

18. CAPE BOJADOR SLOPE, AN EXAMPLE FOR POTENTIAL PITFALLS IN SEISMIC INTERPRETATION WITHOUT THE INFORMATION OF OUTER MARGIN DRILLING

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ABSTRACT

During its evolution, the continental slope is frequently scoured by erosional events which may not always show up as unconformities on the seismic record. Pitfalls await the seismic interpreter, especially in the lower slope region where many of these unconformable reflectors merge and meet with the seemingly simple, conformably bedded horizons of the upper rise. In this setting, the acoustostratigraphy should be checked by drilling and refined by logging. Examples of pre- and post-Site 397 interpretation of profiles across the Cape Bojador continental margin are presented. They prove that slumps not clearly resolved with low-frequency airgun records mimic the continuation of reflectors from the lower slope to the rise and cause erroneous acoustostratigraphic identifications. Information about the undrilled section and the regional setting is discussed together with refraction seismic data. This results in a warning not to stratigraphically correlate layers with the same refraction velocities in the zone of facies change on the continental slope and upper rise.

PRESITE REFLECTION SEISMIC INTERPRETATION

Two distinct unconformities (D_1 and D_2 of Hinz et al., 1974) divide the sediment section on the continuous seismic records of the northwest African continental margin southeast of the Canary Islands.

Before Site 397 was drilled, reflection seismic profiles gave inconclusive evidence as to whether D_1 and D_2 could be traced down to the continental rise over the enigmatic lower slope anticline structure.

On some profiles (*Meteor* 25-A2 and 39-14, *Valdivia* 10-6 and 12) in Seibold and Hinz (1976), it seemed possible to correlate D_2 with the first strong, although concordant, reflector at 4.8 sec within the uppermost rise sediments (Figure 1).

On other profiles (*Meteor* 25-1 and 3, *Valdivia* 10-1, 3, 4, 8, 10 in Seibold and Hinz, 1976; *Atlantis* II-117 and 118 in Uchupi et al., 1976), this "rise- D_2 " and the overlying Neogene reflectors appear to lap onto an escarpment. This scarp was carved into the Lower Cretaceous slope sediments by the erosional events, which are represented by Reflectors D_1 and D_2 on the slope. The tracing of the discordancies was severely hampered by the large vertical exaggeration ($> \times 10$) of the analog profiles.

Because of many diffractions under the slope, the GSI digital profile A1L (see Site Report, this volume) could not solve this controversy. But the profile showed more than 2 km of nearly horizontal strata under the "slope anticline." This disproved the presence of a deep-seated structure such as a basement high, of which the anticline was supposed to be the surficial expression (Lancelot, Seibold, et al., 1977).

Before drilling Site 397, it still seemed possible to trace the unconformities, at least on reference profile *Meteor* 25-2 (Figure 1), down the continental slope into the conformable marker reflectors within the upper continental rise sediments. Therefore, the sediments bounded by the reflectors under the uppermost rise were thought to represent the same time-stratigraphic unit as those found under the upper slope and shelf.

The sequence there between D_1 and D_2 was interpreted as representing transgressive Upper Cretaceous marine sediments. Hinz et al. (1974, their fig. 2) and later Seibold and Hinz (1974) thought that the post- D_1 strata were transgressive, because sediments deposited immediately above D_1 show a concordant to onlapping relationship to the unconformity. However, the complete sequence between D_1 and D_2 under the middle and lower slope would best be described as being constituted of offlapping sediments (Hinz, this volume).

With the use of sonic log information, the underlying unconformity D_1 could be extrapolated to conformable Middle Cretaceous strata in onshore oil wells (A.U.X.I.N.I., 1969). After Mitchum and Vail (1978), the ages of unconformities are determined from well control, where the hiatuses are at a minimum (see frontispiece). Thus, D_1 was assumed to be of Cenomanian age and D_2 was estimated to be of Oligocene to early Miocene age.

LEG 41 AND 47A DRILLING INFORMATION CORRELATED WITH A NEW PROFILE (*Meteor* 46-37)

DSDP/IPOD Sites 369 and 397 translated the geophysical parameters into geological reality. Unfortunately, however, both holes were not logged. Because

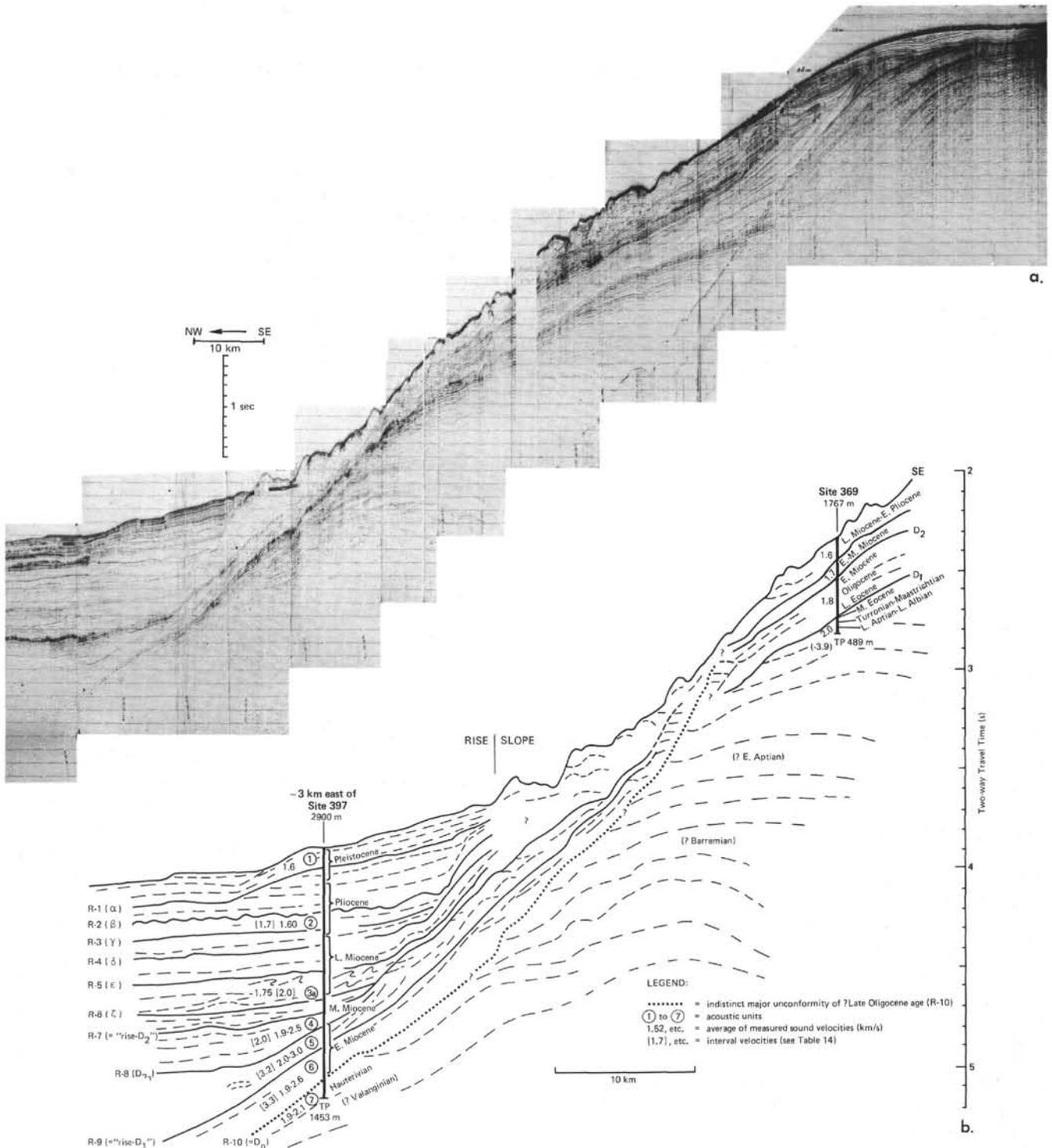


Figure 1. Seismic reflection profile (Meteor 25-A2) across the African continental margin, northwest of Cape Bojador. Line crosses DSDP Site 369 and is within 3 km of Site 397 (see Arthur et al., Leg 47 Synthesis, fig. 1 for location map). (A) Original analog record (horizontal lines spaced at 0.1-sec intervals two-way travel time). (B) Line draw of the same profile showing acoustic reflectors identified in Sites 369 and 397 (see also Sediment Summary Chart 1, in back pocket).

of a broad scatter in the Hamilton Frame velocities (Mountain, this volume) and differences between core-measured values and inferred average interval velocities (at Site 369 possibly due to drilling disturbance), the correlation between lithology and seismic reflectors remains somewhat difficult. Future drilling efforts to penetrate the continental slope and uppermost rise should be logged to resolve the many consecutive hiatuses typical for this zone.

In the framework of a Leg 41 and Leg 47A post-cruise survey by the BGR in November of 1977, profile *Meteor* 46-37 was shot to help interpret the reflectors under the Cape Bojador continental slope. Figure 2 shows an interpretation of this profile which connects Sites 369 and 397.

D₁ of Site 369 is now interpreted as the angular unconformity which correlates with an abrupt change in lithology where soft Oligocene to upper Eocene marls overlie hard middle Eocene limestones (Lancelot, Seibold, et al., 1977). The late Eocene age for D₁ correlates well with the Paleogene beginning of continental slope erosion by the incision of submarine canyons (Wissmann *in* von Rad et al., in press, their fig. 4a).

D₁ erosionally truncates Paleogene and Cretaceous sediments which increase landward in thickness. Under the present shelf, Upper Cretaceous sediments reach a thickness of 900 meters (Spansah 51 A-1, see Arthur et al., Leg 47A Synthesis; see also Querol, 1966, p. 32), whereas at Site 369 they are only 60 meters thick. Thus, the seismic profiles show a hiatus which changes in duration and which spans 7 m.y. between middle Eocene (P.12) and upper Eocene (P.17) at Site 369.

D₂ at Site 369 corresponds to a lithologic change from nannofossil marls to underlying siliceous nannofossil marls within the early Miocene. However, D₂ should also represent a hiatus, which has not been detected biostratigraphically in the sediment samples (perhaps 1 m.y., NN 6).

Higher up the slope, the reflector neatly exhibits its origin through erosional truncation, e.g., *Meteor* 25-A2 (Figures 1 and 3).

Unconformities D₁ and D₂ merge at the slope/rise boundary, where they are covered by a thin veneer of early Miocene (and younger) hemipelagic sediments.

Detailed study of single and multichannel seismic profiles from the Cape Bojador continental margin has clarified the acoustic character and lateral extent of major reflectors. However, to date the continental rise reflectors, it is still necessary to connect the many profiles crossing the continental margin by a profile over the uppermost rise parallel to the foot of the slope. This is required because several consecutive erosional events in the Cretaceous (Albian), Paleogene (?Paleocene and Eocene), and Neogene (early Miocene, late Miocene, Pliocene) have eliminated the local record of previous erosional phases.

With reduced ship speed to better delineate the location of the reflectors, the new profile (*Meteor* 46-37) clearly demonstrates that the slope reflectors must not be continued onto the rise (Figure 2).

Looking at the upper rise we see that Reflectors D₁ and D₂ of Hinz et al. (1974) lap onto a steep erosional escarpment which is present under the lower slope (Figure 2). Therefore, these reflectors must be younger than the two unconformities under the part of the slope that forms the escarpment (maximum dip 15°).

The former "rise-D₂" reflector is now interpreted as being middle Miocene volcanoclastic debris flow "V-1" (Schmincke and von Rad, this volume), and the underlying "rise-D₁" reflector is the 20 to 30 meters thick, mixed, volcanogenic-sedimentary debris flow "V-4" (see Arthur and von Rad, this volume) within pebbly mudstones of early Miocene age. The stratigraphic record of Site 397 and the structure of configuration as seen on the seismic profile (Figure 2) prove that reflectors from Hauterivian to Paleogene age cannot be continued from the rise to the slope.

REVISION OF REFLECTOR NOMENCLATURE

Uchupi et al. (1976) have presented profiles (their fig. 26) where they correlate the "D₁" reflector from the rise to the shelf with Horizon A (thought to be of early to middle Eocene age). According to post-Leg 47 information, this cannot be correct. At least in their Profile 117 off Cape Bojador, an early Miocene age is certain for their "Horizon A" under the rise province.

A new nomenclature for seismic stratigraphy of the Cape Bojador margin is needed, which should be differentiated geographically as follows: (1) Under the shelf and slope we continue to identify the two major reflectors which mark the unconformities (of revised age) as D₁ and D₂. (2) Under the rise in the vicinity of Site 397, we use the reflector designations in the Site Report (this volume).

ARGUMENTS ABOUT THE ERODED SLOPE ESCARPMENT

The processes which caused the formation of the slope anticline, the erosional truncation of the slope, and the time during which 1 to 3 km of slope sediments were removed are not yet understood (Arthur et al., this volume). A clue to these problems may be found in the configuration of the buried erosional surface.

Like the underlying "slope anticline" (see fig. 1 in Arthur et al., Leg 47A Synthesis, this volume), the strike of the erosional escarpment on *Meteor* 46-37 curves into an east-west direction perpendicular to the coast near 27°N. As identified below, three factors could have influenced this change of direction.

1) The emerging shield-building volcanoes of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura deflected southward flowing oceanic currents against a slope under which the "slope anticline" had already formed. In the area of *Meteor* 39-14 (Seibold and Hinz, 1976, fig. 3) these hypothetical erosive currents should have been active in water depths between 500 to 2200 meters. This explanation is not too satisfactory, as the east-west segment of the erosional truncation surface should then have become a natural levee. The seismic records, however, show the northeast-

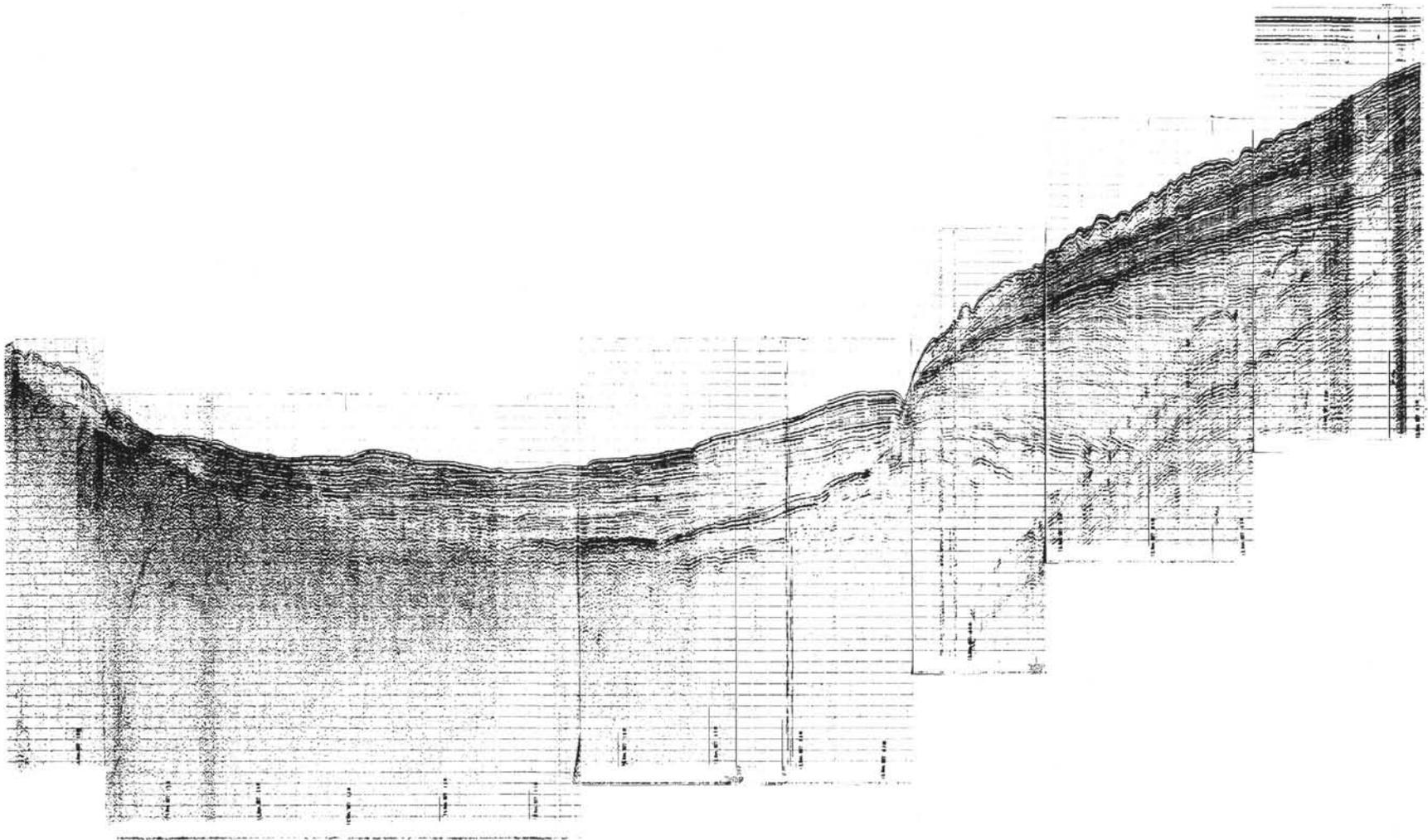


Figure 2a. Seismic reflection profile (Meteor 46-37) across the outer Cape Bojador continental margin connecting DSDP Sites 369 and 397 (see fig. 1 of Arthur et al., *Synthesis*, this volume). Original analog record (horizontal lines spaced at 0.1-sec intervals two-way travel time). For digital display of this single-channel profile, see Site 397 Report, fig. 24.

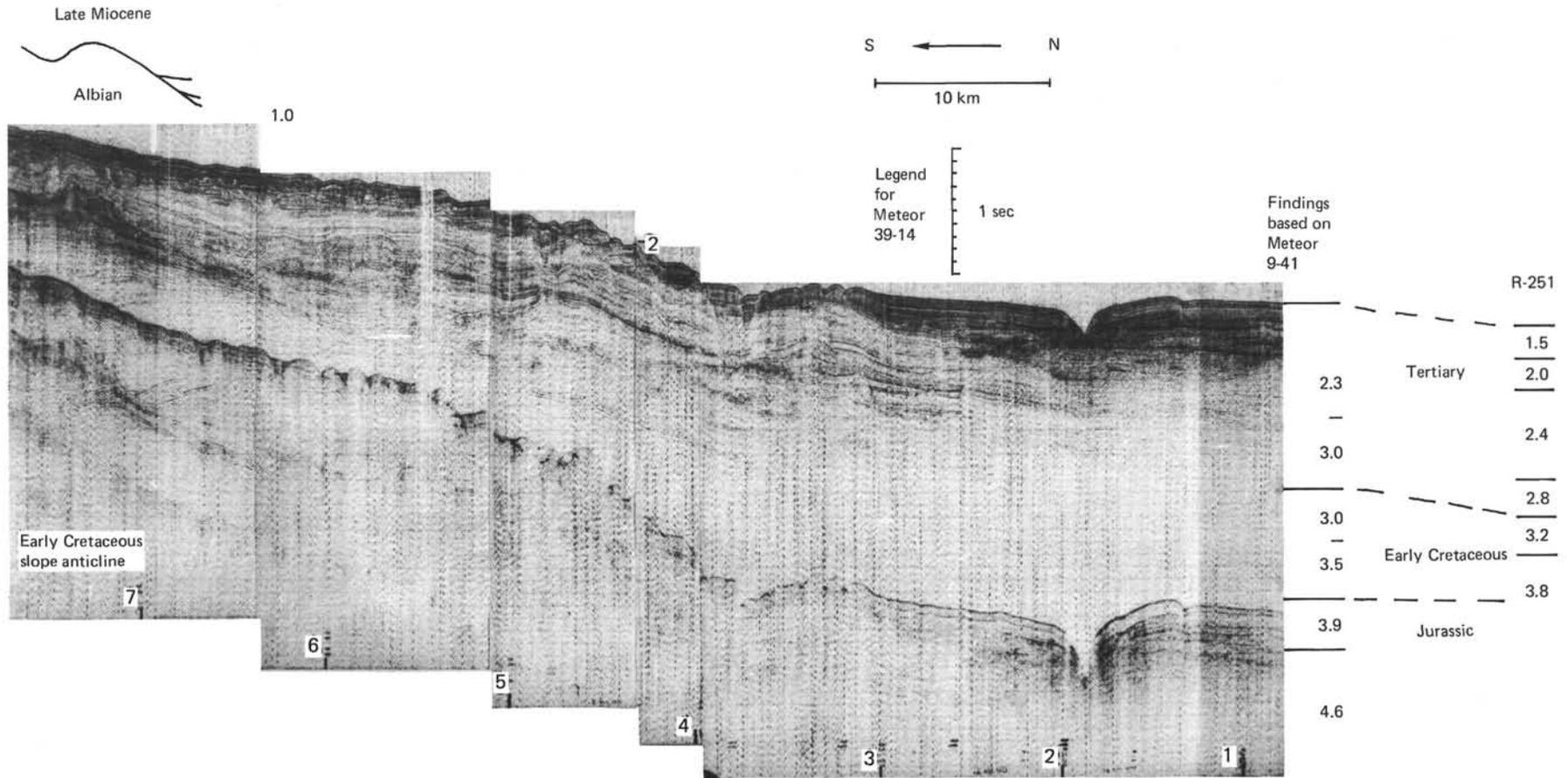


Figure 3. Profile Meteor 39-14 showing "slope anticline." The extension of the "slope anticline" to the north of Cape Bojador was missed on many profiles running obliquely or parallel to its strike direction. Profile Meteor 39-14 proved that the axis of this high in the Cretaceous section changes direction and runs nearly perpendicular to the coast. Taking refraction velocities as interval velocities, the results of two refraction stations along the profile have been stratigraphically interpreted (for locational map, see fig. 1 of Arthur et al., *Synthesis*, this volume).

southwest escarpment to be steeper; thus, the eroding currents may have come from another direction. Today, a quasipermanent northward-flowing undercurrent occurs below 400 meters off Cape Bajador. It is 30 km wide and moves with a mean speed of 10 cm/sec; the Coriolis deflection allows it to impinge upon the slope (Mittelstaedt et al., 1975).

2) A right-lateral fracture zone may have offset the continental margin during the Miocene. There are no traces of such an event in the reflection profiles, except the curious southern termination of possible Jurassic salt diapirs (Lehner and de Ruiter, 1977) and an eastern spur of the volcanic socle of Fuerteventura (fig. 4 in Roeser et al., 1971).

3) Another factor to be considered is the possible existence of a Miocene delta offshore from the present Sequia el Hamra dry river, which may have been erosionally active. Oil well Daora 1-1 drilled through 1100 meters of Miocene sediments on Lower Cretaceous strata (A.U.X.I.N.I., 1969) provides support for this interpretation, but the mechanism of erosion remains unknown.

The gradients of the erosional escarpment decreases gradually from the lower slope to the uppermost rise. The erosional surface there represents an approximately 100-m.y. hiatus (R-10, see Site 397 Report) between mudstones of early Miocene and Hauterivian age. There is not enough impedance contrast across this unconformity to produce a significant reflector, which could be mapped areally. The only indirect clue for a hiatus in the seismic record is the well-stratified section of Neogene reflectors which gives way to a diffuse set of incoherent reflection segments underneath (Figure 4). Insufficient power of the seismic source does not seem to be the cause for the lack of resolution as three 5-liter airguns fired at 140 bars used on *Meteor* Cruise 46 gave no improvement over one 5-liter airgun fired at 120 bar on *Meteor* Cruise 25.

The northwest-trending *Meteor* 46-37 profile (Figure 2) extends to the middle Miocene volcanic apron of Gran Canaria Island, under which reflections of older sediments can no longer be distinguished on single-channel reflection profiles. Analysis of a 1967 refraction station at this point provided some information about the deeper section.

DISCUSSION OF UNDRILLED REFRACTION LAYERS

The unreversed eastern half of the split-profile two-ship refraction station *Meteor* 9-42 (27°44.5'N, 14°47.0'W) indicates the presence of about 3 km of unconsolidated sediments with a velocity of 2.4 km/sec under the volcanic apron (Figure 5). These sediments overlie rocks having an updip apparent velocity between 5 and 6 km/sec. They could constitute the volcanic pedestal of the ridge between Gran Canaria and Fier-

teventura because the velocity of oceanic basement in this area is quoted as 6 km/sec from multichannel profiles (Grunau et al., 1975).

Based upon their stratigraphic position in reflection profiles, it is possible that the unconsolidated sediments are marine equivalents of the clastics of the Wealden-type Tan-Tan delta (Choubert et al., 1966) or the Jreibichat formation. They would then be coeval with the Cretaceous Africa-derived deep-sea quartz sandstones uplifted on the west coast of Fuerteventura (Schmincke, 1976).

But, as with the tracing of seismic reflectors, caution should also be exercised when correlating strata with the same refraction velocities. As shown in the *Meteor* 39-14 profile (Figure 3), the same velocity of 2.4 km/sec (refraction stations *Meteor* 9-41, Roeser et al., 1971; R 251, Hoskins et al., 1975) near the African margin does not represent Lower Cretaceous strata; instead it represents upper Miocene sediments. These Neogene to Recent sediments and volcanoclastics can reach thicknesses of more than 1 km east of Fuerteventura (Figure 4).

Further analysis and compilation of reflection seismic data are needed to show where Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene sediments reappear under the intermediate continental rise off Cape Bojador seaward of the major foot-of-slope unconformity.

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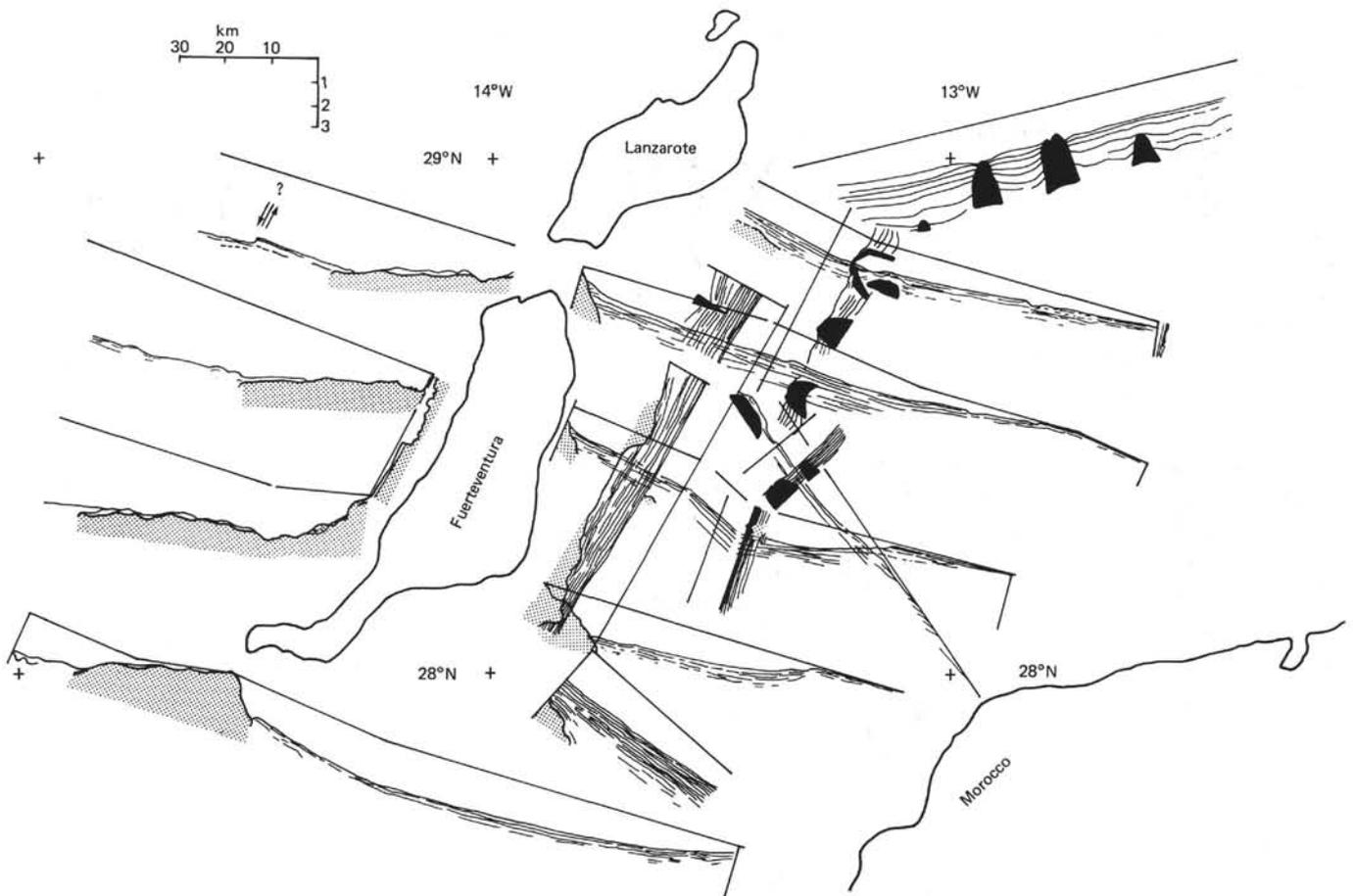


Figure 4. Sections of depth converted reflection profiles. The zero depth line is represented by the top of the cruise track. Most sediments shown on the northwest-southeast trending profiles are of Neogene to Recent age. The other profiles may represent some Lower Cretaceous sediments in the deeper parts, which is here characterized as a transparent reflection-free zone (see Figure 3). The interpreted volcanic pedestal of the East Canary Ridge is stippled; diapiric structures of possible Jurassic salt are filled in black. Mesozoic sediments may have been uplifted by the recently mobilized diapirs and the Miocene emergence of Fuerteventura.

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