

GENERAL INFORMATION

Structure type	Evaporite-cored anticline
Deformed/Undeformed	Deformed
Geological Setting	Basque-Cantabrian Basin, Navarra-Álava trough
Outcropping/buried	Buried
Evaporite unit/s name	Keuper facies
Evaporite unit/s age	Carnian-Rhaetian (Upper Triassic)
Evaporite unit/s origin	Marine
Classif. (Hudec and Jackson, 2009)	Thrust piercement
Classif. (Jackson and Talbot, 1986)	Salt roller
Other comments	Interpreted as an inverted diapiric structure thrust towards the north during the Tertiary. The evaporites of the anticline core could be attributed to both the Upper Jurassic (Purbeck facies) and the Triassic age (Keuper facies).

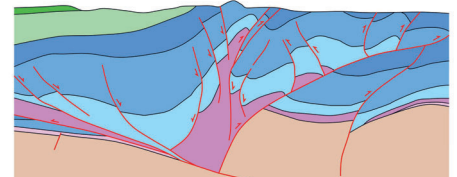
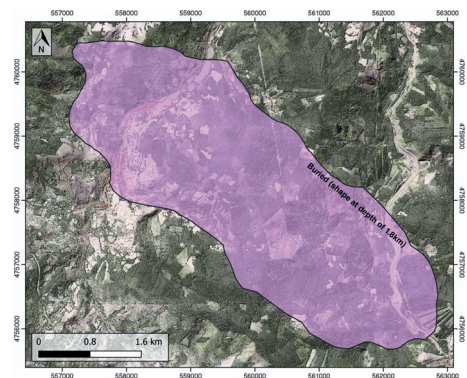
LOCATION



SHAPE AND SUB-SURFACE STRUCTURE

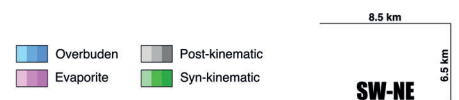
STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE

Evaporite unit/s composition	Gypsum-Halite-Anhydrite-Claystone
Post-evaporite and pre-kinematic unit/s	Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous (Purbeck facies, clays, limestones and sandstones); Lower Cretaceous (Weald facies, limestones and sandstones); Aptian-Albian (Urgonian facies, limestones and sandstones)
Syn-kinematic unit/s	Upper Albian – Cenomanian (Supraurgonian, Valmaseda Fm., shales and sandstones)
Post-kinematic unit/s (or post-evaporite deposition when undeformed)	Quaternary (alluvial and colluvial detrital deposits)
Age of evaporite flow or deformation (when deformed)	Middle Cretaceous
Flow or deforming triggering mechanisms	Upper Eocene-Miocene Alpine compression
Halokinetic structures	Normal high-angle faults / thrust faults / thickness variations



SUB-SURFACE DATA AVAILABILITY

Available borehole data	Yes
Available seismic data	Yes



MAIN REFERENCES

Stratigraphy	Fernández and García-Mondéjar (1991)
Regional Stratigraphy	Pedraza et al. (2017)
Structure	Ábalos et al. (2008)
Regional Structure	Cámara (2020)
Gravimetry	Pinto et al. (2005)
Petrophysics/Paleomagnetism	Llamas et al. (2017)

GEOLOGY (GEODE IGME)

