

# Event 10 -- Inversion of the Ligurian-Provençal margin (15 Ma - present)

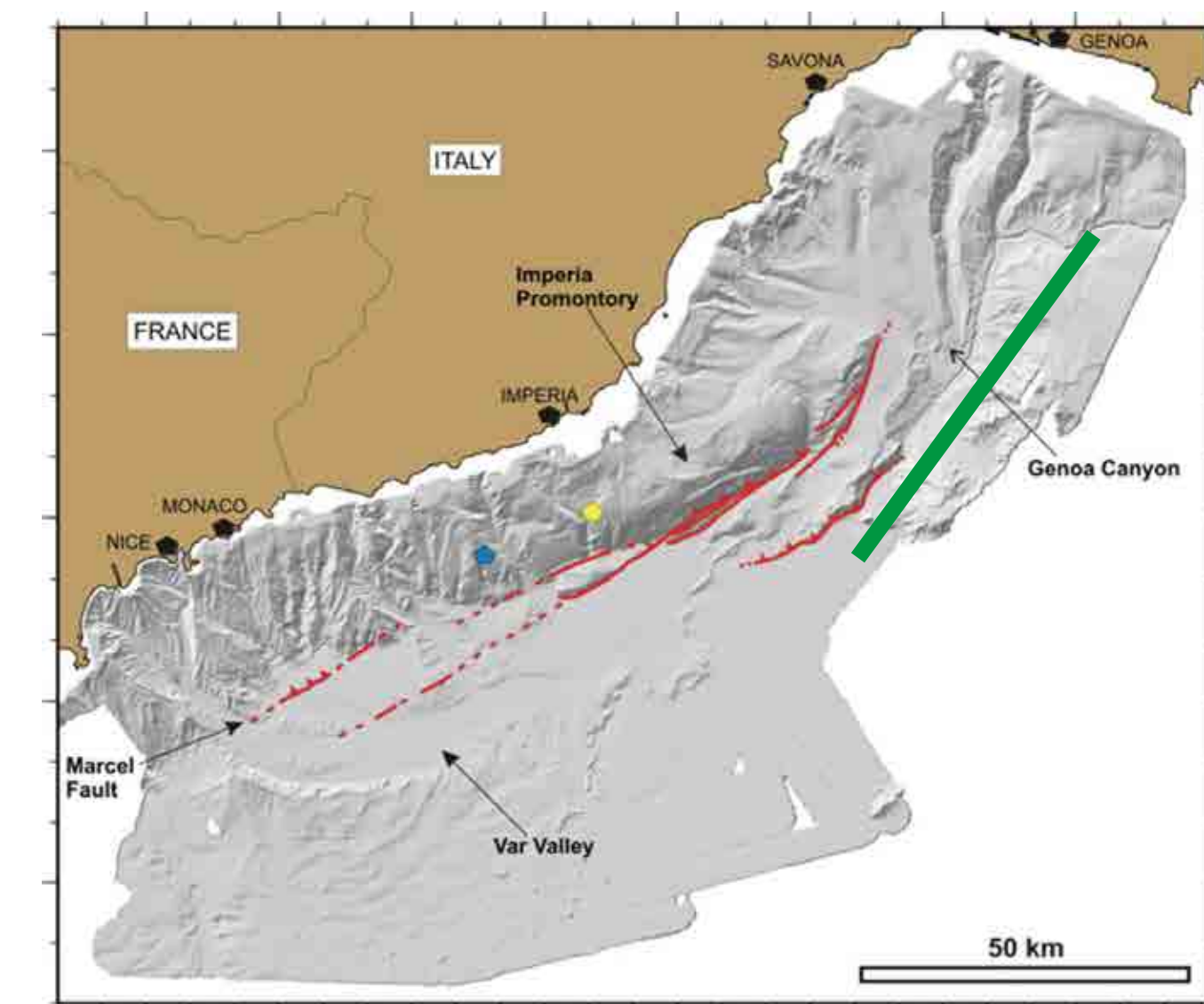
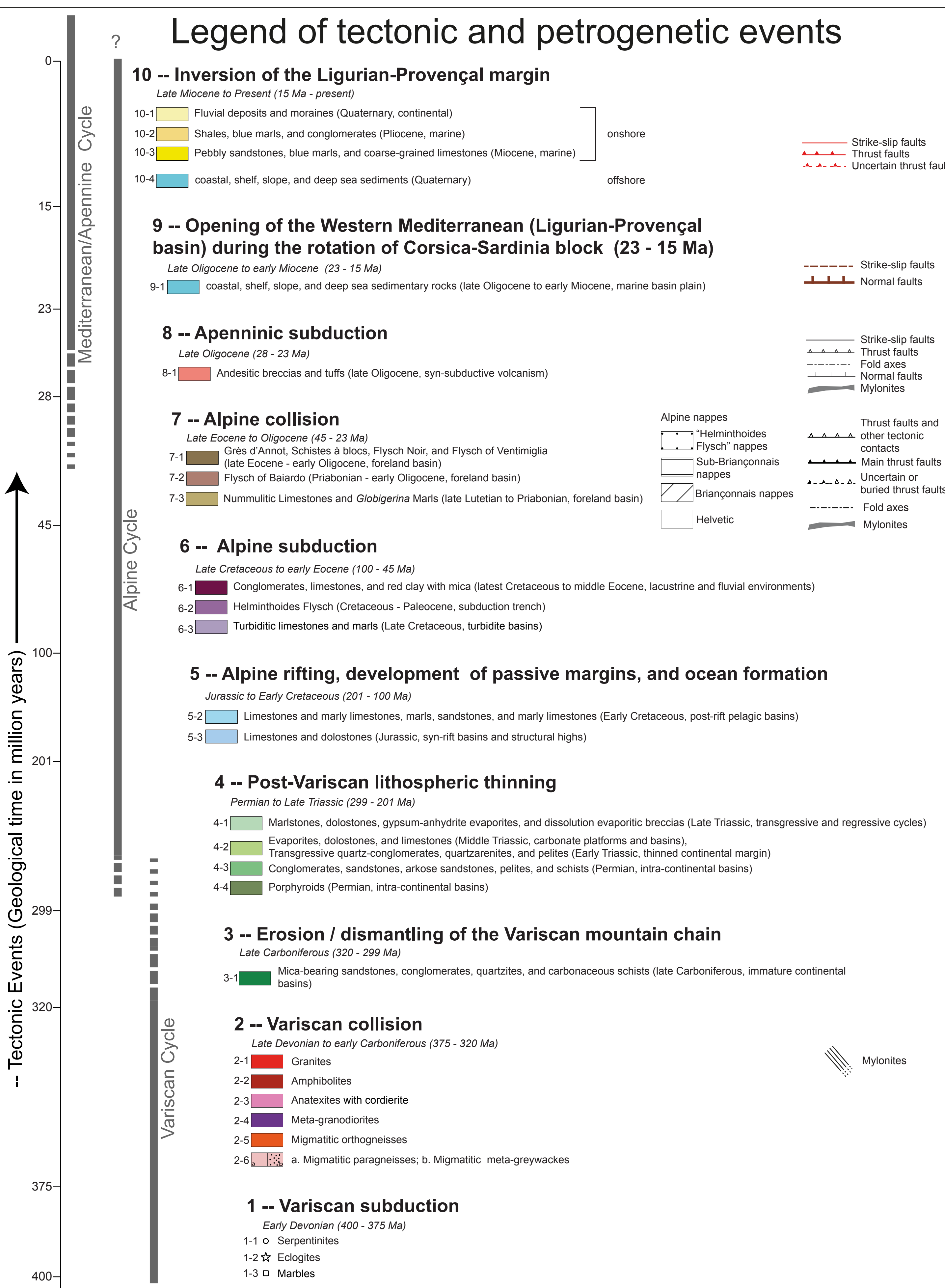
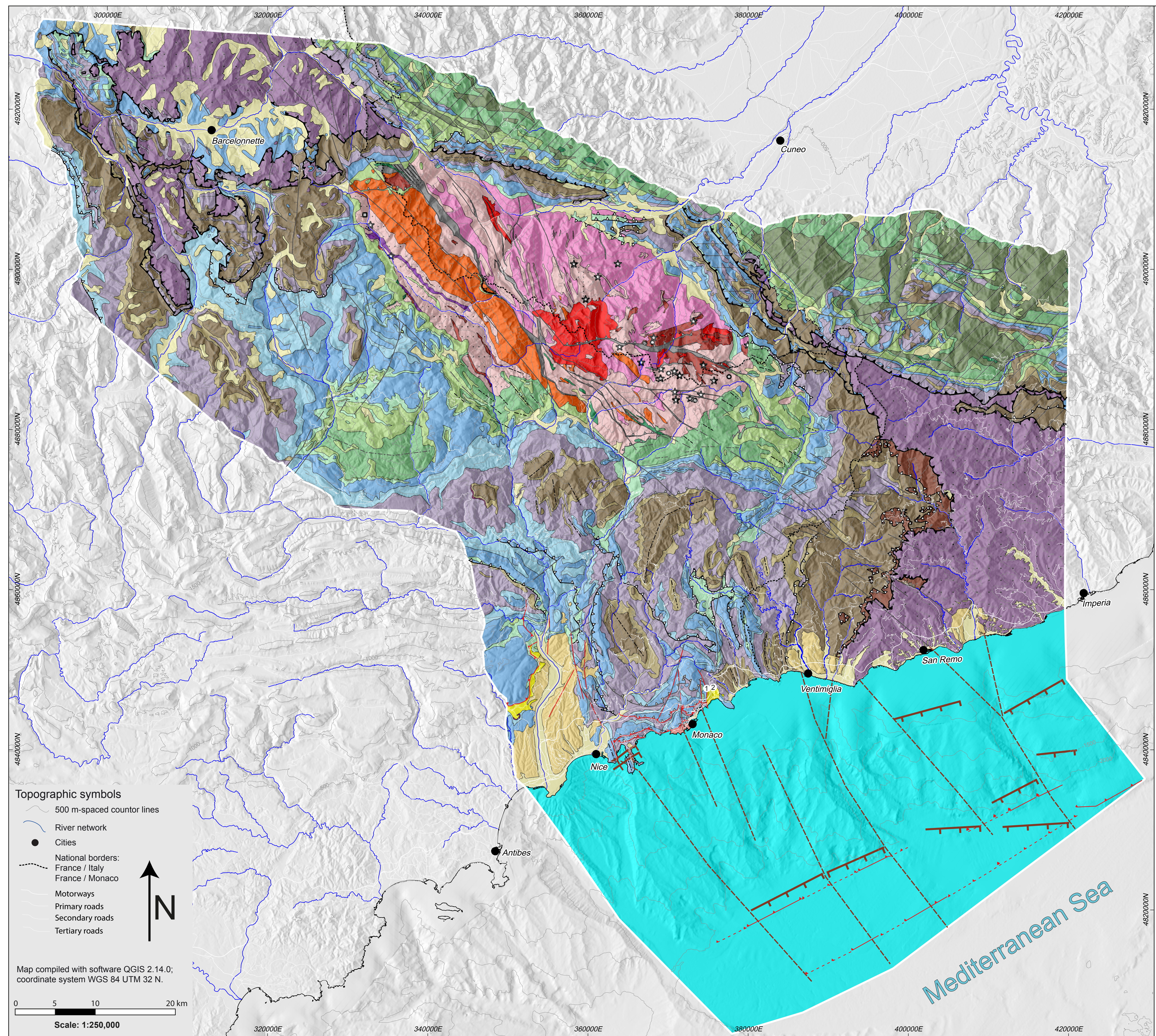


Fig. 4 - Bathymetry and structural sketch of the fault system activated during the inversion of the Ligurian-Provençal margin. The green line marks the alignment of submarine eruptions of andesite and basalt (after Rehault et al., 2012). The blue and yellow dots record the epicentres of recent earthquakes; modified after Larroque et al. (2011). Event 10.

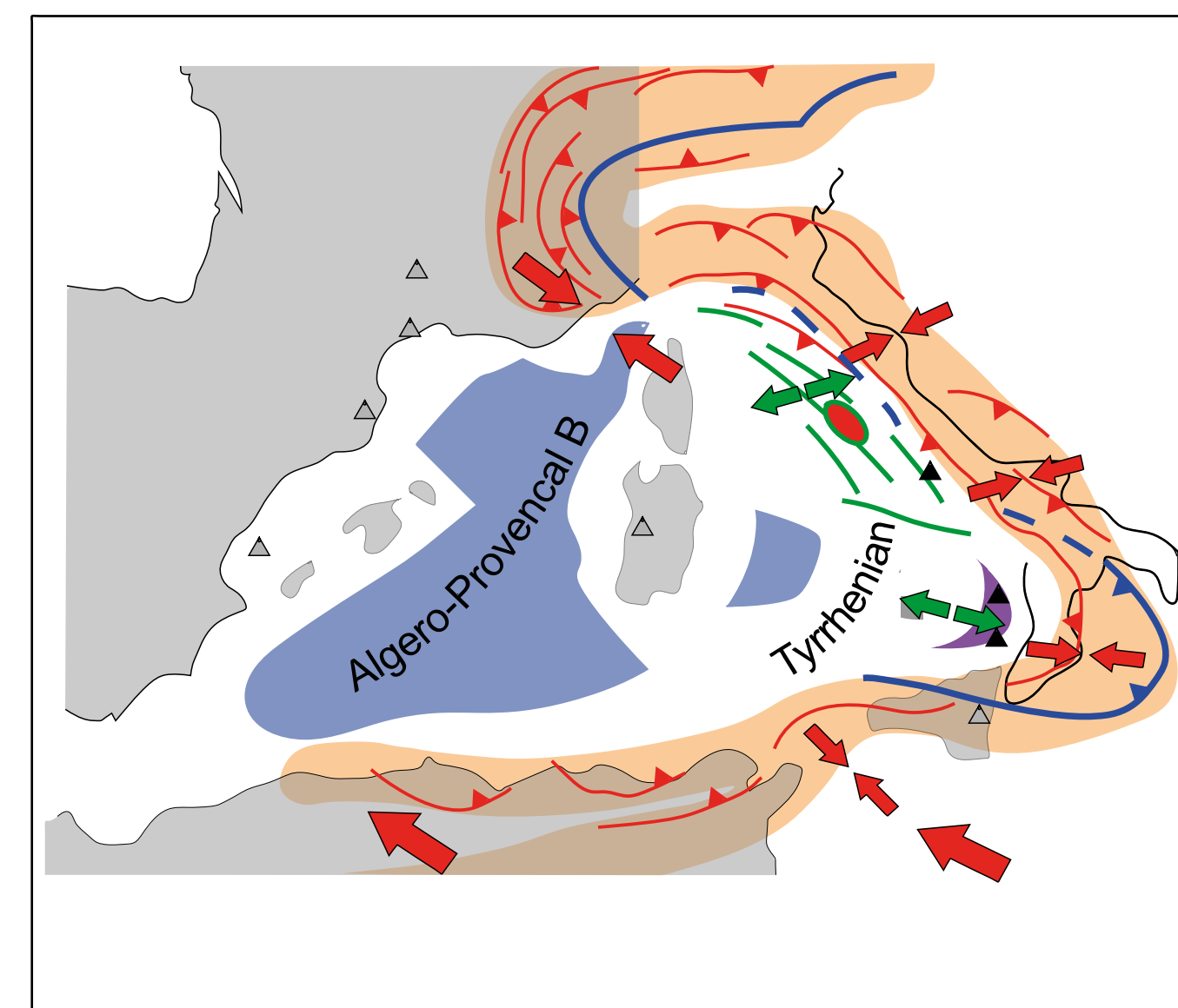


Fig. 3 - Geodynamic configuration of the Alps-Mediterranean system at about 2 Ma (Pleistocene). The Apenninic subduction migrated south-eastward due to the retreat of the oceanic slab. Shortening domains (pinkish), extensional domains (green), oceanic domains (blue), and volcanic domains (violet) (modified after Séranne, 1999). Note that the Ligurian-Provençal margin is now undergoing compression (tectonic inversion of the Early Miocene extension structures). Event 10.



Fig. 2 - Miocene breccias and conglomerates contain olistoliths (O) of Jurassic carbonates and merge laterally with marine Miocene conglomerates in the northern part of the Roquebrune-Cap Martin basin, La Couprière, French coast (modified after Giannini et al., 2011). Event 10.

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

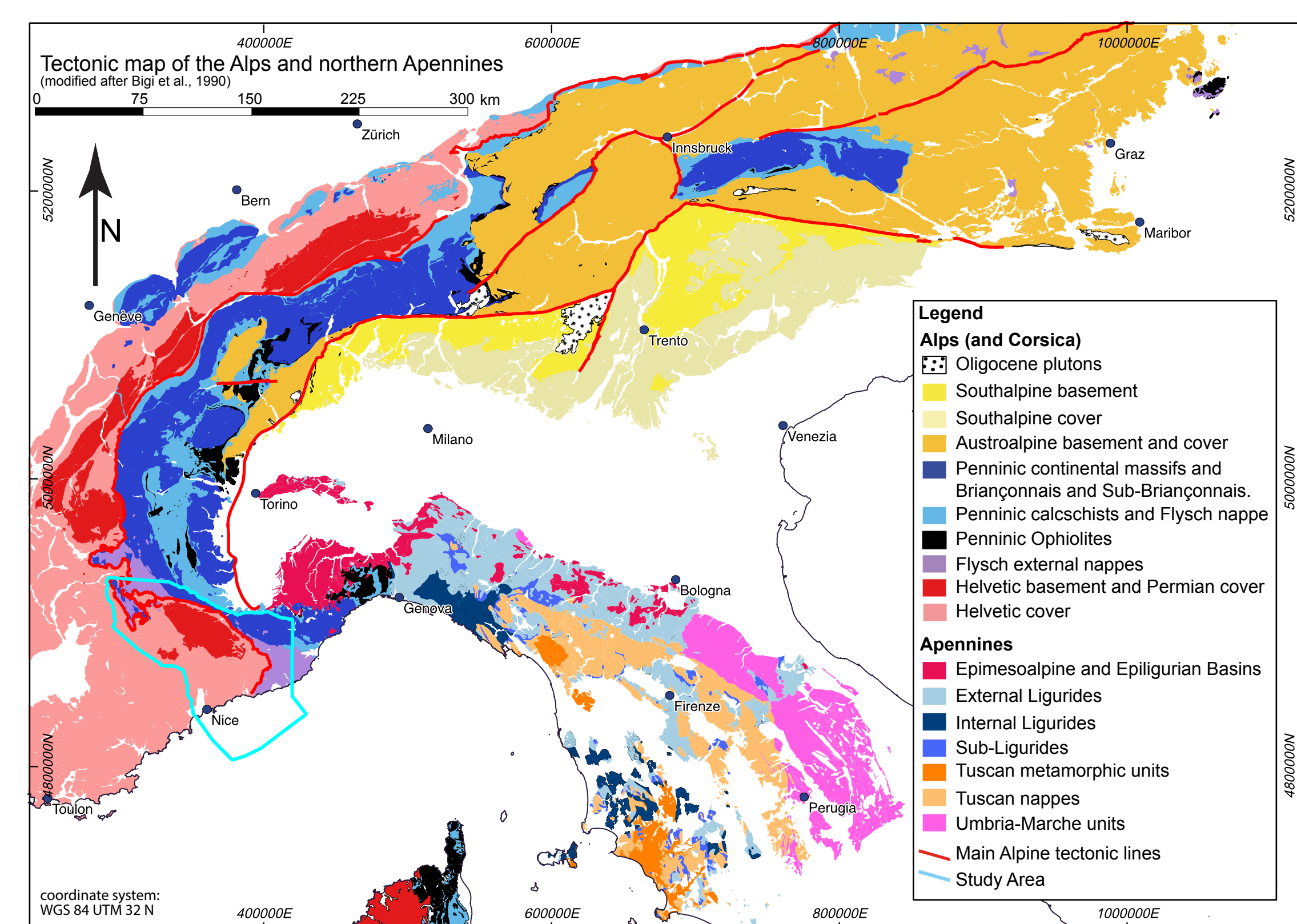
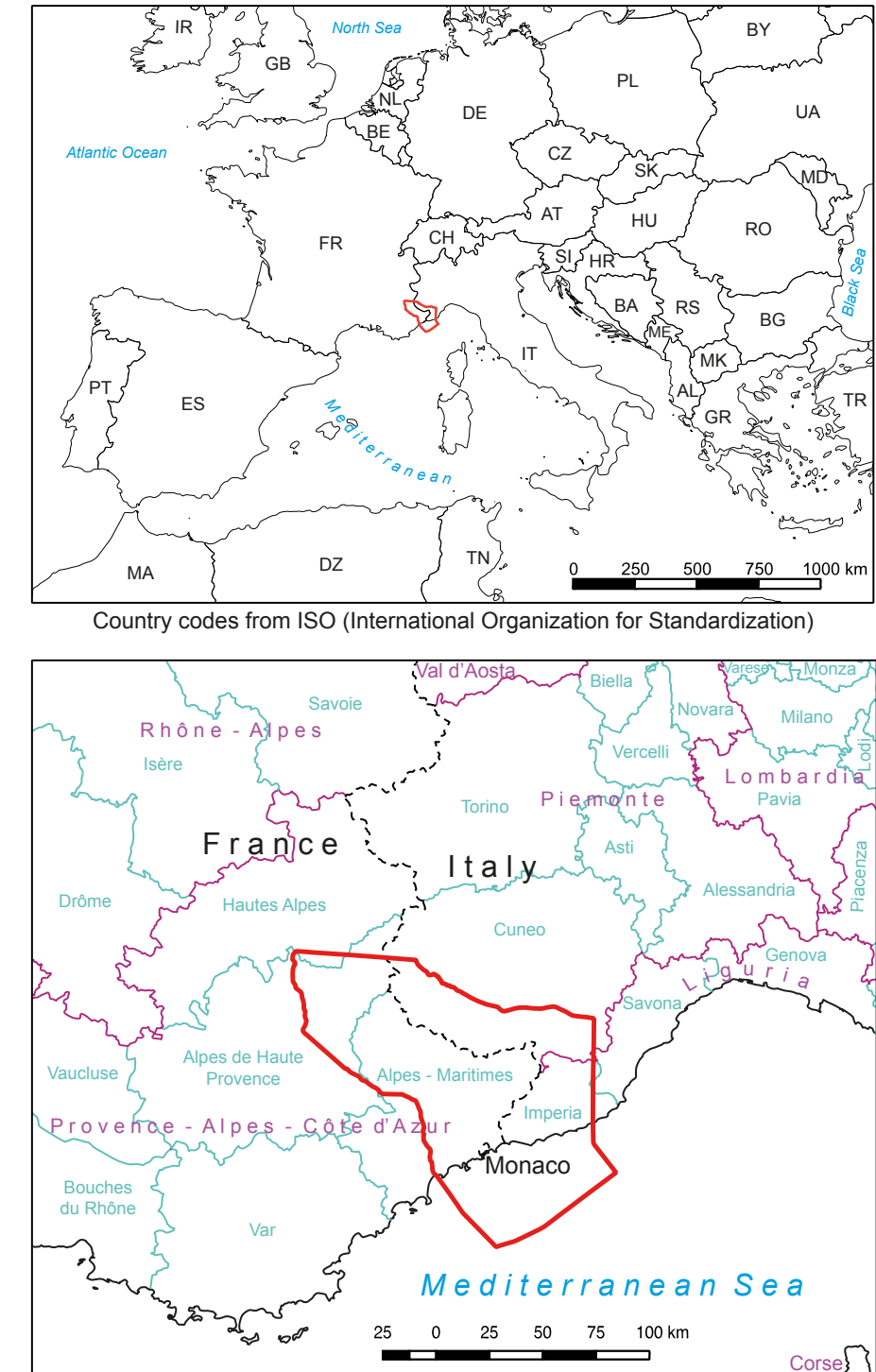


Fig. 1 - Panoramic view of the Roquebrune-Cap Martin basin from La Couprière (northern edge of the basin). The dashed red line represents the Mont Gros fault, which bounds the Jurassic carbonates. To the east, the basin is filled by Miocene breccias, which merge laterally with conglomerates at the boundary with Cretaceous rocks. (Modified after Giannini et al., 2011). Event 10.