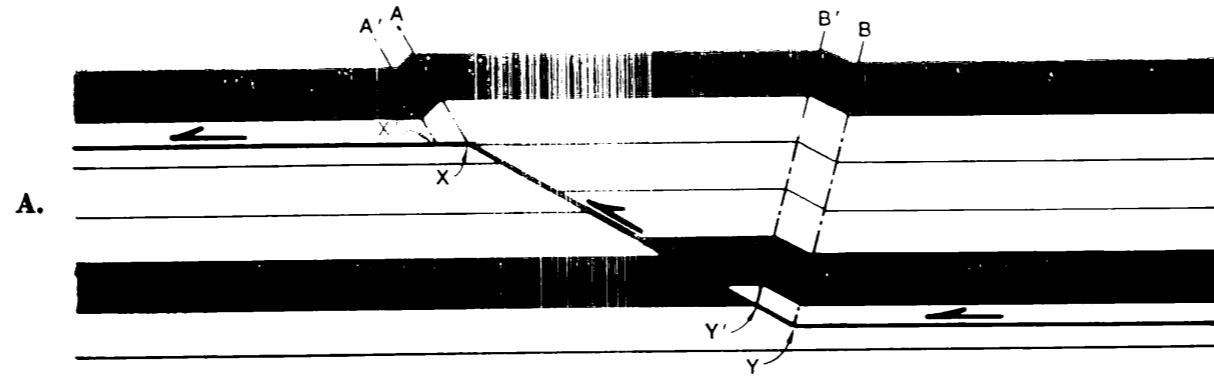


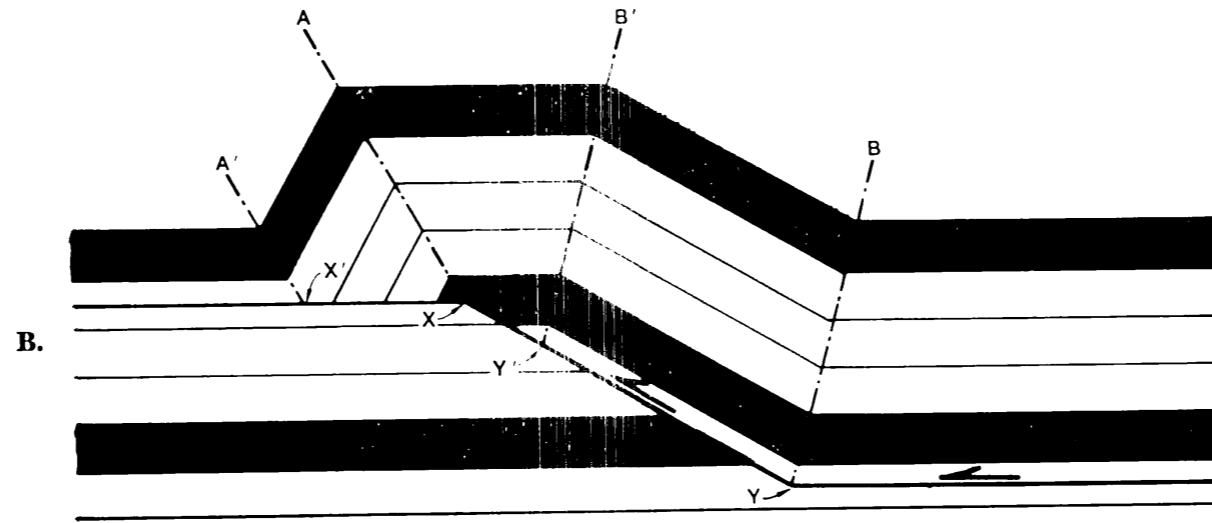
Retrodeformable Sections in Fold-Thrust Belts

Fault-bend fold

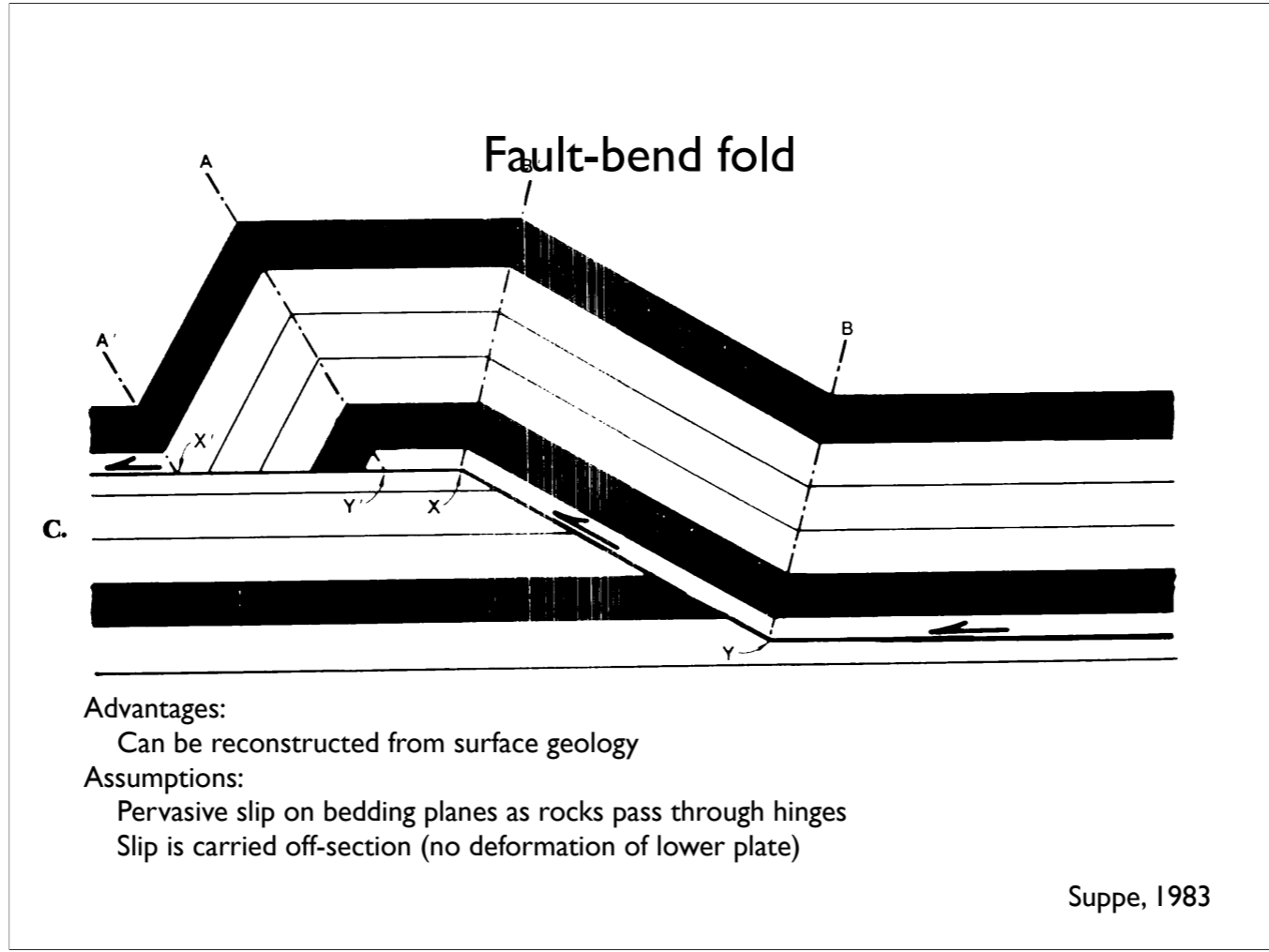


Suppe, 1983

Fault-bend fold

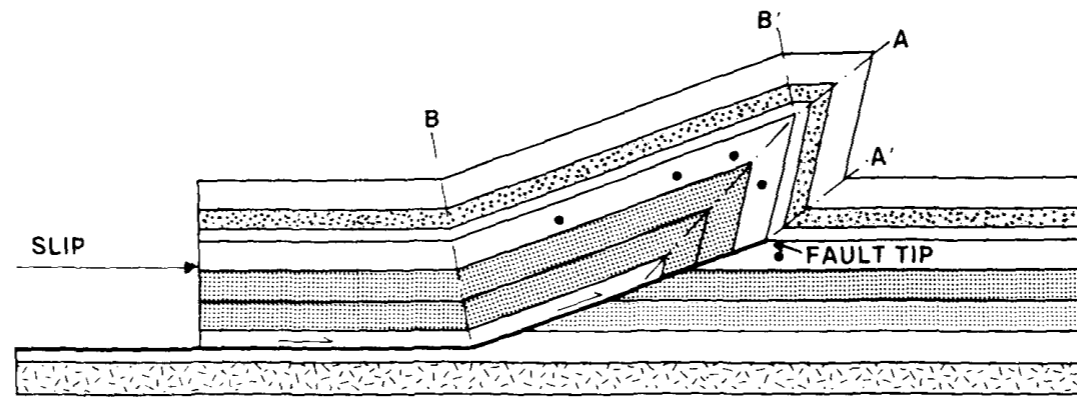


Suppe, 1983



This style is usually looking to balance line lengths (length of a bed).

Fault-Propagation fold



Namson and Davis, GSA Bull , 1988 after Suppe and Medwedeff, 1984

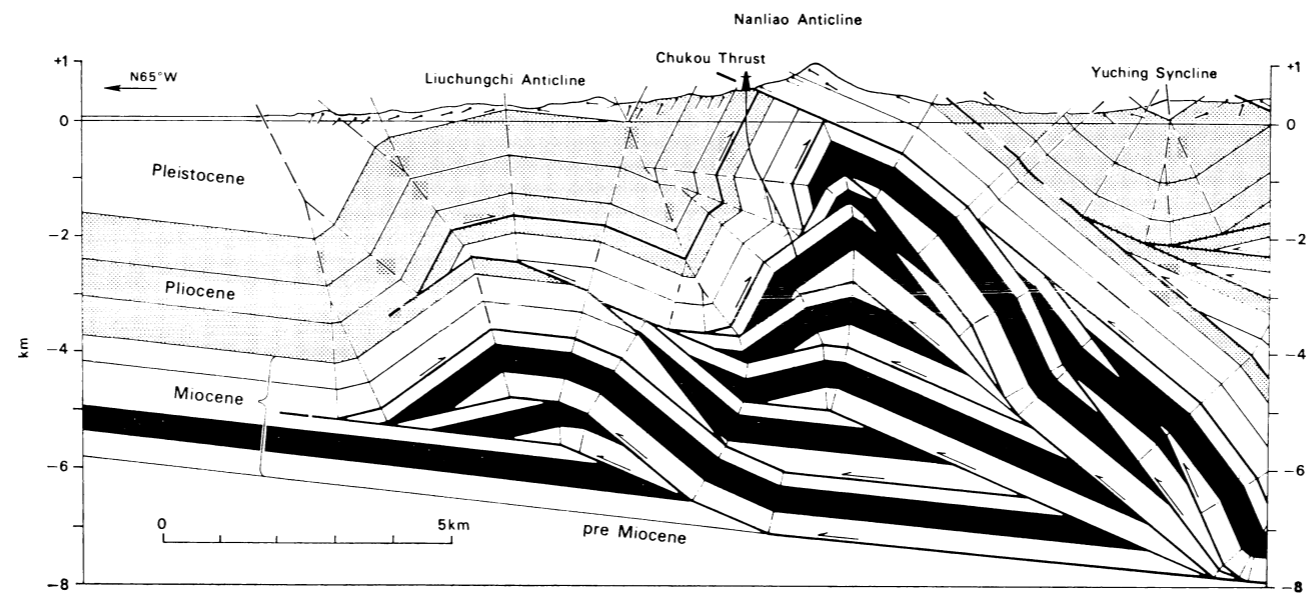
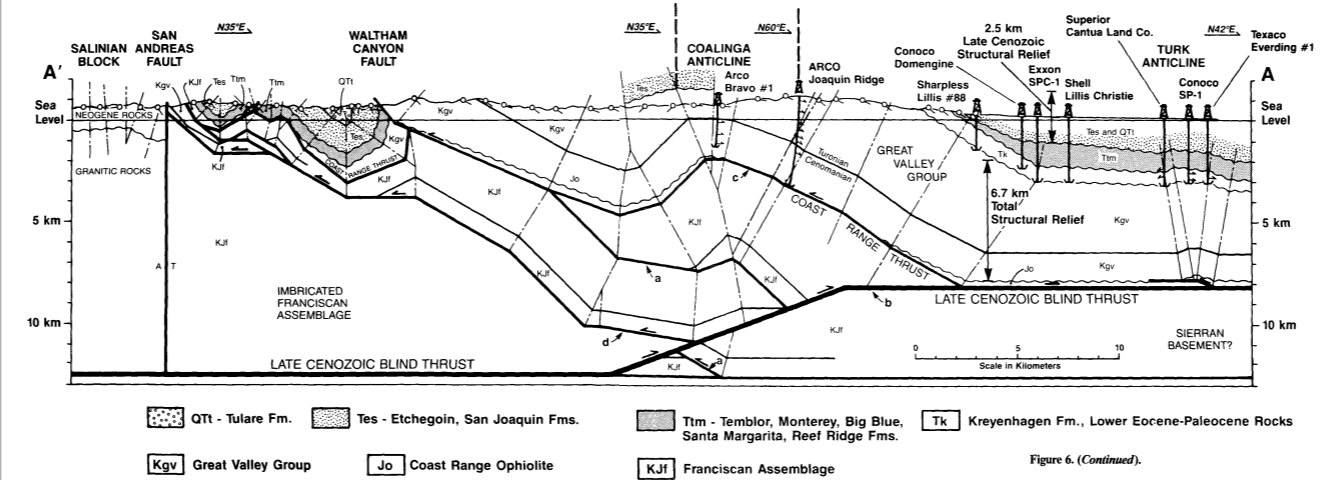


Fig. 24. Structural interpretation of the Nanliao anticline, southern Taiwan (modified from Suppe, 1980b).

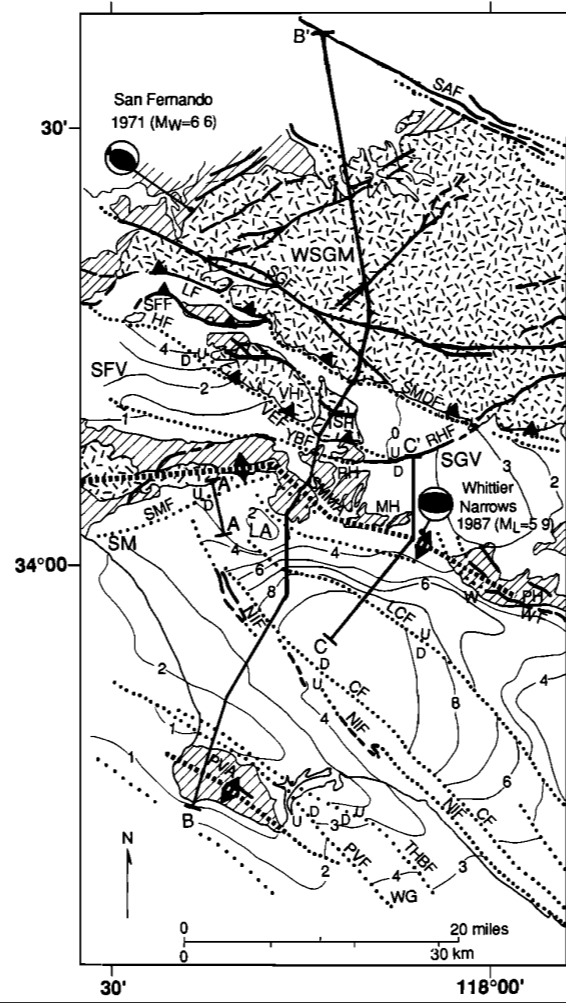
Suppe, 1983

Coalinga, California (site of 1983 earthquake)

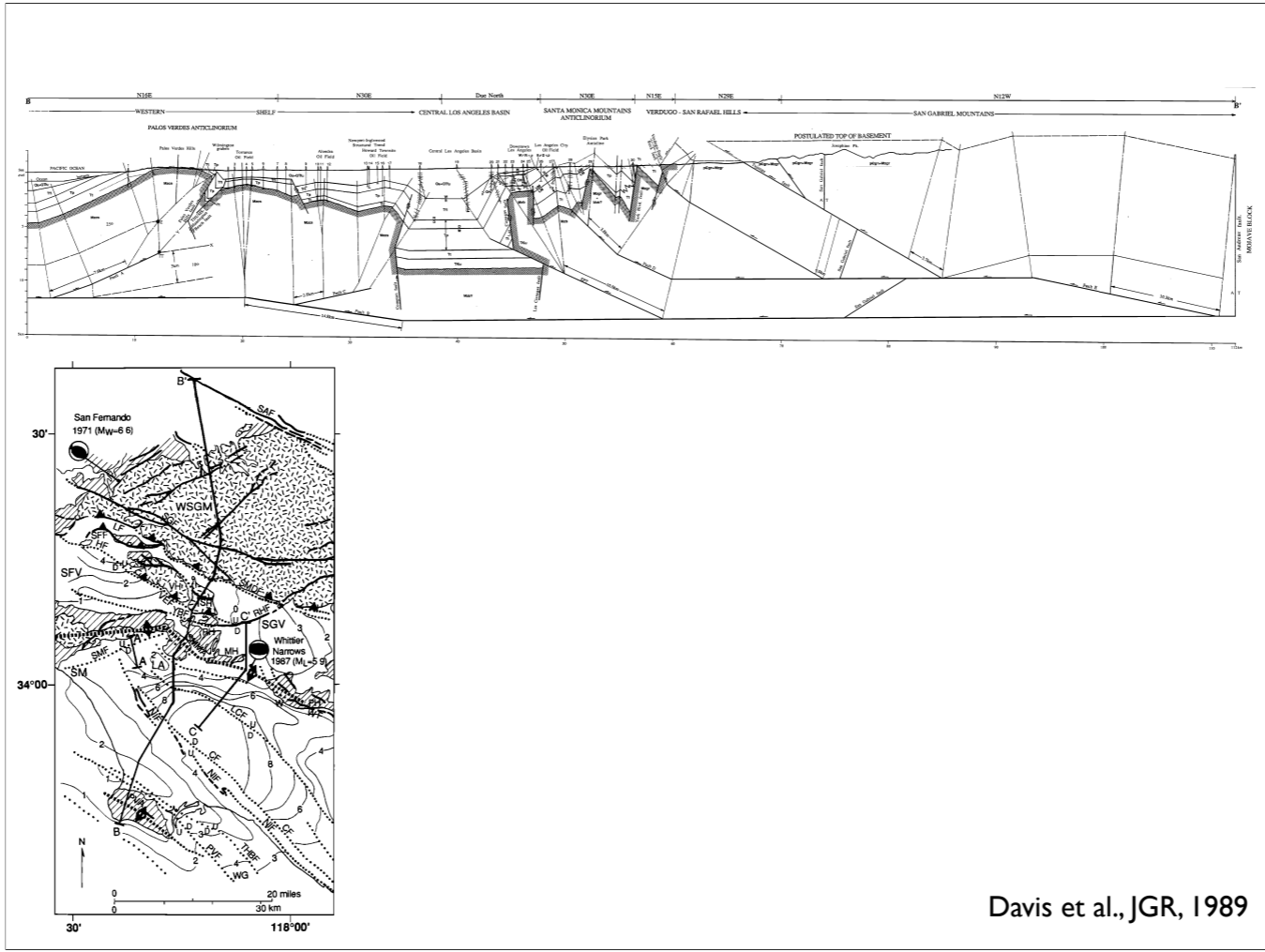


Namson and Davis, GSA Bull , 1988

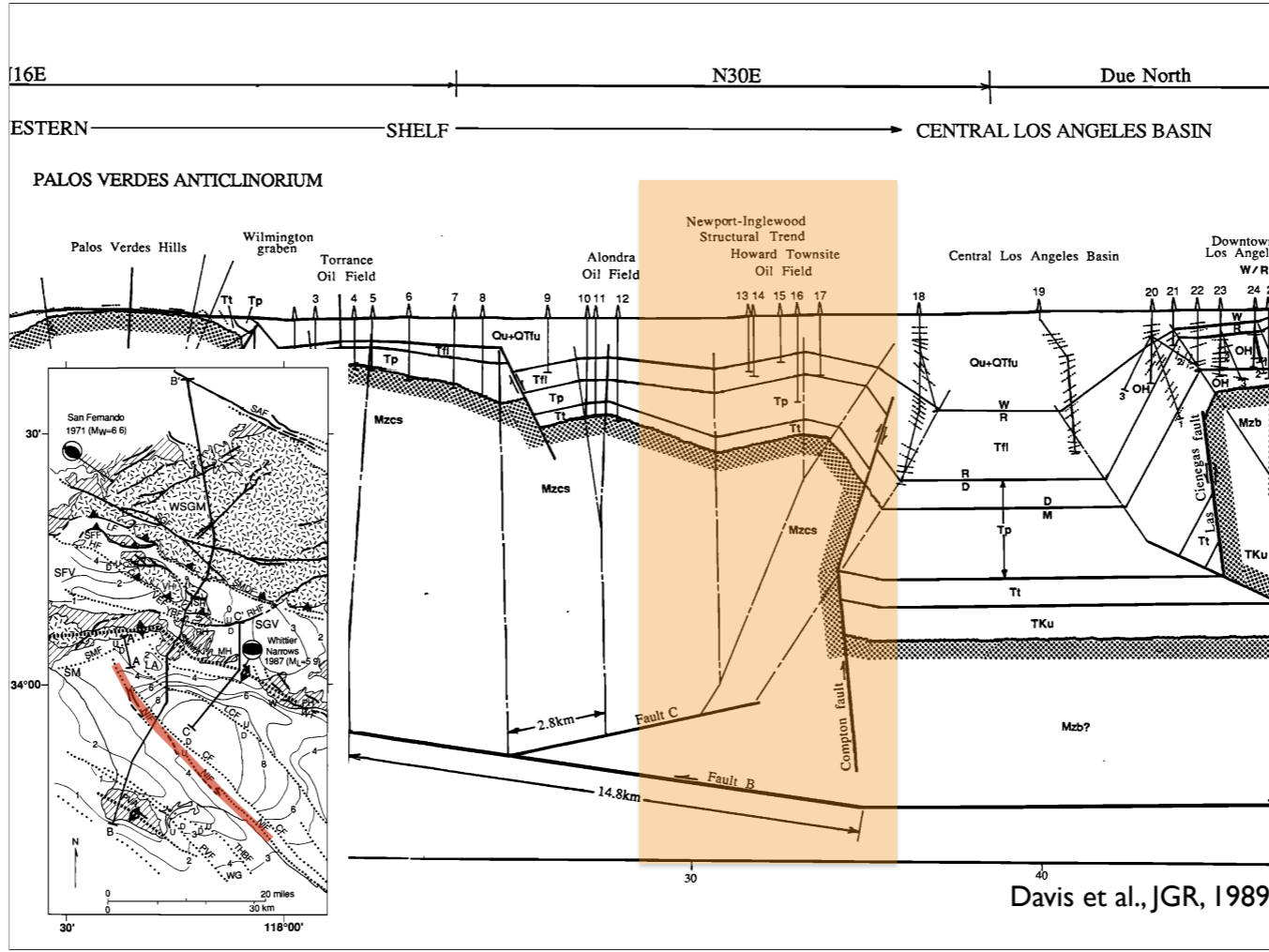
Coalinga anticline grew in the earthquake, which lacked any surface faulting.

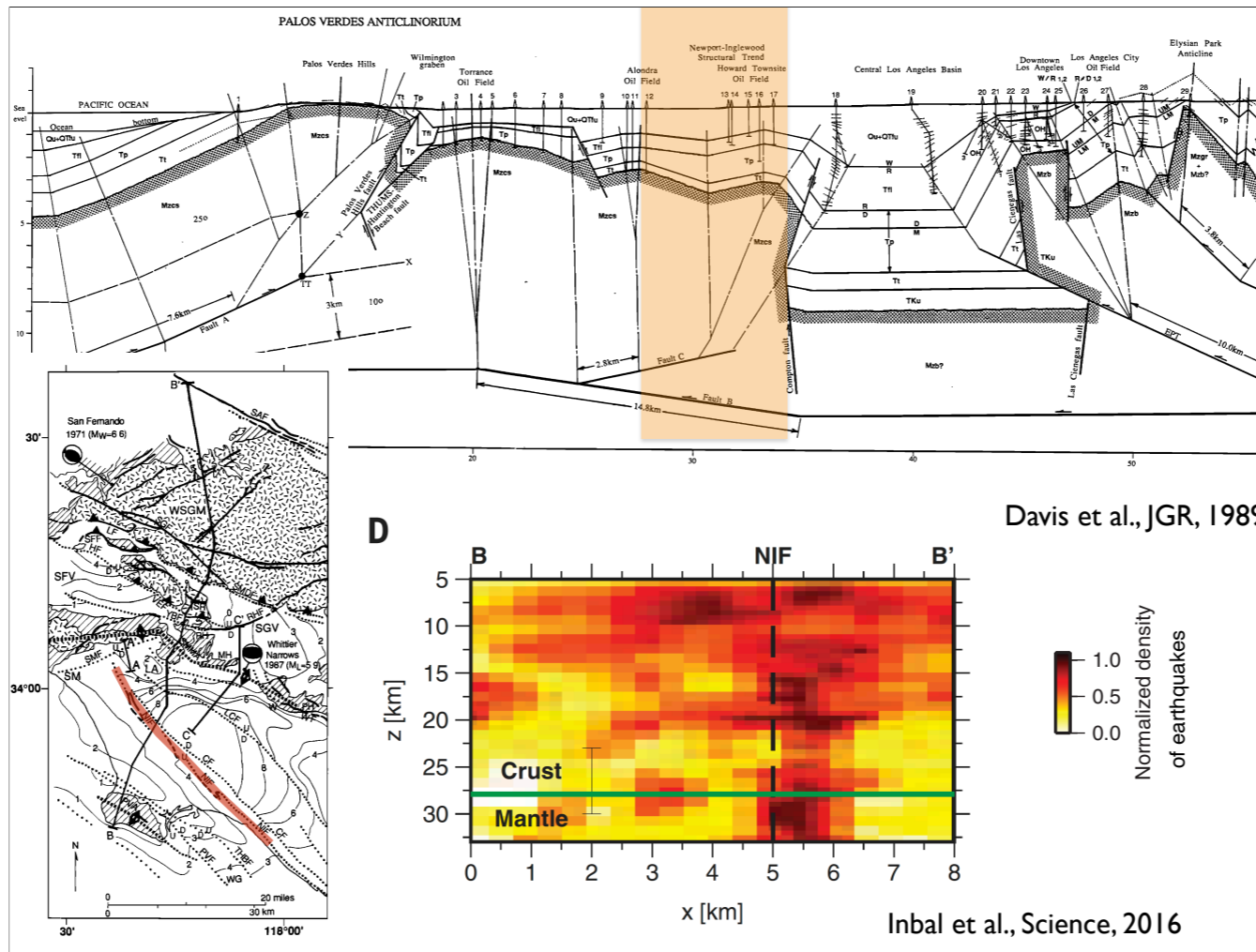


Davis et al., JGR, 1989

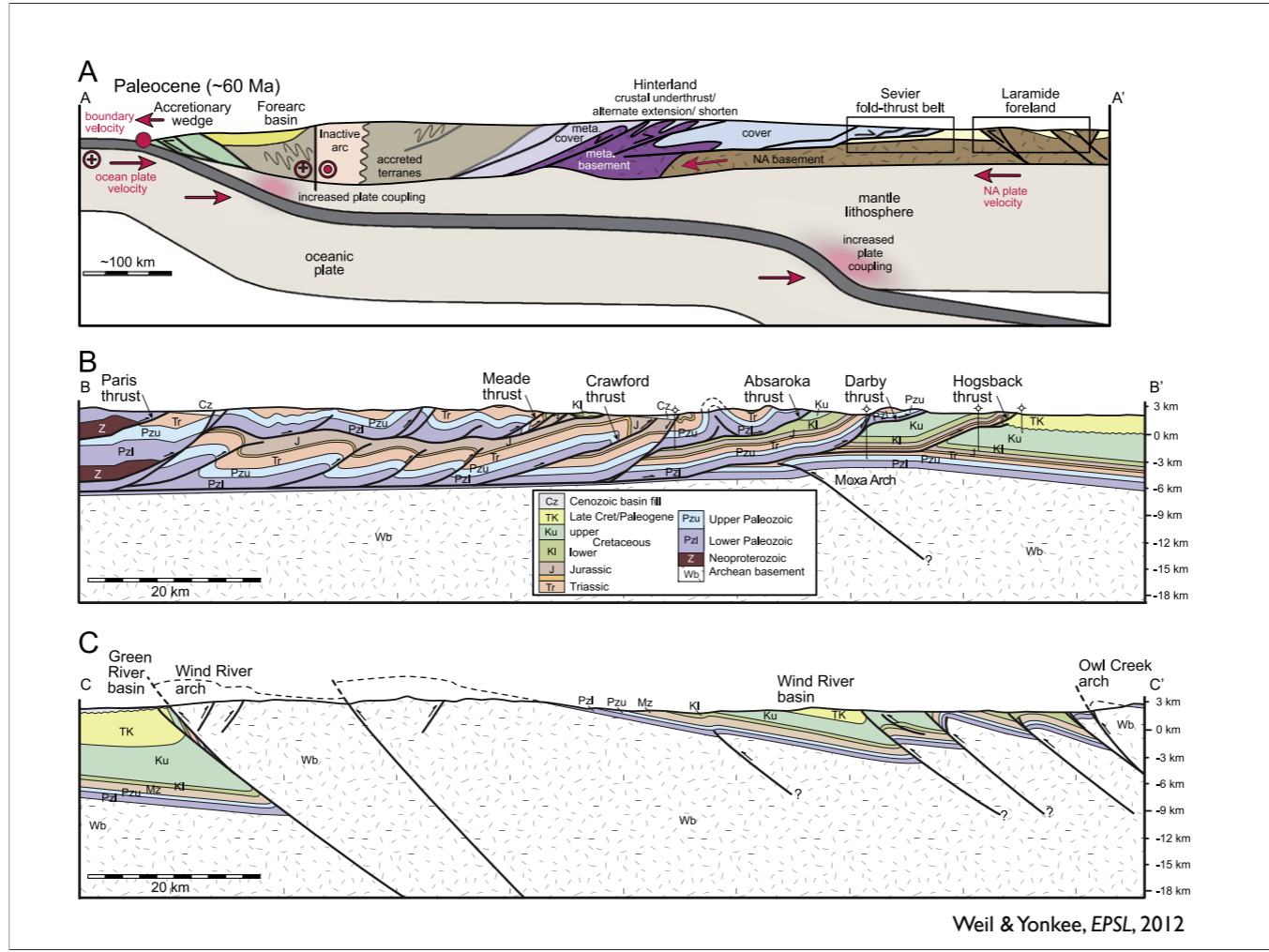


Davis et al., JGR, 1989





Inbal et al. got lots of small EQs from a very dense array and see the Newport–Inglewood fault extending into the mantle, not detached as thought by Davis et al. This helps reveal a weakness of the geometric reconstructions of fold belts: they need detachment to go off the edge of the model at the side.



Weil & Yonkee, *EPSL*, 2012

So we'll transition from the Sevier to the Laramide. Consider what these faults do at depth—what is the basis for this. Note difference in thickness of the units on thrusts to west vs foreland to east.