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Cenozoic structural evolution, thermal history, and erosion of the Ukrainian Carpathians fold-thrust belt (Article)

Nakapelyukh, M.(a),bEmail Author, Bubniak, I.(c), Bubniak, A.(d), Jonckheere, R.(a), Ratschbacher, L.(a) View Correspondence (jump link)

a) Geologie, Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, Freiberg, 09599, Germany

b)S.I. Subbotin Institute of Geophysics, NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine

c)Institute of Geodesy, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine

d)D. Serikbayev East-Kazakhstan State Technical University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan

Краткое описание

The Carpathians are part of the Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogen surrounding the Pannonian basin. Their Ukrainian part constitutes an ancient subduction-accretion complex that evolved into a foreland fold-thrust belt with a shortening history that was perpendicular to the orogenic strike. Herein, we constrain the evolution of the Ukrainian part of the Carpathian fold-thrust belt by apatite fission-track dating of sedimentary and volcanic samples and cross-section balancing and restoration. The apatite fission-track ages are uniform in the inner—southwestern part of the fold-thrust belt, implying postshortening erosion since $^{\sim}$ 12–10 Ma. The ages in the leading and trailing edges record provenance, i.e., sources in the Trans-European suture zone and the Inner Carpathians, respectively, and show that these parts of the fold-thrust were not heated to more than ~ 100 °C. Syn-orogenic strata show sediment recycling: in the interior of the fold-thrust belt—the most thickened and most deeply eroded nappes—the apatite ages were reset, eroded, and redeposited in the syn-orogenic strata closer to the fore- and hinterland; the lag times are only a few million years. Two balanced cross sections, one constructed for this study and based on field and subsurface data, reveal an architecture characterized by nappe stacks separated by high-displacement thrusts; they record ~ 340-390 km shortening. A kinematic forward model highlights the fold-thrust belt evolution from the pre-contractional configuration over the intermediate geometries during folding and thrusting and the post-shortening, erosional-unloading configuration at \sim 12–10 Ma to the present-day geometry. Average shortening rates between ~ 32-20 Ma and ~ 20-12 Ma amounted to ~ 13 and 21 km/Ma, respectively, implying a twophased deformation of the Ukrainian fold-thrust belt. © 2017 Elsevier B.V.