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Distinguishing rift-related from inversion-related anticlines: Observations from the Abu Gharadig and Gindi Basins, Western Desert, Egypt.

5 Mohammad Abdelfattah Sarhan^{1*} and Richard E. Ll. Collier²

7¹. Geology Department, Faculty of Science, Damietta University, Damietta, 34517, Egypt.

8 ². Basin Structure Group, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2

9 9JT, UK.

10 *msarhan@du.edu.eg

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12 Abstract

Distinguishing the tectonic origin of anticlinal structures is problematic in regions with a 13 14 complex history of rifting and inversion. We present the results of seismic mapping, in the 15 form of time-depth (isochron) and time-thickness maps to characterize how sedimentary 16 thickness differentials evolved in response to normal faulting and to inversion events on faults 17 within the Abu Gharadig and Gindi Basins in the Western Desert of Egypt. Late Cretaceous 18 rift-related faults in the Abu Gharadig Basin strike NW-SE, W-E and SW-NE. In the eastern 19 part of the basin, a prominent SW-NE trending interbasinal saddle formed in response to 20 preferential subsidence forming half-grabens to its north-west and southeast, during the Mid-21 Turonian to Santonian interval. Santonian to Palaeogene inversion in the Abu Gharadig Basin 22 developed on its northern basin margin, the absence of SW-NE striking faults in the eastern 23 central basin resulting in any inversion effects being minor. In the central Gindi Basin, Upper 24 Cenomanian to Lower Turonian SW-NE striking rift faults underwent inversion as early as 25 the Mid-Turonian. The orientation of existing rift faults and modification of the local stress 26 fields control the extent to which inversion was taken up in each basin trough time. The Abu 27 Gharadig and Gindi Basins are two of the rift basins developed in West and Central Africa 28 that underwent rifting, inversion and dextral shearing during the Late Cretaceous. We 29 emphasize the value of high-resolution stratigraphic mapping to characterize short-lived and 30 subtle pop-up events that may have gone unnoticed.

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32 Keywords: Anticlines - Rifting – Inversion tectonics - Abu Gharadig Basin - Gindi Basin.

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