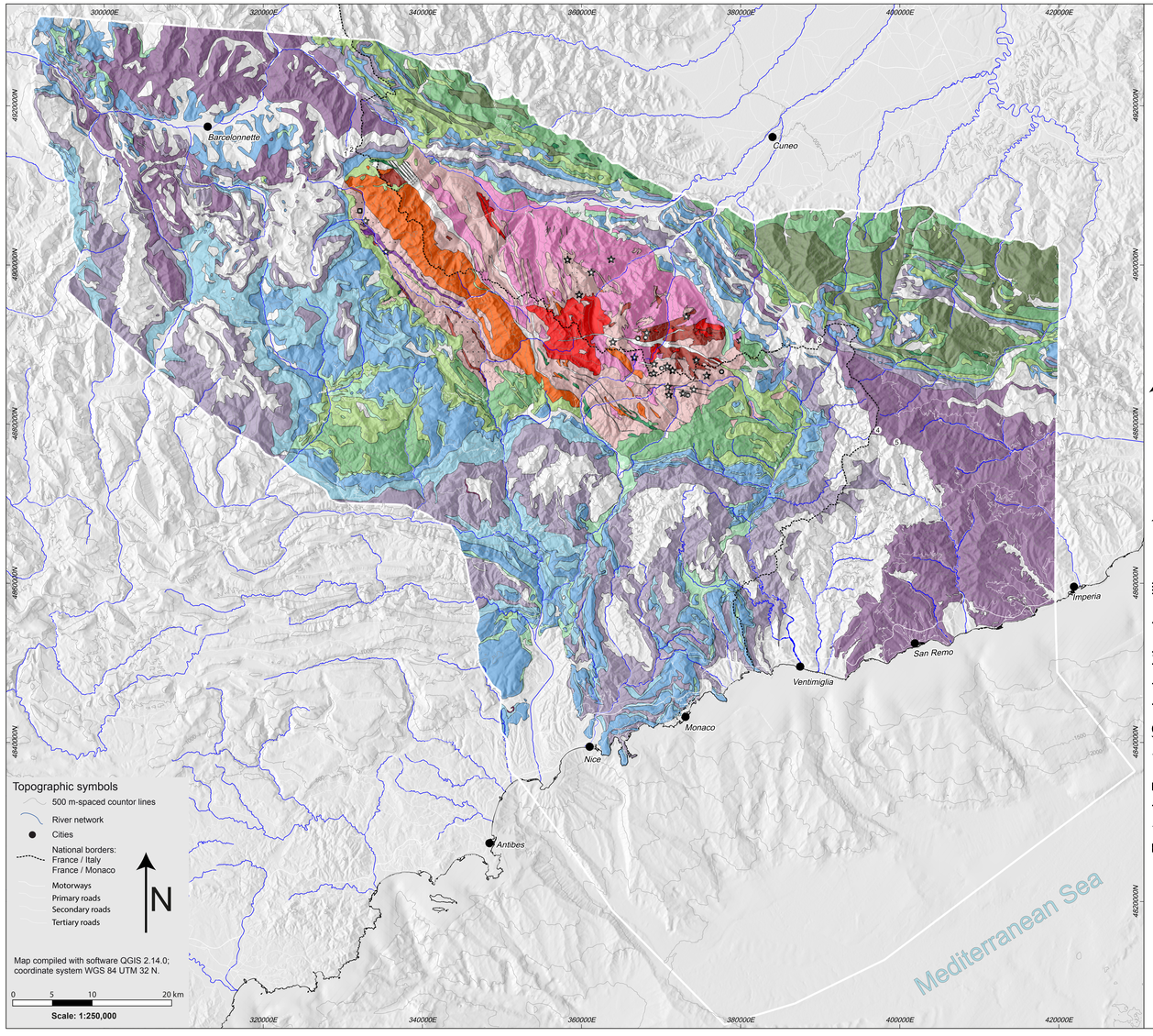
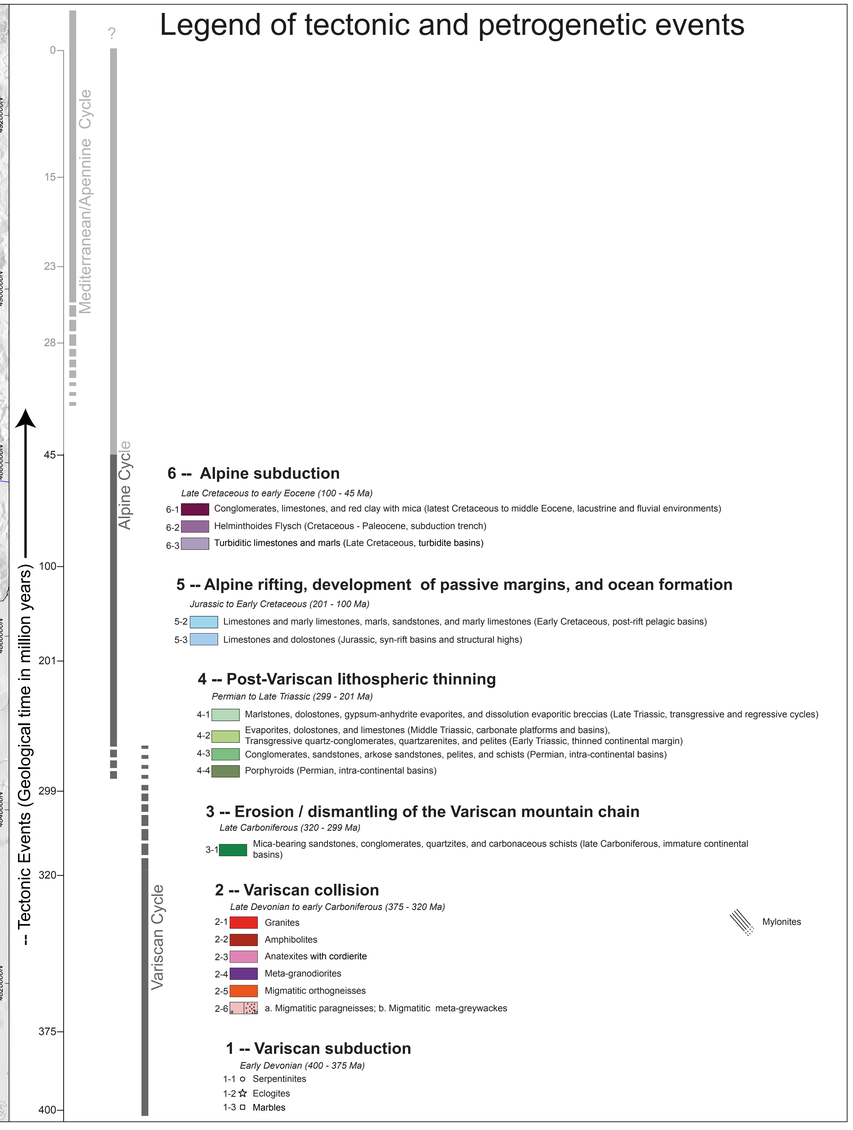
Event 6 -- Alpine subduction (100 - 45 Ma)





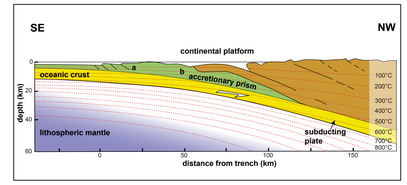


Fig. 6: Lithospheric plate scale representation of the Alpine oceanic subduction system displaying the tectonic accumulation of an accretionary prism in the trench of the subducting slab (b); the tectono-sedimentary prism involves mainly turbidite deposits of the Helminthoid Flysch. This is also the case in the sedimentary sequences at Mt. Saccarello; in figure a) Helminthoides Flysch.

Fig. 5 – A Bouma-type depositional sequence in the San Remo Helminthoides Flysch showing typical carbonatic layers and a basal silicoclastic layer; Valle Argentina, Triora. Event 6.

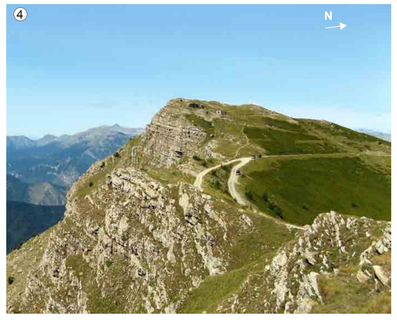
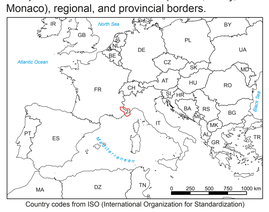
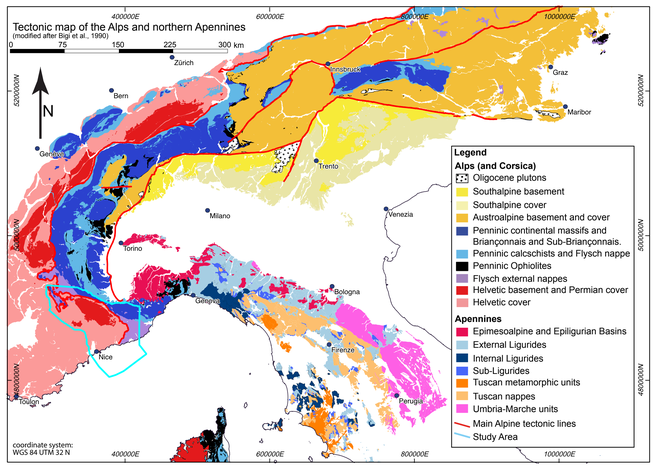


Fig 4 - Large scale Alpine folding of Bordighera Sandstones of the Sanremo-Monte Saccarello Unit of Helminthoides Flysch (b in Fig.6; Giammarino et al, 2010). Event 6.

Localisation of the area of interest (red polygon) within Europe and across national (France, Italy, and Monaco), regional, and provincial borders.





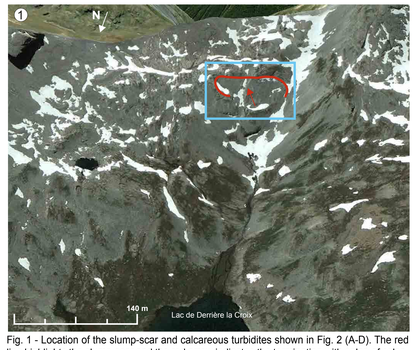


Fig. 1 - Location of the slump-scar and calcareous turbidites shown in Fig. 2 (A-D). The red line highlights the slump-scar and the red arrow indicates the termination with onlap of calcareous turbidites. Details of the blue rectangle are shown in Fig.2; upper Lauzanier Valley. Google Earth image. Event 6.

Fig. 2 - Details of the framed area in Fig.1. Upper Cretaceous turbidite limestones (Puriac limestone). A: base of slope redeposited limestone; B: slump-scar cut into the base of slope deposits; C: Cenomanian calcareous turbidites onlapping the slump-scar; D: syngenetic slump folds within the turbidite succession. Lauzanier Valley, France (modified from Fig.4 in Bersezio et al., 2002). Event 6.

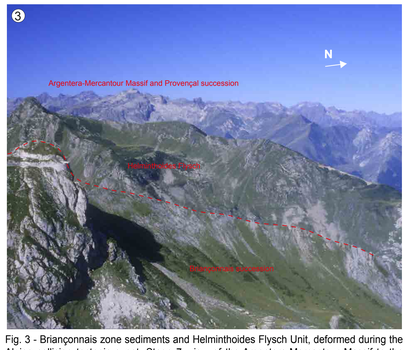


Fig. 3 - Briançonnais zone sediments and Helminthoides Flysch Unit, deformed during the Alpine collision tectonic event. Stage 7; view of the Argentera-Mercantour Massif to the west, from Mt. Saint Sauveur. Event 6.