

The Evolution of the Atlantic Margin of Iberia as Recorded in the Lusitanian Basin (Portugal)*

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Abstract

The Lusitanian Basin (LB) is located at the western façade of Europe, facing the Atlantic Ocean but close to the Mediterranean Sea. It is a peri-Atlantic basin originated in a Tethyan realm, sharing with both oceans, some of its controls and tectono-sedimentary features. This work aims to present a stratigraphic chart of the LB with the major events of its evolution. The lithostratigraphy of the LB is based on published works, with revisions and formalization for some intervals. A unified chart is presented, integrating those data with recent studies developed within the scope of Project Atlantis (supported by PETROBRAS and developed by Brazilian and Portuguese universities - UFS/UC/UL).

Besides lithostratigraphy, other aspects of the LB, are presented. The evolution of the basin present three 1st order geodynamic rifting cycles, separated by large-scale regional unconformities. Fourteen second order T-R sequences are established, controlled by sea level changes and tectonic phases. Magmatic and diapiric events underline critical moments, namely in relation with geodynamic changes and the main extensional or compressional episodes. The following regional geodynamic framework and evolution results from the analysis of the sedimentary infilling:

- a Late Triassic to Late Jurassic rifting, dictated mainly by the Pangea break-up and Tethyan influence in western European plate; two phases may be defined, the first one (Upper Triassic) mainly continental with an evaporitic event, the second one (Lower and Middle Jurassic) deep ramp to carbonate shelf, both marked at its bases by magmatic intrusions;
- a Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous rifting, driven by the alignment of the basin with the Central Atlantic opening; the basin has been re-oriented and new depocenters developed; intense subsidence triggered diapiric geometries;
- Lower to Upper Cretaceous drift, initiated by the North Atlantic Ocean spreading, begun and ended with magmatism; the break-up unconformity is diachronous, jumping in three steps towards North; diapirism has been intensified and reached extrusion;

- Upper Cretaceous and Cenozoic inversion of the basin with uplift and erosion, resulting from the collision between the Iberian and African plates.

Petroleum system elements, identifiable and active in the LB, may also be integrated in this framework. Source-rocks, reservoirs, maturation and traps, show interesting relations with the stages of the basin's Mesozoic and Cenozoic evolution.

Selected Reference

Ziegler, P.A., 1988. Evolution of the Arctic North Atlantic and the Western Tethys: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 43, 197 p.

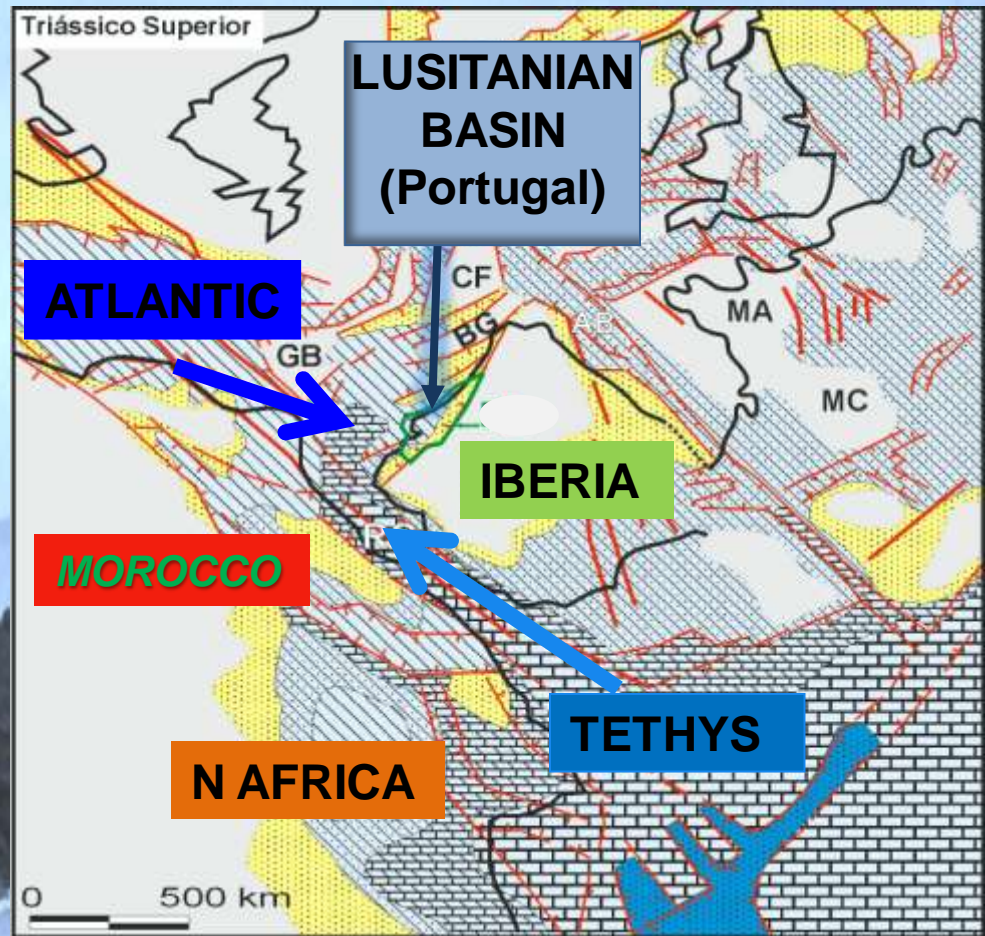
The evolution of the Atlantic Margin of Iberia, as recorded in the Lusitanian Basin (Portugal)

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The Lusitanian Basin (LB) is located at the western façade of Europe, facing the Atlantic Ocean and North America, but close to Morrocco and the Mediterranean Sea (the former Tethys).

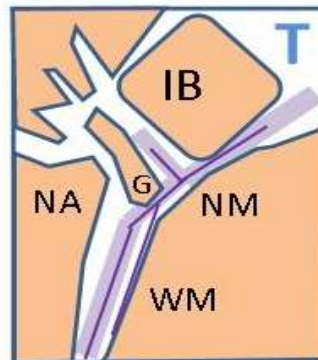


GEODYNAMIC FRAMEWORK
OF IBERIA IN UPPER TRIASIC

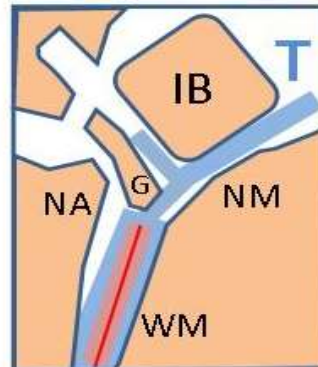
Modif. Ziegler, 1988

The geodynamic evolution of the Lusitanian Basin received from the Tethys and the Atlantic its controls and tecto-sedimentary influences.

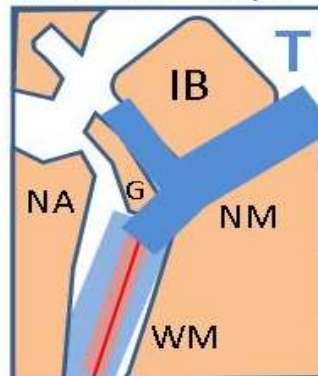
Late Triassic – Step 1



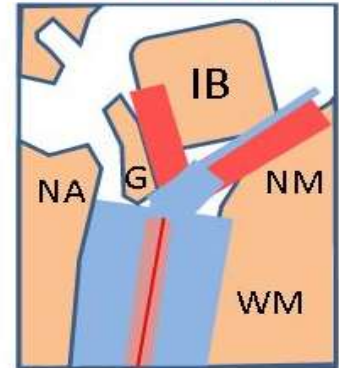
Early Liasic – Step 2



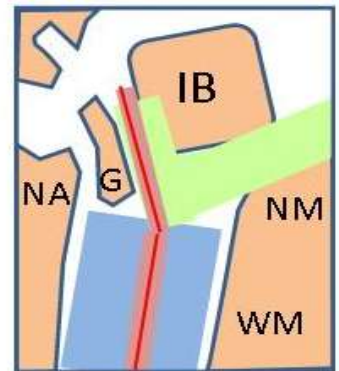
Late Liasic – Step 3



Lt. Jurassic – Step 5



Erl.Cretaceous– Step 6



IB - Iberia
G - Grand Banks
NA - North America
NM - North Morocco (Atlas)
WM - West Morocco

T
1
2
3
4
5
6

T – Tethys marine realm
1 – Salt Basins and volcanics
2 – Ocean spreading
3 – Shallow marine carbonates
4 – Deep marine carbonates
5 – Alluvial to marine siliciclastics
6 – Transitional siliciclastics and carbonates

LUSITANIAN BASIN

- ❑ Western Iberia
- ❑ Conjugated Margin of Nova Scotia & Newfoundland
- ❑ On-shore & Offshore
- ❑ Up to 5 km thick (L.Triassic-L.Cretaceous)

PORTUGAL

BACIAS SEDIMENTARES MESO-CENOZÓICAS

- Quaternário
- Terciário
- Cretácico
- Jurássico
- Triássico
- Rochas magmáticas ácidas pós-hercínicas
- Rochas magmáticas básicas pós-hercínicas

SOCO HERCÍNICO E PROTEROZÓICO

- Carbónico superior
- Devónico sup. - Carbónico inf.
- Devónico inf.
- Silúrico
- Ordovícico-Silúrico
- Ordovícico
- Câmbrio inferior e médio
- Proterozóico sup. - Câmbrio
- Proterozóico superior

250 km

80 km

COIMBRA

LISBOA

W

E

domínio externo

horst da Berlenga

Bacia Lusitaniana

nível do mar

?

CS

CI

MOHO

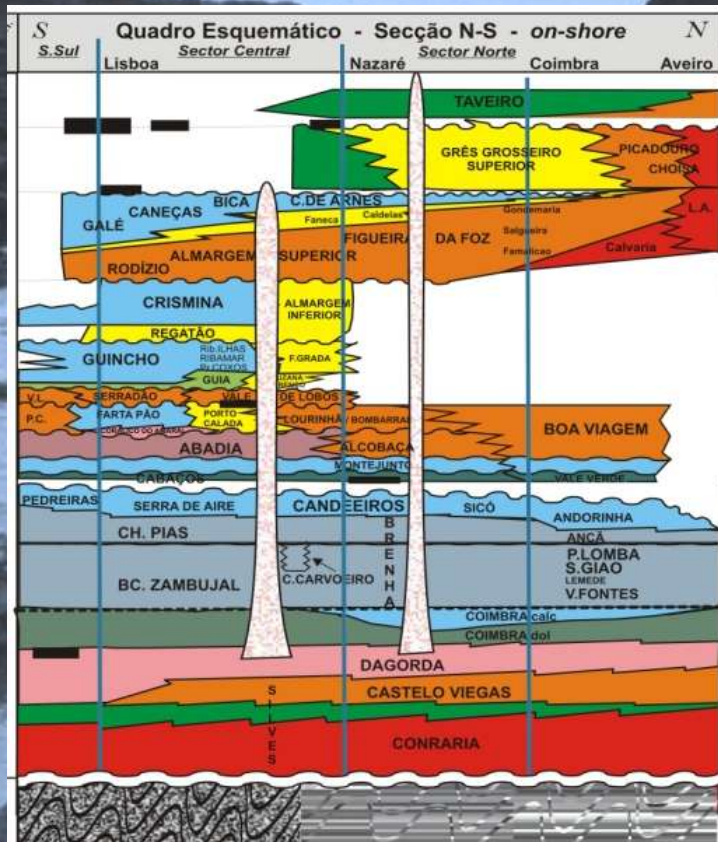
- Falha
- Falha provável
- Carreamento
- Cavaigamento

50 km

crostas inferior e superior estradas

crostas inferior e superior pouco estradas

A
T
L
A
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Geochronology

Main Evolution Steps

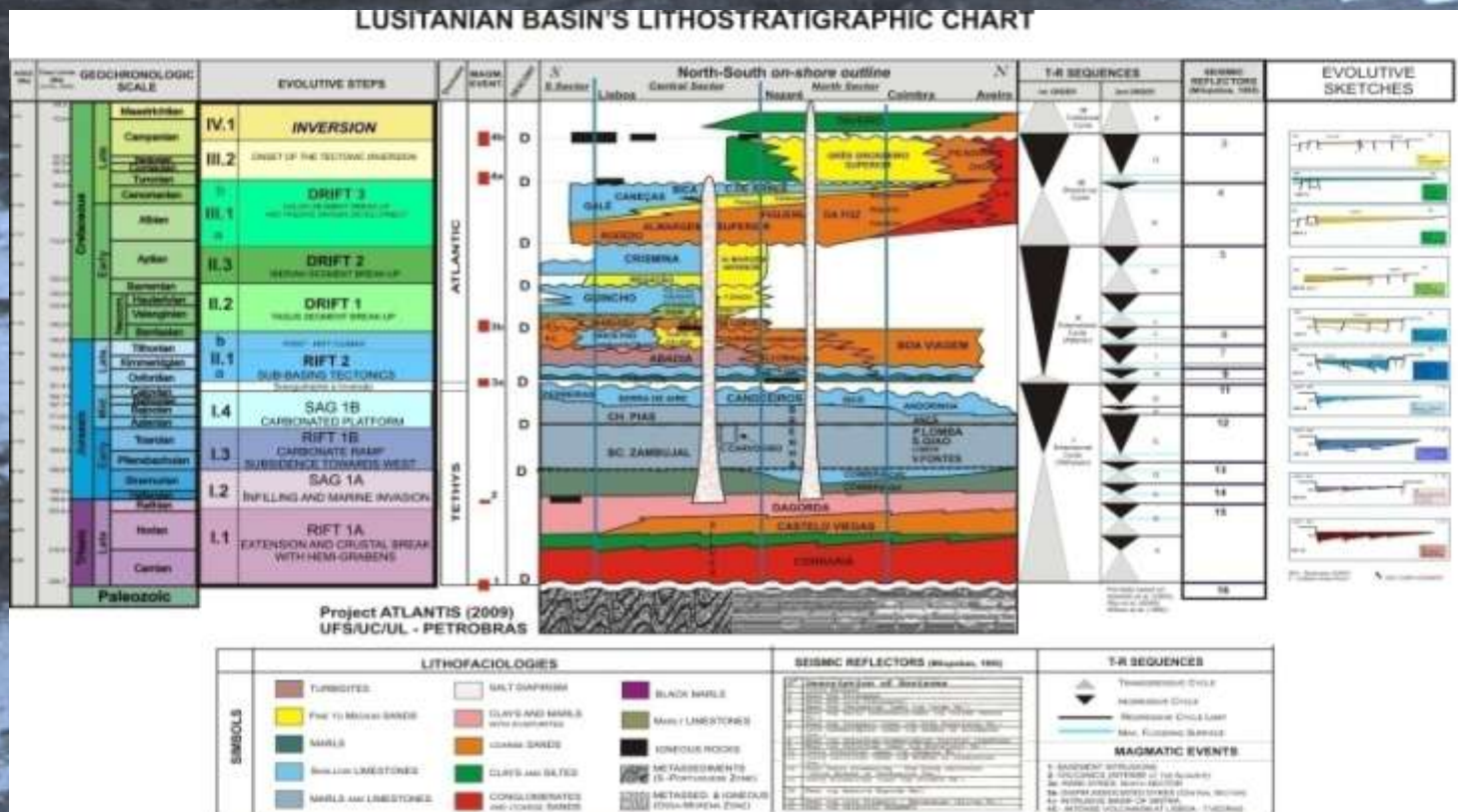
Magmatism & Unconform.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY




















1st & 2nd Order T-R Seq.

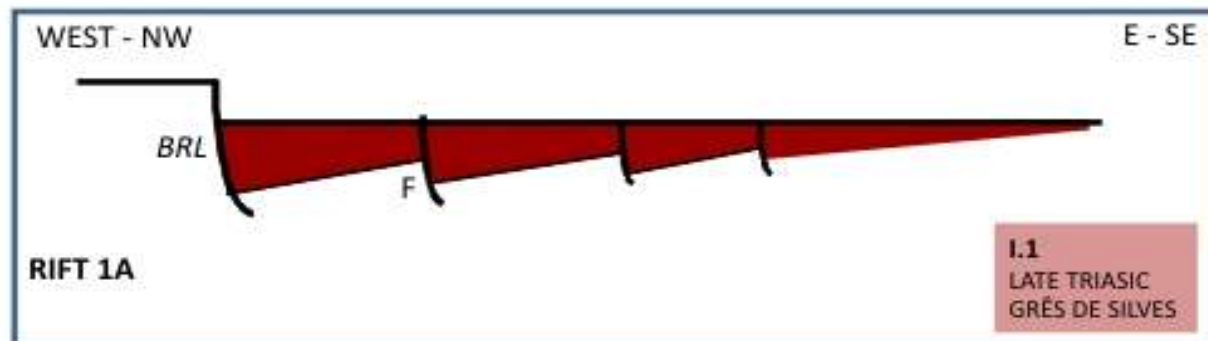
Seismic Reflectors

Cross-sections



AGE (Ma)	GEOCHRONOLOGIC SCALE	EVOLUTIVE STEPS	MAGM. EVENT	S. Sector	North-South on-shore outline						T-R SEQUENCES		SEISMIC REFLECTORS (90degrees, 1995)	EVOLUTIVE SKETCHES																											
					Liaboa	Central Sector	Nazare	North Sector	Coimbra	Aveiro	N. ORDER	S. ORDER																													
100.0	Cretaceous	Maestrichtian	ATLANTIC	D				3																																	
95.0		Campanian										4																													
90.0		Santonian														5																									
85.0		Turonian																		6																					
80.0		Coniacian																						7																	
75.0		Albian																										8													
70.0		Aptian																														9									
65.0		Barremian																																		10					
60.0		Hauterivian																																						11	
55.0		Valanginian																																							
50.0	Barremian			13																																					
45.0	Albian							14																																	
40.0	Aptian											15																													
35.0	Barremian															16																									
30.0	Albian																			17																					
25.0	Aptian																							18																	
20.0	Barremian																											19													
15.0	Albian																															20									
10.0	Aptian																																			21					
5.0	Barremian																																							22	
0.0	Albian			23																																					
-5.0	Aptian							24																																	
-10.0	Barremian											25																													
-15.0	Albian															26																									
-20.0	Aptian																			27																					
-25.0	Barremian																							28																	
-30.0	Albian																											29													
-35.0	Aptian																															30									
-40.0	Barremian																																			31					
-45.0	Albian																																							32	
-50.0	Aptian			33																																					
-55.0	Barremian							34																																	
-60.0	Albian																																								

SYMBOLS	LITHOFACIOLOGIES			SEISMIC REFLECTORS (Müggebae, 1995)	T-R SEQUENCES	
	 TURBIDITES  FINE TO MEDIUM SANDS  MARLS  SHALLOW LimestONES  MARLS AND LimestONES	 SALT DIAPHRISM  CLAYS AND MARLS with CARBONATES  COARSE SANDS  CLAYS AND SILTS  CONGLOMERATES and COARSE SANDS	 BLACK MARLS  MAFIC LimestONES  IGNEOUS ROCKS  METASEDIMENTS (St. PORTUGUESE ZONE)  METASSED. & IGNEOUS (JOSH-MENGA ZONE)		 TRANSGRESSIVE CYCLE  REGRESSIVE CYCLE  REGRESSIVE CYCLE LIFT  MAX. FLOODING SURFACE	MAGMATIC EVENTS 1. BASEMENT ERYTHRINE 2. VOLCANISM INTENSE (at the Alouba) 3. RARE DYKES, NORTH SECTOR 4. DIAPYR AGGREGATION DYKES (CENTRAL SECTOR) 5. INTENSIVE MAFIC OF SATRA 6. INTENSIVE VOLCANISM AT LORON, TIGRINIA



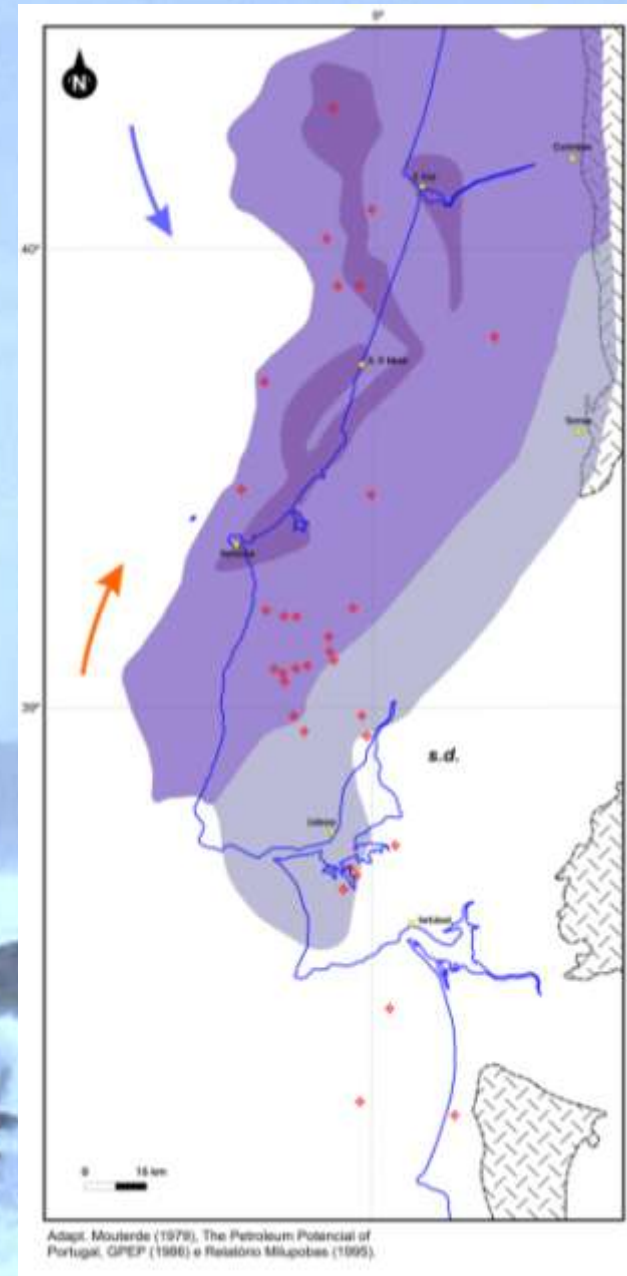
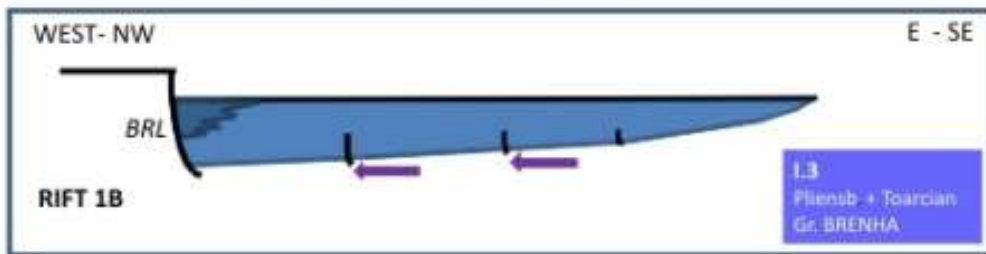
**LATE TRIASIC to
EARLY JURASSIC**

**TETHYAN FIRST
RIFT AND SAG**



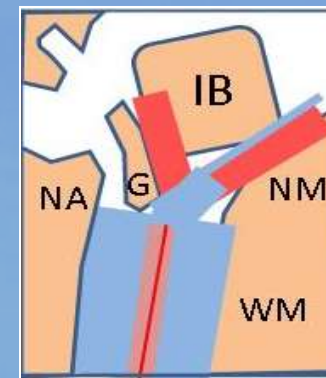
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EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC TETHYAN 2nd RIFT AND SAG

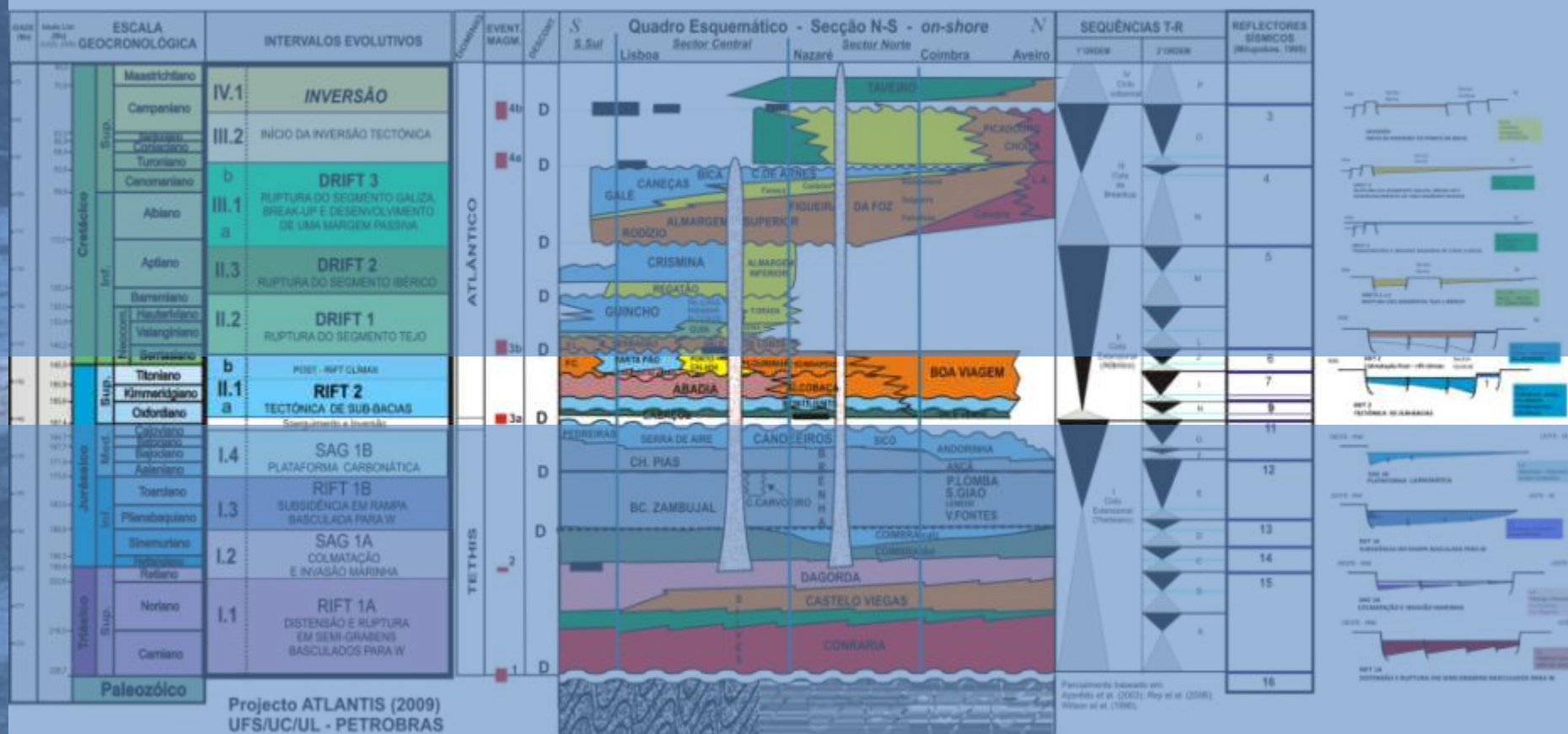


UPPER JURASSIC

ATLANTIC 1st RIFTING



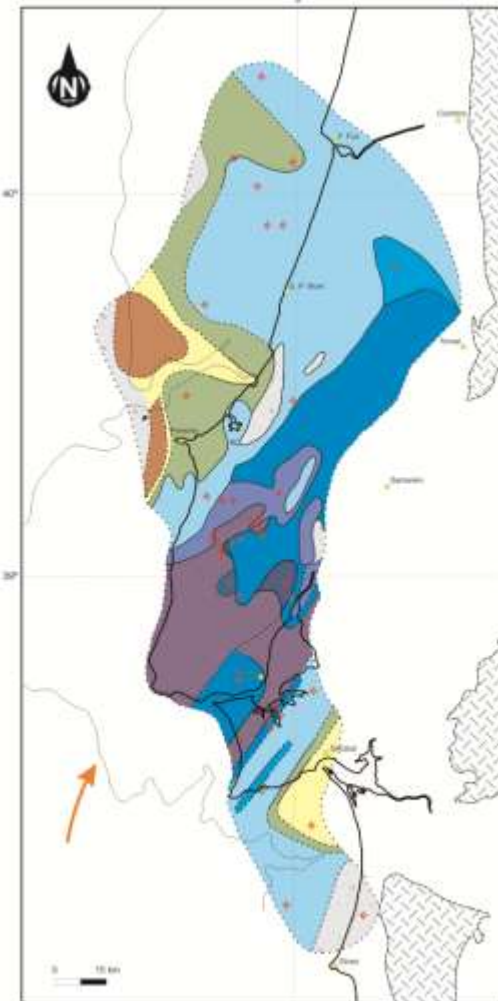
QUADRO LITOSTRATIGRÁFICO DA BACIA LUSITÂNICA



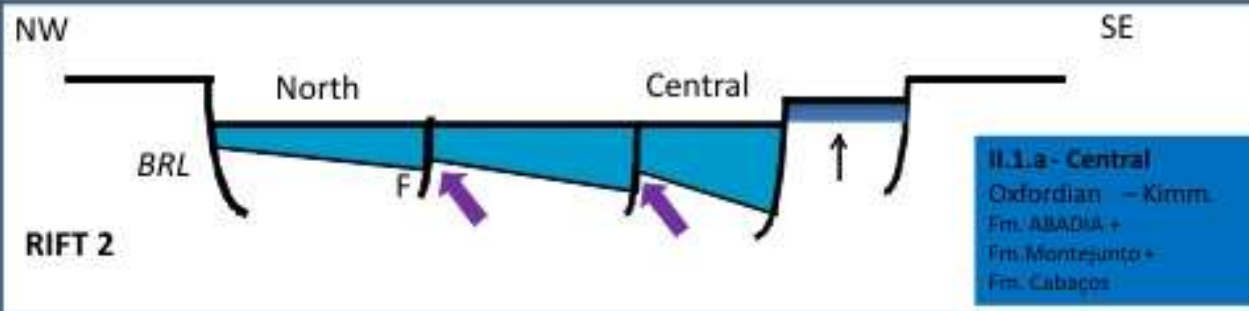


**UPPER
JURASSIC**

**ATLANTIC
1st RIFTING**



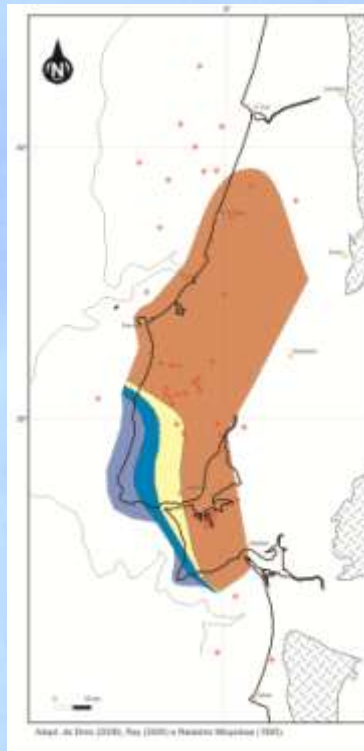
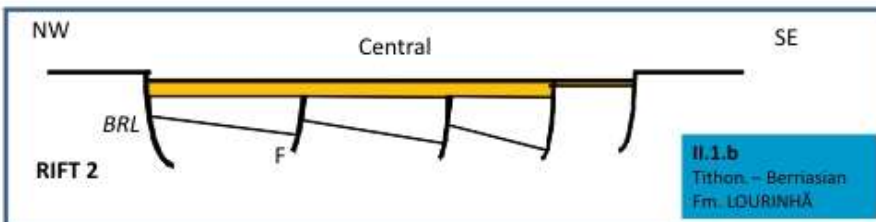
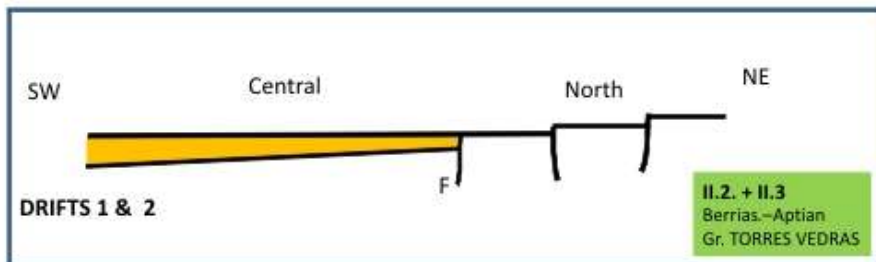
Adapt. Ribeiro SAG (1999)



ESCALA GEOCRONOLÓGICA		INTERVALOS EVOLUTIVOS		EVENT. MAGM.		S. Suf		Quadro Esquemático		Seção N-S - on-shore		SEQUÊNCIAS T-R		REFLECTORES SÍSMICOS	
Cretácico		IV.1		4b		D		Lisboa		Nazaré		1		3	
Cenomaniano		III.2		4a		D		Lisboa		Nazaré		2		4	
Ablano		III.1				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		3		5	
Aptiano		II.3				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		4		6	
Bareniano		II.2				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		5		7	
Hauterliviano						D		Lisboa		Nazaré		6		8	
Valanginiano						D		Lisboa		Nazaré		7		9	
Berriassiano						D		Lisboa		Nazaré		8		10	
Jurássico		II.1		3a		D		Lisboa		Nazaré		9		11	
Oxfordiano		I.4				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		10		12	
Calloviano		I.3				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		11		13	
Opociano		I.2				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		12		14	
Aaleniano		I.1				D		Lisboa		Nazaré		13		15	
Triássico						D		Lisboa		Nazaré		14		16	
Paleozóico						D		Lisboa		Nazaré		15		17	

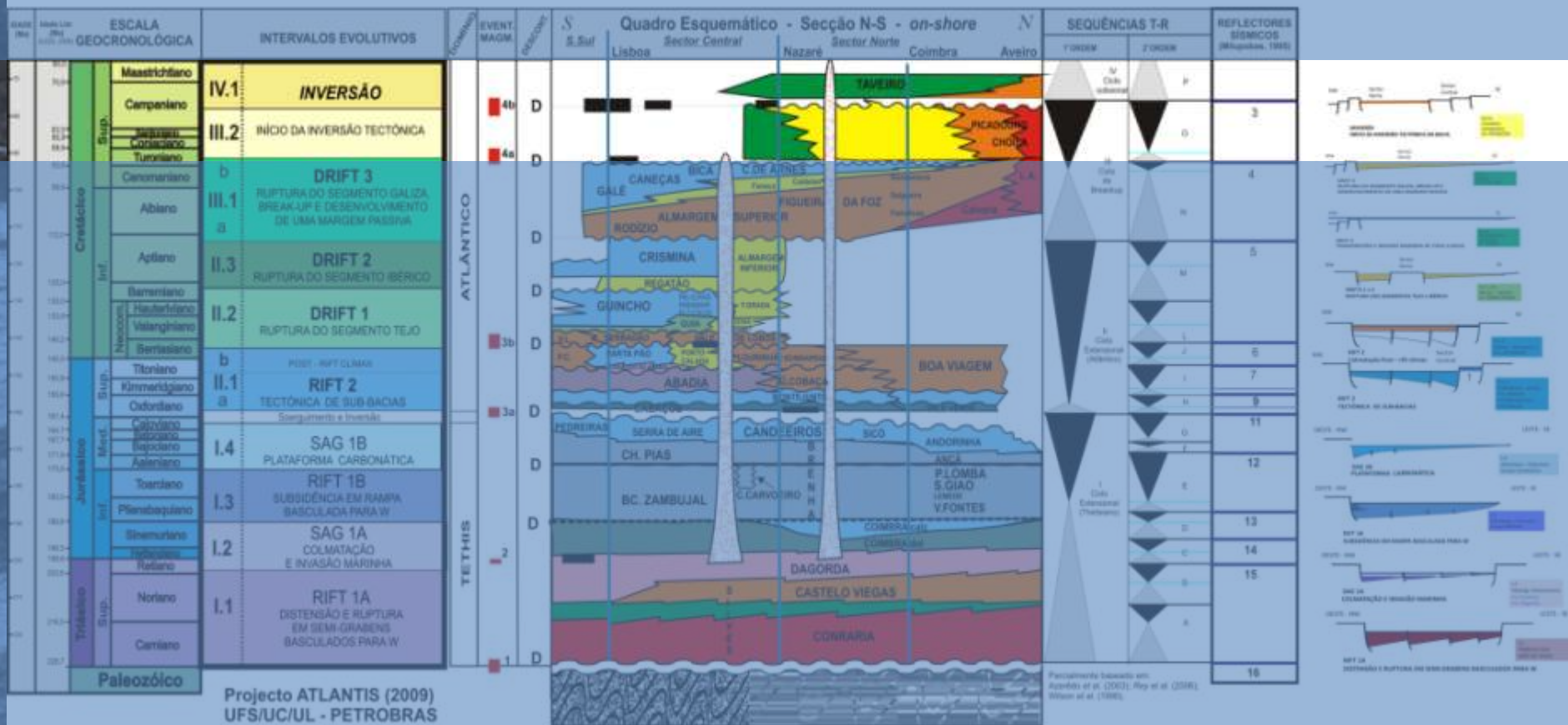
EARLY - LATE CRETACEOUS

ATLANTIC Break-ups and DRIFT



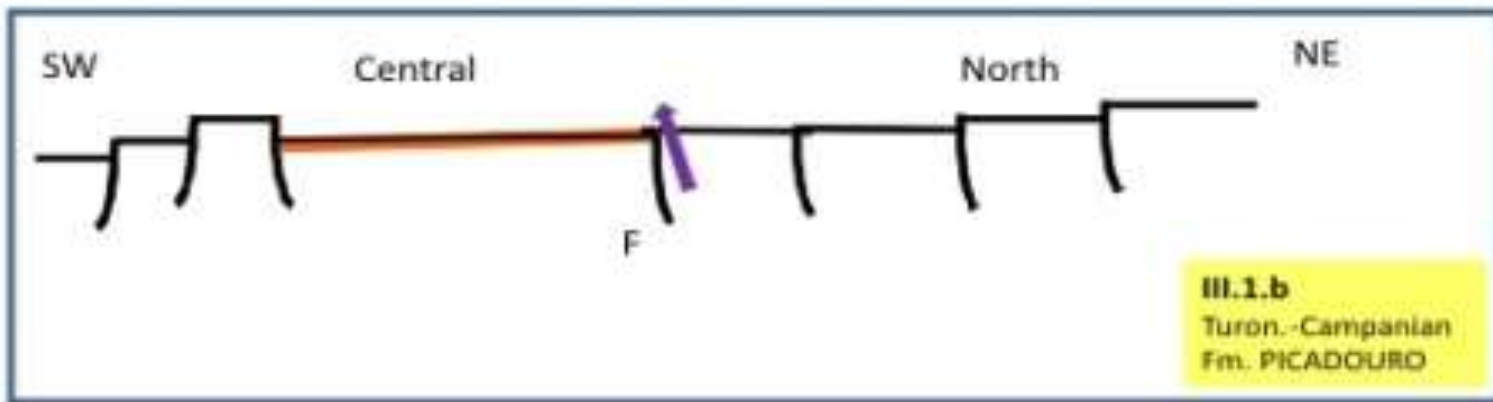
LATE CRETACEOUS IBERIAN INVERSION

QUADRO LITOSTRATIGRÁFICO DA BACIA LUSITÂNICA



LATE CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

IBERIAN INVERSION





THIS RESEARCH HAS BEEN DEVELOPPED
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***”Geological Evolutive Model for the Marine
Riftings of the Lusitanian Basin (Portugal)”***

financed by PETROBRAS

and organized by Portuguese (UC-Coimbra UL-Lisbon)
and Brazilian Universities (UFS-Sergipe).