



Andean Geology  
ISSN: 0718-7092  
ISSN: 0718-7106  
andeangeology@sernageomin.cl  
Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería  
Chile

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Andean Geology, vol. 45, no. 2, 2018

Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería, Chile

**Available in:** <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=173955659007>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5027/andgeoV45n2-3049>

## The structure of the northern Agrio fold and thrust belt (37°30' S), Neuquén Basin, Argentina

La estructura del sector norte de la faja plegada y corrida del Agrio (37°30' S), Cuenca Neuquina, Argentina

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5027/andgeoV45n2-3049>  
Redalyc: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=173955659007>

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Received: 16 March 2017  
Accepted: 07 November 2017

### ABSTRACT:

The Agrio fold and thrust belt is a thick-skinned orogenic belt developed since Late Cretaceous in response to the convergence between the Nazca and South American plates. The integration of new structural field data and seismic line interpretation allowed us to create two balanced cross-sections, which help to analyse the geometry of both thick and thin-skinned structures, to calculate the tectonic shortenings and finally to discuss the main mechanisms that produced this fold and thrust belt. The predominantly NNW-SSE structures show varying wavelengths, and can be classified into kilometer-scale first order basement involved structures and smaller second, third and fourth order fault-related folds in cover rocks with shallower detachments. Thick-skinned structures comprise fault-bend folds moving into the sedimentary cover, mainly along Late Jurassic evaporites, which form basement wedges that transfer the deformation to the foreland. Thus, shortenings in both basement and cover rocks must be similar and consequently, by measuring the contraction accounted for thin-skinned structures, is possible to propose a suitable model for the thick skinned deformation. The balanced cross-sections indicate shortenings of 11.2 km (18%) for the northern section and 10.9 km (17.3%) for the southern section. These values are different from the shortenings established by previous works in the region, reflecting differences in the assumed model to explain the basement-involved structures. According to our interpretation, the structural evolution of this fold and thrust belt was controlled by major basement-involved thrust systems with subordinate influence of inversion along pre-existing normal faults during the Andean compression.

**KEYWORDS:** Thick and thin-skinned structures, Balanced cross-sections, Thrust systems, Basement involvement, Andean shortenings.

### RESUMEN:

La faja corrida y plegada del Agrio es un cinturón orogénico de piel gruesa desarrollada desde el Cretácico Tardío en respuesta a la convergencia entre las placas de Nazca y Sudamérica. La integración de nuevos datos estructurales de campo e interpretación de líneas sísmicas permitió construir dos secciones balanceadas y, de esta manera, poder analizar la geometría de las estructuras del tipo piel gruesa y piel fina, calcular los acortamientos tectónicos y finalmente discutir los principales mecanismos que formaron esta faja corrida y plegada. Las estructuras predominantemente NNOSSE muestran diferentes longitudes de onda, y pueden ser clasificadas en estructuras kilométricas de primer orden que involucran al basamento y en pliegues más pequeños de segundo, tercer y cuarto orden en la cubierta sedimentaria relacionados con fallas con despegues menos profundos. Las estructuras de piel gruesa comprenden pliegues por flexión de falla que se insertan en la cubierta sedimentaria, principalmente a lo largo de las evaporitas del Jurásico Tardío, y forman cuñas de basamento que transmiten la deformación al antepaís. En consecuencia, los acortamientos del basamento y de la cubierta deben ser similares y, por consiguiente, al medir la contracción de las estructuras de piel delgada, es posible proponer un modelo adecuado para la deformación de piel gruesa. Las secciones balanceadas indican acortamientos de 11,2 km (18%) para la sección norte y 10,9 km (17,3%) para la sección sur. Estos valores son diferentes a aquellos previamente obtenidos en trabajos anteriores en la región, y reflejan principalmente las diferencias en los supuestos del modelo considerado para explicar las estructuras que involucran al basamento. De acuerdo a nuestra interpretación, la evolución estructural en este cinturón corrido y plegado estuvo controlada principalmente por sistemas de corrimientos que involucran al basamento, con una influencia subordinada de la inversión de fallas normales preexistentes durante la compresión andina.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Estructuras de piel gruesa y piel fina, Secciones balanceadas, Sistemas de corrimientos, Participación del basamento, Acortamientos andinos.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Agrio fold and thrust belt (Ramos, 1978) is part of the Southern Central Andes and it is located at the Central-Western region of Argentina (Fig. 1a). The contractional deformation in this sector began in the Late Cretaceous related to the convergence between the Nazca plate and the South American plate. The region of study is located in the Neuquén Basin, which is one of the most important oil producing sedimentary basins of Argentina. In this zone, several works on the stratigraphy and the structure have been conducted because of the scientific and economic interest due to the presence of hydrocarbon deposits (Groeber, 1929, 1946; Zöllner and Amos, 1973; Minniti et al., 1986; Gulisano and Gutiérrez Pleimling, 1995; Vergani et al., 1995; Kozłowski et al., 1998; Zapata et al., 1999; Zapata and Folguera, 2005; Leanza et al., 2006; Zamora Valcarce et al., 2009; Rojas Vera et al., 2015; Turienzo et al., 2014, 2018; Sánchez et al., 2014, 2015).

The Agrio fold and thrust belt (FTB) was initially defined by Braccacini (1970) as “fosa del Agrio” and is located between Chos Malal and Las Lajas cities (Fig. 1b). According to the predominance of thick or thin-skinned structures, the Agrio FTB has been divided into an inner and outer zone (Ramos, 1998). The inner zone, at the west, is characterized by basement-involved anticlines and synclines with large wavelengths. The eastern outer zone is dominated by fault-related folds with smaller wavelengths that involve the Mesozoic sedimentary sequence above a decollement level in the Late Jurassic evaporites (Viñes, 1985; Zapata et al., 2002). Thick-skinned structures have also been recognized in the outer zone from seismic subsurface information (Zapata et al., 2002; Zamora Valcarce et al., 2009).

Two main structural models have been used in order to explain the first order basement involved structures of the fold and thrust belts in the Neuquén Basin. It has been proposed that most of the Andean contractional deformation took place by the tectonic inversion of pre-existing normal faults, inherited from the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic rifting stage of the Neuquén Basin (Vergani et al., 1995; Booth and Coward, 1996; Ramos, 1998; Zapata et al., 1999; Zapata and Folguera, 2005; Zamora Valcarce, 2007; Rojas Vera et al., 2015). Other studies consider that basement-involved thrust systems, formed by low angle reverse faults produced during the Andean compression, are the most suitable structures in order to produce the observed thick and thin-skinned deformation (Minniti et al., 1986; Nocioni, 1996; Kozłowski et al., 1998; Turienzo et al., 2014, 2018; Sánchez et al., 2015; Lebinson et al., 2015a).

The study area is situated between Chos Malal city and Taquimilán town, to the west of the Neuquén Province, Argentina (Fig. 1c). The purpose of this work is to characterize the structural style of the northern segment of the Agrio FTB based on a detailed field mapping of the exposed structures. Two balanced structural cross-sections, supported by seismic data, allow the analysis of the geometry of the major structures at depth. Additionally, the kinematics of complex thin-skinned structures was reconstructed using the Fault-FoldForward software (Allmendinger, 20123), in order to visualize its sequential evolution. Restoration of the structural cross-sections allows to determine the tectonic shortenings. A comparison of these shortenings with those previously determined in surrounding areas help to discuss the influence, or lack of it, in the different structural models proposed for this sector of the Andes.

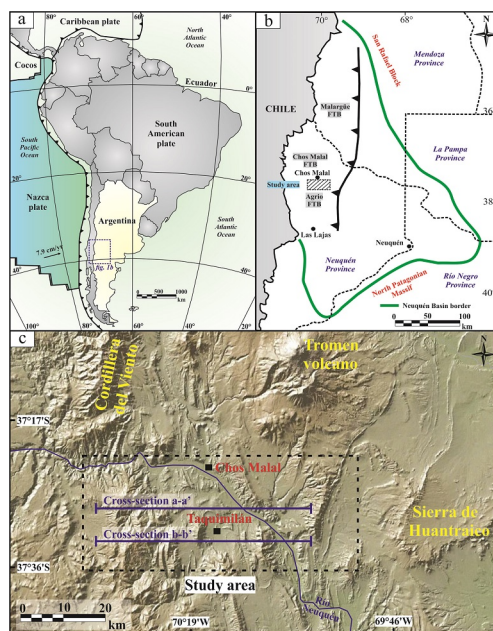


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. a. Present-day tectonic setting at the convergent border between the Nazca and South American plates; b. Limits of the Mesozoic Neuquén Basin with the location of the Agrio, Chos Malal and Malargüe fold and thrust belts (FTB); c. Digital elevation model of the study area in the northwest of the Neuquén Province.

## 2. GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Andes of Neuquén (36°-38° S latitude) have distinctive characteristics due to the alternation of extensional and compressional tectonics, with important changes in its associated magmatism, developed since Late Paleozoic to Recent (Ramos, 1999; Ramos and Folguera, 2005). The development of an active margin at the western border of Gondwana during the Permian-Early Triassic produced the Choiyoi mesosilicic and silicic magmatic province (Llambías et al., 2007). According to Llambías and Sato (2011), this magmatism was favoured by the extensional collapse of the San Rafael orogen (Fig. 2). Permian granitoids of the Choiyoi Group are exposed in the Cordillera del Viento (Fig. 1c), to the north of the study area, intruding Carboniferous strata of the Andacollo Group (Zöllner and Amos, 1973; Danieli et al., 2011). The Late Triassic-Early Jurassic generalized extension is related with the breakup of Gondwana, that produced NW-trending half-grabens filled by volcanoclastic synrift sequences of the Precuyano Cycle (Vergani et al., 1995; Franzese and Spalletti, 2001; Carbone et al., 2011). From the Early Jurassic to the Early Cretaceous, subduction at the western margin of Gondwana caused a regional phase of back-arc thermal subsidence that favoured the accumulation of ~7,000 m of marine, continental and volcanoclastic rocks in the Neuquén Basin (Digregorio and Uliana, 1980; Legarreta and Uliana, 1996; Vergani et al., 1995; Arregui et al., 2011).



This basin has a triangular shape, limited to the northeast by the San Rafael block and to the southeast by the North Patagonian Massif (Fig. 1b), and to the west it was connected with the Pacific Ocean through the volcanic arc. The nature of the sedimentary infill during this period was controlled by a complex combination between tectonic, eustatic and climatic factors, which gave rise to transgressive-regressive marine cycles alternating with periods of continental sedimentation (Vergani et al., 1995; Legarreta and Uliana, 1996; Arregui et al., 2011). The Cuyo, Lotena, Mendoza and Bajada del Agrio groups were deposited during this stage of thermal subsidence (Fig. 2). Marine black shales of the Cuyo Group (Los Molles Formation) are the oldest rocks exposed in the northern Agrio FTB (Fig. 3). The overlying Lotena Group contains Late Jurassic evaporites (Auquilco Formation), which constitute one of the most important decollement horizons in the Agrio FTB (Zapata et al., 1999, 2002; Zamora Valcarce et al., 2006). The Mendoza Group includes the two most important hydrocarbon source rocks of the Neuquén Basin (Vaca Muerta and Agrio formations, Fig. 2). The Agrio Formation also contains one of the main reservoir units, the Avilé Member, formed by fluvial-aeolian sandstones that reflect a relatively major sea-level drop (Veiga et al., 2002).

Sandstones of the Lower Troncoso Member (Huitrin Formation), in the Bajada del Agrio Group (Fig. 2), are the best hydrocarbon reservoir rocks in this sector of the basin. Shallow marine rocks in this group represent the last marine connection of the Neuquén Basin with the Pacific Ocean and the subsequent deposition of continental sediments was probably influenced by the growth of the magmatic arc (Legarreta and Uliana, 1991).

Since the early Late Cretaceous, the Neuquén basin evolved into a contractional retroarc foreland basin due to the initial development of the fold and thrust belt, probably related to a combination of an increasing convergence rate (Cobbold and Rossello, 2003) and a shallowing of the Benioff zone (Ramos, 1998; Ramos and Folguera, 2005). A continental sedimentary environment prevailed in the Late Cretaceous, with the syntectonic deposition of the Neuquén Group (Tunik et al., 2010). The continuity of the flexural load allowed a marine transgression from the Atlantic Ocean represented by the shallow marine rocks of the Malargüe Group (Fig. 2). Widespread igneous rocks were derived from a subduction related magmatic arc, including the Late Cretaceous to Eocene Naunaucó Group (Zamora Valcarce, 2007). Subvolcanic rocks in the Cerro Caicayén (Fig. 3), with  $40\text{K}/40\text{Ar}$  age of  $44.7 \pm 2.2$  Ma (Llambías and Rapela, 1989), and the Cerro Naunaucó, with  $40\text{Ar}/39\text{Ar}$  age of  $65.5 \pm 0.46$  Ma (Zamora Valcarce et al., 2006), were intruded during this stage. Synorogenic foreland sequences related to Neogene contraction in the Agrio FTB accumulated in piggyback basins (Ramos, 1998; Repol et al., 2002; Zapata et al., 2002; Cervera and Leanza, 2009), are scarcely preserved in the core of synclines to the south of Chos Malal (Fig. 3). An important retroarc volcanism took place in the foreland region during the Neogene, that are evidenced by basalts, andesites and tuffs (Ramos and Barbieri, 1989; Kay et al., 2006; Dyhr et al., 2013), that in the study area form the Cerro Villegas (Fig. 3). Finally, basalts covering the Loma Tilhué correspond to lava flows coming from the Plio-Quaternary Tromén-Tilhué volcanic complex (Llambías et al., 2011).

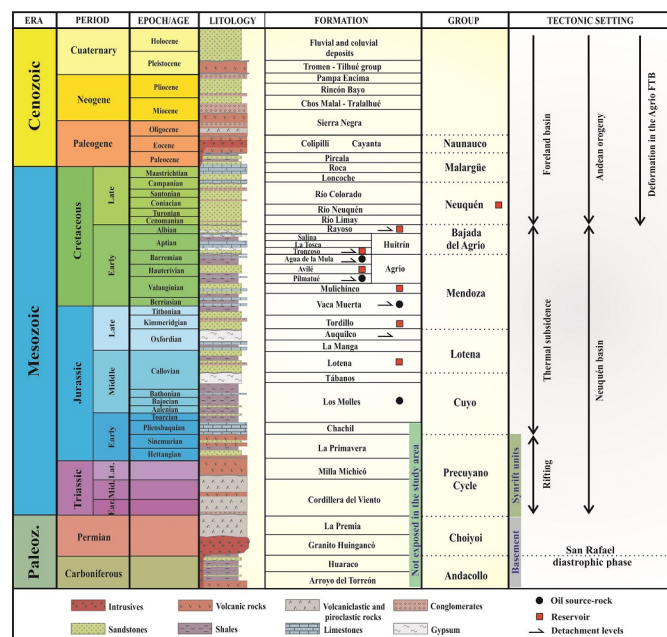


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Tectonostratigraphic chart of the Neuquén Basin in the study region (based on Gulisano and Gutiérrez Pleimling, 1995; Leanza et al., 2006, 2013).

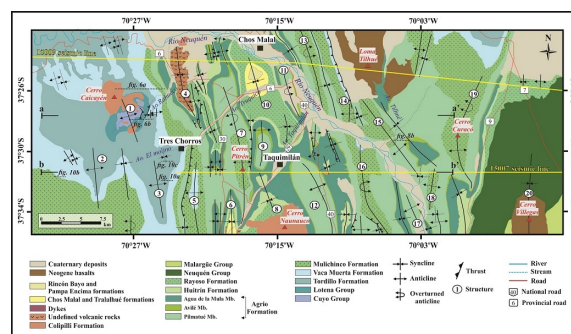


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. Geological map of the northern segment of the Agrio FTB. 1. Rahueco anticline; 2. El Cholar anticline; 3. Manzano anticline; 4. Rahueco synclinarium; 5. Tres Chorros anticline; 6. Tralalhué syncline; 7. Cerro Pitrén anticline; 8. Naunaucó syncline; 9. Taquimilán Centro anticline; 10. Truquico syncline; 11. Truquico anticline; 12. Taquimilán anticline; 13. Tilhué Oeste anticline; 14. Tilhué Este anticline; 15. Pampa Tilhué anticline; 16. Maitenes anticline; 17. Río Neuquén anticline; 18. San Eduardo anticline; 19. Las Yeseras anticline; 20. Cerro Villegas syncline.

### 3. STRUCTURE

Numerous NNW-SSE trending structures, with variable scale and vergence, are notably well exposed in the northern segment of the Agrio FTB. In several field trips, around 500 GPS points were collected, each one including geological descriptions and structural data. This field information together with georeferenced Landsat and Google Earth satellite imagery allowed us to elaborate a detailed geological map (Fig. 3), which comprises an area of 1,742 km<sup>2</sup> (67x26 km). Different orders of folds were distinguished based on their wavelength and the involved units, as it was done in the Chos Malal fold and thrust belt (Kozłowski et al., 1996; Turienzo et al., 2014, 2018; Sánchez et al., 2015). The thick skinned structures form first order folds, which involve basement rocks and wavelengths of around 8-12 km. The thin-skinned structures correspond to fault-related folds with shorter wavelengths that can be classified in second, third and fourth order depending on the detachment level within the stratigraphic pile. Based on the mapped structures and with

the aid of 2D seismic profiles, two E-W balanced cross-sections were constructed in order to characterize the structural style of this segment of the Agrio FTB.

### 3.1. STRUCTURES OF THE NORTH SECTOR: CROSS-SECTION A-A'

The reconstruction of the tectonic structures in depth along the north cross-section was analysed in conjunction with the information provided by seismic line 15009 (Fig. 4). Despite its poor quality, this line shows west-dipping reflectors that allows the interpretation of the basement-cover contact geometry. The elevation of the basement-cover contact at the eastern sector of the seismic section is linked to the west-dipping Las Yeseras thrust (Fig. 4), responsible of a notable basement-cored anticline exposed outside the studied area. Although there are no exploration wells along this seismic line, these strong and continuous reflectors can be assigned to the Jurassic sedimentary sequences. Below them, diffuse reflectors with varying thicknesses suggest the occurrence of synrift deposits of the Precuyano Cycle (Fig. 4). These synrift sequences have been related with high angle normal faults, which have been slightly inverted during the subsequent compressive deformation in the Andes. Bed-length restoration of cross-section a-a' (Fig. 5) allows to establish 11.2 km (18%) of shortening.

The westernmost structure in the north sector of the study area is the Rahueco anticline, a doubly plunging fold with an approximate wavelength of 12 km (Figs. 3 and 6). The Early Jurassic black shales of the Los Molles Formation, placed in the core of this anticline, correspond to the oldest rocks exposed in the Agrio FTB region (Fig. 6 a and b). Measured dips of around 15°-25° W in the backlimb and 40°-60° E in the forelimb, which increase up to 70°-80° E in beds of the Mulichinco and Agrio formations (Fig. 6a), demonstrate the eastward-vergence of the Rahueco anticline. The steepening of the eastern limb is related to a set of minor backthrusts in the front of this major first order structure. One of these west-directed thrusts produced a tight asymmetric anticline involving the Tábanos Formation (Fig. 6b). Igneous rocks that form the Cerro Caicayén are mainly concentrated in the core of the Rahueco anticline, and were intruded using the backthrusts as feed channels (Lebinson et al., 2015b). Based on field data and the geometry of the structure, the Rahueco anticline has been interpreted as a basement wedge related to a major west-dipping thrust (Fig. 5). This tectonic wedge corresponds to a first order structure that develops as a fault-bend anticline moving along the evaporites of the Auquilco Formation and transferring shortening to the east. Thus, the thin-skinned structures in the area that involve the rocks of Tordillo Formation and overlying units developed above this detachment level (Fig. 5).

The Rahueco synclinatorium, located to the east of the Cerro Caicayén, is cored by gently folded volcanic rocks (of uncertain age) that cover unconformably the folded Mesozoic rocks (Figs. 3 y 7). A complex deformation occurs at the eastern limb of this synclinatorium. Rocks of the Agrio, Huitrín and Rayoso formations form a tight west-vergent anticline of approximately 1 km wavelength (Figs. 7a). Two minor backthrusts deform the Avilé Member in the core of this anticline, while in its backlimb, the Pitrén backthrust, displaces and repeats the Huitrín Formation (Fig. 7b). The average orientation of the fault plane is 092°/54° (dip direction/dip) with fault-striae with pitch values ranging from 5° to 60° S and steps indicating a component of sinistral shearing for the Pitrén backthrust. To the north, near to Route 6, there is another west-verging anticline whose backlimb and forelimb dip 45° NE and 64° SW respectively (Fig. 7a). In the core of this anticline, small thrusts repeat the Agua de la Mula Formation stratigraphy (Fig. 7c). Based on Mitra (2002), these accommodation structures were classified as intoanticline thrusts. The reconstruction of the two west-vergent anticlines in the Rahueco synclinatorium allows to relate them with shallow backthrusts detached on the lower section of the Agrio Formation and classified as third order structures. Occasionally the faults associated with these third order folds reach a shallower detachment level, as the shales of the upper portion of the Agrio Formation, creating smaller-scale fourth order structures. An example of this occurs at

the southern hinge of the Rahueco syncline, where a small backthrust generated a repetition of the Huitrín Formation (Fig. 7a).

One of the most important thin-skinned folds in the study area is the Cerro Pitrén anticline (Cervera and Leanza, 2009), a doubly-plunging fold cored by the Mulichinco Formation with a wavelength of approximately 6 km (Fig. 3). The western limb of the Cerro Pitrén anticline has variable dips (30°-50° W), while the eastern limb is steep, or even overturned, defining a clear east vergent structure. The development of the Cerro Pitrén anticline is interpreted as a second-order fault-bend fold, with a lower detachment in the Auquilco Formation and an upper decollement on top of the Vaca Muerta shales (Fig. 5). Thus, there is a transference of displacement to the east over the upper decollement, which allows to generate third order folds involving the Mulichinco and Agrio formations (Taquimilán Centro and Truquico anticlines). Subsequently, the forelimb of the Cerro Pitrén anticline is cut by a breakthrough thrust that causes an increase in its dip. A comparable model of structural evolution has been applied in the Chos Malal FTB (Turienzo et al., 2014; Sánchez et al., 2015).

The Taquimilán Centro anticline, located to the east of the Cerro Pitrén, has a wavelength of approximately 3.5 km and N-S trend (Fig. 3). The west limb dips 42° W while the eastern one dips 75° E, thus the vergence of the fold is to the east. An N-S thrust rides the Cerro Pitrén anticline over the backlimb of the Taquimilán Centro anticline, juxtaposing the Mulichinco Formation on top of the Agua de la Mula Member (Agrio Formation). The morphology of the Taquimilán Centro anticline allows to interpret it as a fault propagation fold detached above the shales of the Vaca Muerta Formation (Fig. 5).

The Truquico syncline, located to the south of Chos Malal, is a broad NNW trending syncline cored by Cenozoic rocks (Fig. 3). The Miocene synorogenic strata of the Chos Malal Formation lie unconformably over the Rayoso Formation and they are, in turns, covered by a thin horizontal sequence assigned to Rincón Bayo and Pampa Encima formations (Cervera and Leanza, 2009). The Truquico syncline is located into a triangle zone formed between the east-vergent Cerro Pitrén anticline and the west-vergent Truquico anticline (Fig. 5). The Truquico anticline, which is exposed at the intersection of Routes 40 and 6, has a marked west vergence and a wavelength of approximately 4 km (Fig. 3). The forelimb dips 80°-85° W, and the uppermost beds of the Agrio, Huitrín and Rayoso formations are overturned (Fig. 8a). The backlimb of the Truquico anticline has a constant dip of 20° E, measured in the Avilé Member along the road-cut outcrop, in a classical stop to visualise this unit in this part of the Neuquén Basin. East of the Neuquén River, the Avilé Member is tightly folded forming a NNW syncline that is cored by evaporites of the Huitrín Formation, a structure that can be well observed along the access road to Chos Malal (Figs. 3 and 8a). Based on the dimensions of the fold and the involved units, the Truquico anticline is interpreted as a third order fault-propagation fold detached above shales of the Vaca Muerta Formation (Fig. 5).

A complex structural configuration combining several NNW folds and thrusts occurs at the Loma Tilhué area, to the east of Chos Malal (Fig. 8a). Three anticlines involving the Mulichinco Formation, separated by two synclines that contain shales of the Pilmatué Member, dominate the structure of this area. These folds have wavelengths in the order of 3-4 km. The Tilhué Oeste anticline is located on the western slope of the Loma Tilhué outcrop and has a west asymmetry, as evidenced by its overturned forelimb in the Avilé Member. The Tilhué Este anticline can be observed along the Neuquén River where shales of the Vaca Muerta Formation crop out in its core. In the central area of the hill, this fold is cut by a west-dipping thrust that juxtaposes the Vaca Muerta Formation with the Agrio Formation (Fig. 8a). Finally, the Pampa Tilhué anticline shows locally an eastward vergence, with dips varying from 43° to 82° NE in the forelimb and 56° SW in the backlimb, while toward the south the fold-vergence changes (Fig. 8b). The sequence of deformation in this complex area will be analysed in the section 4 of this paper.



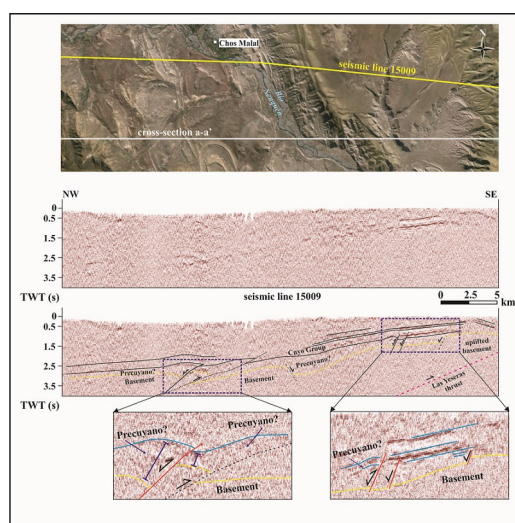


Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. Interpreted and partially interpreted two-way travel time seismic section 15009. Noticeable basement uplift at the eastern zone occurred in the hangingwall of the Las Yeras thrust. The amplified zones depict areas in the seismic with unconformities and varying thickness interpreted as synrift deposits related to normal faults, with scarce evidence of significant inversion.

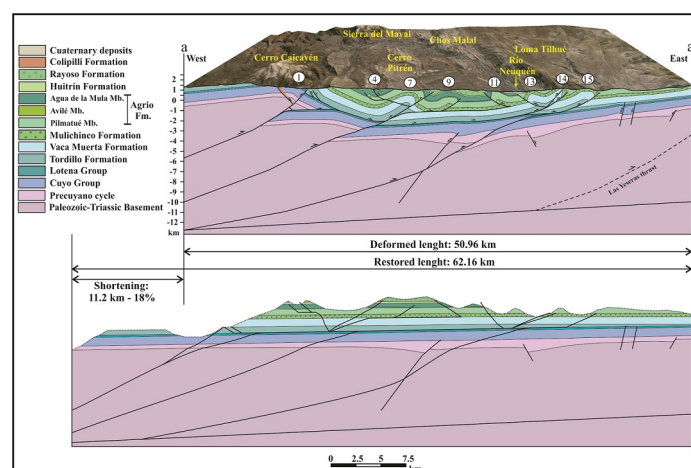


Fig. 5.

Fig. 5. Interpreted and restored structural cross-section a-a'. Major basement-involved thrusts produce first order thick-skinned wedges, which move eastward over the Auquilco Formation (Lotena Group) creating second and third order fault-related folds in the sedimentary cover. 1. Rahueco anticline; 4. Rahueco synclinerium; 7. Cerro Pitén anticline; 9. Taquimilán Centro anticline; 11. Truquico anticline; 13. Tilhué Oeste anticline; 14. Tilhué Este anticline; 15. Pampa Tilhué anticline.

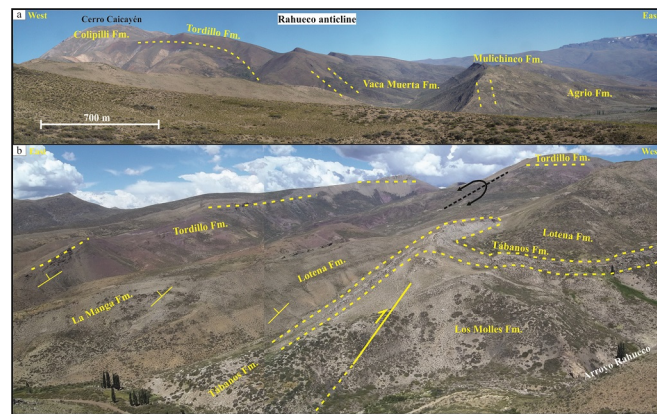


Fig. 6.

Fig. 6. a. Photograph showing the eastward-steepening of the Mendoza Group beds in the forelimb of the Rahuco anticline; b. Southward view of the backthrust and the associated west vergent fold involving the Cuyo Group in the forelimb of the Rahuco anticline.

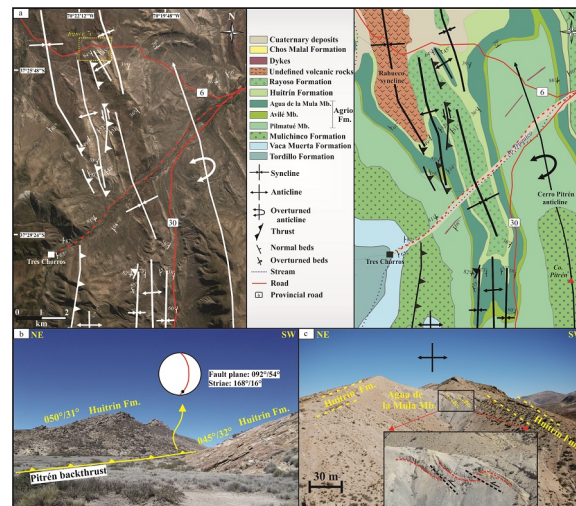


Fig. 7.

Fig. 7. a. Google Earth image and detailed geological map between Tres Chorros and Cerro Pitrén; b. Photograph of the Pitrén backthrust, a transpressive fault that duplicates the Huitrín Formation; c. Southward view of a third-order anticline, containing minor faults in the core interpreted as into-anticline thrusts.



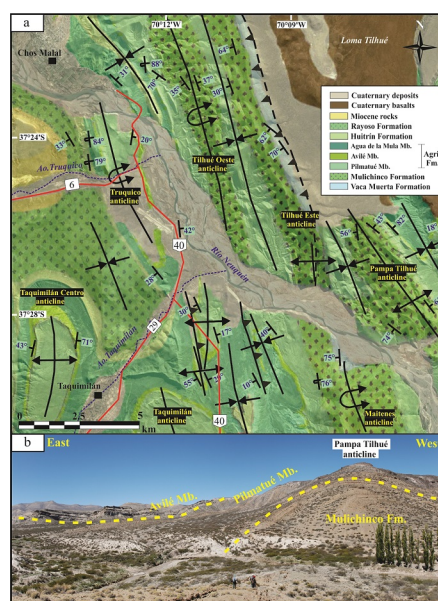


Fig. 8.

Fig. 8. a. Detailed geological map showing the structures in the Loma Tilhué area. b. Photograph of the forelimb of the Pampa Tilhué anticline and the frontal syncline cored by the Avilé Member (see location in figure 3).

### 3.2. STRUCTURES OF THE SOUTH SECTOR: CROSS-SECTION B-B'

The structural cross-section b-b' is parallel to seismic line 15007, whose poor quality does not allow an accurate subsurface interpretation (Fig. 9). The most noticeable feature in this line is the shallowing of the basement toward the east, related to the Las Yeseras thrust as can be seen in seismic line 15009. In addition, some disturbed areas affecting shallow reflectors correlate with the exposed anticlines, reconstructed as second order fault-related folds. Shortening resulting from the bed-length restoration of this cross-section is 10.9 km (17.3%), slightly less than in the north structural cross-section (Fig. 9).

The oldest rocks exposed in this region correspond to the Late Jurassic Tordillo Formation, which are folded forming the El Cholar and Manzano anticlines (Fig. 3). These folds have wavelengths between 7 and 9 km and they locate south of the Rahueco anticline, thus basement rocks should be involved at depth. Both anticlines have east vergence, in which their eastern limbs dips 50°-60° E (Fig. 10a), and their western limbs dip of 15°-30° W (Fig. 10b). The El Cholar anticline is interpreted as a thick-skinned fault-propagation fold, with relatively minor displacement, and the Manzano anticline as a basement-involved fault-bend fold whose eastward movement produce thin-skinned deformation in the adjacent cover rocks (Fig. 9). Minor-scale folding affects the Tordillo Formation in the proximities of Tres Chorros (Figs. 3 and 10c), which can be considered thin-skinned structures probably detached from the underlying evaporites of the Auquilco Formation.

The Tres Chorros anticline is a tight, doubly-vergent, N-S fold, cored by the Vaca Muerta Formation (Fig. 3). The eastern limb of this anticline is steeply-dipping, and locally beds become overturned defining a dominant eastward movement. At the western limb, the Mulichinco Formation is partially thrust over the Agrio Formation along the Tres Chorros backthrust (Fig. 3). Thus, the Tres Chorros anticline represents a pop-up structure bounded by two opposite-dipping thrusts (Fig. 9).

In cross-section a-a', the Cerro Pitren anticline is considered a second order east-vergent fold with subordinate backthrusting in its backlimb, involving the Mendoza Group (Fig. 9). Between the Tres Chorros and Cerro Pitren anticlines, there are smaller folds that affect the Agrio, Huitrín and Rayoso formations (Fig. 7). In this zone, there are two synclines and a tight west-vergent anticline whose backlimb and forelimb dip

52° E and 73° W respectively. These structures have been interpreted as third order folds with a detachment level in the Pilmatué Member (Fig. 9).

The subvolcanic rocks of the Naunauco Group crop out in the core of the Naunauco syncline, a broad fold developed to the southwest of Taquimilán (Fig. 3). The east-vergent Taquimilán anticline is well exposed with a wavelength of approximately 6 km, although with low relief, between the Cerro Naunauco and the Route 40. The western limb dip of this anticline is 23°-41° W while the eastern limb dip is 68°-72° E (Fig. 11a). The whole Agrio Formation is involved in the Taquimilán anticline, but in some creeks near the route the Mulichinco Formation is exposed (Fig. 11b). This anticline corresponds to a second order structure interpreted as a fault-propagation fold with a detachment level in the Auquilco Formation (Fig. 9).

The west-vergent Maitenes anticline forms a prominent hill located east of route 40, with intensely deformed shales of the Vaca Muerta Formation in its core and the Mulichinco Formation in its flanks (Figs. 11a and 12a). The backlimb dip of this anticline is 20°-30° E and the forelimb dip is 70°-75° W-SW, although locally it becomes overturned. West of the Maitenes anticline, a tight syncline involving the Agrio Formation was identified (Figs. 11a and 12b). In the western flank of this syncline, the Maitenes backthrust juxtaposes east dipping beds of the Avilé Member with top of subhorizontal layers of the Agua de la Mula Member (Fig. 12c). The average orientation of the fault plane is 049°/42° (dip direction/dip), with striae pitching 72° N. The Maitenes anticline has been interpreted as the result of two deformation phases, in which the first one corresponds to a fault-bend fold with an upper decollement on the Agua de la Mula Member, whose westward movement produced the Maitenes backthrust (Fig. 9). Subsequently, a breakthrough fault cut the forelimb increasing its dip and the structural relief of the fold.

The west-vergent San Eduardo anticline locates to the east of the Neuquén River, exposing the Mulichinco Formation, and it has a wavelength of approximately 5 km (Fig. 11a). This N-S anticline has a gently-dipping backlimb (16°-23° E) and a steeply-dipping (50°-70° W) forelimb (Figs. 9 and 12d). The Río Neuquén anticline lay between the Maitenes and San Eduardo second-order anticlines, few km to the south of the cross-section b-b' (Figs. 3 and 11a). This fold also has a west vergence, however given its smaller wavelength and the Agrio Formation involvement in the deformation it can be considered as a third order anticline.

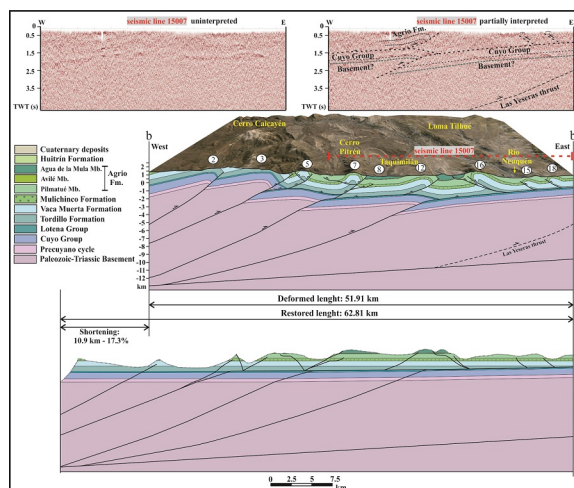


Fig. 9.

Fig. 9. Interpreted and restored structural cross-section b-b'. Because of the poor quality of seismic line 15007, it was not possible to recognize synrift geometries. As in the north cross-section (Fig. 5), large basement-involved wedges produce an intense thin-skinned deformation. 2. El Cholar anticline, 3. Manzano anticline, 5. Tres Chorros anticline, 7. Cerro Pitrén anticline, 8. Naunaucó syncline, 12. Taquimilán anticline, 16. Maitenes anticline, 15. Pampa Tilhué anticline, 18. San Eduardo anticline.

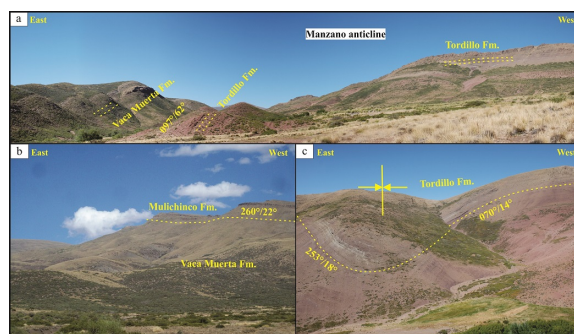


Fig. 10.

Fig. 10. a. Photograph showing the forelimb of the Manzano anticline; b. Photograph of the gently-dipping Vaca Muerta and Mulichinco formations in the backlimb of the El Cholar anticline; c. Syncline involving the Tordillo Formation near Tres Chorros (see location in figure 3).

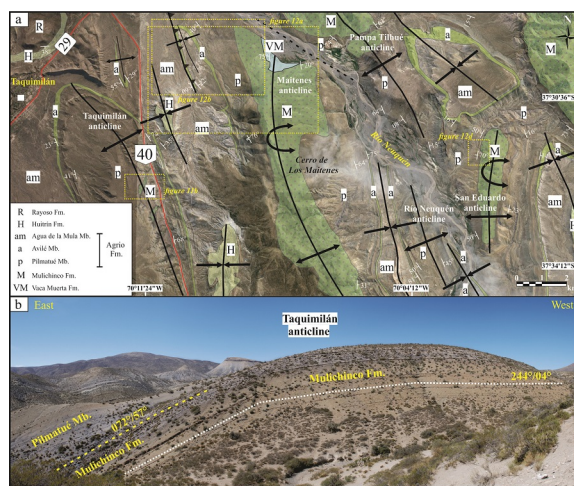


Fig. 11.

Fig. 11. a. Detailed map of the structures between Taquimilán and Cerro Curacó (see location in figure 3); b. Southward view of the Taquimilán anticline.

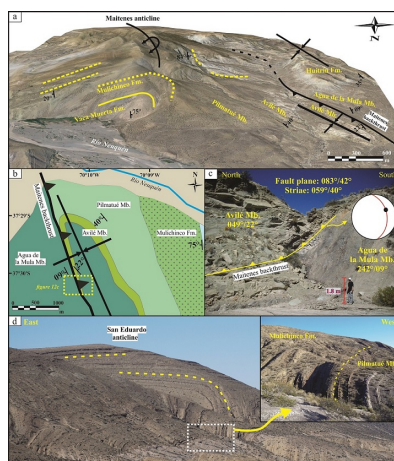


Fig. 12.

Fig. 12. a. Schematic interpretation of the Maitenes anticline over a 3D Google Earth image; b. Detailed map of third-order structures affecting the Agrio Formation to the west of the Cerro de Los Maitenes; c. Photograph of the Maitenes backthrust showing the measurements on the fault plane; d. Photos of the forelimb of the west-vergent San Eduardo anticline.



#### 4. KINEMATIC EVOLUTION OF COMPLEX THIN-SKINNED STRUCTURES

Along the northern segment of the Agrio FTB there are complex thin-skinned structures. The Jurassic evaporites of the Auquilco Formation constitute the main detachment into the sedimentary sequence, which allows to explain the thin-skinned folds involving the Tordillo Formation in the area of Tres Chorros (Figs. 3 and 10c). Structural studies in surrounding areas highlight the importance of these evaporitic rocks for the tectonic development of the fold and thrust belts (Zapata et al., 1999; Zapata and Folguera, 2005; Zamora Valcarce et al., 2006; Sánchez et al., 2014, 2015; Turienzo et al., 2014, 2018). Secondary detachments located in the Vaca Muerta, Agrio and Huitrín formations favour the formation of several orders of fault-related folds.

In our study region, an example of complex thin-skinned deformation occurs at the Loma Tilhué, where three second-order anticlines are exposed in a relatively small area (Figs. 3 and 8a). The observed structural configuration results from the combination of fault propagation folds with variable vergence that involve the entire Mendoza Group (Fig. 5).

To analyse the kinematic evolution of these structures, we built a forward model using the Fault-Fold-Forward software (Allmendinger, 2012). This program allows to reconstruct the structures as trishear fault-propagation folds and to calculate the shortening at each deformation stage. This type of fault-related fold depends on two variables: the apical angle of the trishear zone and the propagation-to-slip ratio ( $p/s$ ). In trishear zones with small apical angles, intense strain is concentrated in a narrow wedge of rock, whereas broader angles result in more diffuse, less intense strain (Allmendinger, 1998). On the other hand, the  $p/s$  ratio determines how rapidly the tip line propagates relative to the slip on the fault itself (Allmendinger, 1998). Low values of  $p/s$  result in pronounced forelimb thickening and tight folding in the trishear zone, whereas  $p/s > 1$  results in less thickening and more open folding (Hardy and Ford, 1997). After testing with different values for these parameters, we found that the geometry and kinematics of the folds in Loma Tilhué can be adequately explained using a trishear apical angle of  $60^\circ$  and a  $p/s$  ratio of 2. Before starting the model, we scaled the stratigraphical thickness of the sedimentary units involved in the deformation (Fig. 13a, pre-contractional stage).

The beginning of the thin-skinned deformation in this area is temporarily related to the insertion of basement-involved wedges onto the Auquilco Formation in the western area (Fig. 5). Displacement transferred to the east by these thick-skinned structures creates two opposite-dipping thrusts in the sedimentary cover that form the Tilhué Oeste and Tilhué Este anticlines (Fig. 13a, contractional stage 1). Unfortunately, there is no evidence for distinguishing which of these folds formed first, or whether they formed simultaneously, however their combination constitutes a pop-up structure. As deformation progresses, a breakthrough fault can develop along the fold when the fault tip encounters layers that are unable to form a tighter anticline (Suppe and Medwedeff 1990). In our model, the breakthrough thrust is along the axial surface of the Tilhué Este anticline, which moved passively the Tilhué Oeste anticline and brings to the surface the shales of the Vaca Muerta Formation (Fig. 13a, contractional stage 2). Finally, a new west-dipping thrust developed in normal sequence toward the foreland forms the Pampa Tilhué anticline, folding the previous structures (Fig. 13a, contractional stage 3). The subsequent formation of the basement-involved Las Yeseras thrust in depth, generated gentle westward tilting of the thin-skinned structures. Thus, the final geometry of the modelled structures is comparable with the exposed structures in the Loma Tilhué along the cross-section a-a' (Fig. 13b).

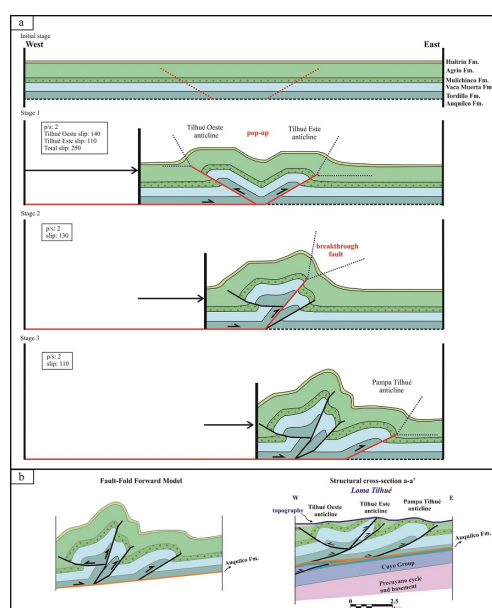


Fig. 13.

Fig. 13. a. Forward modelling constructed with the Fault Fold Forward software (Allmendinger, 2012) for explaining the sequential evolution of the complex structures at the Loma Tilhué, in cross-section a-a'. Initial Stage: Configuration of the Mesozoic units prior to the deformation; Stage 1: Development of two opposite-vergence fault-propagation anticlines creating a pop-up structure; Stage 2: Continued contraction forms an out of sequence breakthrough fault that cuts the Tilhué Este anticline; Stage 3: Formation in sequence of the Pampa Tilhué anticline, folding the previous structures to their final configuration; b. Comparison between the fault-fold forward model and the natural structures along this sector of the structural cross-section a-a'.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1. STRUCTURAL MODELS AND VARIATION OF TECTONIC SHORTENINGS

Two main modes of deformation were commonly used in this region in order to explain the Andean mountain building: (i) positive inversion of previous normal faults (Vergani et al., 1995; Booth and Coward, 1996; Ramos, 1998; Zapata et al., 1999; Zapata and Folguera, 2005; Zamora Valcarce, 2007; Rojas Vera et al., 2015) and (ii) generation of new thrust systems (Minniti et al., 1986; Nocioni, 1996; Kozłowski et al., 1998; Turienzo et al., 2014, 2018; Sánchez et al., 2015). Despite both mechanisms probably coexisted during the Andean deformation, their relative importance and their contribution to the observed contraction along the fold and thrust belts is still a matter of debate (i.e., Mescua and Giambiagi, 2012; Dimieri and Turienzo, 2012; Turienzo et al., 2018).

Interpretation of poor-quality seismic lines in the study area does not show clear evidence of a significant inversion processes. Comparable conclusions arise from subsurface interpretations (Sánchez et al., 2015; Turienzo et al., 2018) and field observations (Sagripanti et al., 2014) in the Chos Malal FTB, where the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic normal faults were only partially inverted and they preserve their extensional character. Many regional cross-sections have been made along the Agrio and Chos Malal fold and thrust belts in the last three decades, analysing the structural style of the deformed regions of the Neuquén Basin (Fig. 14). Most of the interpretations coincide in that the tectonic shortenings in the Andes of Neuquén decrease toward the south, from the Cordillera del Viento (~37° S) to the Cerro Mocho (~38° S). In addition, the calculated magnitudes of contraction are smaller in cross-sections considering the reactivation of normal faults as the main mechanism for the fold and thrust belt construction (Table 1).

The north to south decrease in shortening in the Chos Malal FTB coincides with the southward plunging of the Cordillera del Viento, which suggests this major thick-skinned structure strongly controls the

deformation along the FTB (Sánchez et al., 2015). In the northern Agrio FTB, the thick-skinned structures at the western sector also plunges to the south, as revealed by the progressive younging of the rock sequence exposed along the Rahueco anticline (Fig. 3). Calculated shortenings show a small variation from 11.2 km (18%) in cross section a-a' to 10.9 km (17.3%) in cross-section b-b' (Fig. 14). These values are comparable with the 18% contraction estimated by Minniti et al. (1986) and they are slightly higher than the 9.3 km (14%) calculated by Zamora Valcarce (2007) in the Cerro Naunauco area. Bigger discrepancies exist with the shortenings derived from the regional cross-sections of Nocioni (1996), where 43 km (34%) of contraction were obtained considering the stacking of many basement-involved sheets and very low angle thrusts. On the other hand, Rojas Vera et al. (2015) interpreted along the Cerro Naunauco a regional cross-section dominated by inverted normal faults, calculating a shortening of only 9.6 km (8.4%). It should be noted that since the sections interpreted by the different authors do not have the same lengths, the percentage shortening should be compared in order to analyse variations in contraction.

In the studied segment of the Agrio FTB our estimated shortenings result dominantly from the restoration of the sedimentary cover, which contains six thin-skinned fault-related folds constrained by field data (Figs. 5 and 9). The lack of evidence of relevant inversion tectonics, together with the mechanical difficulty of high-angle normal faults to accommodate considerable contractions, led us to consider an alternative interpretation. We propose a regional structural model in which major basement-involved thrusts form first order wedges and transfer displacement to the cover, producing second order fault-related folds. Moreover, some second order structures are interpreted as fault-bend anticlines with an upper decollement in shallow stratigraphic levels, whose displacement produces minor-scale structures (third and fourth order).

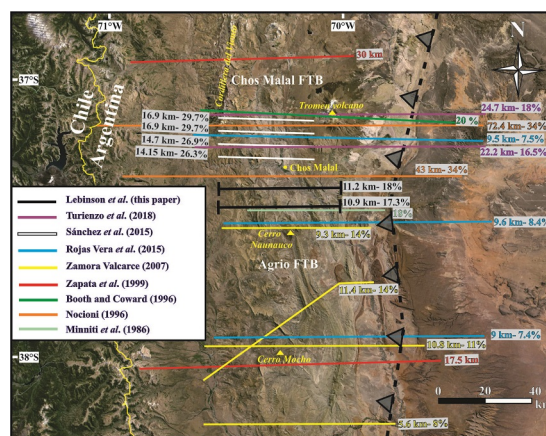


Fig. 14.

Fig. 14. Location of previous structural cross-sections along the Chos Malal and Agrio FTB showing their respective shortenings (from Minniti et al., 1986; Nocioni, 1996; Booth and Coward, 1996; Zapata et al., 1999; Zamora Valcarce, 2007; Sánchez et al., 2015; Rojas Vera et al., 2015 and Turienzo et al., 2018). The differences in the shortenings respond to latitudinal variations and the assumed structural model (see text (section 5 and table 1) for detailed explanations).



TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF TECTONIC SHORTENING (%) AT DISTINCT LATITUDES AND FOR DIFFERENT STRUCTURAL MODELS.

Latitude (from North to South)	Shortening (%) by tectonic model	
	Andean thrusts system	Inversion normal faults
Cordillera del Viento (37°10'S)	26.3-29.7 (Sánchez <i>et al.</i> , 2015) 16.5-18 (Turienzo <i>et al.</i> , 2018) 34 (Nocioni, 1996)	7.5 (Rojas Vera <i>et al.</i> , 2015) 20 (Booth and Coward, 1996)
Cerro Caicayén (37°27'S)	18 (Lebinson <i>et al.</i> , this paper) 34 (Nocioni, 1996)	-
Cerro Naunauco (37°33'S)	17.3 (Lebinson <i>et al.</i> , this paper) 18 (Minniti <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	8.4 (Rojas Vera <i>et al.</i> , 2015) 14 (Zamora Valcarce, 2007)
Cerro Mocho (38°S)	-	7.4 (Rojas Vera <i>et al.</i> , 2015) 8-14 (Zamora Valcarce, 2007)

Table 1

## 5.2. AGE OF DEFORMATION AND STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION

The analysis of the structures in the study area, in conjunction with the existing ages of the igneous rocks exposed in the region, allows the reconstruction of a possible sequence of deformation for the northernmost segment of the Agrio FTB (Fig. 15).

In the region of Cerro Mocho, approximately 75 km to the south of Chos Malal city, there are several E-W basaltic dykes with  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages of  $101.9 \pm 0.69$  Ma and  $91.97 \pm 4.06$  Ma that cross-cut the folds, suggesting a Cretaceous E-W compressive event prior to  $\sim 100$  Ma (Zamora Valcarce *et al.*, 2006, 2009). These values are unique in the whole region and it should not be ruled out that a possible enrichment of argon has resulted in older ages (Llambías *et al.*, 2011).

Cobbold and Rossello (2003) observed in outcrops and in seismic lines an angular unconformity between the Huitrín and Rayoso formations, approximately 25 km to the southeast of the study area. Thus, they proposed the beginning of Andean compression during the upper Early Cretaceous (Aptian-Albian). Other studies consider that the red beds of the Neuquén Group, which lie unconformably over the Rayoso Formation, are synorogenic deposits accumulated in a foreland basin related to Late Cretaceous deformation (Ramos, 1981; Ramos and Folguera, 2005; Zamora Valcarce *et al.*, 2009; Tunik *et al.*, 2010). In addition, Cobbold and Rossello (2003) argued that folding was active from the Late Cretaceous and continued until the Eocene based on the angular unconformity between Cayanta Formation ( $39 \pm 9.1$  Ma  $^{40}\text{K}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ , Llambías and Rapela, 1989) and the Bajada del Agrio Group in the Colipilli region. Through the study of apatite fission tracks, Rojas Vera *et al.* (2015) proposed that the Cretaceous deformation extends to the Paleocene, and perhaps until the Eocene. Our kinematic model, based on the cross-section a-a', indicates that the initial deformation occurred during the Late Cretaceous-Eocene stage with the formation of the Rahueco basement-involved wedge (Fig. 15 stage 1). As this first-order structure moves eastward along the evaporites of the Auquilco Formation it generates the Cerro Pitrén anticline (second-order structure), which in turn transmits deformation to shallower levels forming third-order structures as the Taquimilán Centro and Truquico anticlines. A deformation model that links thick-skinned structures with thin-skinned fault-related folds of different order was proposed and documented in the Chos Malal FTB (Kozłowski *et al.*, 1998; Sánchez *et al.*, 2014, 2015; Turienzo *et al.*, 2014, 2018). The Eocene igneous rocks that form the Cerro Caicayén intrude Jurassic strata using the backthrusts in the forelimb of the Rahueco anticline as feed channels, suggesting that the deformation of the area predated intrusion or were contemporaneous (Lebinson *et al.*, 2015b).

Synorogenic accumulation of the Puesto Burgos, Rincón Bayo and Chos Malal formations (Cervera and Leanza, 2009), together with the Tralalhué Conglomerate (Ramos, 1998), evidence a Middle-Late

Miocene contractional event in the Agrio FTB. Zamora Valcarce et al. (2009) correlate the deposits of Puesto Burgos and Rincón Bayo formations with two deformation events, at 11 Ma and 6 Ma, interpreted from apatite fission track analysis in the Dorso de los Chihuidos. From the sequential reconstruction, a second basement involved thrust formed during the Middle-Late Miocene compression, in which both reactivated previous structures and created the fault-related folds in the Loma Tilhué (Fig. 15 stage 2). Sedimentation of the Chos Malal Formation at this stage took place in a small piggy back basin restricted to the Truquico syncline (Cervera and Leanza, 2009). Folding and meter scale structures within this unit evidence that deformation continued after its sedimentation. As deformation progressed, a third basement-involved thrust cut a partially inverted normal fault, transmitting displacement to the cover and the consequent creation of the Pampa Tilhué anticline (Fig. 15 stage 3). Finally, the basement-involved Las Yeseras thrust forms toward the foreland, out of the study area, creating the regional slope observed in the easternmost portion of the cross-sections and in the seismic lines.

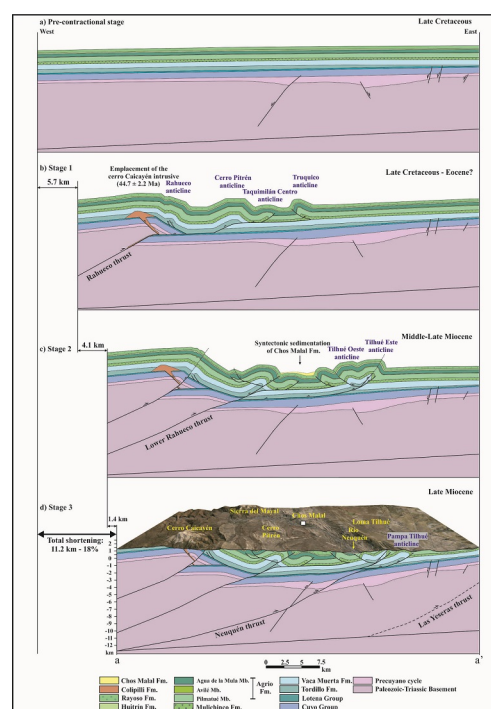


Fig. 15.

Fig. 15. Proposed kinematic evolution of the tectonic structures along a-a' structural cross-section. a. Stage prior to the Andean contraction (before the Late Cretaceous); b. The Rahuco anticline, formed during the Late Cretaceous-Eocene compressive phase that is related to a basement-involved thrust that moves eastward along the Auquileo Formation generating the thin-skinned Cerro Pitren, Taquimilán Centro and Truquico anticlines; c. The Lower Rahuco basement-involved thrust generates the structures at Loma Tilhué during the Middle-Late Miocene, simultaneously with synorogenic sedimentation of the Chos Malal Formation; d. Generation of the thick-skinned Neuquén thrust that partially cuts an inverted normal fault forming the Pampa Tilhué anticline. Generalized rotation of the easternmost structures occurs over the hangingwall of the Las Yeseras thrust, probably in the Late Miocene.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on detailed field mapping and of 2D seismic sections interpretation we constructed two balanced cross-sections that allow the characterization of the structural style of the northern Agrio FTB. The structures recognized in this region include first-order basement-involved anticlines, with large fold wavelengths, and second-order thin-skinned anticlines with shorter wavelengths. Moreover, minor-scale structures (third and fourth order), that involve successively shallower stratigraphic units were recognised. Forward modelling of second-order folds allows to understand the kinematics of complex thin-skinned structures as the Loma

Tilhué anticlines that formed by the combination of a pop-up and imbricate thrust-related-folds. Because of the poor quality of the seismic data, it was difficult to recognize the precise geometry of the structures in depth. However, in the northernmost seismic section, synrift geometries related with normal faults with slight positive inversion were inferred. The restoration of the structural cross-sections shows tectonic shortenings ranging from 11.2 km (18%) to 10.9 km (17.3%), suggesting a slight southward decrease of contraction, consistent with previous interpretations along the Neuquén Andes.

A structural model that explains the development of the northern Agrio FTB is proposed. This model considers a close temporal and spatial relationship between the thick and the thin skinned structures developed during the Andean orogeny. Throughout the study area, major thrusts produce first order basement-involved wedges that move forward on a decollement surface in the Late Jurassic evaporites of the Auquilco Formation. These transferred displacements give rise to second order fault-propagation and fault-bend folds in the overlying rocks. The proposed structural analysis suggests a model of thick-skinned deformation, characterized by newly developed Andean thrust systems as the main mechanism producing contraction in this fold and thrust belt. By means of an integration of the studied structures with the existing geochronological data, a kinematic evolution that explains the structural development of the northern Agrio FTB in two main compressive phases (Late Cretaceous-Eocene and the Middle-Late Miocene) is proposed.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was financed by CONICET PIP 0583, CONICET P-UE47CO, FONCYT PICT 2015-0419 y SECYTUNS PGI 24/h136. We are grateful to the Departamento de Geología of the Universidad Nacional del Sur and INGEOSUR-CONICET for logistical and financial support. We also acknowledge the Subsecretaría de Energía, Minería e Hidrocarburos of the Neuquén Province for providing the seismic lines and well information, and the Municipalidad of Chos Malal for supporting the field work. We greatly appreciate the comments and suggestions by reviewer J. Skármeta and Editor W. Vivallo, which considerably improved this paper.

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## NOTES

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