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**Structural Styles and Sedimentary Patterns in Intracratonic Setting During Extension and Inversion:
Permian-Mesozoic Mid-Polish Trough**

Mid-Polish Trough (MPT) is typical intracratonic sedimentary basin that formed SE axial part of the Danish - Polish Basin. MPT developed from Permian to Cretaceous times along the Tornquist - Teisseyre Zone which marks boundary between East European Craton and Palaeozoic Europe. It was filled with several kilometres of siliciclastics and carbonates with thick Zechstein evaporites. Its intraplate setting resulted in development of numerous deformations during extension and inversion. Basement faulting was significantly filtered by thick Permian evaporates what led to decoupled evolution of Triassic - Cretaceous post-salt infill, especially within the axial part of the basin characterised by thickest evaporitic complex. Basin edges, characterized by thin or lack of evaporates show direct relationship between basement and cover tectonic processes. Styles of deformation identified using seismic data include typical inversion-related structures like reverse faults and uplifted basement blocks. Hangingwalls of faults systems, characterized by increased thickness often accompanied by divergent seismic pattern, point to extensional activity. Thickness reductions and unconformities present within crestal parts of inversion anticlines point to syn-inversion sedimentation. Along the NE edge of the MPT, complex system of pull-apart basins developed that was strongly inverted. Within the SW flank of the MPT, system of elongated grabens formed, that underwent only very mild inversion. Graben formation was triggered by basement extension within the basin's axial part. Transverse basin-scale deformations include SW-NE zones of strike-slip movements characterized by positive flower structures. Observed structural styles within the MPT provide insight into formation of various potential structural and combined structural-stratigraphic traps in intraplate settings.