

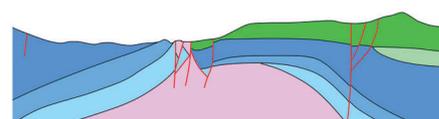
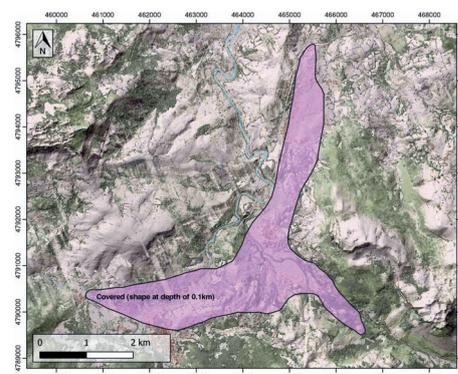
GENERAL INFORMATION

Structure type	Evaporite Diapir
Deformed/Undeformed	Deformed
Geological Setting	Basque-Cantabrian Basin, Cantabrian Block
Outcropping/buried	Partially 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)	Passive piercement
Classif. (Jackson and Talbot, 1986)	Salt wall
Other comments	Also known as "Ramales". The diapiric material was suggested as the most probable origin for the magnesium of the hydrothermal fluids involved in dolomitization process (leaching of claystones, evaporites and diorites).

LOCATION



SHAPE AND SUB-SURFACE STRUCTURE



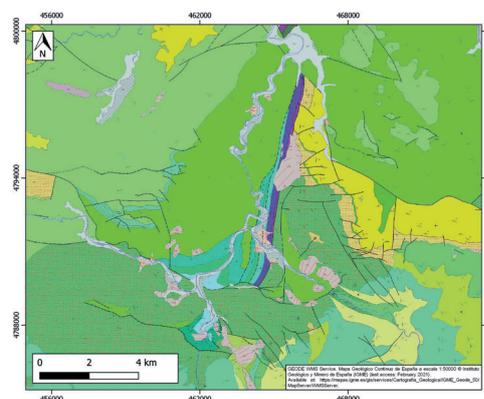
STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE

Evaporite unit/s composition	Gypsum-Halite-Anhydrite-Claystone
Post-evaporite and pre-kinematic unit/s	Lower Jurassic (dolomitic breccias, limestones and marls) ; Berriasian (basal conglomerates, lutites, marls, calcarenites and sandstones) ; Valanginian-Barremian (lutites, sandstones and pebbly sandstones) ; Aptian (rudist limestones)
Syn-kinematic unit/s	Early Albian (limestone breccias, calcarenites, sandstones, marls and lutites) / Middle Albian (sandstones, lutites and marls) / Late Albian (sandstones and lutites)
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	Ramales fault, Karrantza anticline mechanisms
Halokinetic structures	Synsedimentary anticlinal folding (Breñas flexure) and local inversion

SUB-SURFACE DATA AVAILABILITY

Available borehole data	Yes
Available seismic data	Yes

GEOLOGY (GEODE IGME)



MAIN REFERENCES

Stratigraphy	López-Horgue et al. (2010)
Regional Stratigraphy	Pedraza et al. (2017)
Structure	Iriarte et al. (2017)
Regional Structure	Gómez et al. (2002)
Gravimetry	Ayala et al. (2016)
Petrophysics/Paleomagnetism	Llamas et al. (2017)

