SCEC Community Rheology Model Workshop 2023

SESSION 1
THE IMPORTANCE OF
SHEAR ZONES FOR THE CRM

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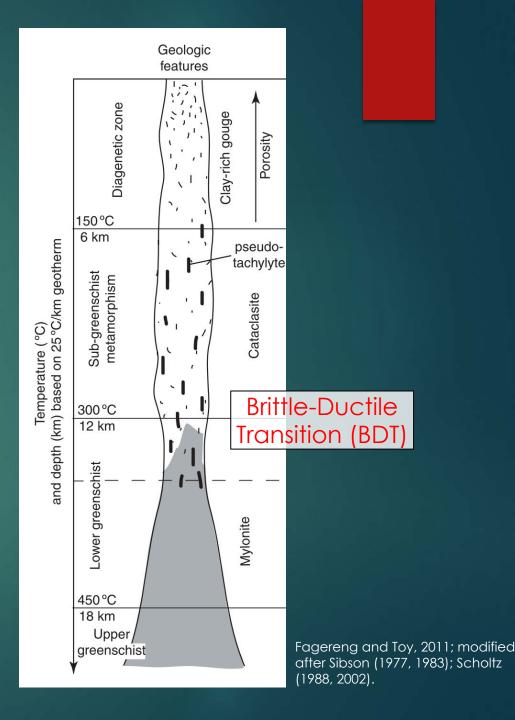
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SCEC's CRM Research Priorities

- Generate flow laws and/or guidance for the <u>rheology of</u> <u>ductile shear zones</u>
- Generate flow laws or guidance for addressing <u>transient rheology</u>
- Add <u>brittle-plastic rheology</u> to the CRM (upper crust, sediments, shear zones)
- Define a workflow for connecting results of GF viewer queries to the code RHEOL_GUI



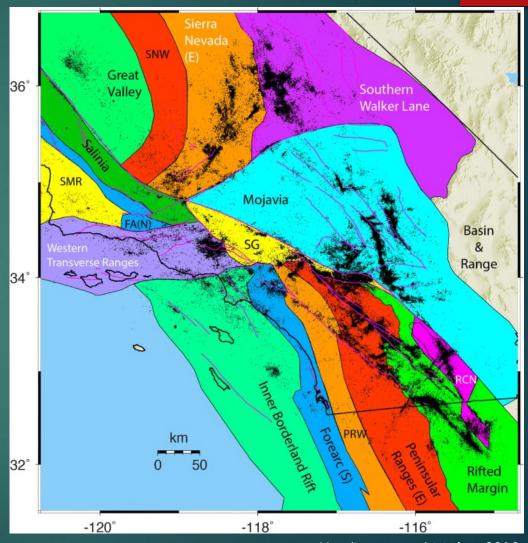
SoCal shear zones contain key data for CRM Research Priorities:

- Generate flow laws and/or guidance for the <u>rheology of</u> <u>ductile shear zones</u>
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- Shear zone host rock composition + deformation mechanisms + shear zone width
- Shear zones record transient events (melt infiltration, pseudotachylyte)
- Shear zone mylonites and coeval pseudotachylytes record brittle-plastic rheology

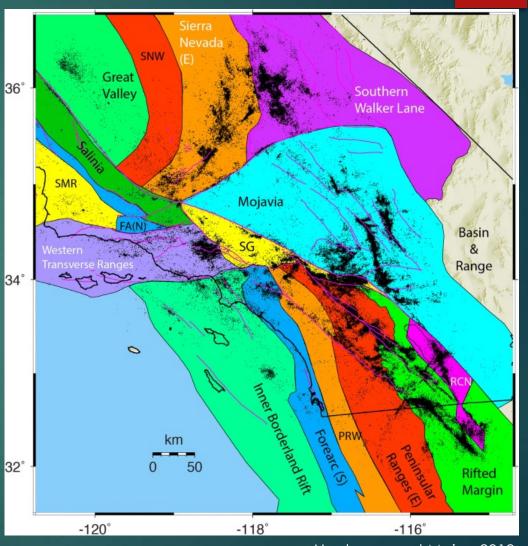
CRM's Lithotectonic Block Model

- Inherited tectonic fabric from evolution of Pacific-North America plate boundary
- Blocks have distinctive compositional affinity
- Not all blocks are fault-bounded
- CRM has to account for both compositional changes and ductile shear zones beneath faults— these may be decoupled
- Shear zones are insightful for this specific challenge



Lithotectonic Block Model

- Lots of different shear zones...which are best?
- Late Cretaceous intra-arc shear zones are a good analog for shear zones under faults of SAF system
- Expose middle and lower crust
- Pre-existing ductile shear zone fabrics guide development of major brittle faults of the San Andreas Fault system

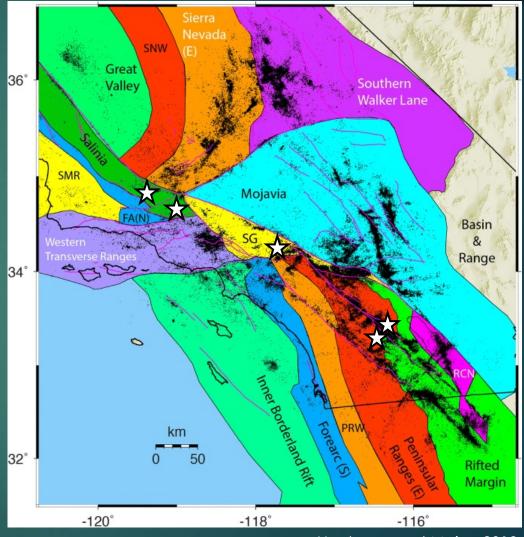


Hauksson and Meier, 2019 Oskin et al., 2016 Where are shear zones relative to

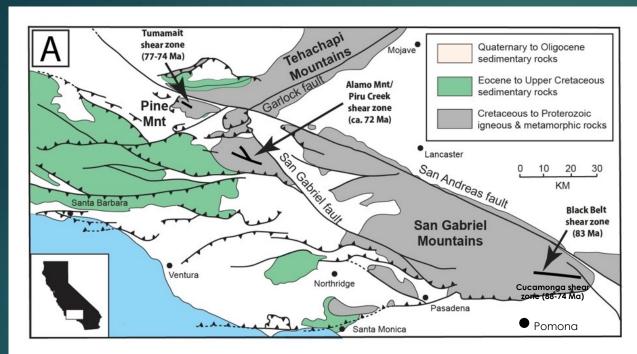
the Lithotectonic Block Model?

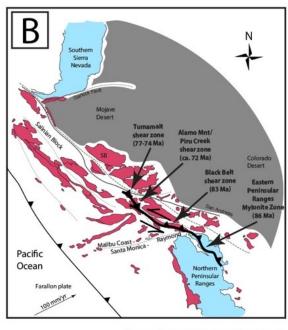
- Salinia Block (or is it San Gabriel Block?)
 - ▶ Tumamait Shear Zone
 - ▶ Alamo Mountain/Piru Creek Shear Zone
- San Gabriel Block
 - ▶ Cucamonga Shear Zone*
 - Black Belt Shear Zone*
- Peninsular Ranges (E)
 - Eastern Peninsular Ranges Mylonite Zone (3 components)

*field trip tomorrow



Hauksson and Meier, 2019 Oskin et al., 2016





Supplementary Figure 1

The Late Cretaceous shear zones get progressively older towards the south

Top-to-SW, oblique sinistral-reverse sense of shear

Schwartz et al., in revision for Nature Communications

- Offset by modern SAF
- Continuous intra-arc shear zone in Late Cretaceous

Cucamonga SZ migmatitic paragneiss

Black Belt SZ tonalite

Black Belt SZ tonalite







Tumamait SZ granite

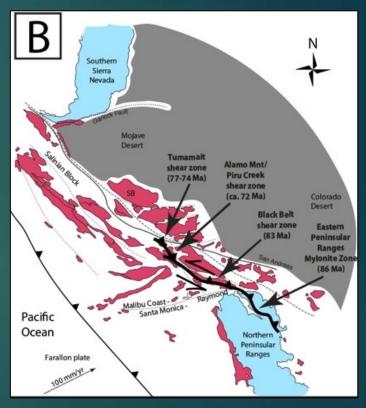
Eastern Peninsular Ranges SZ granodiorite

EPR SZ granodiorite









Schwartz et al., in revision for Nature Communications

Cucamonga SZ migmatitic paragneiss

Black Belt SZ tonalite

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Tumamait SZ granite

Eastern Peninsular Ranges SZ granodiorite

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Ductile Shear Zone Rheology

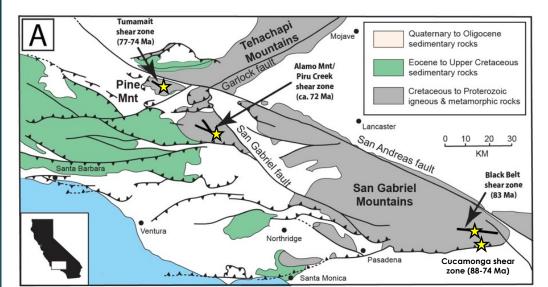
- Lower crust (garnet gneiss)
- Middle crust (tonalite, granodiorite, granite)
- Width of SZ
- ▶ How is strain localized
- Deformation mechanisms

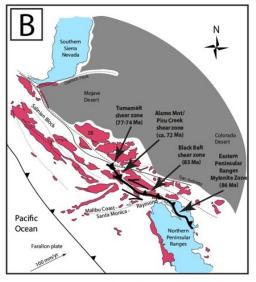
Transient Rheology

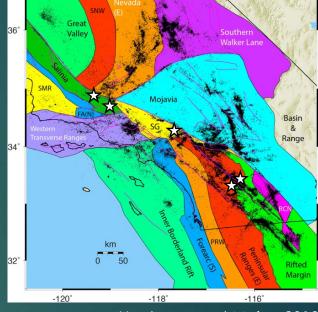
- Melt (migmatite, pst)
- Earthquakes (pst)
- Need constraints on time; geochronology and petrochronology

Brittle-Plastic Rheology

- Melt (migmatite, pst)
- Earthquakes (pst)
- Constraints on timing of fabric development through petrochronology







Schwartz et al., in revision for Nature Communications

Hauksson and Meier, 2019 Oskin et al., 2016

- Basement geology needs to inform Lithotectonic Block Model
- Regional scale of Late Cretaceous intra-arc shear zone raises questions about block affinity
- Requires re-examination of role of PORC schists in these blocks