Exhumation sequence of the basement thrust units in the west-central Pyrenees. Constraints from apatite fission track analysis

Secuencia de exhumación de las unidades cabalantes de zócalo de los Pirineos centro-occidentales a partir del análisis de huellas de fisión en apatito

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Introduction

Low-temperature thermochronology has proven in the past decades an useful technique to unravel the relationships between the dynamics of thrusting and the erosional exhumation of the Pyrenees, often constituting the key to delineate or to date uplift and exhumation of Alpine thrust units within the Axial Zone basement (see Bosch et al., 2016 and references therein). This study presents new apatite fission track (AFT) data from 9 samples collected along a transect in the west-central Pyrenees including the North Pyrenean Zone (NPZ) and the Axial Zone (AZ). These complement samples studied by Morris et al. (1998), Jolivet et al. (2007) and Bosch et al. (2016) (Fig. 1), and altogether provide new clues on the tectonic evolution of this segment of the chain.

Sampling and analytical methodology

New samples were collected in Variscan granite massifs (BS3, BS4, BS8, LP3, PM1, PM3) and veins (GVS), like all previously published samples, or in anatectic paragneisses (BB1, BB2). In the AZ, samples from the Bielsa granite and Gavarnie window are in the Bielsa thrust sheet, samples from the Balaitous, Panticosa, Néouvielle and Bordèzes-Louron granites in the Gavarnie thrust sheet, samples from the Chiroulet granite in the Pierrefitte thrust sheet, while samples from the Lesponne granite are in the footwall of the north-directed Aygue-Rouye thrust. The Néouvielle massif is crossed by Alpine shear zones (Ingles et al., 1999) corresponding to the eastern splays of the Eaux-Chaudes thrust but these have limited offset and cannot have driven exhumation. Samples from the Bagneres de Bigorre massif are in the NPZ. The sample set includes four sub-vertical profiles, in the Bielsa, Néouvielle, Balaitous and Chiroulet massifs.

New AFT ages were obtained using the external detector method (Hurford and Green, 1983) with a zeta value of 343 ± 7 (FM) obtained on both Durango and Mount Dromedary standards. Errors on central ages are quoted at ± 2σ. Reverse modeling of AFT data has been performed to describe the sample time–temperature history across the partial annealing zone (PAZ), using the AFTSolve (Ketcham et al., 2000) and the Ketcham et al. (1999) annealing model, with the Dpar values used as kinetic parameter.

Fission track data for the 9 new samples are reported in Table I, and central ages of all samples are reported on the map in figure 1. The central ages vs elevation relationships are shown in figure 2 and new time-temperature models are in figure 3.

ABSTRACT

Compilation of new and published apatite fission track data along a transect of the west-central Pyrenees shows that exhumation across the Partial Annealing Zone (~120–60°C) started during the mid Eocene in the North-Pyrenean Zone and migrated southward to reach the southern edge of the Axial Zone during the early Miocene. An early Miocene stage of exhumation is also detected in the northern part of the Axial Zone, indicating a late pop-up thrust reactivation of the Axial Zone.

Key-words: Pyrenees, apatite fission tracks, exhumation.

RESUMEN

La compilación de datos nuevos y pre-existentes de huellas de fisión en apatito a lo largo de un perfil de los Pirineos centro-occidentales muestra que la exhumación a través de la Partial Annealing Zone (~120–60°C) comenzó en el Eoceno medio en la Zona Norpirenaica, y fue migrando hacia el sur hasta alcanzar el borde meridional de la Zona Axial en el Mioceno inferior. Al norte de la Zona Axial se registra así mismo una marcada exhumación durante el Mioceno inferior, indicando una reactivación cabalgante en pop-up de la Zona Axial.

Palabras clave: Pirineos, huellas de fisión en apatito, exhumación.
Discussion of apatite fission track results

The age-altitude plot of AFT data reveals relative vertical movements of the various massifs across the PAZ that are discussed considering three distinct sectors (Fig. 2).

**Median AZ: Gavarnie and Pierrefitte thrust sheets.** Samples show a clear age-altitude correlation. The Néouvielle and Balaïtous summit samples (NV1 and BA1) were exhumed rapidly during the Oligocene (beginning in the late Eocene for NV1 and ending in the early Miocene for BA1) as shown both by their central age difference with the corresponding valley samples (NV7 and BA5, respectively) and track length modelling (for NV1, see Jolivet et al., 2007). The AFT ages of BA1 and BA5 appear in conflict with zircon (U-Th)/He (ZHe) ages around 22 Ma determined by Bosch et al. (2016). However, data modelling by these authors indicate a very rapid cooling of these samples between 30 and 20 Ma. All other samples from the Piau, Néouvielle, Balaïtous and Chirollet massifs are located around 2000 m of altitude and show a clear age–altitude correlation with central ages spanning from the late Oligocene to early Miocene. This suggests that, after the initial rapid exhumation registered by the summit samples, the whole area behaved as a coherent block affected by slower exhumation.

**Southern AZ: Bielsa thrust sheet.** Samples only yield Miocene ages, younger than those from the median AZ at equivalent altitudes. The sample central ages of the Bielsa thrust sheet (BB1 and BB2) are similar to those of the median AZ, but at much higher altitudes. Moreover, these ages contrast with the much younger, late Oligocene–early Miocene ages found immediately to the south at higher elevation (around 2000 m) at Chirollet (PM2 and PM3) and north of Néouvielle (NV13). In particular, PM2 was exhumed 11 Myrs after LP3 although it is located 500 m higher and only 4 km southward. The age-altitude distribution between the median and northern parts of the AZ thus does not correspond to that expected in the case of valley erosion in a coherent block, but argues for an early Miocene uplift and erosion of the median AZ with respect to the northern part. In the NPZ, the mid Eocene central ages of samples BB1 and BB2, and the mid Eocene to early Oligocene cooling across the PAZ modelled for BB2, show that most exhumation of the NPZ occurred earlier than in the AZ in spite of a lower altitude.

**Northern AZ and NPZ.** Our two northernmost samples in the Axial Zone (LP3 and BL1, in the Lesponne and Bordère-Louron massifs, respectively) yield early Oligocene central ages, close to, although slightly younger than the Priabonian ages found by Morris et al. (1998) in the same massifs. These ages are similar to those of samples NV1 and BA1 located at the top of the Palaeozoic basement in the median AZ, but at much higher altitudes. Moreover, these ages contrast with the much younger, late Oligocene–early Miocene ages found immediately to the south at higher elevation (around 2000 m) at Chirollet (PM2 and PM3) and north of Néouvielle (NV13). In particular, PM2 was exhumed 11 Myrs after LP3 although it is located 500 m higher and only 4 km southward. The age-altitude distribution between the median and northern parts of the AZ thus does not correspond to that expected in the case of valley erosion in a coherent block, but argues for an early Miocene uplift and erosion of the median AZ with respect to the northern part. In the NPZ, the mid Eocene central ages of samples BB1 and BB2, and the mid Eocene to early Oligocene cooling across the PAZ modelled for BB2, show that most exhumation of the NPZ occurred earlier than in the AZ in spite of a lower altitude.

**Implications for the tectonic evolution of the west-central Pyrenees**

The new results presented here complement those of Jolivet et al. (2007) in confirming the initial southward migration of exhumation across the PAZ along a profile of the west-central Pyrenees, similarly to the central Pyrenees (Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Sinclair et al., 2005).

The mid Eocene exhumation in the NPZ coincides with the deposition of the first conglomerates in the north-Pyrenean basin (Biteau et al., 2006) and confirms that the onset of compressive deformation around 80 Ma predates the onset of deep erosion by several tens Myrs. This is coherent with ZHe data more to the west dating the onset of cooling in the NPZ around 50 Ma (Vacherat et al., 2014; Bosch et al., 2016).
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It suggests that the early compressive prism was a low-elevation, essentially submarine structure buried below continuous sedimentation, probably due to the fact that the first stages of the Pyrenean compression inverted a domain of previously highly thinned continental crust and exhumed mantle (e.g. Jammes et al., 2009; Lagabrielle et al., 2010). At that time, the NPZ developed as a thrust pop-up and contributed to bury the northern edge of the AZ during the latest Cretaceous to earliest Tertiary. We infer that exhumation in the NPZ began after the exhumed mantle domain was subducted and the originally thinned crust had been sufficiently thickened to allow for full continental collision (Teixell et al., 2016).

In the AZ, the earliest tectonic event dated in the study area is the early Eocene activity of the shear zones crossing the Néouvielle massif (Wayne and McCaig, 1998; Jolivet et al., 2007). These correspond to the eastern termination of the Eaux-Chaudes thrust which activity is thus dated. There is no direct dating of the Pierrefitte thrust, but this thrust branches to the west in the median AZ, AFT and ZHe results on the Balaïtous samples attest a cooling being due to the Guarga thrust activity dated in the early Miocene in the southern AZ, and related to the Guarga thrust activity dated to this period in the Jaca basin (Teixell, 1996). More to the west in the median AZ, AFT and ZHe results on the Balat fruits samples attest a younger, Oligocene exhumation that can be related to the Guarga thrust activity dated to this period in the Jaca basin (Teixell, 1996; Bosch et al., 2016).

The youngest exhumation episode occurred in the early Miocene in the southern AZ, in the lowermost part of the Gavarnie thrust sheet and underlying Bielsa thrust sheet. These units were finally tilted southwards (and westward in the Gavarnie window area) after cooling. As an alternative to an out-of-sequence onset of the Bielsa thrust proposed by Jolivet et al. (2007), we may infer a piggy-back sequence for the Gavarnie, Bielsa and Guarga thrusts, the cooling being due to the end of activity of the latter thrust during the early Miocene (Teixell, 1996) and the tilting to a late deformation of the Bielsa thrust hanging wall not necessarily related to the main thrust slip phase. The late Miocene cen-

Table I.- Apatite fission track data of new samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Elevation (m)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>pd x 10^5 (counted)</th>
<th>ps x 10^5 (counted)</th>
<th>pi x 10^5 (counted)</th>
<th>[U]</th>
<th>P(χ²)</th>
<th>Var (%)</th>
<th>FT age ± 1σ</th>
<th>Dmax ± 1σ</th>
<th>MTL ± 1σ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BS3</td>
<td>N42°41.36’</td>
<td>W0°08.93.4’</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12.4 (13562)</td>
<td>5.88 (161)</td>
<td>62.3 (1707)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>20.5 ± 2.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS4</td>
<td>N43°05.38’</td>
<td>W0°11.05.5’</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11.31 (12540)</td>
<td>4.83 (113)</td>
<td>48.29 (1130)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>19.8 ± 2.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS5</td>
<td>N43°38.16’</td>
<td>W0°12.54.0’</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.75 (12540)</td>
<td>5.66 (189)</td>
<td>55.69 (1861)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>20.9 ± 2.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1V</td>
<td>N42°53.98’</td>
<td>W0°00.32.5’</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.34 (10996)</td>
<td>6.05 (245)</td>
<td>66.82 (2706)</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>97.53</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.2 ± 1.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM1</td>
<td>N42°59.63’</td>
<td>E0°05.00.8’</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.46 (12632)</td>
<td>8.09 (626)</td>
<td>88.6 (6855)</td>
<td>70.34</td>
<td>93.76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.1 ± 0.9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.5 ± 2.3 (92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2</td>
<td>N42°56.35’</td>
<td>E0°05.07.7’</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.11 (14734)</td>
<td>6.4 (471)</td>
<td>68.5 (5022)</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>99.19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24.2 ± 1.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.1 ± 2.3 (69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM3</td>
<td>N42°50.14’</td>
<td>E0°07.16.4’</td>
<td>1226</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.41 (14734)</td>
<td>3.9 (299)</td>
<td>33.3 (3331)</td>
<td>24.55</td>
<td>92.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31.5 ± 1.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.8 ± 1.9 (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB1</td>
<td>N43°04’12.2’</td>
<td>E0°08.17.8’</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.03 (7978)</td>
<td>5.7 (246)</td>
<td>27.9 (1210)</td>
<td>29.66</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>41.8 ± 3.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>13.8 ± 1.8 (116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB2</td>
<td>N43°04’05.4’</td>
<td>E0°08.07.6’</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.79 (7978)</td>
<td>3.7 (127)</td>
<td>19.6 (673)</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>80.64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41.2 ± 4.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>13.8 ± 1.6 (65)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.- Apatite fission track central ages vs. elevation, grouped by structural domains, with estimation of the mean denudation rates for the median Axial Zone (the colours refer to the different structural domains; location of the samples and references of sample origin are in figure 1).

Fig. 2.- Edades centrales de huellas de fisión vs. elevación de las muestras, agrupadas por dominios estructurales. Se incluye estimación de las tasas de exhumación de la Zona Axial media (los colores se refieren a los diferentes dominios estructurales; la localización de las muestras y las referencias de su origen se muestran en la figura 1).
Conclusions

This study confirms a southward migration of the exhumation across the west-central Pyrenees, with the following major characteristics: (i) The first stages of Pyrenean compression, during which the continental crust recovered its original thickness after a previous thinning stage, did not involve significant exhumation; (ii) From the mid Eocene (~40 Ma), exhumation across the AFT PAZ begun in the NPZ which was probably thrust as a pop-up; (iii) Exhumation migrated southward in the northern AZ during the late Eocene–early Oligocene when continental collision activated the Gavarnie thrust in the Iberian plate, followed by the Bielsa and Guarga thrusts in piggy-back sequence. Exhumation slowed down during the late Oligocene–early Miocene in the median and southern AZ which then behaved as a coherent structural block; (iv) The late stages of Pyrenean compression involved the pop-up reactivation of the median and southern AZ, leading to the post-cooling tilting of the southern edge of the AZ and an early Miocene cooling in the northern AZ possibly related to reactivation of a north-vergent thrust.

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References


