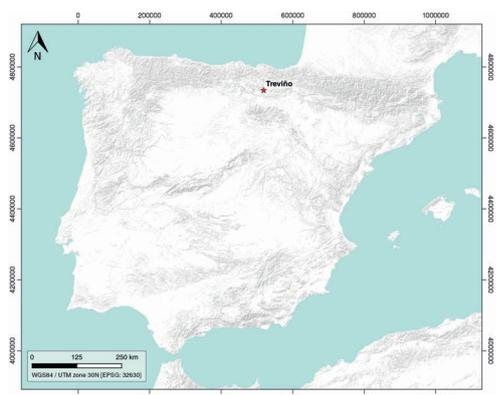


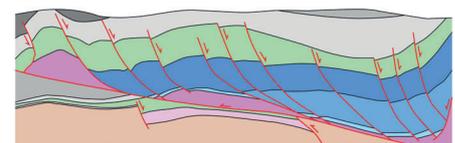
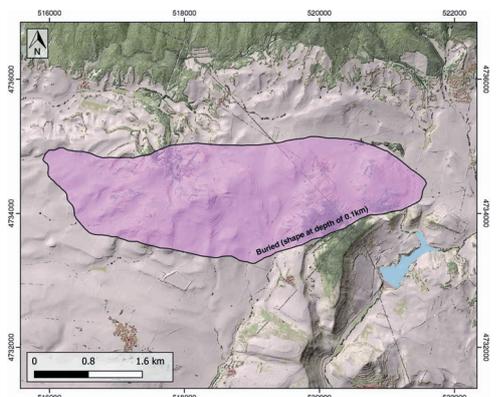
## GENERAL INFORMATION

Structure type	Evaporite Diapir
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)	Passive piercement
Classif. (Jackson and Talbot, 1986)	Salt pillow
Other comments	Some of the associated listric faults formed the largest depocenters of the Basque-Cantabrian Basin, which were subsequently accentuated during the Alpine compression, such as the Polientes-Sedano, Villarcayo-Treviño and the Biscay synclines.

## LOCATION



## SHAPE AND SUB-SURFACE STRUCTURE



## STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE

Evaporite unit/s composition	Gypsum-Marlstones-Claystone-Shale
Post-evaporite and pre-kinematic unit/s	Clays, limestones and sandstones (Purbeck facies, Late Jurassic – Early Cretaceous) ; limestones and sandstones (Weald, mid-Lower Cretaceous) ; limestones and sandstones (Urgonian, Aptian – Albian)
Syn-kinematic unit/s	Upper Albian – Cenomanian (Supraurgonian, Valmaseda Fm., shales and sandstones)
Post-kinematic unit/s (or post-evaporite deposition when undeformed)	Upper Cretaceous (Páramos Fm.), Palaeocene (limestones and marly limestones), Quaternary
Age of evaporite flow or deformation (when deformed)	Middle Cretaceous
Flow or deforming triggering mechanisms	North dipping listric faults
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	García-Mondéjar et al. (1986)
Regional Stratigraphy	Pedraza et al. (2017)
Structure	Cámara (2017)
Regional Structure	Cámara (2020)
Gravimetry	Pedraza et al. (2017)
Petrophysics/Paleomagnetism	Llamas et al. (2017)

## GEOLOGY (GEODE IGME)

