

Subduction in the Southern Caribbean

Alan Levander
Rice University

BOLIVAR & GEODINOS Working group:

U.S. : Rice, UTIG, Scripps, IU, UGA, Memphis

Venezuela: FUNVISIS, UCV, Simon Bolivar

Germany: GFZ-Potsdam

US Funding : NSF Continental Dynamics

FUNVISIS Funding: CONICIT, PDVSA

Support from Venezuelan Armed Forces

**Rice: A. Levander, H.G. Ave Lallemand, F. Niu, C.A. Zelt,
M.S. Miller, M. Bezada, S.A. Clark, A. Beardsley,
M.C. Guedez, A. Arogunmati, J. Masy**

**FUNVISIS, Caracas, Venezuela: M. Schmitz, H. Rendon,
F. Audemard**

**UTIG: P. Mann, G. Christeson, A. Escalona, T. Aitken, D.
Gorney**

Memphis/CIRES: M.B. Magnani

GFZ-Potsdam, Germany: M. Sobiesiak

Indiana: G. Pavlis, M. Growdon, T Bravo, M Landes

Scripps: F. Vernon

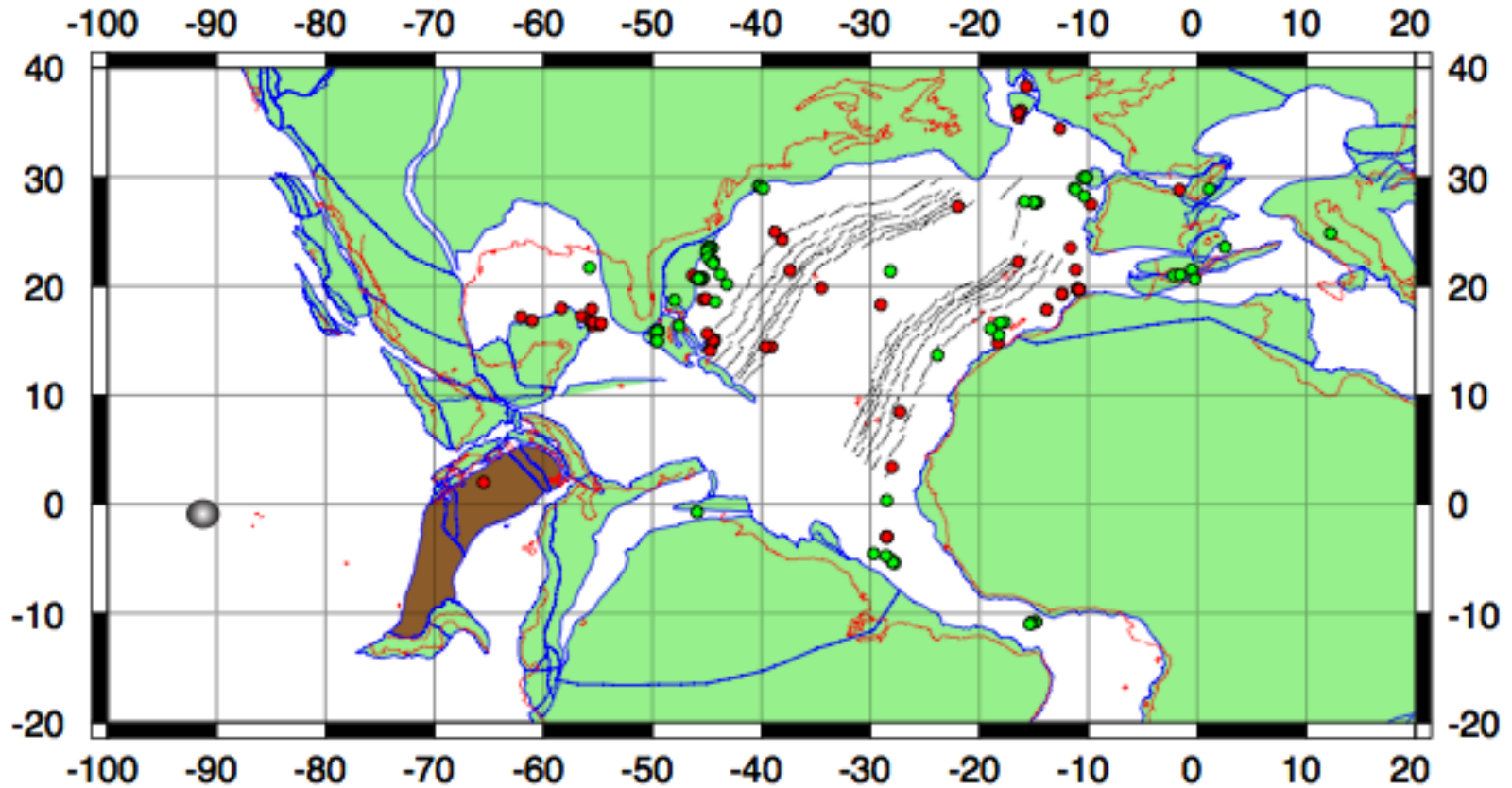
Students from Simon Bolivar, UCV



Outline

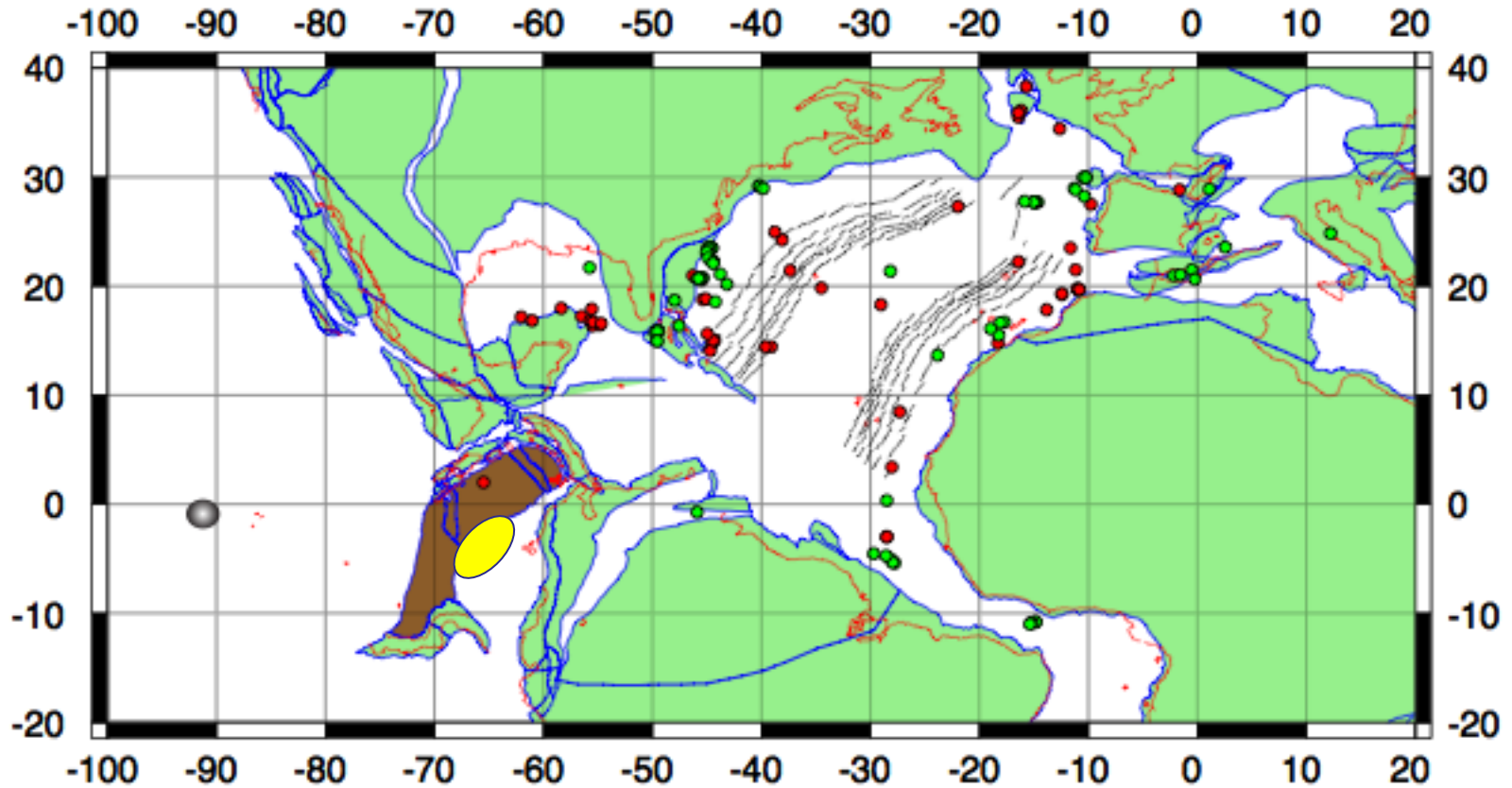
1. How did the Caribbean get where it is
2. ATL and CAR plates in the upper mantle
3. Steep ATL subduction in the east
 - ATL-SA Slab tear
4. Flat-slab CAR subduction in the west
 - Laramide-style uplift of Merida Andes

Hotspot Reference Frame



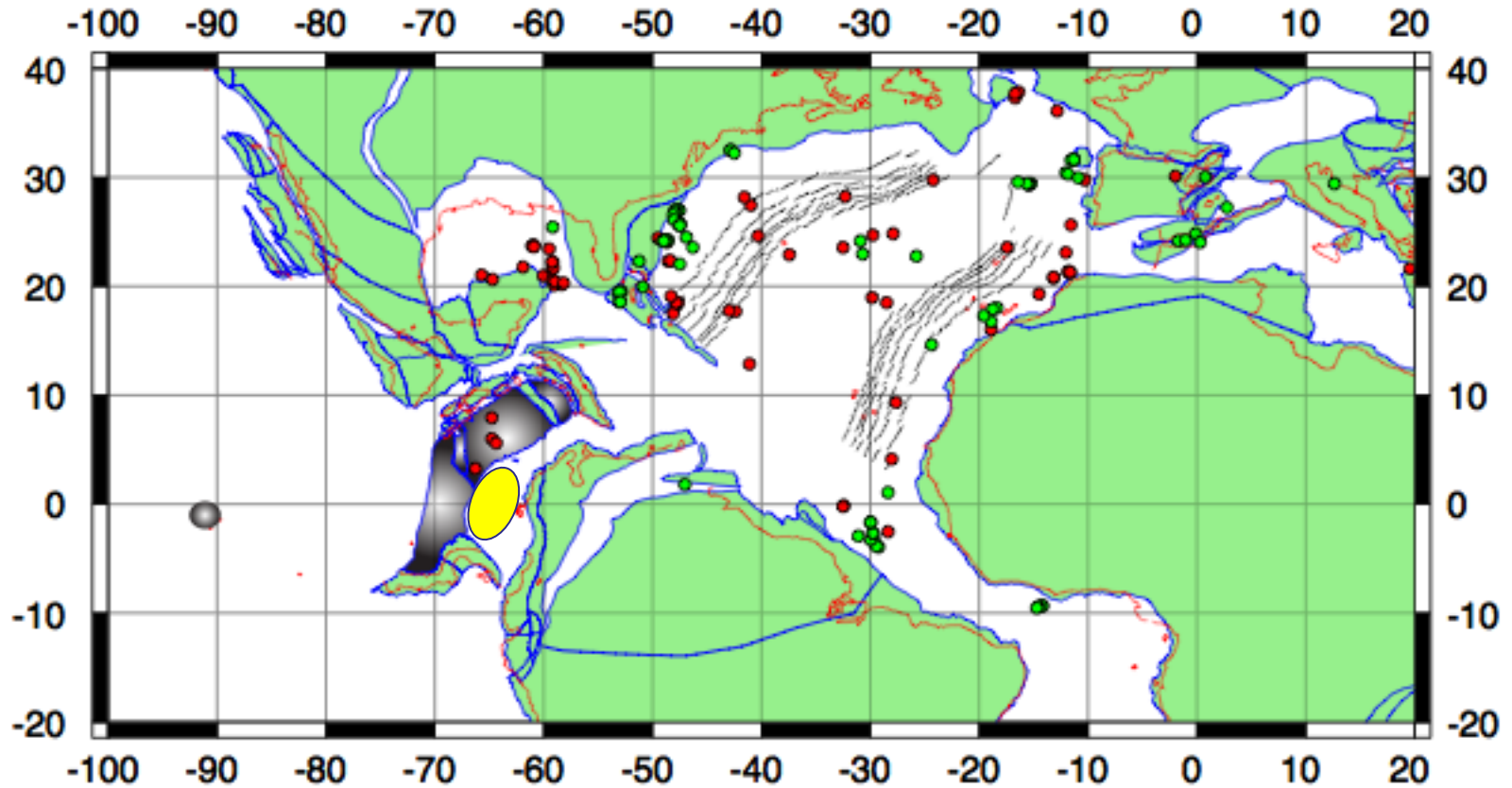
100.0 Ma Reconstruction

Caribbean Large Igneous Province Forms



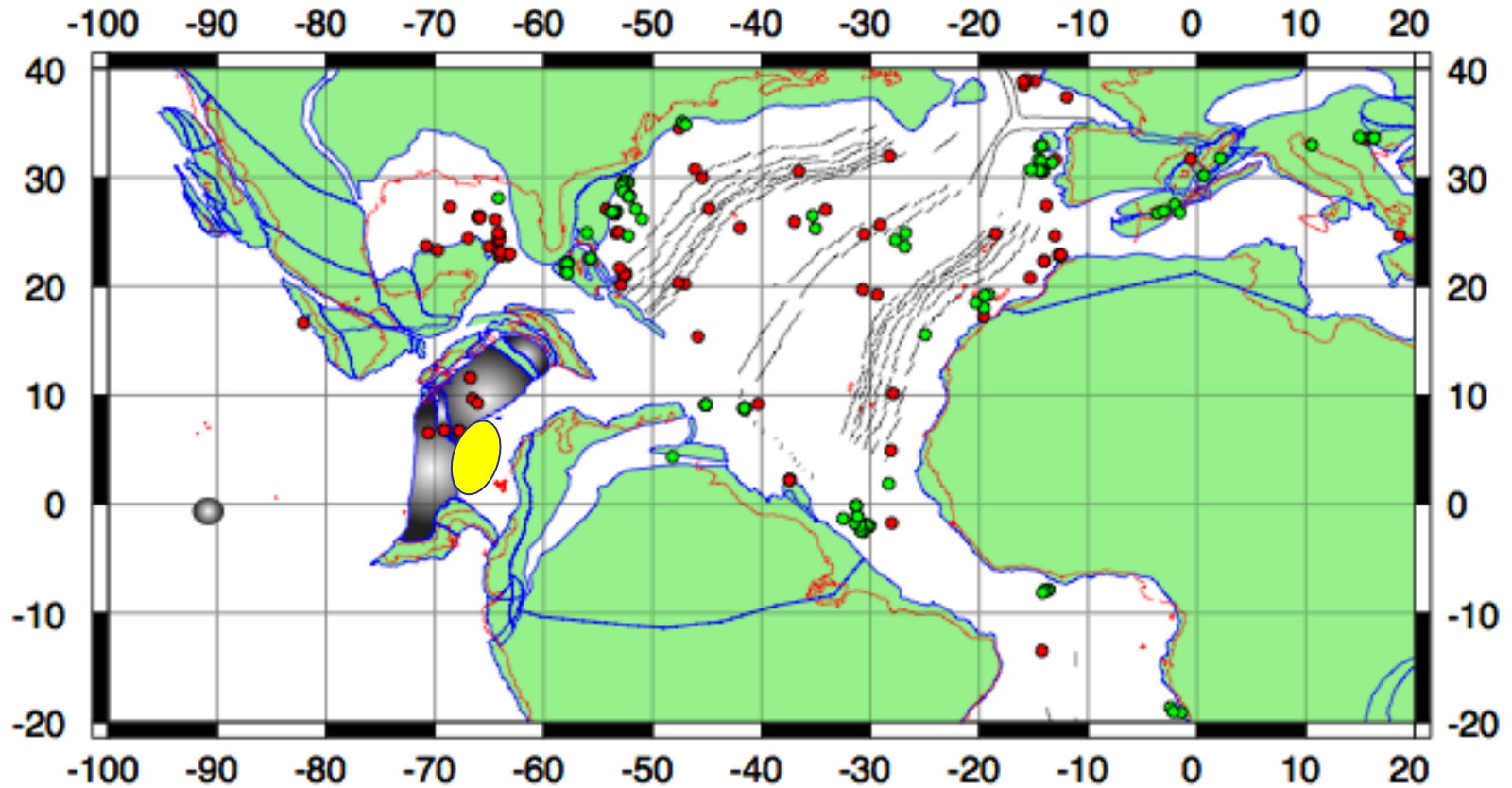
100.0 Ma Reconstruction

Caribbean Large Igneous Province Forms

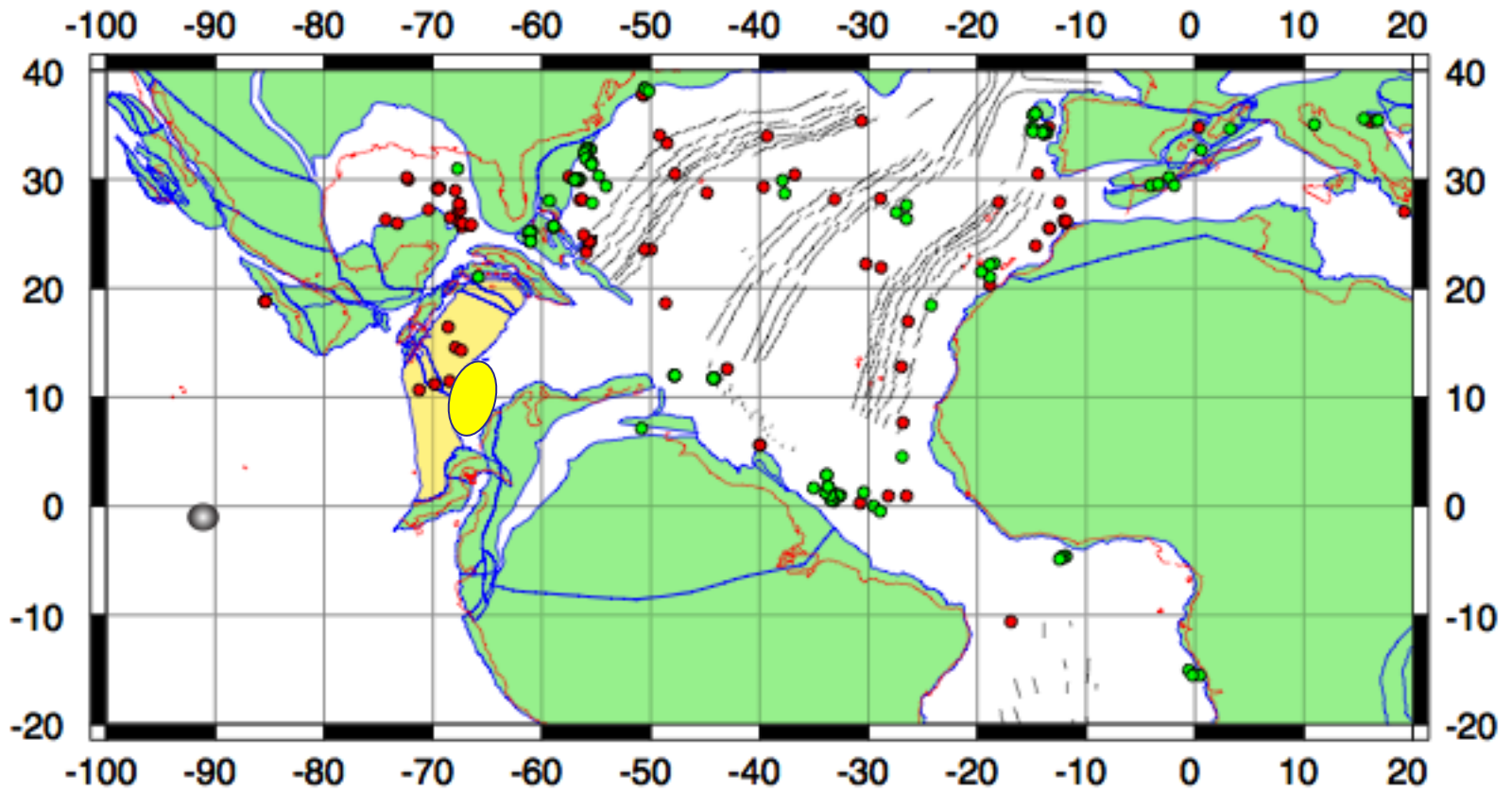


90.0 Ma Reconstruction

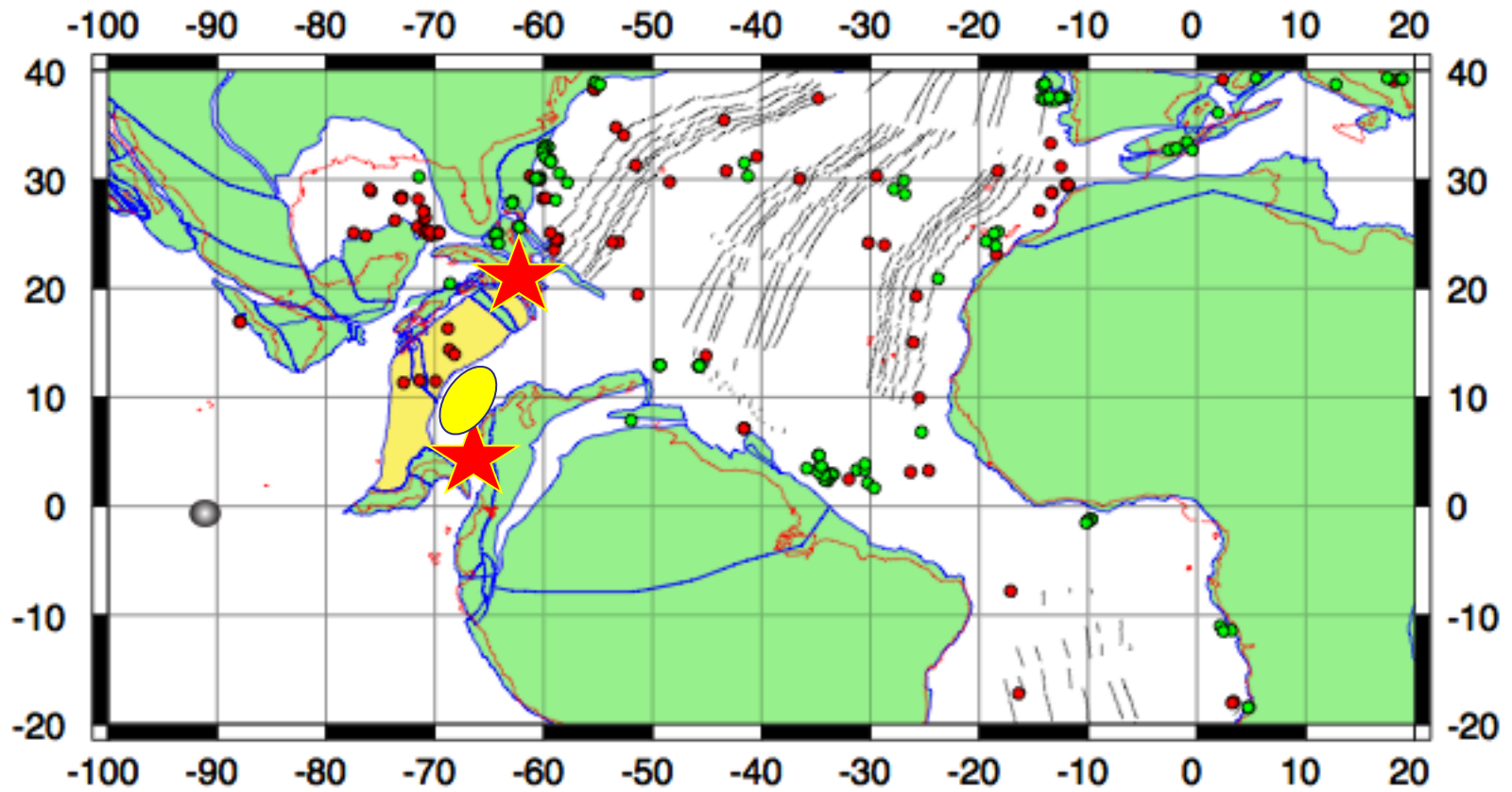
Caribbean Large Igneous Province Forms



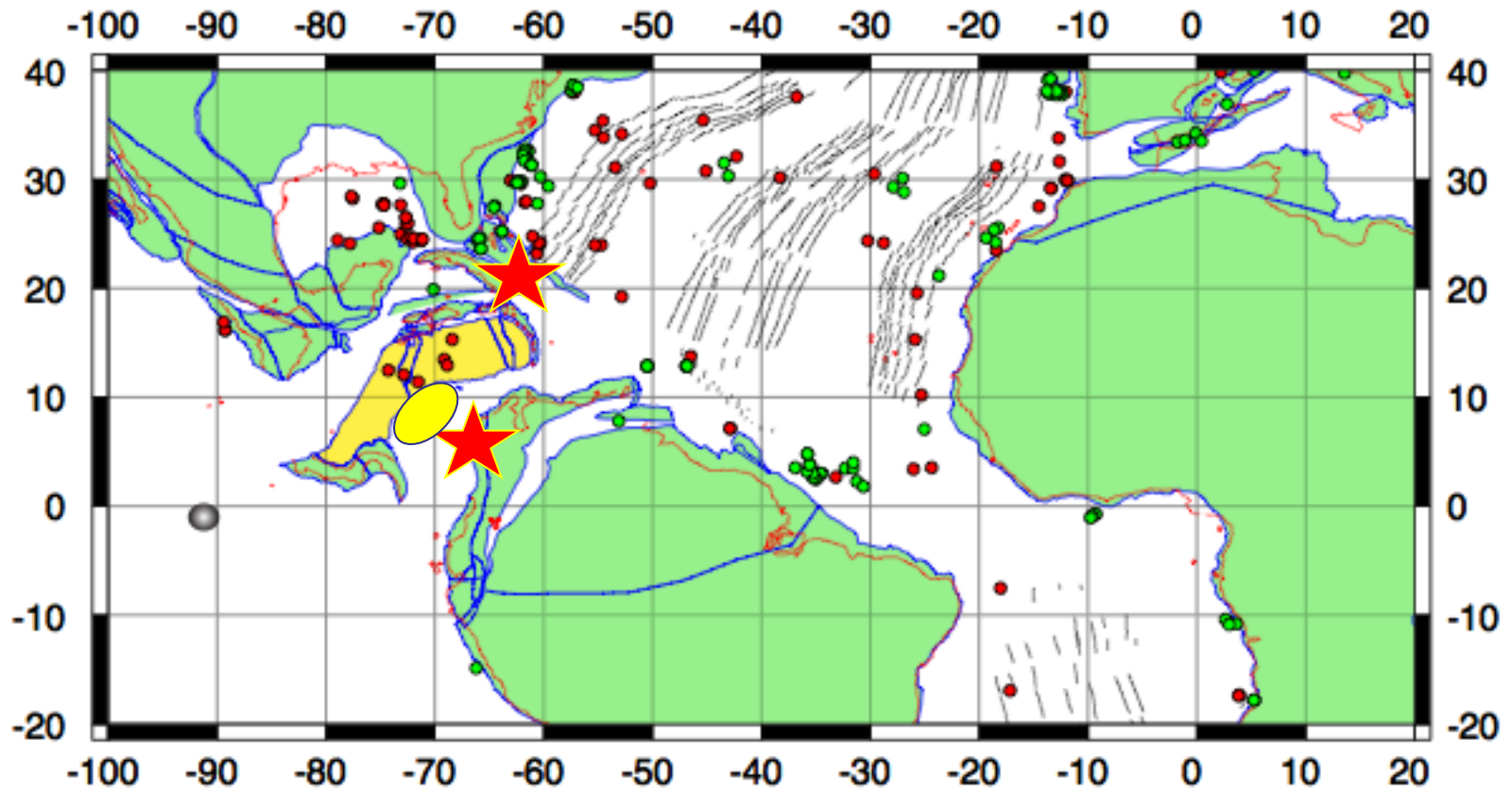
80.0 Ma Reconstruction



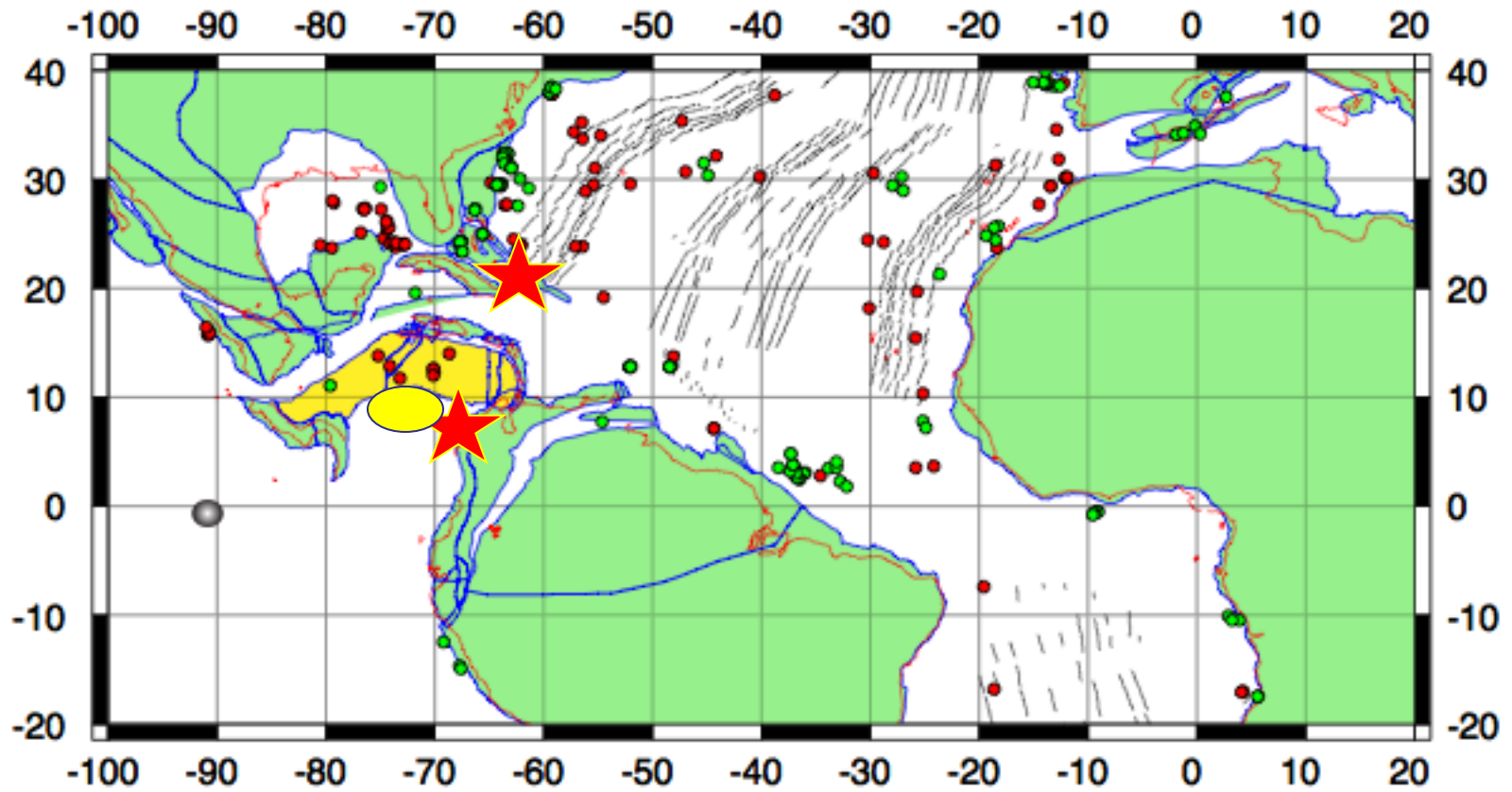
70.0 Ma Reconstruction



60.0 Ma Reconstruction

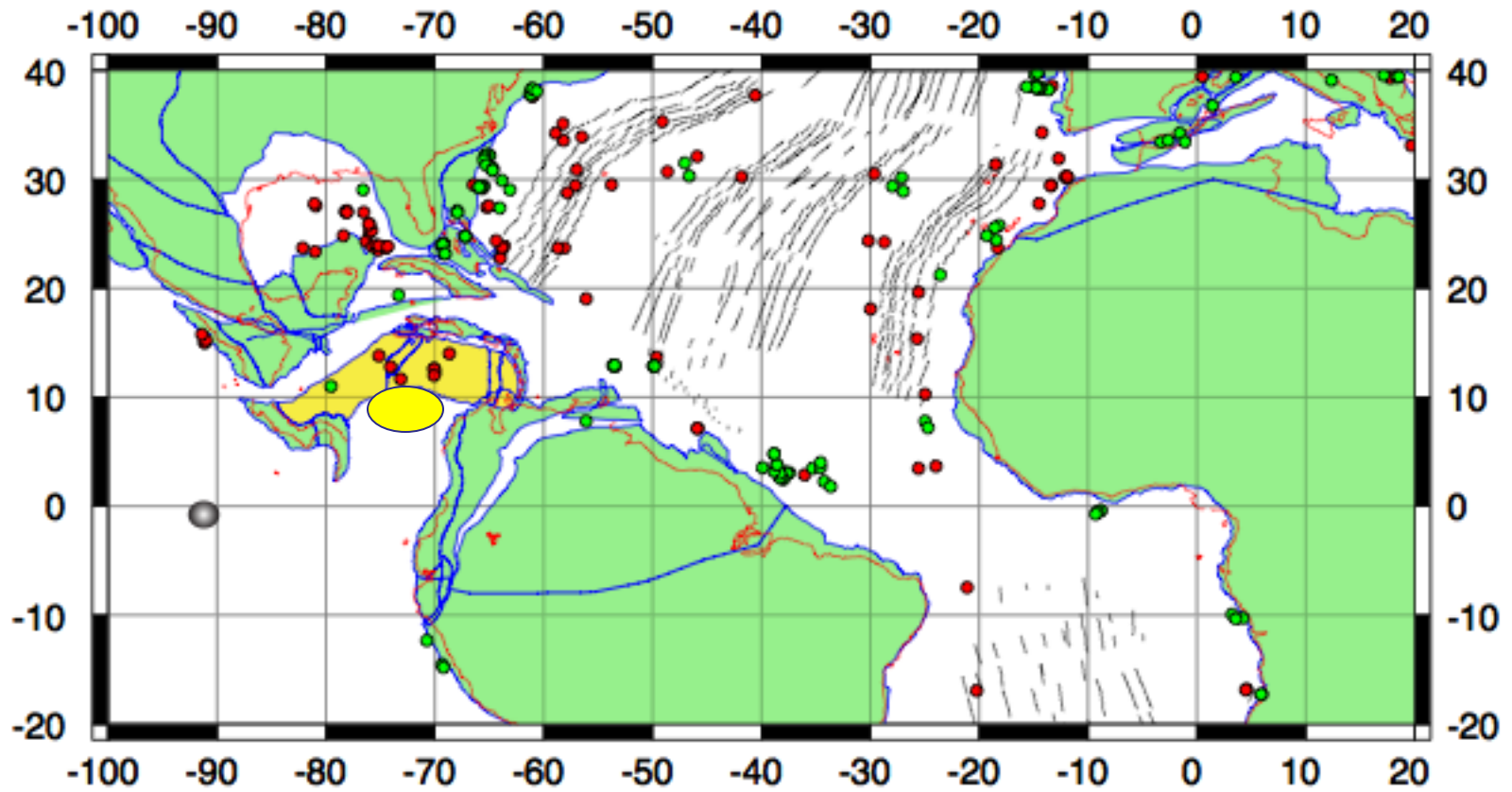


55.0 Ma Reconstruction

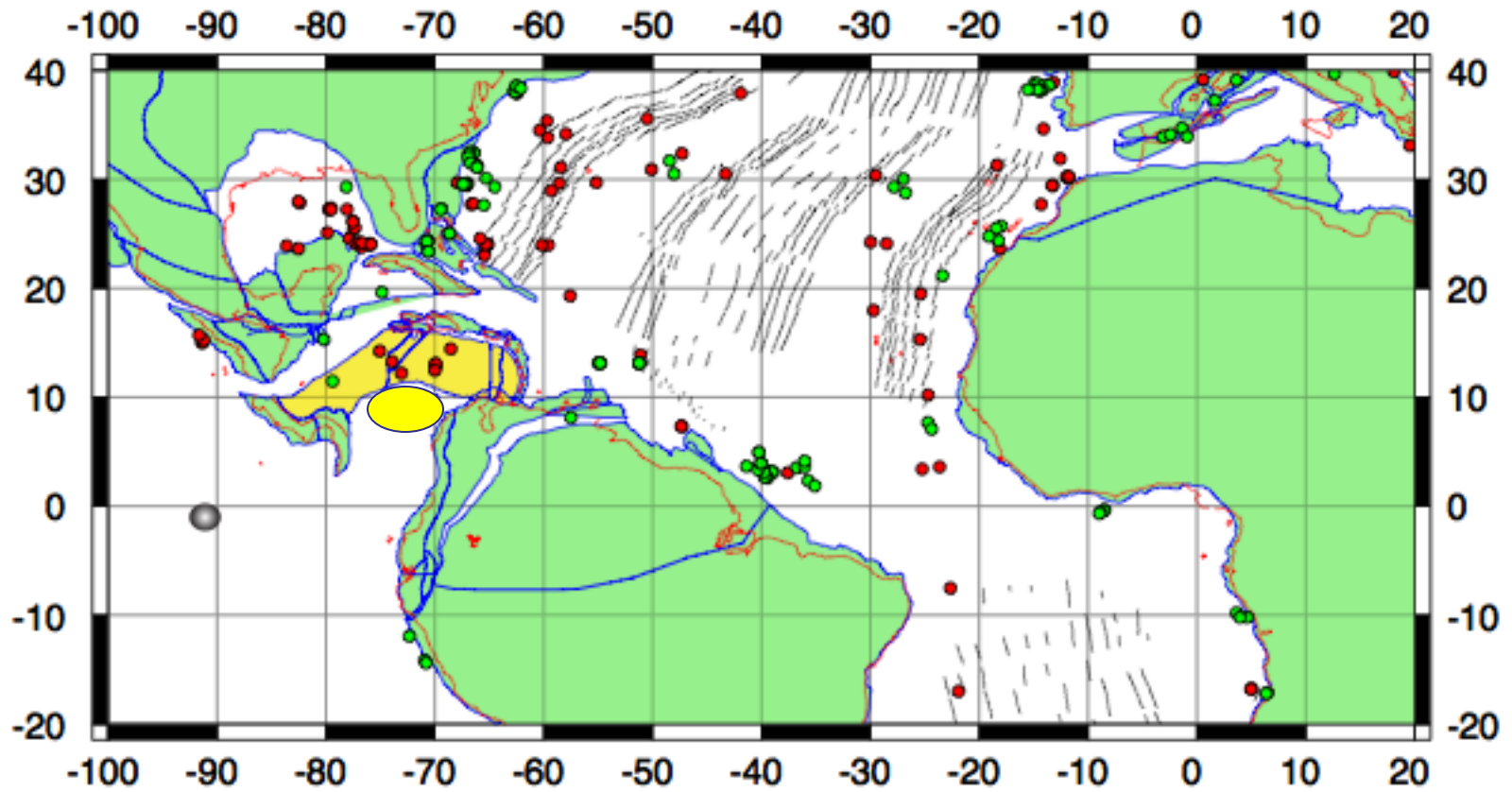


50.0 Ma Reconstruction

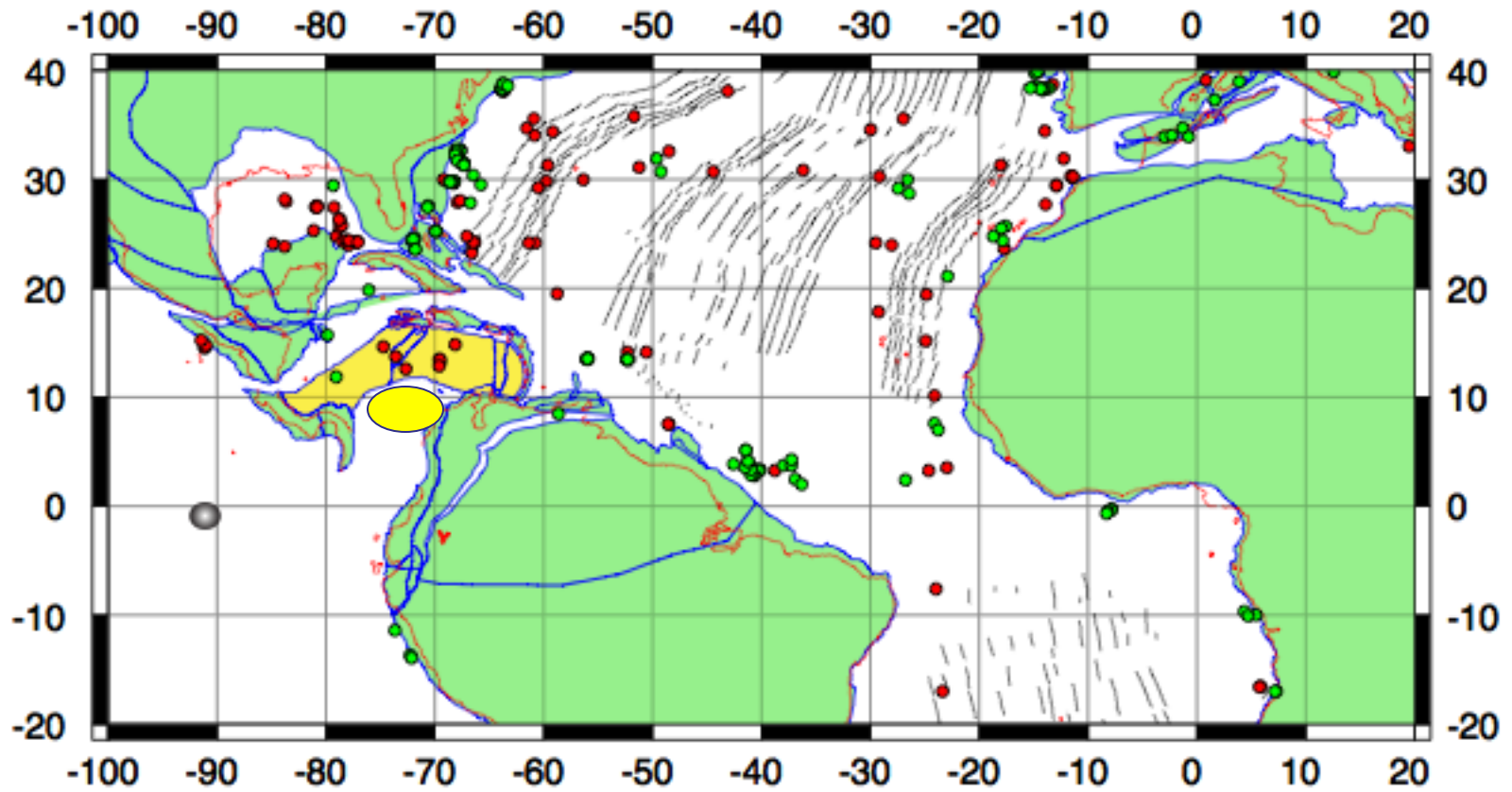
Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010



45.0 Ma Reconstruction

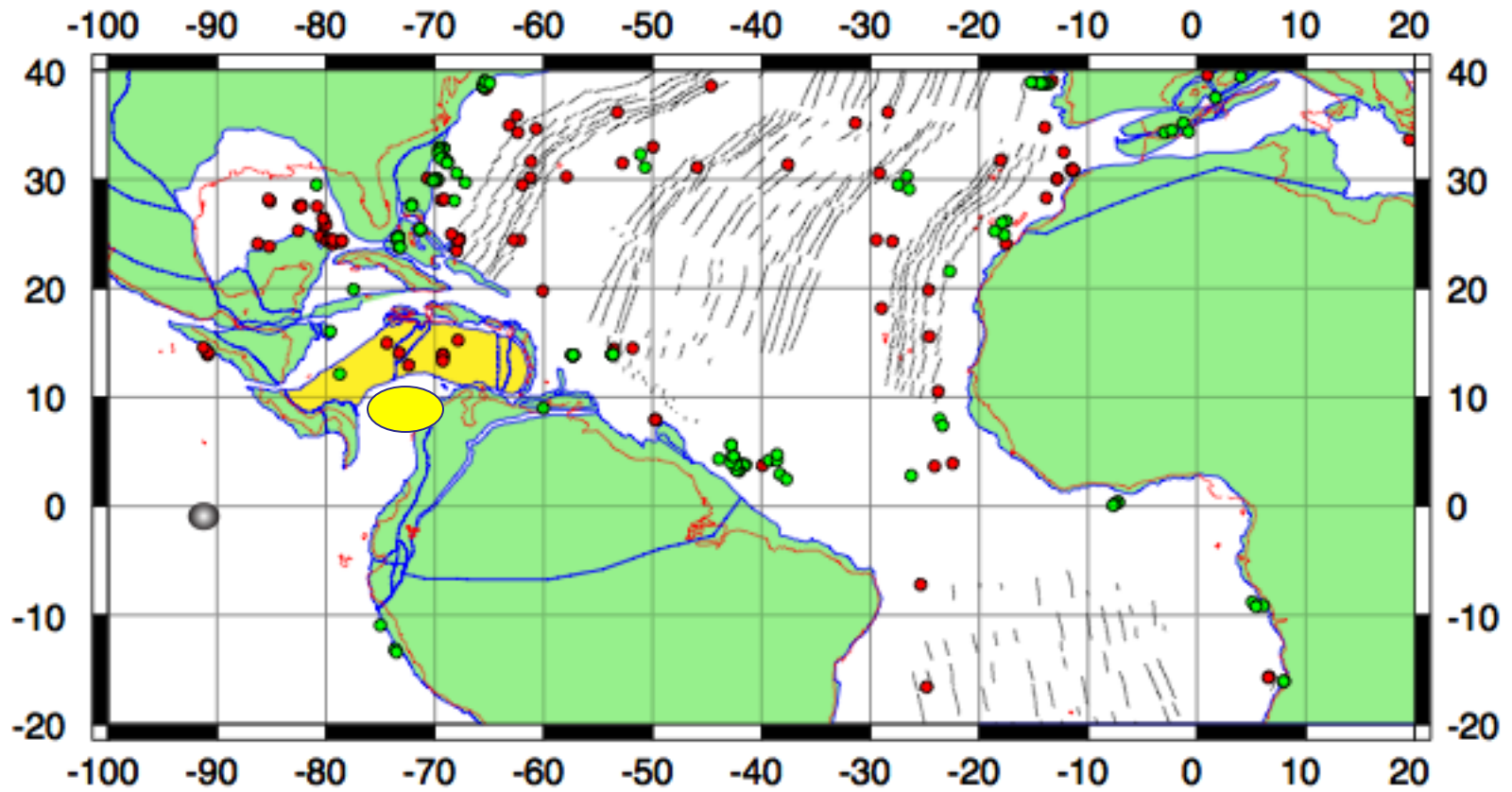


40.0 Ma Reconstruction

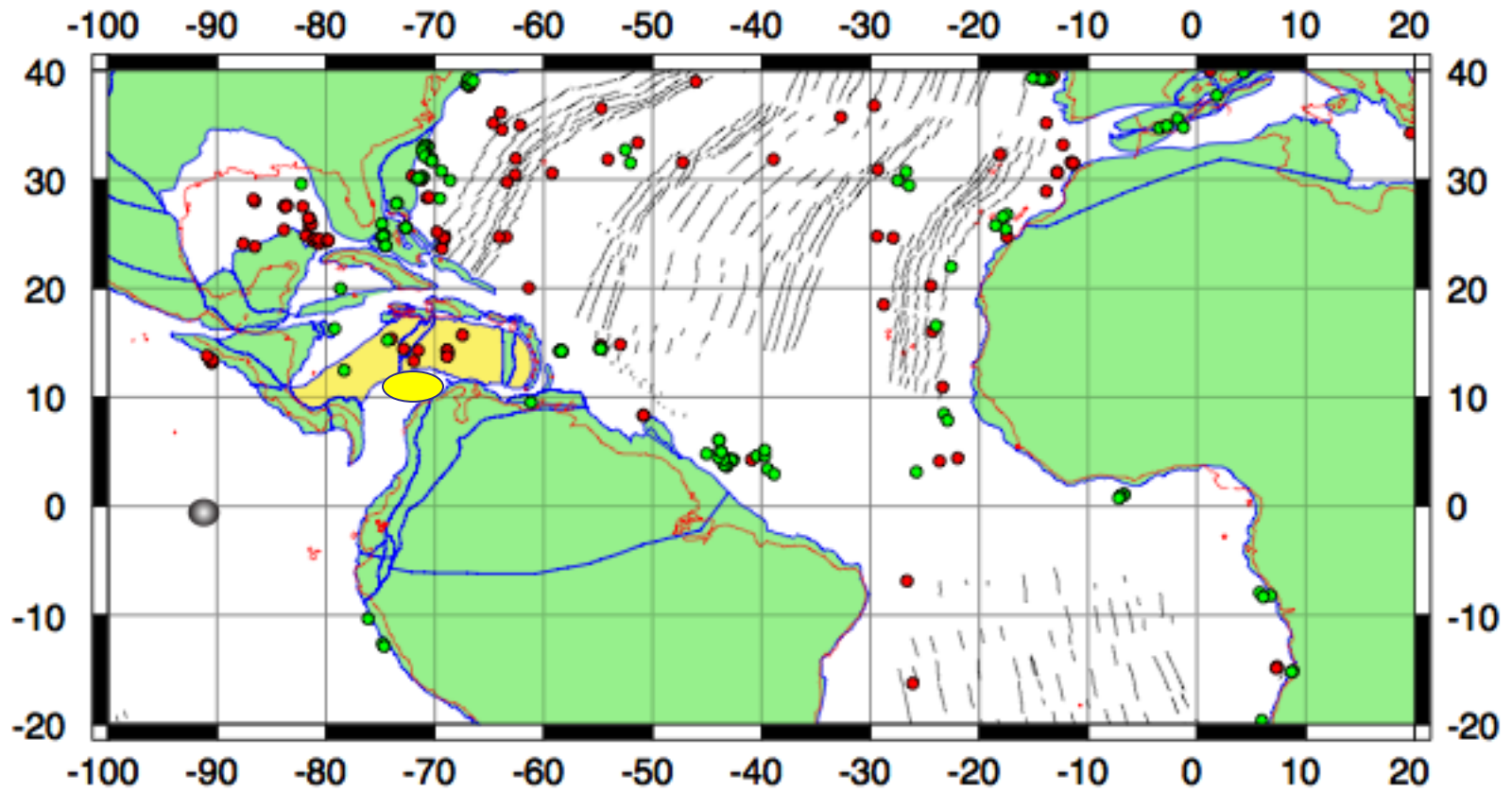


35.0 Ma Reconstruction

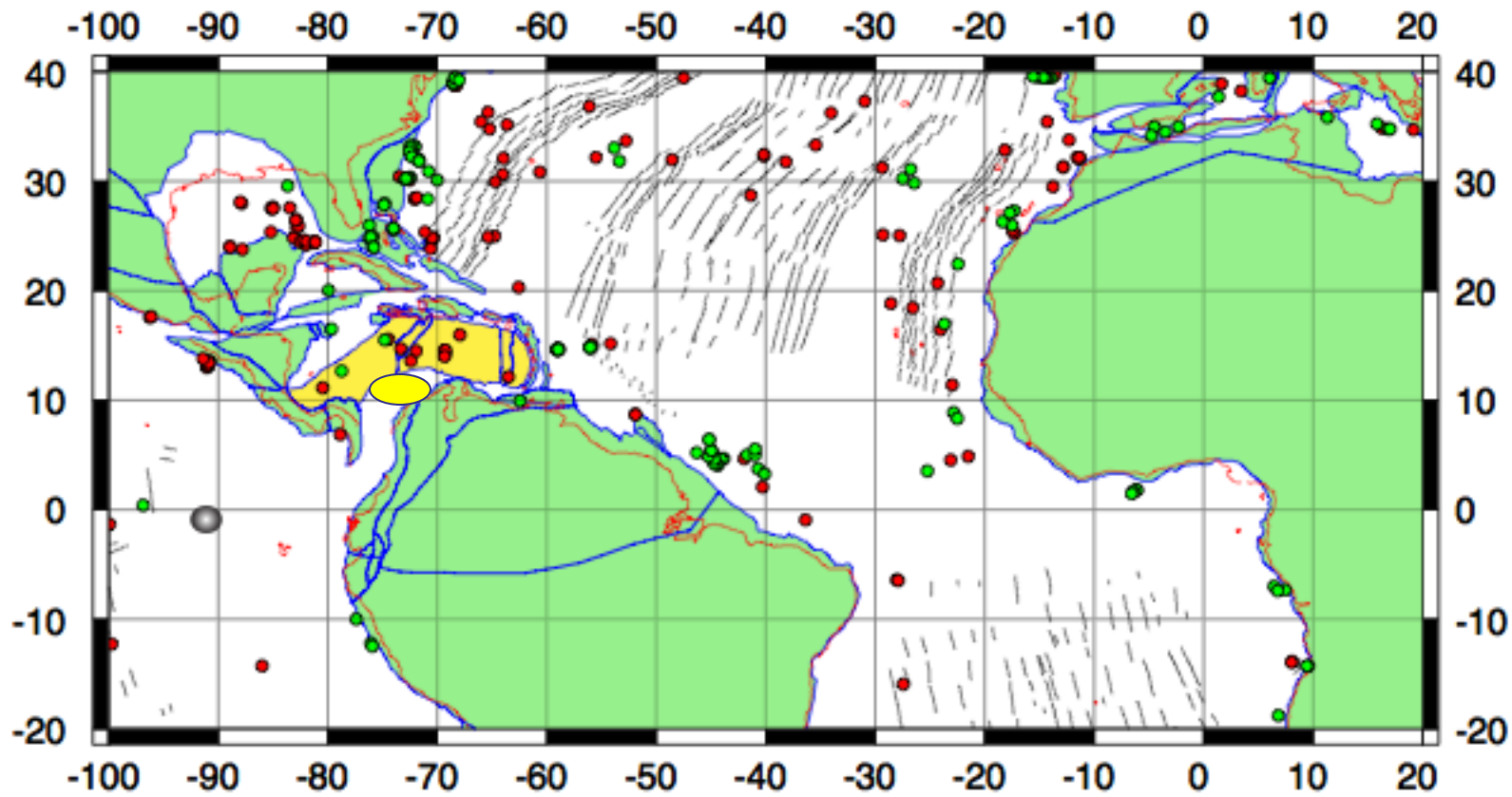
Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010



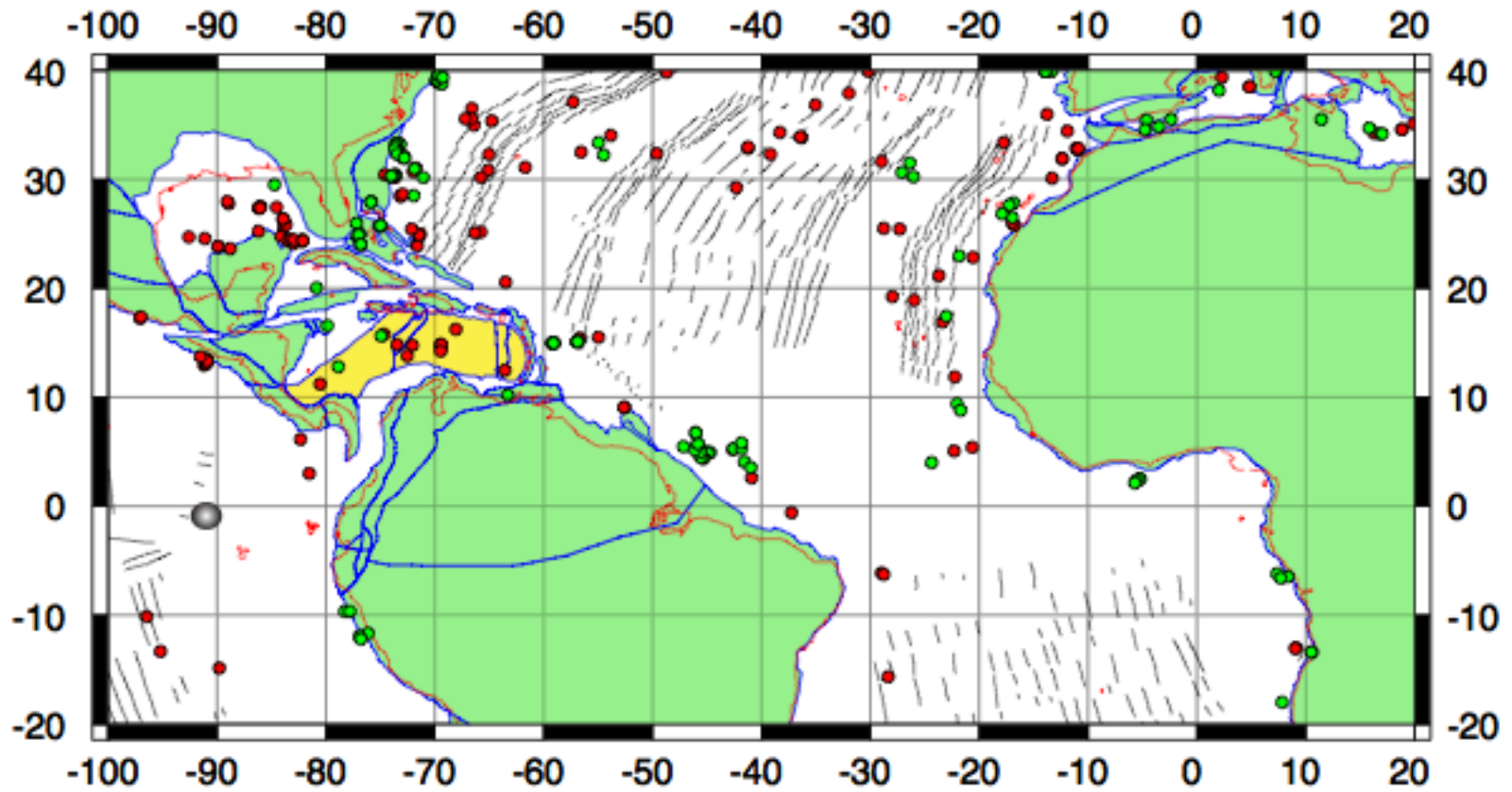
30.0 Ma Reconstruction



25.0 Ma Reconstruction

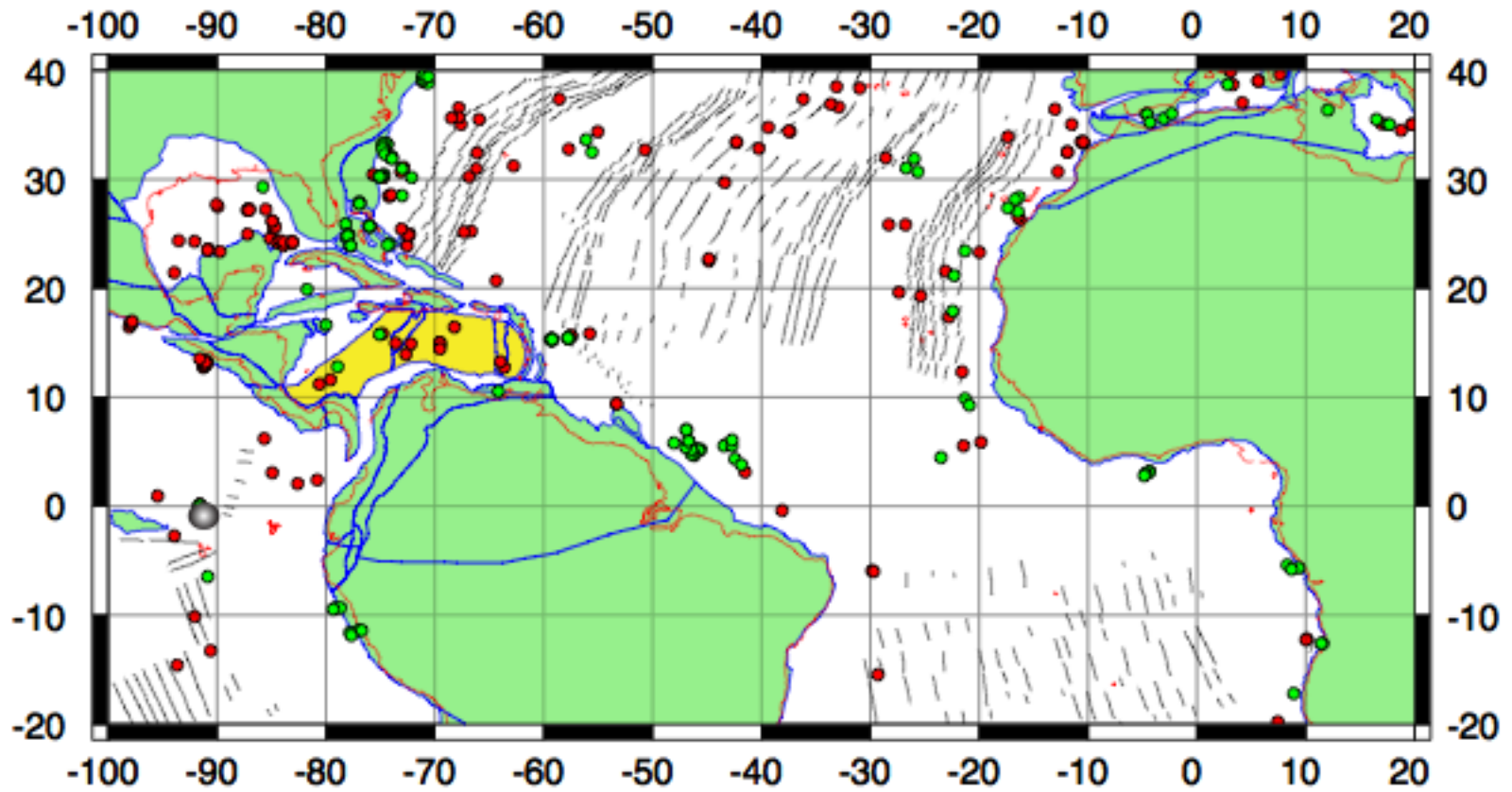


20.0 Ma Reconstruction

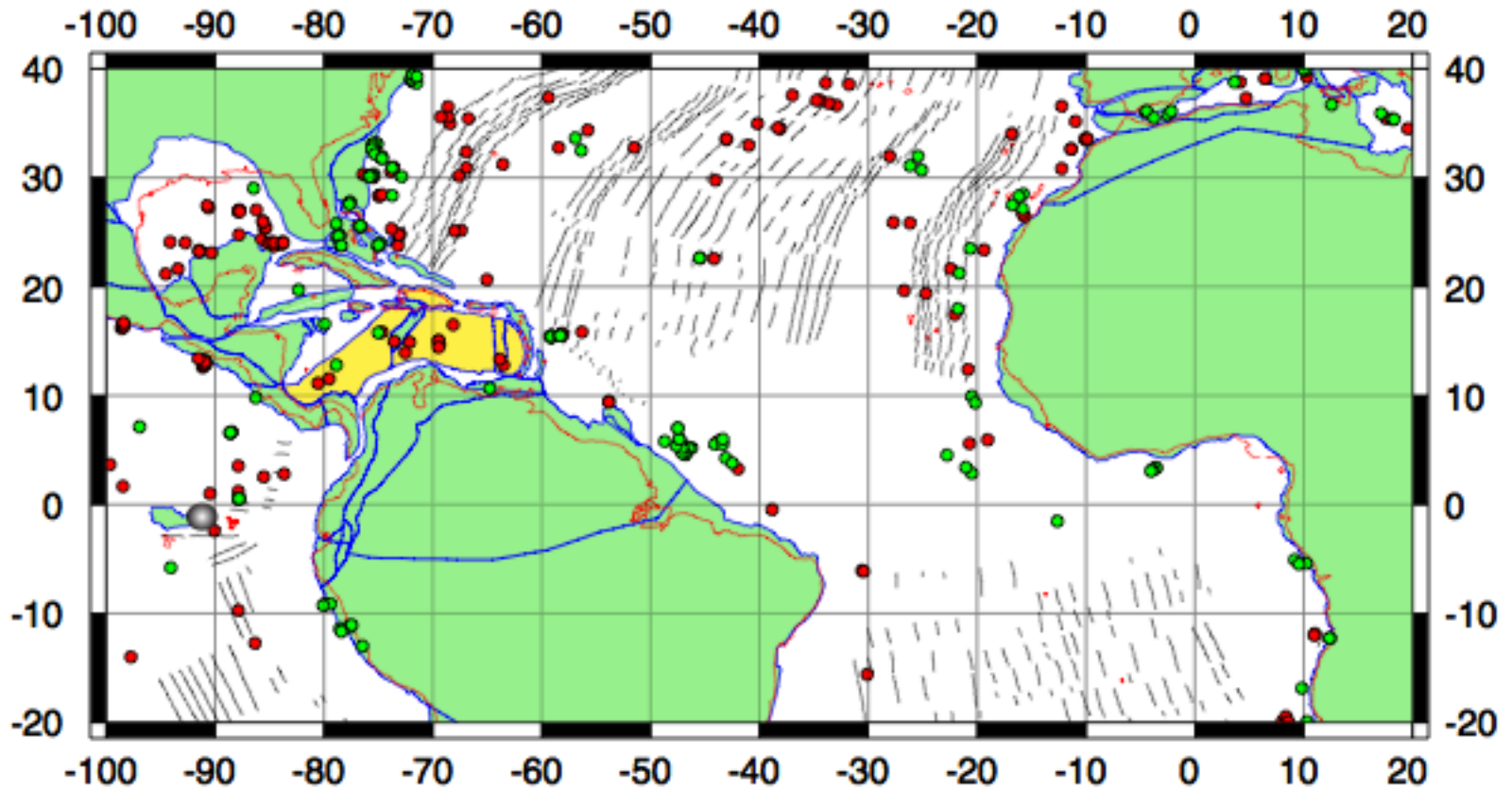


15.0 Ma Reconstruction

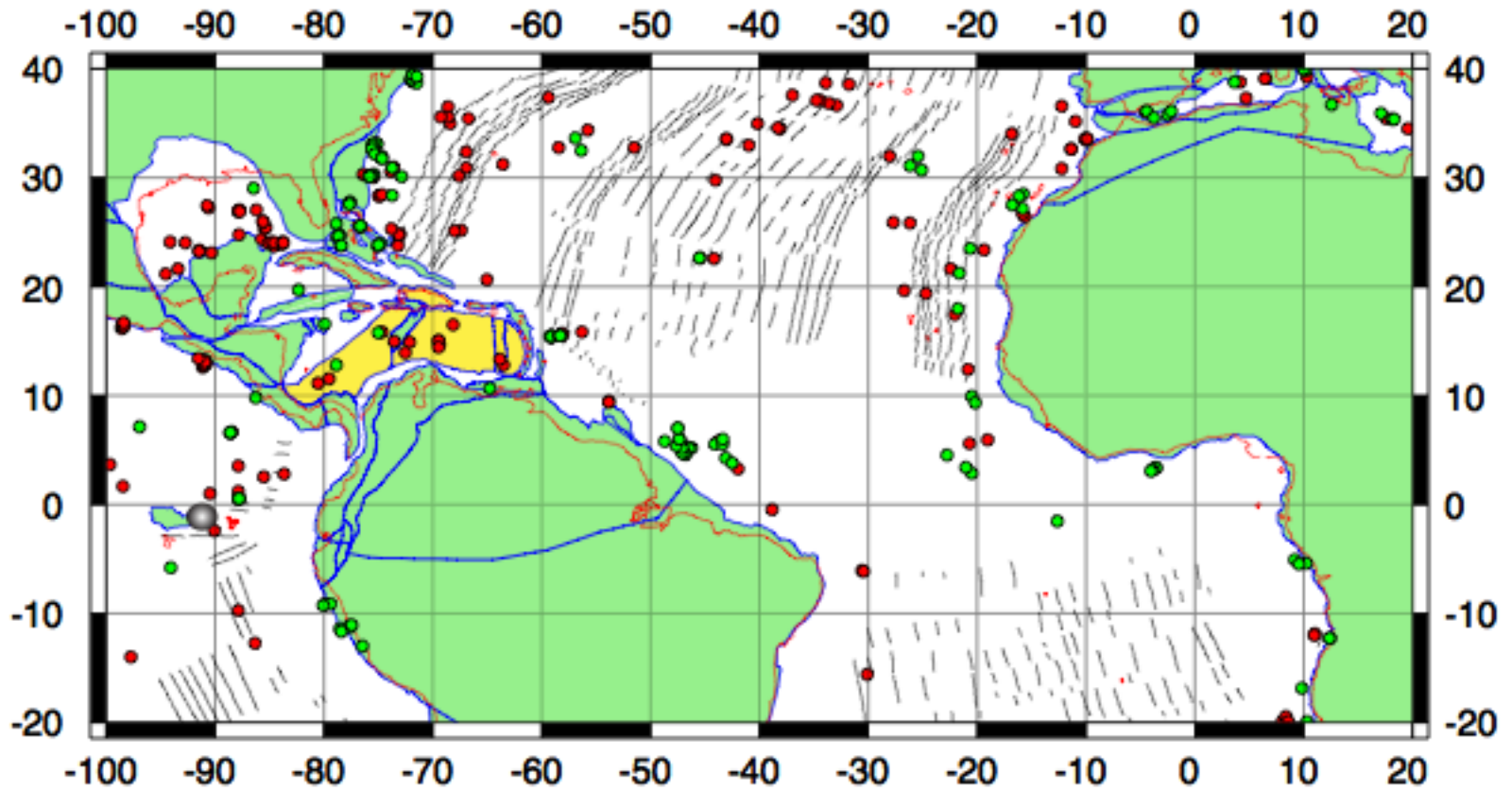
Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010



10.0 Ma Reconstruction

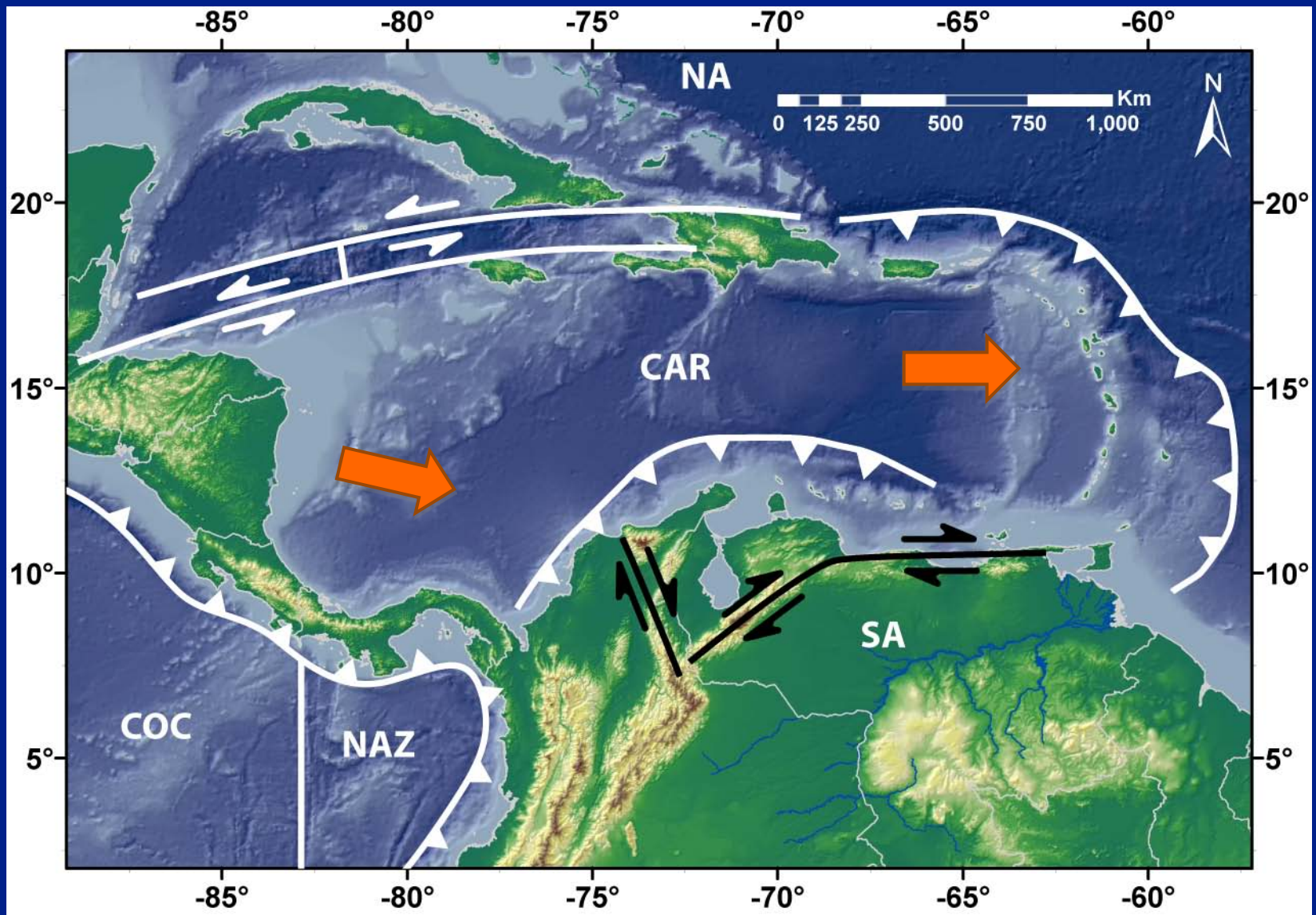


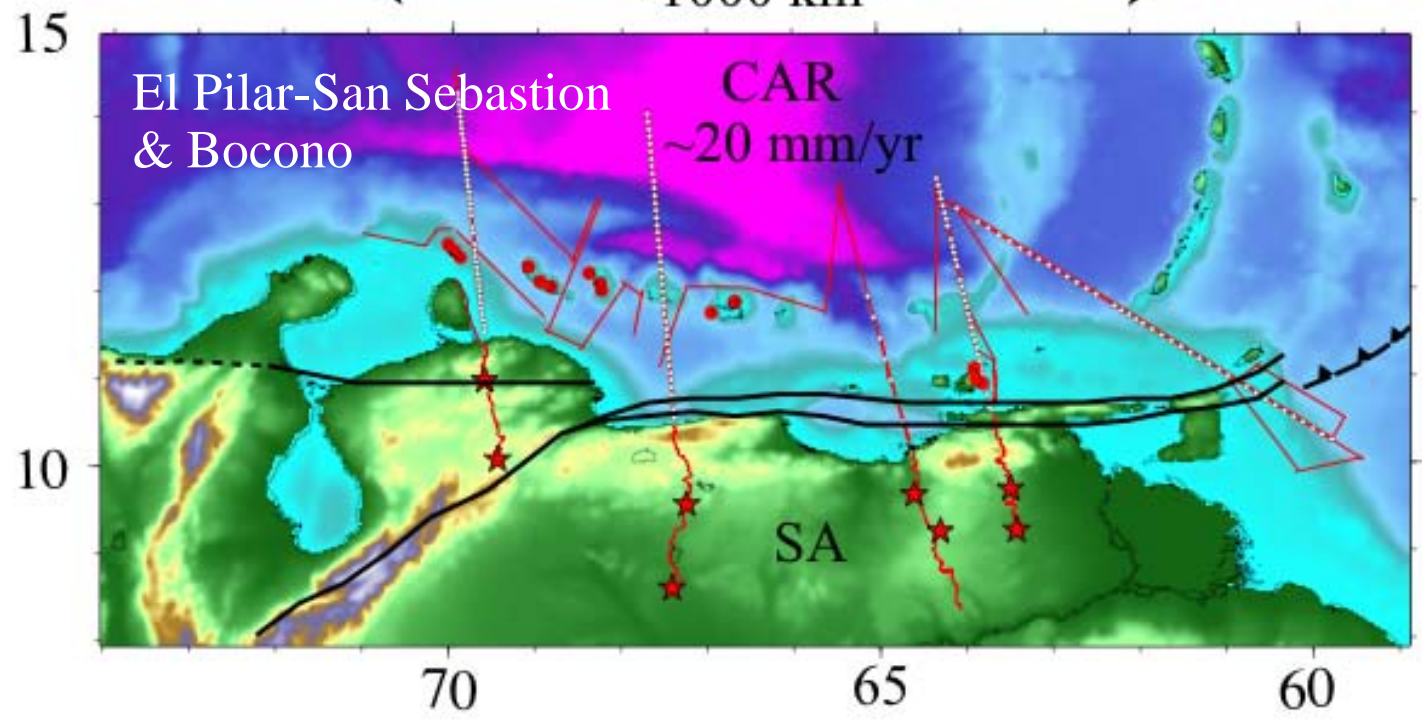
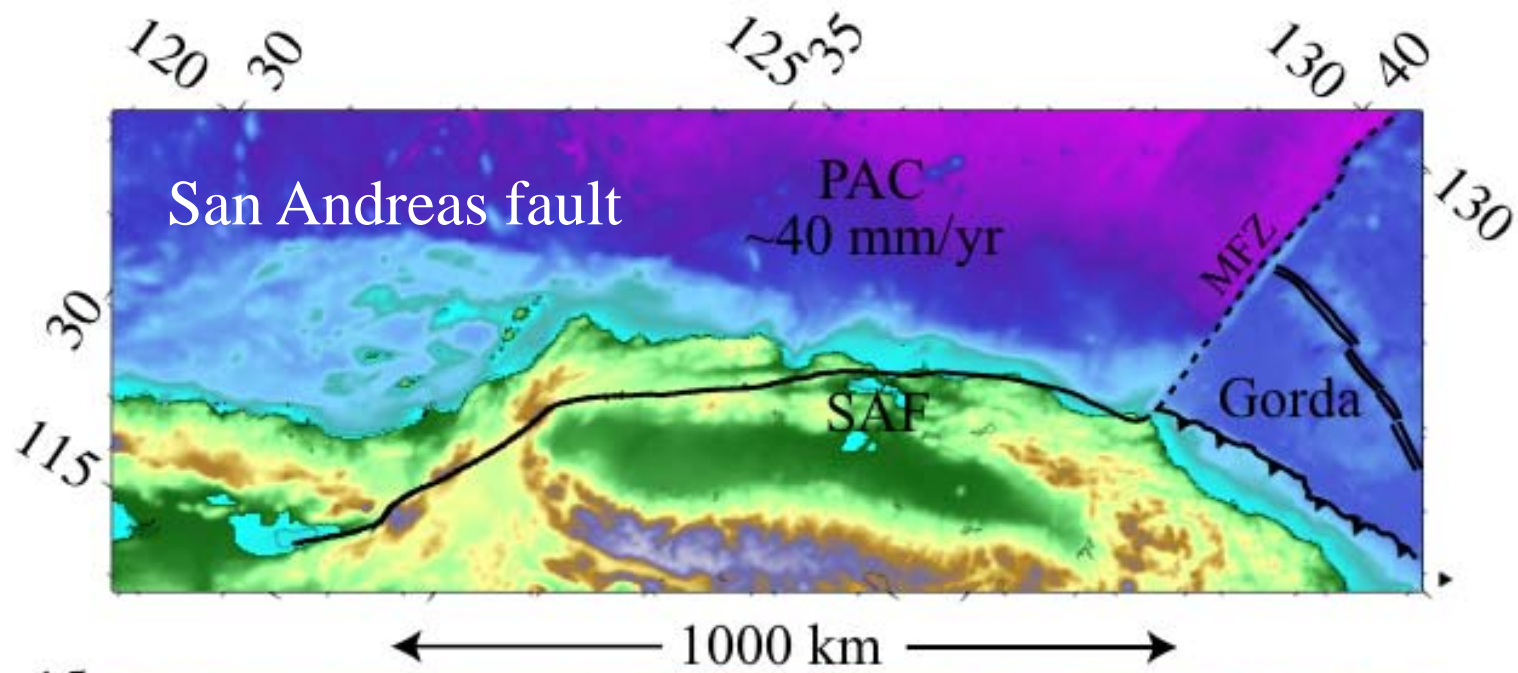
5.0 Ma Reconstruction



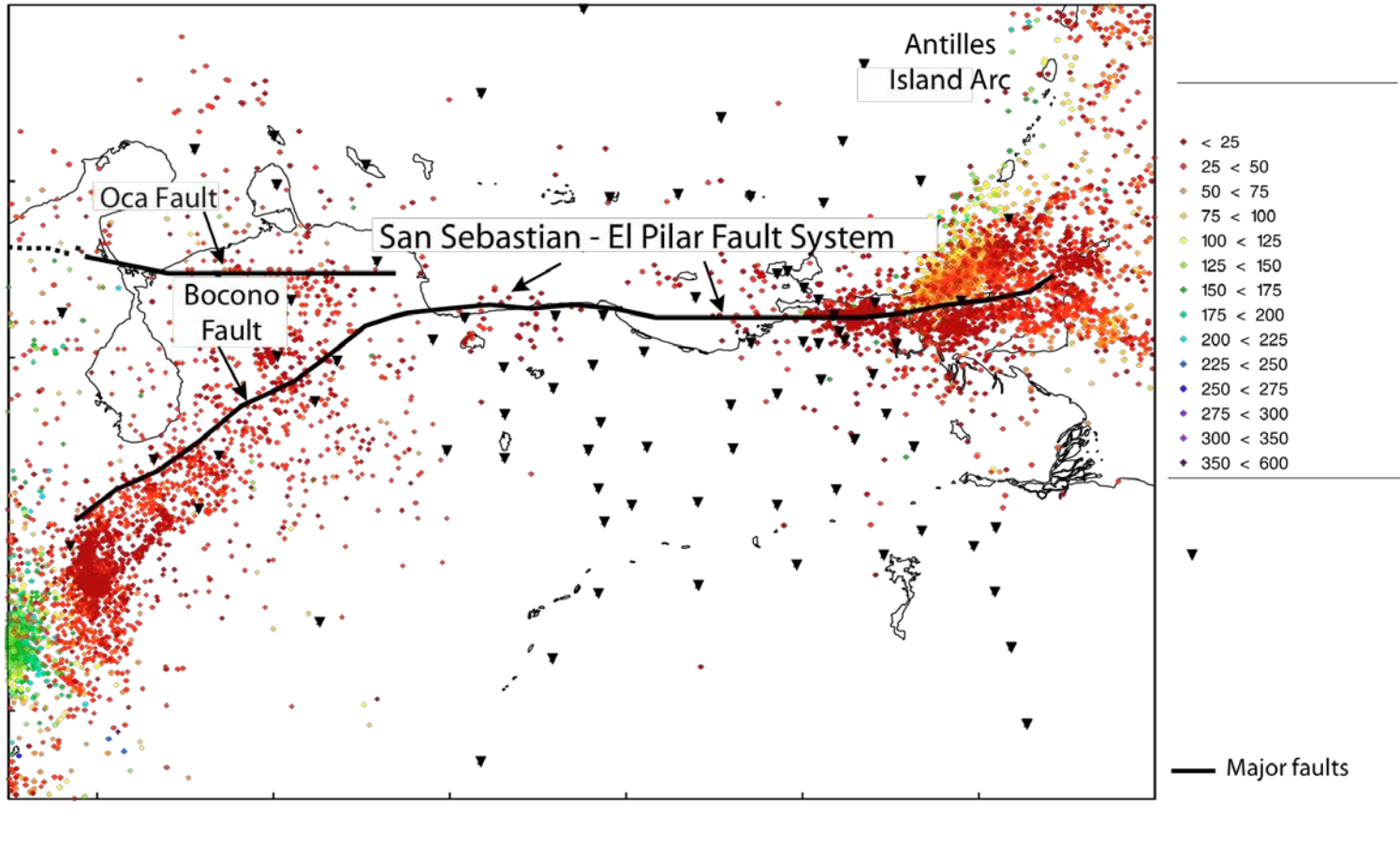
5.0 Ma Reconstruction

Tectonic Setting:

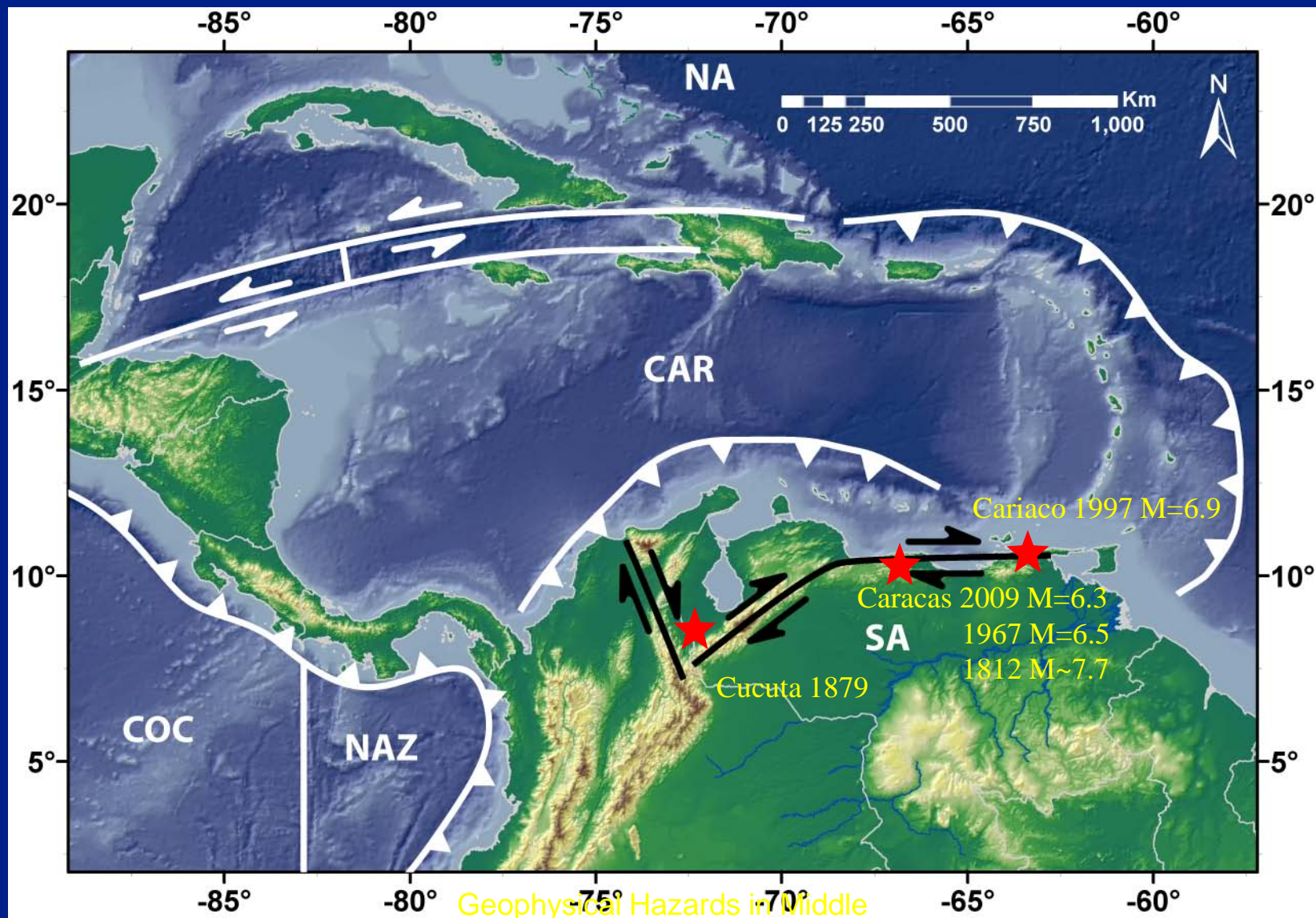




Seismicity 1967-2007

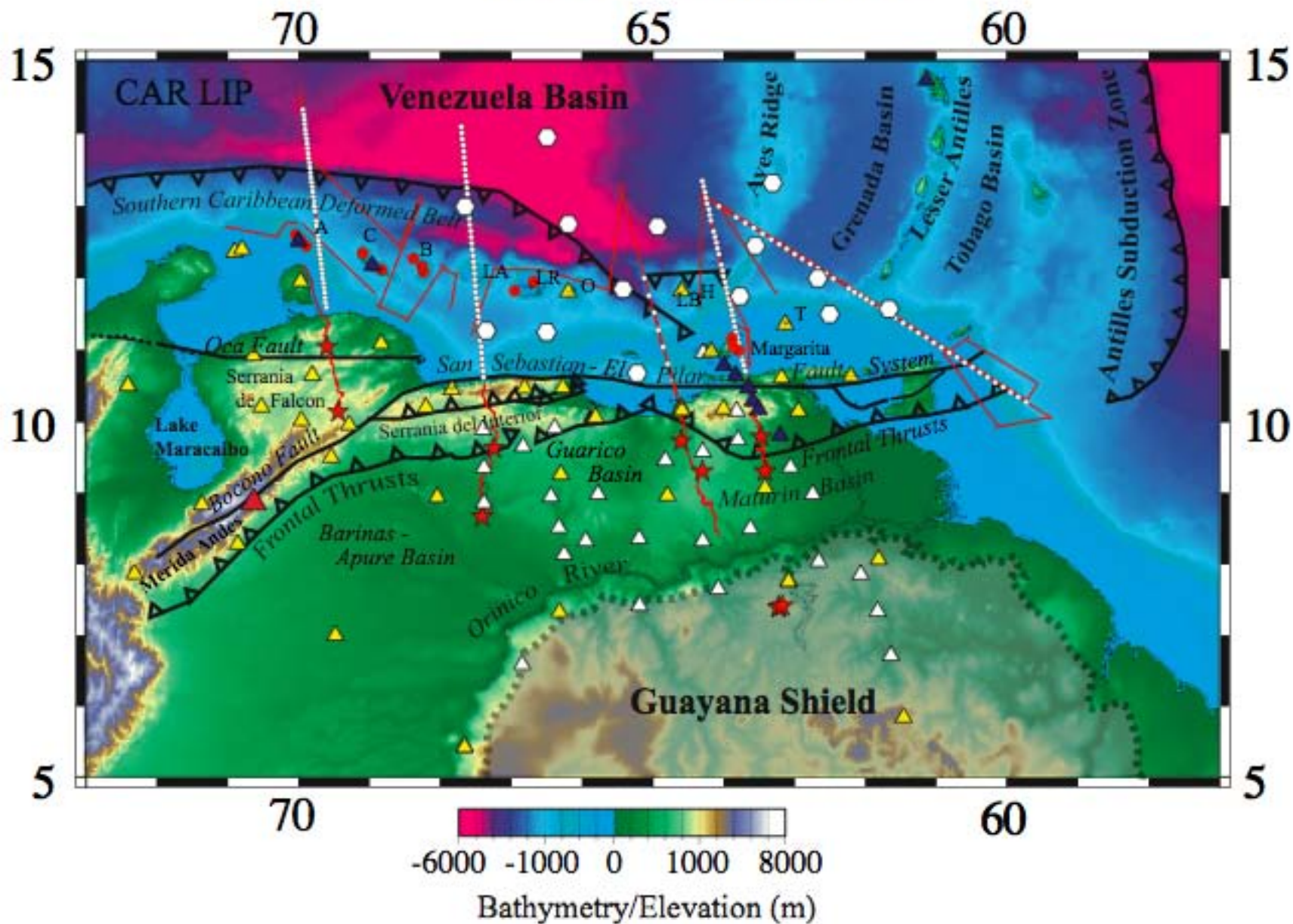


Earthquakes:



Geophysical Hazards in Middle America 2010

BOLIVAR & GEODINOS



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



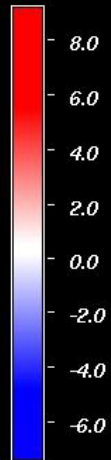
Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010

Finite-Frequency P-wave tomography: +1.5%

Caribbean in West

Atlantic in East

Property color key
P Units: unknown

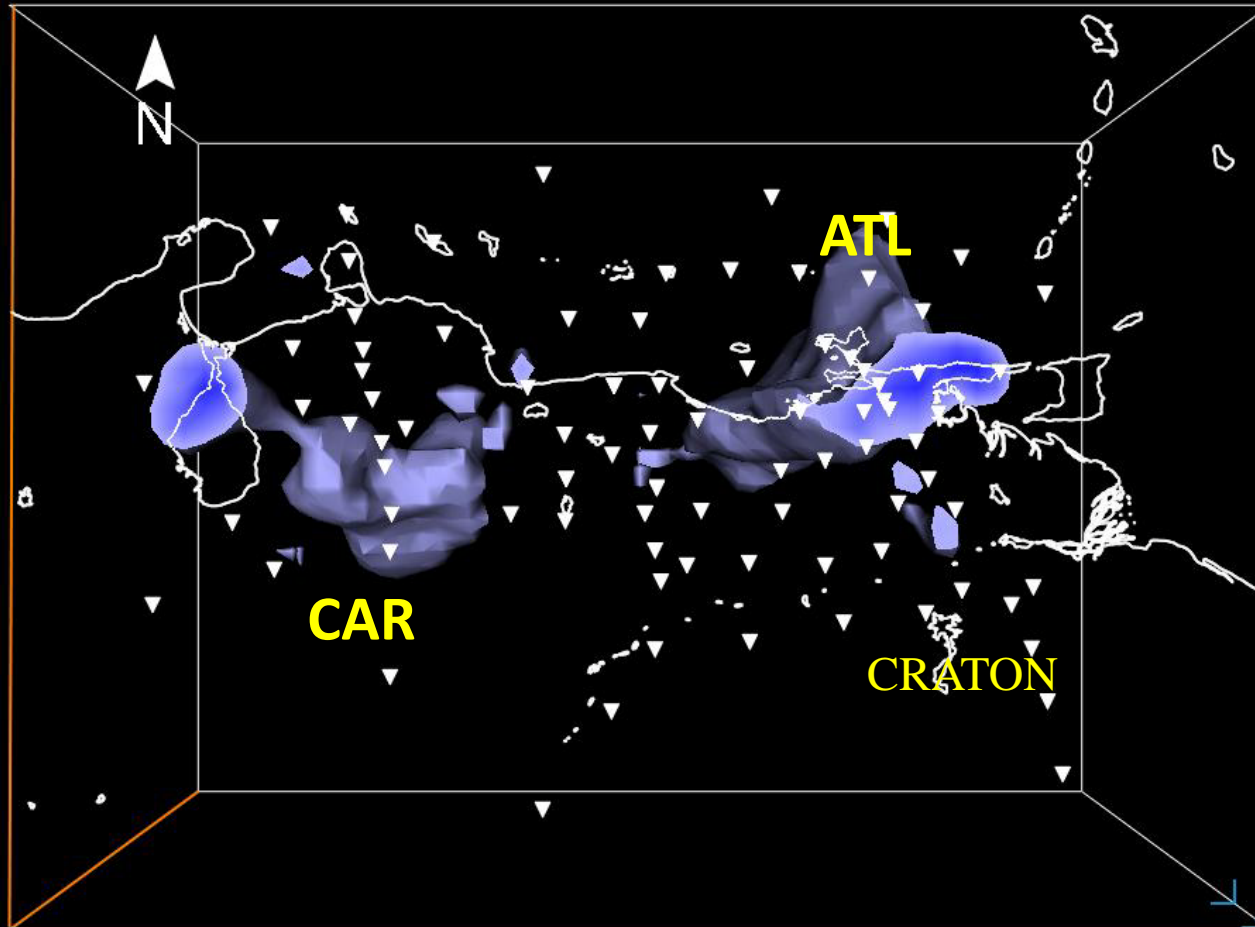


Primary: 1110_model.3grd

XY units: degrees of arc

Z units: km

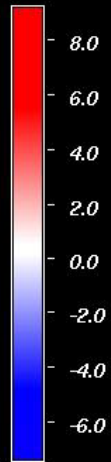
Z exag: 0.01



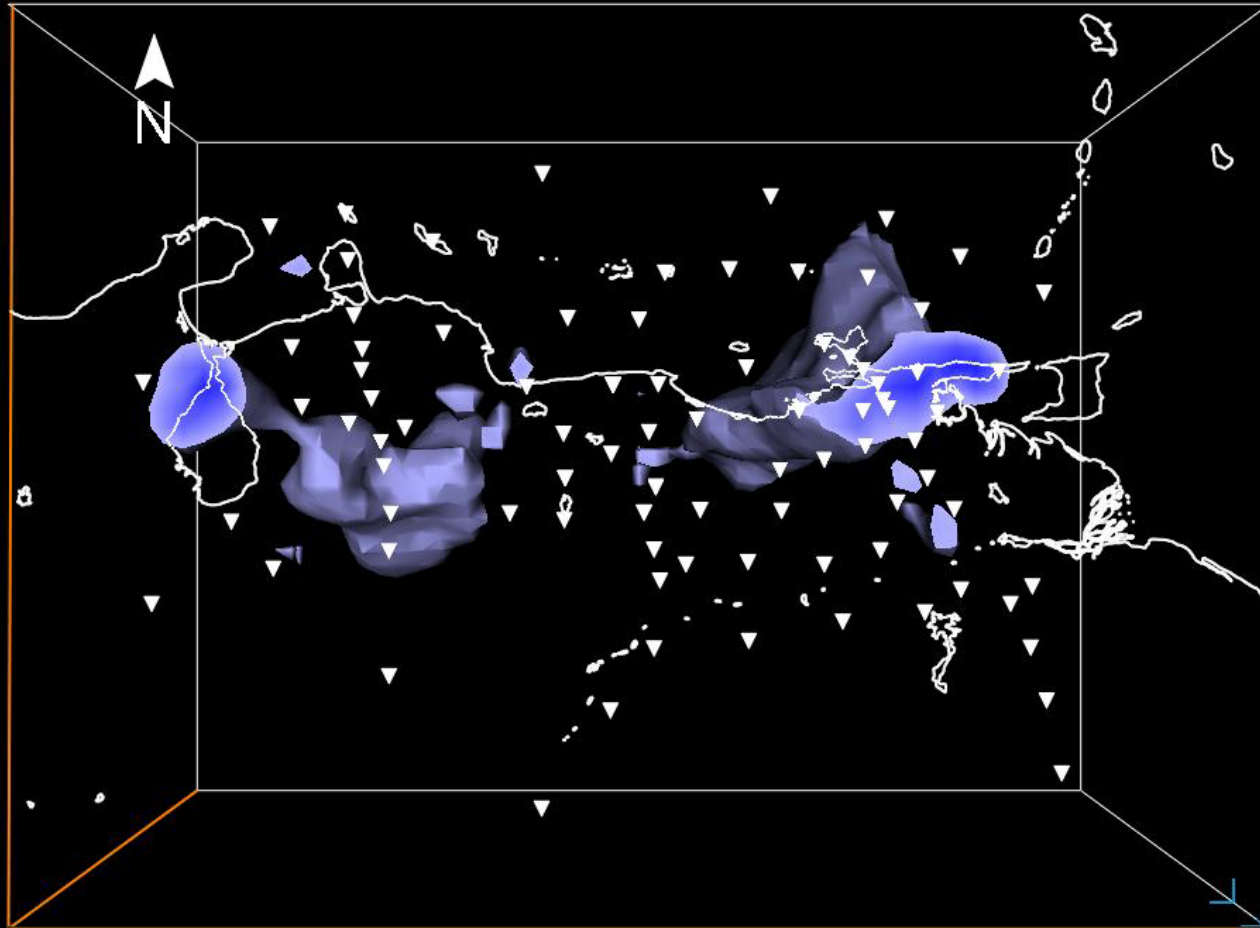
Bezada et al. JGR, 2010

The Slabs in 3D:

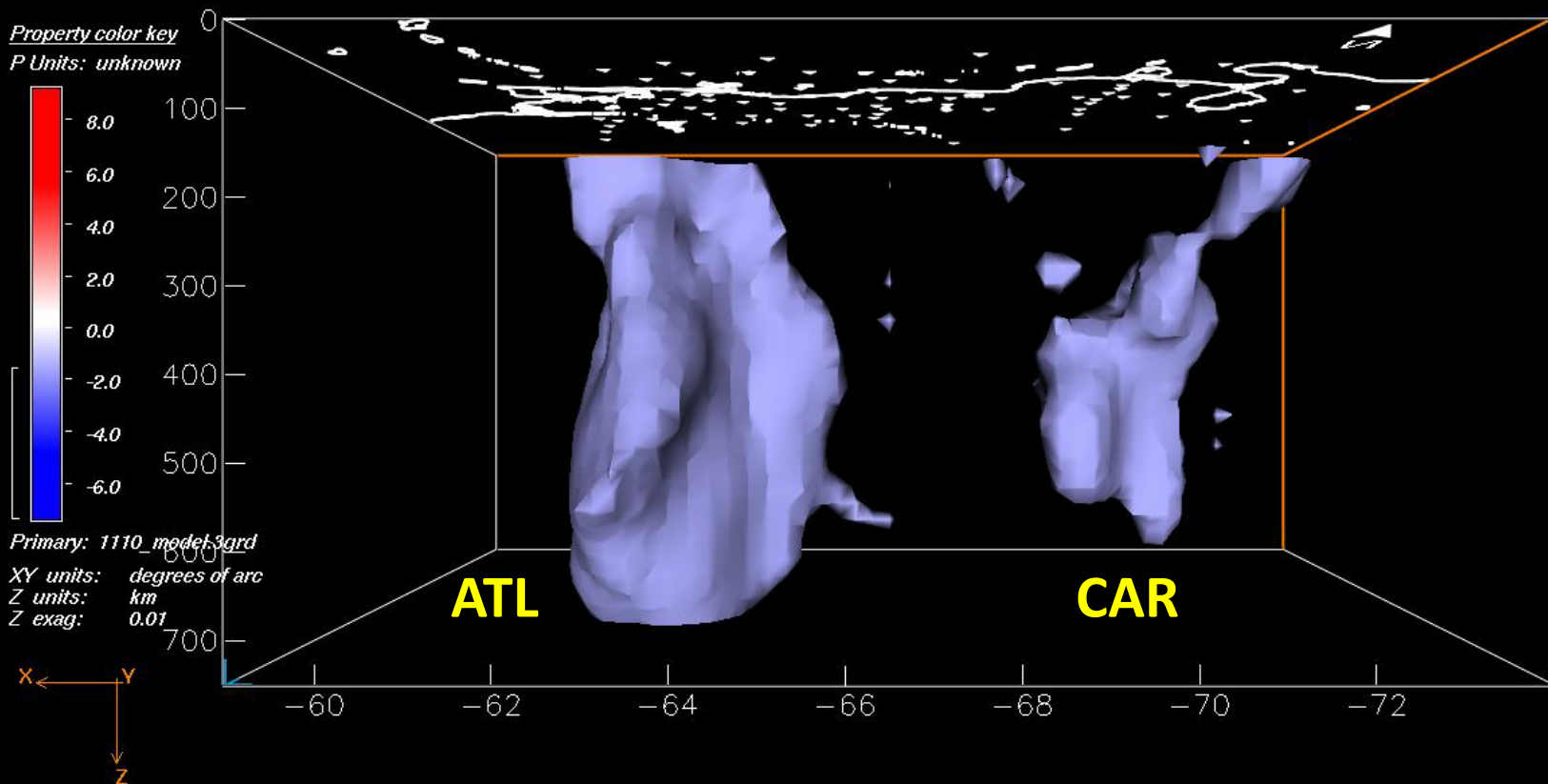
Property color key
P Units: unknown



Primary: 1110_model.3grd
XY units: degrees of arc
Z units: km
Z exag: 0.01

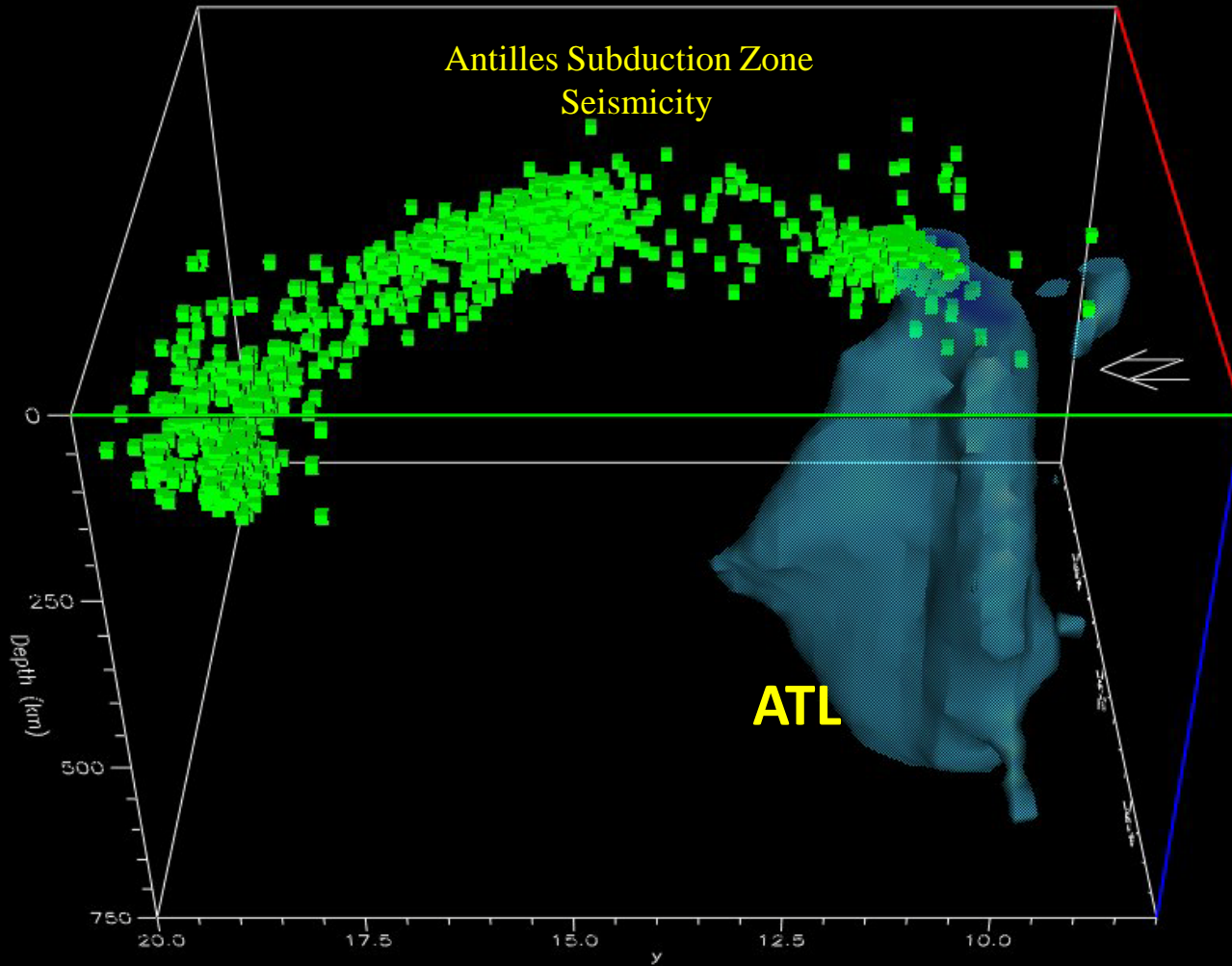


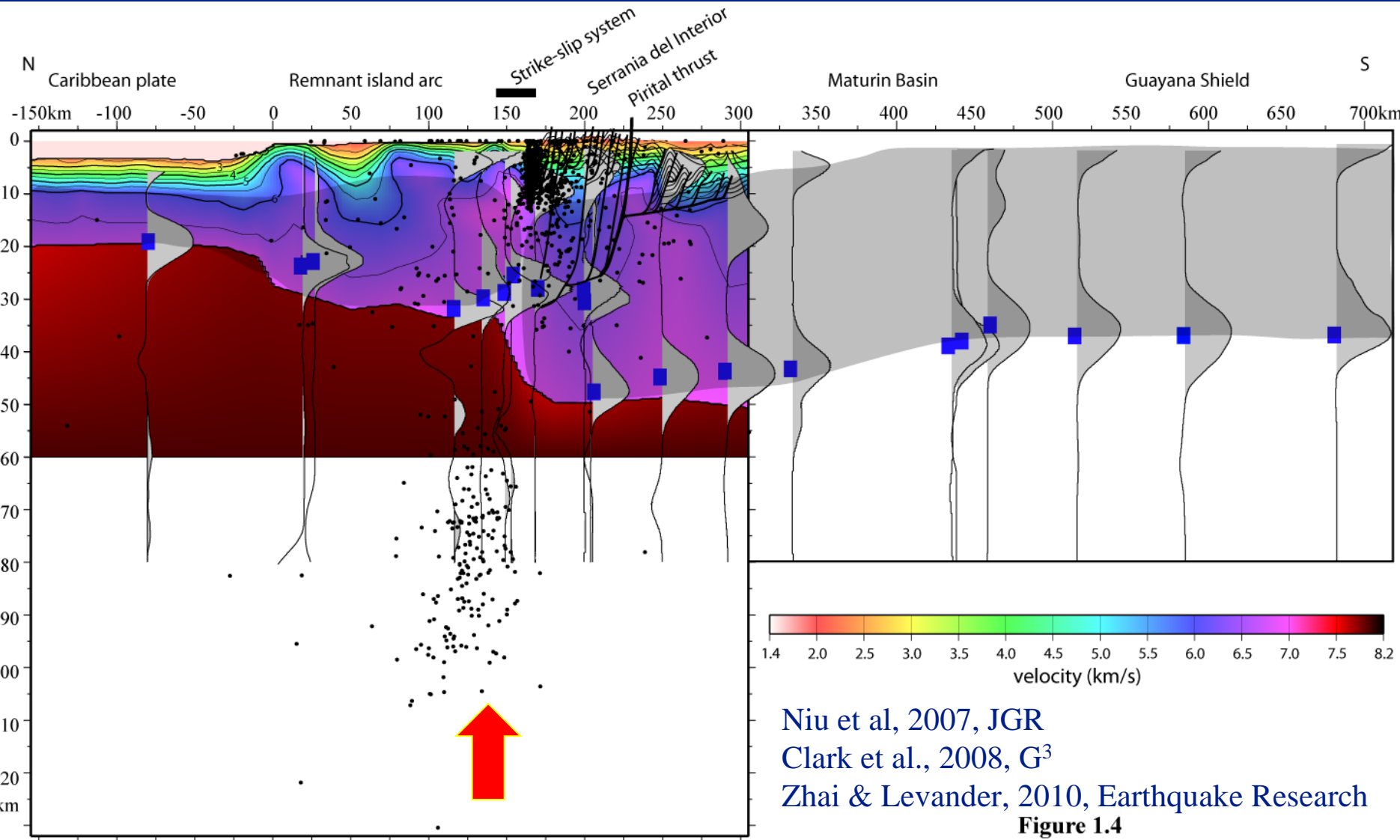
The Slabs in 3D:



North

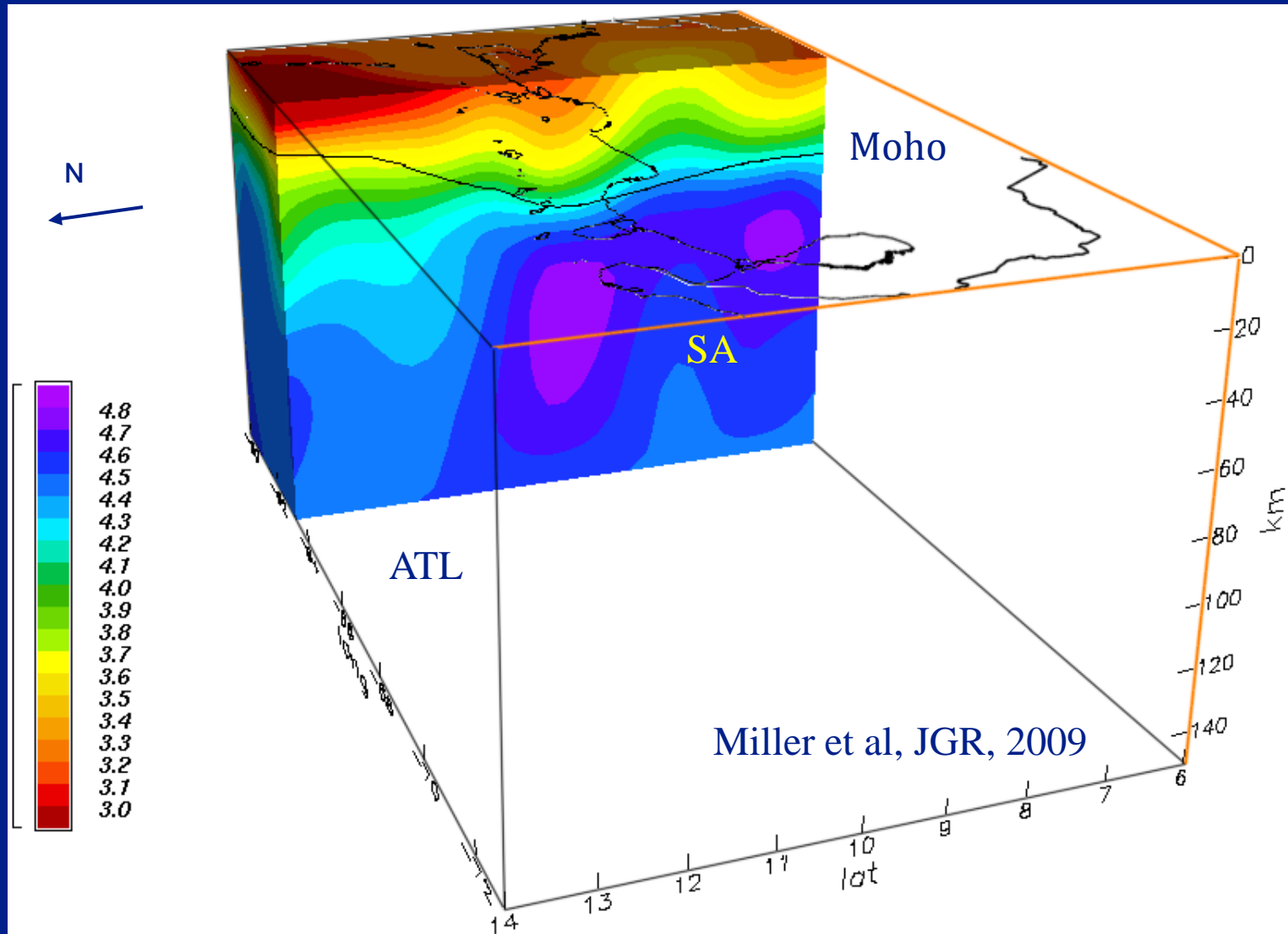
South



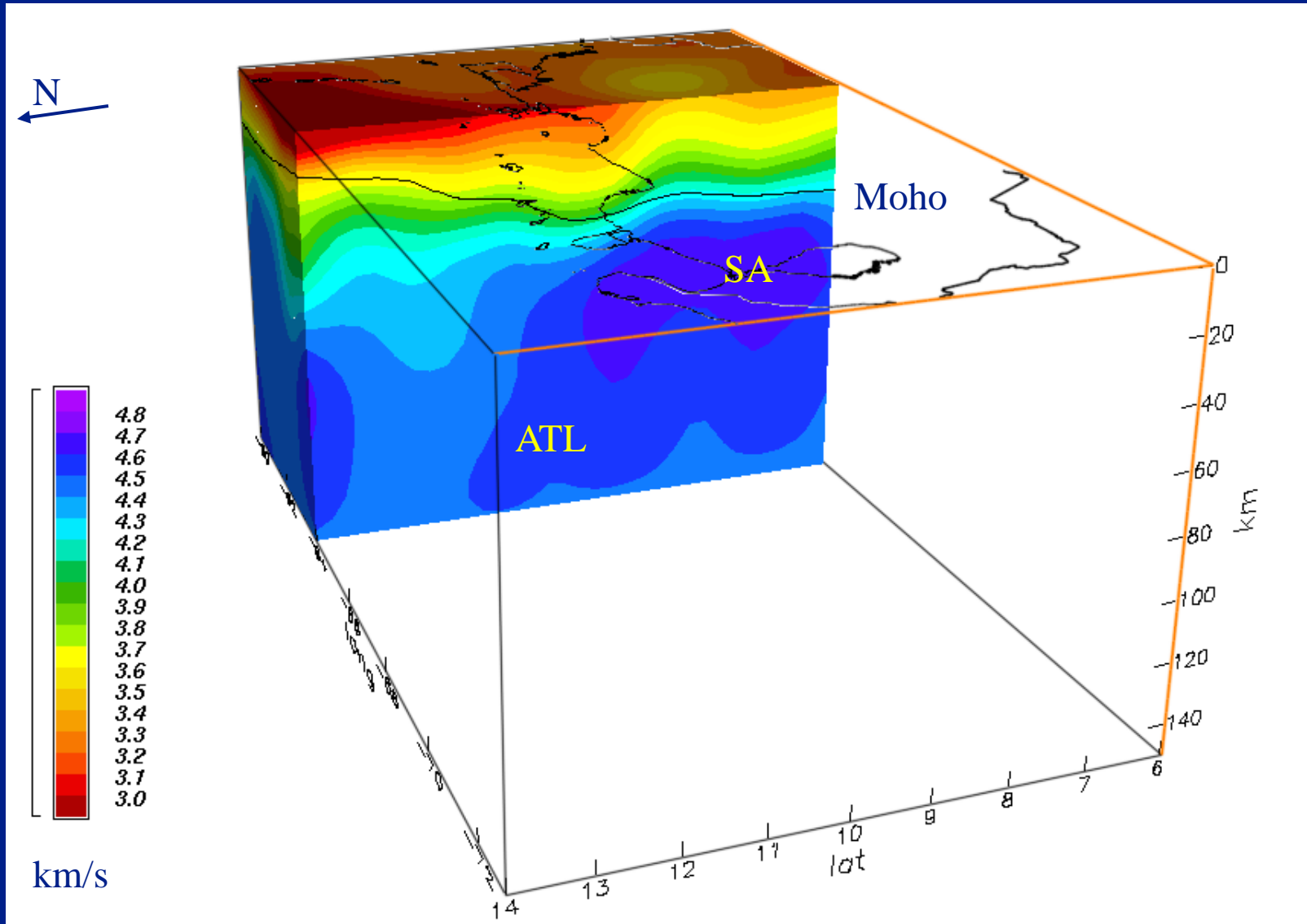


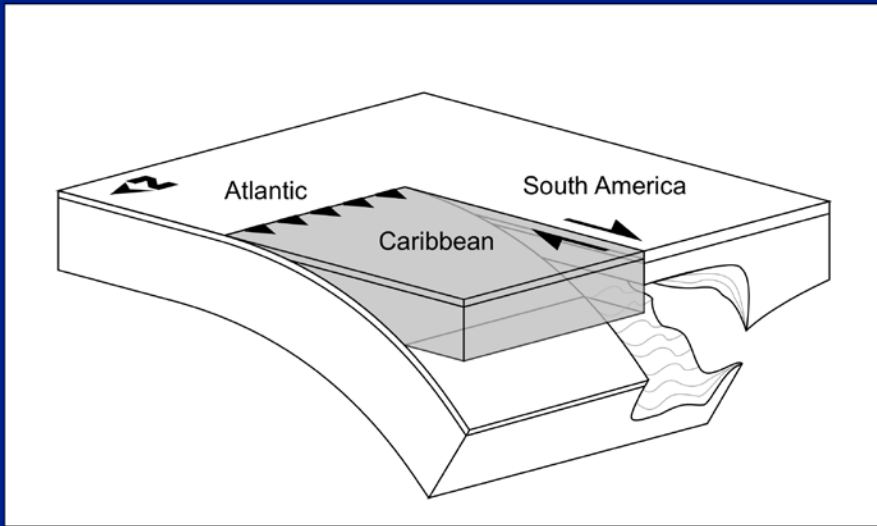
Geophysical Hazards in Middle
 America 2010

63.25W profile - view from west



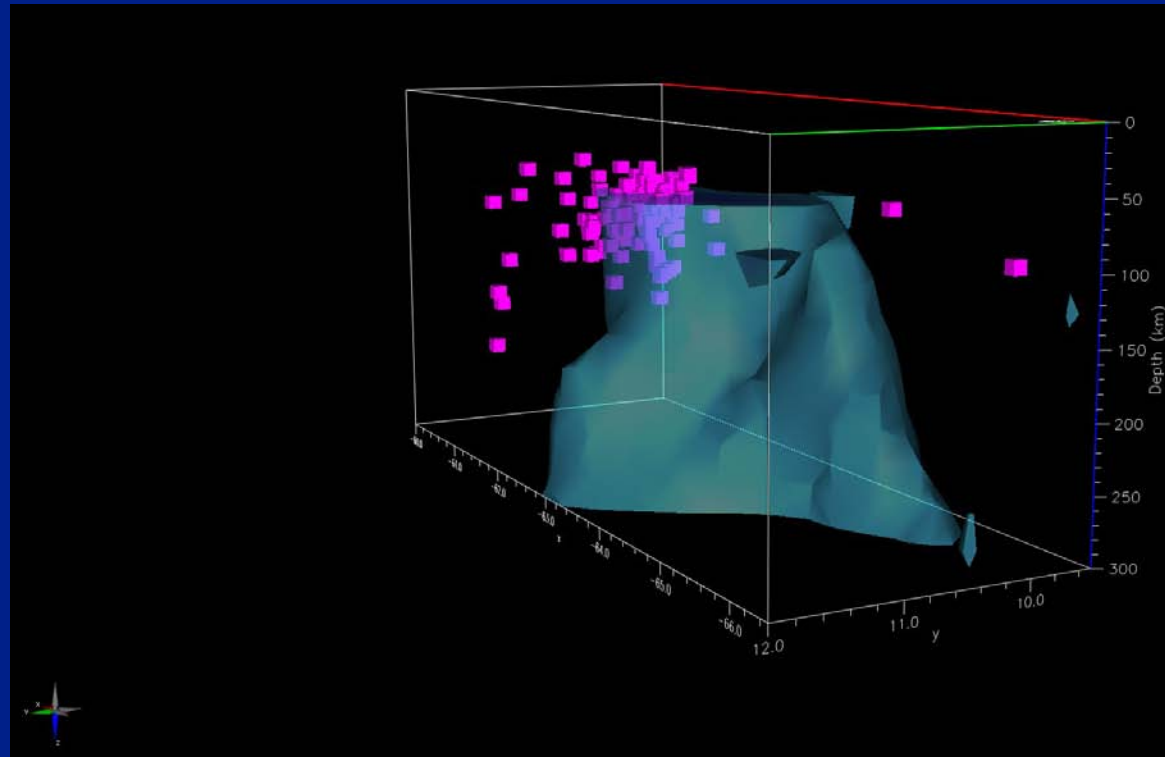
64W profile - view from west



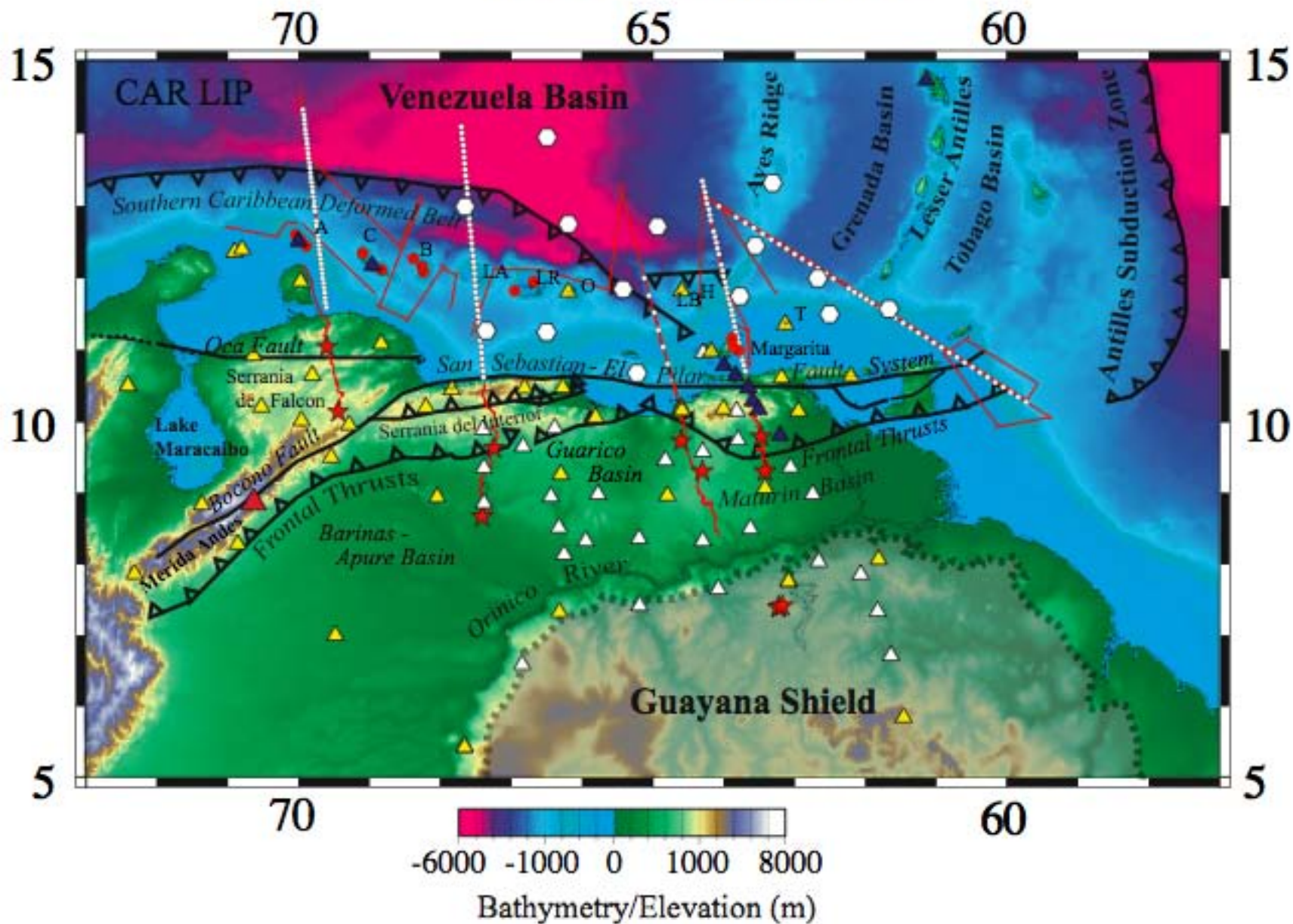


The tear forming between South American and the Atlantic drags off the bottom of the SA lithosphere

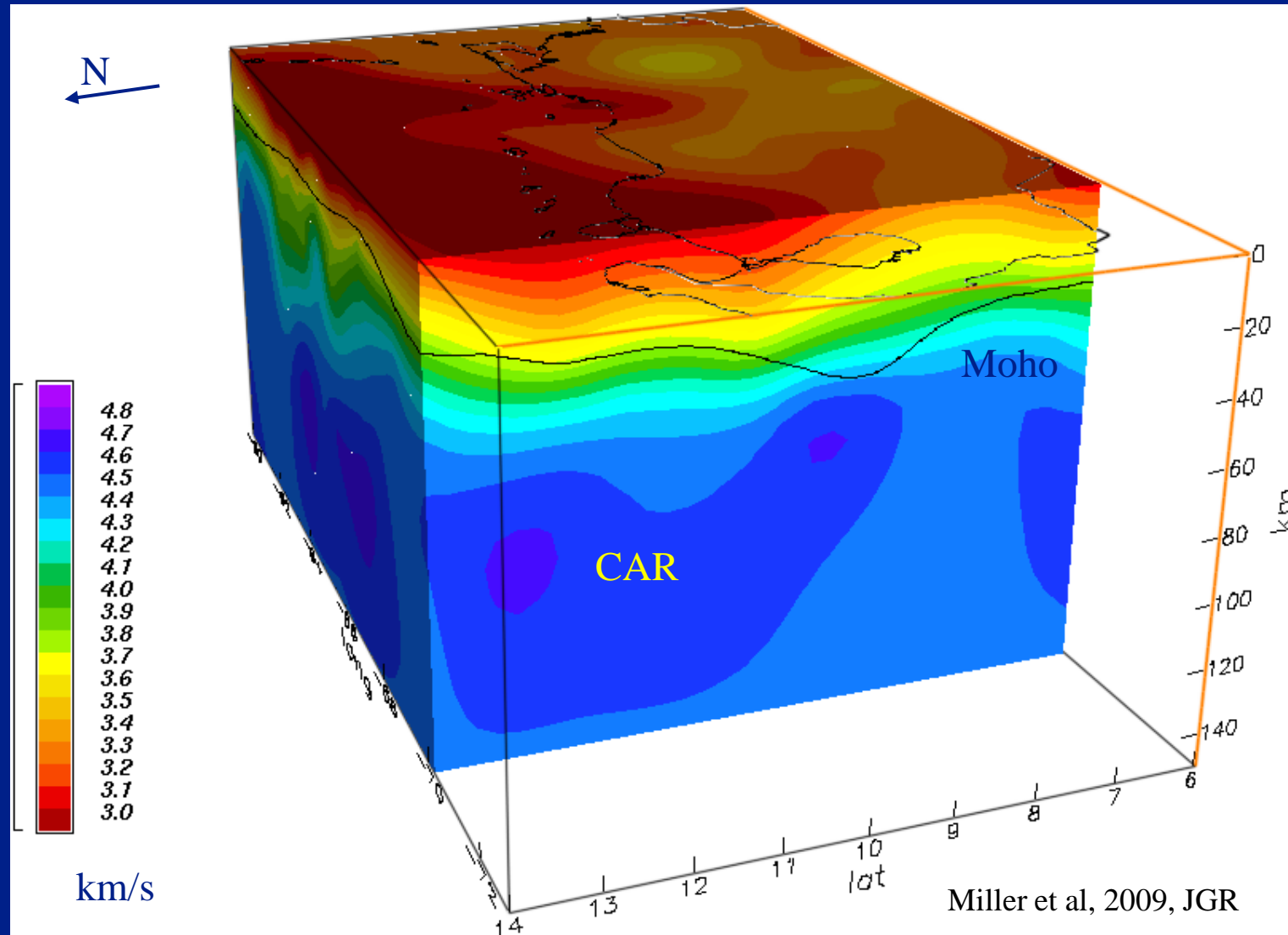
This weakens the SA lithosphere



BOLIVAR & GEODINOS



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

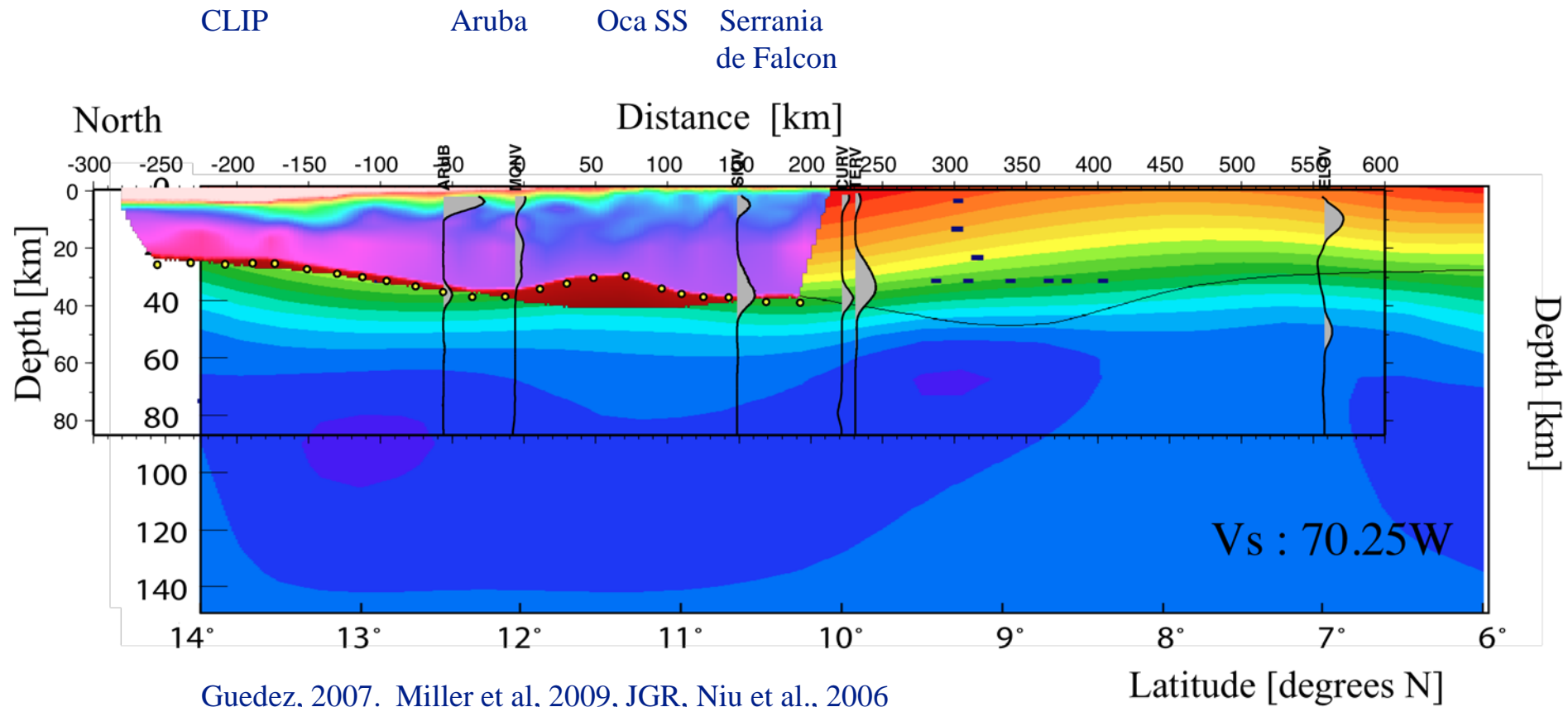


Seismic Refraction Tomography: Maria Guédez Parra's MS Research



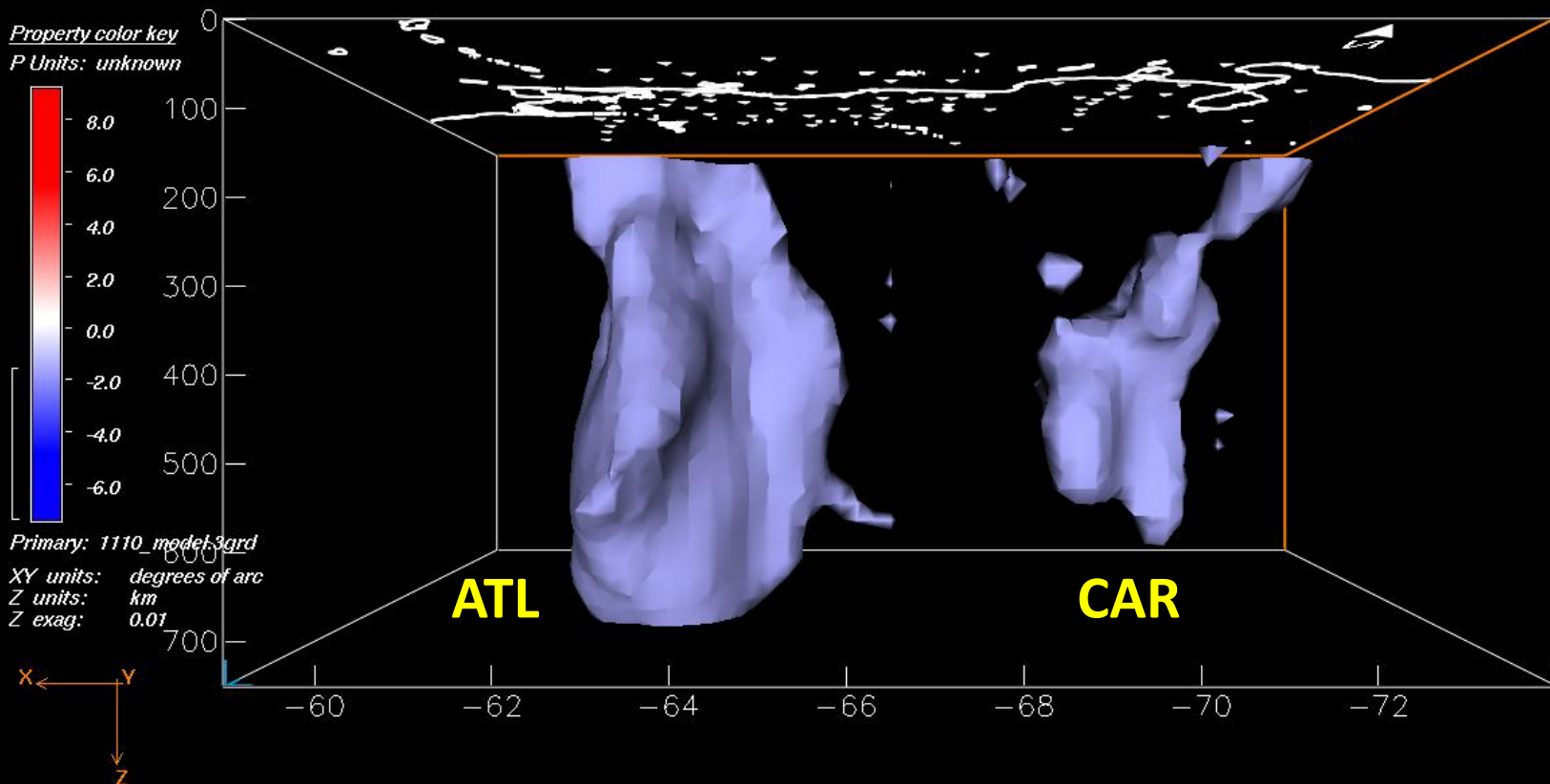
Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010

Active Source & Rayleigh wave Tomography and Receiver Functions

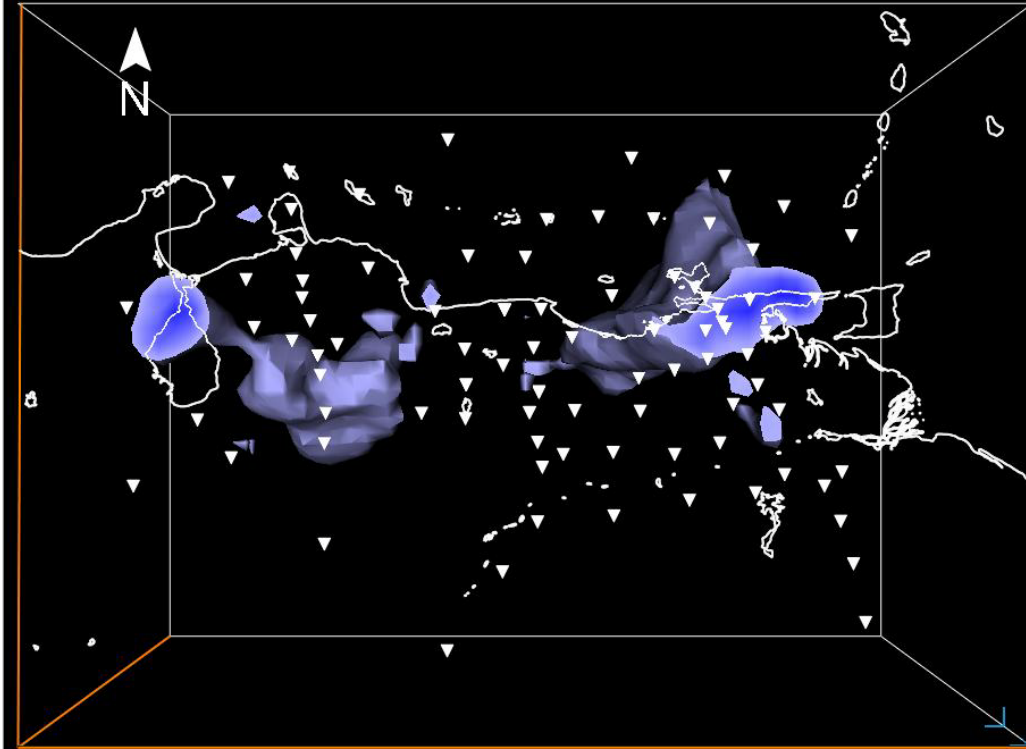
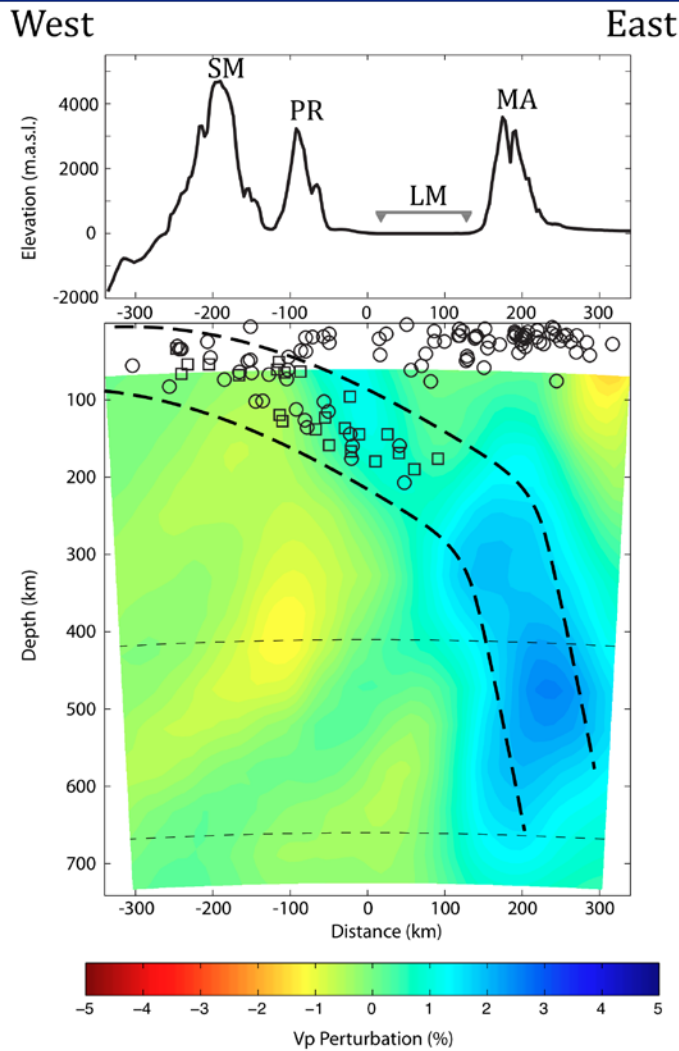


Guedez, 2007. Miller et al, 2009, JGR, Niu et al., 2006

The Slabs in 3D:



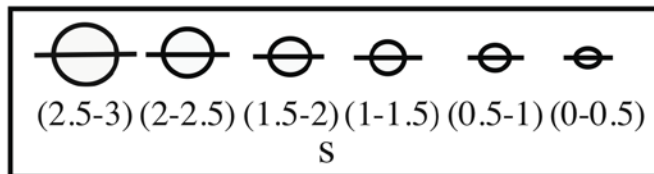
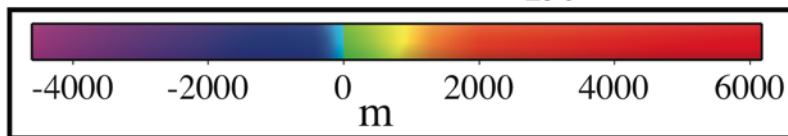
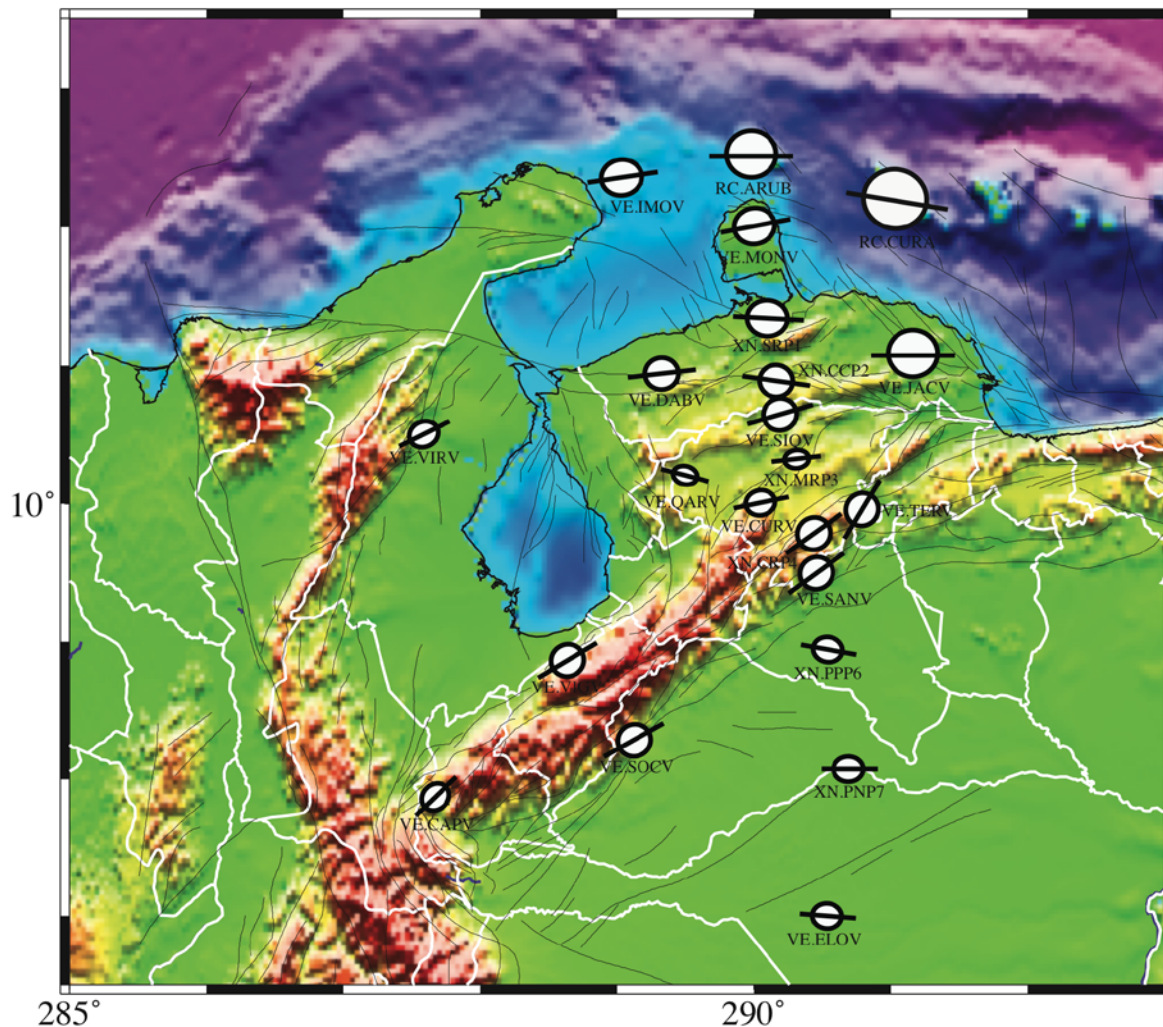
Caribbean Plate Flat Slab Subduction



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



Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010



SKS splits

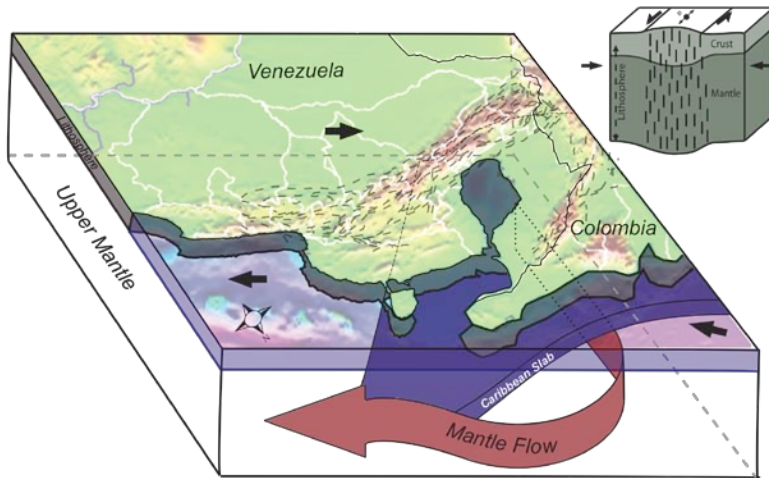
Parallel to

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

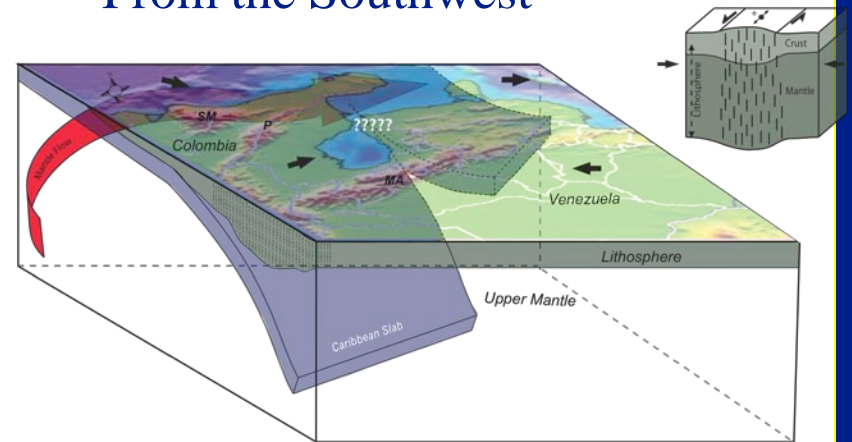
Masy et al., 2009,
AGU

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??



Geophysical Hazards in Middle
America 2010