

Re: A testing time..

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- *From:* brad <lbjohnson1949@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Wed, 4 Feb 2009 09:06:12 -0800 (PST)
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On Feb 2, 9:57 pm, don findlay <d...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

The arc shape is far more supportive of gravitation spreading (vertical 'convergence) than it is of lateral convergence

So your overthrust exhibits a typical angle of repose where it intersects the trench?

and the scree analogue at the top of the page.

These typically have an angle of repose . A trench dip angle is steeper .

Tightness of the arc is a measure of the depth or thickness of the crustal layer doing the collapsing,

What was lifted and then collapsed?

rate of spreading,

Wrong shape!

..and probably some others.

?????

"Location of the cusps"?

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The ends of the curve? Are you calling these cusps?

Has also been answered. Would you like me post the link (in the interest of public education?) (Or would you filter it out as bullshit, because it doesn't come from the mainstream known-already?)

Post it !

"Solve it and become famous"? Solved long ago. The other? Now that IS bullshit.

You and Florian point to finished G collapse (The Nappes) . You invoke early stages of that for western Pacific Wadati/Benioff Zones . Where is the *missing link* that is intermediate to these stages? In effect, that place where expansion via this mechanism is observed ? There is geochemical evidence for 2 W/ B Zones under N. America . Where is the expansion your paradigm predicts in N America?

When bedded carbonates accumulate, imitating the collision of an oceanic plate into a continental, one sees angular cones, not arcuate folds.

Poor analogy!

This is new (to me) How does the accumulation of bedded carbonates immitate collision?

The mélange of the Coast Range of California suggests continental collision,

It suggests gravitational collapse far better

Melange suggests uplift and erosion , then compression . Over time !

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the nappes of the Alps suggests compression,

...as do the Alps:–

"Modern workers have tended to stress the importance of vertical crustal movements in the development of Alpine nappe piles. The upheaval of one or more welts in the mobile belt is thought to have caused unstable units to slide under gravity, accumulating as cascades of recumbent folds or detached sheets near the foot of the tectonic slope." (Read and Watson, 1975. Introduction to Geology, v.2. Earth History, pps 195–196)
(You're a bit behind the times here, Bruce)

the doubling of the crustal thickness of the Tibetan plateau suggests compression.

overthrusting (gravitational collapse) better

J. Tuzo Wilson, however, assumed the Earth was cooling (in the absence of significant radioactive heating), and there was a depth at which the consequent contraction became null,

He implied cooling from the inside out?

expansion occurring above that

depth. He suggested island arcs are arcs because of the Earth's expansion.

But gave no logical mechanism to account for them .

Well, he was dead right of course. They **are** in support of Earth Expansion, ..as well as the arcs that describe the mountain belts of Eurasia.

I would expect some **typical** angle of repose where upwelling material sits atop existing material in the case of G collapse . In addition any sediment derived by erosion from this upthrust material would exhibit that same angle of repose . Erosion thrusts should be evident.

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Though I don't know about his null contraction due to cooling. Sounds more like his expansion should occur in the hotter part below, not the cooler part above.

Prove it. :-)

Bruce

Well, of course the arc shape proves nothing of convergence in the sense meant by Plate Tectonics.– Hide quoted text –

Prove that!

Brad

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