

Tectonic Rom-Coms

Tearing Plates Apart and
Bringing Them Back Together



Dr. Matthew Herman

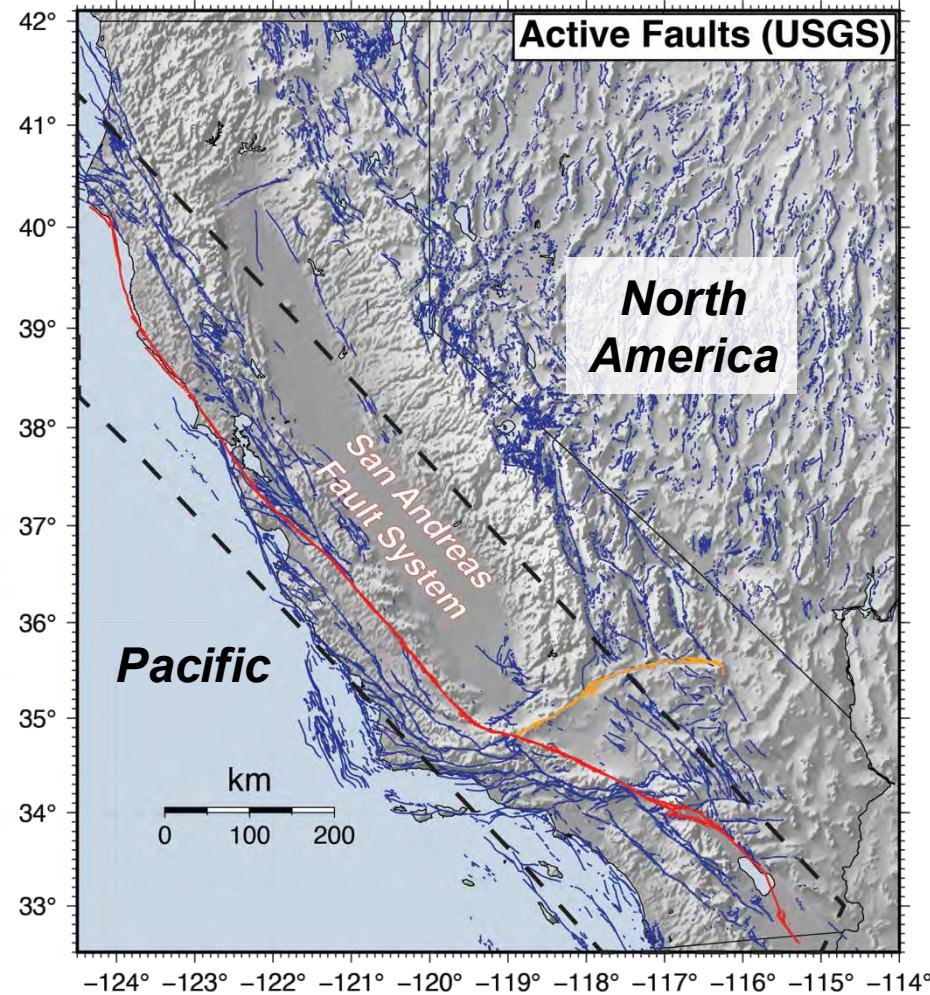
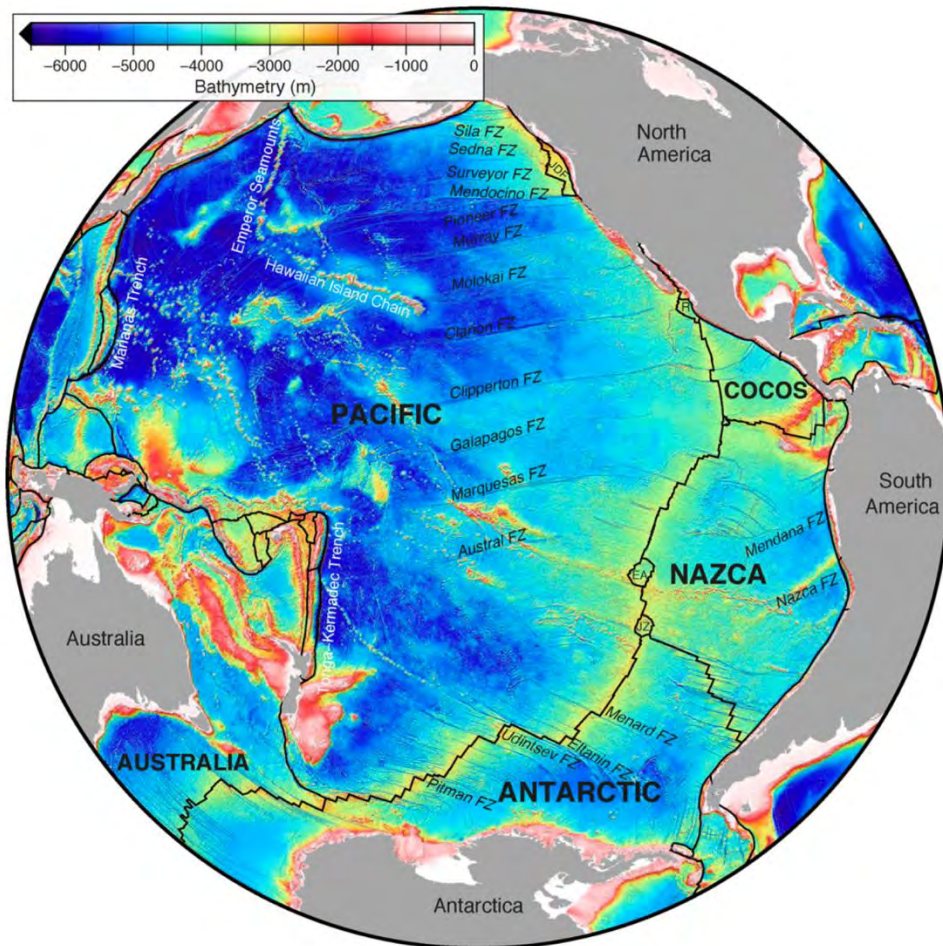
Department of Geological Sciences

CSU Bakersfield

Meet Cute

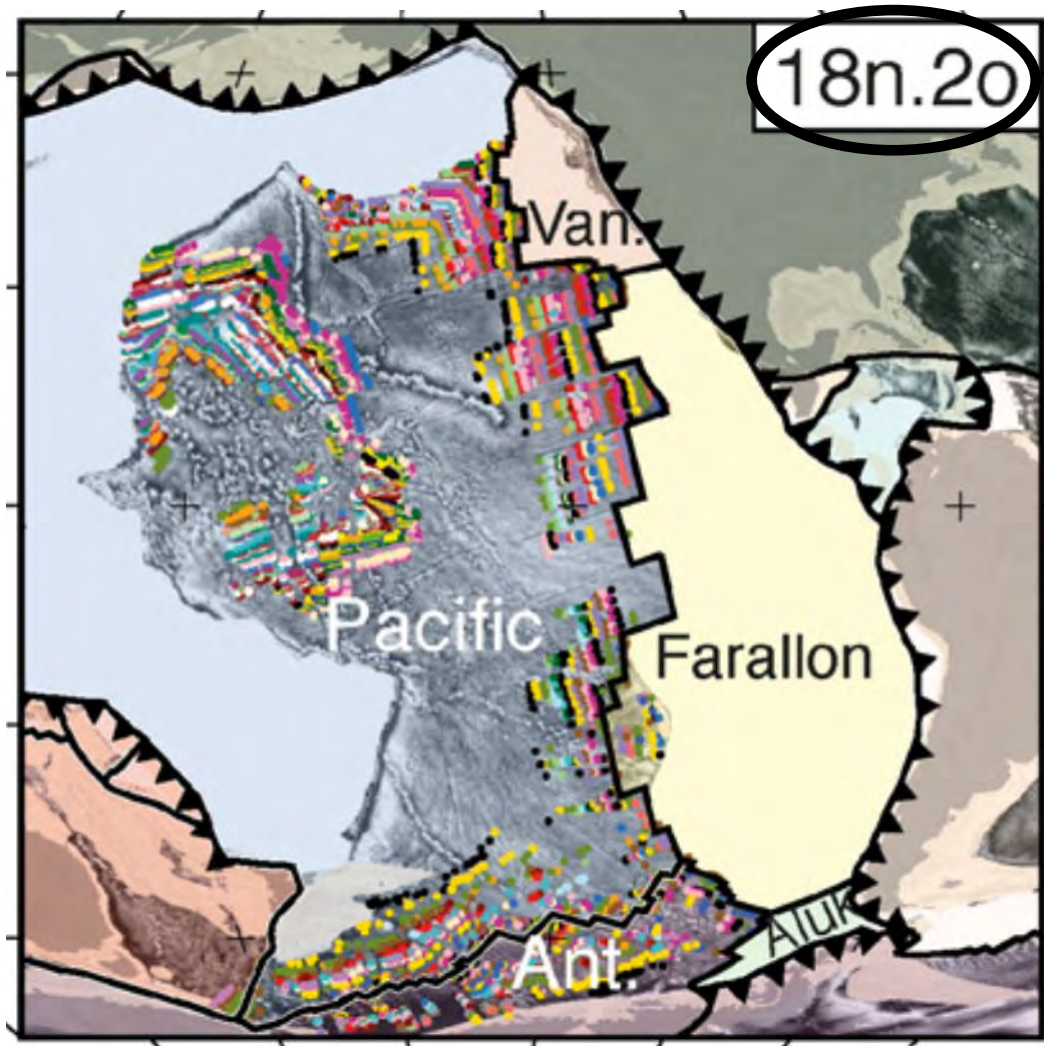
When Pacific Met North America

The iconic San Andreas fault is the boundary between the Pacific and North American plates through California



But they were not always together!

When Pacific Met North America

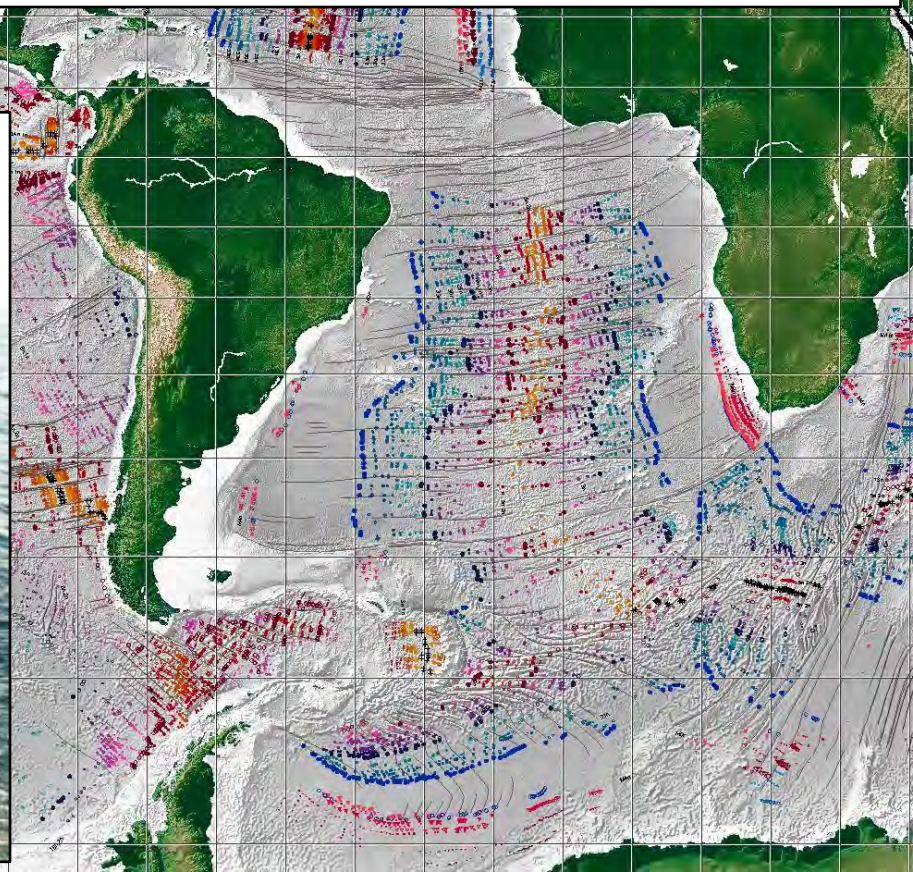
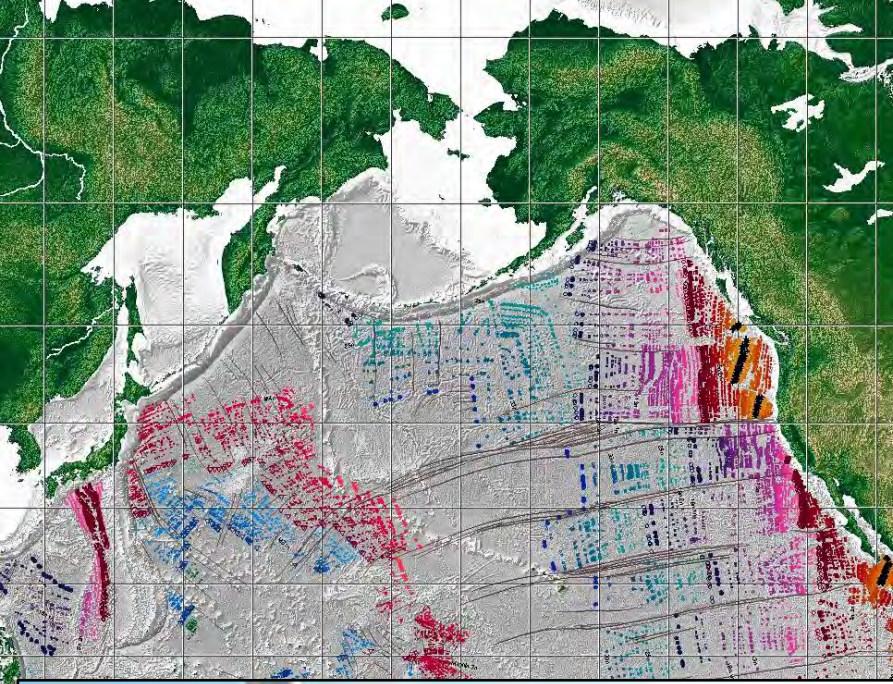


A plate tectonics way of saying “40 million years ago”

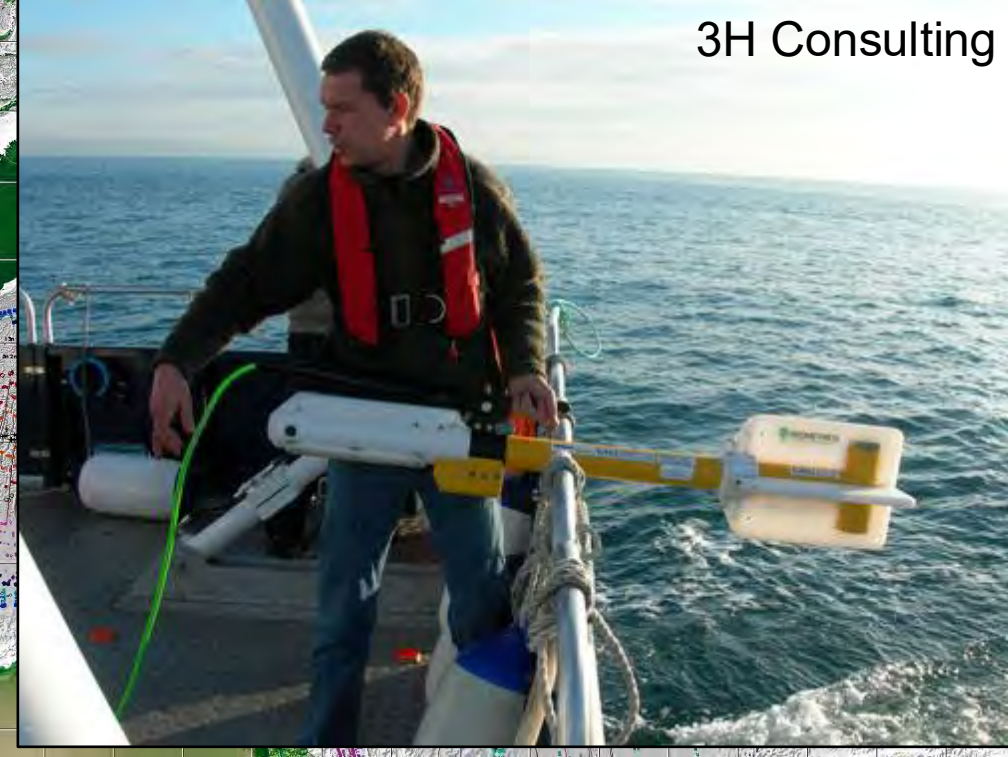
At this point in Earth’s history, the Pacific plate did not touch North America in California

The Farallon plate was in the way!

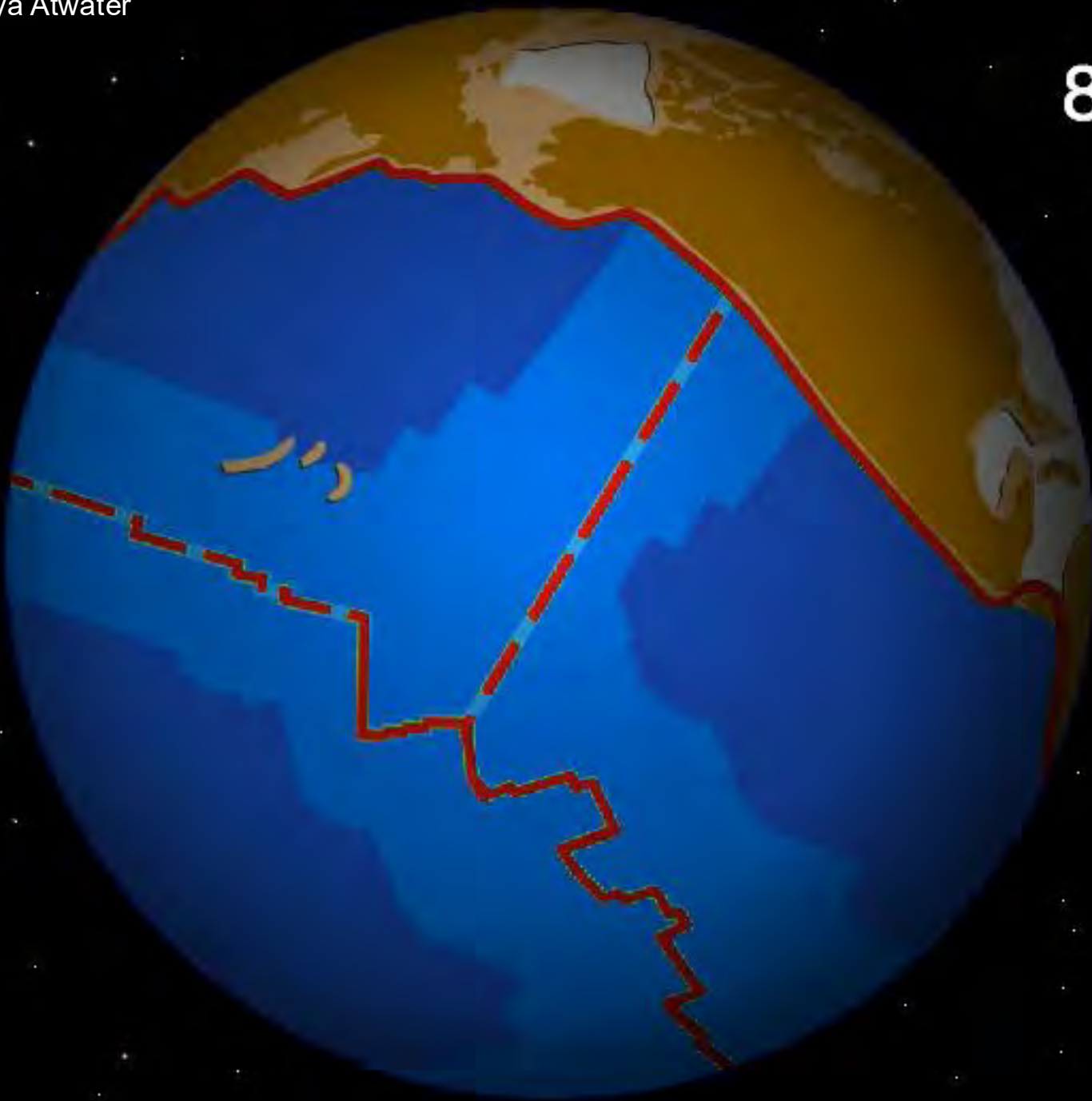
*How do we know which plates were where?
The magnetism of Earth's oceans recorded during their formation let's us reconstruct plates back in time!*



3H Consulting



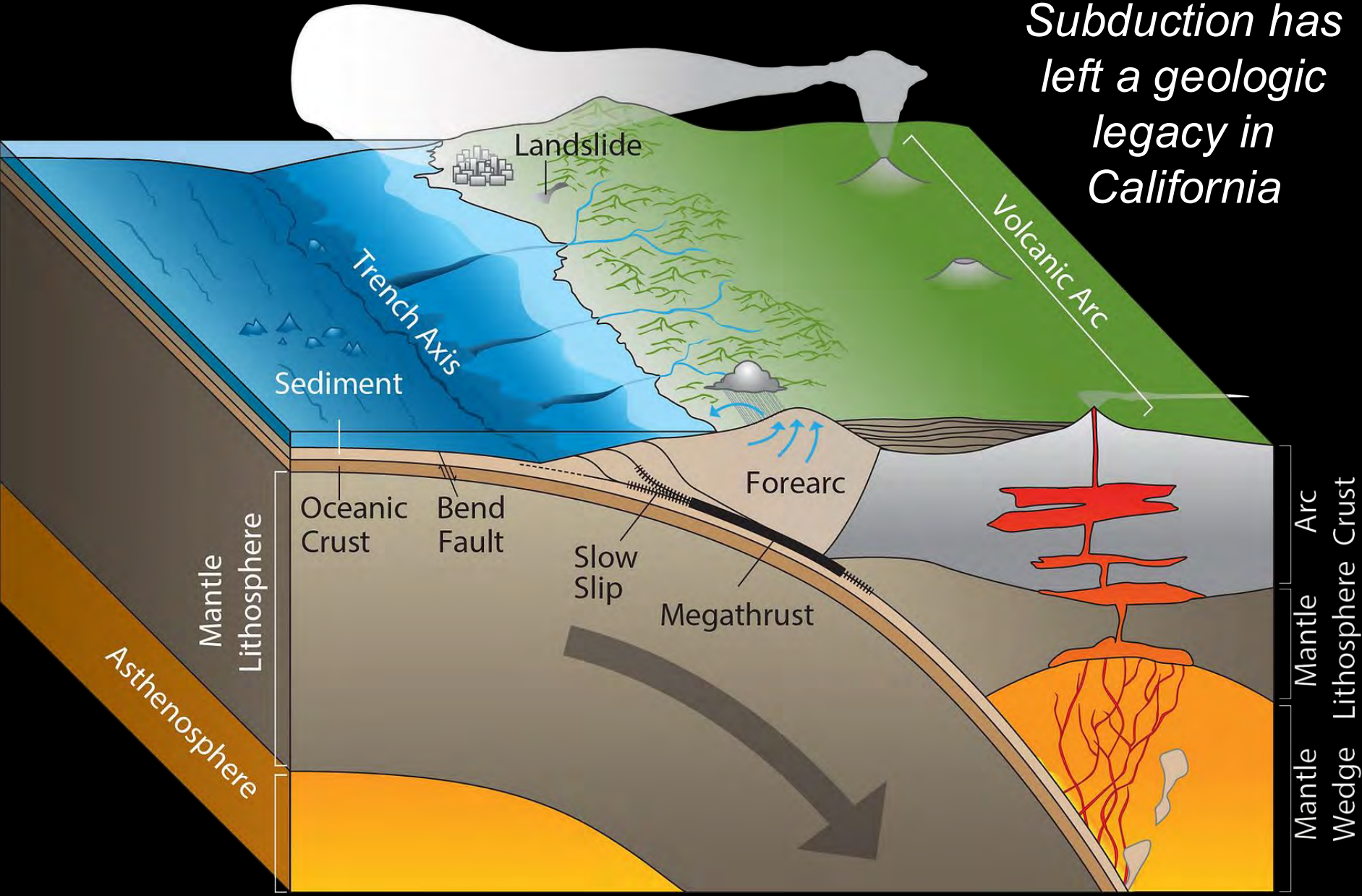
80 million
years ago



How does a tectonic plate just
disappear???

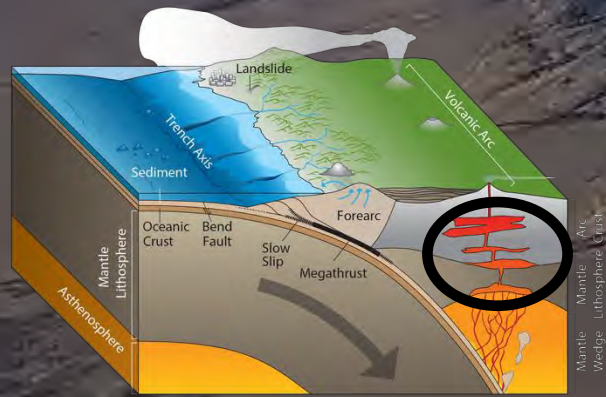
Subduction Zone System

Subduction has left a geologic legacy in California





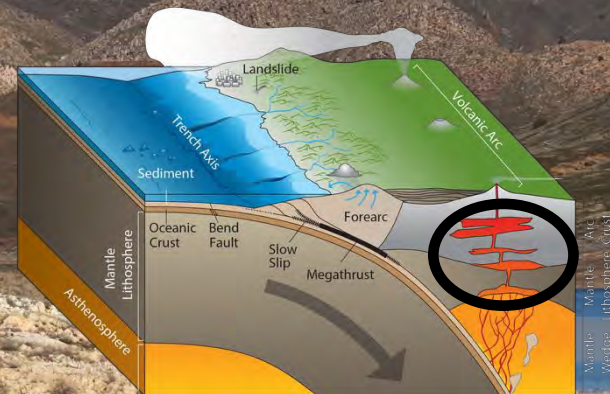
Subduction Zone System



Sierra Nevada



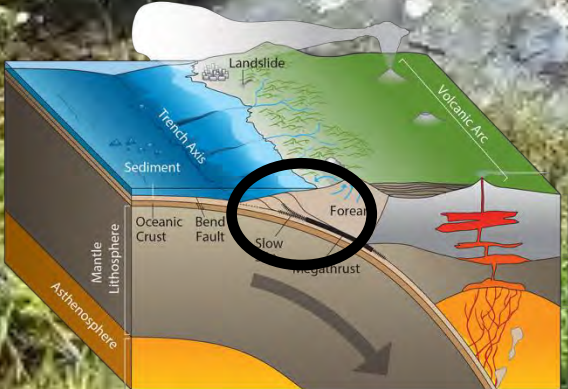
Subduction Zone System



Franciscan Blueschist (former ocean buried in a subduction zone) in Oakland



Subduction Zone System

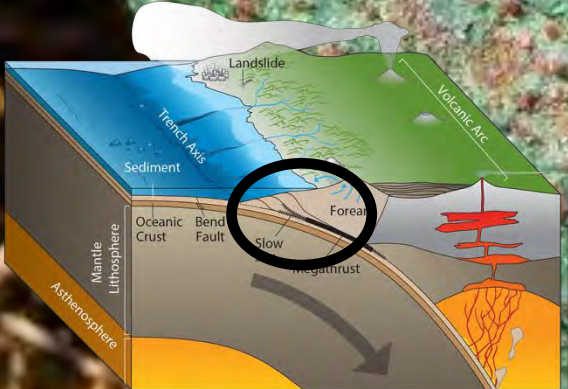


Source: <https://www.usgs.gov/learn/earth-science/plate-tectonics>

Franciscan Eclogite (former ocean buried in a subduction zone)

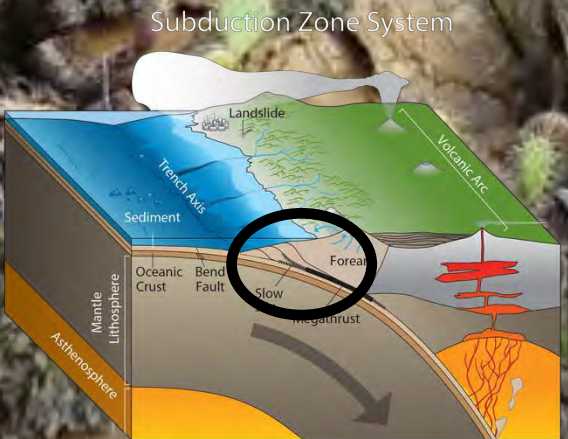


Subduction Zone System



Source: www.usgs.gov
Wedge Lithosphere crust

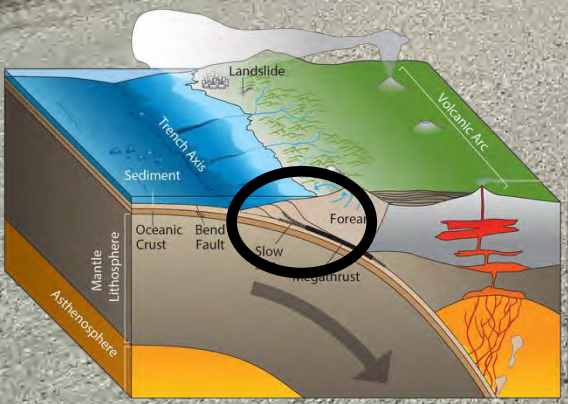
Catalina Schist (former ocean buried in a subduction zone) on Catalina Island



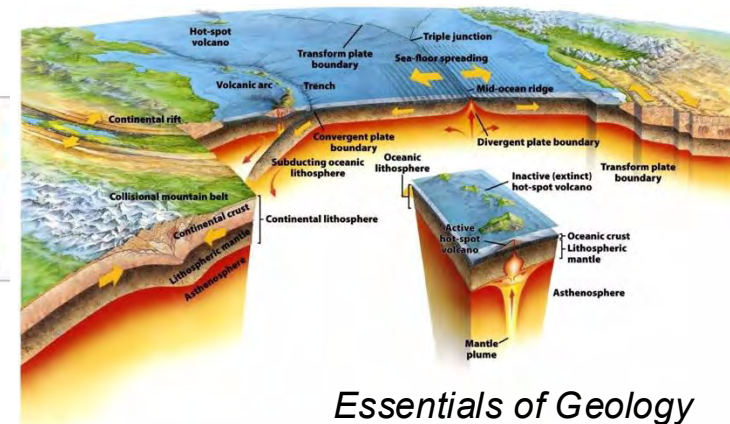
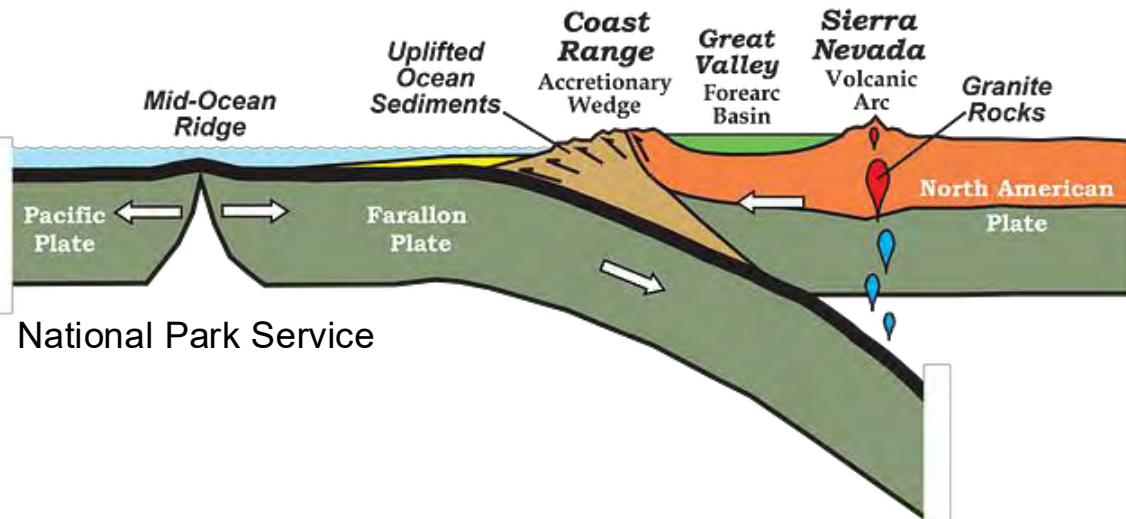
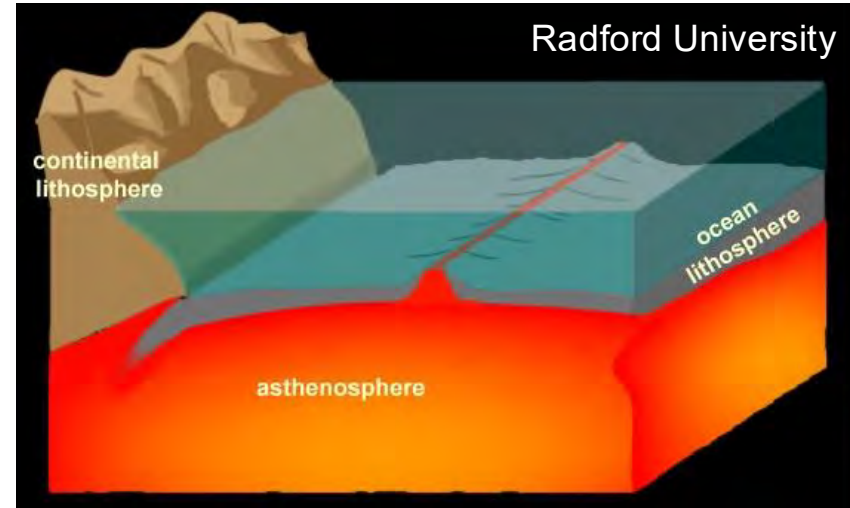
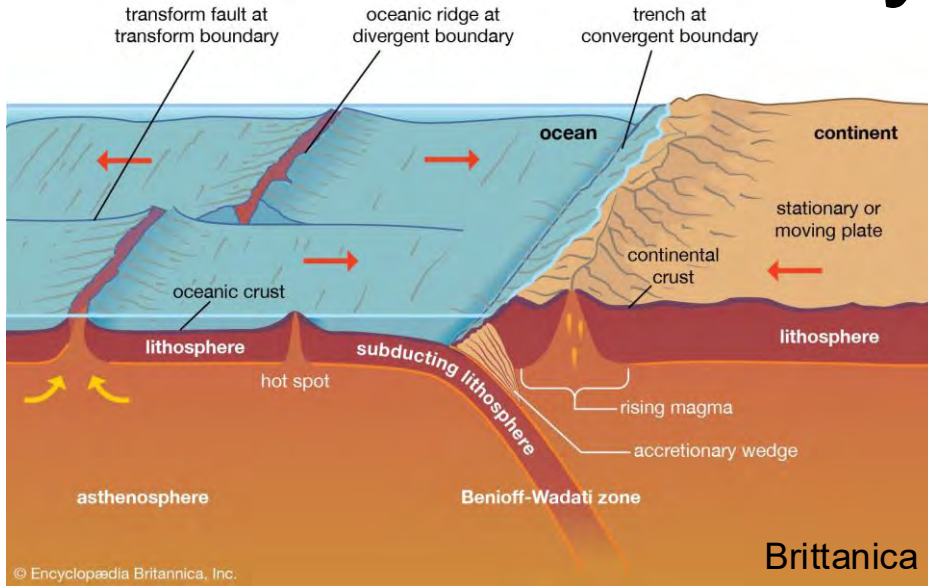
Franciscan Serpentinite (former ocean buried in a subduction zone) in W. Kern Co. SJGS Field Trip!



Subduction Zone System

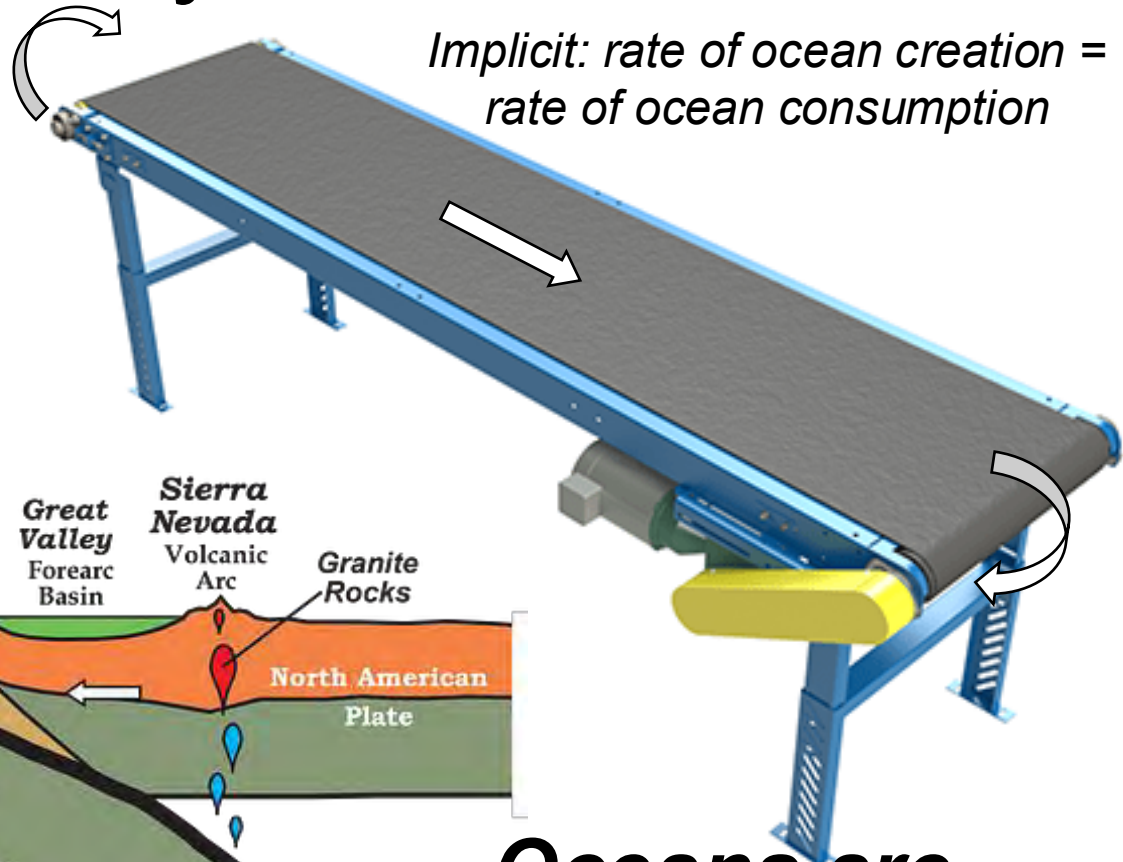


“Textbook” Subduction: Conveyor Belt

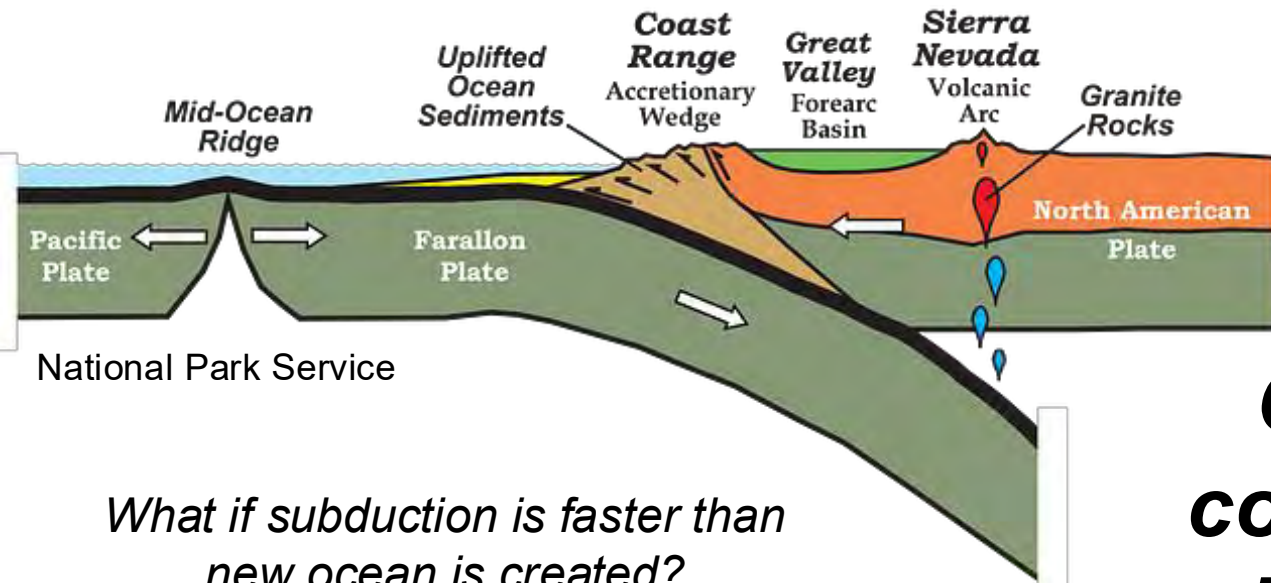


“Textbook” Subduction: Conveyor Belt

***New ocean is
made at a
mid-ocean
ridge***



*Implicit: rate of ocean creation =
rate of ocean consumption*

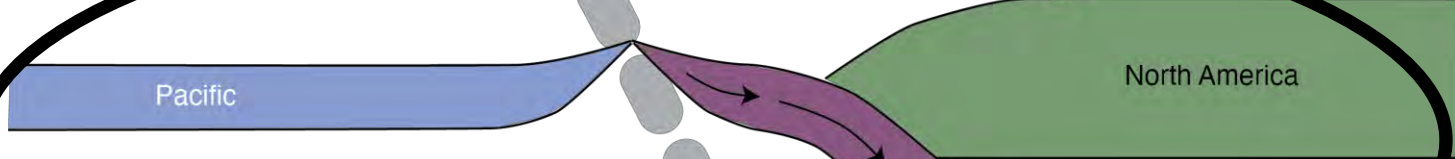
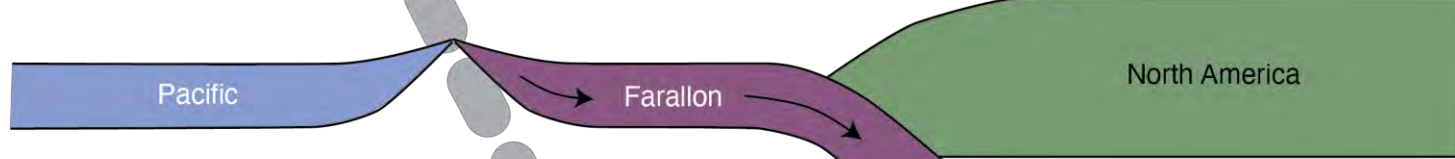
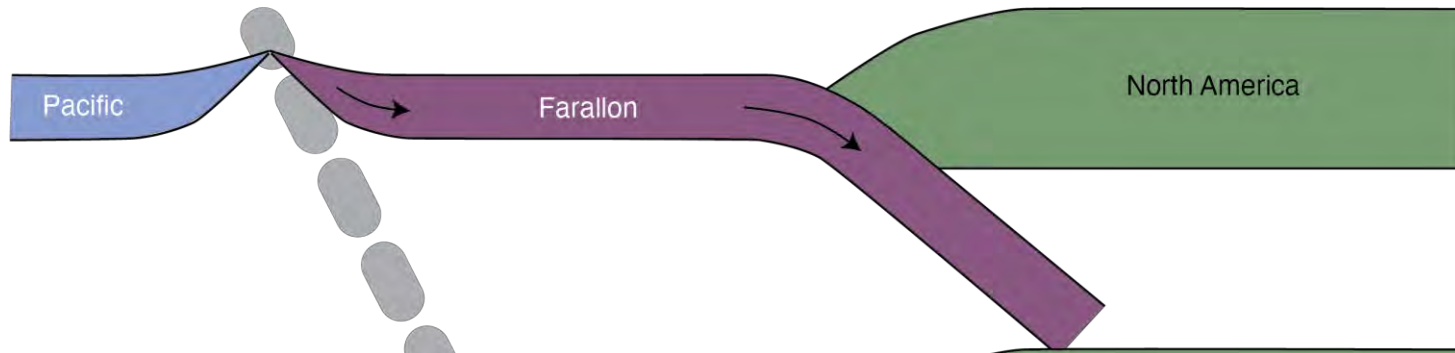


National Park Service

*What if subduction is faster than
new ocean is created?*

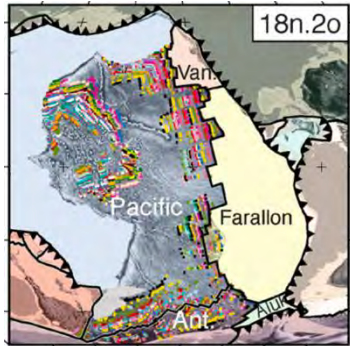
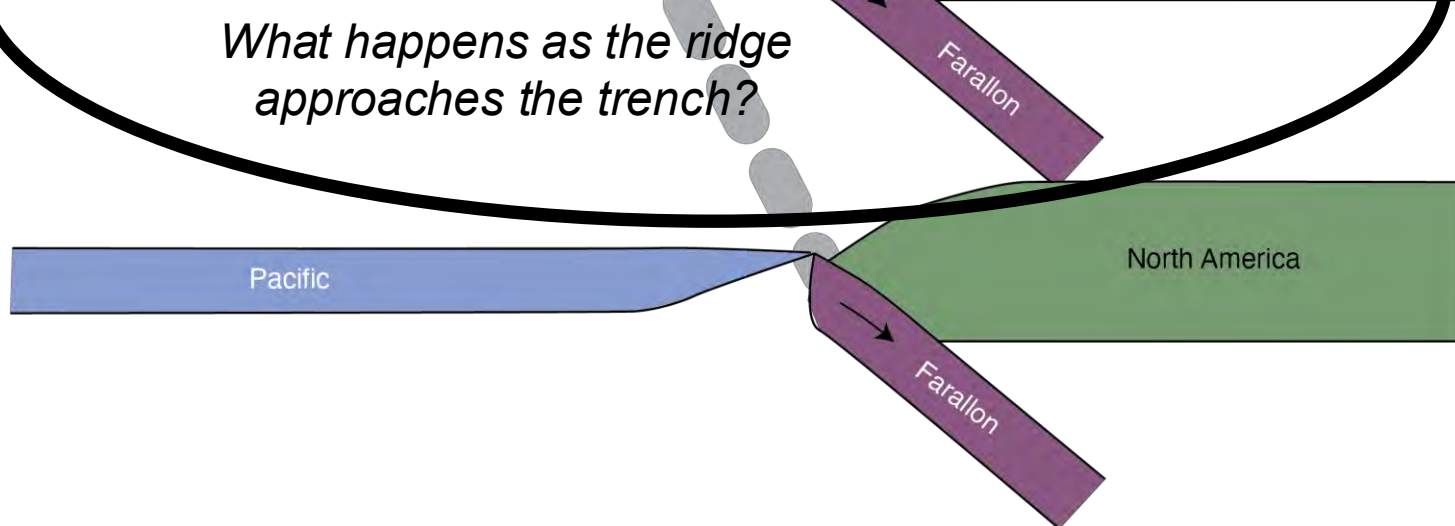
***Oceans are
consumed at a
subduction zone***

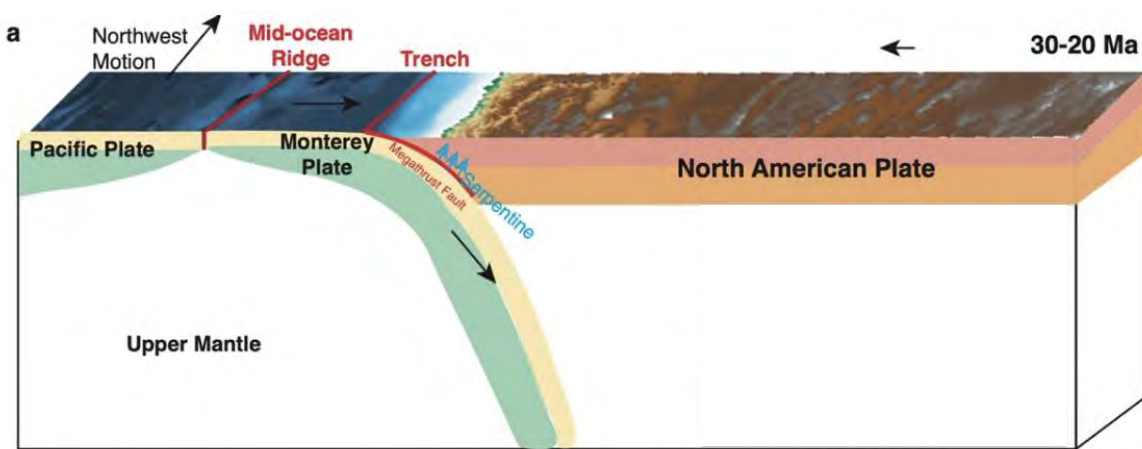
50 Ma



What happens as the ridge approaches the trench?

~30 Ma





*Subduction happens because an **old, cold, dense** slab wants to sink into the mantle*

*As the ridge nears the trench, the subducting ocean is **young, hot, buoyant***

The subduction zone clogs up!

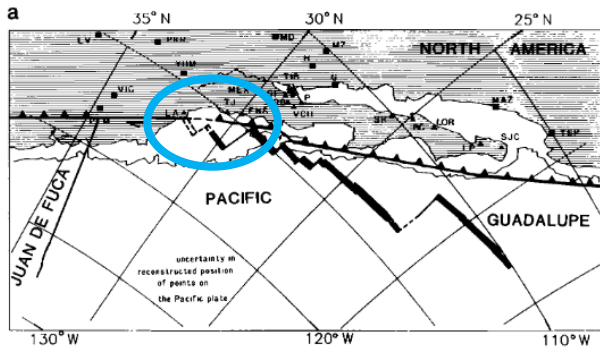
*The rest of the slab is still pulling downward, so the slab **breaks off (“detaches”)***

The force for spreading is gone and the ridge shuts down => the Pacific “captures” the slab fragment

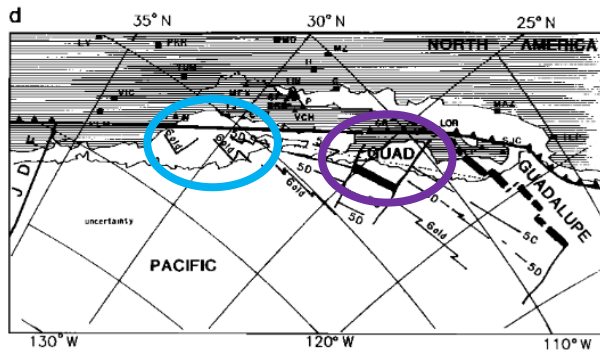
*Pacific-North American motion drives the formation of the new **“San Andreas Fault”***

When Pacific Met North America

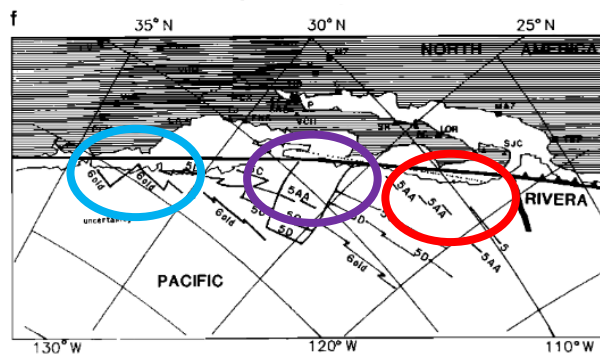
Can this microplate capture really happen?
Yes! Multiple times! We see evidence in plate motions and geophysical images.



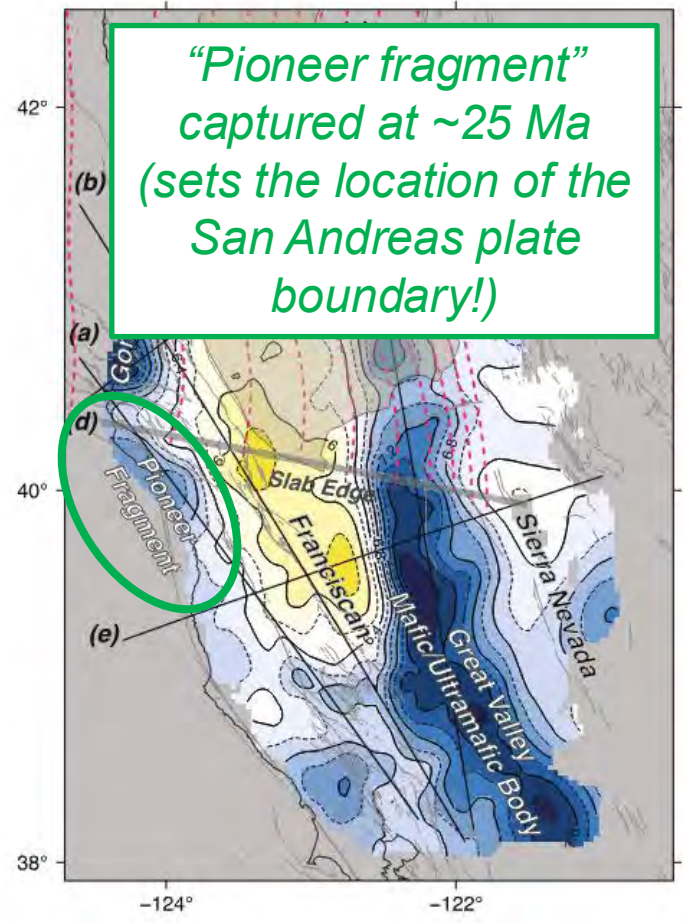
“Monterey fragment” captured at ~20 Ma



“Guadalupe fragment” captured at ~15 Ma



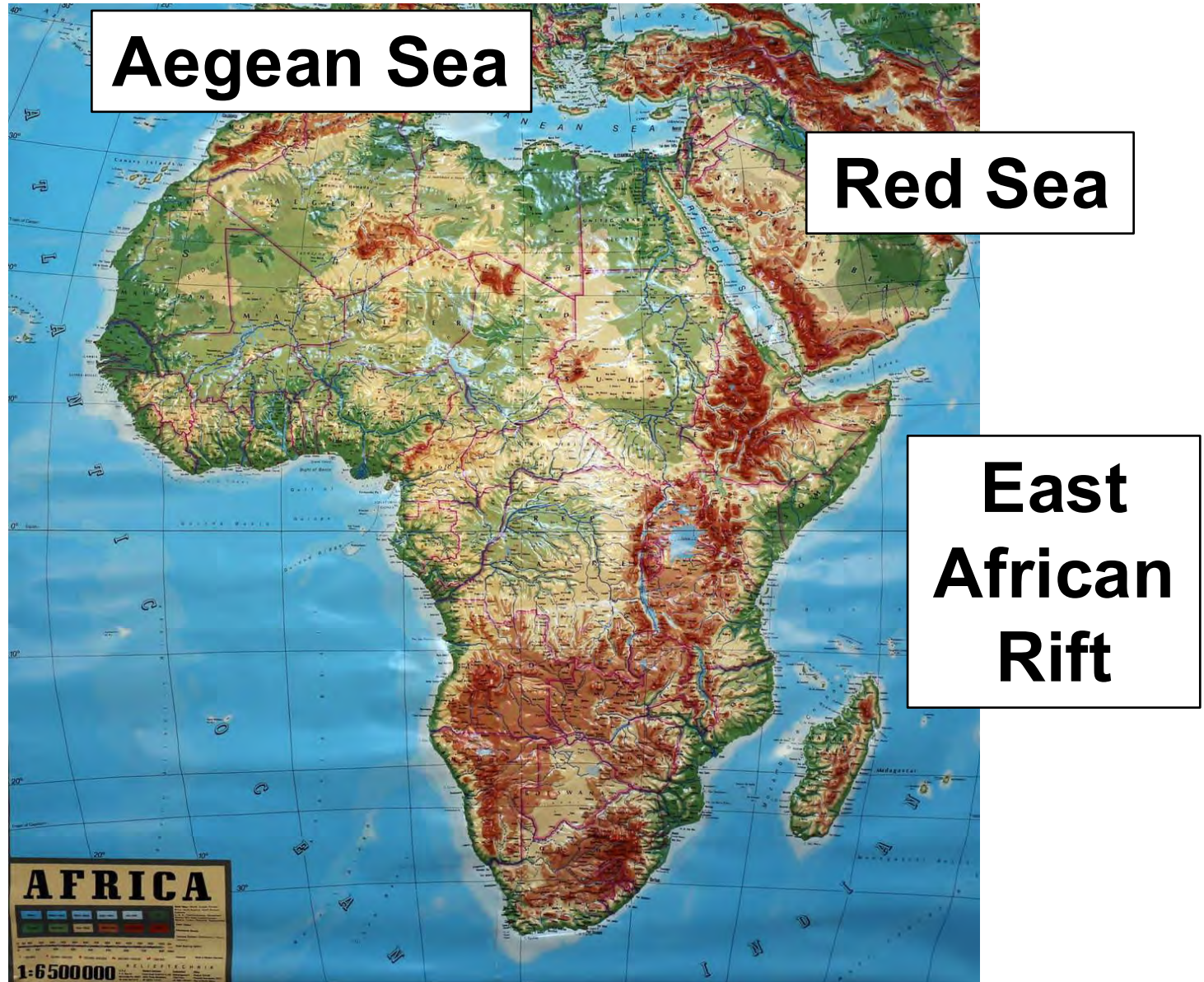
“Magdalena fragment” captured at ~12 Ma



“Pioneer fragment” captured at ~25 Ma (sets the location of the San Andreas plate boundary!)

Enemies to Lovers/ Second Act Breakup

Continental Breakup



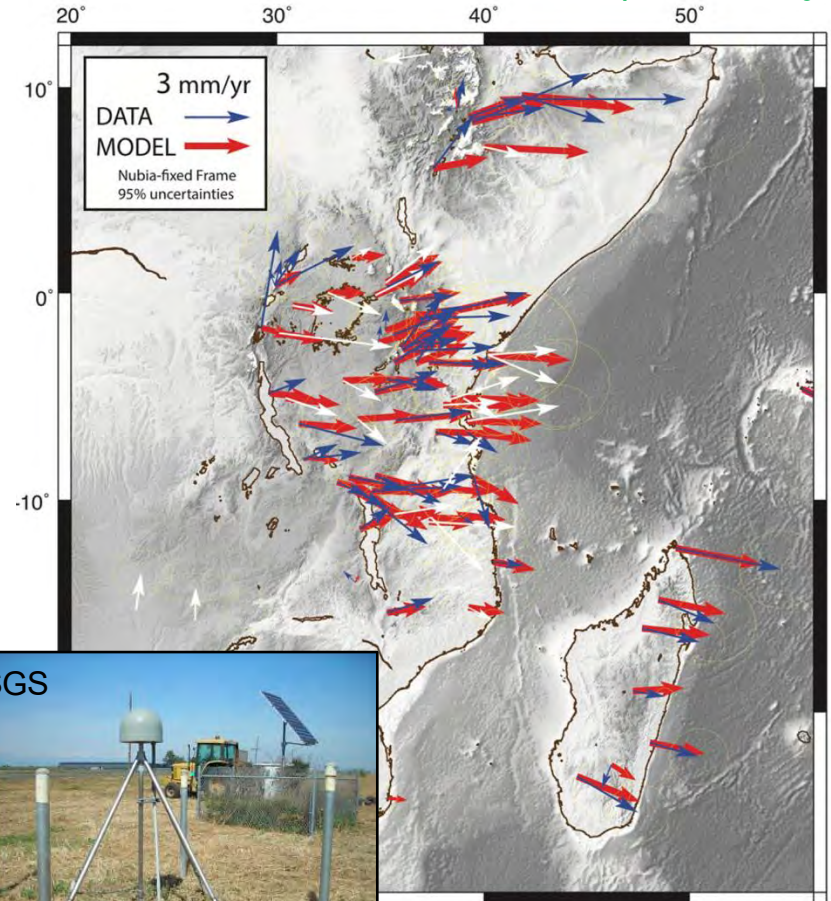
Continental Breakup

*What does a breakup look like?
(Geologically speaking...)*

Slow motion
(≤ 6 mm/yr)



Wide region (1000+ km wide)

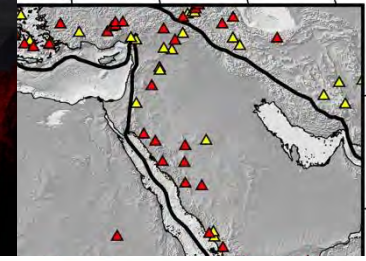


Stamps et al. (2018)



Why?
e?

Lots of volcanoes!



Mt. Nyarigongo, DR Congo
(Martin Rietze)

Hayli Gubbi Volcano, Ethiopia
(Afar Communication Bureau)



Wide region (1000+ km)

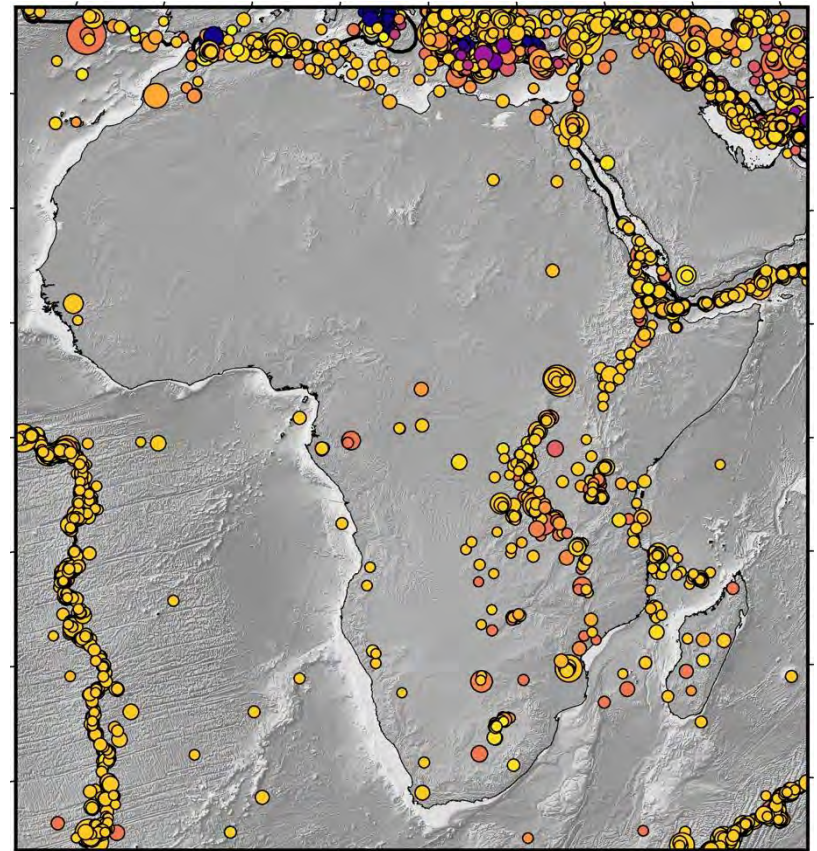
Continental Breakup

*What does a breakup look like?
(Geologically speaking...)*

*Lots of
earthquakes, too!*



Wide region (1000+ km wide)

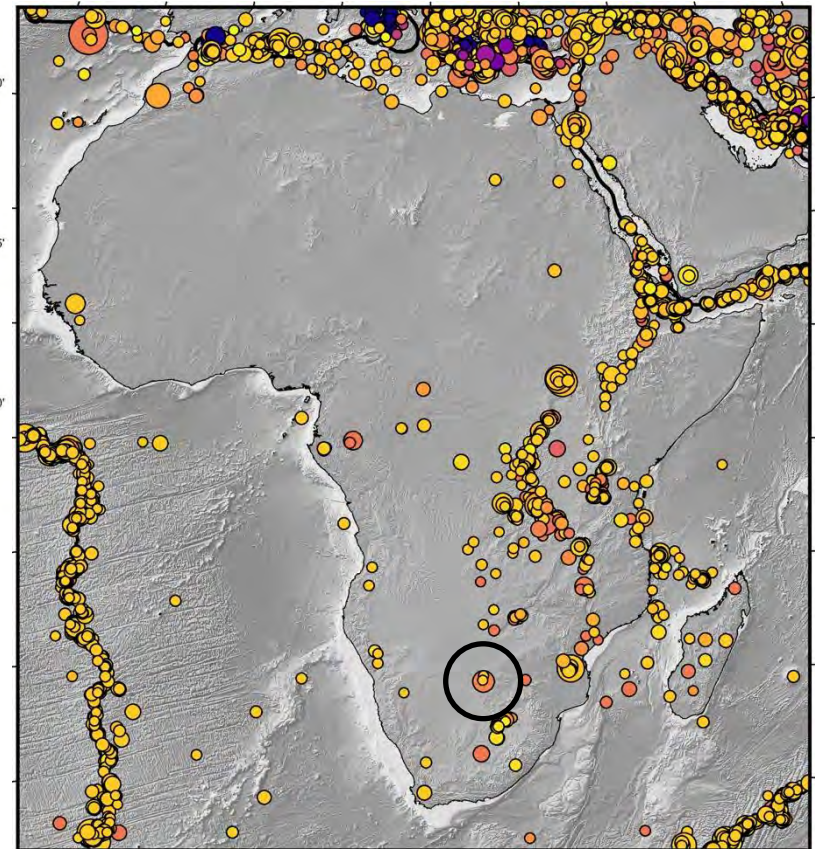
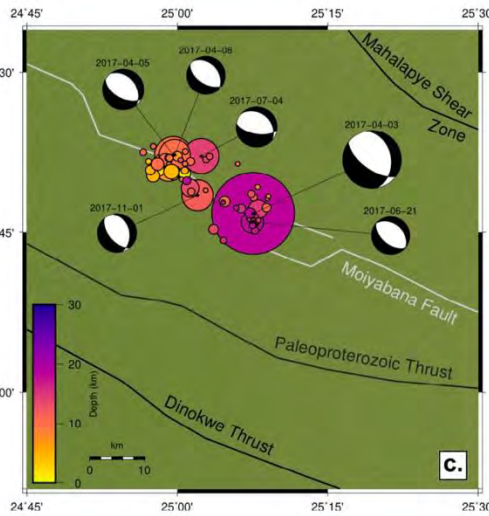
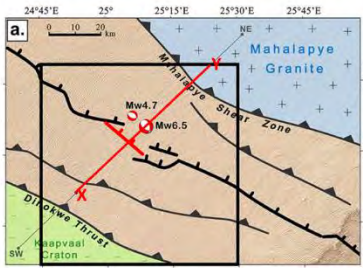


USGS Seismicity M5+ 1970-Present

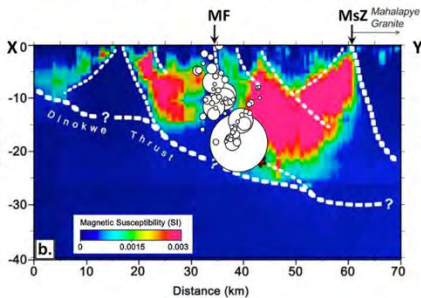
Continental Breakup

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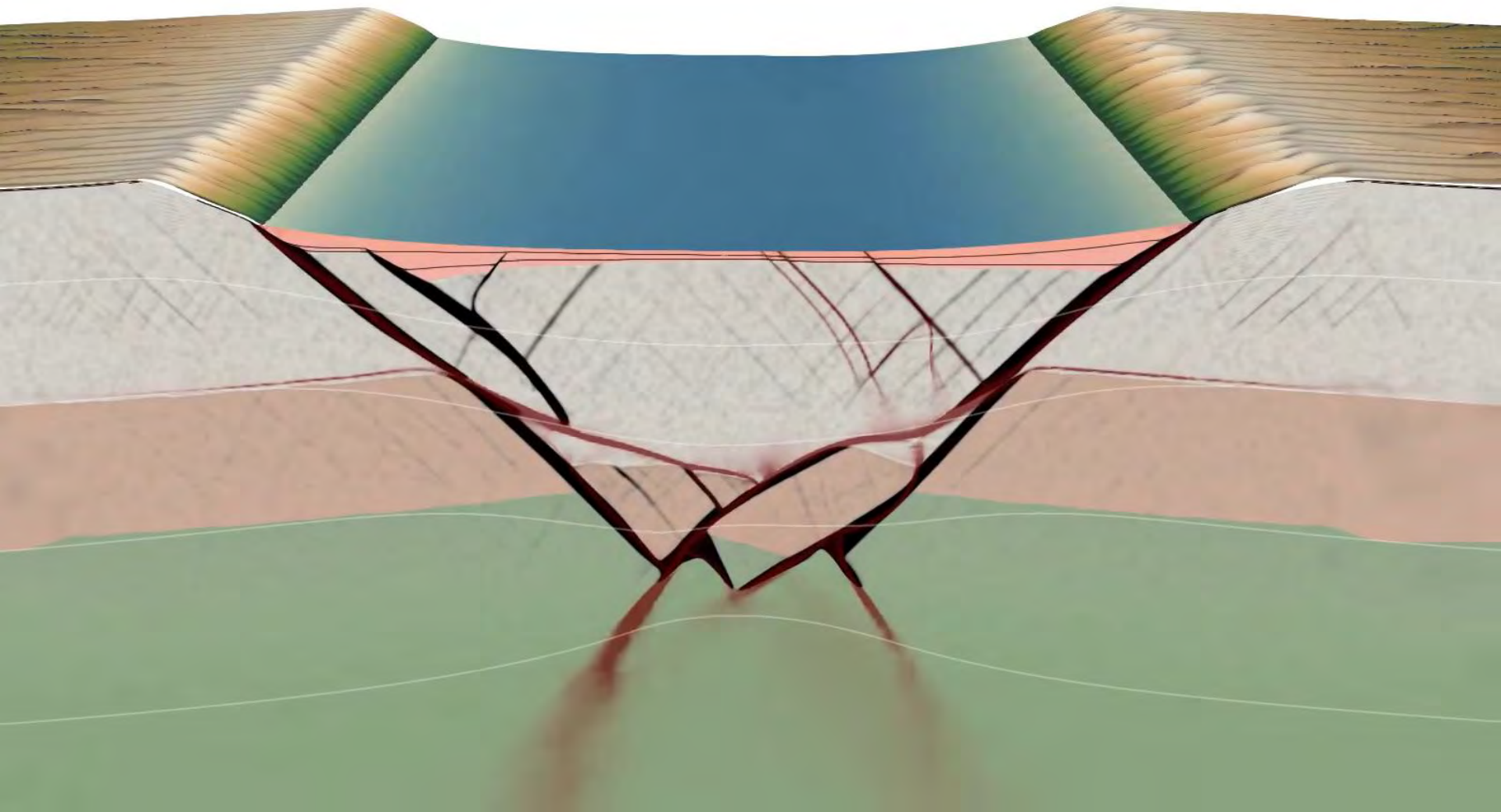
USGS Seismicity M5+ 1970-Present



Paulssen et al. (2022)

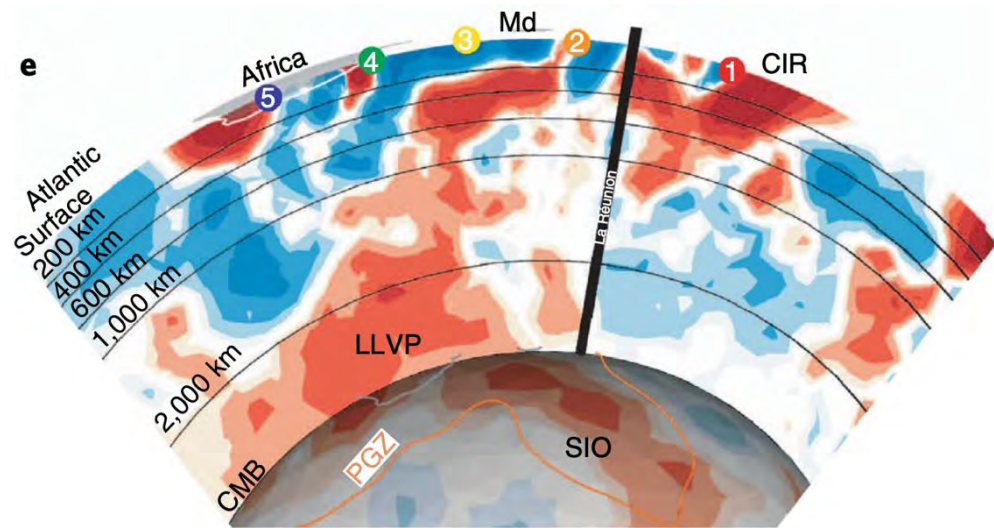
Although the extension (and volcanoes) are most evident further north, earthquakes in Botswana suggest rifting might one day propagate further south!

Continental Breakup



Continental Breakup

What causes the breakup?

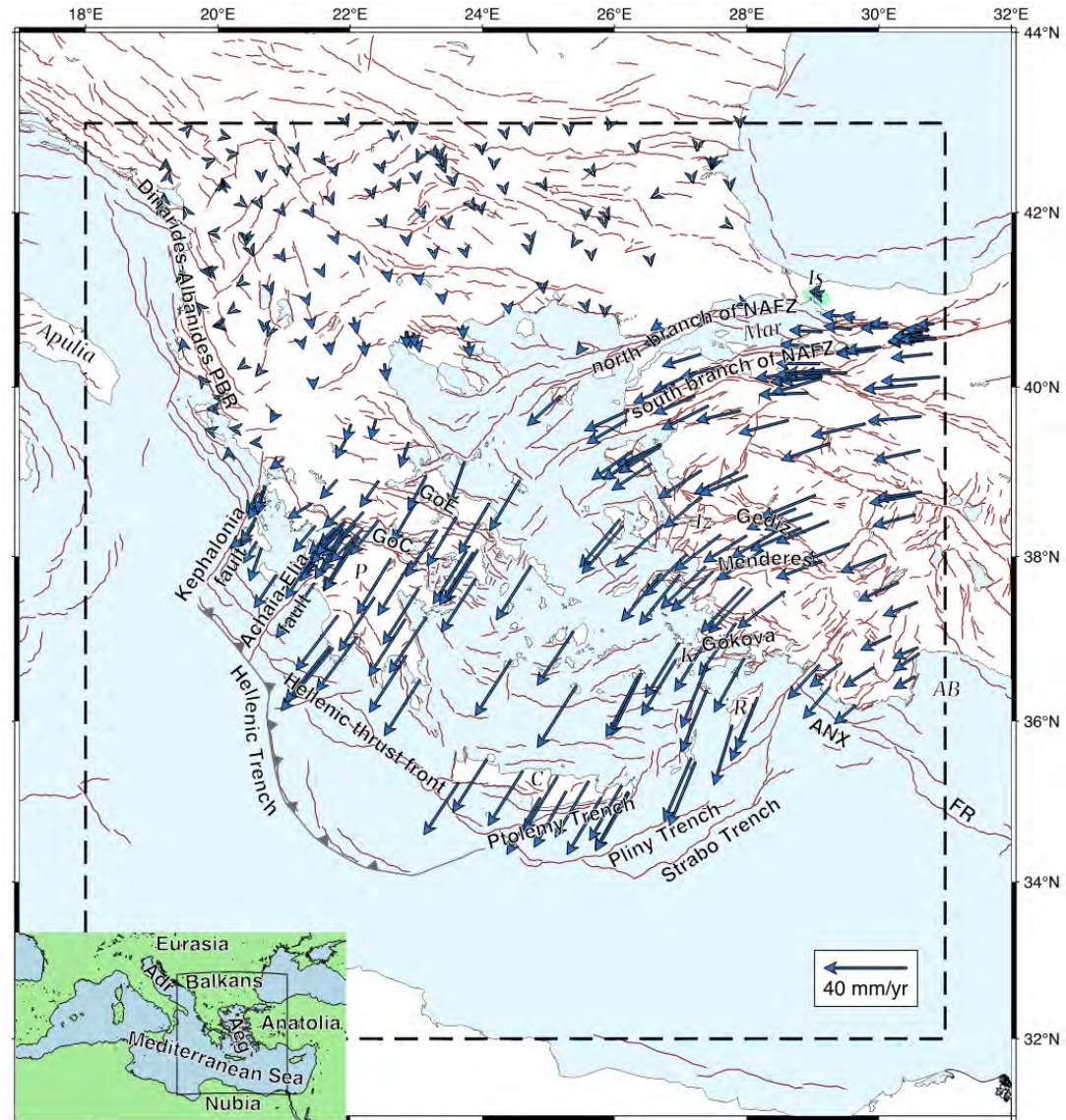


You might not be able to diagnose human relationships with CT scans, but we can use similar techniques with seismic waves to see a large mantle plume under East Africa

This is still an open scientific question!

Continental Breakup, version 2

Aegean Sea



Govers et al. (2025)



Naxos, 2019
(My Honeymoon!)

My lovely wife, Kate, graciously allowed me to talk about Greek geology once per day. Until I corrected the leader of our wine tour on Santorini. Then I was muzzled.

Jolivet



Kotowski et al. (2022)

A “blueschist” is a former ocean rock that has gone down into a subduction zone



Blueschists from Syros, Greece

Lawsonite pseudomorphs (other metamorphic rocks) in Syros



Geology Field Trip 2007
(20 years ago!)





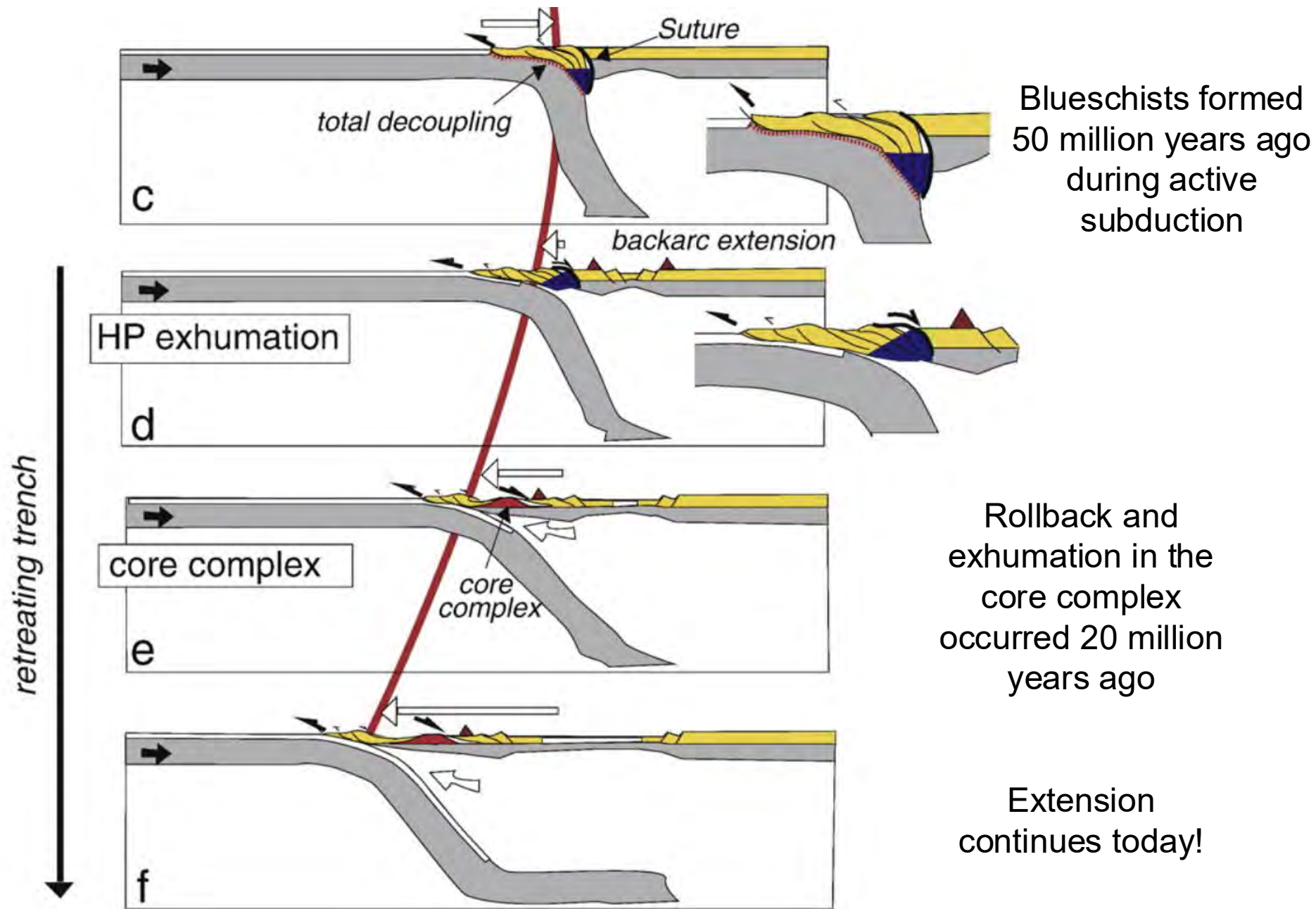
A “blueschist” is a former ocean rock that has gone down into a subduction zone



Blueschists from Syros, Greece

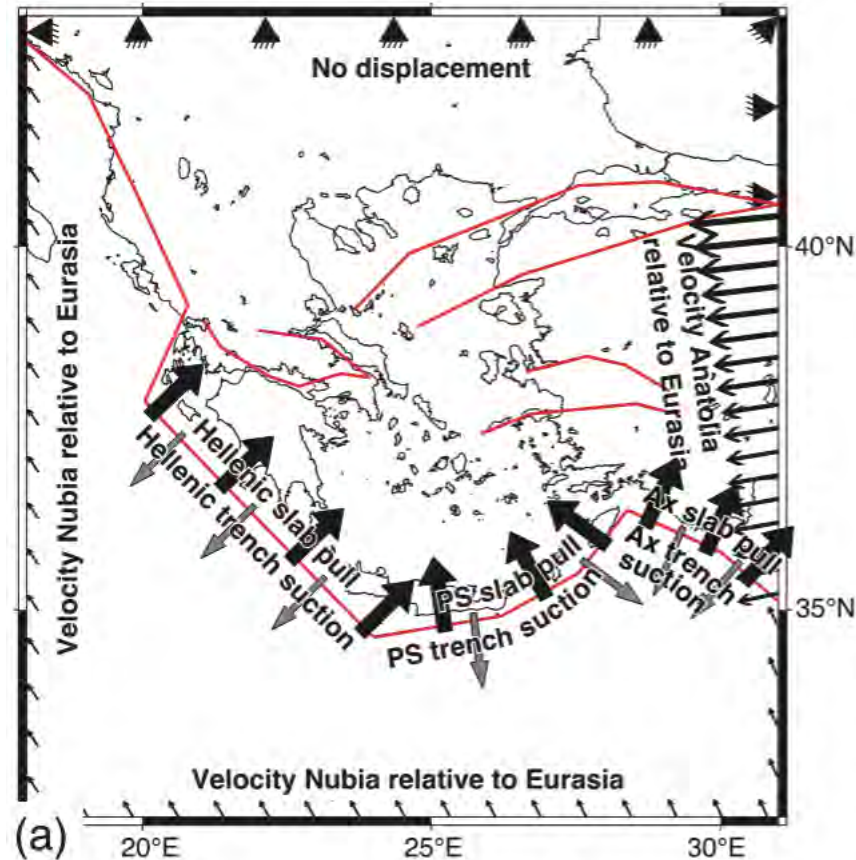
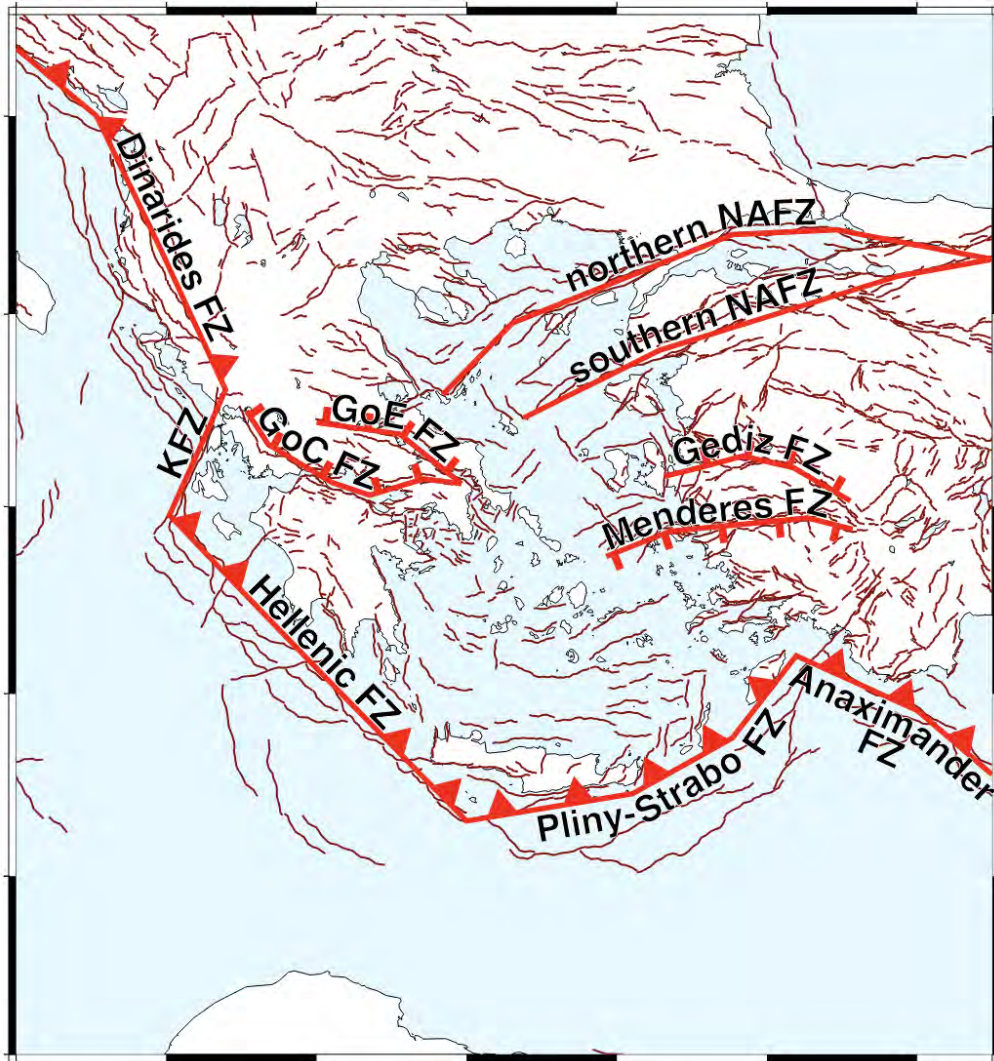
Continental Breakup, version 2

What causes the breakup?



Continental Breakup, version 2

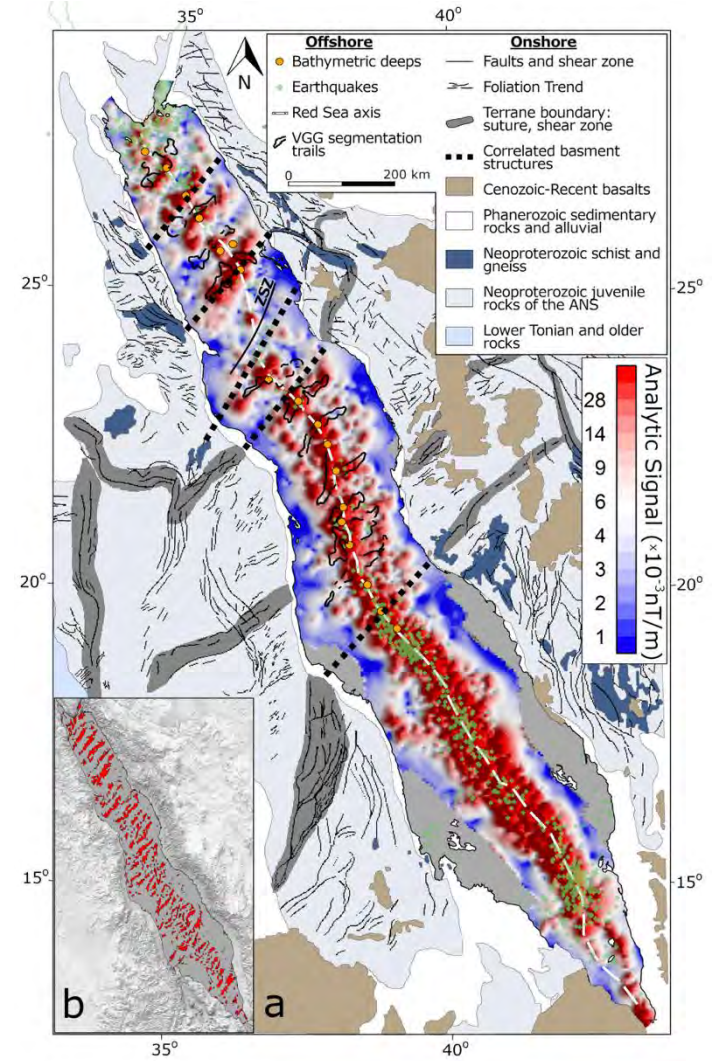
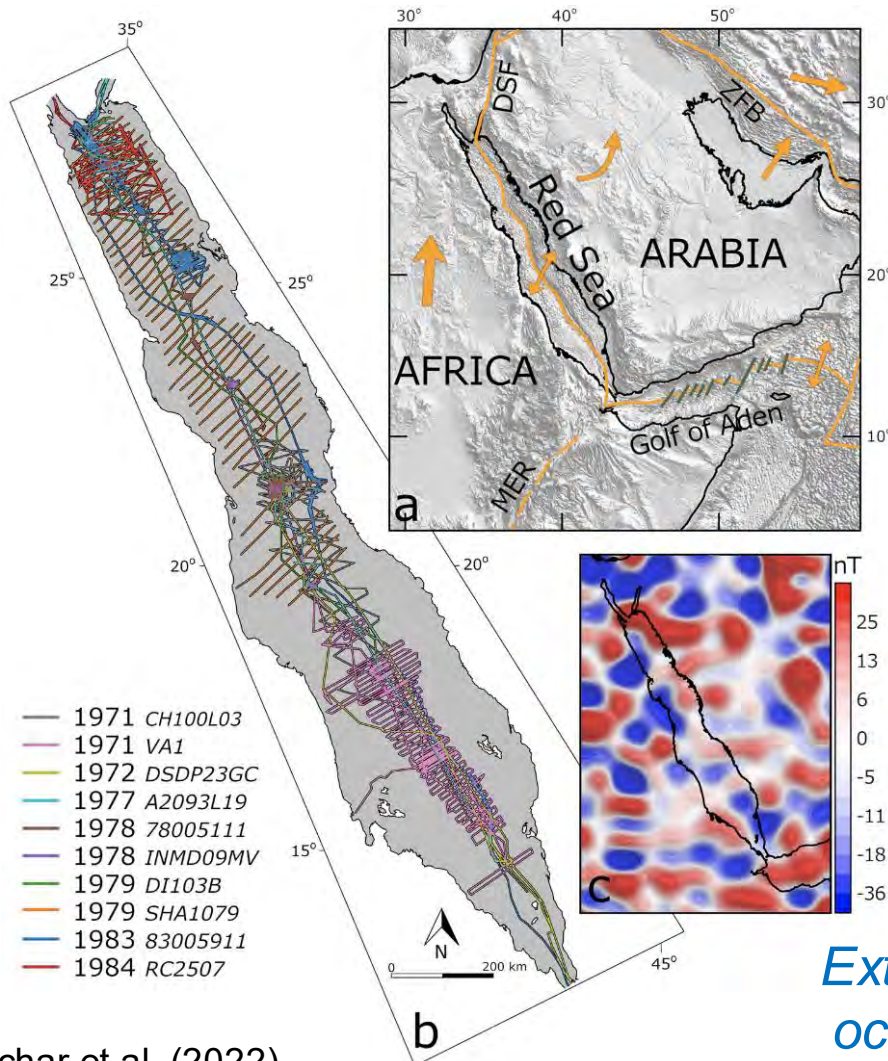
What causes the breakup?



Models require slab rollback to be a major force!

Continental Breakup, The End

The formation of new ocean marks the end of continental breakup



Extension collapses onto the weak mid-ocean ridge and the plates drift apart...

Happy Ending

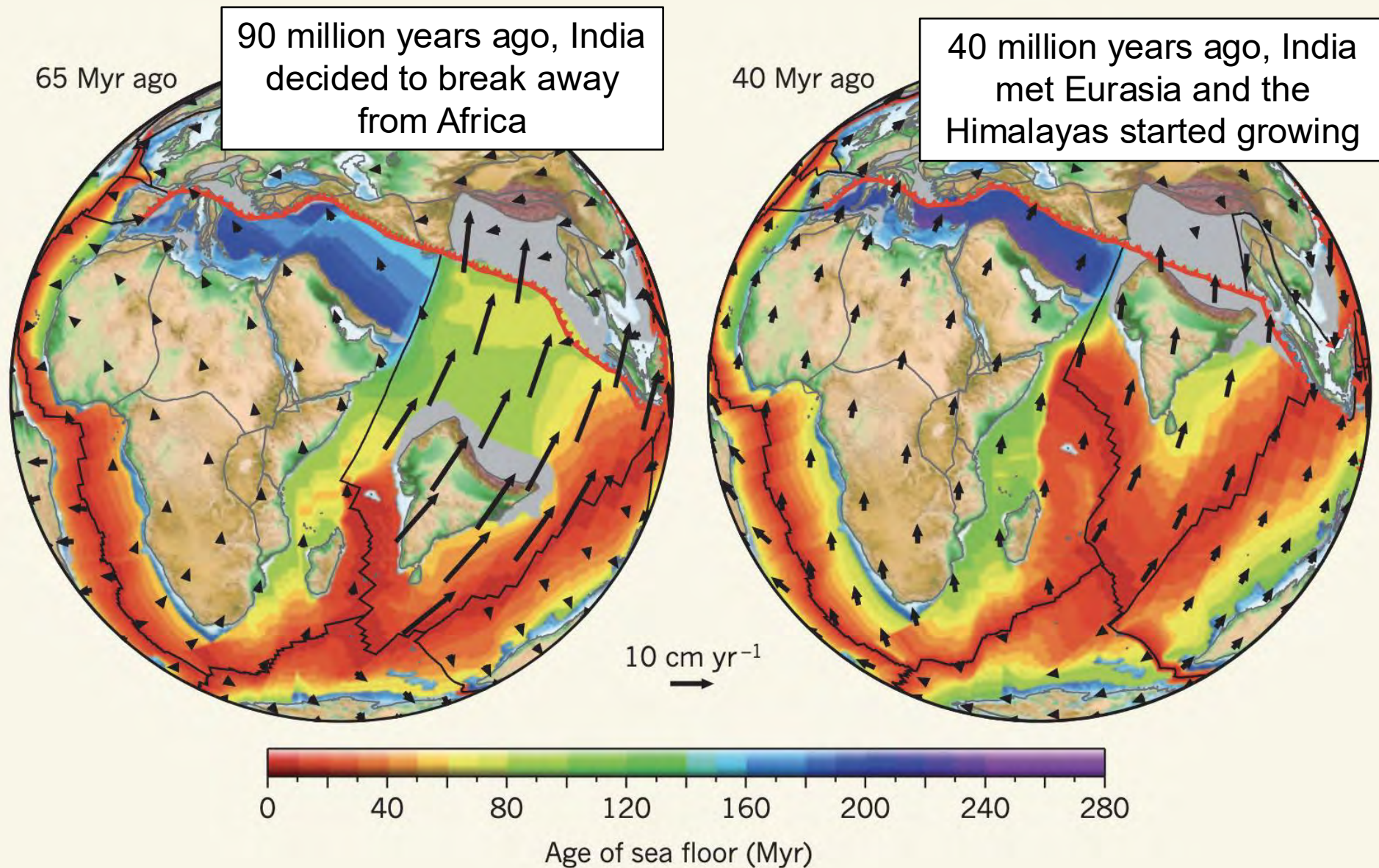
Happy Endings in Geology



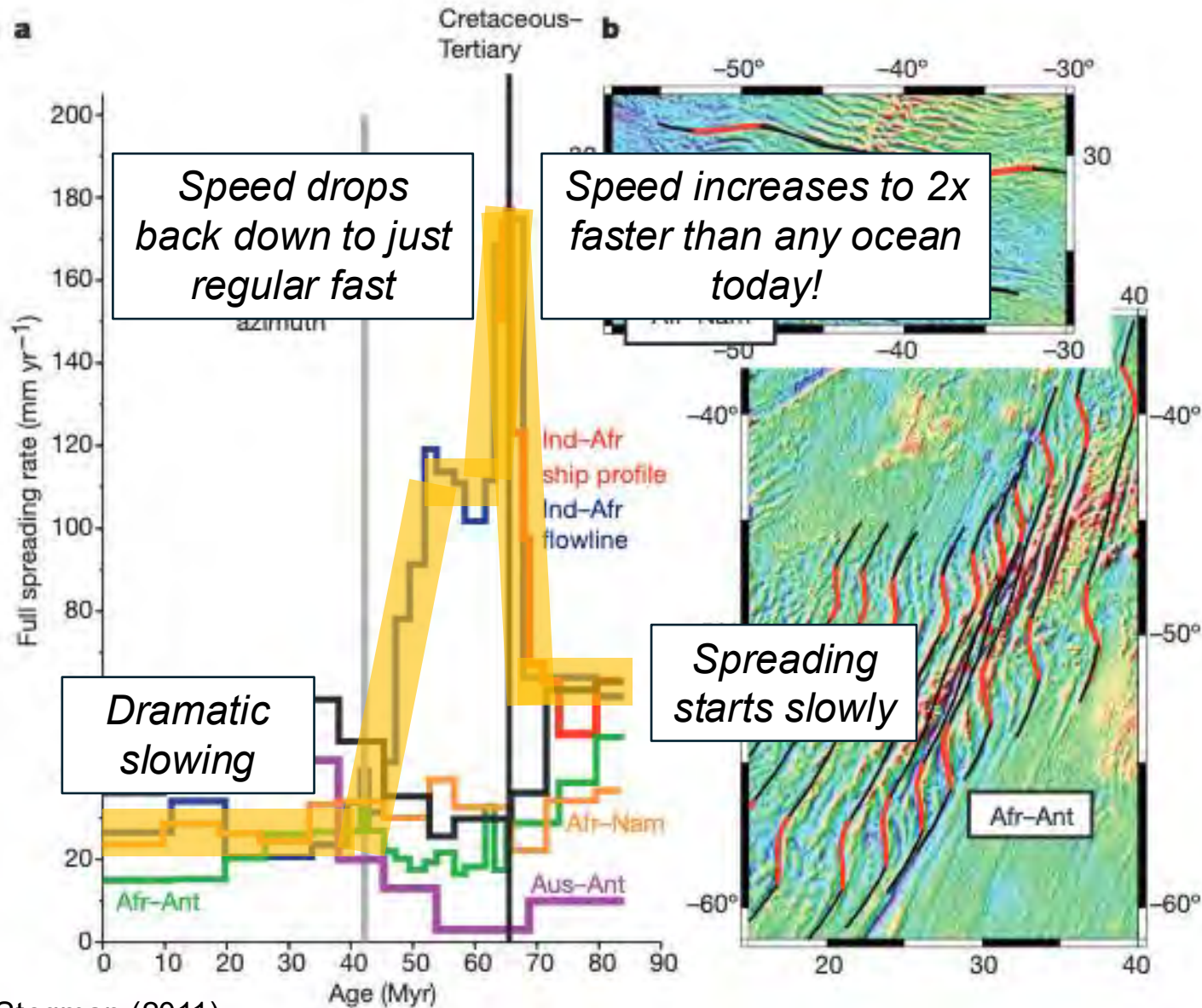
***It all started with
a breakup...***

*The India-Eurasia collision and
the formation of the Himalayas is
one of geology's best known
happy endings*

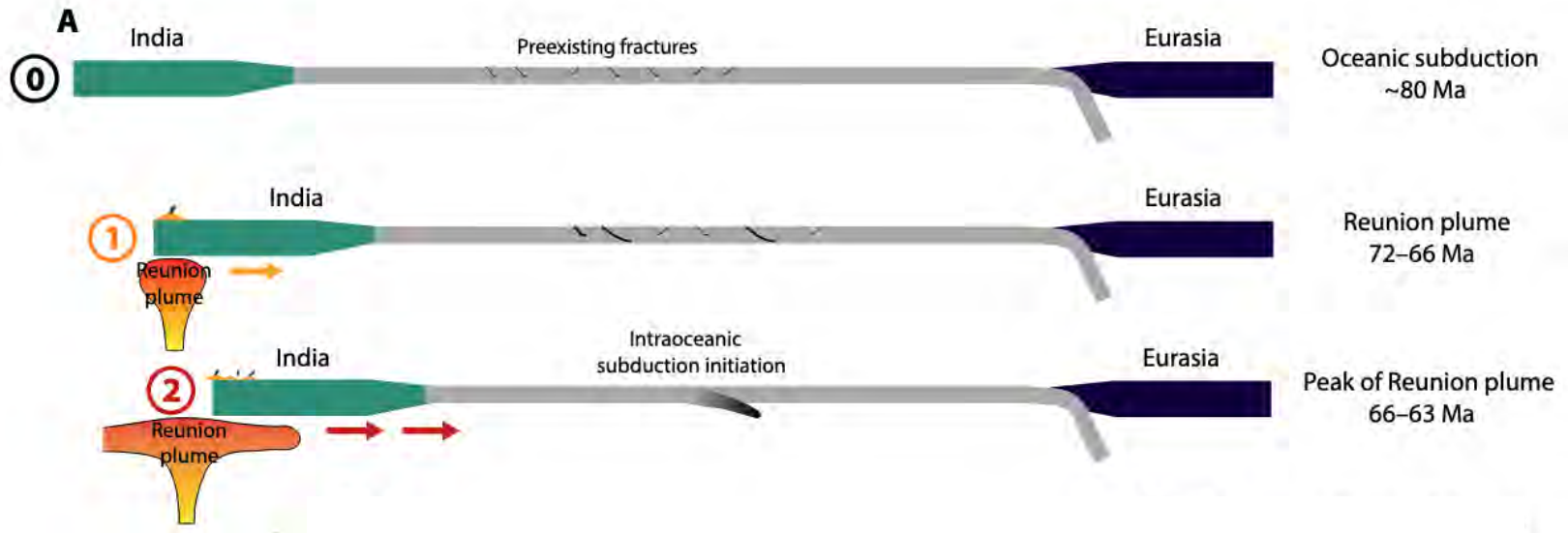
Happy Endings in Geology



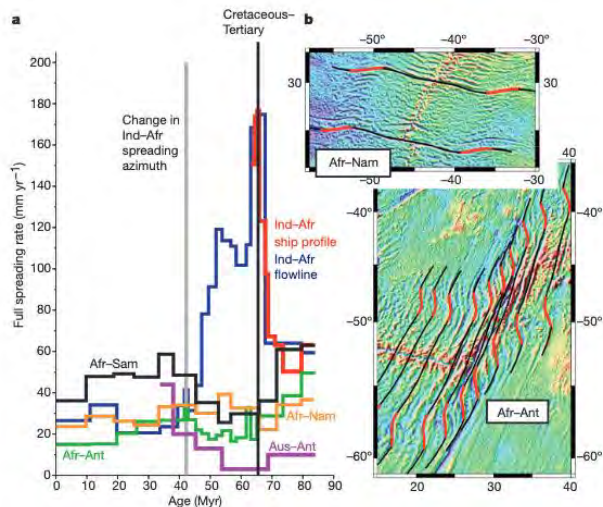
Happy Endings in Geology



Happy Endings in Geology

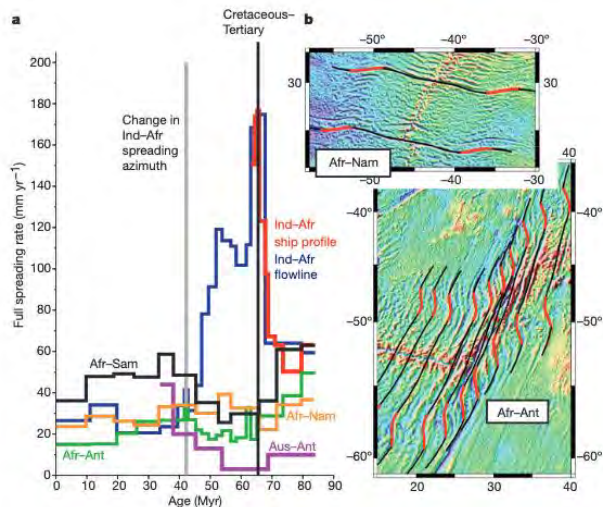
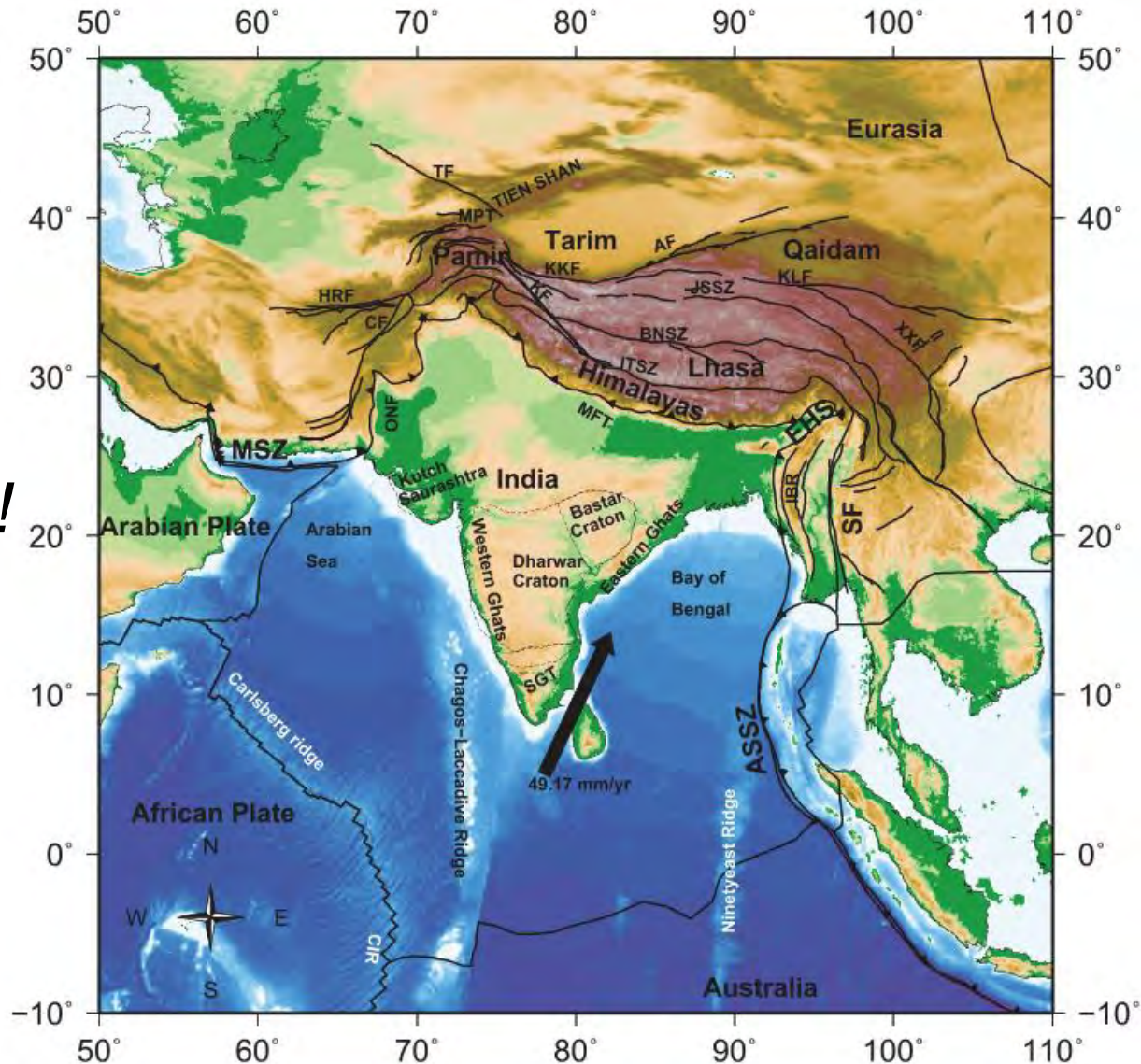


India received a “kick in the pants” from the Reunion plume, causing it to move away from Africa at almost 200 mm/yr!



Happy Endings in Geology

*India "met" Eurasia
40 million years
ago, rearranging
plates around the
world and building
the Tibetan Plateau!*



CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
150TH ANNIVERSARY
Fault Activity Map of California
2010



COMPILED AND INTERPRETED BY:
Charles W. Jennings and William A. Stewart
WITH ASSISTANCE FROM:
George Skarodo



INTRODUCTION

The intent of the Fault Activity Map of California is to provide a comprehensive overview of the state's fault systems and their activity. This map is based on a synthesis of data from various sources, including geological maps, seismicity data, and geodetic measurements. It is intended to be a useful tool for researchers, educators, and the general public interested in the geology and tectonics of California.

EXPLANATION

This map uses a color-coded system to indicate the activity level of faults. The activity level is determined by the number of earthquakes recorded on a fault segment during a specific time period. The activity level is categorized into four classes: Very Active, Active, Moderately Active, and Inactive. The map also shows the location of major faults, including the San Andreas Fault, the Hayward Fault, and the San Gabriel Fault. The map is intended to be a useful tool for researchers, educators, and the general public interested in the geology and tectonics of California.

Activity Level	Color	Symbol
Very Active	Red	Thick line
Active	Orange	Medium line
Moderately Active	Yellow	Thin line
Inactive	Grey	Dashed line

**San
Andreas**

North
American
Plate

Pacific
Plate

Happy Endings in California

All of California's resources, climate, and landscapes owe themselves to these tectonic processes

Happy ≠ Safe! We have lots of natural hazards!

The story does not end here! The Pacific still moves at 50 mm/yr northwest past North America. In 10 million years, Los Angeles and San Francisco can celebrate their new supercity! (In Bakersfield, we will wave at Los Angeles as it passes by.)