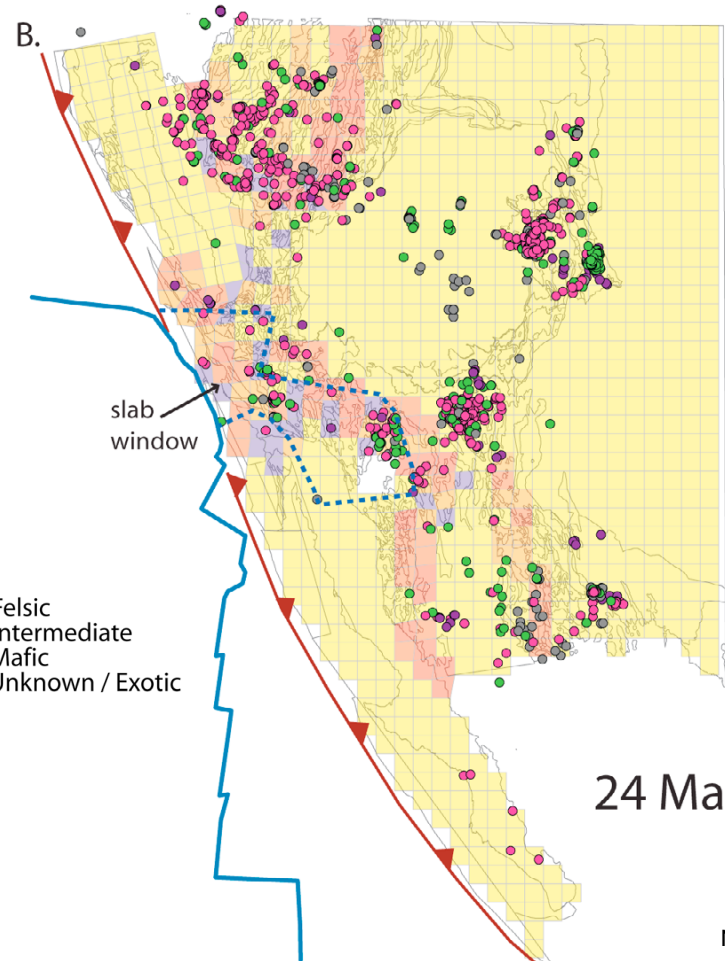


We're going to do this twice..

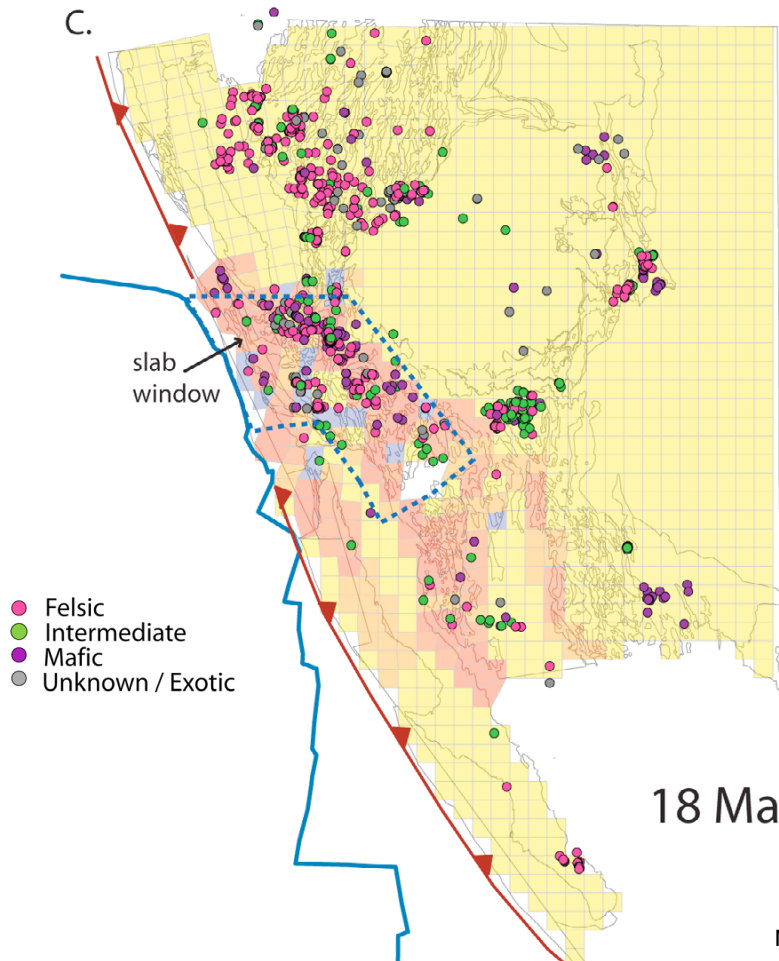


- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

24 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010

C.

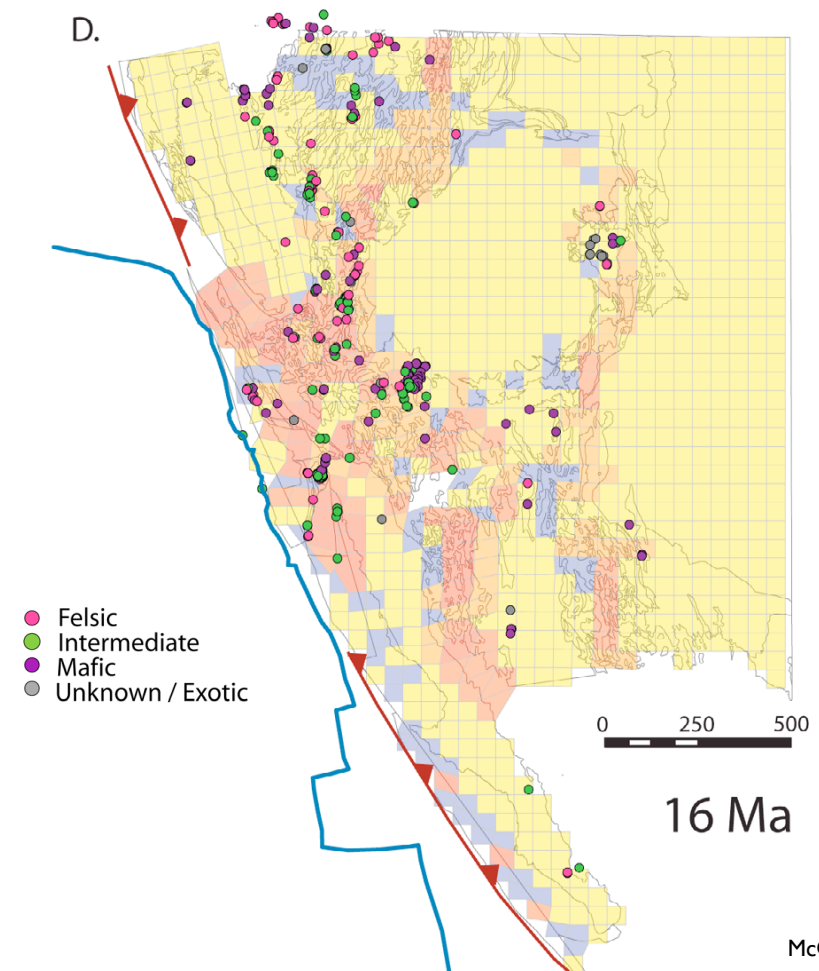


- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

18 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010

D.



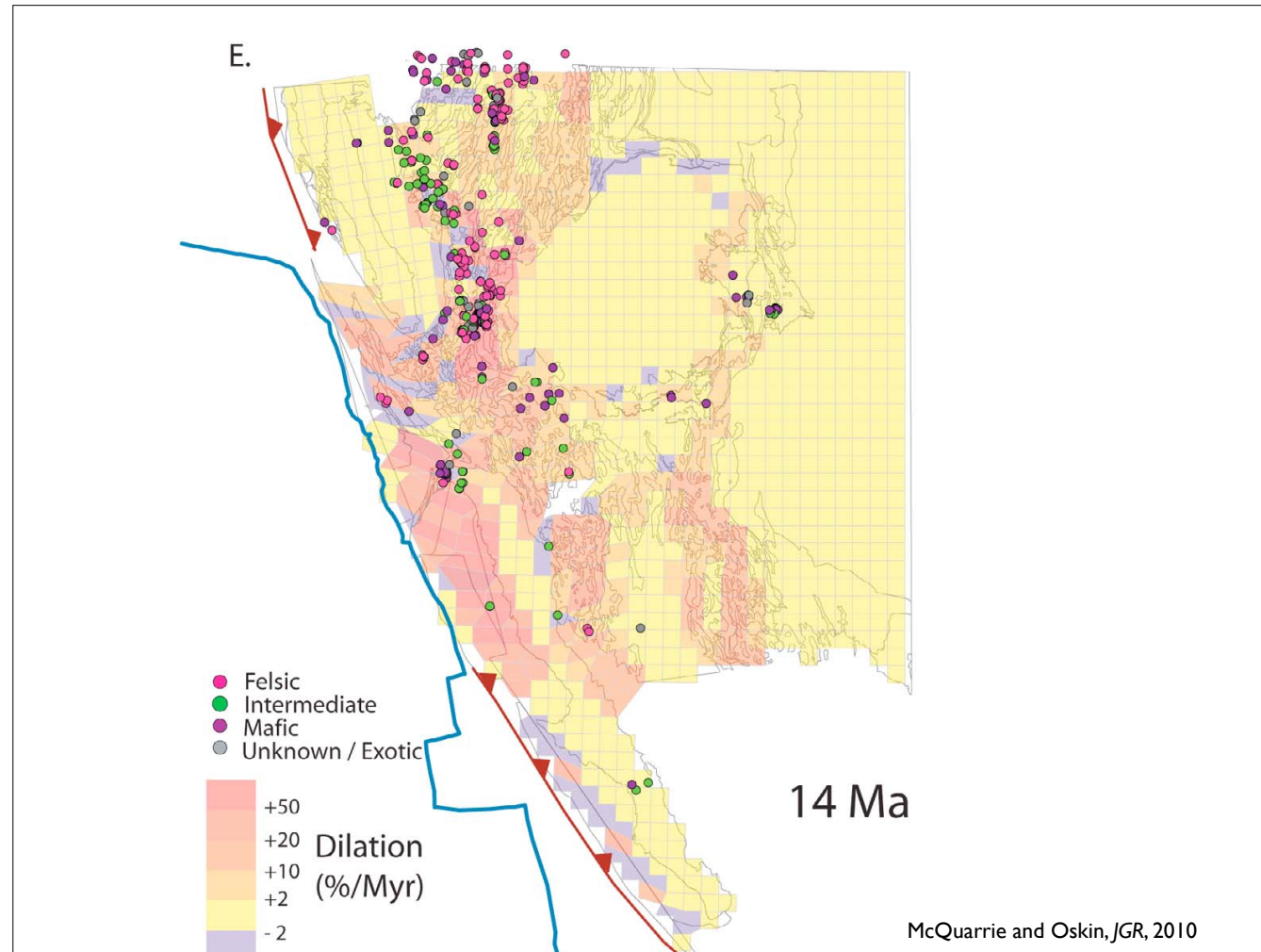
- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

0 250 500

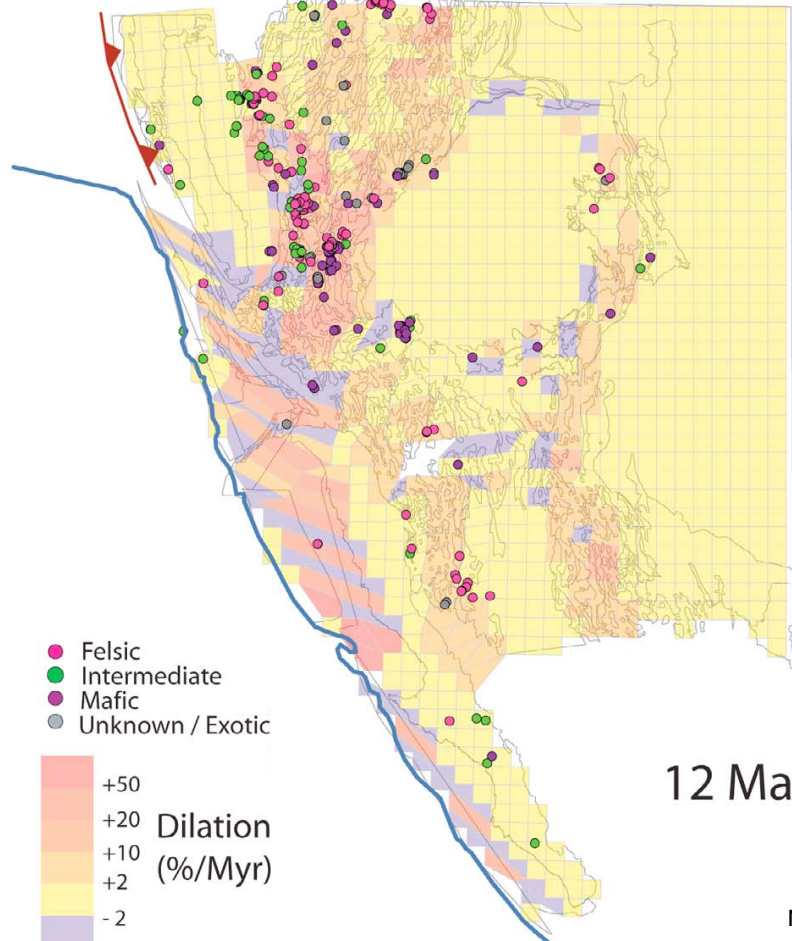
16 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010

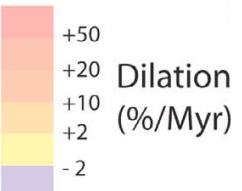




F.



- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

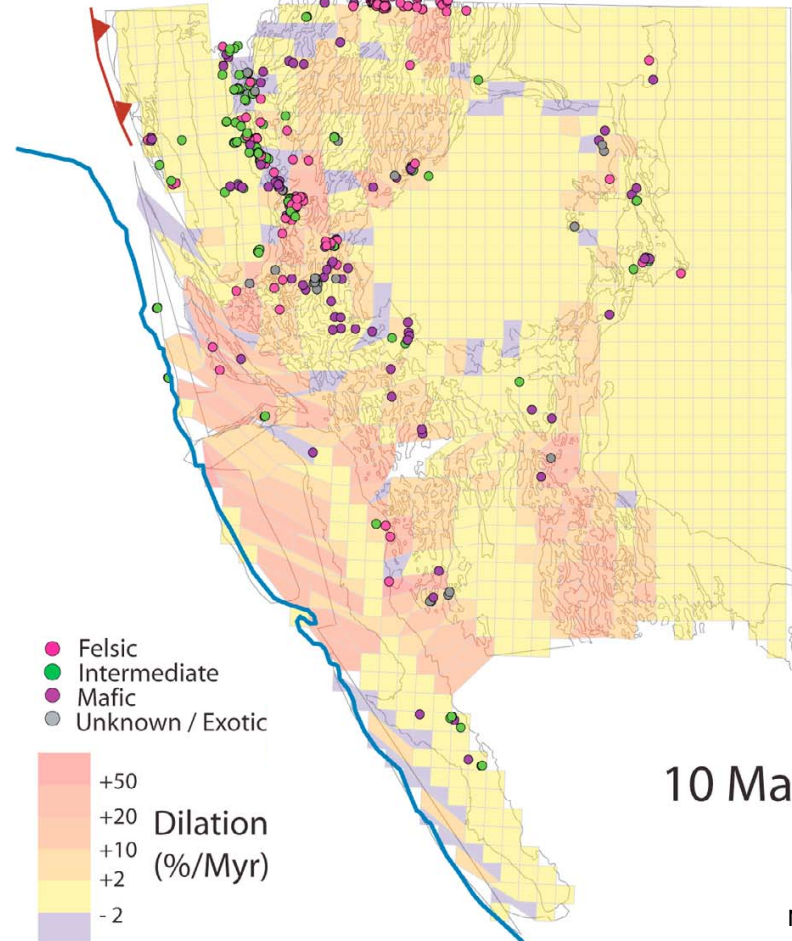


Dilation  
(%/Myr)

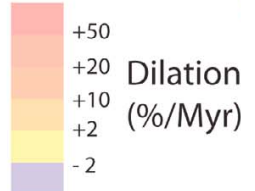
12 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, *JGR*, 2010

G.

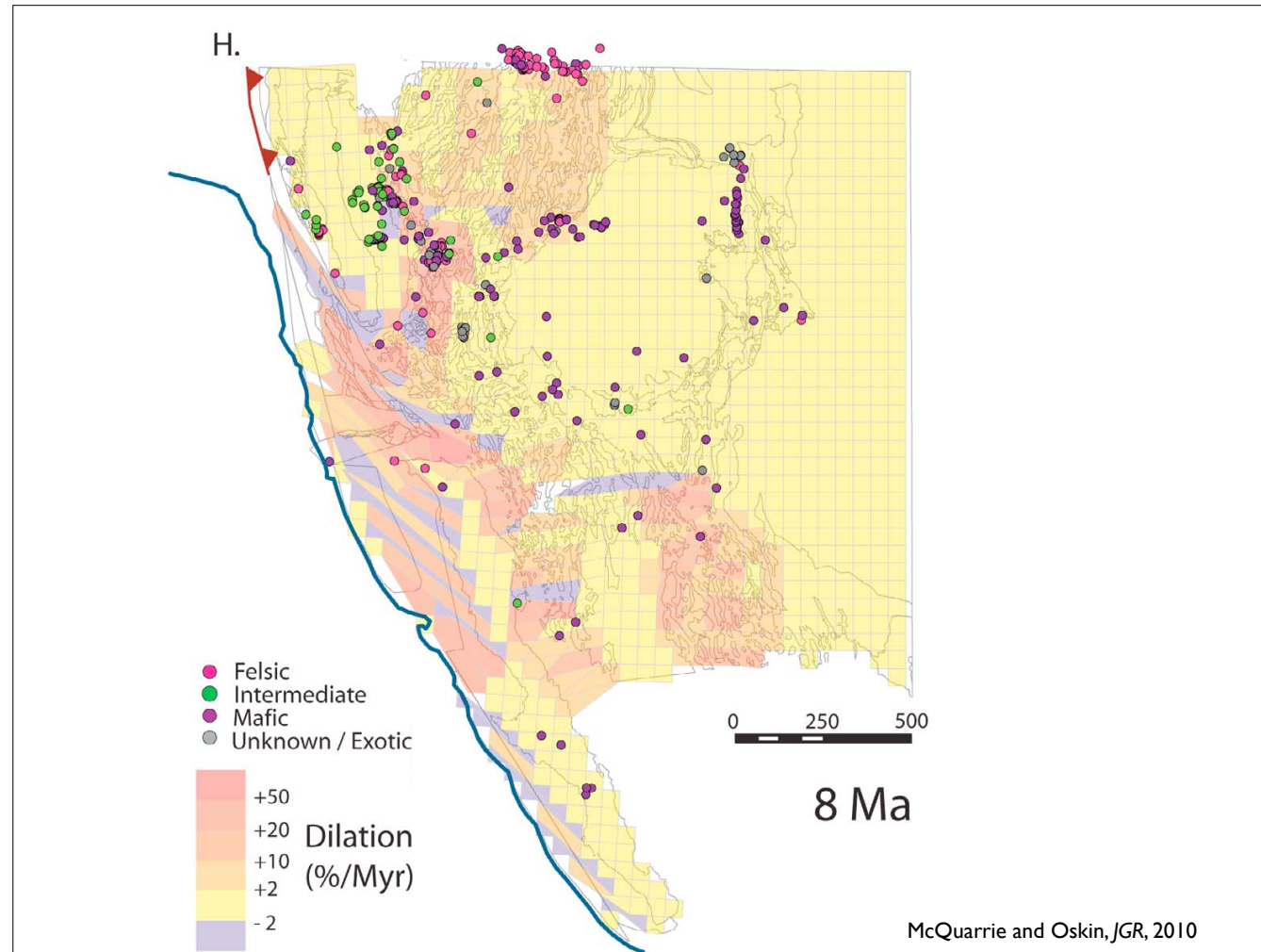


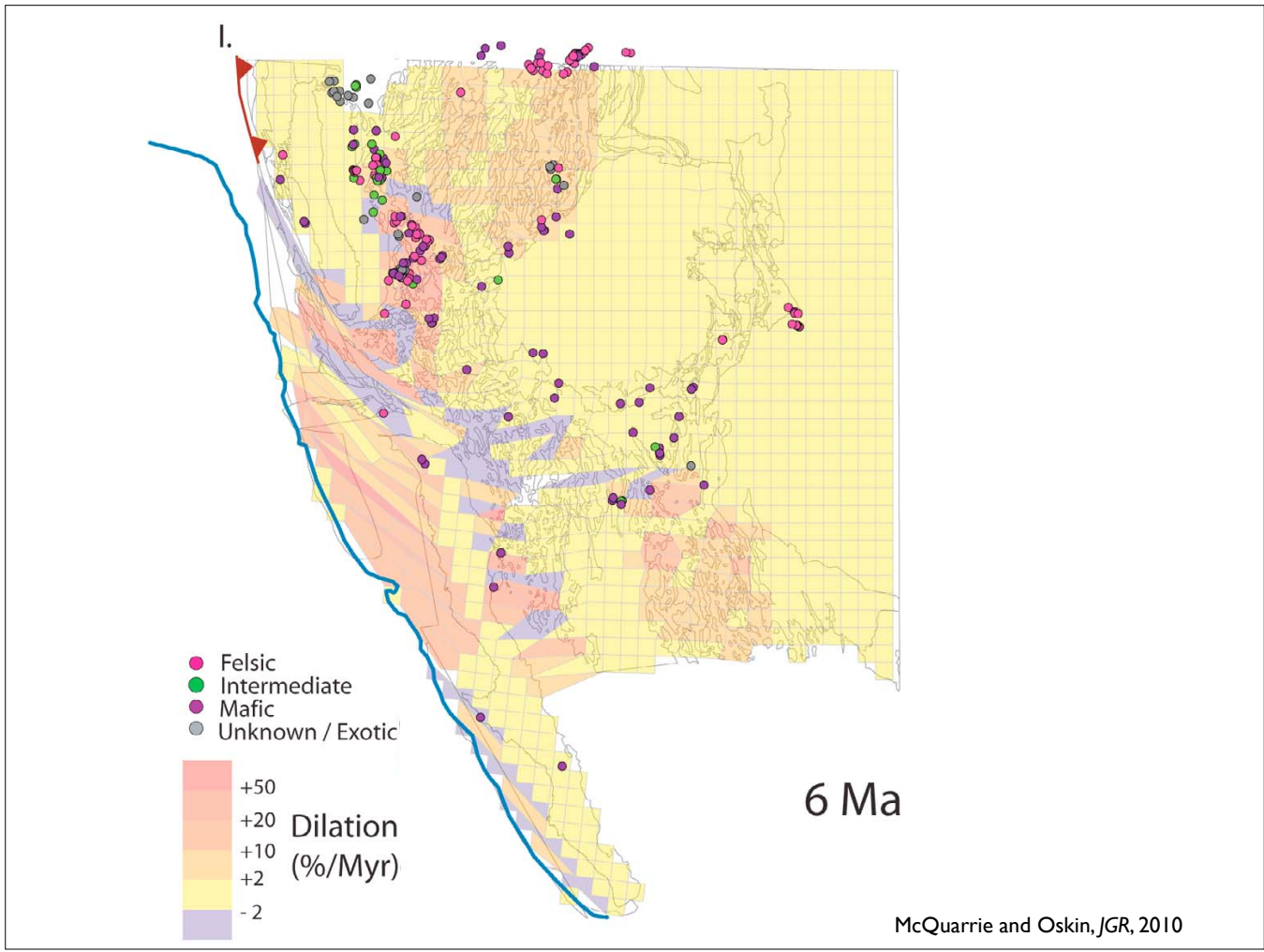
- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic



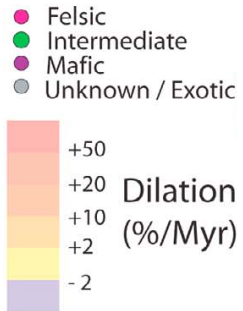
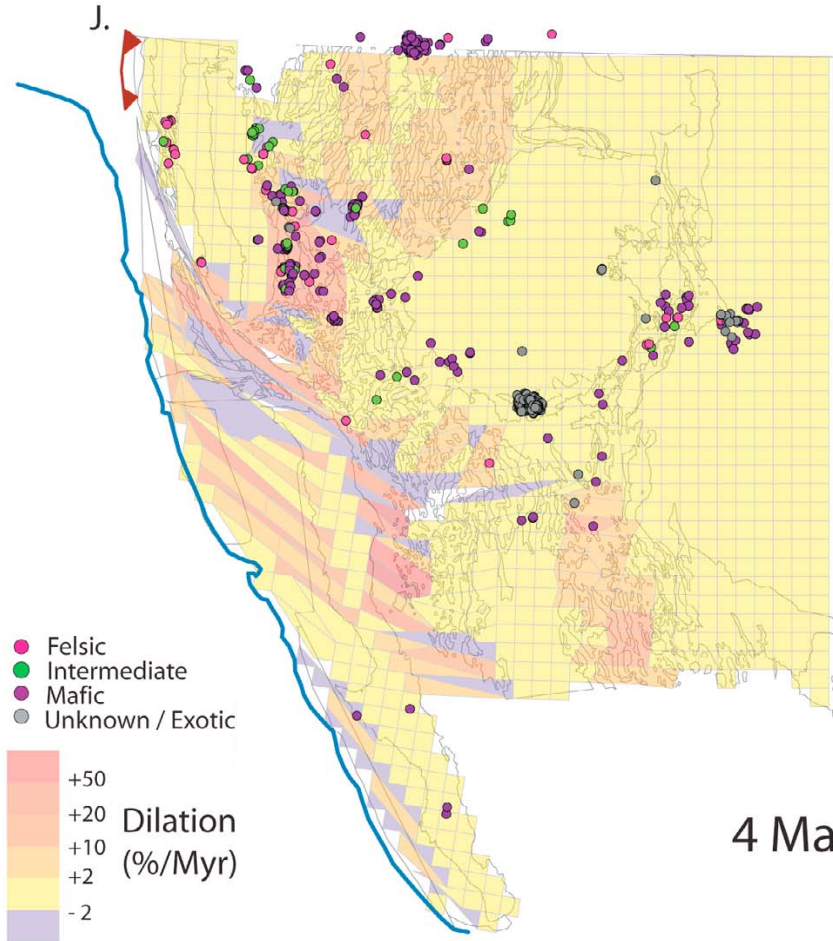
10 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, *JGR*, 2010



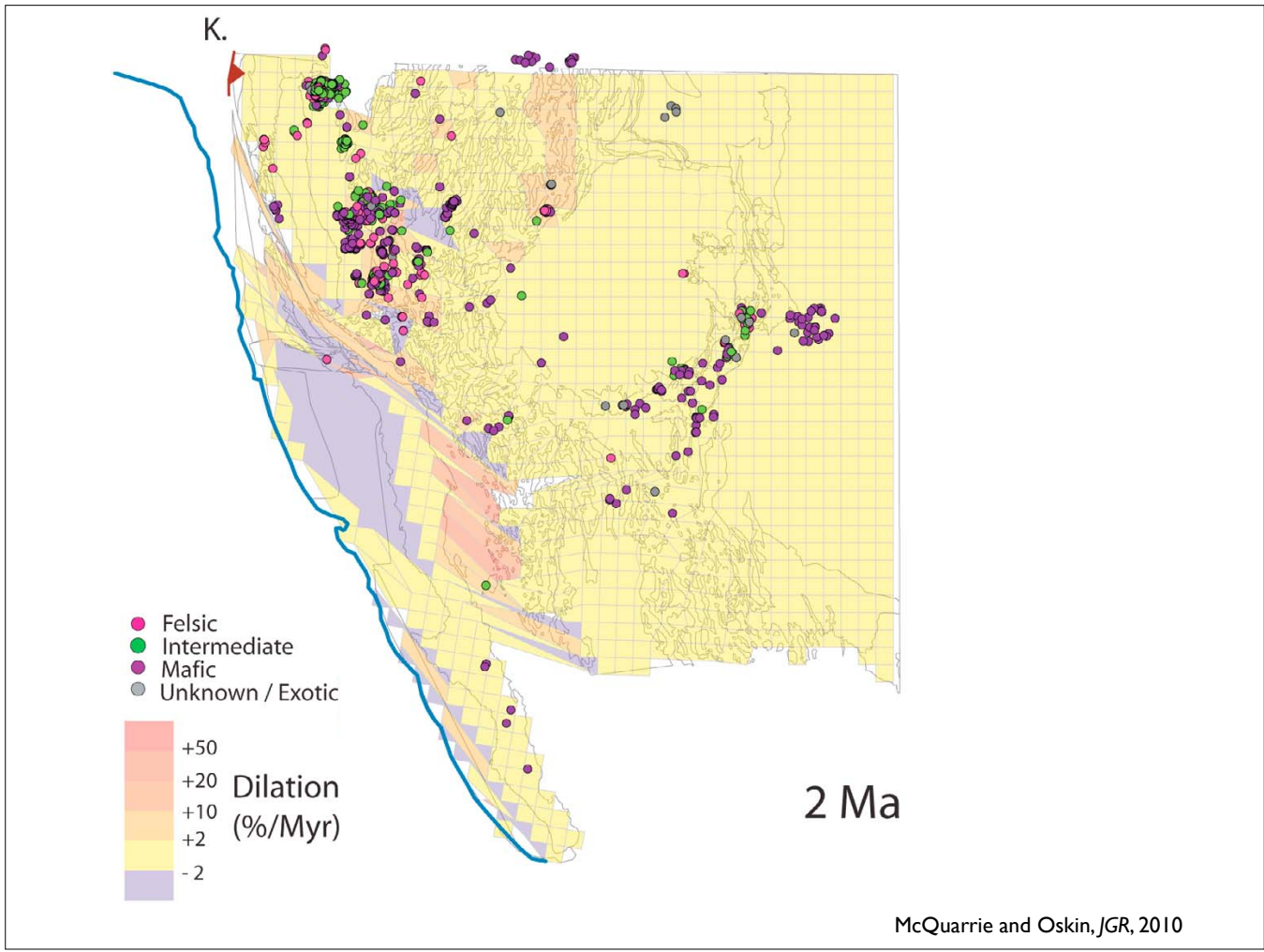


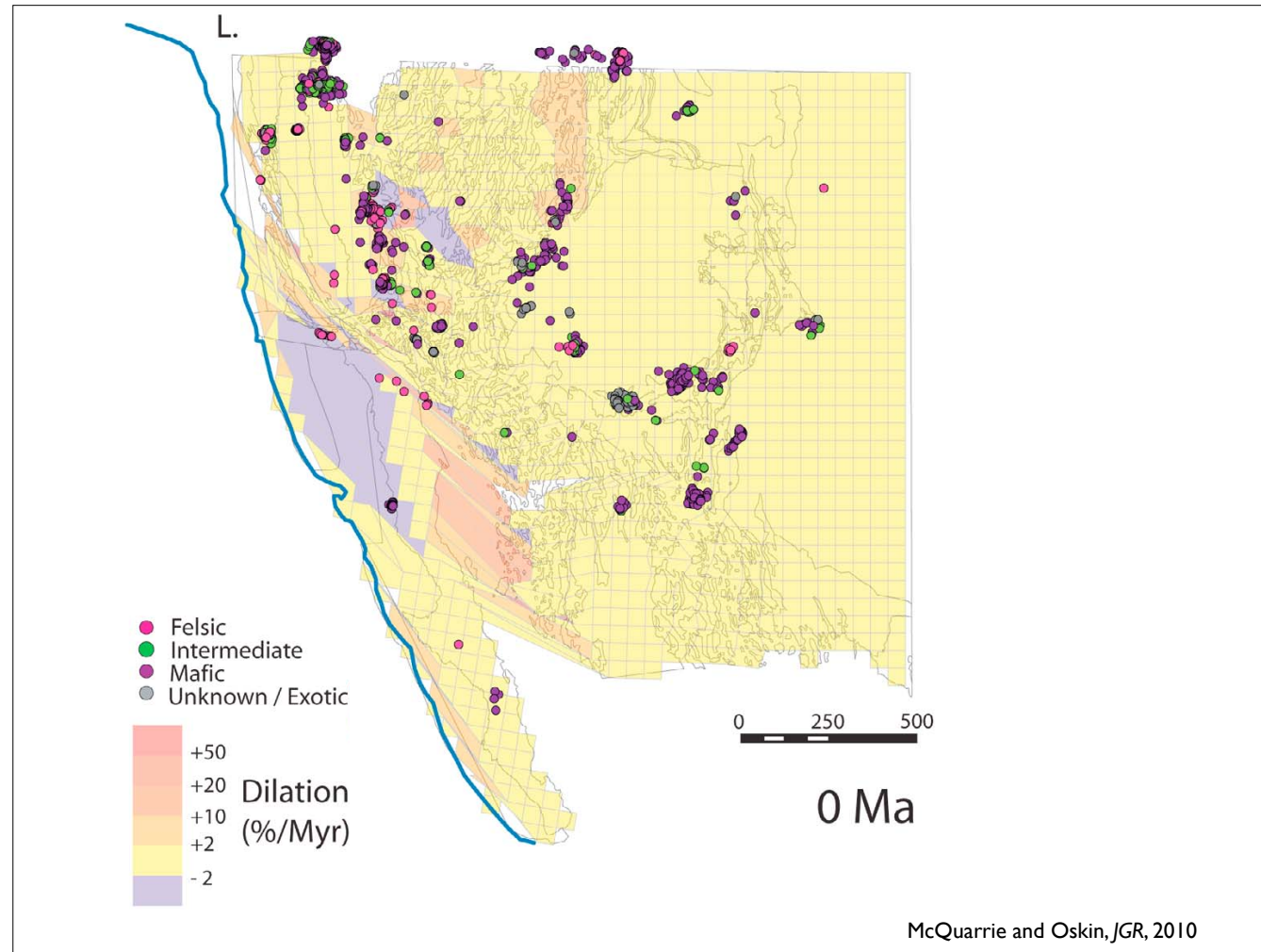




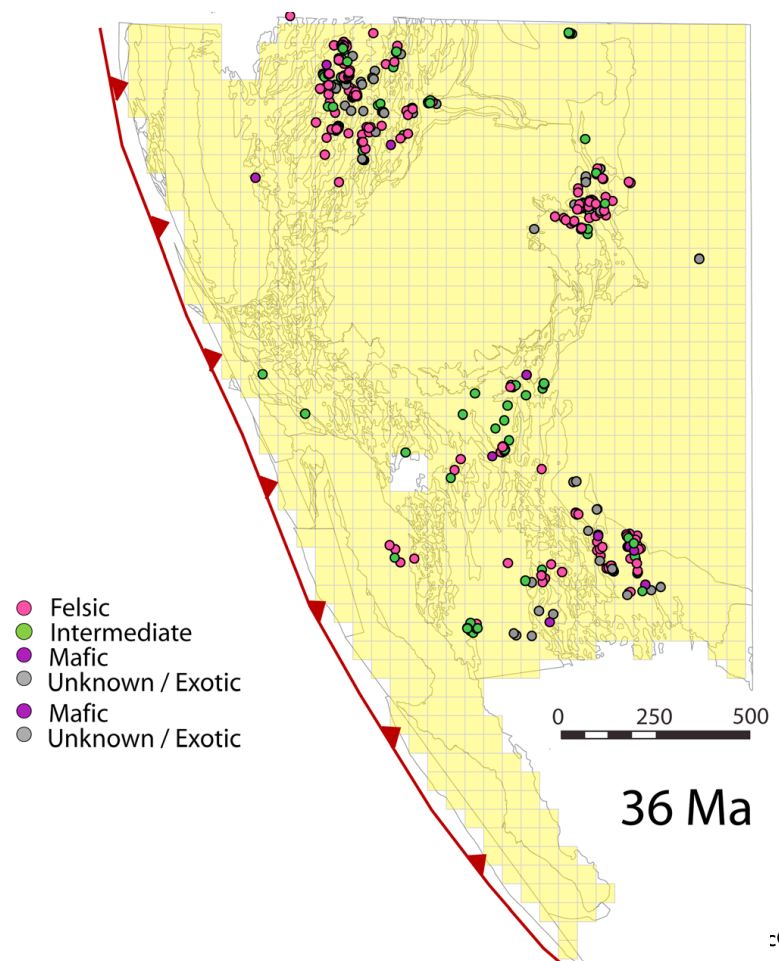
4 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010







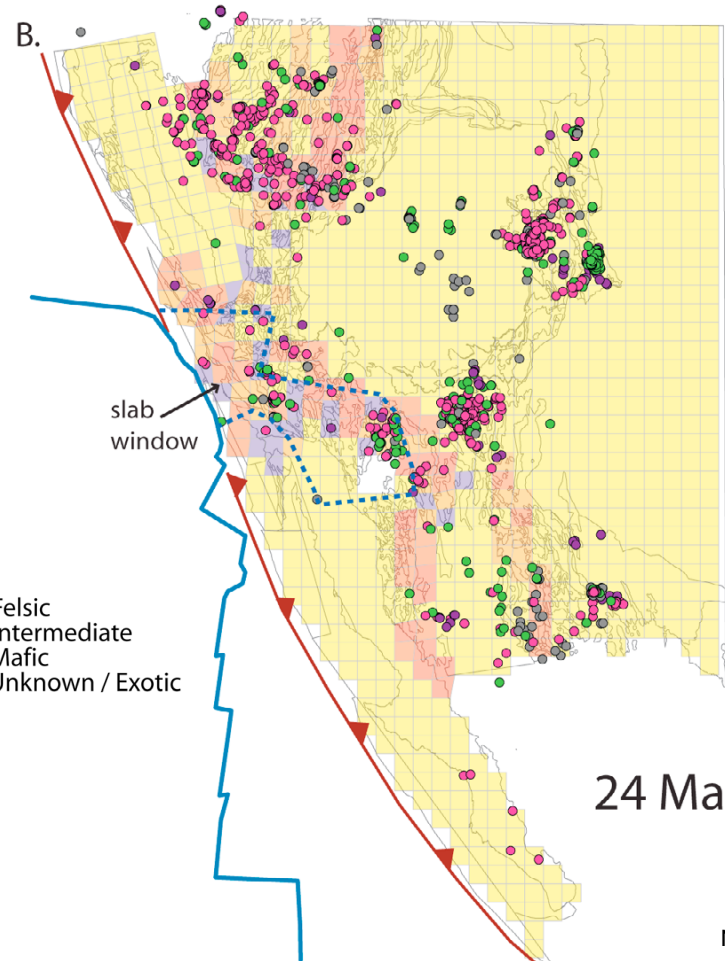


- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

0 250 500

36 Ma

:Quarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010

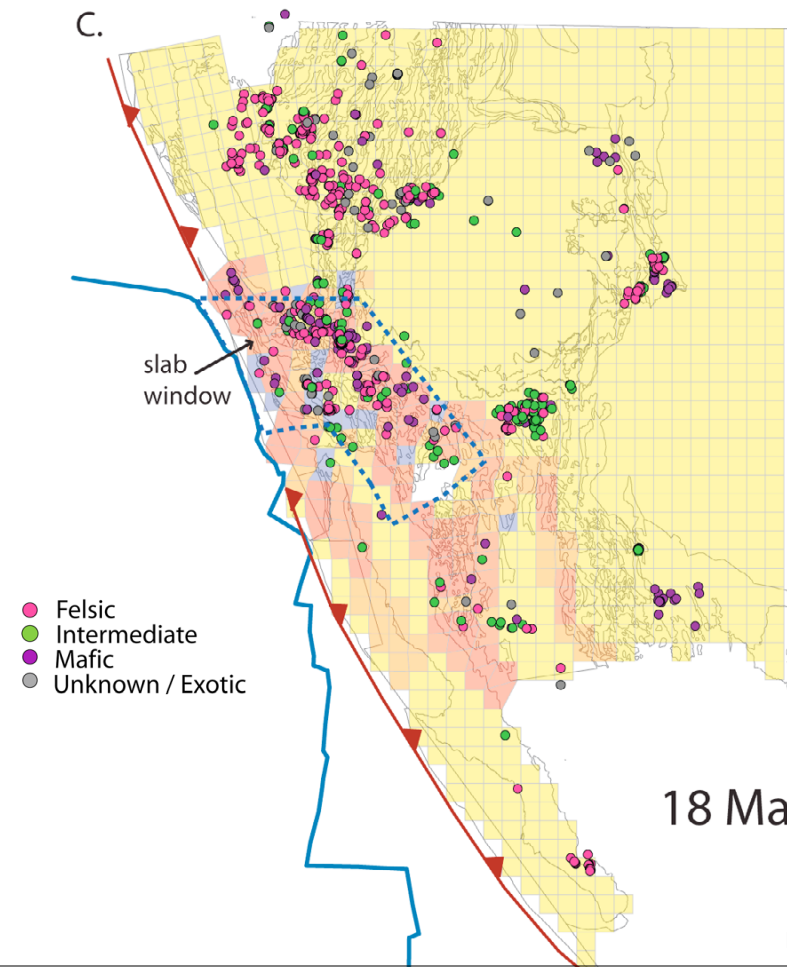


- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

24 Ma

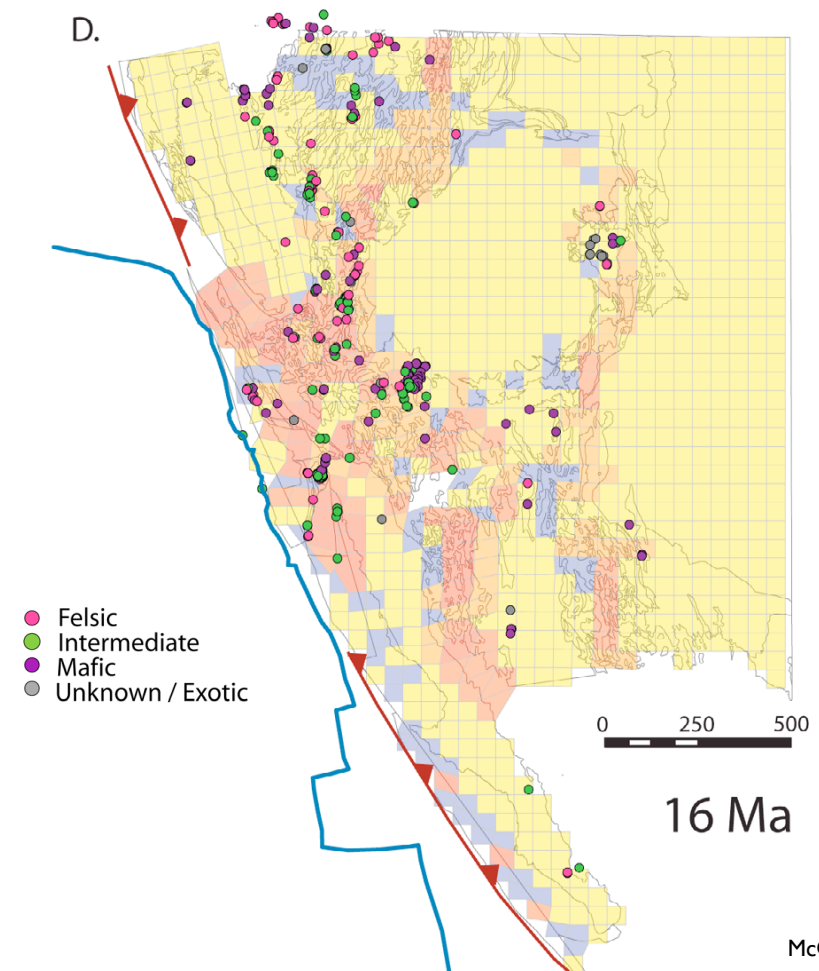
McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010

C.



McQuarrie and Oskin, *JGR*, 2010

D.

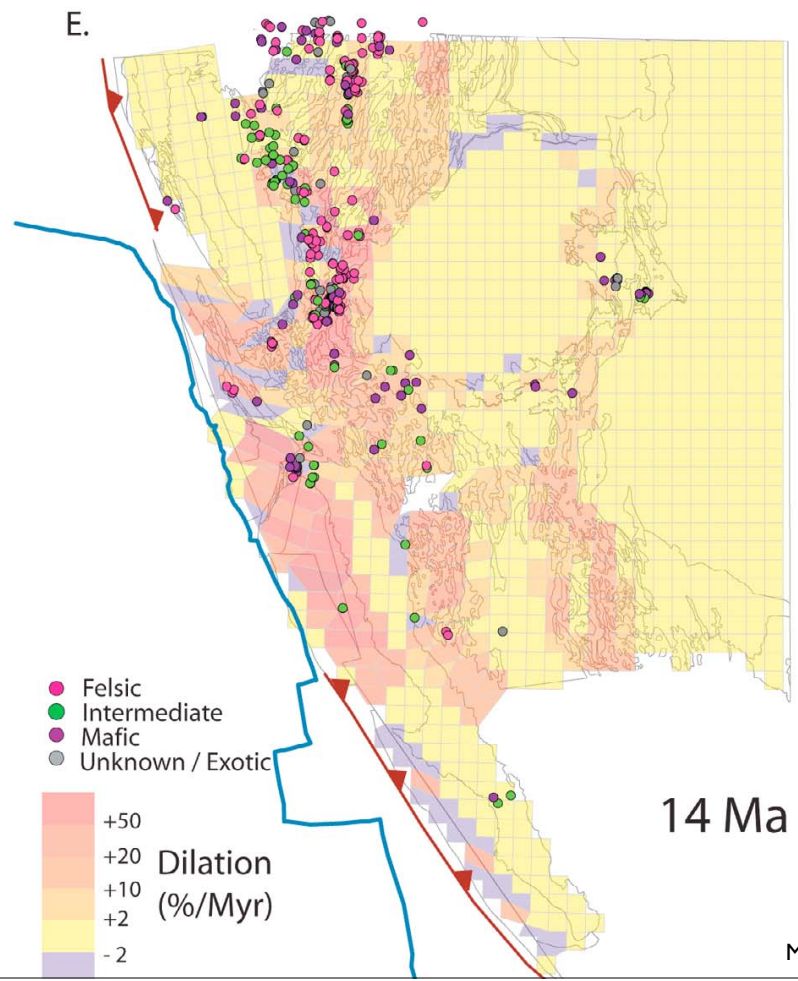


- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

0 250 500

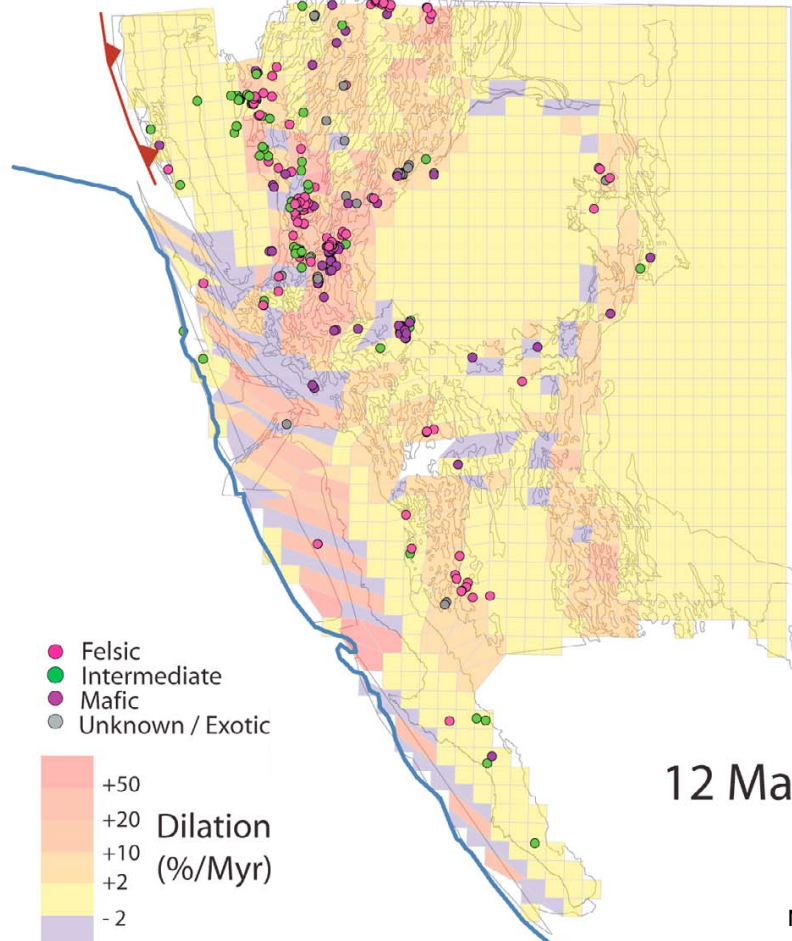
16 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010

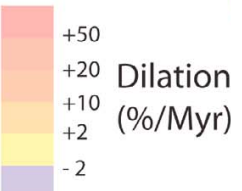


McQuarrie and Oskin, *JGR*, 2010

F.



- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

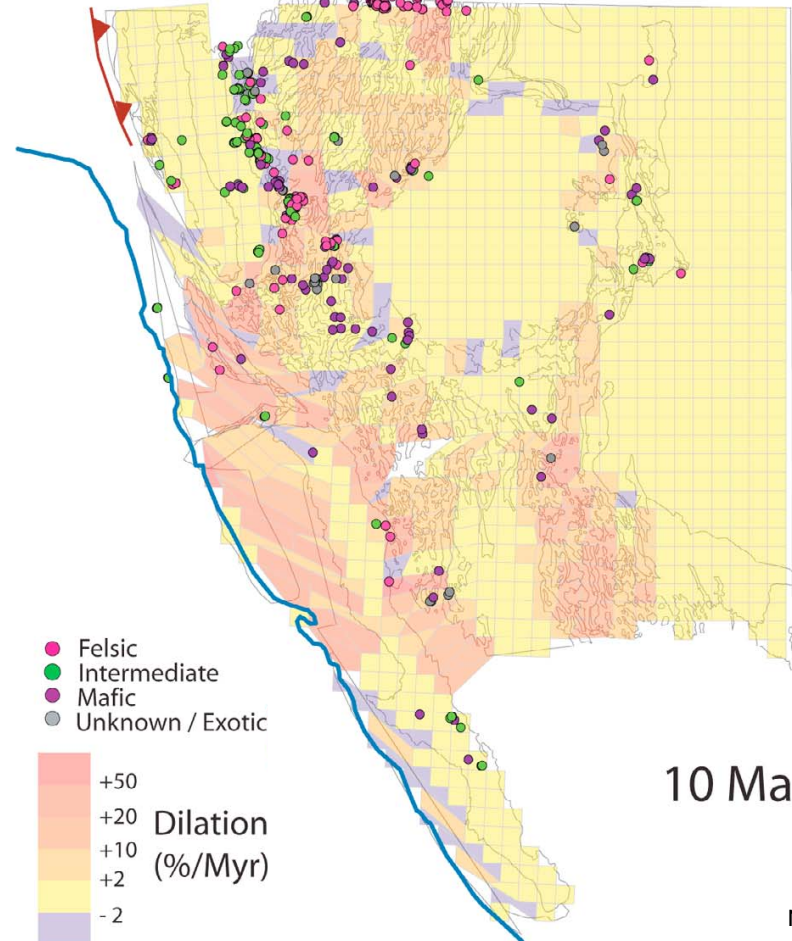


12 Ma

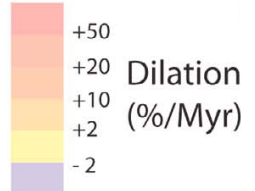
McQuarrie and Oskin, *JGR*, 2010



G.

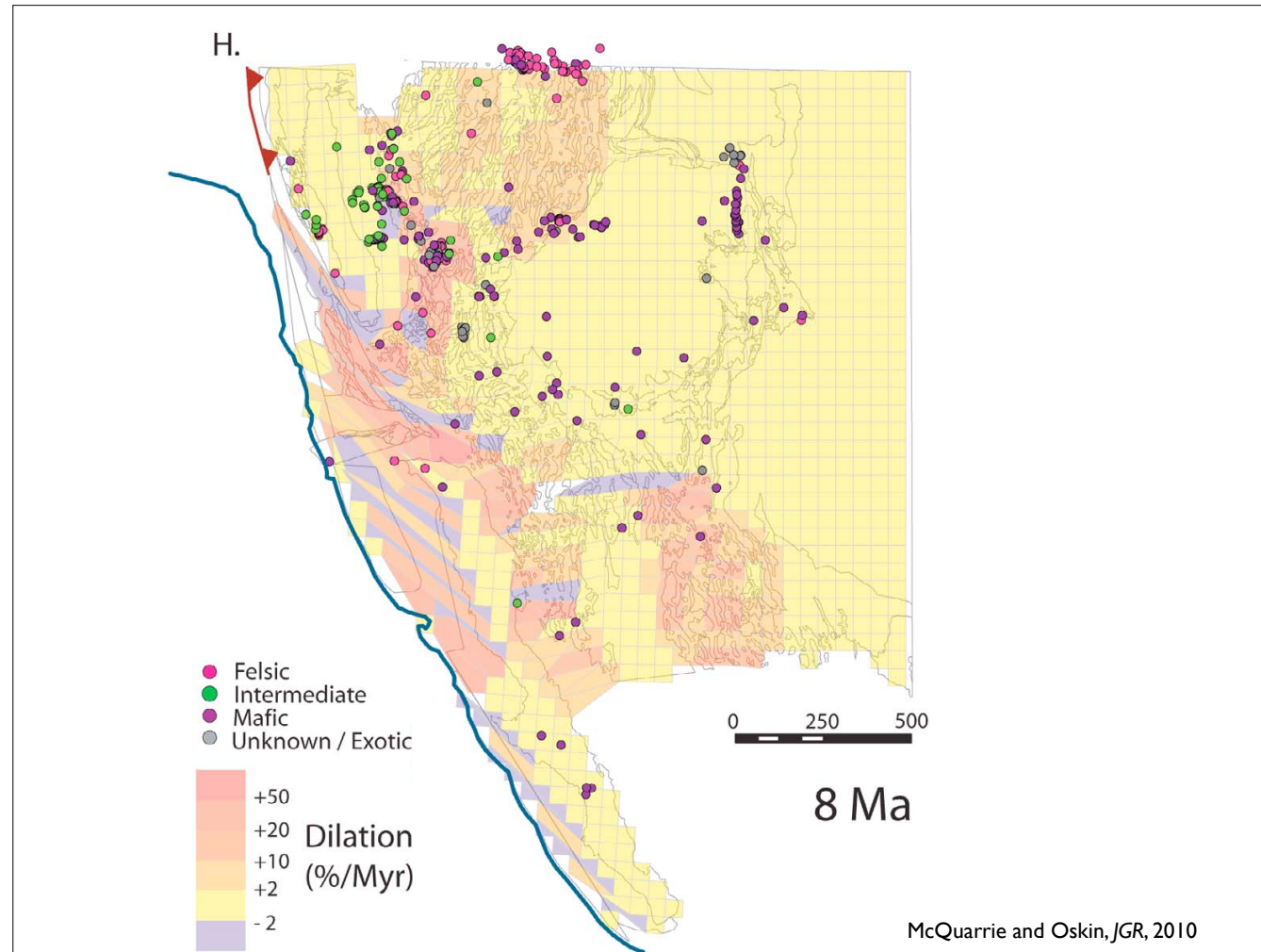


- Felsic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Unknown / Exotic

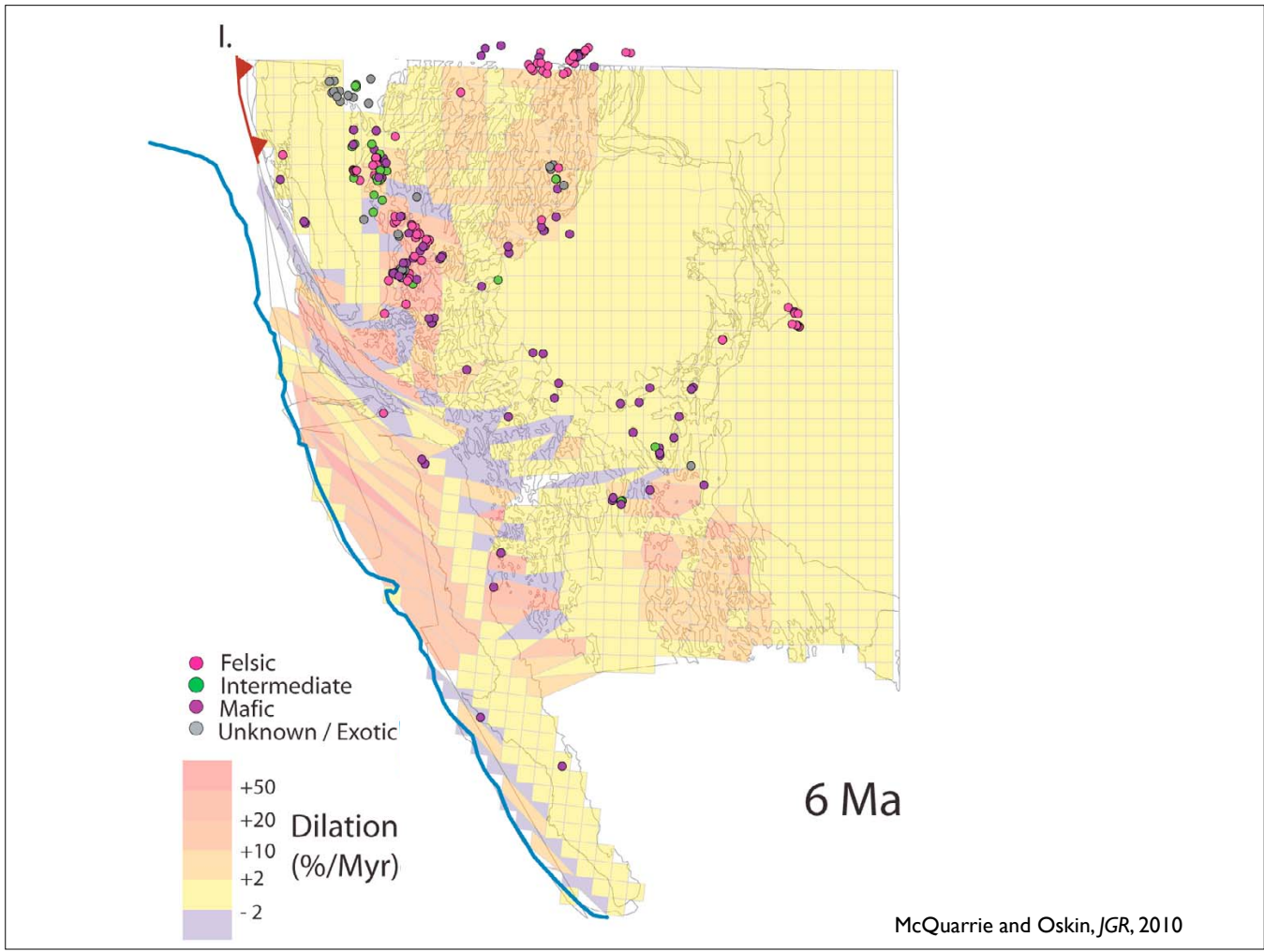


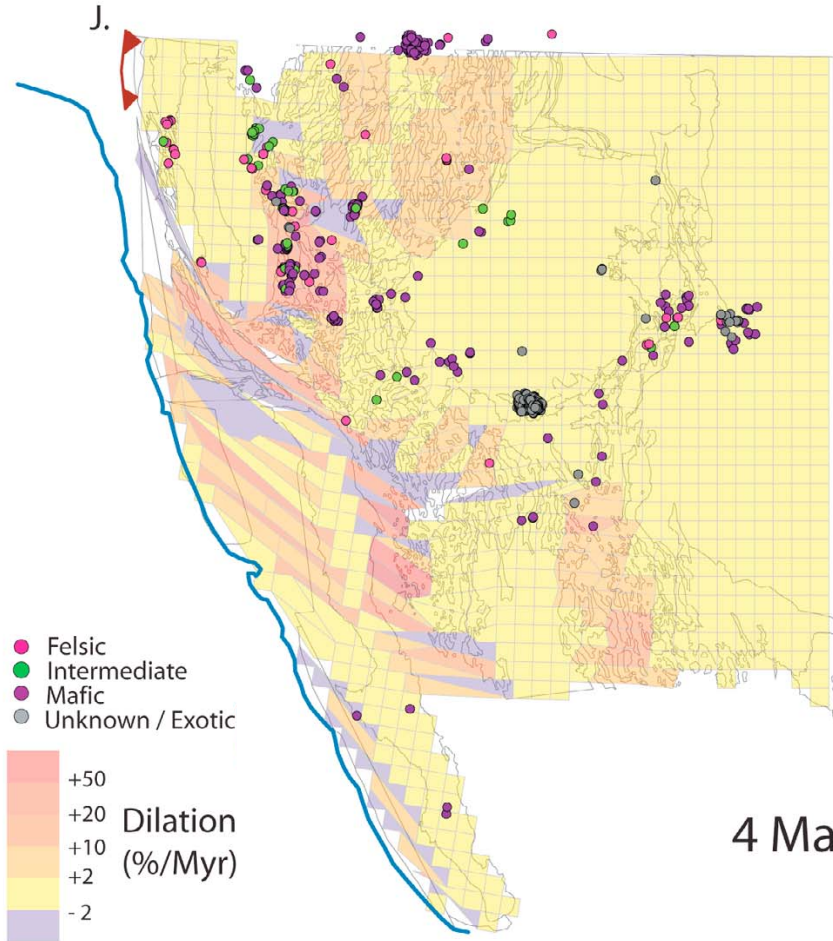
10 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010





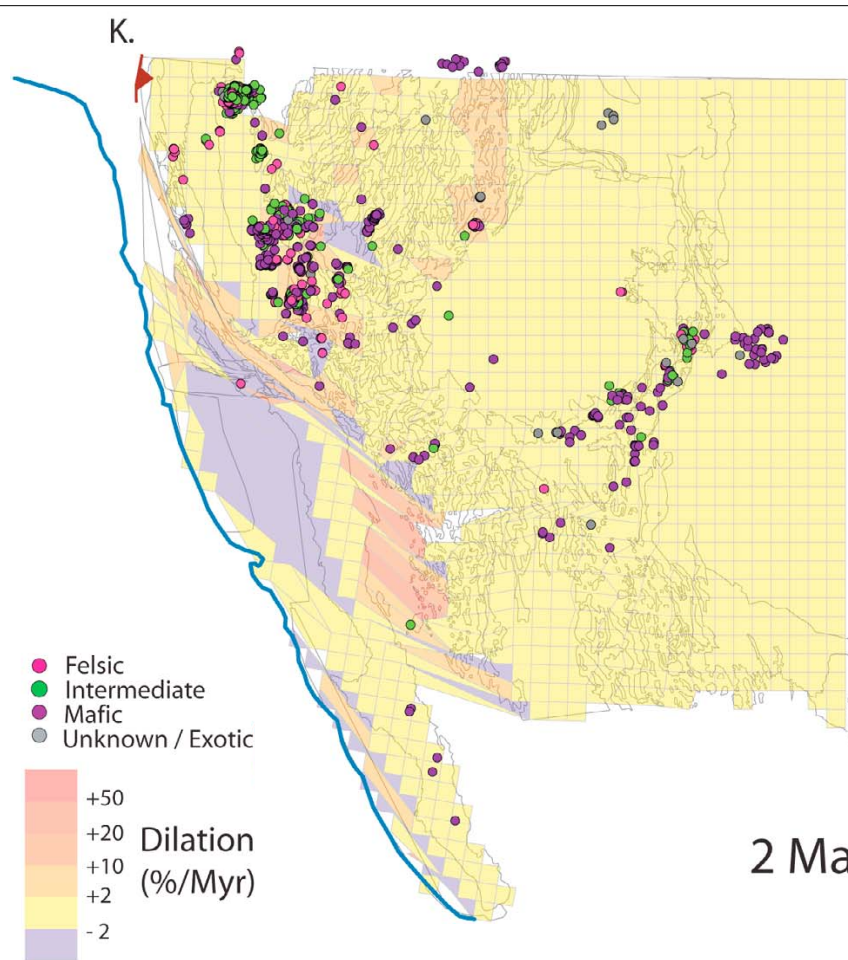




- Felsic
  - Intermediate
  - Mafic
  - Unknown / Exotic
- Dilation  
(%/Myr)
- +50
  - +20
  - +10
  - +2
  - 2

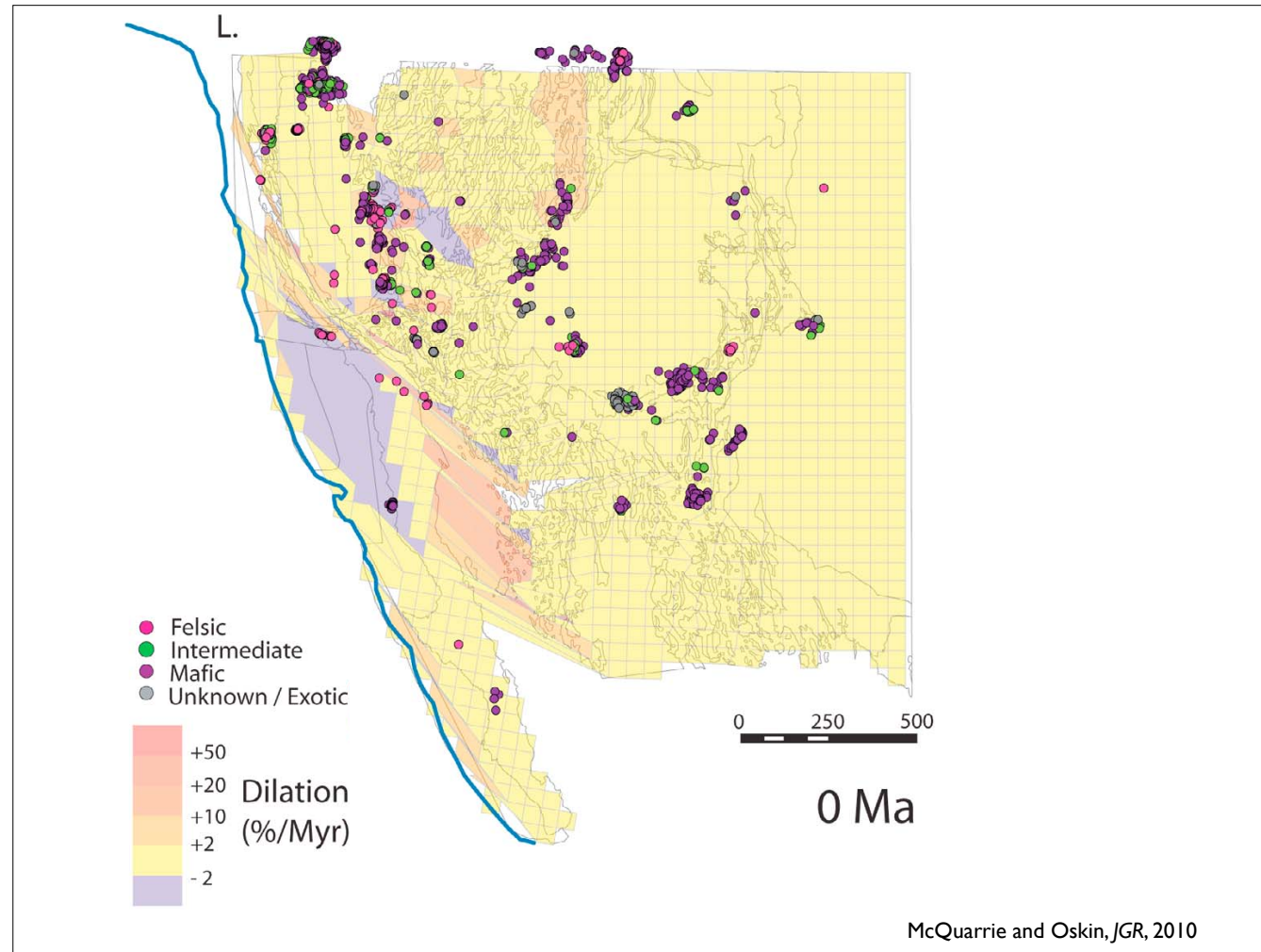
4 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, JGR, 2010



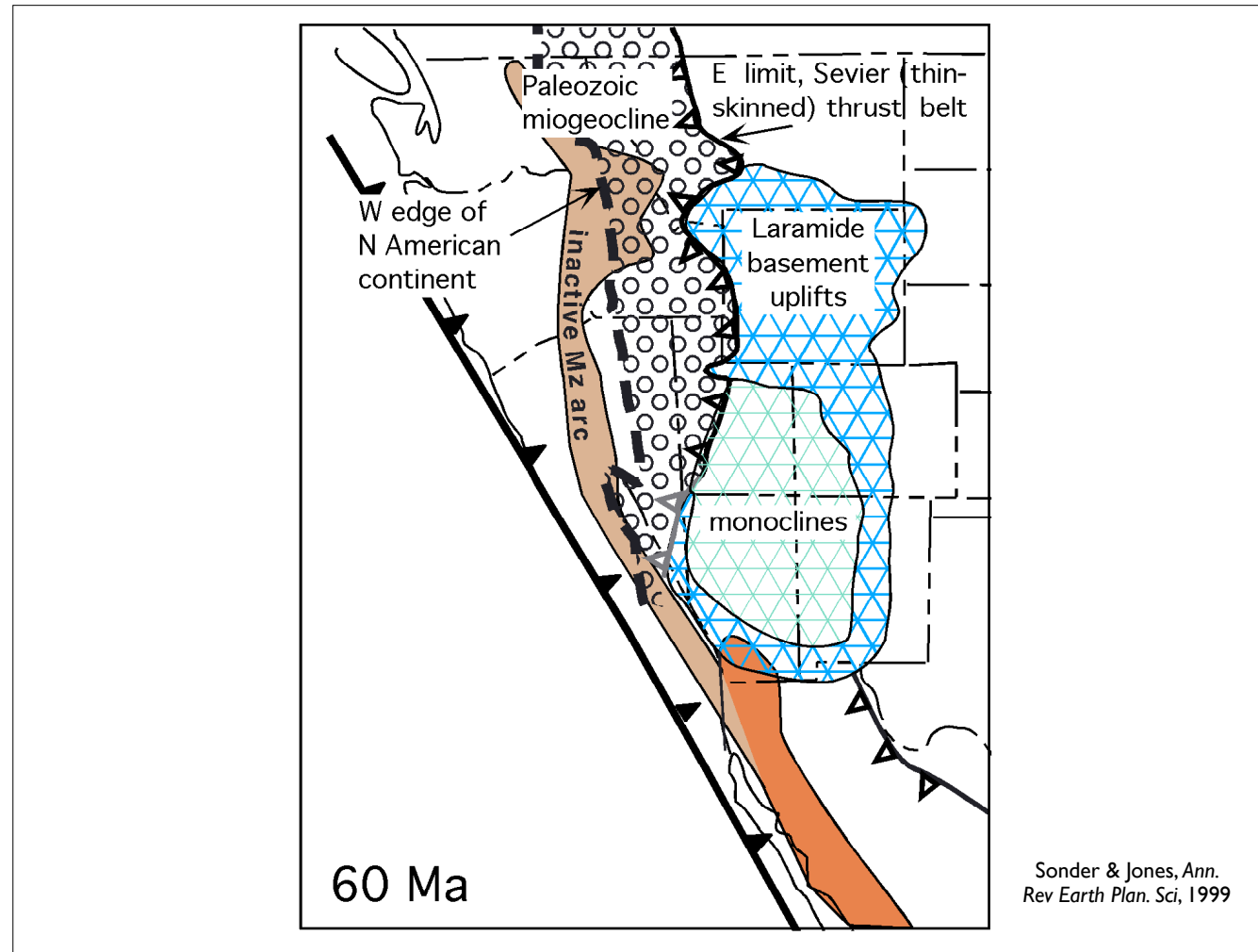
2 Ma

McQuarrie and Oskin, *JGR*, 2010

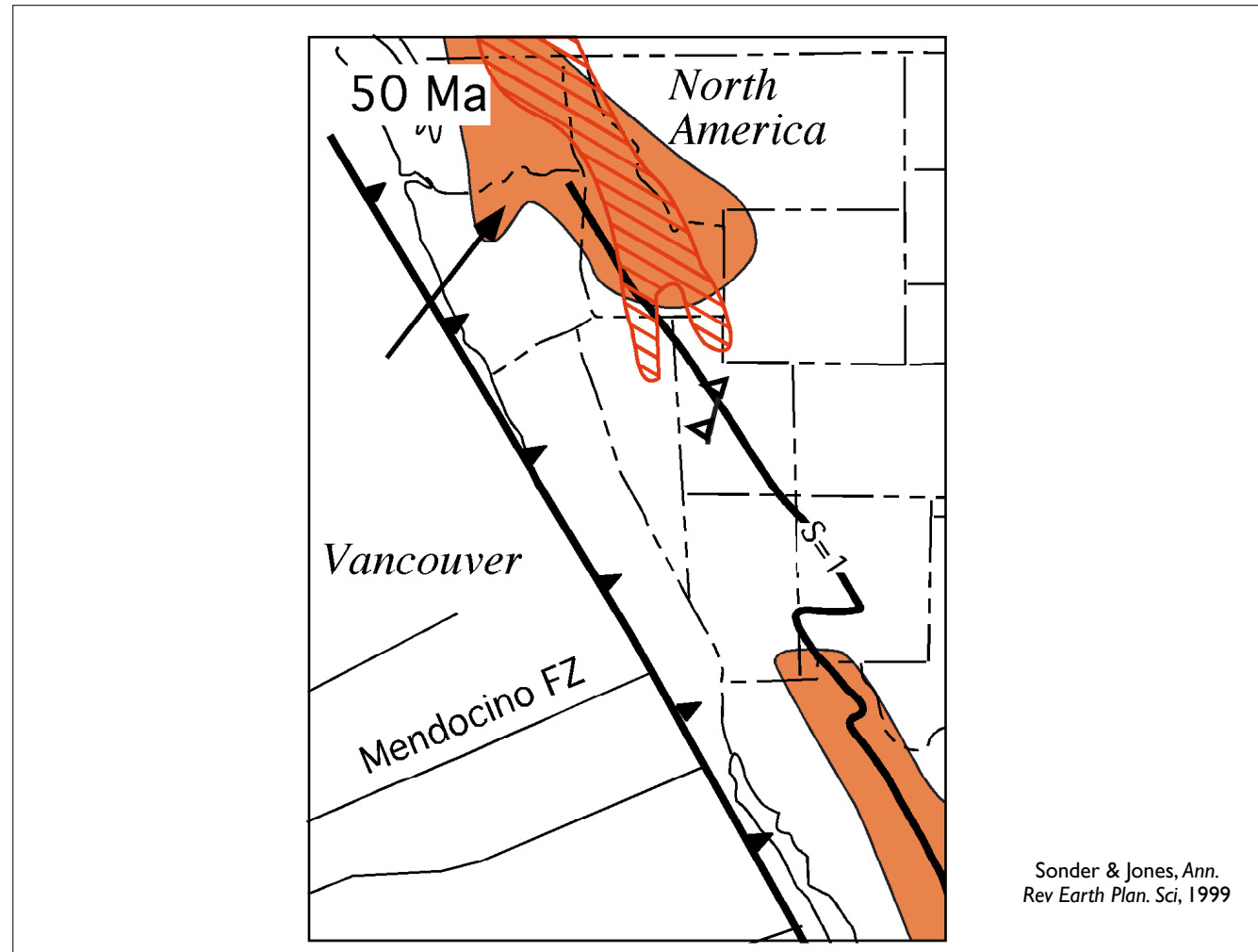




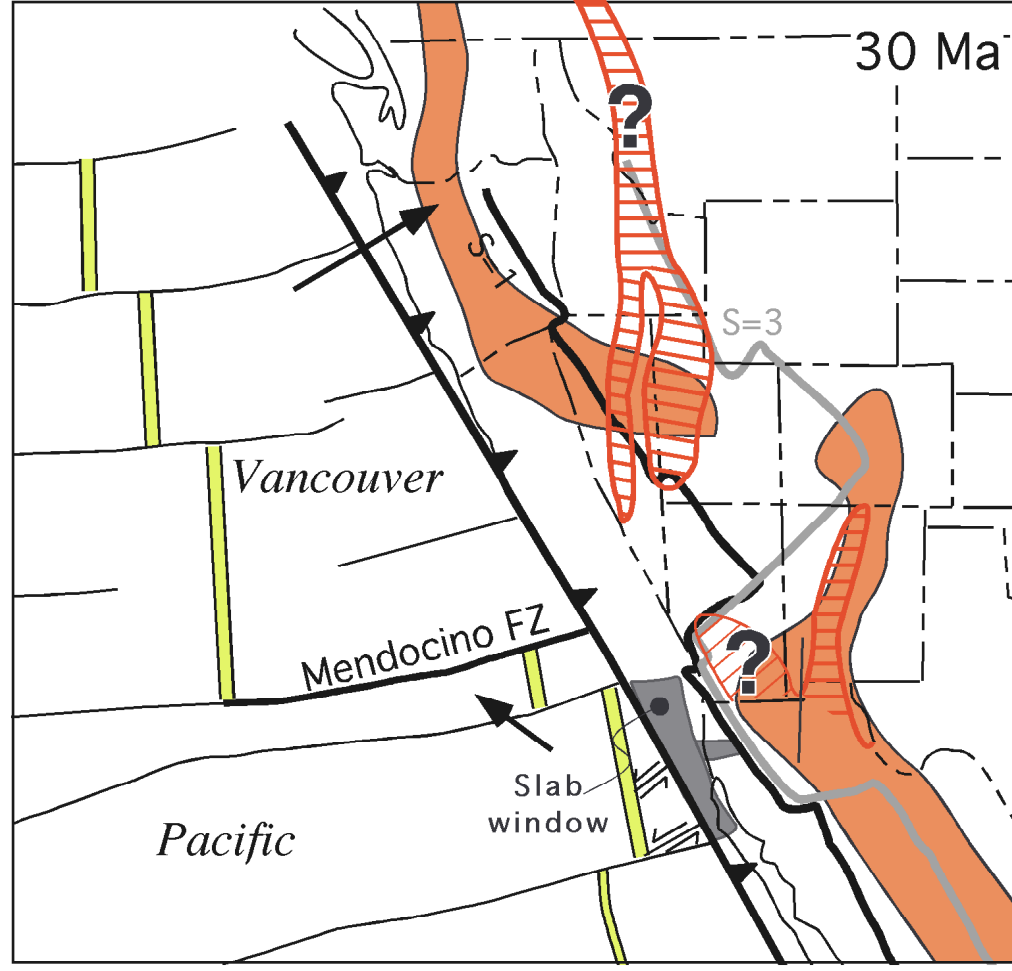




Dark orange is calc-alkaline volcanic areas (some interpret as arc)



Big arrow is relative plate motion. Large heavy line ( $S=1$ ) indicates position along which slab has fairly constant thermal state. "At each point on the slab,  $S$  equals the time since subduction divided by one-tenth of the age of that point at the time it was subducted."  
 $S=1$  is approximately maximum depth of seismic slab.  $S = 10T/(A-T-C)$  where  $T$  is time since subduction,  $A$  age of magnetic anomaly and  $C$  is time of map construction (so  $A-C$  is age of slab at subduction).



30 Ma

*Vancouver*

Mendocino FZ

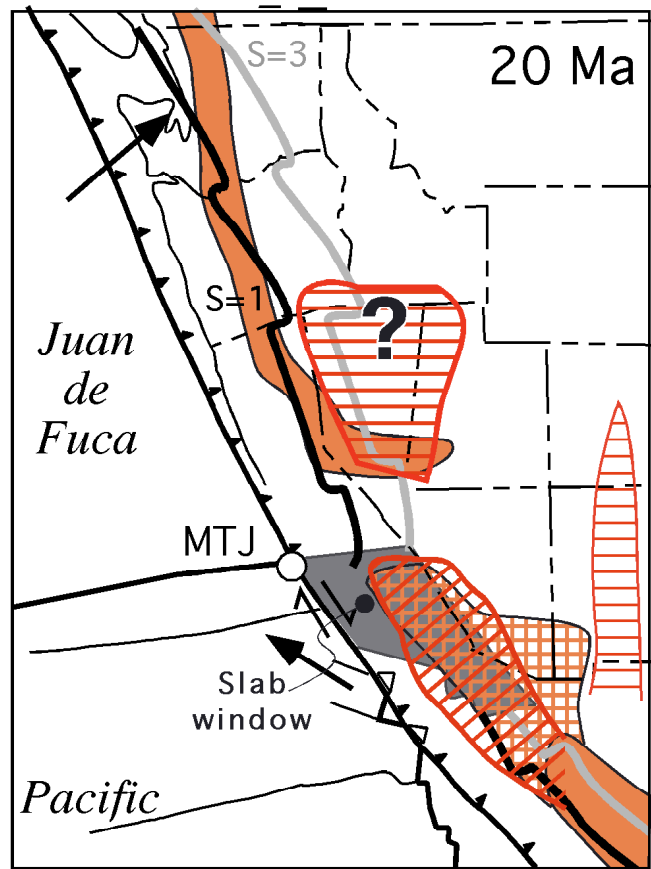
*Pacific*

Slab window

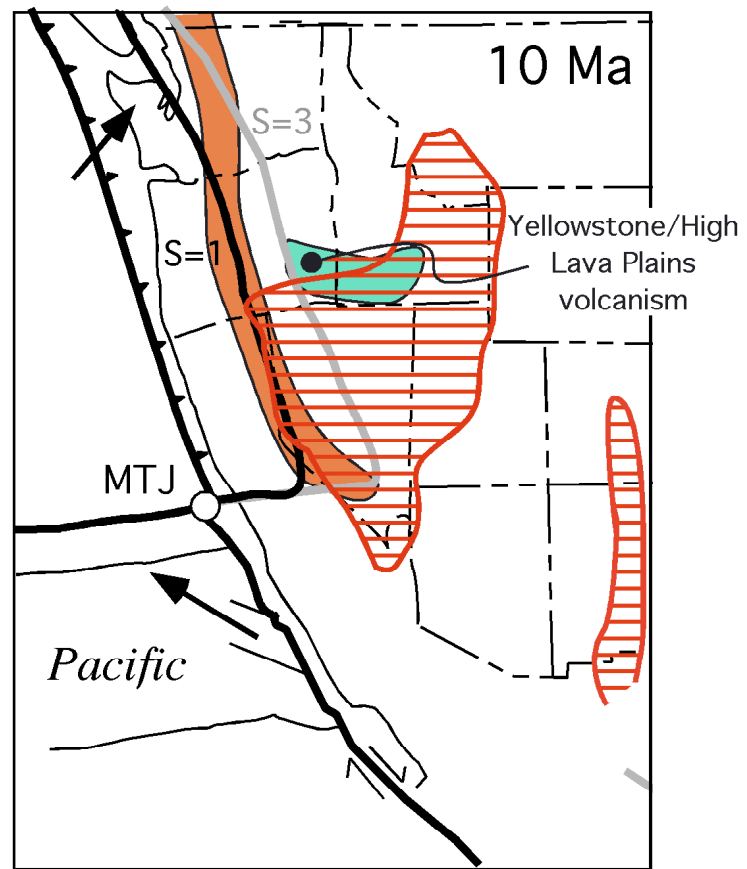
S=3

Sonder & Jones, Ann.  
Rev Earth Plan. Sci, 1999

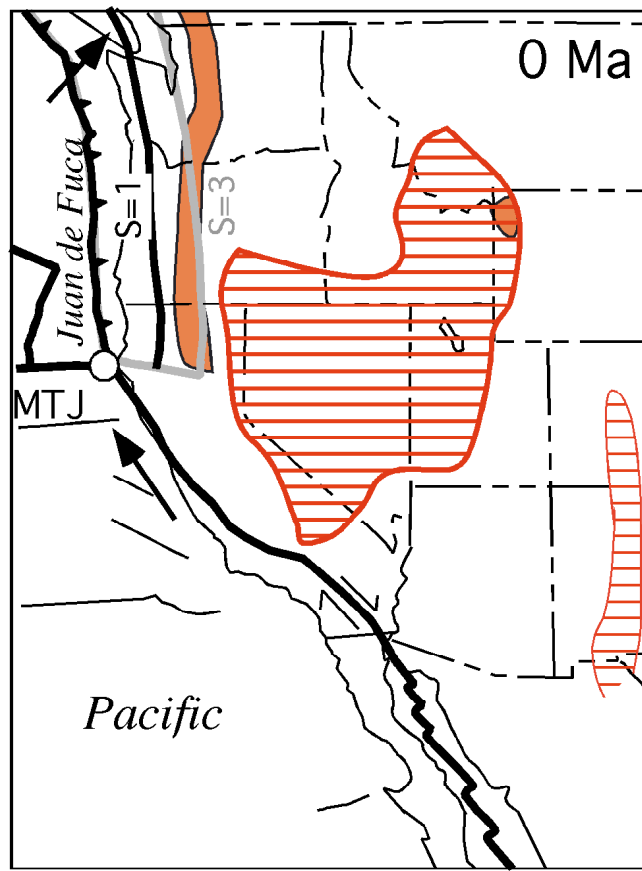




Sonder & Jones, *Ann. Rev. Earth Plan. Sci.*, 1999

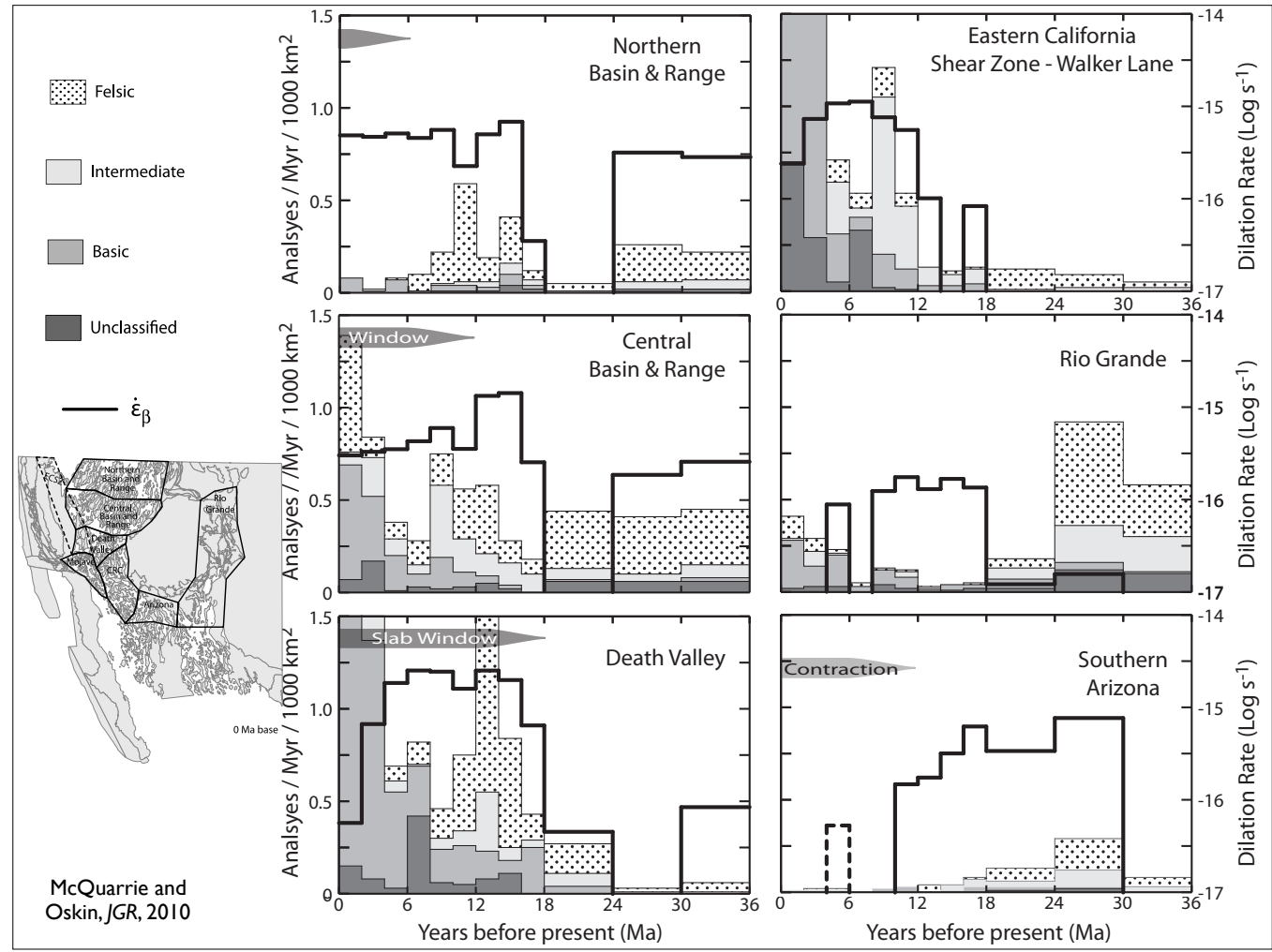


Sonder & Jones, *Ann.  
Rev Earth Plan. Sci.*, 1999

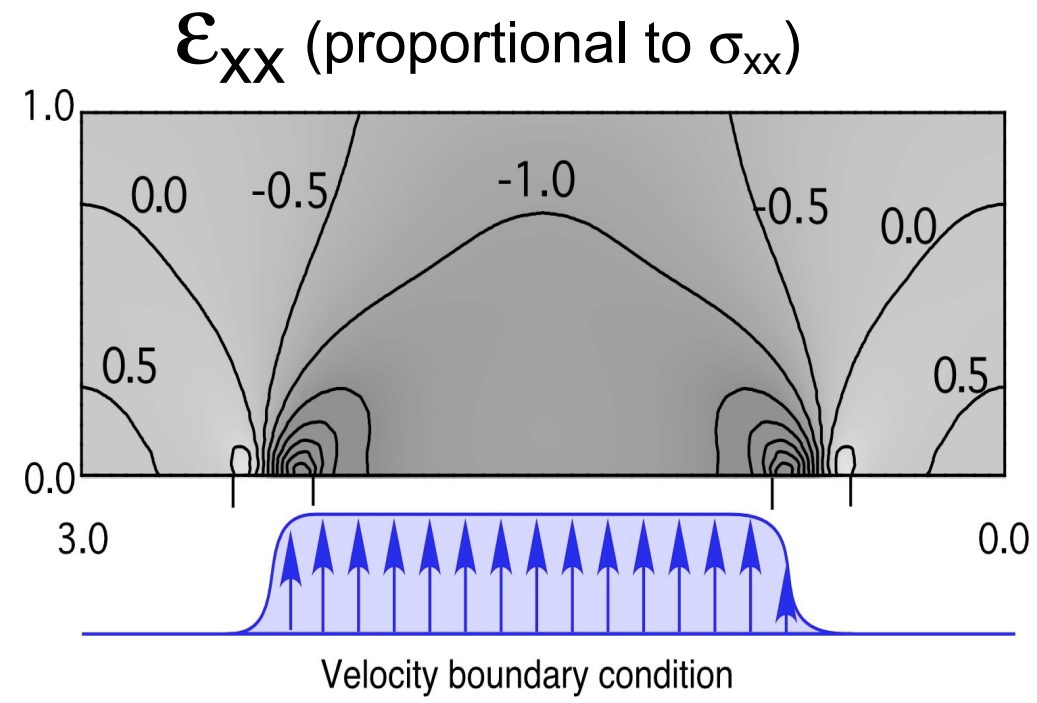


Sonder & Jones, *Ann. Rev. Earth Plan. Sci.*, 1999

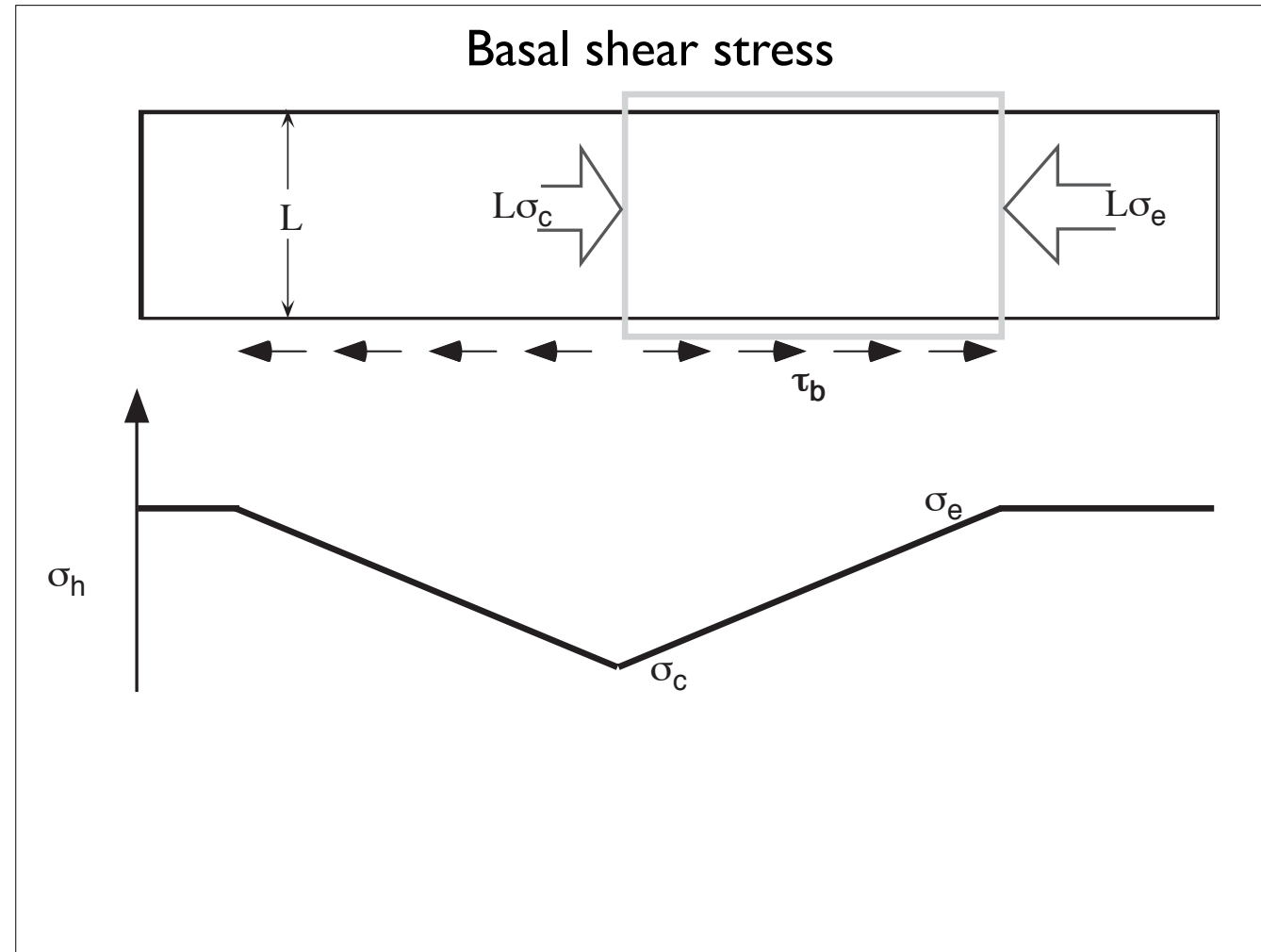
Note that the B&R extent seems unrelated to the triple junction.



For edge forces, deformation should decrease with distance from edge...

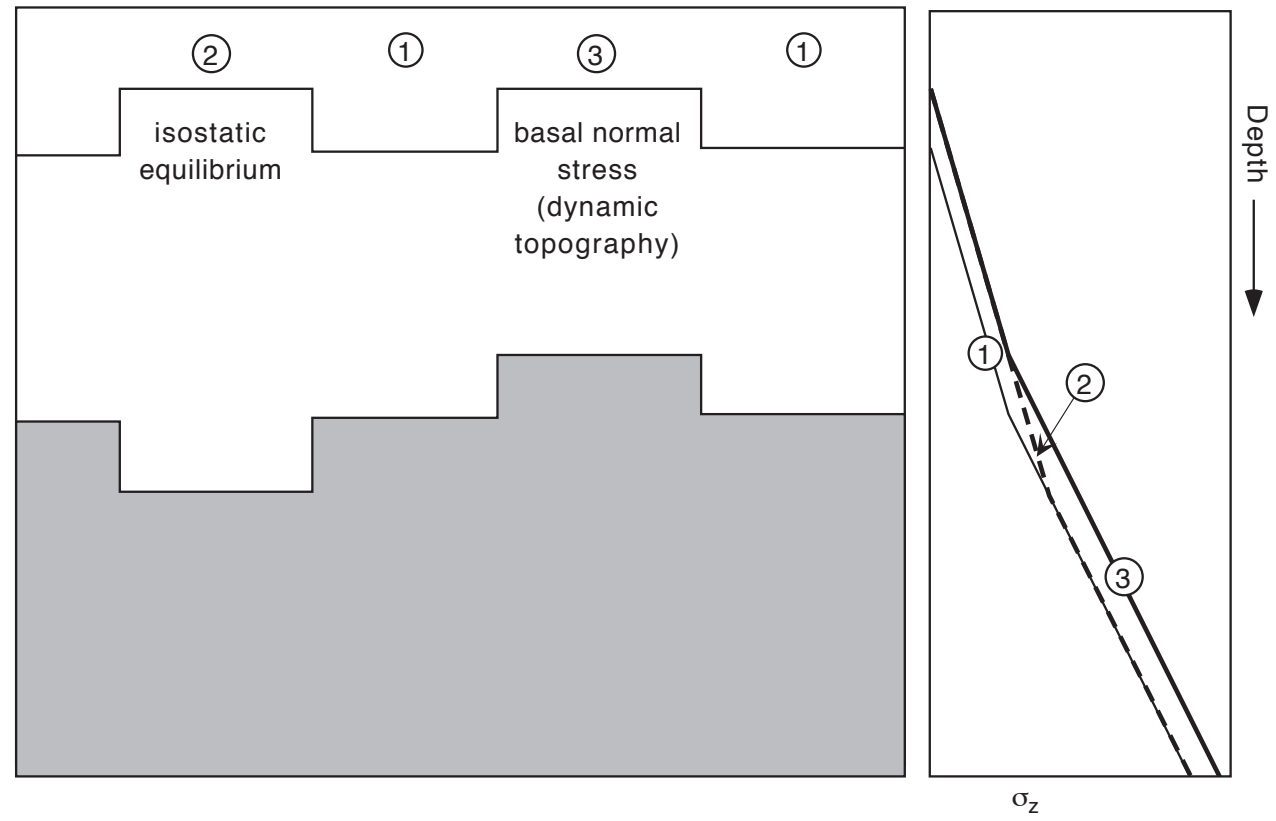


Modified from Sonder and Jones (1999)



This might not be such a terrible model for some back-arc situations.

# Body forces



$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} \sigma_z(z) dz &= \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} \int_{-\varepsilon}^z g\rho(z') dz' dz \\
&= \left[ zg \int \rho dz' \right]_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} - \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} gz\rho(z) dz \\
&= \left[ z\sigma_z \right]_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} - \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} gz\rho(z) dz \\
&= \bar{z}_c \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} g\rho(z) dz - \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\bar{z}_c} gz\rho(z) dz = GPE
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_{zz}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{L} \frac{\partial (PE)}{\partial x_i}$$



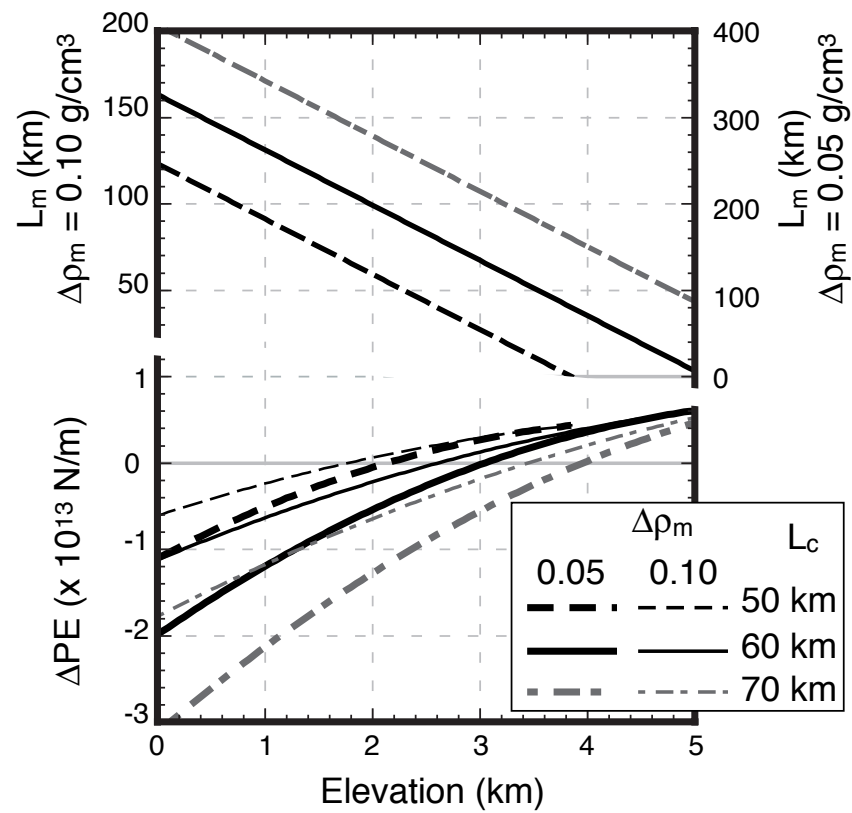
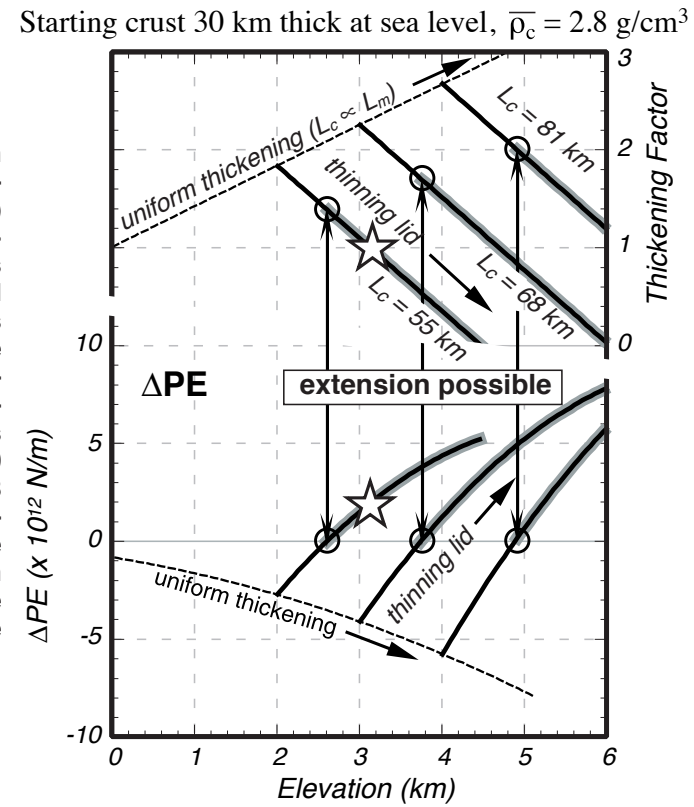


Figure 3.  $\Delta PE$  for lithospheric columns with different crustal thicknesses ( $L_c$ ) as a function of elevation. Two mean density contrasts ( $\Delta\rho_m$ ) between mantle lithosphere and asthenosphere are illustrated. Note that low elevations with 50–70-km-thick crust likely for the early Tertiary Great Basin would require very thick or exceptionally dense mantle lithosphere and imply very negative values of  $\Delta PE$ .

Jones et al., *Geology*, 1998

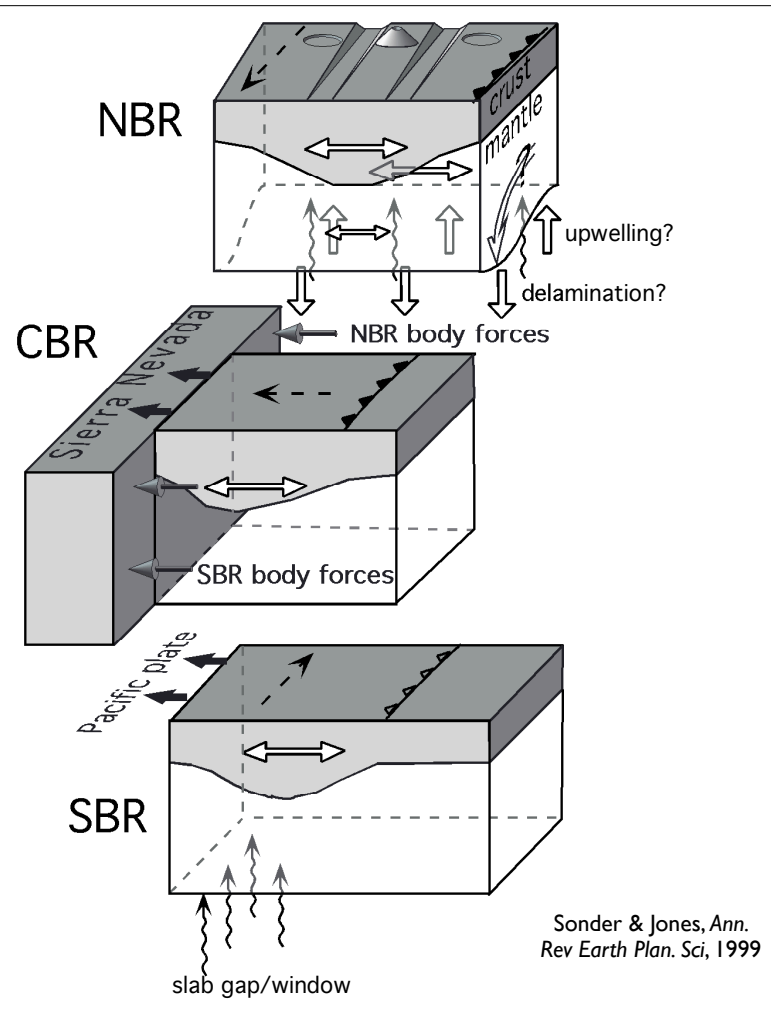
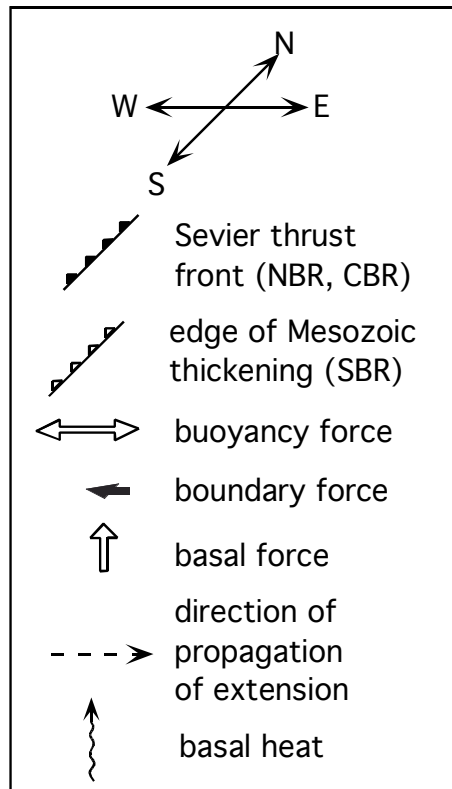
Relation of crustal thickness, elevation, and GPE.

Figure 2. Evolution of orogen with initial phase of uniform lithospheric thickening (dashed lines) followed by thinning of mantle lithosphere once the orogen reaches elevations of 2, 3, or 4 km (solid lines). Note that elevation always increases, but  $\Delta PE$  reverses once mantle lithosphere begins to be removed. Gray lines indicate conditions under which extension is possible. Crustal thickness  $L_c = 30$  km at outset;  $L_m = 86$  km;  $\rho_c = 2.8$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. An equivalent path in Figure 1 would proceed toward the right from thickening factor = 1 on the solid line, then up toward the dashed curve once thinning of the mantle lithosphere begins.

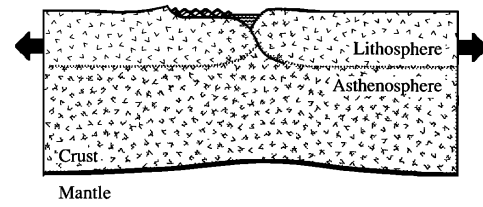


Jones et al., *Geology*, 1998

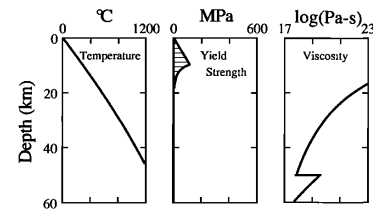
This is set up to move into paleoelevation studies.



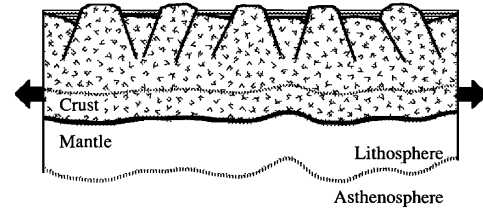
### Core Complex Mode



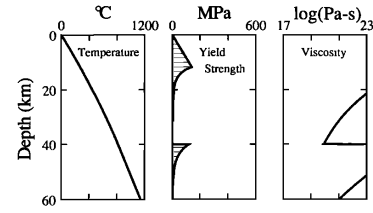
$$Q_s = 100 \text{ mW/m}^2$$



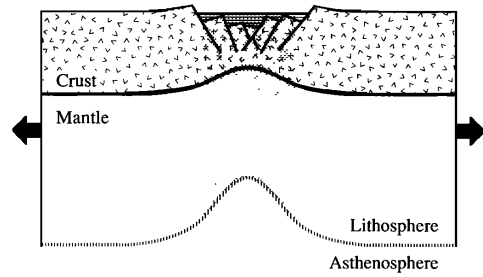
### Wide Rift Mode



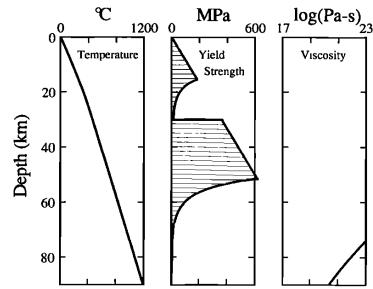
$$Q_s = 80 \text{ mW/m}^2$$



### Narrow Rift Mode



$$Q_s = 60 \text{ mW/m}^2$$



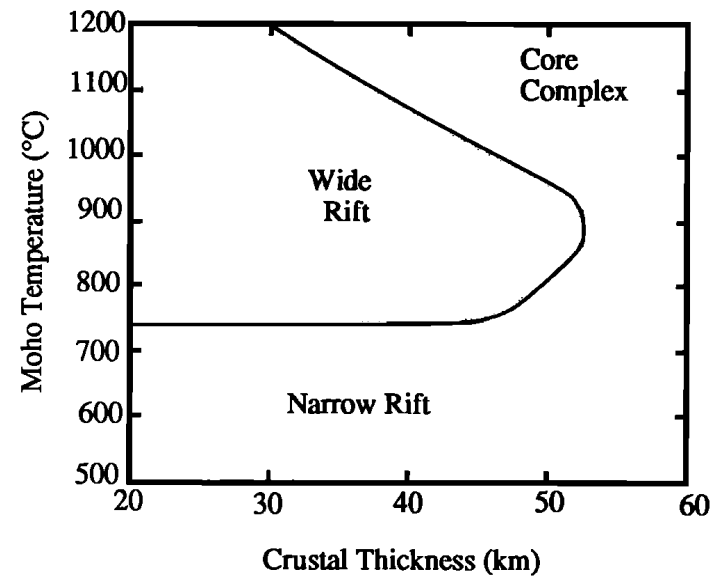
Straining Region 40 km

V. E. = 2

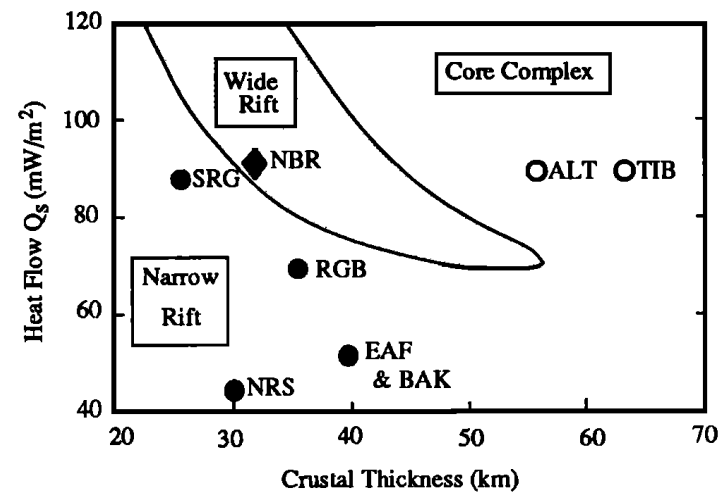
Buck, JGR, 1991

Dry Quartz,  $h = 40$  km

$X_e = 40$  km,  $X_L = 250$  km,  $u_x = 1$  cm/yr



Buck, JGR, 1991



- Core Complex Analogs:
  - ALT Altiplano
  - TIB Tibet
- ◆ Wide Rifts:
  - NBR Northern Basin and Range
- Narrow Rifts:
  - NRS Northern Red Sea
  - SRG Southern Rio Grande
  - RGB Rhinegraben
  - EAF East African Rift
  - BAK Baikal

Buck, JGR, 1991