

## عنوان مقاله:

Changing the motion of Ladar fault during Quaternary, Khur area, Central Iran

## محل انتشار:

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی کواترنری (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Iran's tectonic movements have always been influenced by the convergence of the Arabia–Eurasia plates. The Arabian plate has caused extensive and complex changes in the Iranian plateau by applying pressure forces on the Eurasian plate, which is even more complicated by knowing that the direction of these forces has not been the same over time (Allen et al., 2004). This convergence, in addition to causing the closure of the Neo-Tethys Ocean in the south and west of Iran, has also led to the formation of important strike-slip fault systems in Central Iran, where the major structures formed in Central Iran are affected by this system. The study area is located in the Central Iran, north of Yazd Block and west of Khur town (Fig. 1). The major fractures in the study area are affected by the Doruneh (Great Kavir) fault system. Ladar fault with NE-SW direction is an oblique reverse fault that stretched parallel to the Doruneh fault. Considering the latest convergence direction obtained based on GPS data (Vernant et al., 2004), it seems that Ladar fault, like Doruneh fault in the north and Ordib fault in the south, has a sinistral component of movement. In this study, evidences have been presented that show Ladar fault from late Cenozoic to Quaternary, in addition to the dip-slip component, also has dextral and sinistral strike-slip components of movements. The authorstry to examine the mechanism and chronological orders of these movements by providing various evidences. In this research, the movements of the Ladar fault system during Quaternary have been studied and processed by using remote sensing data (Landsat 7 (ETM+)) digital elevation model (Alos Palsar with a resolution of 12 meters (DEM)), Google Earth images, and airborne magnetic data as well as field studies. Characteristics of drainages and shape and different generations of alluvial fans are the best ways to identify subsurface and hidden structures, including hidden faults, and are also one of the most important neotectonics evidences. Deviation of two or more parallel streams in one direction can be evidence of a hidden fault or a plunging anticline. Sometimes the movement of the fault causes the stream to separate from its main bed and the activity of new currents in the displaced streams causes the creation of a new bed in the downstream path (Keller and Pinter, 1996). Vertical erosion of canals that can occur in response to uplift in the area is among the evidence that can help identify faults and neotectonics movements. Alluvial fans are among the ... sedimentary structures that are formed conically from the exit of t

## کلمات کلیدی:

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