

# Colorado Basin 3D Structure and Evolution, Argentine passive margin

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## Highlights

The Colorado Basin is not entirely linked to the South Atlantic opening.

Two different phases of extension are observed, the first is probably oblique.

The Paleozoic structural inheritance controls the localisation of the deformation.

## ABSTRACT

This 3D structural model of the Colorado Basin provides new insights into the crustal geometry of the basin and its evolution in relation with the Argentine passive margin. Three NW-SE segments (oblique to the N30°E-trending margin) structure the basin. The oldest infill is generally thought to be coeval with the rifting of the South Atlantic margins in Late Jurassic - Early Cretaceous. This coeval development of the Colorado Basin and of the passive margin is still under debate and gives rise to several hypotheses that we investigate in the light of our observations.

We propose that reactivation of inherited structures is predominant in the evolution of the Colorado Basin: (1) the Western segment follows the continental continuation of the Colorado

transfer zone; (2) the Central segment consists in the continental continuation of the Tona deformation zone; (3) the Eastern segment is superimposed over the Paleozoic Claromecó Basin. In addition to the 3 segments, the Central High, separating the Central segment to the Eastern segment, corresponds to the Paleozoic Sierras Australes Fold Belt.

The direction of extension responsible for the South Atlantic opening cannot explain the syn-rift infill and thinning of the basin. The structural analysis shows two phases of syn-rift deformation with different directions. Thus, we suggest that the Colorado Basin and the South Atlantic margin are not coeval but that a first extensional event, probably oblique, predates the extension responsible for the South Atlantic opening.

This event is then followed by the formation of the N30°-trending distal margin and the reactivation of Paleozoic N70°-trending faults occurs under the NW-SE opening of the South Atlantic. This two-phase evolution is consistent with the fault chronology and the two directions of thinned crust observed in the distal margin.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Passive margin studies increasingly show that their complex architecture needs to be examined in three dimensions. Indeed, 2D conceptual models generally fail to include all the lateral variation of the structures and the strong segmentation observed along these margins. The development of 3D structural models of passive margins is accordingly a prerequisite in order to address the whole complexity of the processes behind margin evolution.

The Colorado Basin is located offshore Argentina, in the Austral segment of the Western South Atlantic margin (Figure 1). On both sides of the southern South Atlantic, huge wedges of Seaward Dipping Reflections (SDRs) cover ocean-continent transitions (OCTs) indicating volcanic passive margins (Austin and Uchupi, 1982; Franke et al., 2007; Gerrard and Smith, 1982; Gladchenko et al., 1997; Hinz, 1981; Hinz et al., 1999). In the Colorado Basin area, the

OCT is narrow and trends N30°E. Preceding the Early Cretaceous final breakup (Eagles, 2007; Gladchenko et al., 1997; Jokat et al., 2003; Lawver et al., 1998; Moulin et al., 2010; Nürnberg and Müller, 1991; Peate, 1997; between 126-137 Ma, Rabinowitz and LaBrecque, 1979; Torsvik et al., 2009; Unternehr et al., 1988), the extension responsible for the South Atlantic opening started in the Late Jurassic, around 150-155 Ma (Ghidella et al., 2007; Harry and Sawyer, 1992; Nürnberg and Müller, 1991; Trumbull et al., 2007; Uliana et al., 1989).

The Colorado Basin, as the neighbouring Salado and San Jorge Basins, trends roughly E-W, strongly oblique to the NNE-trending margin. It extends over 700 km in an E-W direction and is about 200 km-wide. On the base of observations made in other South Atlantic basins (Espírito Santo and Campos Basins, Estrella et al., 1984; Guardado et al., 1989), the oldest syn-rift infill of the basin is proposed to be Late Jurassic - Early Cretaceous (Bushnell et al., 2000; Franke et al., 2006; Fryklund et al., 1996; Juan et al., 1996). Nevertheless, this assumption is based only on few wells penetrating the syn-rift along the rifted margin. E-W-trending basins are specific for the South American side of the South Atlantic and differ from the South African conjugate margin, where all the structures are roughly parallel to the margin (Gerrard and Smith, 1982). The supposed coeval development of these E-W basins and of the N30°E-trending passive margin has been already explained by at least 4 mechanisms and is still under debate: (1) The most frequent hypothesis explaining this peculiar geometry proposes that these basins are aborted rifts resulting from a triple junction (Asmus and Baisch, 1983; Franke et al., 2002; Yrigoyen, 1975). (2) Other authors also propose that the basins developed as pull-apart basins associated with NW-SE dextral shear systems (Franke et al., 2006; Keeley and Light, 1993; Tankard et al., 1995; Urien et al., 1995). (3) In addition, most authors agree that pre-mesozoic structural inheritance may influence the evolution of the Colorado Basin (Dominguez et al., 2011; Franke et al., 2006; Pángaro and Ramos, 2012; Urien and Zambrano, 1973; Urien et al., 1995, 1981; Zambrano,

1980). This inheritance may have focused extensional deformation along pre-existing crustal zones of weakness located obliquely to the direction of extension. (4) Some authors also consider that the syn-rift deposits are not coeval and that a mesozoic rifting phase occurs before the final opening of the South Atlantic (Macdonald et al., 2003). These authors propose that early rifting was oblique (NE-SW extension), which created basins at high angle to the trend of the ocean on the Argentine margin.

It is noteworthy that the Colorado Basin developed above a basement consisting of the Gondwana Fold Belt (GFB), which corresponds to the Sierras Australes in Argentina (Figure 1), to the Cape Fold Belt in South Africa (Cobbold et al., 1992; Daly et al., 1991; Veevers et al., 1994; Visser and Praekelt, 1996) and the Weddell folding in the Ellsworth and Pensacola mountains of Antarctica (Ford, 1972). Some evidence for the presence of the fold belt below the Colorado Basin comes from seismic data: Strong reflectivity associated to seismic velocities of more than  $5 \text{ km.s}^{-1}$  could be related to a series of imbricated thrust sheets or asymmetric folds (Hinz et al., 1999). The pre-rift basement could thus contain Precambrian igneous and metamorphic basement (Keeley and Light, 1993) and Ordovician to Permian sediments. The latter are found in the outcropping Sierras Australes fold and thrust belt and in the Claromecó Basin (Bushnell et al., 2000; Franke et al., 2006; Juan et al., 1996; Zambrano, 1980). As suggested by Franke et al. (2006), the pre-rift basement of the Colorado Basin could also display syn-rift intrusions and basaltic injections into faults.

In order to investigate the structural evolution of the Colorado Basin, its accurate geometry needs to be specified. In particular, we need to understand the relationship between the Colorado Basin and the Argentine margin itself. Another major point of interest is the possible influence of inherited structures on the present-day geometry. All these issues involve the construction of a 3D structural model of the Colorado Basin. Based on an excellent dataset, including seismic reflection and well data as well as published data, we built

a 3D model including sedimentary and crustal layers and the observed syn-rift faults. We are thus able to carry out a detailed structural analysis and to derive possible explanations for the atypical development of the Colorado Basin.

## **2. DATASET**

The construction of the structural model is based on a composite dataset (Figure 2). In the frame of our partnership with Petrobras Argentina S. A. (PESA), we were provided with 2D seismic lines from 9 surveys, with recording times ranging between 3 and 7.9 s TWT (two way travel time), acquired between 1969 and 2002. The German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) also provided seven 2D reflection seismic lines acquired in 1998, which record 12 s TWT. In addition, the dataset has been completed by the Marchal and Dominguez 2011 (confidential report) interpretation of the deep horizons (in particular Moho horizon) coming from a deep imaging oriented PSTM & PSDM surveys (ION-GXT ArgentinaSpan) which record respectively 16 s TWT and 36 km TVDSS.

In addition, we complement this dense seismic coverage by stratigraphic information from 9 wells (courtesy of PESA) and the associated check-shot data. Well tops are provided down to the pre-rift basement, as well as preliminary interpretations of 9 seismic horizons (Figure 3). The key depth levels include the top pre-rift and the top syn-rift, three horizons of the Cretaceous to Paleocene sag phase (top Colorado I, top Colorado II and top Colorado III), and the top of three Cenozoic units (top Pedro Luro, top Elvira and top Caotico). In addition, we also included information from a confidential report (Marchal and Dominguez, 2011, Petrobras Argentina S.A. confidential report).

The dataset also includes the deep cross-sections available in the literature, either reflection seismic (Franke et al., 2007; Hinz et al., 1999) or wide-angle seismic lines (Franke et al., 2006; Schnabel et al., 2008). Additionally, we use the topographic and bathymetric model

ETOPO1 with a resolution of 1 arc-minute (Amante and Eakins, 2009). We also integrate the model Crust2 (Bassin et al., 2000) to close data gaps concerning the pre-rift basement and Moho horizons, with a resolution of 2 degrees.

Finally, we integrate the check-shot data and the stacking velocities of the seismic lines provided by the BGR, which allow us to constrain the velocity model.

### **3. METHODS**

The seismic interpretations of horizons and faults were carried out in the time domain (TWT) with Petrel<sup>TM</sup> Software (Schlumberger, version 2009). The seismic horizons provided by PESA were re-interpreted and complemented, especially the pre-rift basement. These horizons correspond to boundaries of sedimentary formations recognised in the wells and to major discontinuities. Also, the major faults related to syn-rift deformation were picked and correlated from line to line. We were also able to pick the Moho on the deep BGR seismic time lines.

A velocity model defined in the Petrel<sup>TM</sup> Software was used to convert time data into depth data. Therefore, the interval velocities of each seismic unit were obtained from check-shot data of the wells and from the Dix-conversion of stacking velocities (Dix, 1955). These interval velocities were finally corrected in order to fit the well tops.

This time-depth conversion was applied to the points picked along the horizons. Subsequently, the depth-converted points were combined with depth points from ETOPO1 (seafloor), Crust2 (basement and Moho) or published data (basement and Moho). For each horizon, these depth points were then interpolated using the minimum tension gridding algorithm of the EarthVision Software (Dynamic Graphics, 2001) considering the faults as interpolation discontinuities. We consider faults only for the pre-rift basement as the fault

offsets of the post-rift are small to negligible. The resulting 2D grids have a horizontal spacing of 3 by 3 km.

As all the horizons were poorly constrained at the borders of the model (black frame, Figure 2), we needed to correct the effects of the extrapolation, which creates intersections between the grids. To build a consistent structural model in 3D we followed two assumptions: First we assumed that the sediment fill is confined between the seabed as upper boundary and the pre-rift basement as lower boundary, as these two levels are the laterally best constrained ones. Secondly, we considered that the sedimentary pattern corresponds to onlaps of the younger horizon on the older ones. Thus, for each intersection, we flatten the younger grid on the older one. Finally, we subtracted successive depth levels to obtain the thickness of the geological units. These interpolated thicknesses were finally stacked to obtain a 3D structural model using GMS (Geological Modelling System) developed at GFZ.

## **4. RESULTS**

### ***4.1. Seismic units and correlation with the sedimentary formation***

Our 3D structural model resolves 9 seismic units in the sedimentary cover, which we recognize on the seismic lines shown on Figure 3 and Figure 4. We correlate the seismic units with the sedimentary interfaces encountered in the wells (courtesy of PESA). The stratigraphic units within the Colorado Basin are based on numerous studies (Bushnell et al., 2000; Franke et al., 2006; Fryklund et al., 1996; Hinz et al., 1999; Kaasschieter, 1965, 1963; Lesta et al., 1978; Turic and Diaz, 1987; Urien and Zambrano, 1973). The regional stratigraphy is thoroughly covered in well-referenced studies by Fryklund et al. (1996; 1994) and Bushnell et al. (2000) examined the potential petroleum systems in the eastern offshore part of the basin. Loegering et al. (2013) established the resulting correlation of the seismic units with the sedimentary units. Figure 4 shows the correlations and lithologies.

The pre-rift seismic unit is located below the top pre-rift horizon (PR on Figure 3 and Figure 4), which is an erosional unconformity. Its uppermost part shows top reflections that are parallel and continuous, but highly faulted (Figure 3). They are highly reflective with high amplitude and low frequencies. We observe these reflections only locally, below half grabens and in the deep basin, and they are clearly eroded in some places. Keeley and Light, (1993) attribute the pre-rift unit to the Precambrian igneous and metamorphic basement but it is possibly related to the Ordovician to Lower Triassic sediments observed in the onshore Sierras Australes belt and the Claromecó Basin (Bushnell et al., 2000; Franke et al., 2006; Juan et al., 1996). We could not always observe these sediments on the seismic data, either because they may have been eroded or the seismic resolution is not sufficient.

The syn-rift unit lies discordantly on the pre-rift unit. Its upper boundary corresponds to the top syn-rift (TSR), which marks the top of the characteristic wedge-shaped geometry (Figure 3), typical of syn-rift deposition (Figure 4). Since syn-rift faulting is generally distributed in space and time, the top syn-rift is not an isochronal horizon (e.g. Autin et al., 2010; Gernigon et al., 2006, 2004). This implies that non-deformed sediments can be older than the breakup. The reflections are continuous but highly faulted with low amplitude (sometimes transparent) and medium frequencies. Following Juan et al. (1996), the syn-rift deposits are of Upper Jurassic to Barremian age (160-125 Ma).

The early sag group (Sag 1) is composed of the Colorado I and II seismic units. It lies disconformably on the top syn-rift (TSR) and is limited upward by the second sag horizon (C2). Increasing curvature of the reflections with depth (Figure 3) indicates thermal subsidence. Internal reflections are continuous with medium to high amplitudes and medium to low frequencies.

The late sag group (Sag 2) is composed of the Colorado III and Pedro Luro seismic units. It lies between the conformable sag horizons C2 and the erosional unconformity (PL) at the top

of Pedro Luro formation, which could represent a condensed horizon corresponding to a period of 5 to 10 Ma. The group presents an increasing curvature of the reflections with depth, though less curved than in the early sag group (Figure 3). The reflections are discontinuous and rugged with variable amplitudes and high frequencies at its base and become continuous with medium amplitudes and low frequencies upward.

The Post-sag group is composed of the Elvira and Shallow seismic units. It lies between top-Pedro Luro and the seabed. Its geometry displays minor thickening toward the basin centre (Figure 3) and progradation and erosion on the continental slope. Upward, the horizons dip towards the NE (Figure 3, Franke et al., 2006). At its base, the reflections are continuous with high amplitudes and low frequencies. The uppermost part of the Elvira unit presents chaotic seismic facies (Caotico) with transparent and high frequencies reflections. In the Shallow unit, the reflections are continuous with medium amplitudes and high frequencies.

#### ***4.2. Fault pattern***

The new complete data set allows to recognised more precisely the general E-W and NW-SE trends in the Colorado Basin, already observed by Zambrano (1980). We separate the study area into 6 parts identified after the segmentation of the Colorado Basin and the structure of the margin. Figure 5 displays their location: the Western segment, the Central segment, the Central high, the Eastern segment, the distal margin and the oceanic crust. The best quality of the seismic data is available for the distal margin and the Eastern segment. There, the lateral correlation of interpreted faults between individual seismic lines is possible (Figure 6). To assess the syn-rift deformation, we analyse the normal faults affecting the pre-rift basement. These faults show syn-rift wedges in their hanging wall (Figure 3 and Figure 4). In the basin, the fault trend is E-W to ENE-WSW on the Central high and NW-SE in the Central and Eastern segments. We also observe ENE-trending normal faults on the northern edge of the Eastern segment, close to the coast. Two slope breaks are present at the sea bed.

The western slope corresponds to the normal faults bounding the distal margin to the west (along the green line in Figure 6). The eastern slope corresponds to the last normal faults leading to the oceanic crust (OCT along the red line in Figure 6-a). In between, on the distal margin, the normal faults show two main orientations: parallel to the margin (N030°E) on the edges of the distal margin and E-W to NW-SE in the central part of the distal margin (Figure 6). The latter population contains faults of short length, which are truncated or vertically shifted by the N030°-trending faults.

#### ***4.3. Structure of the sedimentary cover***

The pre-rift basement is rugged. On the edges of the basin, it reaches an average elevation of 1000 mbsl (meters below sea level) whereas the deepest part is more than 12000 mbsl in the Eastern segment (Figure 7). The topographic lows highlight the general trend of the defined segments (Figure 5). Nevertheless, the deeper parts are noteworthy: the southern part of the Central segment (11000 mbsl) and the deep elongated centre of the Eastern segment. Both locations correspond to main syn-rift depocentres, with maximum thicknesses of 5700 m in the Central segment and 4600 m in the Eastern segment. At the distal margin, the pre-rift basement is shallow (~ 7000 mbsl) compared to the Eastern segment. We observe small syn-rift depocentres (~3000 m-thick, number 1 on Figure 7, Syn-rift) in the central part of the distal margin but also thicker ones (up to 5000 m-thick, number 2 on Figure 7, Syn-rift) along the major faults, which bound the distal margin in the West.

The interpreted top syn-rift is a smooth surface, where we recognise the basin edges as well as the higher elevation of the distal margin (Figure 7). Here again the deepest part is located in the Eastern segment, where the surface descends eastward to 8000 mbsl. Looking at the depocentres of the Sag 1 group (0-3200 m-thick), we observe three main depocentres: the Southern part of the Central high (number 1 on Figure 7, Sag 1), the North-West Eastern segment (number 2 on Figure 7, Sag 1) and the South-East Eastern segment along the western

faulted boundary of the distal margin (number 3 on Figure 7, Sag 1). This last depocentre tends to follow the margin trend.

The deep topographic lows of the Sag 2 base (C2) and the coincident depocentres (0-3000 m-thick) migrate progressively with time toward the Eastern segment and the distal margin. In the Colorado Basin itself, sediment accumulation shows clear onlaps and a downward curvature of the reflections, increasing with depth. On the distal margin, we observe two margin-parallel depocentres (number 1 and 2 on Figure 7, Sag 2): (1) the western depocentre is large and located adjacent to the great western fault escarpment (green line), and (2) the eastern depocentre corresponds in the seismic data to prograding bodies on the eastern slope, descending to the oceanic basin (red line). On the slope, the top of the unit is an erosional surface.

The Post-sag group (0-2400 m-thick) depositional pattern is less localised than previously (Figure 7). In the Eastern and Western segments, the depocentres are larger, thinner and homogeneously distributed. On the distal margin, both margin-parallel depocentres are characterised by prograding bodies in the seismic data (Loefering et al., 2013). In the Caotico unit, the seismic data show two prisms piled onto the slope and eroded at the top with deep channels cutting the surface. The Elvira unit is also eroded on the margin slope. The thickest part of the Shallow unit shows parallel horizons gently dipping toward the NE. The margin trend is marked by strong erosion of the unit along the bathymetric slope. Two slope breaks mark the present-day sea bed, going down eastwards to the large packages of SDRs, marking the OCT (Franke et al., 2007).

#### ***4.4. Structure of the crust***

We constrain the Moho surface (Figure 7) with wide-angle seismic lines, reflection seismic profiles and by the crustal model Crust 2 (Figure 2). The Moho is shallow under the oceanic crust (16.8 km) and deepens to 39.5 km toward the continent. We identify two main shallow

areas of the Moho (27 km): below the Western segment and along the Eastern segment. Another area of a relatively shallow Moho (30 km) is located in the Central segment. Toward the East, the Moho becomes increasingly shallow and the isolines show a NW-SE trend below and in the prolongation of the Eastern segment, below the distal margin. The crustal thickness map (Figure 6 and 8, "pre-rift crust") illustrates the two main areas of thinned crust. They have a NW-SE orientation and appear offset with respect to each other with an en-echelon pattern. The western area of thinned crust (~22 km-thick) is located below the Western segment and is similar below the Central segment (~20 km-thick). The eastern thinned area is located below the Eastern segment (~18 km) and is extended across the distal margin (~16 km). The thinned crust below the Central segment and below the Eastern segment coincides with the location of the thickest syn-rift depocentres.

It is noteworthy that the Central high displays a complex crustal structure. In spite of the large total thickness of the sedimentary cover, the crust is relatively thick (~28 km). Moreover this thick crust seems to follow a NW-SE trend, separating the two areas of thinner crust, along the proposed prolongation of the Ventana Hills (Franke et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 1999), constituting the Paleozoic "Sierras Australes" fold belt (Figure 7-c).

## **5. DISCUSSION**

### ***5.1. Structural analysis***

#### ***5.1.1. Sedimentary succession***

The observed depocentres in the Colorado Basin correlate with the positive Bouguer anomaly (Figure 8). Indeed, the (simple) Bouguer gravity anomaly is defined by the classical gravity anomaly minus the attraction of the Bouguer plate. Thus an offshore basin causes always positive Bouguer anomaly values due to the "numerical" replacement of off-shore sediment densities by crustal rock densities (here  $\rho = 2670 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$ ). Therefore the mapped depocentres of the Colorado basin fit perfectly the areas of positive Bouguer anomaly.

The study of the thickness maps together with the seismic lines allows us to assess changes in the location and style of the deposits. During the syn-rift stage, all depocentres are fault-controlled (Figure 6-b). The main depocentres are either related to NW-SE faults in the Central and Eastern segments or to the major normal NE-SW faults, which separate the Eastern segment from the distal margin. We recognise the syn-rift sediments by their wedge-shaped geometry indicating syn-tectonic deposition (Figure 3). Descriptions of the sedimentary succession published so far assume that all these wedges are Jurassic-Cretaceous in age and formed during the same major tectonic event (Bushnell et al., 2000; Franke et al., 2006; Fryklund et al., 1996; Juan et al., 1996). This implies that both NW-SE and NE-SW normal faults are active simultaneously during the syn-rift period. Nevertheless, a close scrutiny of the fault pattern could indicate a relative chronology among the different fault populations. In the centre of the distal margin, E-W to NW-SE-trending faults are shorter than in the Eastern segment and delimit smaller syn-rift depocentres. They appear to be cut or shifted by the major margin-parallel faults, delimiting the distal margin boundaries. These observations could indicate that the syn-rift deformation is poly-phase with a first event causing the NW-SE-trending faults and a second event producing the margin-parallel faults. Nevertheless, we need other observations to support this hypothesis (see below the succession of different orientation of the sag depocentres). It is probable that the first extensional event is oblique to the NW-SE faults since major dextral strike-slip movements are thought to occur in this area since late Triassic time (Charrier, 1979; Criado Roqué et al., 1981; Fitzgerald et al., 1990; Mpodozis, 1984; Riccardi, 1983; Uliana and Biddle, 1988; Uliana et al., 1989).

The seismic image of the sag depocentres (Colorado I, II and III and Pedro Luro on Figure 3) shows the classical downward curvature, with an undeformed pattern of the reflections, which is typical for post-rift thermal subsidence on rifted margins. Nevertheless, the location of these depocentres corresponds mainly to the Central and Eastern segments, and to the

margin-parallel faults (Sag 1 and 2 on Figure 7). This does not correspond to the classical regional thermal subsidence observed during post-rift thermal cooling of the oceanic crust (e.g. Bott, 1992). Obviously, the influence of the adjacent cooling oceanic crust is not dominant in the Colorado Basin during its early sag phase (Sag1). Indeed, during the deposition of the Colorado I and II units, the depocentres have E-W to NW-SE-trending axes and are mainly restricted to the Colorado Basin itself (Figure 7). The margin-parallel depocentres become larger and thicker only during the late sag phase (Sag 2) with, the deposition of Colorado III and Pedro Luro units. This poly-phase evolution and the geometry of the depocentres indicate different processes of sag subsidence. In the Colorado Basin, the observed local and strong subsidence (Sag 1) rather appears to be related to the cooling of extended continental crust below the basin. Then, during the late sag phase (Sag 2), the progressive tilting of the margin due to the cooling oceanic crust starts to dominate the subsidence pattern with NE-SW-trending depocentres. This dynamic contribute to the oceanward migration of the depocentres and to progradation on the oceanic slope during the deposition of Colorado-III and Pedro Luro units (Sag 2 on Figure 7).

During the deposition of the Elvira, Caotico and Shallow units (Post-sag on Figure 7), subsidence is minor to absent in the Colorado Basin. The parallel seismic reflections (see Neogene on Figure 5 in Franke et al., 2006) suggest that only basin infilling occurs. During the deposition of the Shallow unit, the inclined seismic reflections suggest a supply from the SW (Franke et al., 2006). On the distal margin, the margin-parallel sediment accumulations (up to 1250 m-thick) are related to progradation of the sediments on the slope. On the margin, erosion affects the Shallow unit along the oceanic slope.

#### *5.1.2. Crustal structure of the Colorado Basin*

The structural analysis reveals that the Colorado Basin is strongly segmented into four main features (Figure 5 and Figure 6): (1) The Western segment does not have the benefit of a

database with good seismic resolution, nevertheless, the main geometry of all the horizons shows a NW-SE-trending depocentre. (2) In the Central segment, the depocentres and the faults show a NW-SE trend. (3) On the Central high, the faults indicate a N70° trend in the North and an E-W trend in the South. (4) In the Eastern segment, the excellent data coverage and quality shows deep depocentres with a NW-SE trend, bounded by an array of NW-SE-trending faults. To the East, the Colorado Basin meets the South Atlantic margin in the distal margin.

Pángaro et Ramos (2011) interpret the same directions of the depocentres on gravimetric anomalies maps. We also observe the strong segmentation of the basin on the pre-rift crustal thickness map (Figure 7) where the thinnest crust lays below the largest depocentres in the Central and Eastern segments. It is noteworthy that the thick crust below the Central high has a NW-SE orientation and separates the Central and the Eastern segment along the Paleozoic “Sierras Australes” fold belt (Figure 6-c).

Another peculiarity of the crust below the Colorado Basin is the reported high P-wave velocities in the lower crust (6.9-7.2 km.s<sup>-1</sup>) derived from wide-angle seismic modelling (Franke et al., 2006). Its subsequent gravity modelling indicates a high density lower crust (up to 2960 kg.m<sup>-3</sup>) and locally a high density middle crust (up to 2900 kg.m<sup>-3</sup>). The authors associate the latter with a possible magmatic intrusion below the Eastern segment.

### *5.1.3. Distal margin geometry*

Two sets of major N030°-trending, eastward-dipping normal faults structure the distal margin (Figure 6-a): the western faults (along the green line) mark the slope that brings down the distal margin compared to the Colorado Basin edges, and the eastern faults mark the slope toward the oceanic crust. Unfortunately our data do not cover the OCT. Nevertheless, the breakup structures were already well studied in the papers of Franke et al. (2006, 2007) and of Dominguez et al. (2011).

The Colorado Basin meets the distal margin at the junction of the Eastern segment with the western faults, where the successive depocentres follow both directions: NW-SE and margin-parallel. It is noteworthy that the distal margin reaches a higher elevation than the adjacent depocentre of the Eastern segment.

The peculiarity of the Colorado Basin resides in its relationship with the margin. Not only is the basin perpendicular to the margin in its eastern part, but the distal margin also shows a completely different structure than the Eastern segment (Figure 7): (1) the pre-rift basement is deep in the Eastern segment, whereas it is shallow in the distal margin; (2) the Moho shows little relief below the Eastern segment, whereas it shows a pronounced NW-SE-trending high below the distal margin. These observations indicate different evolutions for these two parts of the margin.

Although both areas show the strongest thinning of the crust along NW-SE-oriented axes, they display a different thinning pattern. In the Eastern segment, the thinnest pre-rift crust is related to a very deep pre-rift basement with moderate Moho shallowing (Figure 9-B). On the distal margin, the thinnest pre-rift crust is related to moderately deep pre-rift basement combined with a pronounced Moho shallowing (Figure 9-C). The fact that the distal margin is characterised by both NW-SE and NE-SW-oriented zones of thinned crust (Figure 7, pre-rift crust) also suggests that a first extensional event (orthogonal or oblique to the NW-SE direction) may have affected the area before the final opening of the South Atlantic ocean.

## ***5.2. Colorado Basin formation***

As seen above, the Colorado Basin geometry perpendicular to the margin cannot be easily explained. In the light of our observations we can discuss different hypotheses for its formation.

### 5.2.1. *Triple junction hypothesis*

The most frequently proposed hypothesis explaining this geometry is that the oblique basins are aborted rifts resulting from a triple junction (Asmus and Baisch, 1983; Franke et al., 2002; Yrigoyen, 1975). Indeed such a rift would explain the commonly assumed coeval development of both directions of syn-rift deposits. And the very pronounced sag subsidence in the Colorado Basin could be explained if the triple junction formation is associated with the emplacement a magmatic lower crustal body and its subsequent cooling.

In a hotspot-related triple junction context, the three arms develop at equal distance (McKenzie and Morgan, 1969), which is not the case in the Colorado Basin. This apparent contradiction could be explained if structural inheritance influences the triple junction geometry. However, even if the different fault directions could be reproduce by a triple-junction model, the fault chronology rather suggests successive rifting events, first in the Colorado Basin and then along the distal margin. Additionally, this model would not explain the formation of an elevated basement in the distal margin. Moreover, the distal margin clearly displays two directions of crustal thinning (as illustrated in Figure 10, syn-rift 2), which hardly can be produced by the same extensional event.

### 5.2.2. *Strike-slip hypothesis*

It has also been proposed that the basins develop as pull-apart basins associated with NW-SE dextral shear systems (Franke et al., 2006; Keeley and Light, 1993; Tankard et al., 1995; Urien et al., 1995). Indeed, the San Jorge Basin records several stages of strike-slip deformation associated with transtensional basins since Late Triassic time (Charrier, 1979; Criado Roqué et al., 1981; Fitzgerald et al., 1990; Mpodozis, 1984; Riccardi, 1983; Uliana and Biddle, 1988; Uliana et al., 1989). As Franke et al. (2006), we do not observe such deformation but we agree that it cannot be excluded. Moreover, strike-slip transfer zones

described offshore (Franke et al., 2007) could also cross the Colorado Basin (CTZ, TDZ and VTZ on Figure 7-b, Dominguez et al., 2011).

A pull-apart scenario of basin formation is consistent with the direction of extension responsible for the South Atlantic opening and thus would explain the development of both directions of faulting. Such basins are known to produce an intense syn-rift subsidence, which would fit with the large accumulation of syn-rift deposits in the Eastern segment. On the other hand, pull-apart basins rarely experience intense thermal cooling (Choi et al., 2011; e.g. in the Dead Sea, Petrunin and Sobolev, 2006) and thus cannot explain the strong sag subsidence in the Eastern and Central segments.

The en-echelon pattern of the Western, Central and Eastern segments is the best argument for a pull-apart mechanism for basin formation. Moreover, this deformation is also consistent with the minor uplift of the Moho below the segments (e.g. Petrunin and Sobolev, 2006). Nevertheless, a dextral movement of the proposed strike-slip faults / transfer zones (Figure 6-c) would not create left-stepping but right-stepping basins. A sinistral movement along these features is in contradiction with the kinematic model of the opening of the South Atlantic. Moreover, normal faults in pull-apart basins should be perpendicular to the strike-slip faults (e.g. McClay and Dooley, 1995). However, in the Colorado Basin, normal faults are parallel to the strike-slip faults.

The advantage of the pull-apart theory is that it would explain the different crustal geometry of the distal margin compared to the basin segments. Indeed, the pull-apart deformation could stop at the boundary between the Eastern segment and the less deformed distal margin. Nevertheless the distal margin is clearly thinned in the NW-SE direction. It indicates that a similar deformation affected the Eastern segment and the distal margin before the final opening of the South Atlantic.

Finally, the Bouguer anomaly (Figure 8) shows a relative excess of mass below the Eastern, Central and Western segments of the Colorado Basin, whereas pull-apart basins are generally known to produce a negative Bouguer anomaly, as for example in the Dead Sea (Choi et al., 2011; Garfunkel and Ben-Avraham, 1996; Götze et al., 2007).

### 5.2.3. *Structural inheritance hypothesis*

Many authors agree that the evolution of the Colorado Basin may be strongly influenced by structural inheritance (Dominguez et al., 2011; Franke et al., 2006; Pángaro and Ramos, 2012; Urien and Zambrano, 1973; Urien et al., 1995, 1981; Zambrano, 1980). Pángaro and Ramos (2012) present the Colorado Basin as a segmented, aborted rift dominated by simple shear along south dipping Upper Paleozoic major compressive fault zones. Indeed, in the basin area, most of the former structural evolution concerns NW-SE-trending structures (Figure 6) that corresponds either to: (1) the prolongation of the onshore Paleozoic “Sierras Australes” fold belt and Claromecó basin (Franke et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 1999; Juan et al., 1996), or to (2) the continental prolongation of the offshore Ventana and Colorado transfer zones (Franke et al., 2007) and to the "Tona" deformation zone (Figure 6-b, Dominguez et al., 2011). Certainly these older structures could have played a role during the formation of the Colorado Basin, where the Central and Eastern segments show similar orientation. Considering the pre-rift configuration of the study area, we examine the presence of the “Sierras Australes” fold belt and the Claromecó Basin below the Colorado Basin, as already proposed by Juan et al. (1996), Hinz et al. (1999) and Franke et al. (2006). Pángaro and Ramos (2012) propose that the suture zone and thus the fold belt is shifted northwards at the longitude of the Eastern segment, forming the “Colorado syntaxis”. From our observations and following previous authors, we agree that at least part of the fold belt remains in the Central High, in between the Central and Eastern segment.

We think that the deformation induced by the reactivation of inherited Paleozoic structures could certainly localise the observed strong NW-SE syn-rift subsidence, but such reactivation cannot result from the extension related to the South Atlantic opening since the inherited structures are strictly perpendicular to the margin. Thus, it explains neither the development of both directions of syn-rift deformation, nor the strong sag subsidence in the Central and Eastern segments. However, such inheritance and its reactivation could explain the en-echelon pattern of the segments and the associated fault pattern. Moreover, the Paleozoic Sierras Australes fold belt is transpressive and presents top-to-the-NE thrusts (Cobbold et al., 1986, 1991; Rossello et al., 1997), of which major thrusts could have been reactivated with a normal movement.

#### *5.2.4. 2-phases model of evolution*

In the light of our observations, we propose a new model of evolution for the Colorado Basin (Figure 10). We think that inheritance and reactivation are predominant in the evolution of the Colorado Basin. We propose that: (1) The Western segment follows the continental continuation of the Colorado transfer zone. (2) The Central segment corresponds to the continental continuation of the Tona Deformation Zone proposed by Dominguez et al. (2011). (3) The Central high corresponds to the Paleozoic Sierras Australes fold belt location (Franke et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 1999; Juan et al., 1996), as the Central high presents a thicker crust, which coincides with the thickened crust of the fold belt. (4) The Eastern segment corresponds to the Claromecó Basin location (Franke et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 1999; Juan et al., 1996).

We suggest that a first extensional event, possibly oblique rifting, occurred before the extension responsible for the South Atlantic opening. This event could have induced the reactivation of the inherited structures, which would explain the atypical en-échelon pattern of the segments along the NW-SE direction. It thus explains the presence of NW-SE-oriented

normal faults and NW-SE-trending zones of thinned crust in the Colorado Basin and in the distal margin. In this framework, we do not consider that all the described syn-rift deposits are coeval. In this scenario, the first extensional event could explain the formation of all the oblique basins along the Argentina margin (Salado, Colorado, Rawson, San Jorge Basins). Such early rifting phase was described by MacDonald et al. (2003). These authors proposed that Early opening of the South Atlantic was oblique (NE-SW extension), which created basins at high angle to the trend of the ocean on the Argentine margin.

In our scenario, the first extensional event could coincide with the emplacement of dykes in the South African conjugate margin. It has been reported that the continental rifting between South America and Africa was accompanied by the intrusion of syenite and granite plutons, as well as dolerite dykes, along the margin between 137 and 125 Ma (Kounov et al., 2009; e.g. Trumbull et al., 2007). Nevertheless, in the South African conjugate margin of the Colorado Basin, South of the Orange River, dykes could be older (post-Karoo, i.e. post-Trias). Their direction is not parallel to the margin and varies from NWW-SEE to NW-SE (De Beer et al., 2002; Mubu, 1995; Reeves, 2000; Trumbull et al., 2007), which could possibly indicate an oblique direction of extension related to the earlier rifting event.

Following this first extension, we think that a second extensional event, during the opening of the South Atlantic, produced the margin-parallel faults and lead to the final thinning of the distal margin crust. This two-phase evolution is consistent with the fault chronology and with the two directions of thinned crust observed in the distal margin. We propose that the N70°-trending faults in the Central high result from the reactivation of Paleozoic structures of the Sierras Australes fold belt, (such as compression-related strike-slip faults, Rossello et al., 1997), during this second event.

Franke et al. (2006) model high densities at the base of the crust, which could correspond to several type of crustal body: (1) underplating or mafic intrusions emplaced during the

rifting and often related to Seaward Dipping Reflectors (SDRs) at the surface (Eldholm et al., 2000; e.g. White and McKenzie, 1989), (2) serpentinitised mantle exhumed during the final extreme thinning of the crust (envisaged but not retained by Gernigon et al., 2004), and (3) high degree metamorphic rocks inherited from a previous orogenic phase (Ebbing et al., 2006; e.g. Gernigon et al., 2004). Franke et al. (2006) relate the modelled high density lower and middle crust to a possible magmatic intrusion below the Eastern segment. In order to constrain this hypothesis, we are currently working to determine the 3D geometry of such lower crustal body and its relation with the segmentation of the basin. The emplacement of a magmatic lower crustal body (magmatic intrusion into the crust, not an underplated body) and its following cooling could explain the strong early sag subsidence. Indeed, the crystallization and cooling of the intrusion induced crustal contraction (e.g. Sandrin and Thybo, 2008). Finally, in the late sag phase, migration of the depocentres and their progradation on the oceanic slope coincide in age with the expected cooling of the oceanic crust and could thus indicate the progressive tilting of the margin..

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Our 3D structural model of the Colorado Basin provides new insights on its crustal geometry and evolution in relation with the Argentine passive margin. We propose that the atypical en-échelon pattern of the segments of the Colorado Basin can be explained by the reactivation of a strong structural inheritance in this area during an early extensional event, which had not been observed so far. The structure and evolution of the basin segments strongly differ from the distal margin.

In our new model of evolution, the structural inheritance is predominant: (1) The Western segment could correspond to the NNW-SSE-trending continental continuation of the Colorado transfer zone. (2) The Central segment could correspond to the NW-SE-trending

continental continuation of the Tona deformation zone, recently proposed by Dominguez et al. (2011). (3) The Central high cross-cuts the Paleozoic Sierras Australes Fold Belt and could have been created by reactivation of the Paleozoic N70°-trending strike-slip faults. (4) The Eastern segment is the continuation of the NW-SE-trending Paleozoic Claromecó Basin (Franke et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 1999; Juan et al., 1996), reactivated as a basin structure during Jurassic rifting.

The accommodation of the syn-rift infill in the NW-SE-trending depocentres (Central and Eastern segments), as well as the NW-SE-oriented zones of strongly thinned crust are not compatible with the NW-SE direction of extension responsible for the South Atlantic opening. An earlier extensional process appears to have produced this strong and localised tectonic subsidence. This extensional event may have contributed to the reactivation of the inherited structures. Moreover, it could coincide with the emplacement of dykes in the South African conjugate margin. Finally, the formation of the N30°-trending distal margin and the reactivation of the N70°-trending faults occur under the NW-SE extension of the South Atlantic.

### **Acknowledgements**

This study is part of the DFG project SAMPLE ‘South Atlantic Margin Processes and Links with onshore Evolution’. We are deeply grateful to the seismic and well data providers, Petrobras Argentina S.A. and the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR). We would like to thank Dieter Franke and Robert Trumbull for helpful discussions, as well as Laurent Gernigon for his comments. We deeply thank P. R. Cobbold, D. Macdonald, L. Gernigon and M. Moulin for their constructive reviews, which greatly improved the paper. Z. Anka is head of a Helmholtz-University Young Investigator Group funded by the Helmholtz Association’s Initiative and Networking Fund. The International Centre for Global

Earth Models (ICGEM) is one of the six centres of the International Gravity Field Service (IGFS) of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG) and is based at the Geoforschungszentrum – Helmholtz Centre in Potsdam (GFZ, Germany). The GMT software package (Wessel and Smith, 1998) was used in the preparation of this paper.

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## FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1: Topographic and bathymetric map of the northern Argentine passive margin, along the southern part of the Austral segment. White contours corresponds to the Late Jurassic - Early Cretaceous basins. The Colorado Basin emplaces through the Gondwana Fold Belt (GFB) (e.g. Visser and Praekelt, 1996), which corresponds to the Sierras Australes and the associated Claromecó Basin. Inner Seaward Dipping Reflectors (SDRs) marking the Continent-Ocean Boundary (COB) from Franke et al. (2010).

Figure 2: Dataset used for the construction of the 3D structural model: 2D seismic lines (3 to 7.9 s TWT) from Petrobras Argentina S. A. (PESA), 2D seismic lines (12 s TWT) acquired by the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), deep 2D seismic lines (16 s TWT and 36 km TVDSS) acquired by GXT-ION, 9 boreholes (PESA), deep cross-sections available in the literature either reflection seismic (Franke et al., 2007; Hinz et al., 1999) or wide-angle seismic lines (Franke et al., 2006; Schnabel et al., 2008), the topographic and bathymetric model ETOPO1 (1 arc-minute resolution Amante and Eakins, 2009) and the Crust2 model, providing basement and Moho depth points (2 degrees resolution Bassin et al., 2000). The black and white maps (black frame location) display data points used for each horizon. Map projection: UTM 21S in meters.

Figure 3: Interpreted seismic lines in time (TWT). a) Line located across the deep depocentre of the eastern part of the Colorado Basin (see location on Figure 2). b) Line located along the Eastern segment and across the Distal Margin (see location on Fig. 2, thin

vertical line indicates the crossing of the seismic lines). Horizons: PR: top of pre-rift basement, TSR: top syn-rift, C1: top of Colorado I, C2: top of Colorado II, C3: top of Colorado III, PL: top of Pedro Luro, EL: top of Elvira, CA: top of Caotico.

Figure 4: Seismic units and horizons and their correlation with main deformation and subsidence stages, and with the stratigraphic chart. The stratigraphic chart is based on Fryklund et al. (1996; 1994), Bushnell et al. (2000), Loegering et al. (2013) and the citations therein (Buggisch, 1987; Estrella et al., 1984; Guardado et al., 1989; Harrington, 1947; Kaasschieter, 1963; Keeley and Light, 1993; Lesta et al., 1978; Llambias and Prozzi, 1975; Massabie and Rosello, 1984). Same abbreviations as Figure 3.

Figure 5: a) 3D structural model composed of 8 sedimentary layers and b) map of the top syn-rift in depth showing the main segmentation of the Colorado Basin. The Western, Central and Eastern segments strike NW-SE whereas the Central high strikes N70°. In the East, the Colorado Basin joins the NE-SW distal margin, that leads to the oceanic crust. Green line: alignment of faults bounding the western side of the distal margin. Red line: continental-oceanic transition from Franke et al. 2007, 2010, eastern boundary of the distal margin. Map projection: UTM 21S in meters.

Figure 6: a) Major faults (black lines) affecting the pre-rift basement (background depth map). The Colorado Basin is emplaced through the Paleozoic Sierras Australes fold belt and the associated Claromecó Basin (Franke et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 1999; Juan et al., 1996). b) Syn-rift 1 and syn-rift 2 depocentres with their respective major faults. c) Thickness map of the pre-rift crust with the major faults. Dotted lines show the continental continuation of the major transfer zones: VTZ - Ventana Transfer Zone, CTZ - Colorado Transfer Zone, TDZ - Tona Deformation Zone (Dominguez et al., 2011). Green line: faults bounding the western side of the distal margin. Red line: continental-oceanic transition, eastern boundary of the distal margin. Maps projection: UTM 21S in meters.

Figure 7: Structural model of the Colorado Basin from Moho (bottom ) to sea bed (top). Left: Depth map of the horizon. Right: Thickness map of the overlying seismic unit. Top: seabed with domains and boundaries. Green line: faults bounding the western side of the distal margin. Red line: continental-oceanic transition, eastern boundary of the distal margin. The horizons are derived from different dataset (Figure 2): sea bed (ETOPO1 model), sedimentary cover (TWT seismic lines), pre-rift basement (TWT seismic lines, time and depth published lines, Crust2 model), Moho (deep TWT seismic lines (BGR - German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources), time and depth published lines, Crust2 model). Map projection: UTM 21S in meters.

Figure 8: A) Bouguer anomaly on- and off-shore in the vicinity of the Colorado basin between latitude 36°S to 44°S and longitude 66°W to 52°W. B) Superimposition of the base of the depocentres (Figure 7, syn-rift base) on the Bouguer anomaly (calculated with the online gravity calculation service of the IGCEM). The (simple) Bouguer gravity anomaly is defined by the classical gravity anomaly minus the attraction of the Bouguer plate. It is calculated by the spherical approximation of the classical gravity anomaly minus  $2\pi G\rho H$  (equations 107 and 126 of Barthelmes, 2009). The topographic heights  $H(\lambda, \varphi)$  are calculated from the spherical harmonic model DTM2006 used up to the same maximum degree as the gravity field model. For  $H \geq 0$  (solid rocks) density  $\rho = 2670 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$ , and for  $H < 0$  (water) density  $\rho = (2670 - 1025) = 1645 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$  is used to correct the gravity.

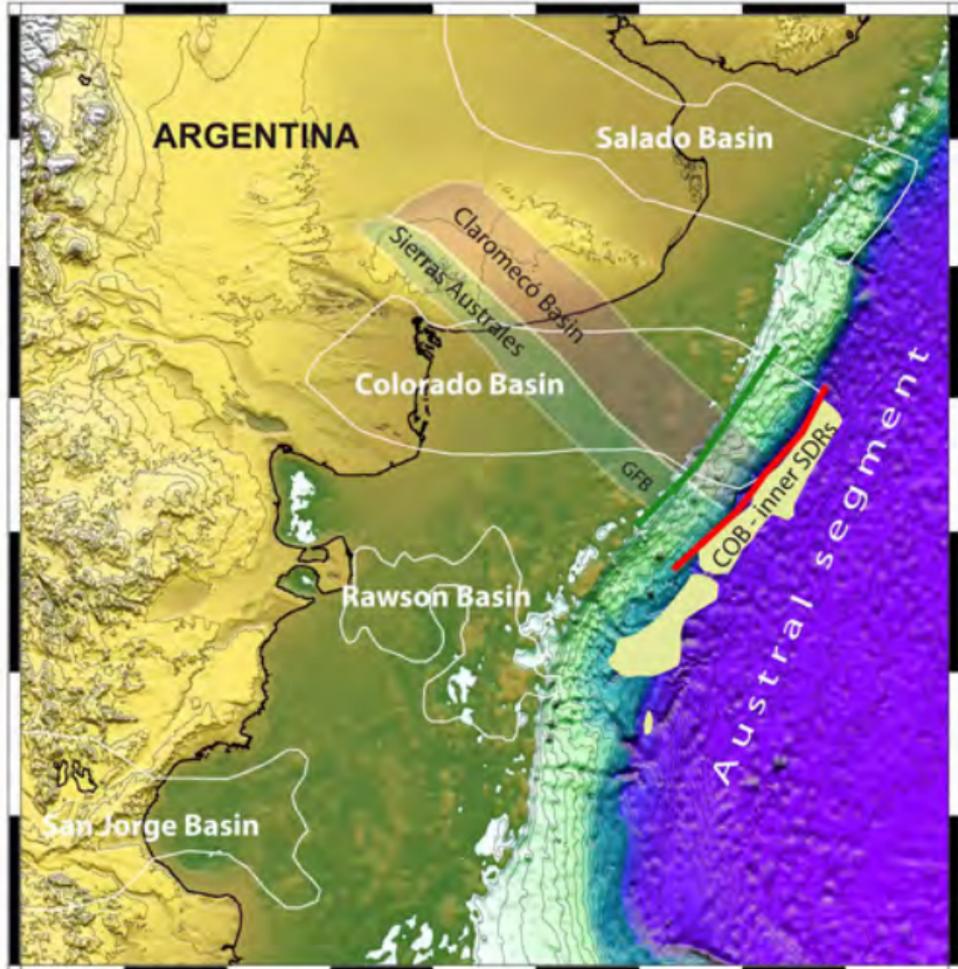
Figure 9: Crustal cross-sections: A - across the Central segment. B - across the Eastern segment. C - along the distal margin. D - along the Eastern segment and across the distal margin. Map projection: UTM 21S in meters.

Figure 10: Proposed scheme for the evolution of the Colorado Basin. Top: Pre-rift structural configuration and future location of the segments (in grey). Centre: First extensional event and development of the Central and Eastern segments. Bottom: Second extensional event

responsible for the South Atlantic opening. Paleozoic N70°E strike-slip faults could have been reactivated in the Sierras Australes fold belt leading to the formation of the Central high depression. VTZ - Ventana Transfer Zone, TDZ - Tona Deformation Zone (Dominguez et al., 2011).

-70°

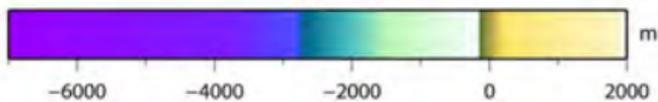
-60°

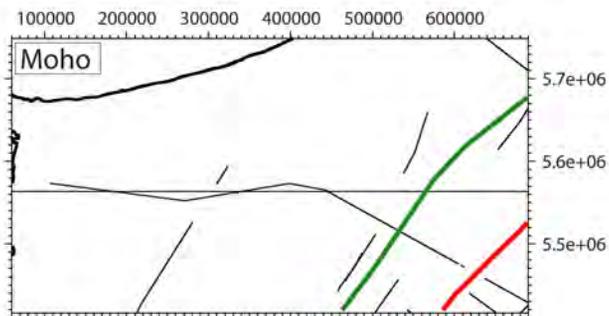
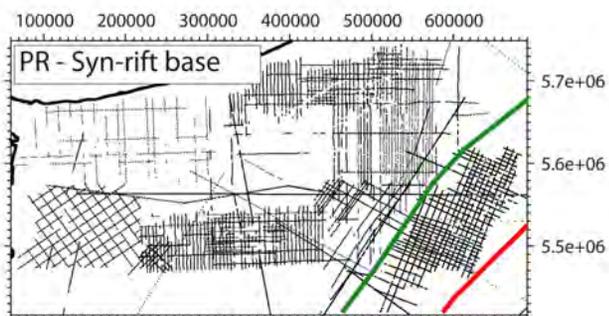
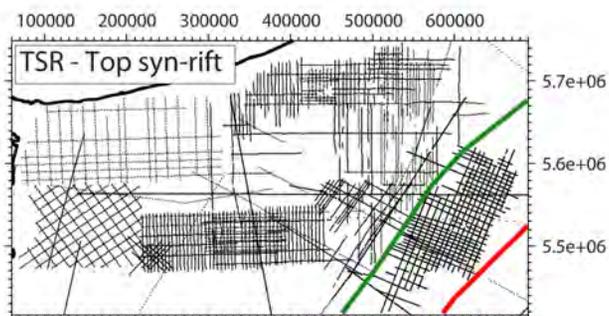
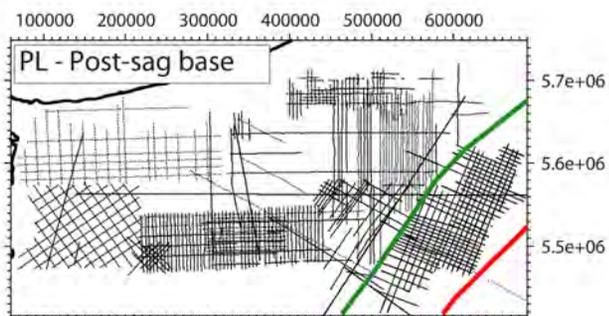
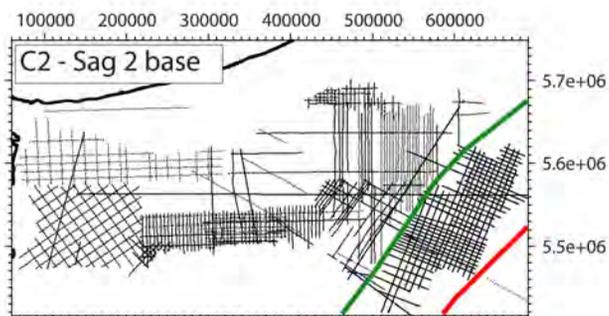
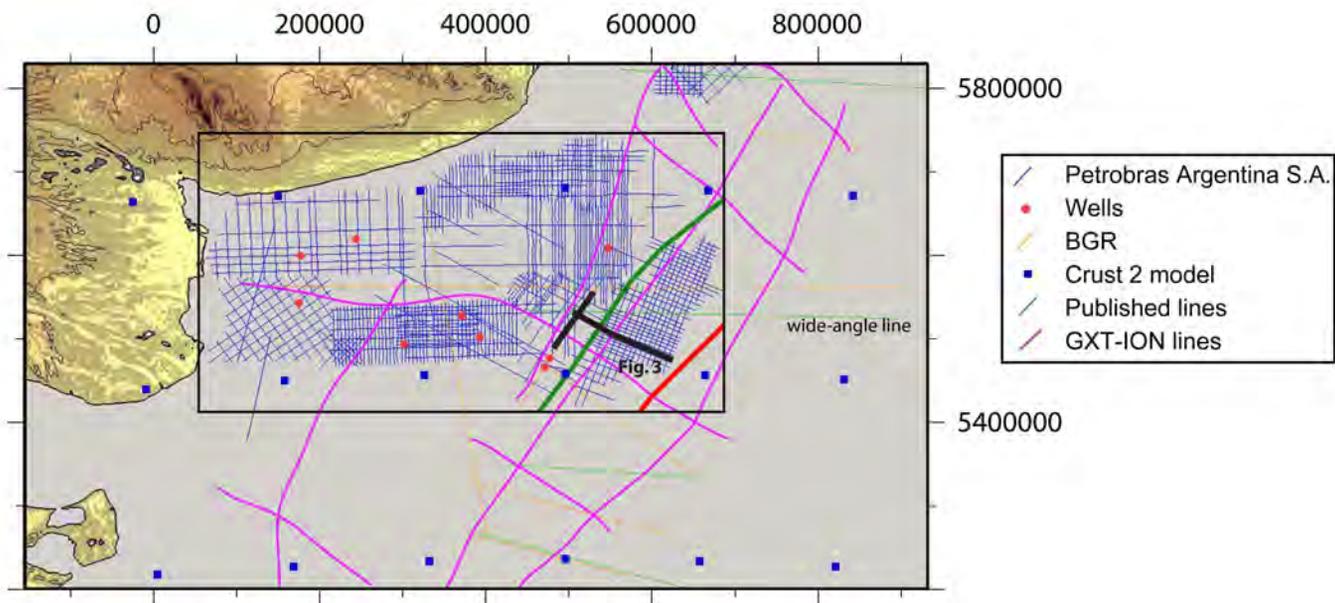


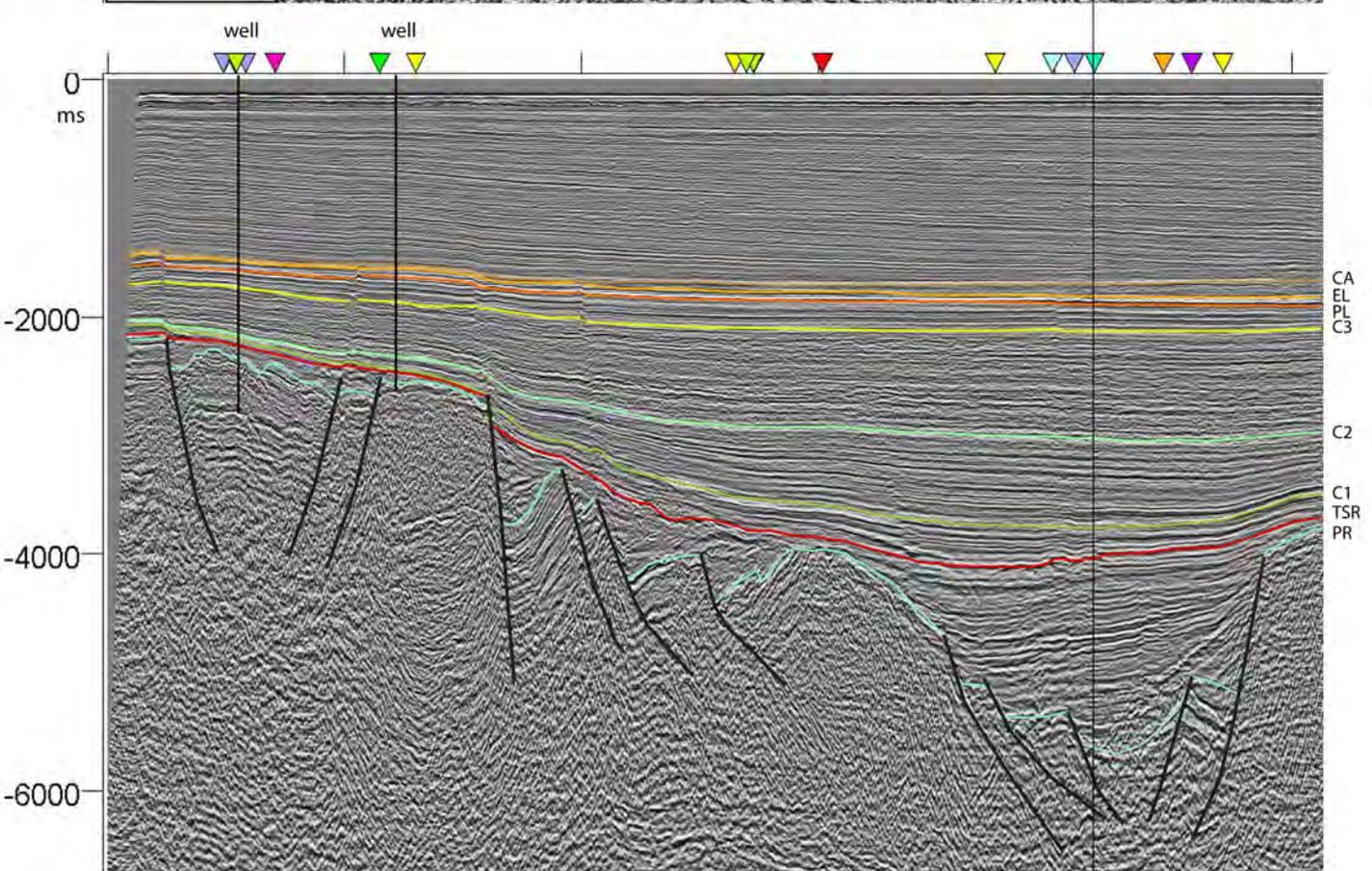
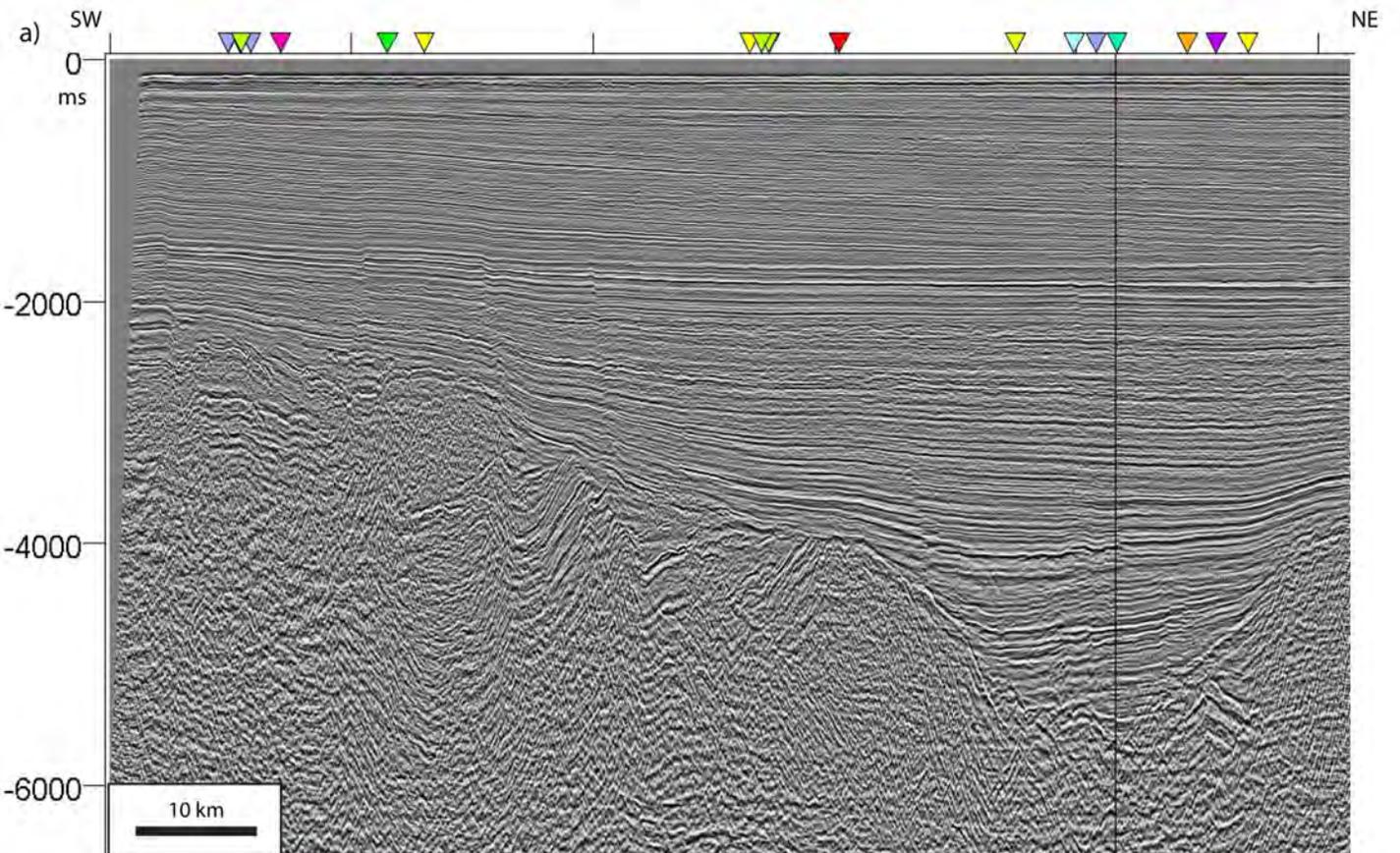
-40°

Isodepth: 200 m

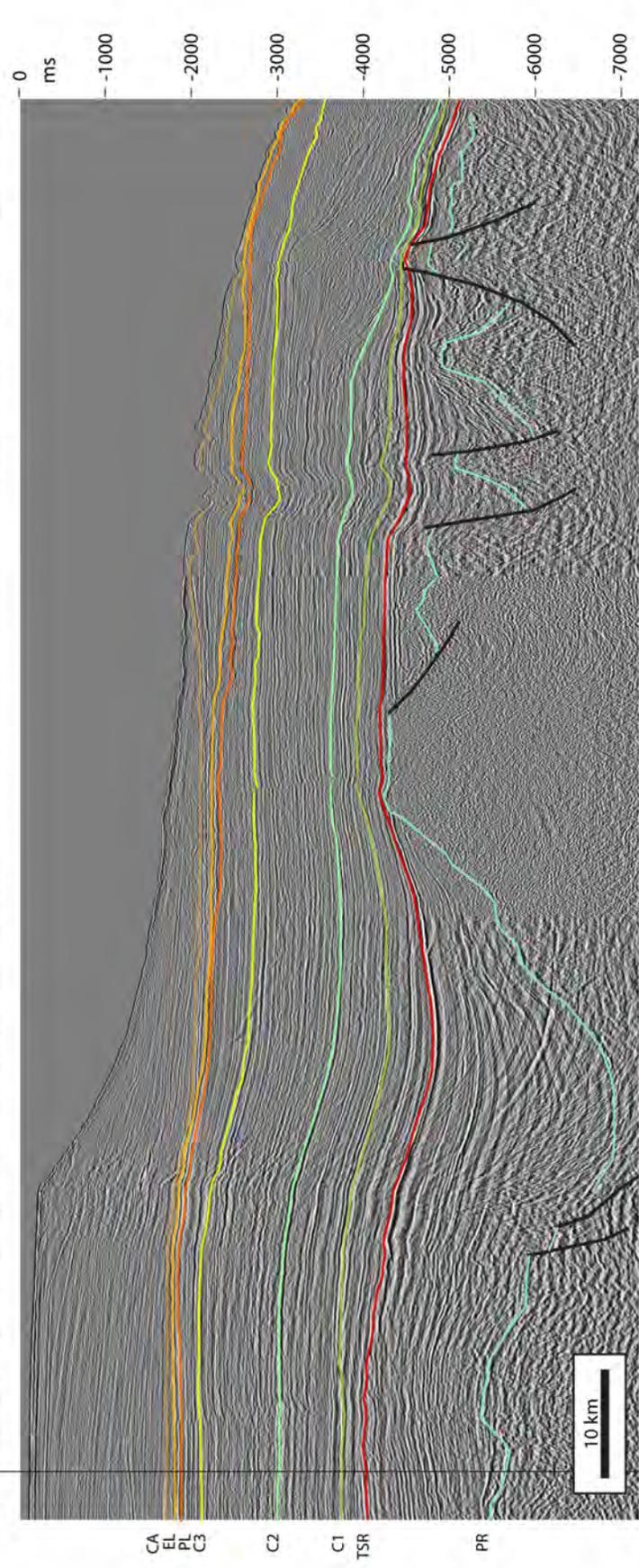
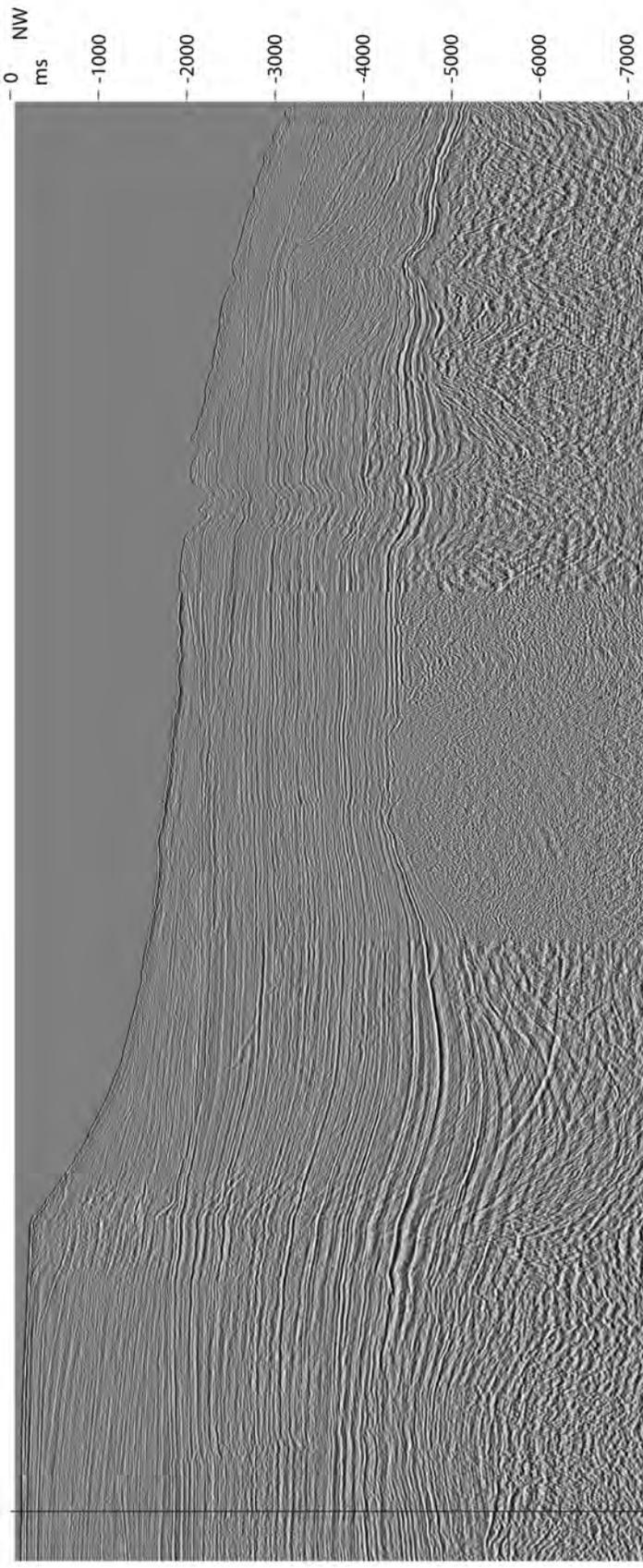
Elevation

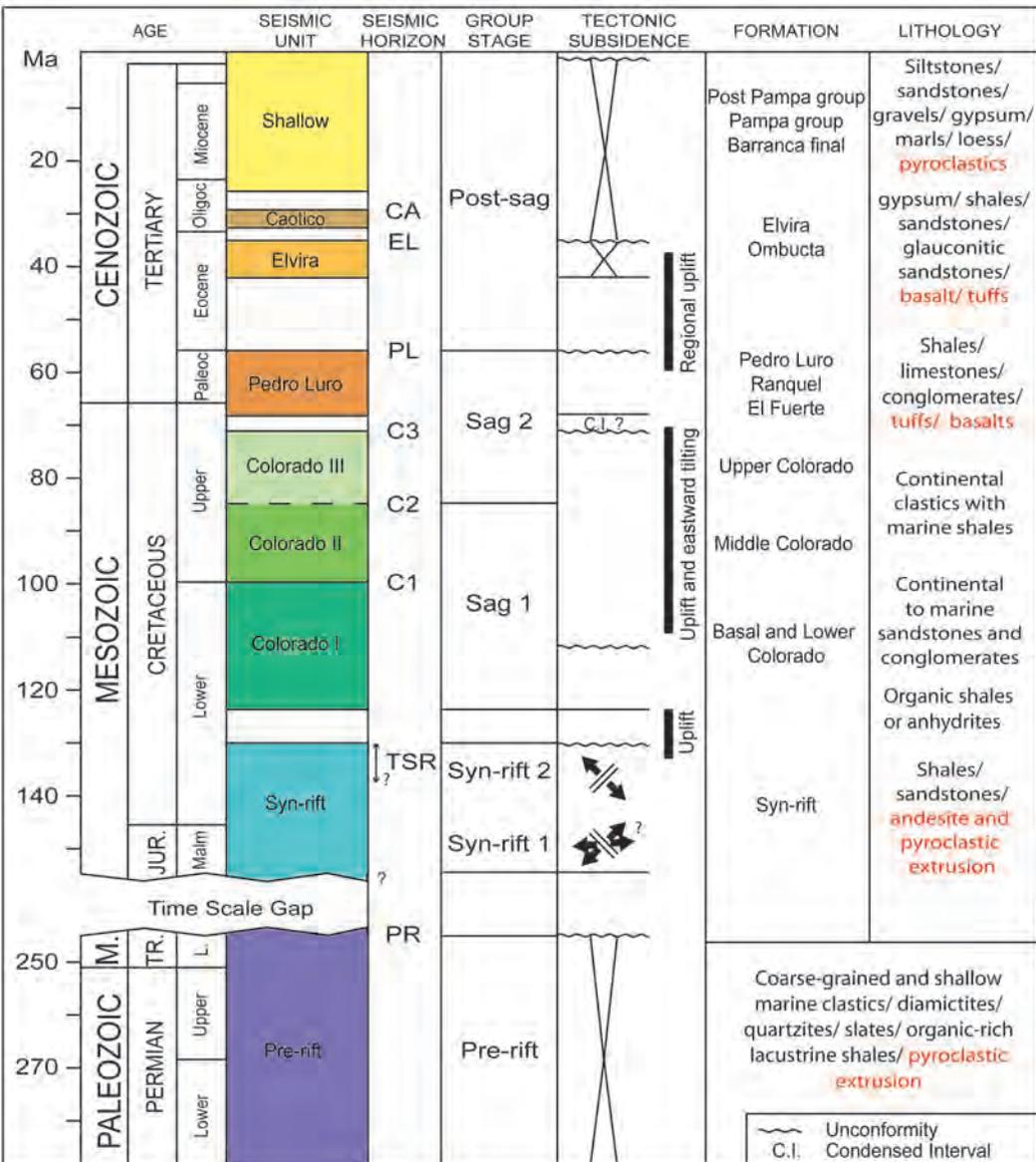


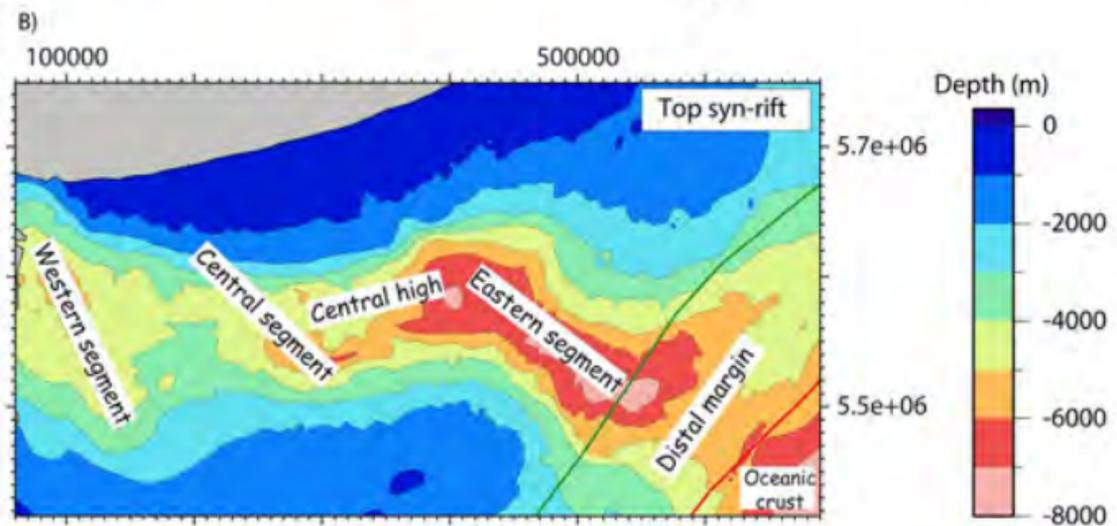
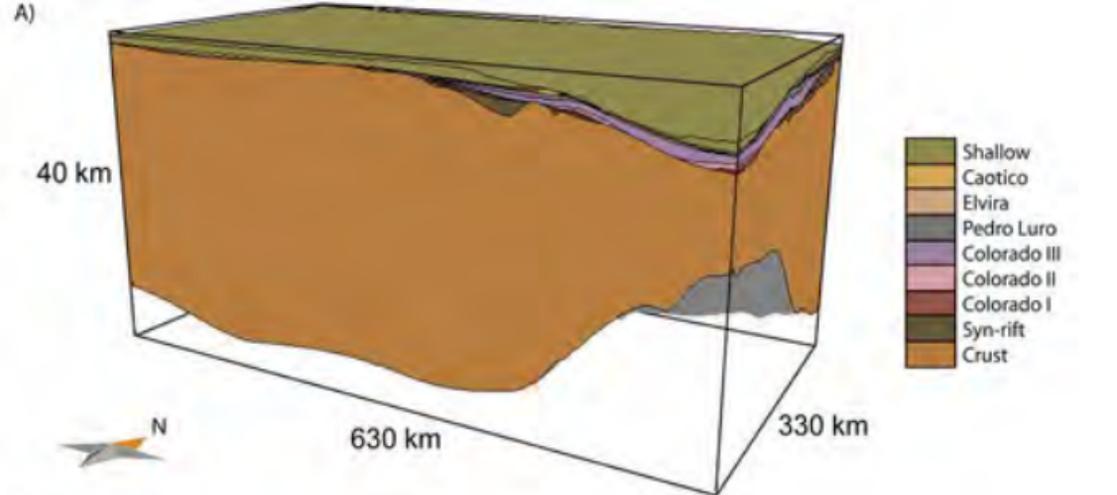


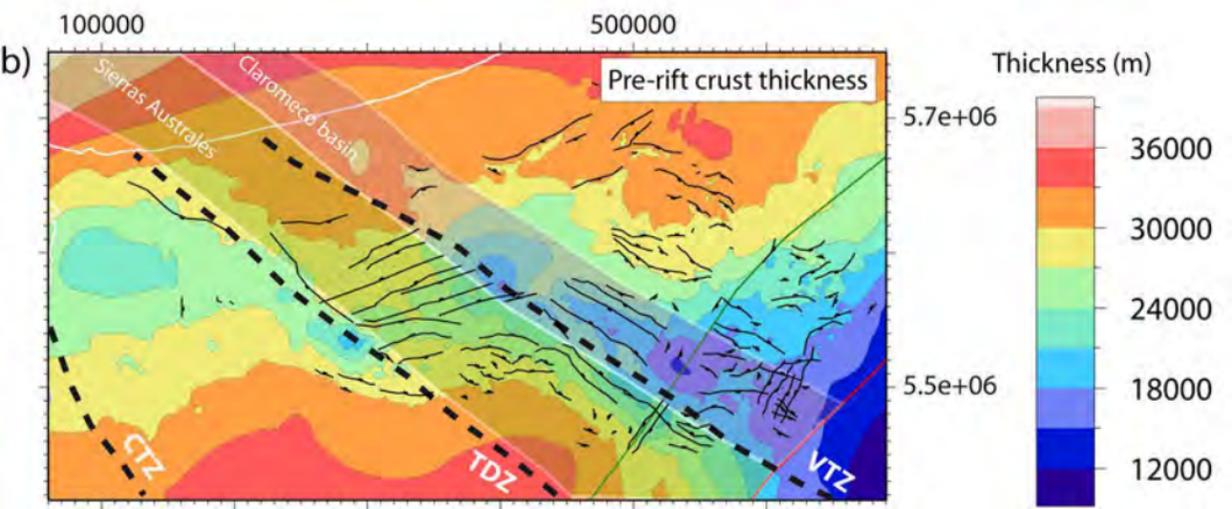
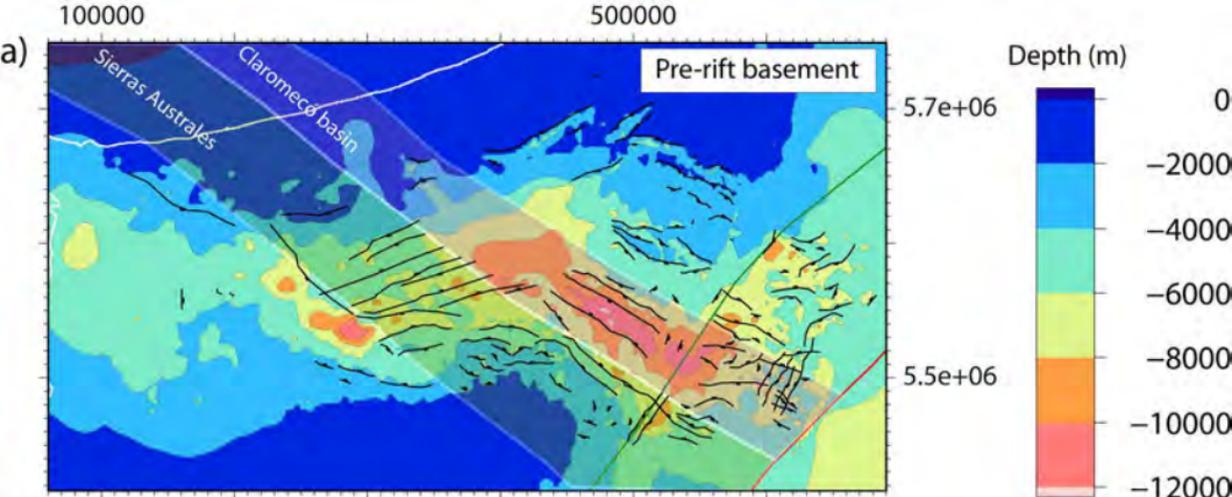


b)

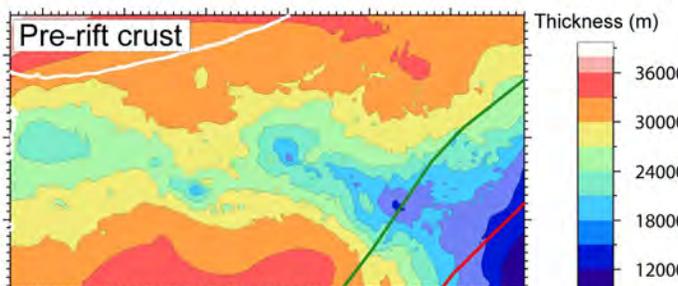
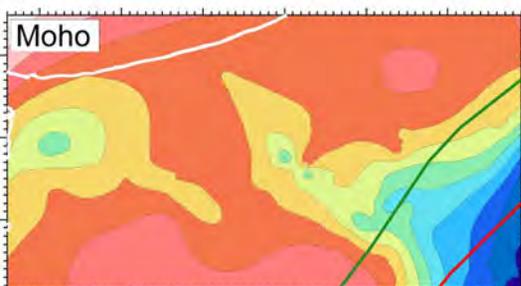
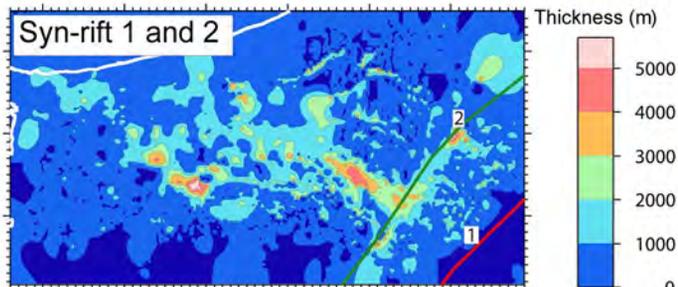
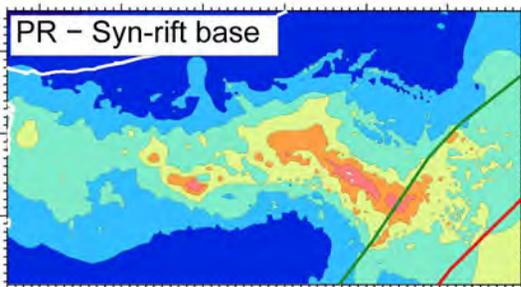
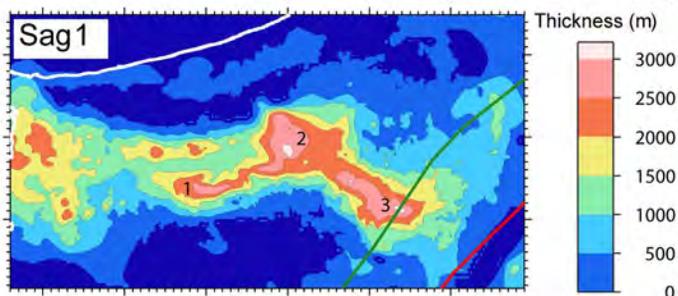
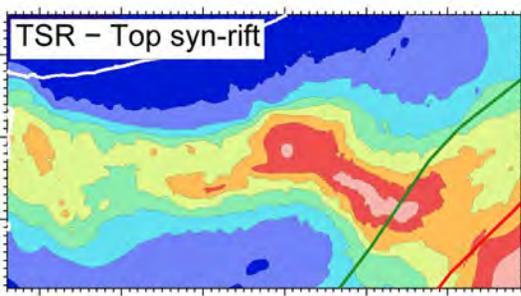
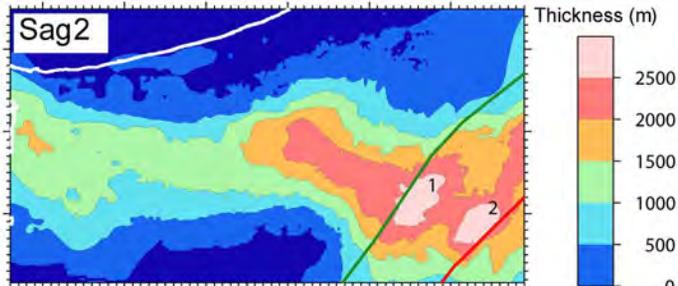
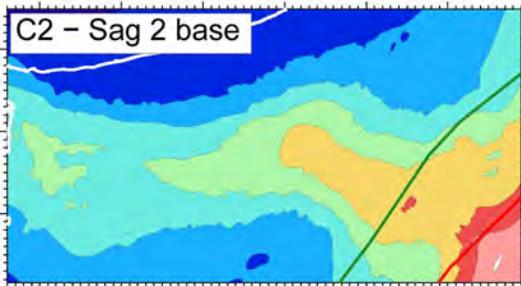
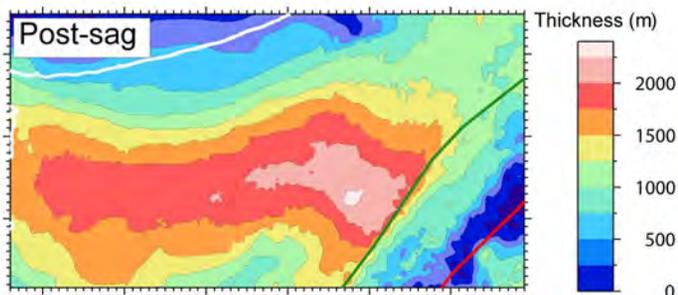
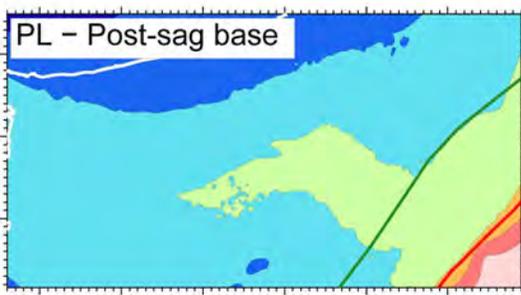
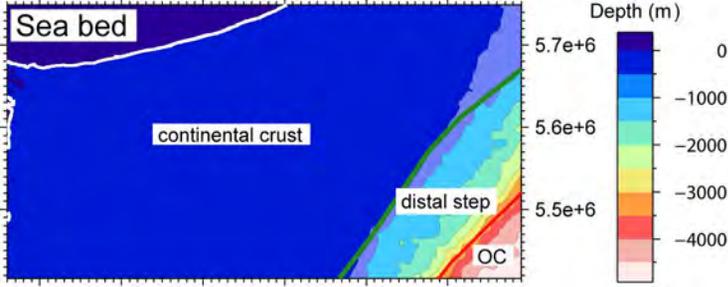


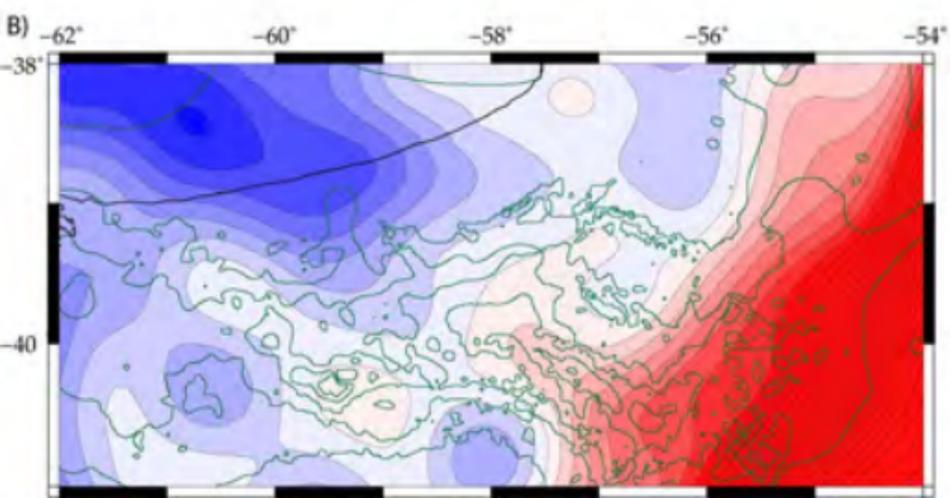
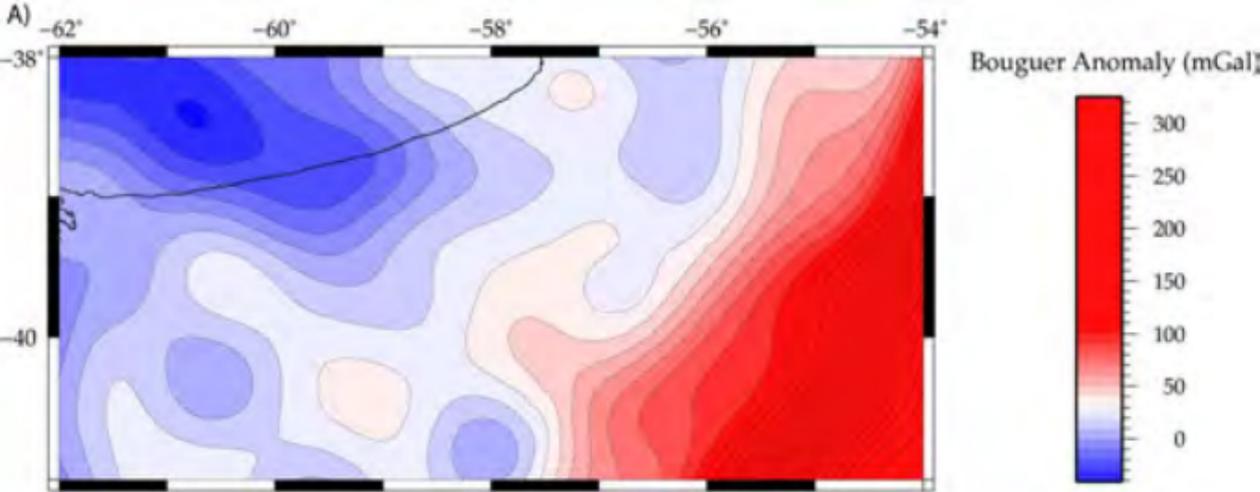


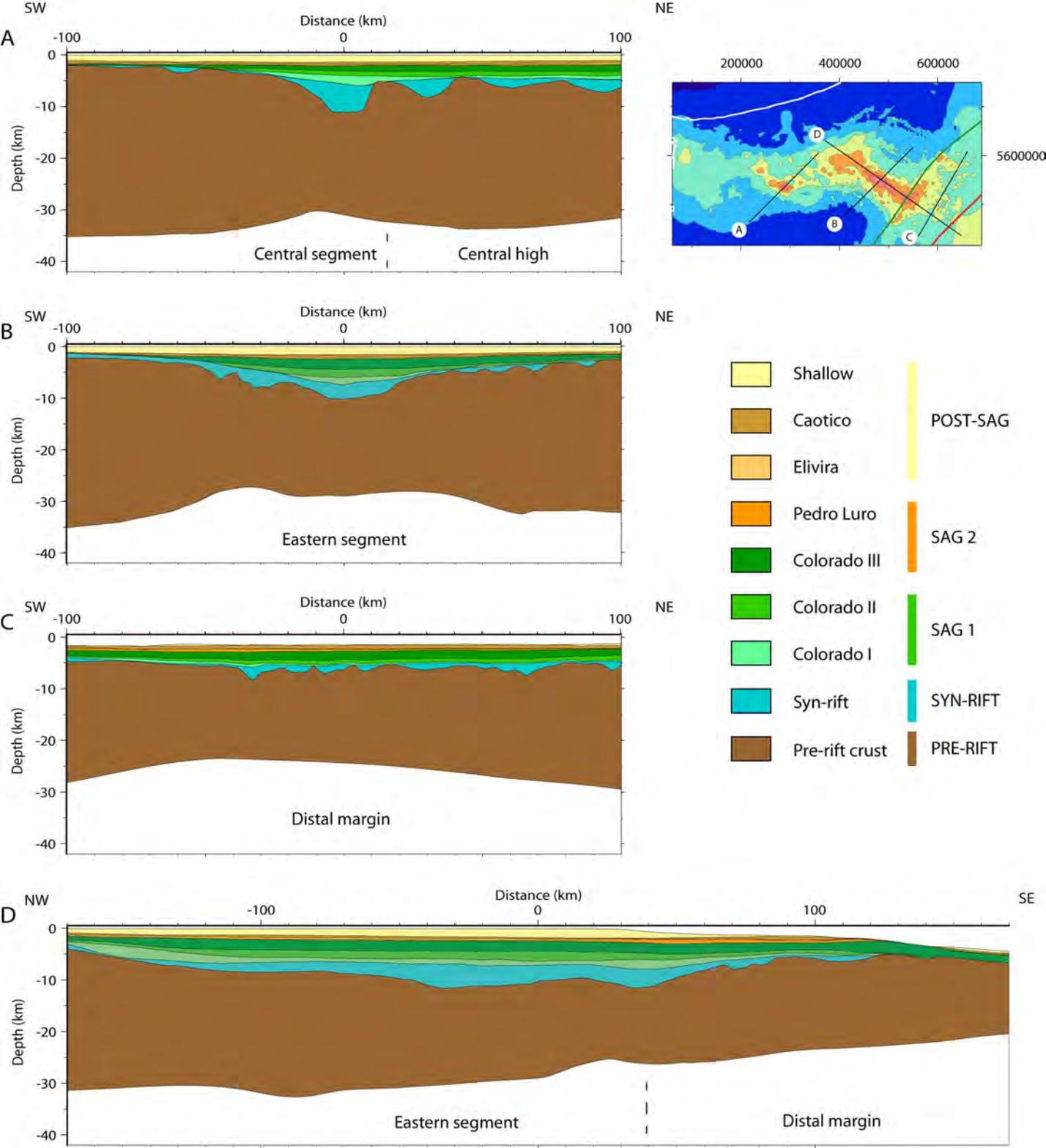




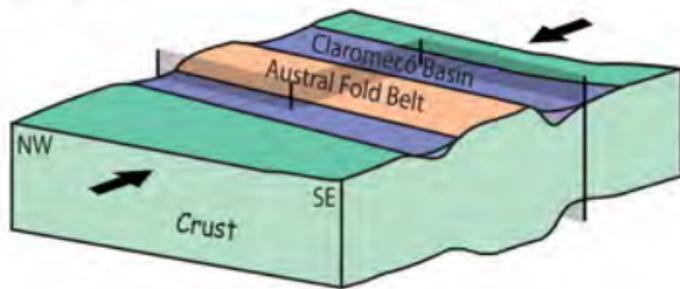
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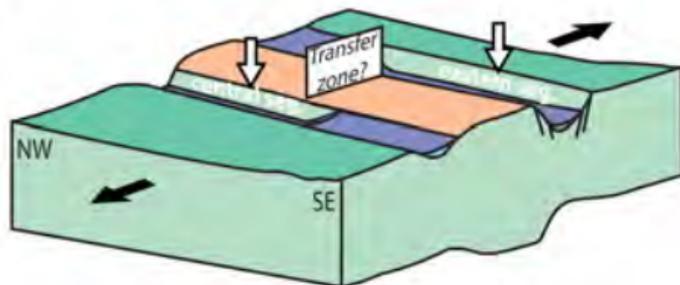




# PRE-RIFT



# SYN-RIFT 1



# SYN-RIFT 2

