

The Messinian Erosion Surface along the Eastern Sardinian Margin, Western Tyrrhenian: New Insights from Very High-Resolution Seismic Data (METYSS 4)

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I - Introduction

The Eastern Sardinia margin consists in a hyper-extended rifted margin, located in the western Tyrrhenian Sea. This young back-arc basin (late Neogene) is related to the eastward migration of the Appennine-Calabria subduction from middle Miocene to Pliocene times (Jolivet and Faccenna, 2000; Romagny et al., 2020). The end of the rifting phase occurred during the late Tortonian. This area was affected by strong erosion during the Messinian Salinity Crisis (MSC, 5.96 - 5.33 Ma; Hsü et al., 1977) on the continental platform and slope and the deposits of evaporite series (MU and UU) associated with the sea level drop (> 1 500 between onshore and offshore geology.

3 - Dataset and processing





- METYSS 1 3 (2009 2011): Air-gun, multichannel (6) • 53 seismic profiles (2 400 km) [Figure 3..1.A]
- METYSS 4 (2019): Sparker, 300 J, single channel • 286 seismic profiles (2 030 km) [Figure 3.1.B] • Average spacing: 1 500 m
- **Processing (METYSS 4):**
- Bandpass filter (150, 500, 1 000, 1 500 Hz) Mute of the water column
- Divergence spreading correction
- Migration in the T-K domain (Stockwell, 1999)

Figure 3.1 – (A) Bathy/Topographic map of the Eastern Tyrrhenian Sea. Location of the seismic profiles of METYSS 1-3 (B) Bathy/Topographic map of the study area. Location of the seismic profiles of METYSS 3 and METYSS 4 survey. Geological map from (Carmignani *et al.,* 2016). High-resolution bathymetry (10 m) from MAGIC project (Rosini and Cara, 2021). High-resolution topography (10 m) from Sardegna Geoportale.



5 - Distribution of the Messinian Erosion Surface

 Interpreted as the Messinian Erosion Surface and correlated to Induced by either MSC or eustatism associated with glaciations. • We define a Polygenic Erosion Surface (PES) as the erosion outcrop. • Post-MSC tectonic displacements (Sylvain et al., in prep). • 2 hypothesis : (1) North-South regional crustal normal fault inherited from (2) Local vertical movement (gravity). Volcanic eruption indicatio ----- Shelf break

4.3) also observed northward.

Several features are observed: • Several messinian canyons well-identified (in blue; Figure 5). • Major erosion surface on the continental slope (Figure 4.2 & 4.3). deeper surface from previous studies (Lymer et al., 2018a). Several erosion surfaces identified on the continental shelf (Figur surface under a thin layer of PQ or when pre-MSC units out-crop (Figure 4.2). The PES could have been first the MES that might have been reworked during later sea-level variations, because of its high position on the margin (Sylvain et al., in prep). • East-dipping apparent normal faults cross-cutting the MES (Figure the rifting phase and post-rift reactivated.

The previous MES map from (Lymer et al., 2018) is represented by only annotated contour and

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Abstract information

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