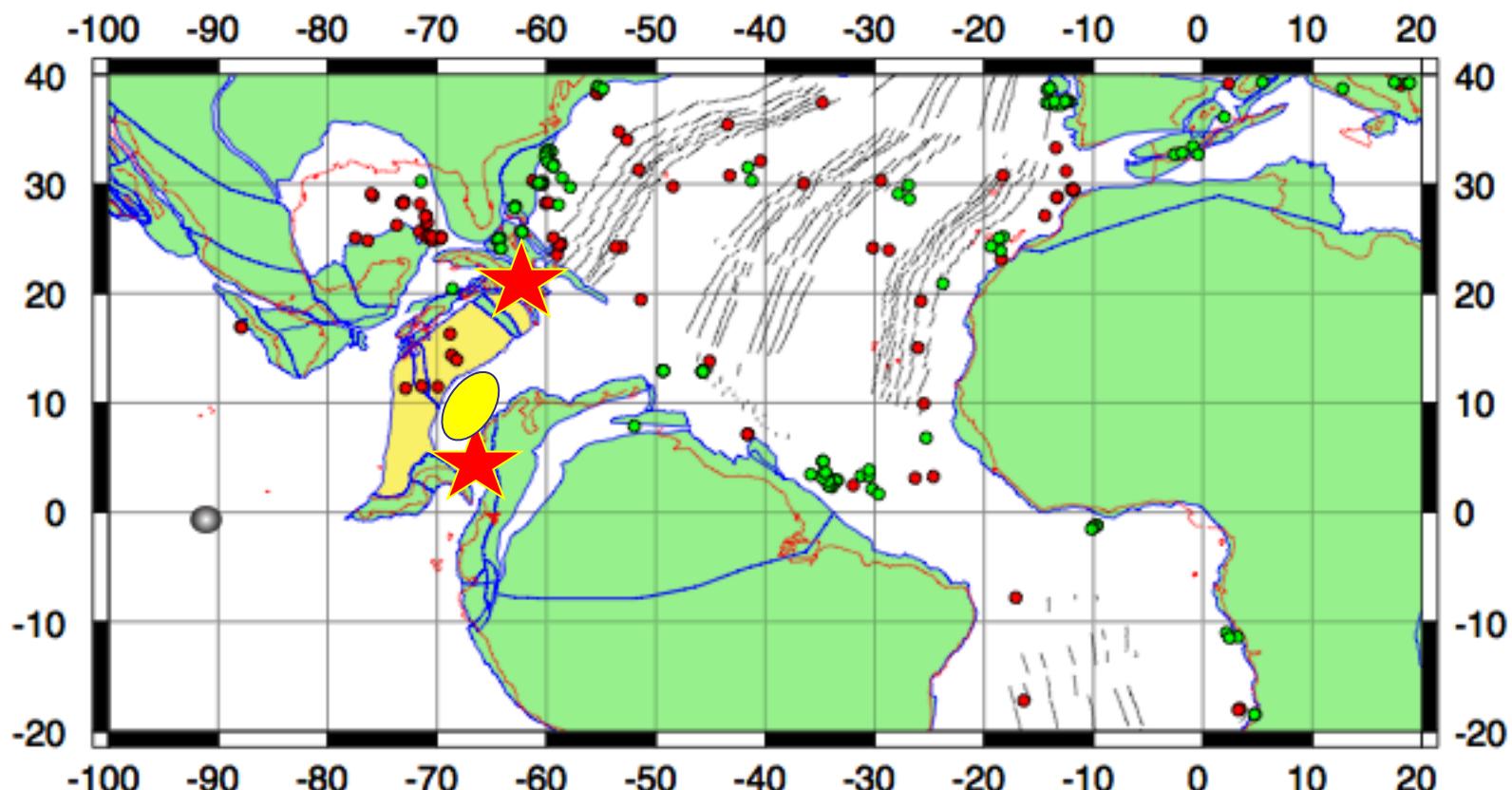
## Caribbean Large Igneous Province Forms



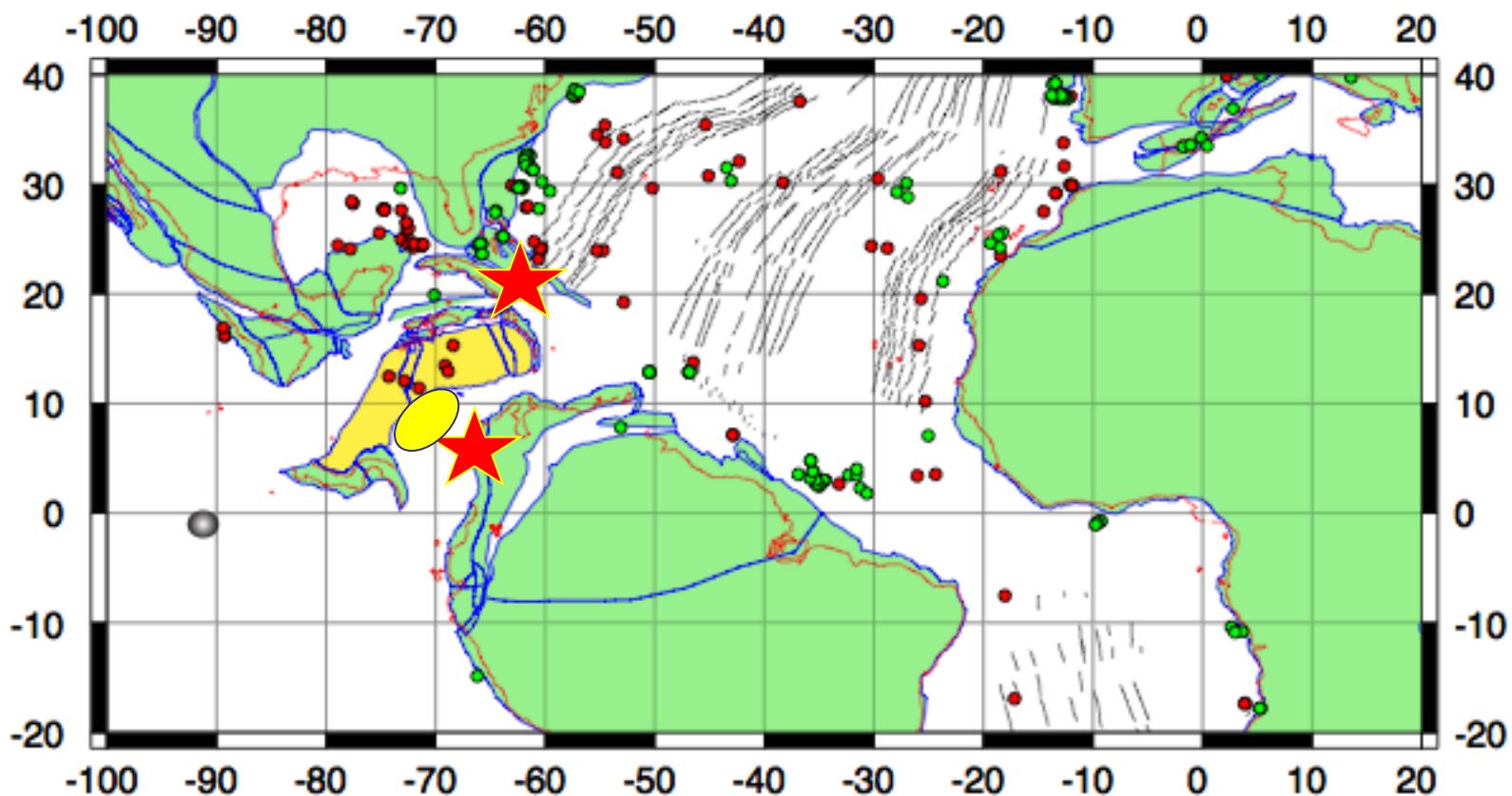
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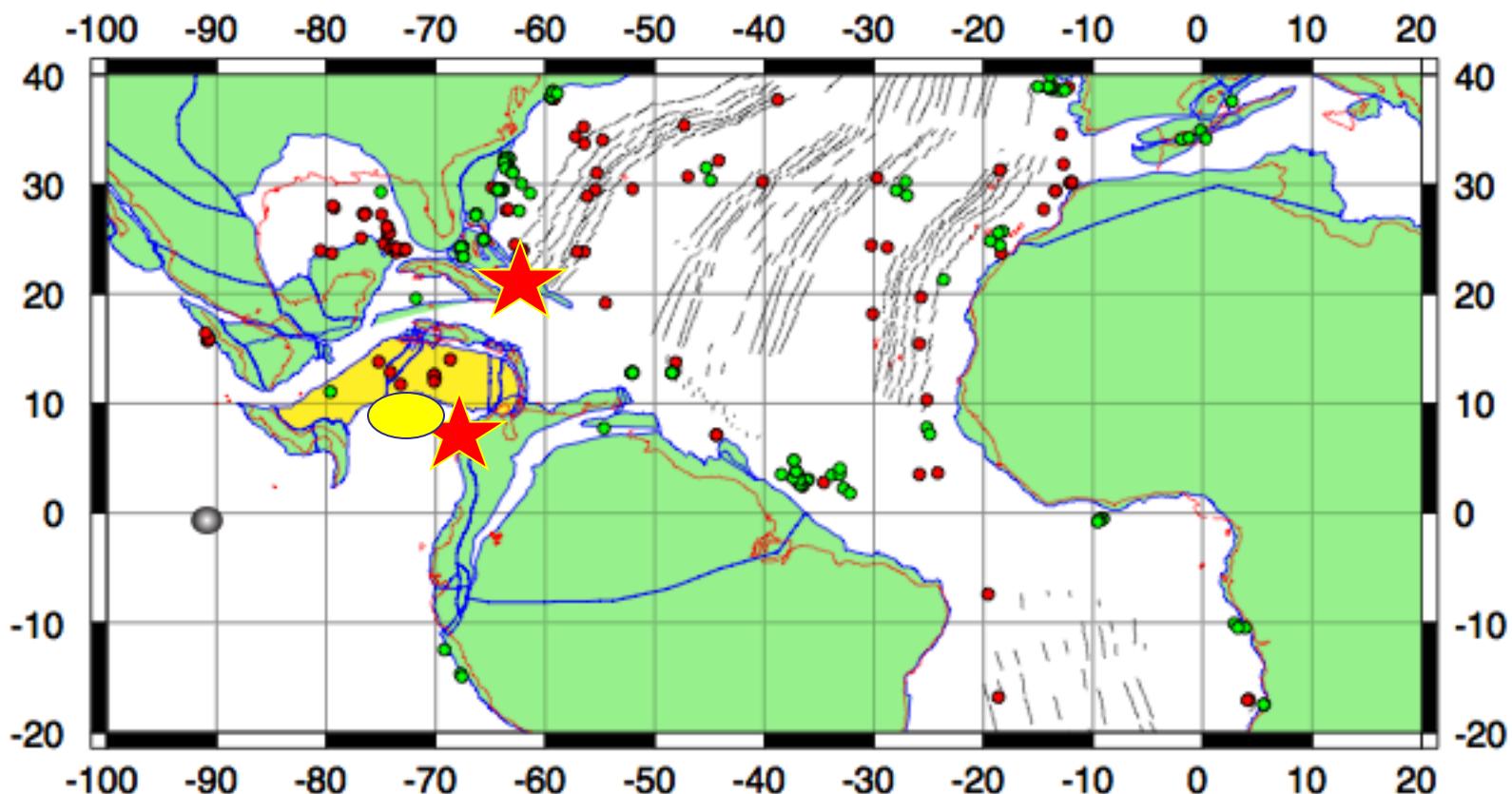
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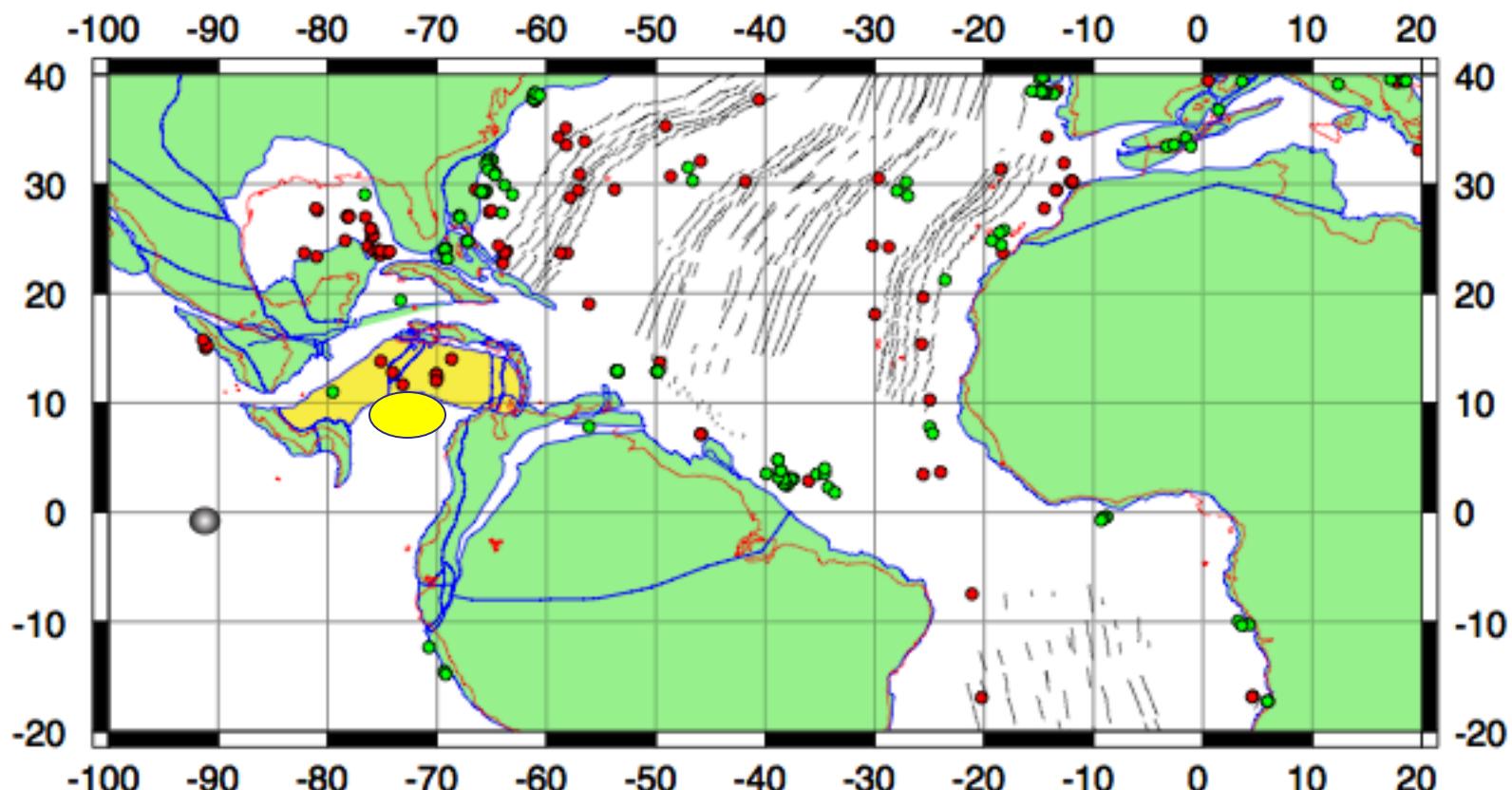
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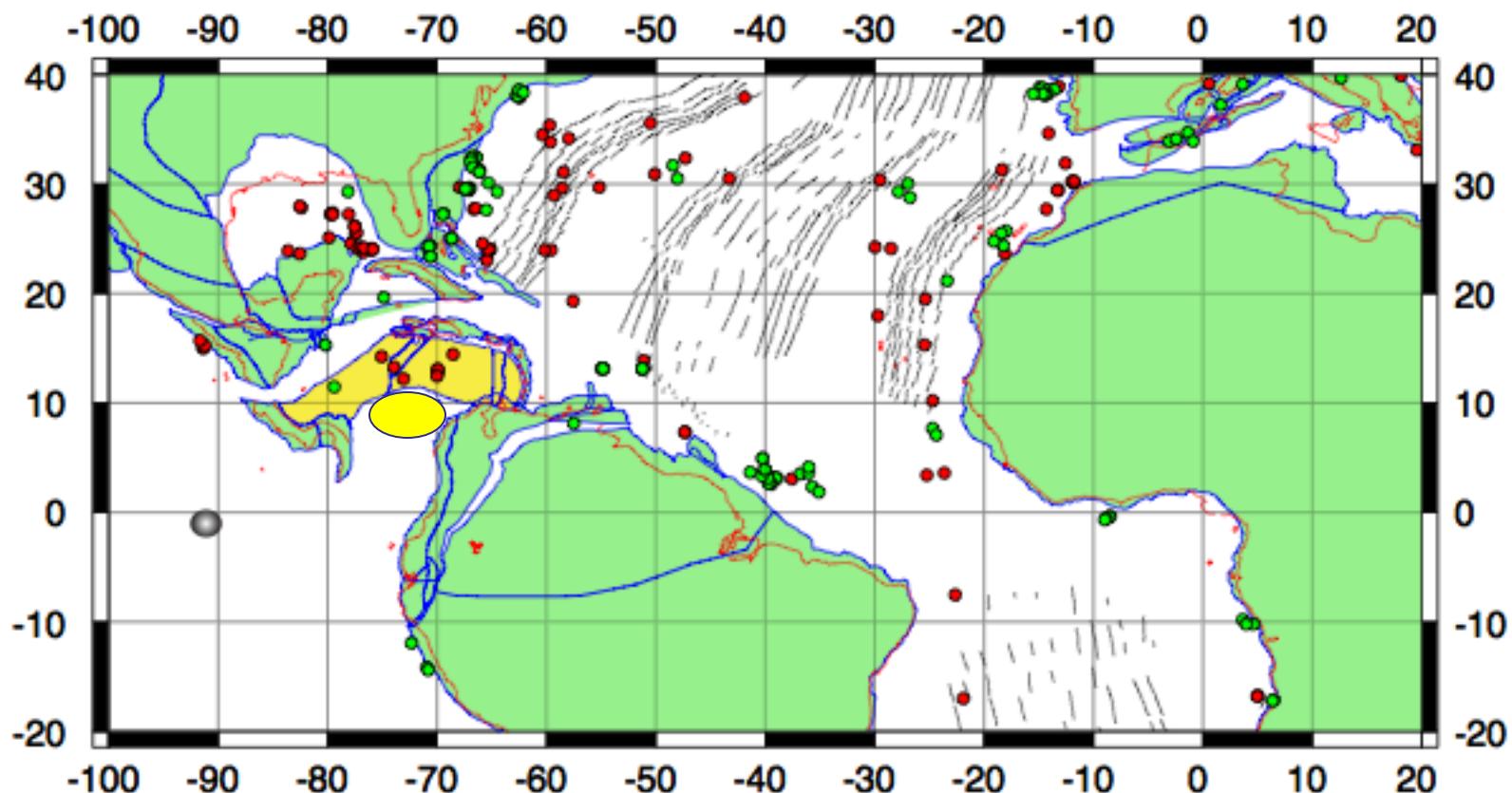
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50.0 Ma Reconstruction

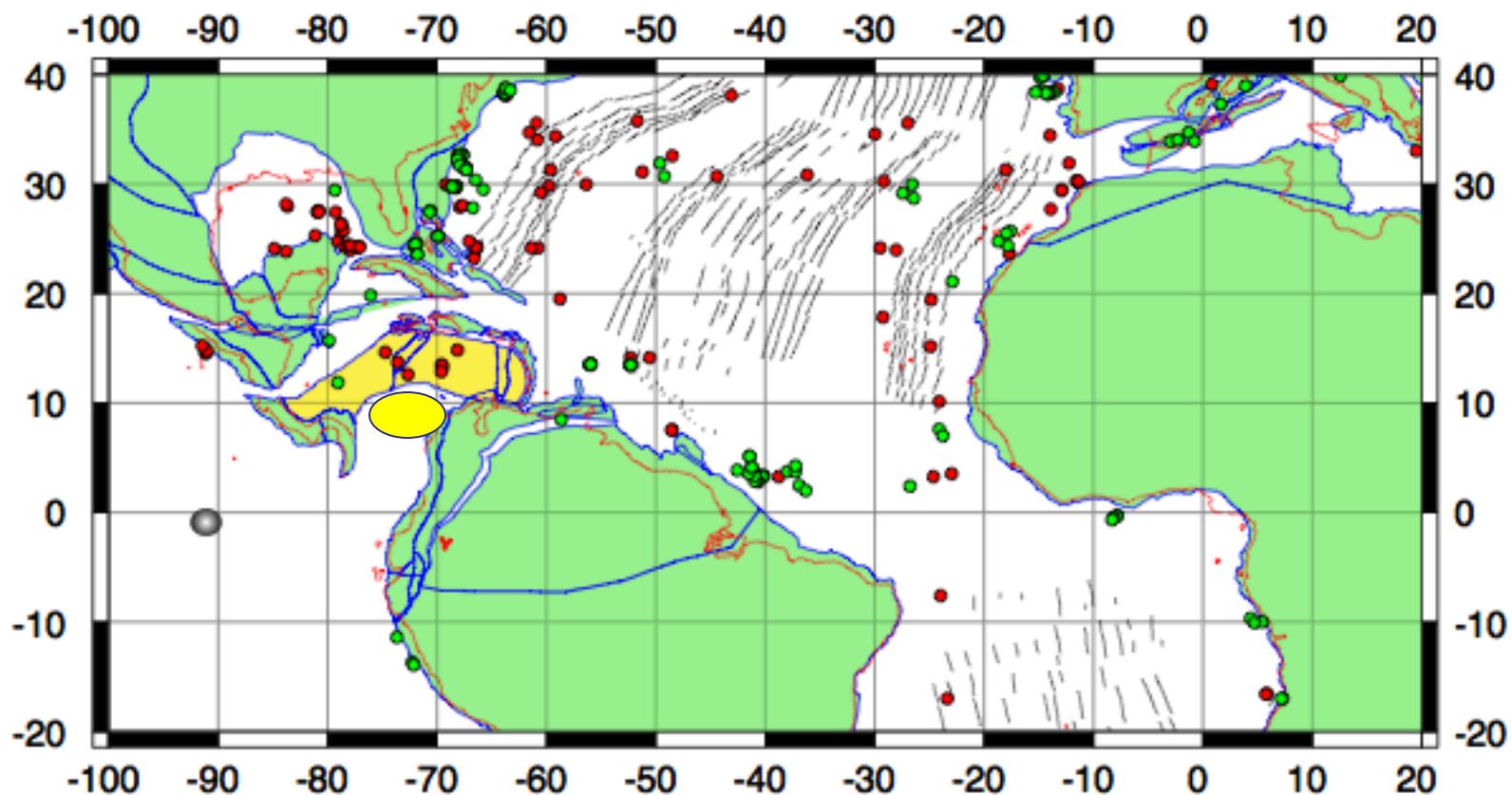


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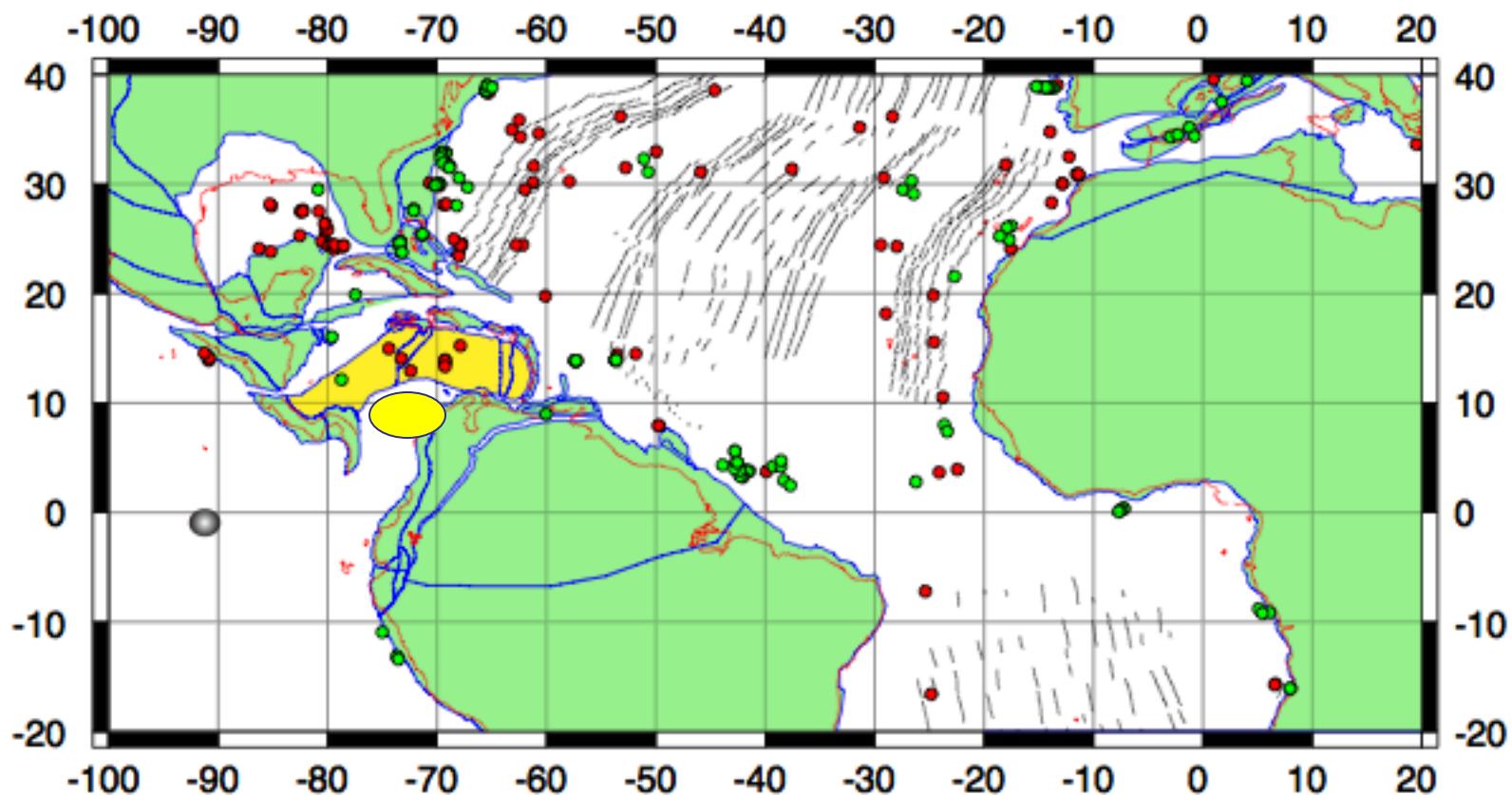
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Geophysical Hazards in Middle  
America 2010

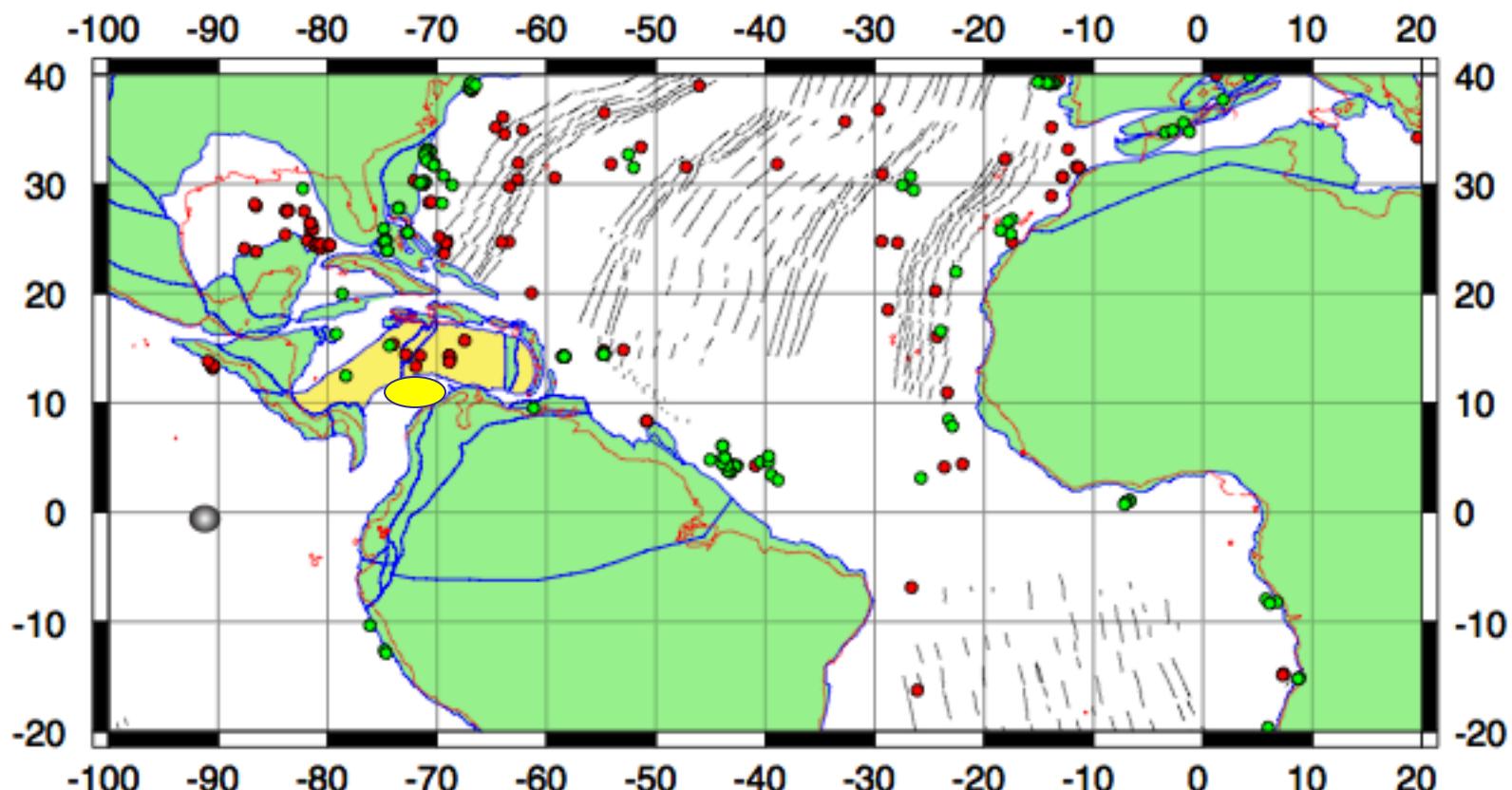


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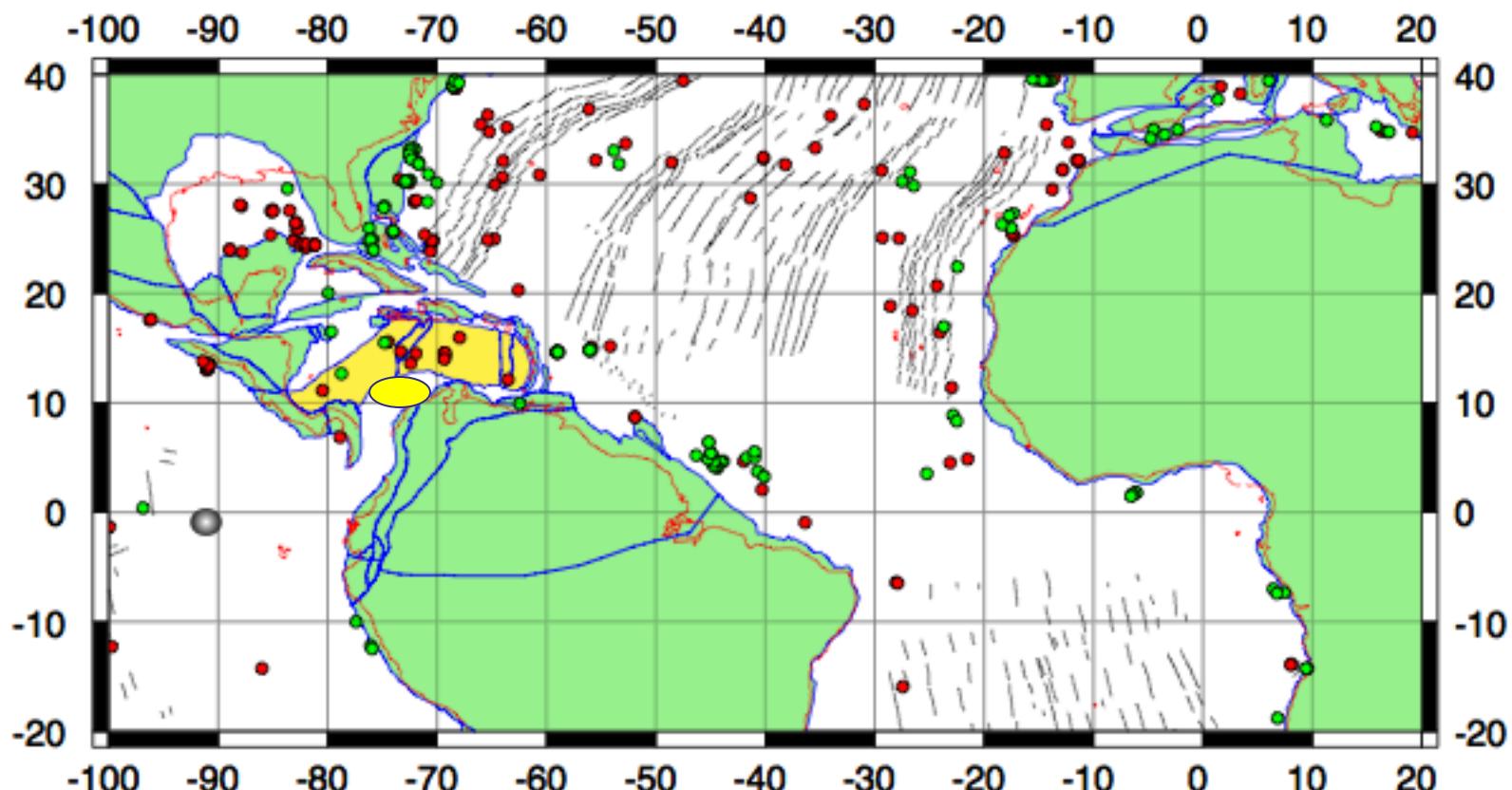
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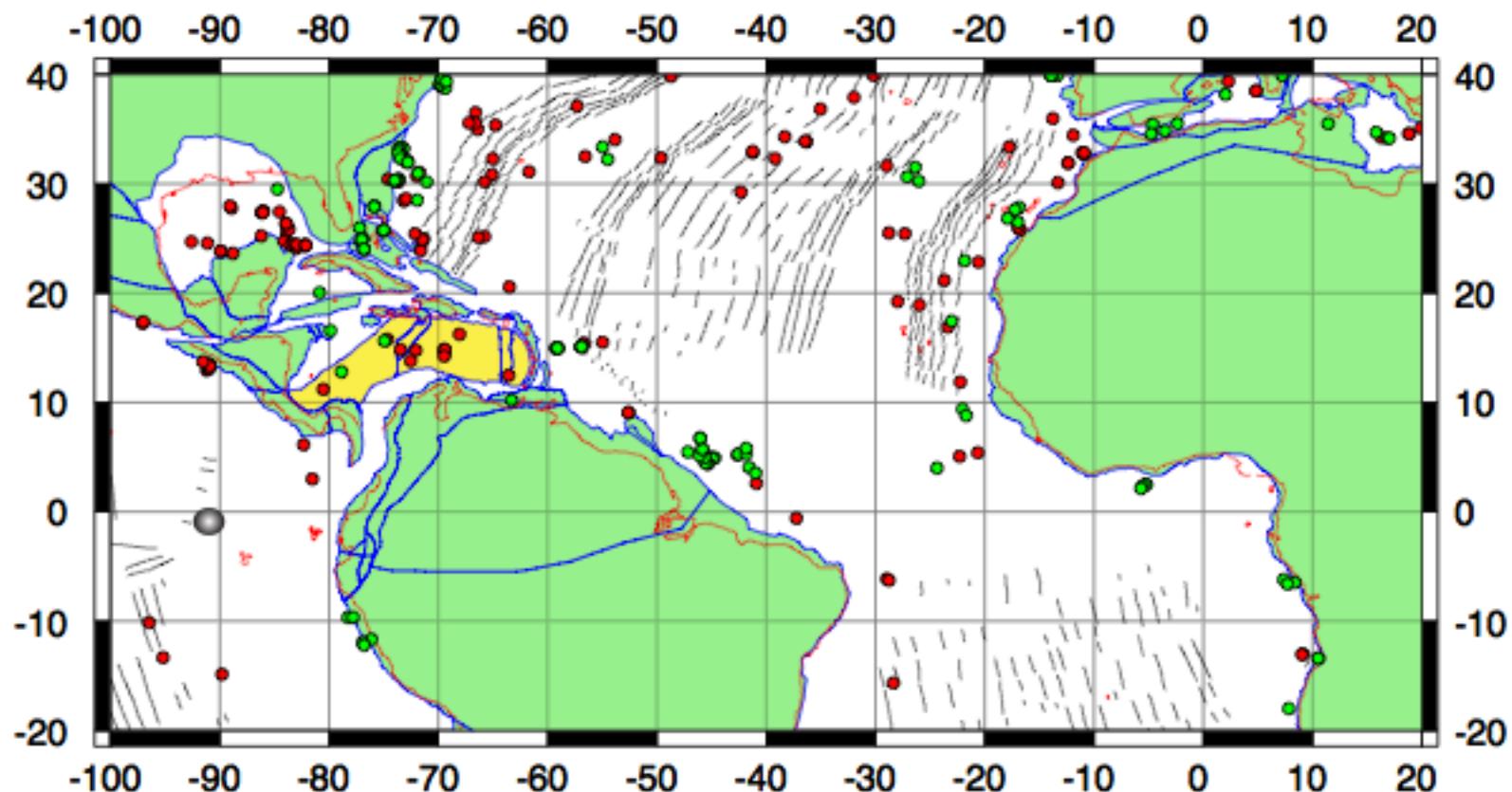
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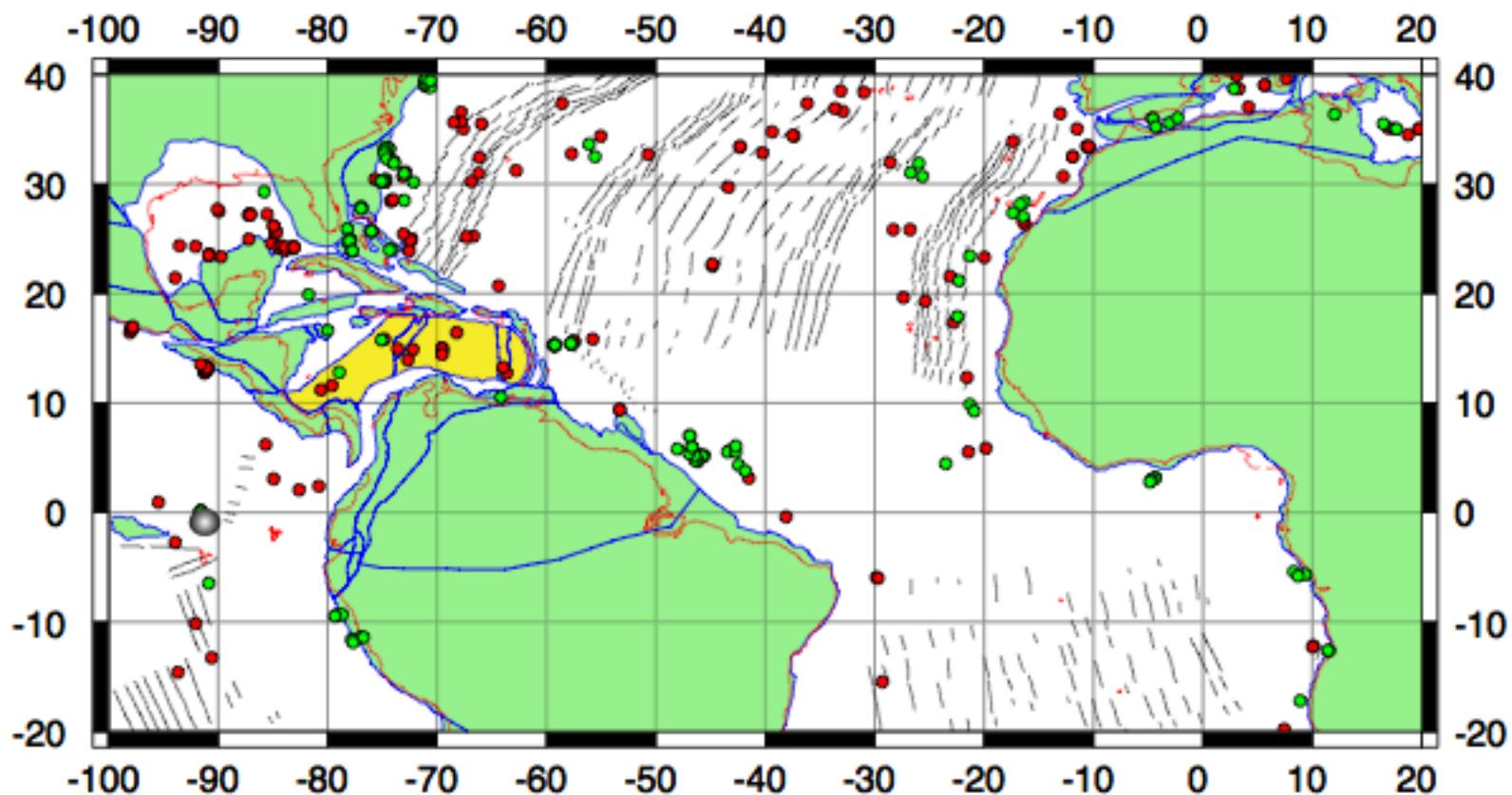
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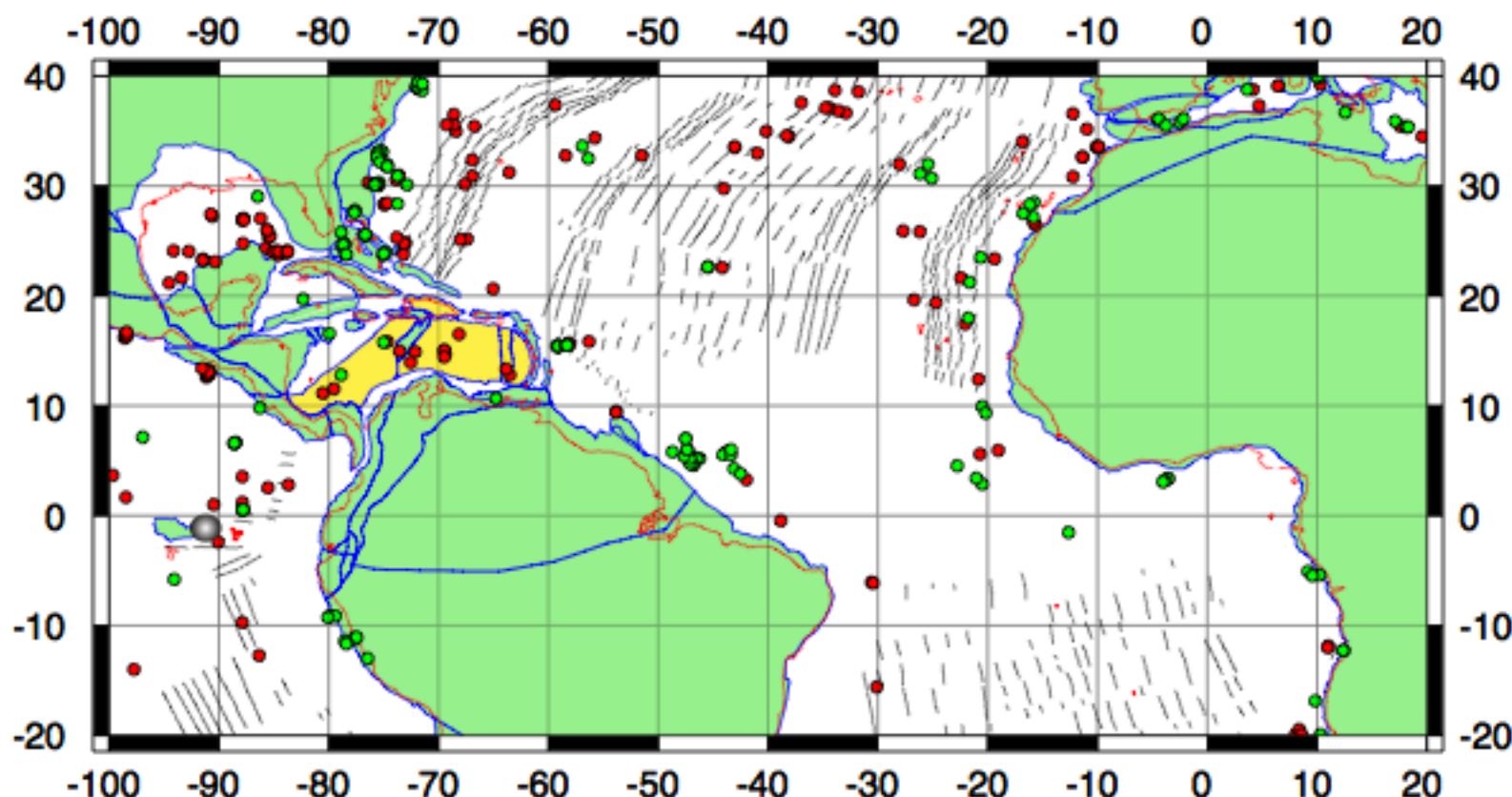
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15.0 Ma Reconstruction

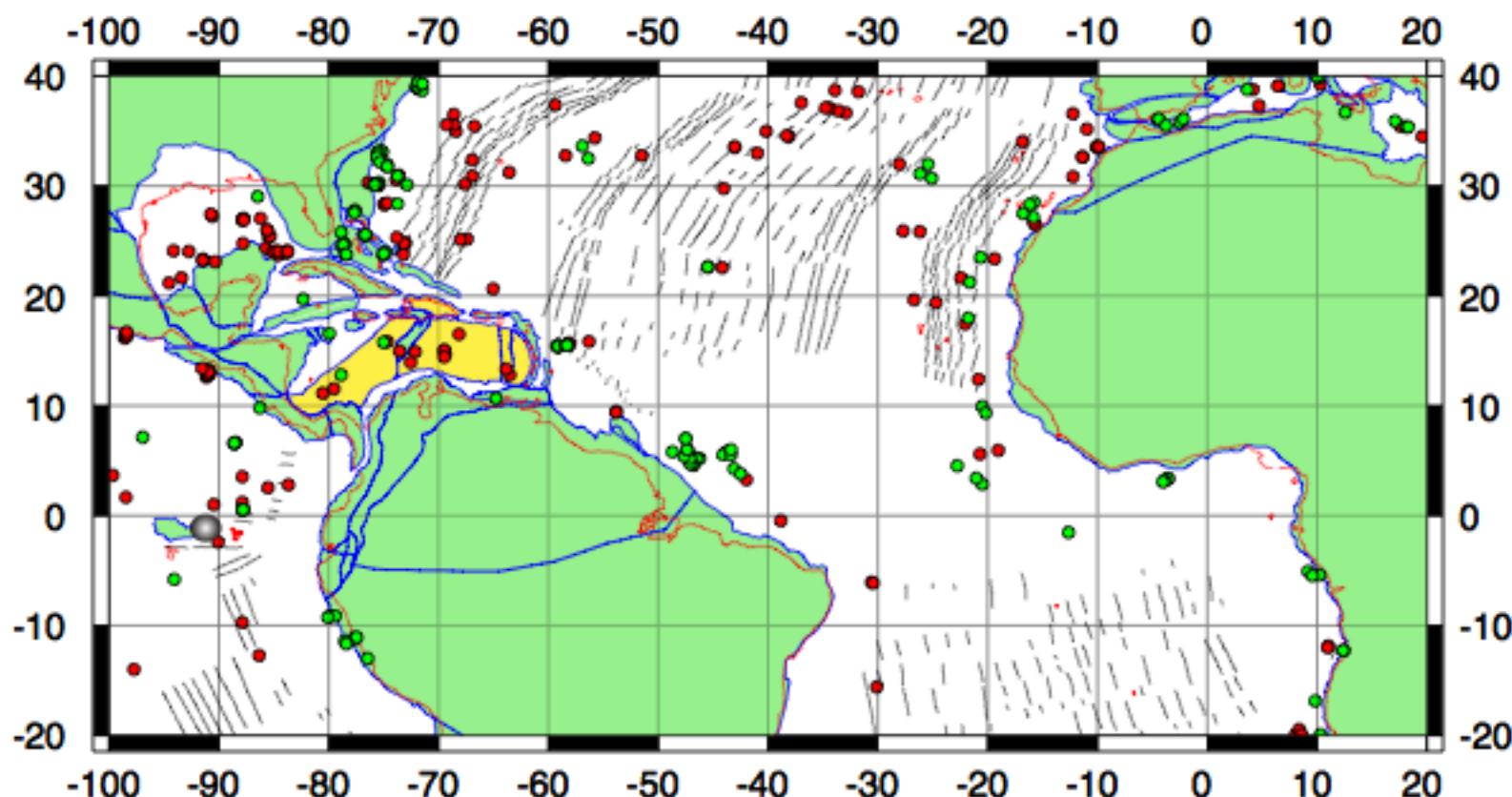


10.0 Ma Reconstruction



## 5.0 Ma Reconstruction

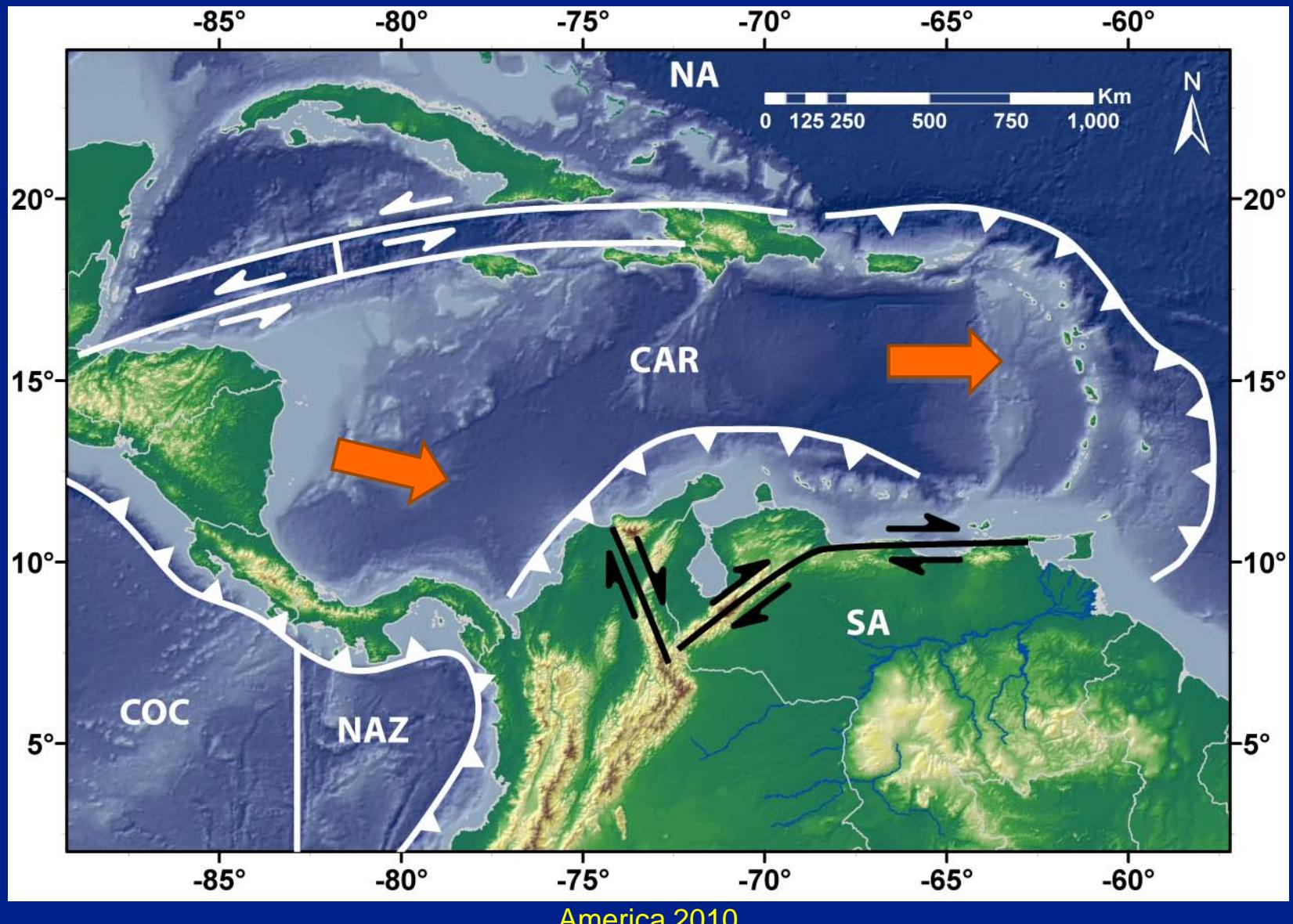
Geophysical Hazards in Middle  
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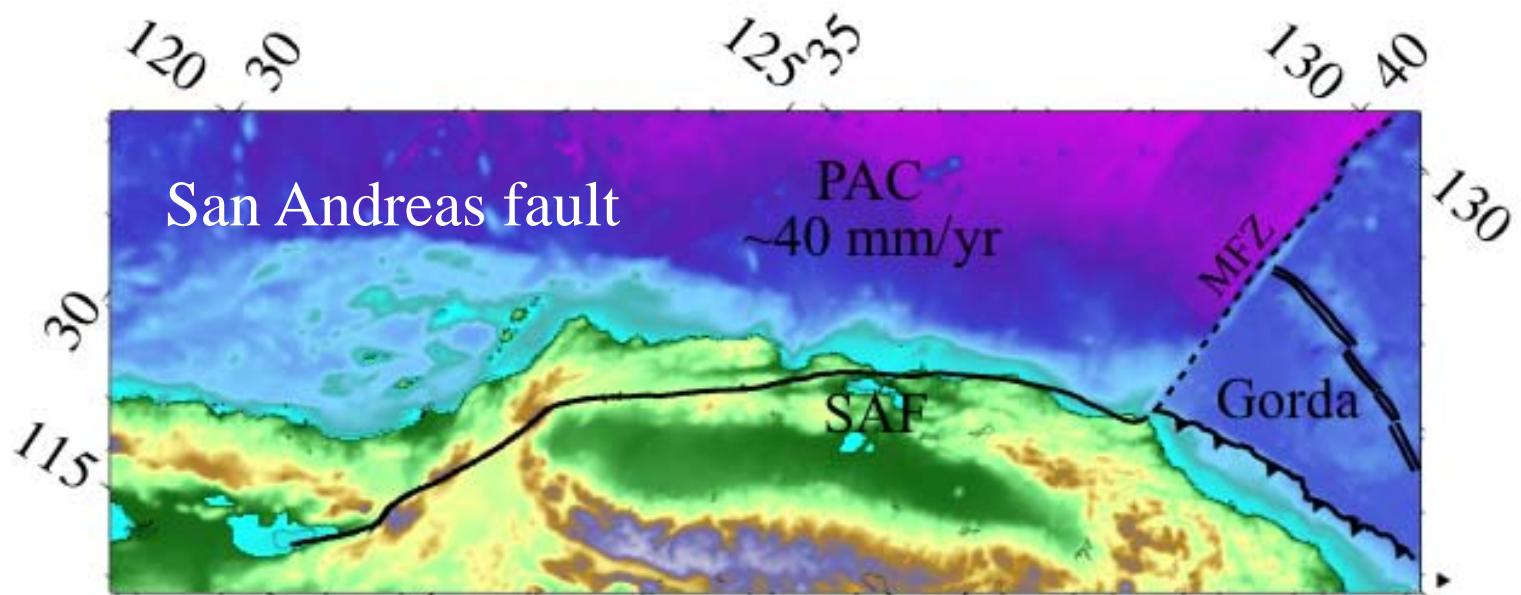


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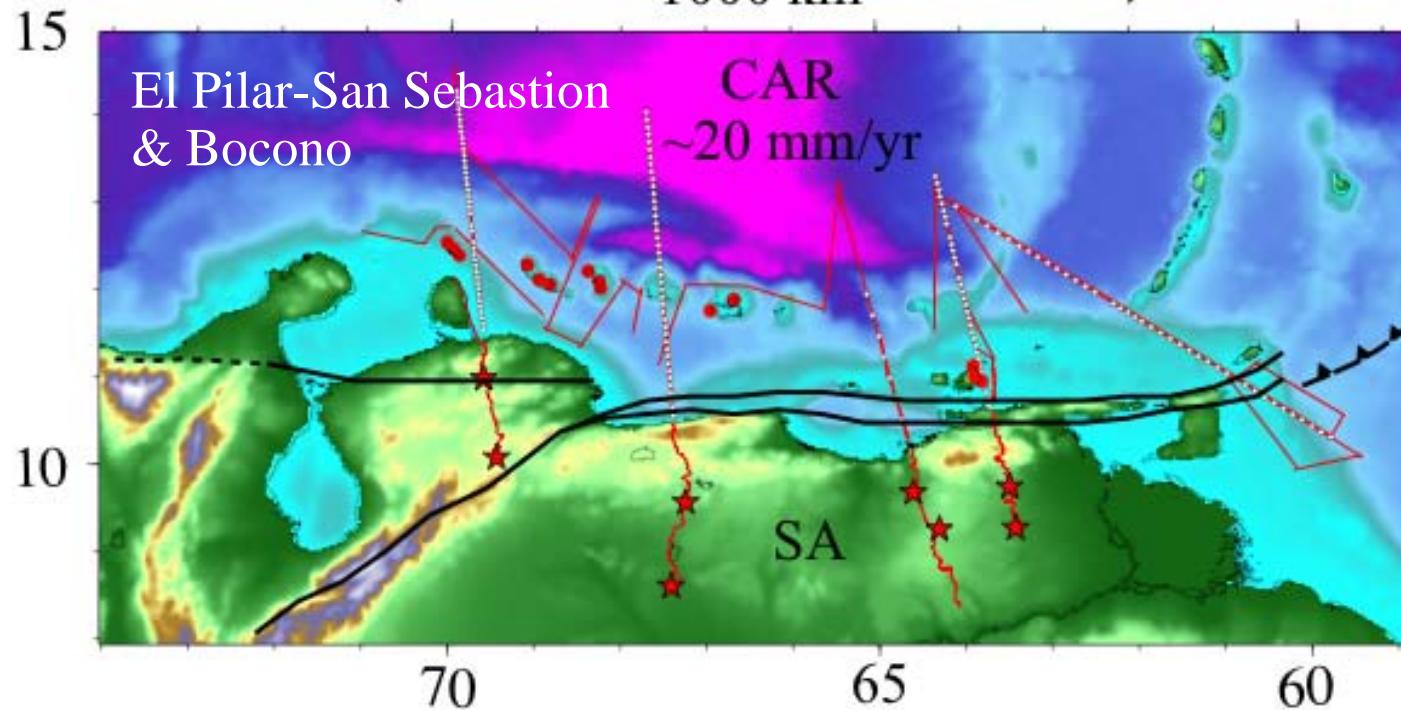
Geophysical Hazards in Middle  
America 2010

# Tectonic Setting:

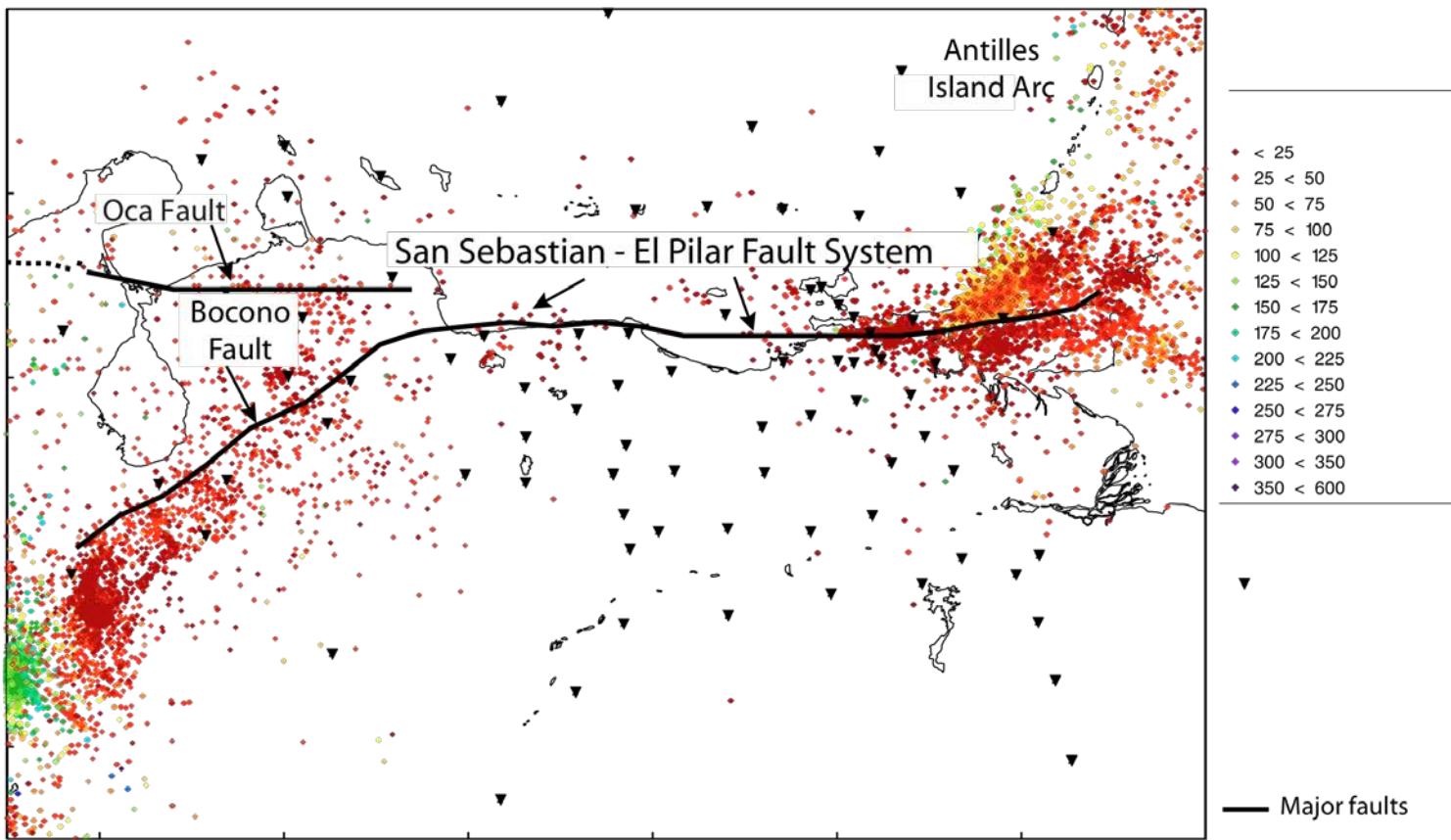




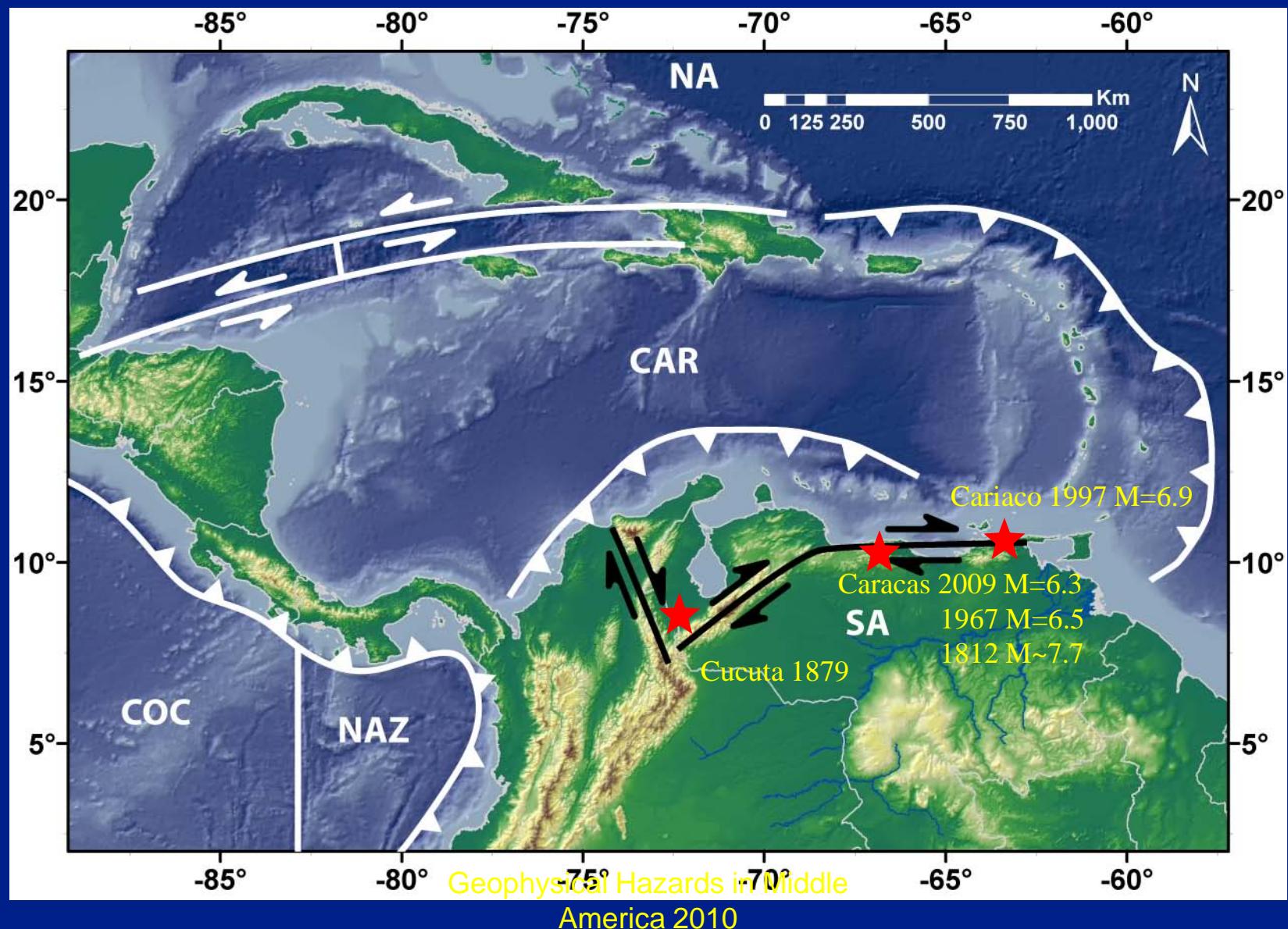
← 1000 km →



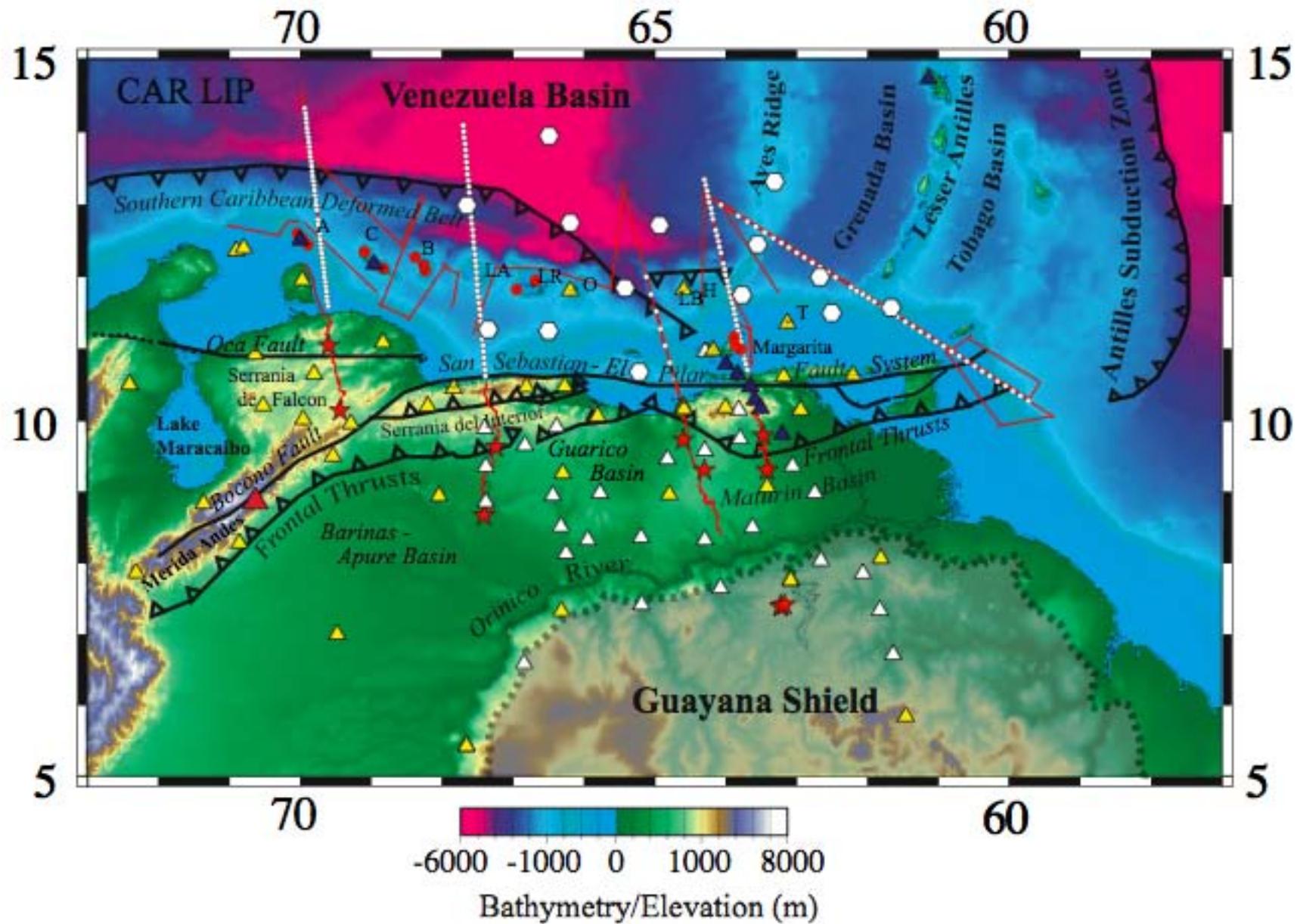
### Seismicity 1967-2007



# Earthquakes:



# BOLIVAR & GEODINOS



# Finite-Frequency Teleseismic P-wave Tomography: Max Bezada's PhD Research

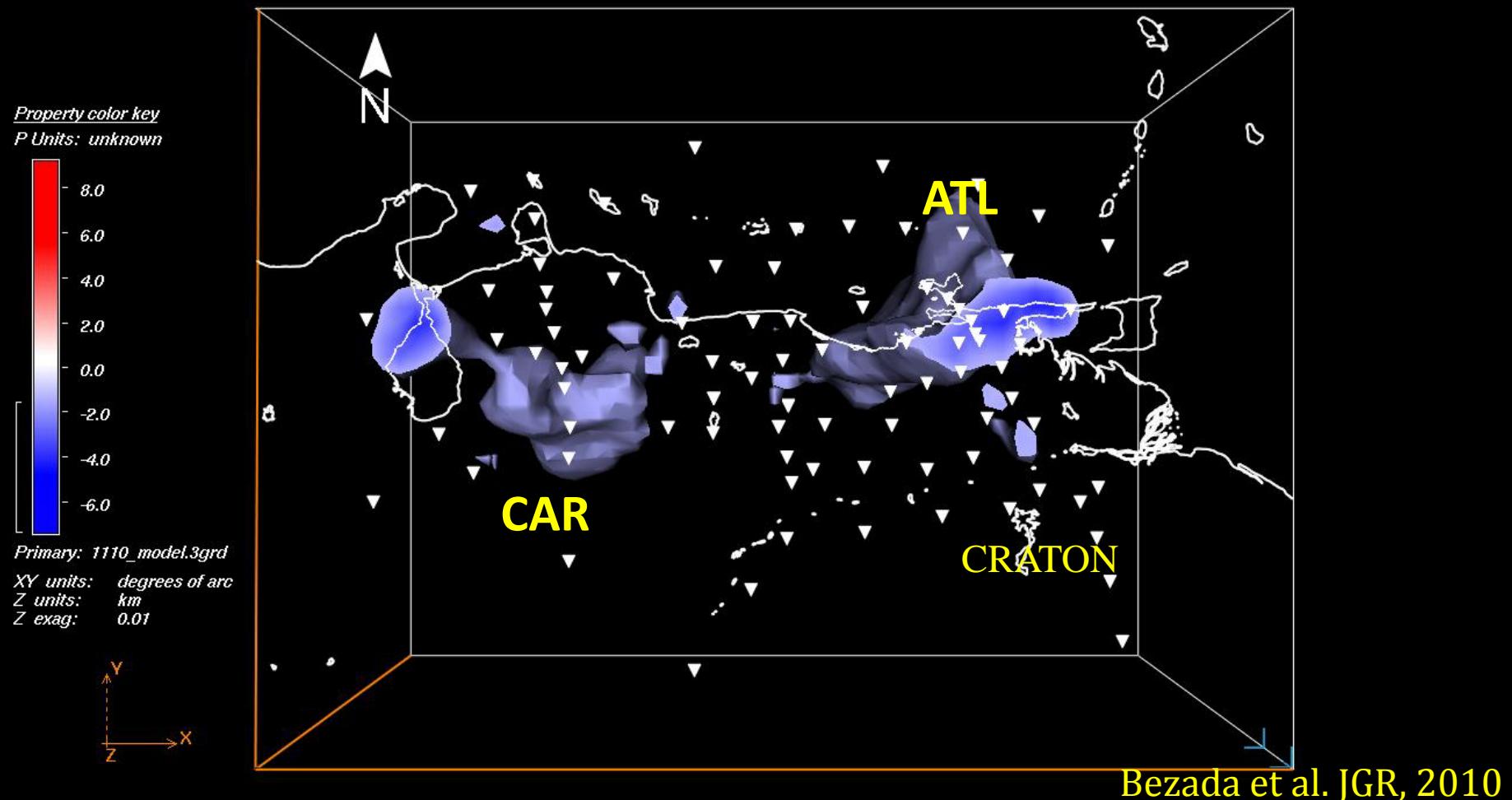


Geophysical Hazards in Middle  
America 2010

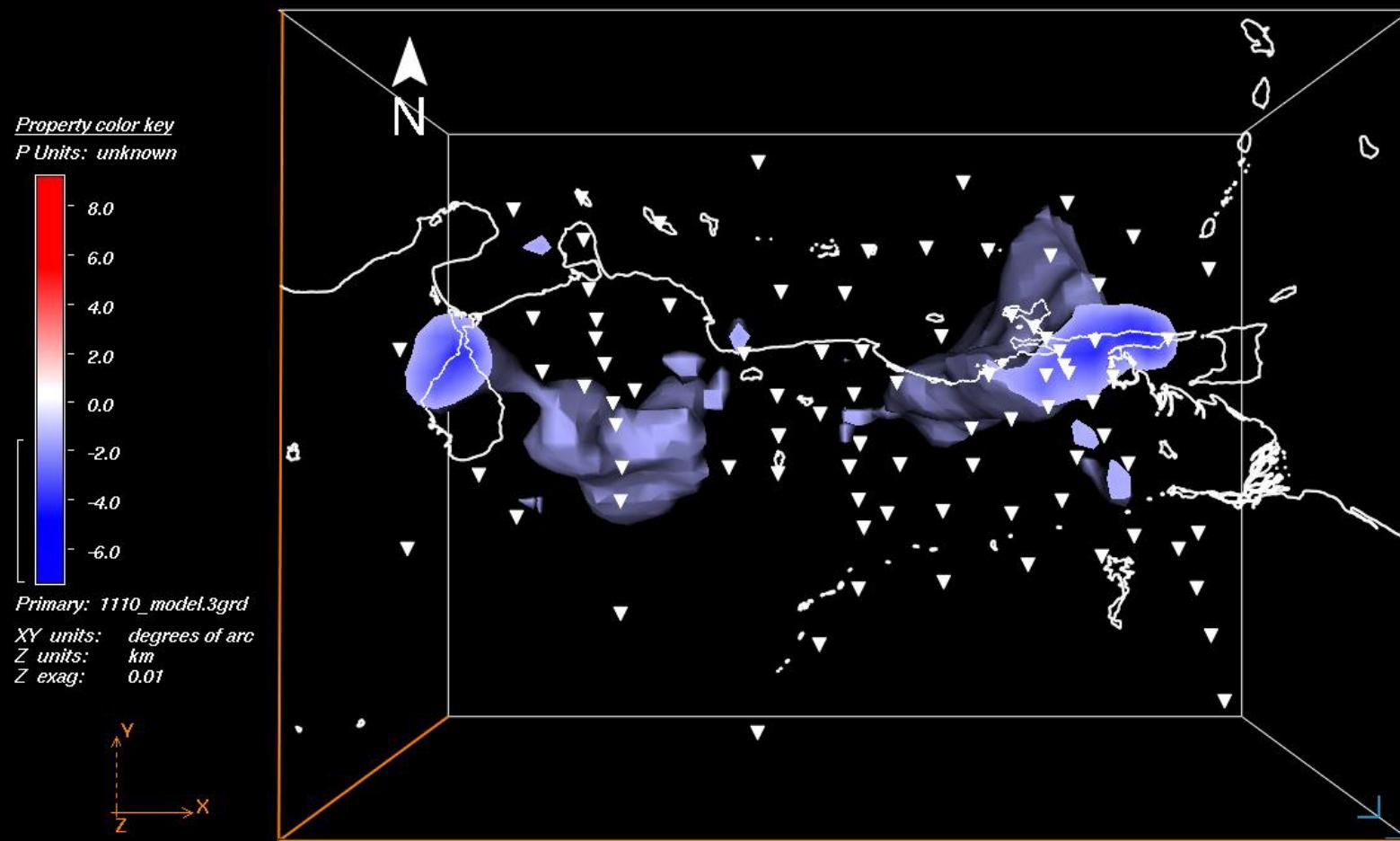
# Finite-Frequency P-wave tomography: +1.5%

Caribbean in West

Atlantic in East

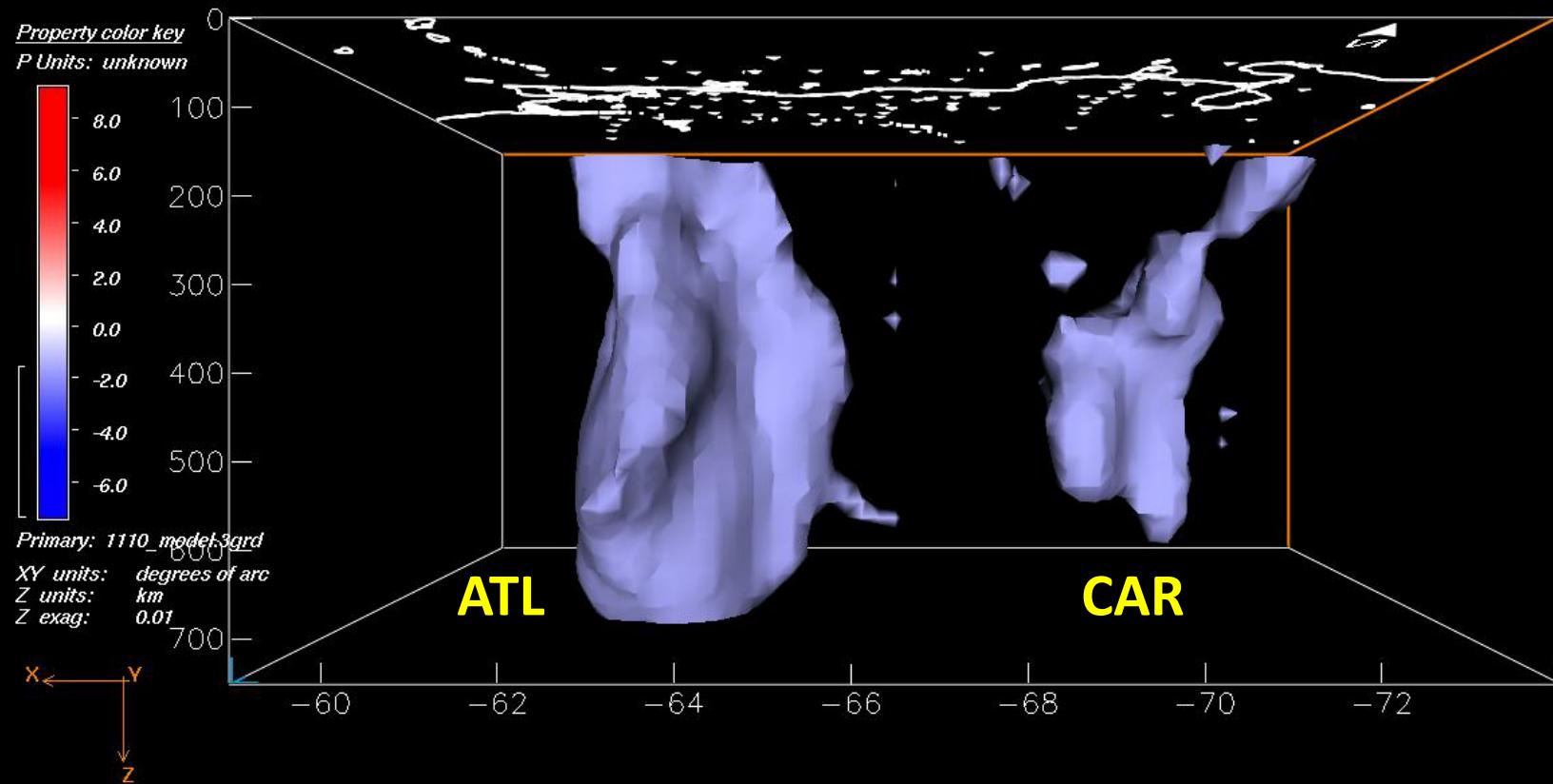


# *The Slabs in 3D:*



Geophysical Hazards in Middle  
America 2010

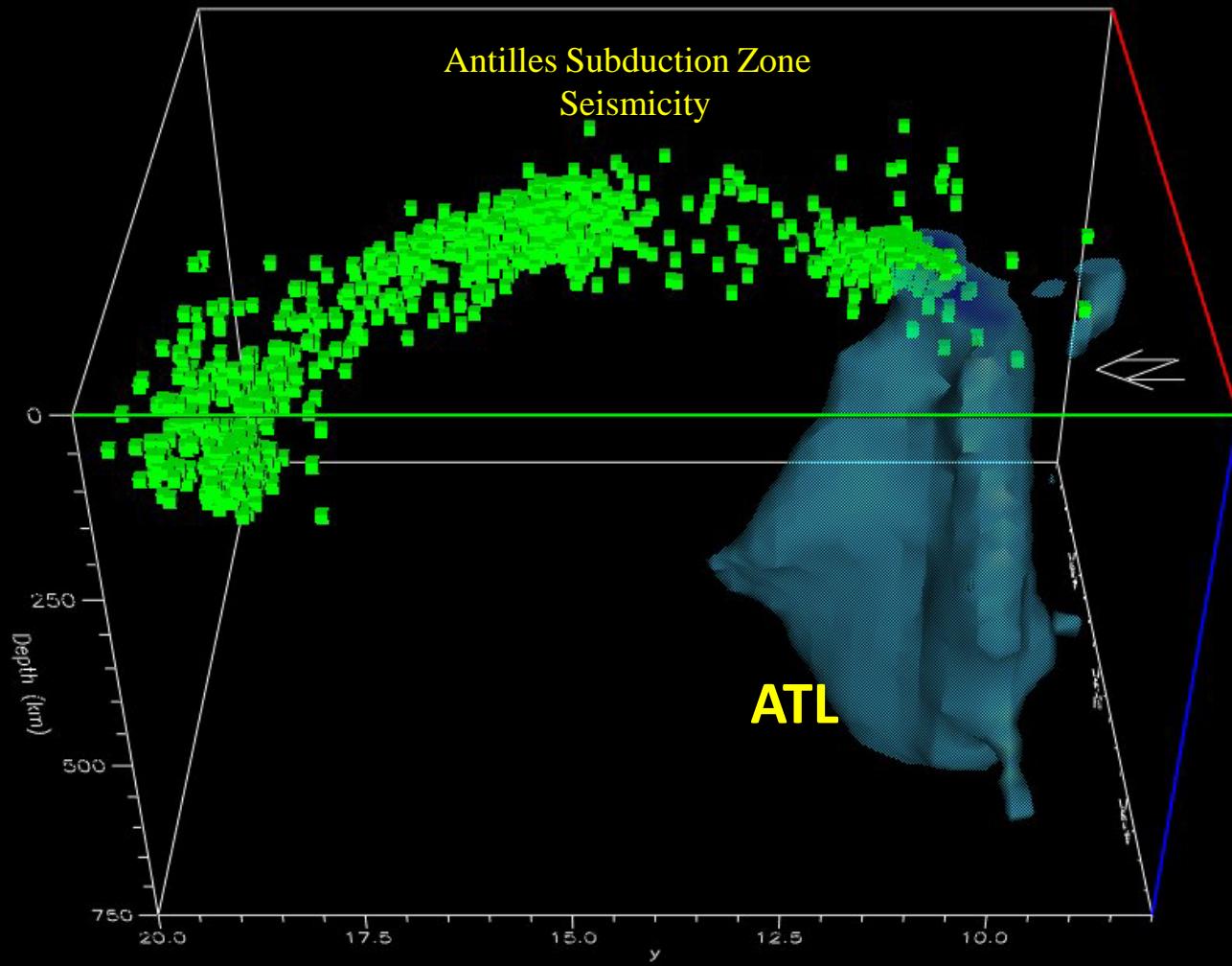
# *The Slabs in 3D:*



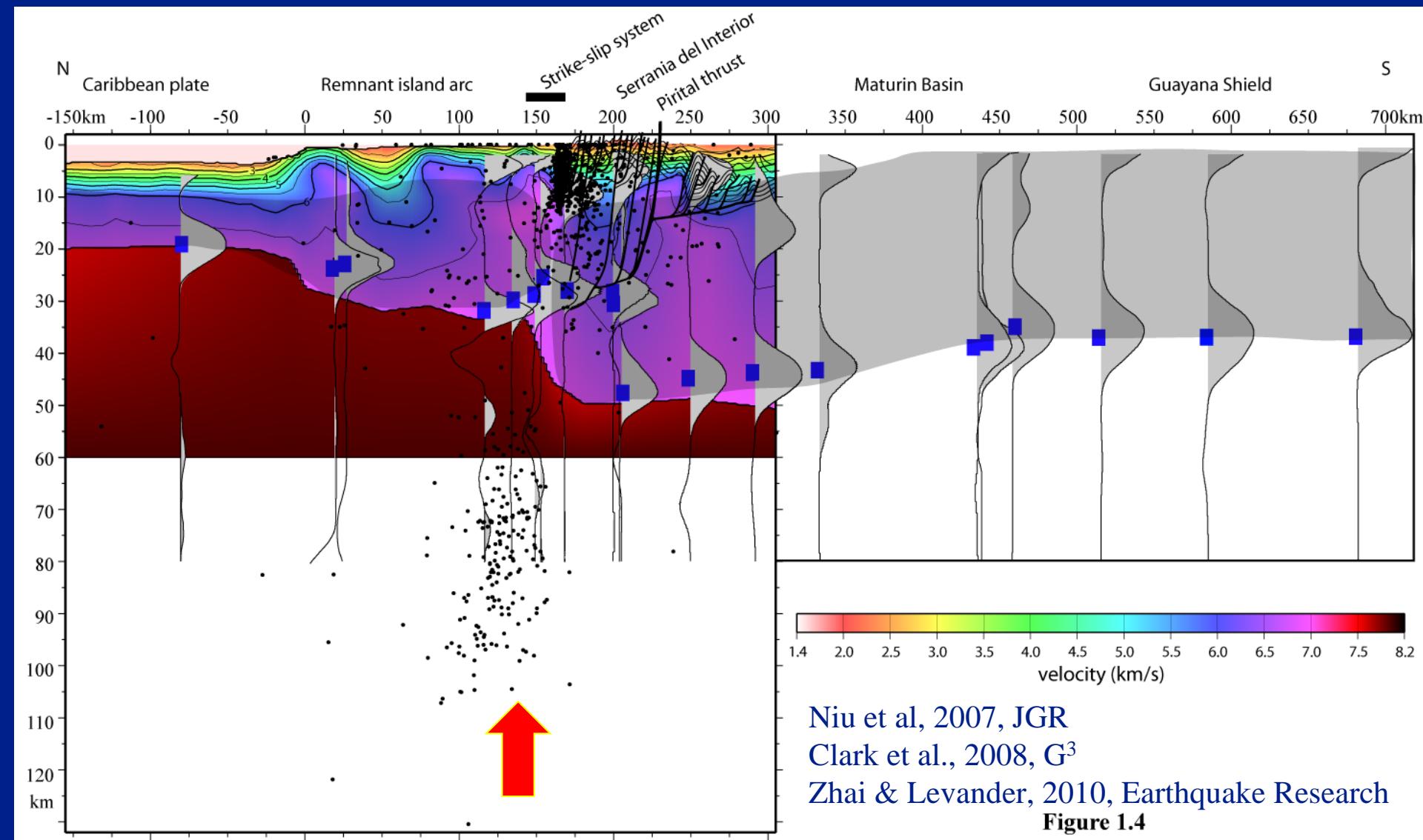
**North**

**South**

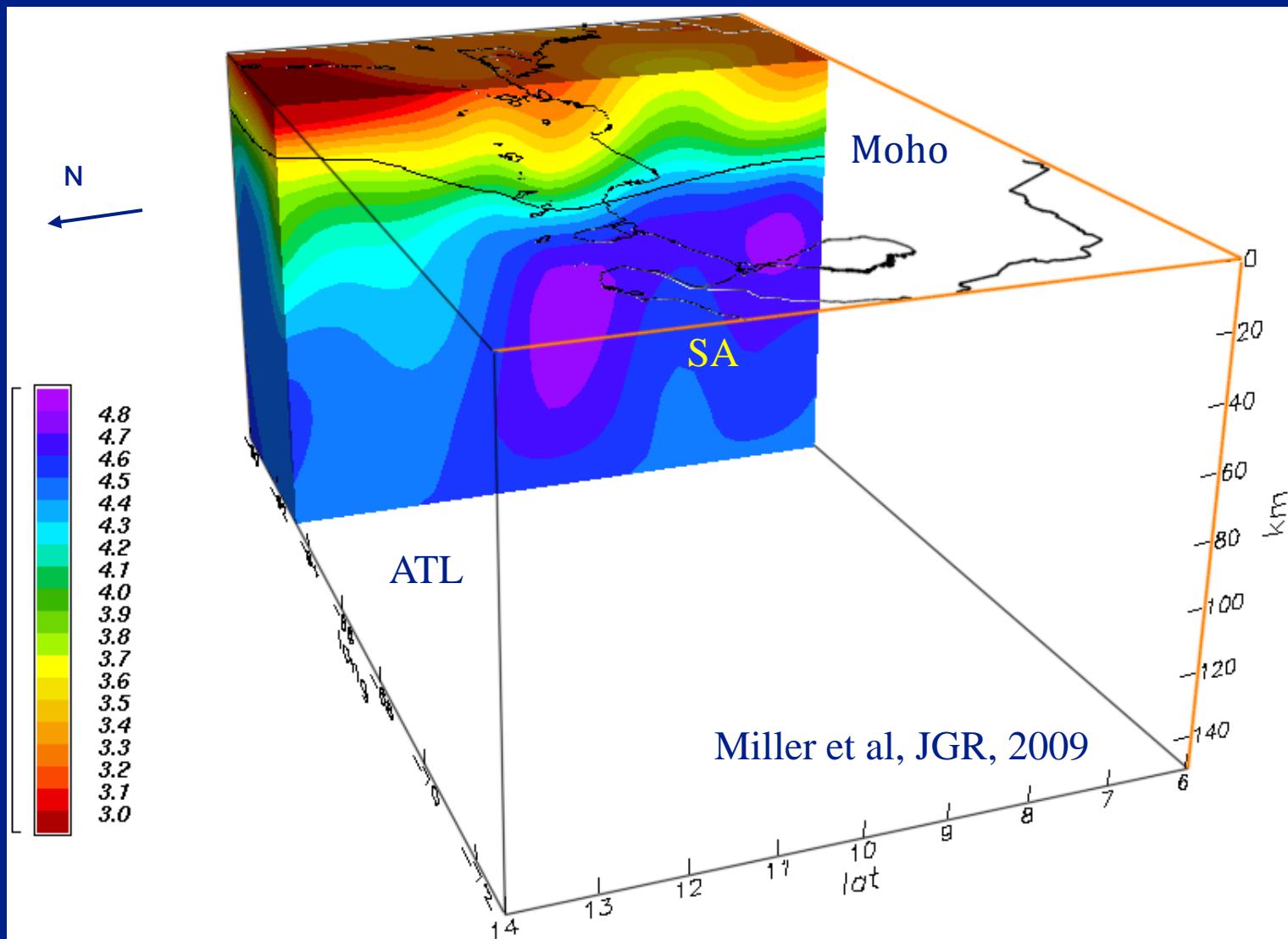
Antilles Subduction Zone  
Seismicity



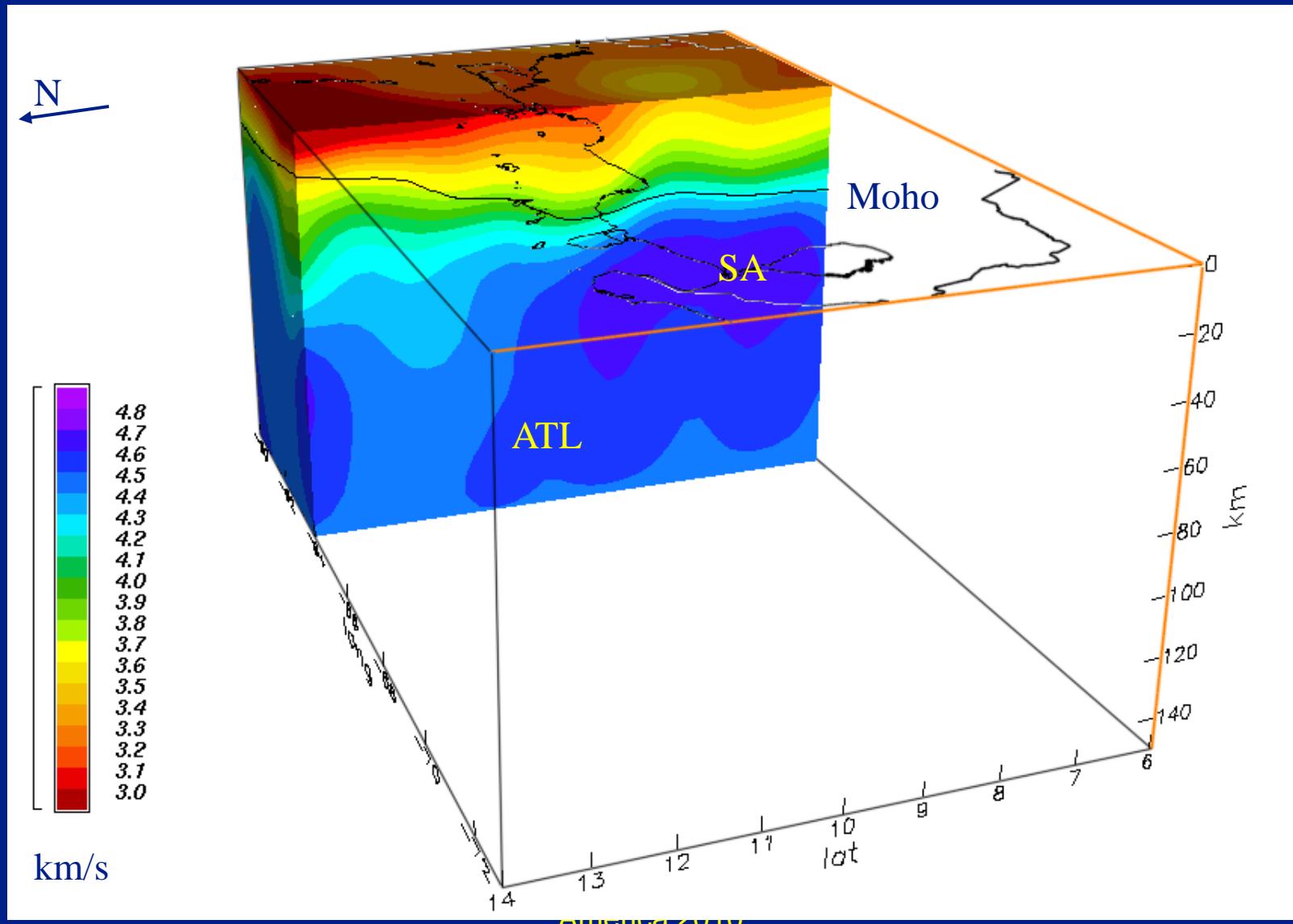
Geophysical Hazards in Middle  
America 2010

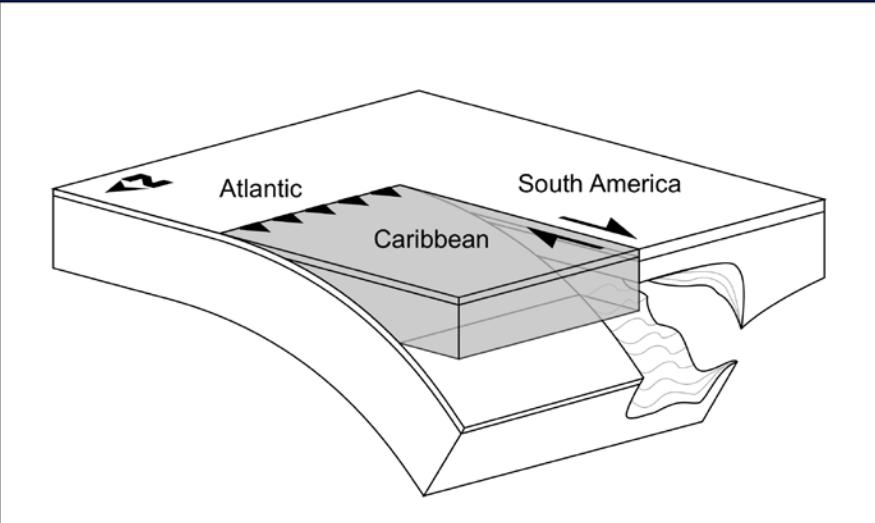


# 63.25W profile - view from west



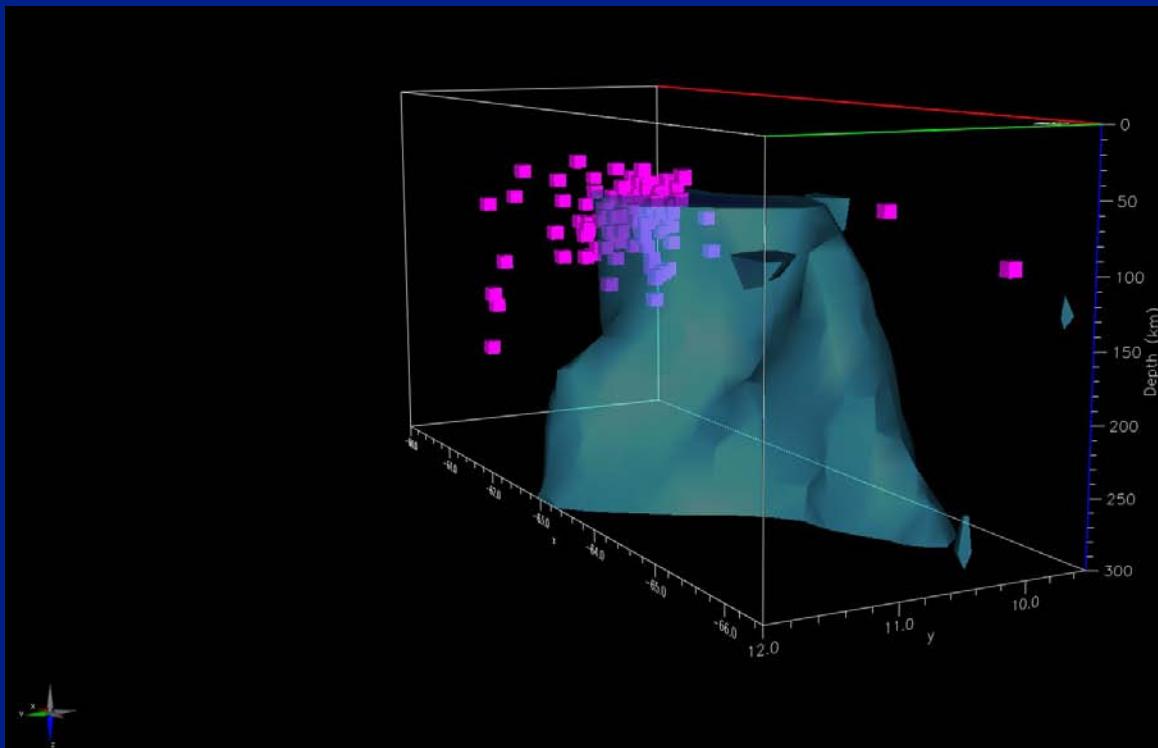
# 64W profile - view from west



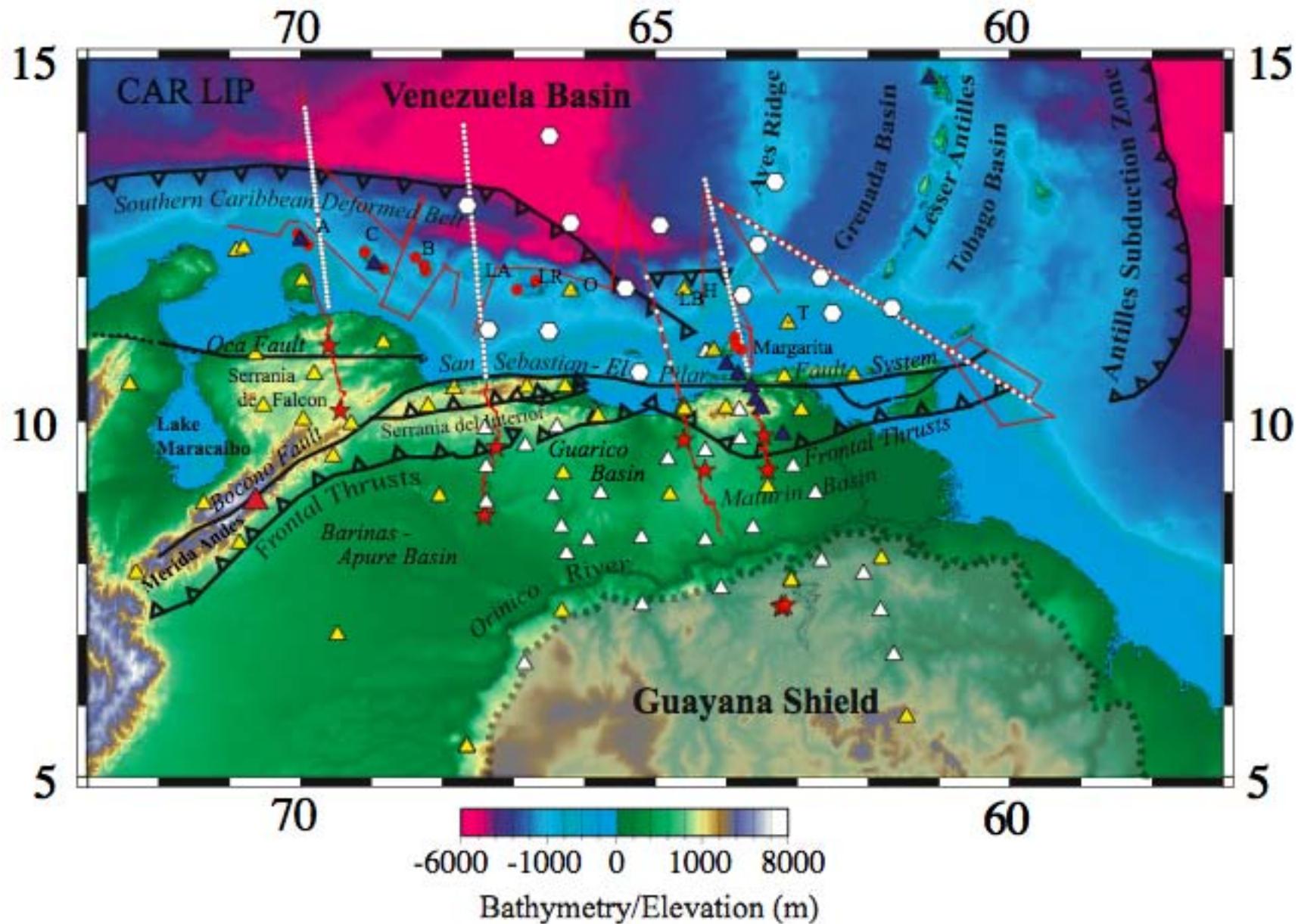


The tear forming between South American and the Atlantic drags off the bottom of the SA lithosphere

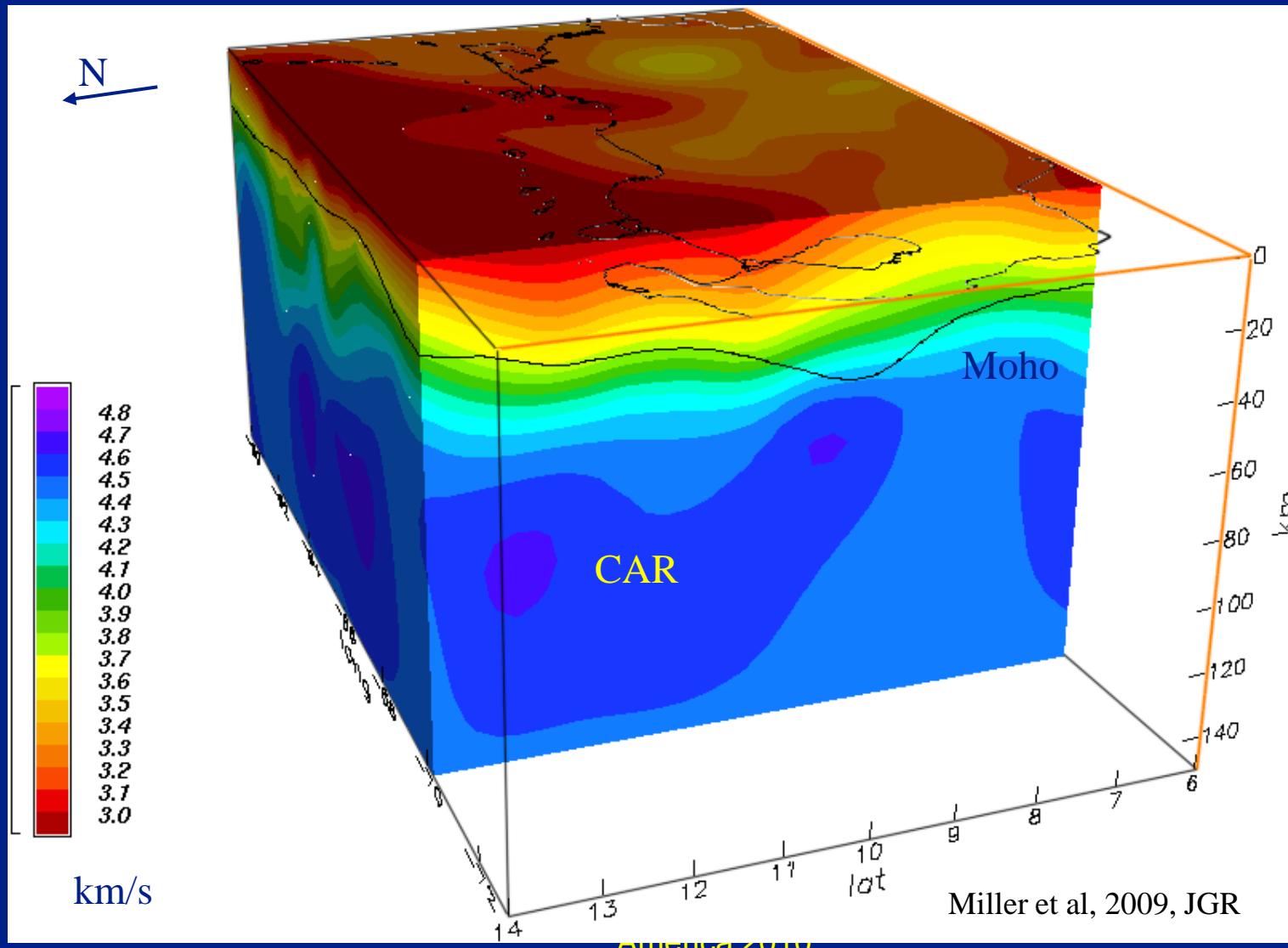
This weakens the SA lithosphere



# BOLIVAR & GEODINOS



# 70.25W profile – Caribbean plate extends as far south as Lake Maracaibo

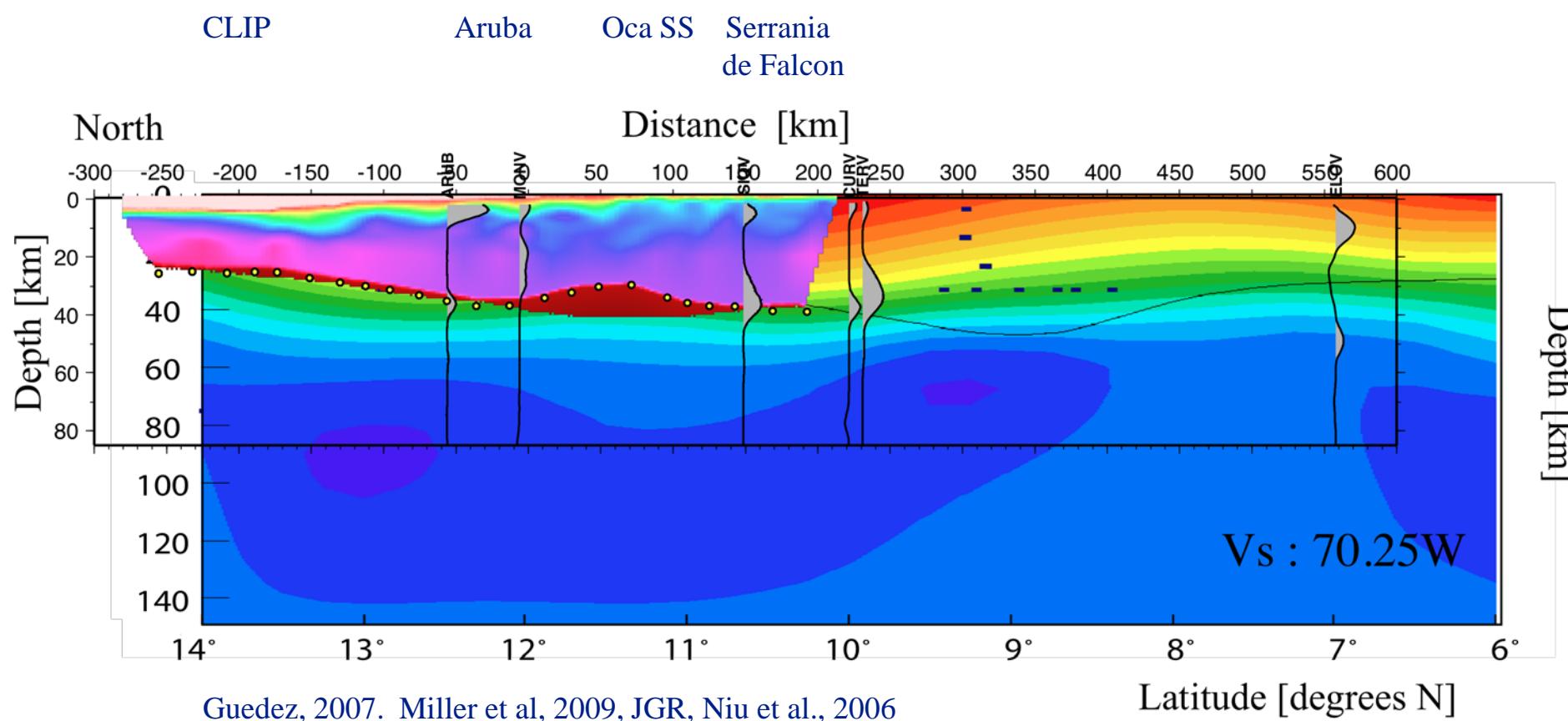


# Seismic Refraction Tomography: Maria Guédez Parra's MS Research



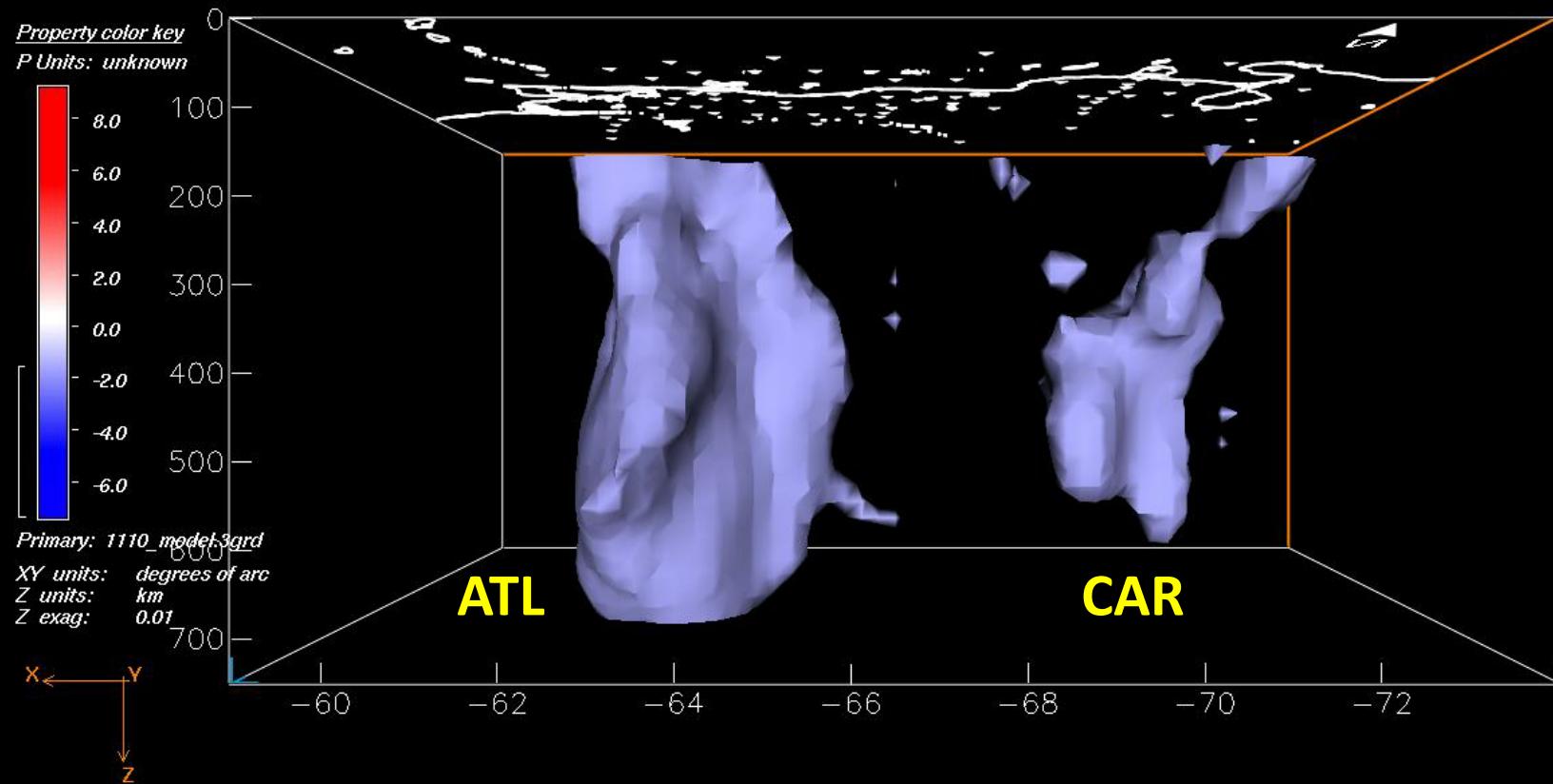
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# Active Source & Rayleigh wave Tomography and Receiver Functions

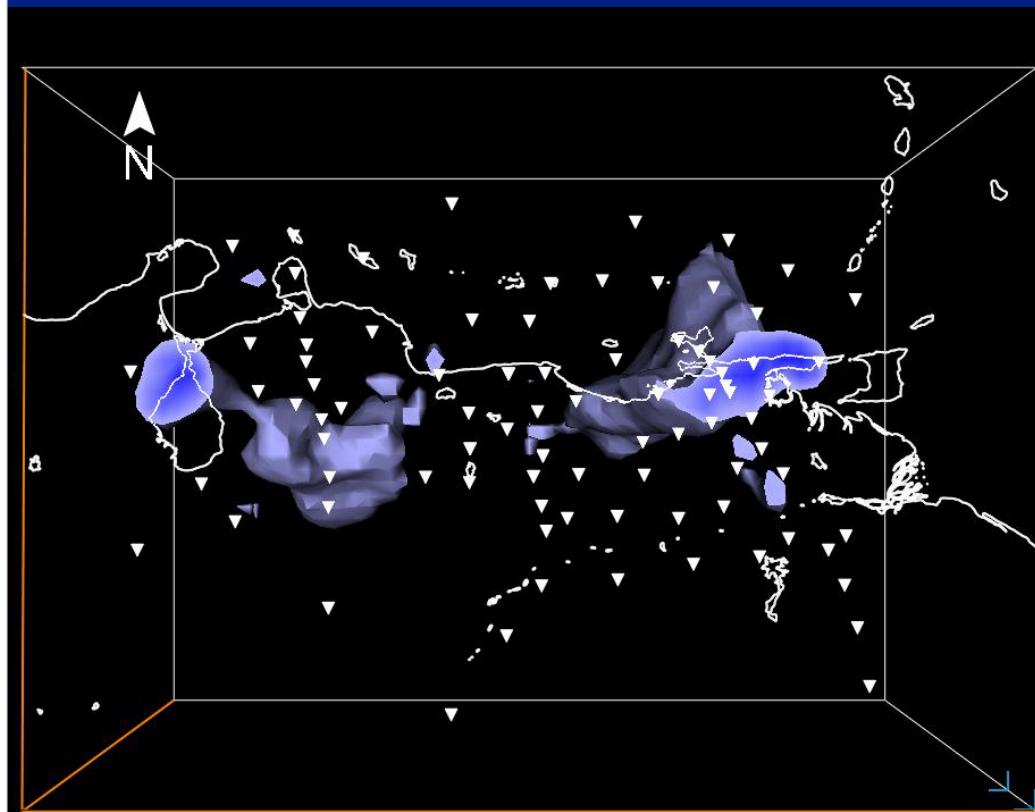
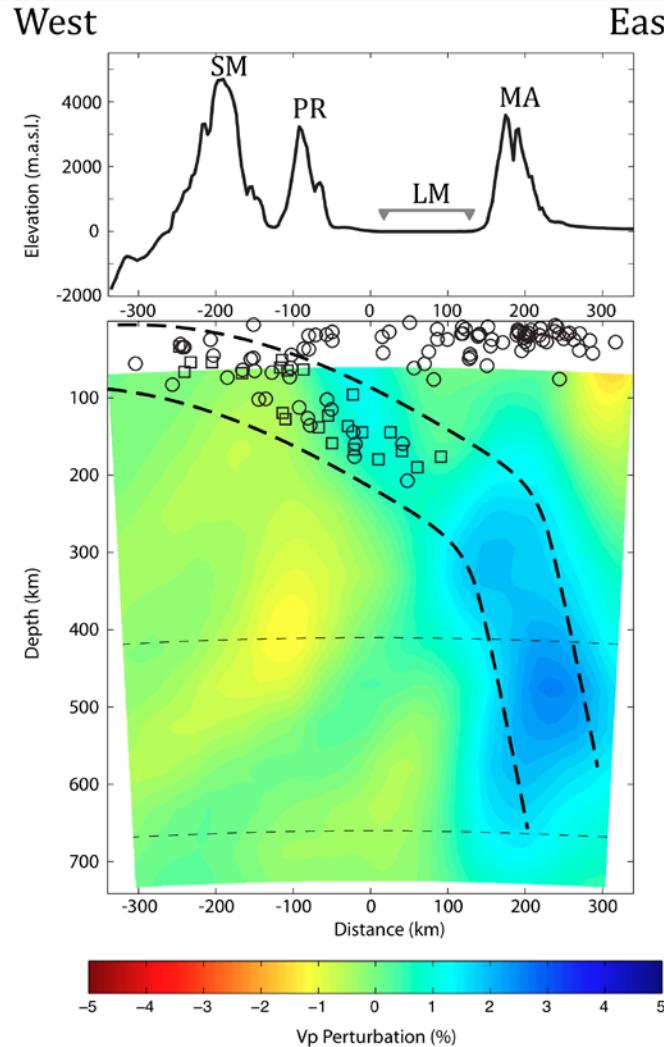


Guedez, 2007. Miller et al, 2009, JGR, Niu et al., 2006

# *The Slabs in 3D:*



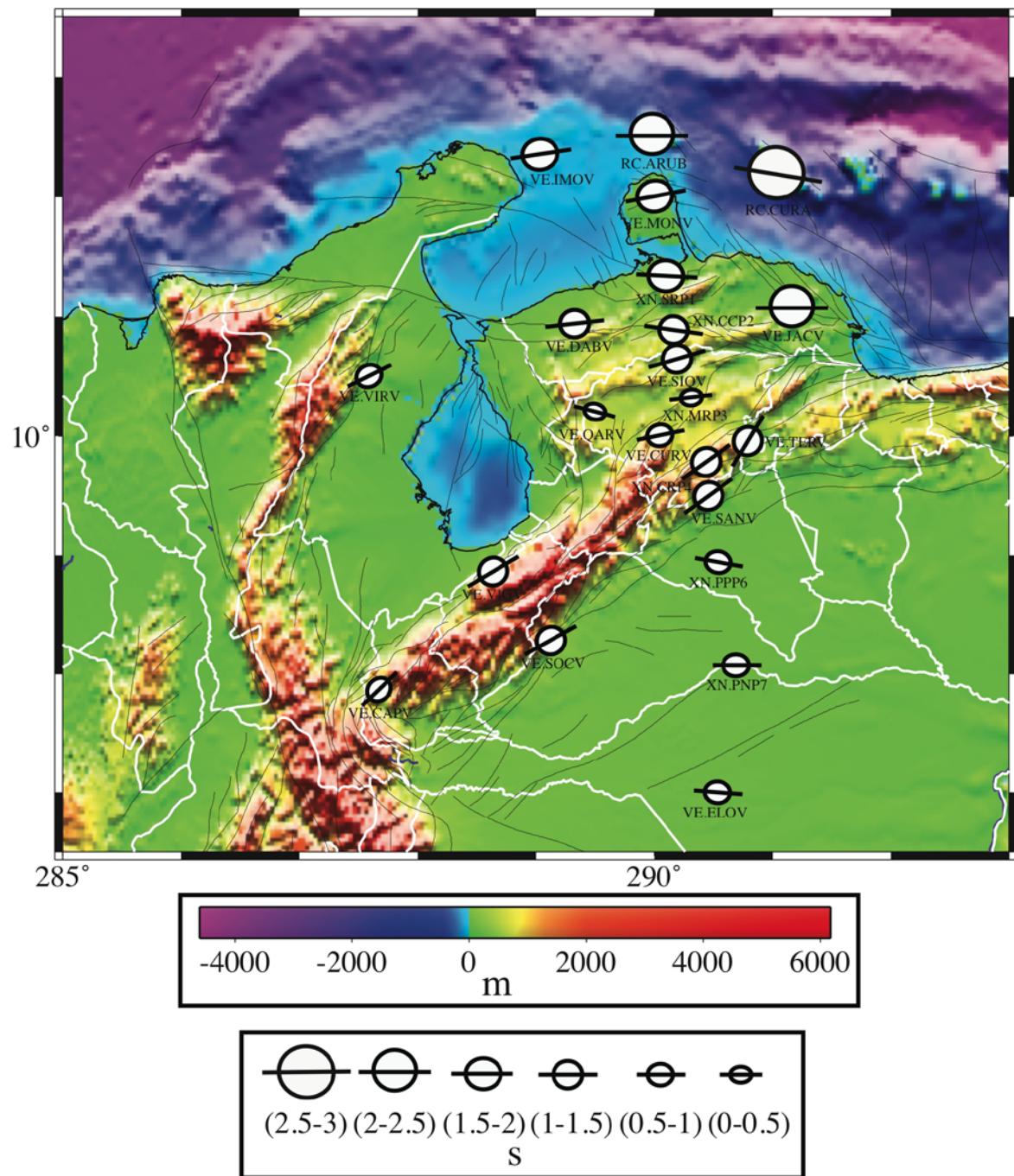
# Caribbean Plate Flat Slab Subduction



# Shear wave Anisotropy and Receiver Functions: Jeniffer Masy's PhD Research



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SKS splits

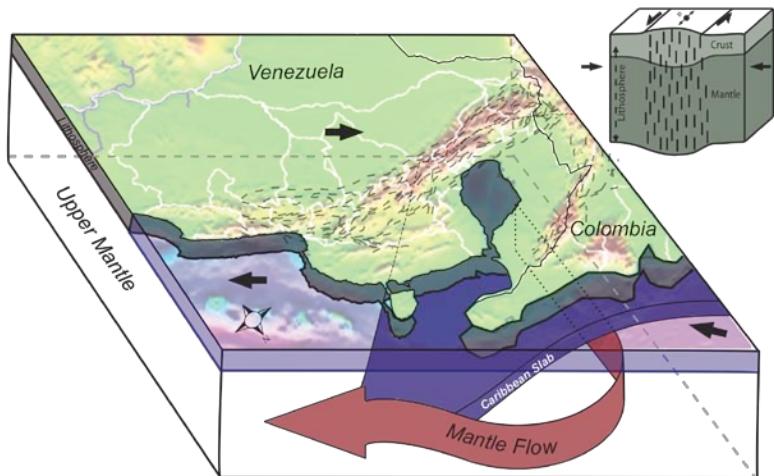
Parallel to

- 1) Plate boundary
- 2) Bocono fault
- 3) Absolute plate motion

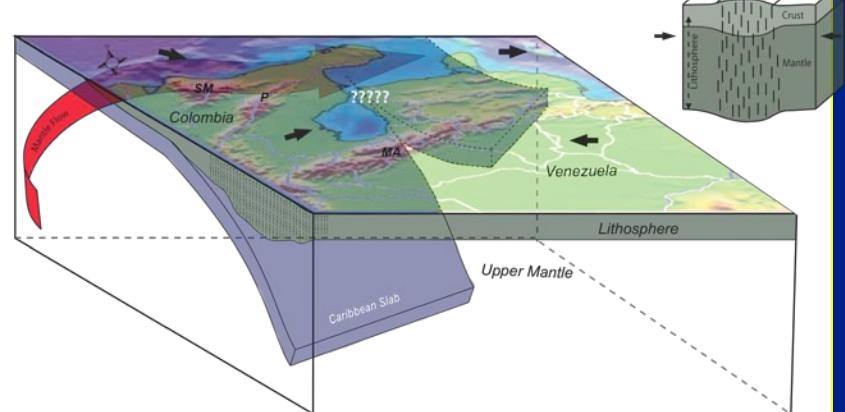
Masy et al., 2009,  
AGU

# Mantle Flow in the West

From the Northeast



From the Southwest



Masy et al, 2009, AGU

# Conclusions

1. Subducting ATL and CAR plates dip steeply in opposite directions
2. Both plates tear, weakening the lithosphere as a whole and broadening the zones of seismicity
3. In east subducting ATL tears from SA plate
  1. Initiates strike-slip fault system
  2. Removes SA lithosphere
  3. Influences mountain building and basin development
4. In the west CAR is flat under Columbia and steepens under the Maracaibo block producing Laramide-style uplift of Merida Andes and must tear

Very productive ongoing collaboration w. Venezuela

What is going on here??



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