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Seismic markers of the Messinian Salinity Crisis in an intermediate-depth basin: data for understanding the Neogene evolution of the Corsica Basin (Northern Tyrrhenian Sea)

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Abstract

The Messinian Salinity Crisis (MSC), which widely affected the whole Mediterranean basin, induced rapid and spectacular palaeoenvironmental changes. It led to a major erosion of the onshore areas and the upper parts of the continental shelves and slopes, as well as important evaporitic deposits in the offshore deep basins. The Corsica Basin belongs to the so-called “intermediate-depth basin” type because of its location between the coastal plain–shelf area of East Corsica and deeper marine basins in the northern Tyrrhenian Sea. The MSC event took place in the Corsica Basin during a period of active regional tectonics, contemporaneous with the opening of the Tyrrhenian Sea, as well as during the development of the Corsica Basin and the Elba-Pianosa Ridge.

Based on the interpretation of high-resolution seismic reflection profiles and a new 1:250,000 scale synthetic geological map, we establish that the MSC is recorded in the Corsica Basin through the occurrence of two sedimentary formations bounded by three remarkable surfaces. These seismic markers suggest local and temporal variations in relative water level and associated depositional environments that differ between the north and south of the Corsica Basin. During the MSC, the northern sector (Golo Basin) was emerged, whereas the southern sector (Orbo Basin) was often flooded or submerged. In the Orbo Basin, the deposits record both an episode of intra-MSC climate change and regional tectonic events. During the MSC, the Corsica Basin was a perched lake, isolated from the deeper Tyrrhenian basins. The connection with the Tyrrhenian basins was re-established during the final stages of the MSC, before the catastrophic Pliocene reflooding, initiated by retrogressive

erosion during a relative lowstand. An extensive network of incised valleys was thus established in the Orbo basin, allowing the drainage of the Corsica Basin southwards into the deeper Tyrrhenian basins. These markers record the active regional tectonic context throughout the MSC. The Orbo basin was strongly subsident along its western rim, while its eastern rim was uplifted. In turn, the Golo basin subsided from middle Pliocene times onwards, while the northern, eastern and southern edges of the Corsica Basin were deformed and uplifted.

Keywords

Messinian Salinity Crisis, syn-MSD deposits, Incision network, Corsica Basin, Tyrrhenian Sea, Pliocene reflooding.

Abbreviations

EPR= Elba-Pianosa Ridge

MSC= Messinian Salinity Crisis

Fm= formation

1. INTRODUCTION

The Messinian Salinity Crisis (MSC), which affected the whole Mediterranean area (Fig. 1) at the end of the Miocene between 5.97 and 5.33 Ma, induced rapid and spectacular palaeo-environmental changes (Hsü et al., 1973, Krijgsman et al., 1999, CIESM, 2008, Manzi et al., 2013, Roveri et al., 2014a) and references therein). The MSC came to an end when the Mediterranean Sea was reconnected to the Atlantic Ocean via the Gibraltar Strait at around 5.46 Ma (Bache et al., 2012), leading to catastrophic reflooding at 5.33 Ma (Roveri et al., 2014). The first stage (5.97-5.6 Ma) is mainly defined from onshore outcrops in the marginal or peripheral basins, where a thinner evaporite sequence has been recognized known as the Primary Lower Gypsum (PLG) (Riding et al., 1998, Roveri et al., 2009, Roveri et al., 2014b); Manzi et al., 2013 and references therein). The PLG is usually incised by a major erosion surface correlated with the Margin Erosion Surface (MES) (Roveri et al., 2014b) observed on the Mediterranean margins. The second (5.6-5.55 Ma) and third (5.55-5.33 Ma) stages (Roveri et al., 2014b, CIESM, 2008) are characterized by a continuing fall in sea-level, becoming maximal during the second stage, with subaerial erosion (MES) of the continental margins and coeval with the deposition of a thick evaporite sequence in the deep basins (up to 1,400 m thick, i.e. Montadert et al., 1970; (Montadert et al., 1970, Hsü et al., 1973, Krijgsman et al., 1999) This evaporite sequence is composed of three distinct seismic units, recently renamed the *Upper Unit* (UU), the *Mobile Unit* (MU) and the *Lower Unit* (LU) by Lofi et al. (2011). An ambiguity persists concerning the age of the end of the sea-level fall. Thus, the MSC deposits, described in terms of sequence stratigraphy by Gorini et al. (2015), have been divided into two seismic megasequences: i) a *Messinian Lower Megasequence* (MLM) coeval with the sea-level fall (5.97-5.55 Ma) includes forced regressive deltas, mass transport complexes, deep basin clastics and evaporites (LU). ii) a *Messinian Upper Megasequence* (MUM), coeval with an increase in base level (5.55-5.33 Ma), includes evaporite units (MU and UU), fluvial incised valley fill, transgressive marine sands and material reworked by the catastrophic reflooding. This stratigraphic pattern is effectively in accordance with the transgressive geometry of the UU (Ryan et al., 1973; Mauffret, 1976) and the age of 5.55 Ma

for the MSC paroxysmal phase (CIESM, 2008, Gorini *et al.*, 2015 and references therein). Moreover, around 5.5 Ma ago, there were significant changes in the palaeogeography and climate of the Mediterranean region (Fauquette *et al.*, 2006; Manzi *et al.*, 2013; Roveri *et al.*, 2014).

No continuous record of the MSC has been observed between the onshore marginal basins and offshore deep basins. However, owing to their specific paleodepths at the onset of the MSC (between 200 and 1000 m), the intermediate-depth basins (Maillard *et al.* 2014, Ochoa *et al.*, 2015) may provide important information on events and sea-level fluctuations during the MSC. Intermediate-depth basins have been defined as more or less restricted areas, corresponding to intermittent or thin depocentres located between the shallow platform and the continental slope. These areas were subject to strong erosion during the MSC on one side, while thick evaporitic sequences were deposited in deep basins on the other side. In some intermediate-depth basins, an important seismic unit, known as the Bedded Unit (BU; Lofi *et al.*, 2011), has also been identified, as in the corsican basins (Guennoc *et al.*, 2011, Thinon *et al.*, 2011) and in the Balearic Promontory (Maillard *et al.*, 2014, Ochoa *et al.*, 2015). In the Balearic promontory, but only in the onshore coastal and shallow water areas, the BU has been interpreted as an “offshore expression of the PLG” sequence below the MES (Ochoa *et al.*, 2015). From Gorini *et al.* (2015), the BU units are coeval with MUM deposition in the deep basin, post-dating the rapid draining of the intermediate-depth basin.

In addition to the MSC seismic units, some remarkable surfaces are also markers of the MSC. Clearly identified on all Mediterranean margins, the MES is expressed as a single, generalized and polygenic erosional surface (Bache *et al.*, 2010, Lofi *et al.*, 2005, Maillard and Mauffret, 2006, Lofi *et al.*, 2011). At the foot of the Mediterranean margins, the MES divides laterally into at least two remarkable surfaces: 1) *Bottom Erosion Surface* (BES, Lofi *et al.*, 2011) is considered to be the bounding erosive surface marking the base of the syn-MSC deposits; 2) *Top Erosion Surface* (TES), which corresponds to the bounding surface marking the top of the syn-MSC deposits, characterized by major incisions.

This study focuses on the interaction between MSC markers and the Neogene evolution of the Corsica Basin. The Corsica Basin is an intermediate-depth basin, which formed in a shelf environment during the pre-MSC Miocene (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). Our study is based on mapping of the various syn-MSC seismic units and surfaces, as well as on an analysis of their seismic facies and spatial distributions. Owing to the MSC markers, post-MSC vertical motions can be highlighted and an evolution can be proposed for the Corsica Basin since the end of the Miocene.

2. REGIONAL SETTING AND STATE OF KNOWLEDGE

2.1. Present-day physiography

Corsica is classically divided into two main geological domains (Fig. 2): Hercynian Corsica, which extends southwards into Sardinia, and Alpine Corsica, which makes up the southern extension of the western Alps. These two domains abut along a major tectonic contact striking NNW-SSE from *Ile Rousse* to *Solenzara* passing through *Corte*. Onshore, the Eastern Corsica coastal area is characterized by alternating rugged relief and elongated plains such as the Bastia and Aleria plains (Caron et al., 1990b, Janzein et al., 1982). Offshore, the East-Corsican margin (Fig. 1b) is marked by a relatively broad (ca. 10 km) continental shelf which narrows considerably north of *Bastia* and south of *Solenzara* (ca. 2 km). Inversely, the shelf area widens at both ends, north of *Cap Corse* and east of the Bonifacio Straits. The Caprera Canyon, the largest canyon of the eastern Corsica-Sardinia margin, cuts the north-Sardinian continental shelf following a NE-SW trend.

The narrow continental slope is incised by numerous canyons which convey detrital materials supplied by the rivers of eastern Corsica. These materials are discharged and confined into the deeper Corsica Basin, where they form turbidite systems (Bellaiche et al., 1993, Gervais et al., 2004, Gervais et al., 2006b, Gervais et al., 2006a, Calvès et al., 2012, Stanley et al., 1980).

To the east, the Corsica Basin lies between the East-Corsica margin, the Tuscan shelf (where the MSC is recorded by the MES) and the North Tyrrhenian Sea deep basins, in which Messinian evaporite units have been described (Moussat, 1983, Gaullier et al., 2014). The

Corsica Basin is separated from the Tuscan Shelf by the Elba-Pianosa Ridge (EPR), which is a N-S elongated submarine structural/morphological high dotted with islands (*Capraia, Elba, Pianosa, Montecristo, Scoglio d'Affrica*, etc.). The Corsica Basin is narrow (30 km wide by 190 km long) and strikes according to a NNE-SSW axis, with a present-day water depth of 400 m at the northern end and more than 900 m in the south. It is divided into two sub-basins at 42°N latitude, called the Golo Basin and the Orbo Basin. The Golo and Fium Alto rivers discharge into the former, whereas the Tavignano and Fium Orbo rivers discharge into the latter. The present-day transition between the Corsica Basin (max depth more than 900 m) and the deep evaporitic Tyrrhenian basins is characterized by a steep slope (about 1.3°).

2.2. Regional geodynamic evolution, structure of the Corsica Basin and the East Pianosa Ridge

From the Oligocene to Present, the eastward retreat of the Calabria-Apennine subduction (Jolivet et al., 2006, Argnani, 2012) led to the 30° counterclockwise rotation of the Corsica-Sardinia block during the Aquitanian-Burdigalian and oceanic opening of the Liguria-Provençal Basin (Gueguen et al., 1998, Speranza et al., 2002, Gattacceca et al., 2007). This was followed in the Tortonian-Messinian by back-arc rifting of the Tyrrhenian Sea, and then oceanic accretion dated between around 8 Ma and 4 Ma (Kastens and Mascle, 1990, Argnani, 2012, Dewey et al., 1989, Faccenna et al., 1997, Brunet et al., 2000, Dini et al., 2002). From the Early Eocene up to the Early Miocene, the domain to the east of Corsica consisted of a wide and complex sedimentary basin system known as the EPR-*proto* Corsica Basin system (Fig. 3, Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). From Late Burdigalian to Langhian times, the Corsica Basin developed as a N-S-trending basin that underwent major subsidence. During the Late Serravallian and Tortonian, the subsidence axis shifted eastwards onto the Tuscan Shelf (Bartole, 1995, Pascucci et al., 1999). In the Tyrrhenian basin, extension developed from the Late Oligocene (e.g. Réhault *et al.*, 1987) or from the Miocene to Present (Malinverno and Ryan, 1986). Tortonian syn-rift deposits of the Sardinian margin mark the initial stage of the Tyrrhenian rifting process (Dogliani *et al.*, 1994; Faccenna *et al.*, 1997; Cocchi *et al.*, in press). The tectonic extension evolved to accretion of oceanic crust in two areas of the southeastern Tyrrhenian Sea, the Vavilov basin (7-3.5 Ma, Bigi *et al.*, 1989; 4.3-2.6 Ma, Kastens *et al.*,

1990; or 8-4 Ma, Facenna *et al.*, 2007) and the Marsili basin (1.7-1.2 Ma) (Bigi *et al.*, 1989; Pascucci, 2002; Greve *et al.*, 2014; (Pascucci, 2002, Prada *et al.*, 2014). The extension axis was mainly W-E during the Tortonian (~11 Ma; Zitellini *et al.*, 1986; Kastens *et al.*, 1990), but became re-oriented NW-SE in the southeastern part from the Late Pliocene (~2 Ma according to Kastens *et al.*, 1990). However, during the MSC, the structural pattern of the western Tyrrhenian basin was controlled by a system of N-S ridges, such as the Baronie seamount (Gauillier *et al.*, 2014).

The Corsica Basin is the oldest, the largest and also the deepest basin of the Tuscan domain (Gabin, 1972, Aleria, 1979, Viaris de Lesegno *et al.*, 1978). The underlying continental crust is as thin as (Contrucchi, 1999, Mauffret *et al.*, 1999), whereas it becomes thicker beneath Corsica (Hirn and Sapin, 1976) and under the EPR (between 20 and 26 km, Contrucchi, 1999; (Mele and Sandvol, 2003, Carminati and Doglioni, 2012). The Corsica Basin is filled with a sedimentary succession which is up to 8 km thick as inferred from seismic data, ranging in age from Eocene to Pleistocene (Contrucchi, 1999, Contrucchi *et al.*, 2005, Mauffret *et al.*, 1999, Pascucci, 2002, Finetti *et al.*, 2005). The sedimentary filling of the proto-Corsica Basin appears similar to the EPR Tertiary sedimentary successions (Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). The Corsica Basin is an asymmetrical sedimentary basin bounded by the St-Antoine and Solenzara Faults to the west, at the contact between the Neogene Aleria Plain and the Hercynian or Alpine basement (Fig. 1 to Fig. 3) (Contrucchi *et al.*, 2005, Mauffret *et al.*, 1999, Gabin, 1972). A large vertical displacement is assumed along the NE-SW-striking St-Antoine Fault, with at least 4 km of throw (Finetti *et al.*, 2005) and a left-lateral strike slip (Serrano *et al.*, 2013, Loÿe-Pilot *et al.*, 2004). The NW-SE-striking Solenzara Fault is composed of steep normal faults (dips > 60°NE) with right-lateral strike slip component (Serrano *et al.*, 2013, Loÿe-Pilot *et al.*, 2004). According to analysis of magnetic and gravity anomalies, the Solenzara Fault probably extends to the south-east as far as the deep basins of the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mauffret *et al.*, 1999, Finetti *et al.*, 2005). This major structure would represent the tectonic front of the Corsican Alps (Finetti *et al.*, 2005). The Solenzara Fault appears to have been active from the Aquitanian (23 – 20 Ma) (Carmignani *et al.*, 1995, Pasci, 1997) or

the Burdigalian (20 – 16 Ma) (Letouzey et al., 1982, Cherchi and Trémolières, 1984) up until the Quaternary (Caron et al., 1990a, Janzein et al., 1982, Serrano et al., 2013). Starting in the Late Pliocene, subsidence increased in the northern part of the Neogene Aleria Plain, synchronously with major subsidence as observed in the Bastia Plain (Caron et al., 1990b). The Pliocene and Quaternary sedimentary formations are affected by weak deformation, characterized by normal faults with uplift or tilting axes striking NW-SE ((Caron et al., 1990a, Janzein et al., 1982, Serrano et al., 2013). During the Quaternary, some alluvial terraces were uplifted and tilted, and some rivers were modified (Serrano *et al.*, 2013).

The EPR developed both as a result of the Middle-Late Burdigalian-Langhian tectonic event and the Miocene magmatism (Finetti et al., 2001, Cornamusini et al., 2014). Thus, this N-S-trending ridge is also characterized by the occurrence of several granite plutons and volcanic massifs. The magmatic complex of Elba Island (8.4-5.9 Ma), including the Monte Capanne batholith (6.8-6.2 Ma) and laccolith/vein system (Serri *et al.*, 2001; Dini *et al.*, 2002; Peccerillo, 2003; Westerman *et al.*, 2004), as well as Montecristo Island (7.3-7.1 Ma) and the volcanism of Capraia Island (about 7 Ma), all date from the late Tortonian-Messinian up to the Early Pliocene (Serri *et al.*, 2001; Peccerillo, 2003 with references therein). The build-up of the EPR probably culminated in emergence and resulted in a late Burdigalian?–Langhian erosional phase (Carmignani et al., 1995, Cornamusini et al., 2002, Contrucci, 1999, Contrucci et al., 2005, Bartole, 1995, Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014, Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014, Cornamusini et al., 2014)). During Tortonian–Messinian times, the development of the Corsica–Tuscan Shelf rift basin system was related to a major phase of opening of the Tyrrhenian Sea, which resulted in the widening and emergence of the EPR (Cornamusini *et al.*, 2014). These authors (*op.cit.*) show that the continuous uplift and dismantling of the EPR induced a well-developed drainage system flowing both westwards (Corsica Basin) and eastwards (Tuscan Shelf). The uplift of the EPR continued into the Middle Pliocene (Contrucci, 1999) and up to the Present (Gervais et al., 2006a, Gabin, 1972). Since the Miocene, the development of the EPR tended to isolate the Corsica Basin from the Tuscan shelf to the East and from the Tyrrhenian basins to the South.

2.3. Cenozoic sedimentary cover

2.3.1. Pre-MSC Miocene formations

The Pre-MSC sedimentary cover of the Corsica Basin is composed of Miocene deposits of Aquitanian to Late Messinian age (Aleria, 1979, Viaris de Lesegno, 1978, Viaris de Lesegno et al., 1978) overlying a thick Eocene/Oligocene succession (Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). The basement of the Corsica basin reaches a depth of 8.5 km (Mauffret et al., 1999, Contrucci, 1999, Contrucci et al., 2005). The Neogene Pre-MSC Miocene formations, outcropping onshore around the Corsica Basin, suggest a well-developed shallow depositional environment. Finetti *et al.* (2001) propose that the main deepening of the Corsica Basin occurred between the Miocene and the Quaternary (8 – 1 Ma), contemporaneously with the opening of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Neogene pre-MSC Miocene formations (Fig. 4a) outcrop extensively on the Aleria Plain, which is the western onshore part of the Corsica Basin (Orszag-Sperber and Pilot, 1976, Caron et al., 1990b, Serrano et al., 2013, Orszag-Sperber et al., 2000, Janzein et al., 1982, Loÿe-Pilot et al., 2004, Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014). These formations of the Aleria Plain appear to consist of a thick (1 - 2 km) sequence dating from the Middle Burdigalian to the Messinian, including Serravallian and Tortonian units, deposited in a shallow marine to coastal environment. A sedimentary hiatus presumably marks the post-Langhian emergence (Orszag-Sperber and Pilot, 1976, Brunet et al., 2000, Serrano et al., 2013) (Orszag-Sperber and Pilot, 1976; Brunet *et al.*, 2000; Fig. 4a). The Miocene deposits are composed of detrital materials derived from Alpine units, but only since the early Tortonian, while the older clastic deposits are mainly sourced from Hercynian granitoids (Loÿe-Pilot and Magné, 1978; Bossio *et al.* 2000; Loÿe-Pilot *et al.*, 2004; Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014). This change in the detrital source is explained by the exhumation of Alpine Corsica dated as Early-Middle Miocene (Zarki-Jakni *et al.*, 2004; Fellin *et al.*, 2005; Cavazza *et al.*, 2007). The oldest pre-MS C formations, which crop out on the Aleria Plain, make up the Burdigalian *St-Antoine Fm* and *Alzelle Fm* (Fig. 4a) (Loÿe-Pilot and Magné, 1978; Loÿe-Pilot *et al.*, 2004; Serrano *et al.*, 2013; Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014). The Burdigalian-Langhian *Aghione Fm* is composed

of sandstones and conglomerates with rhyolitic pebbles and marls rich in microfauna, which indicate a marine environment undergoing rapid subsidence (Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014). It is coeval with the *Marina del Marchese Fm* of the EPR, according to Cornamusini and Pascucci (2014) (Fig. 4b). The *Aghione Fm* passes up gradually into the *Alzitone Fm*, which is attributed to the Serravalian. The *Alzitone Fm* consists of poorly sorted heterogranular sandstones with numerous fluvial channelized rhyolitic conglomerates, which are capped by sub-aerial sandy facies and paleosoils marking a possible hiatus at the Serravalian/Tortonian boundary. The basal Tortonian is represented by the shallow marine *Vadina Fm* characterized by alternations of massive fine-grained sandstones, organogenic reefal limestones and conglomeratic levels. This formation is capped by a hiatus overlain by the *Casabianda Fm* of Upper Tortonian to basal Messinian age, which is composed of sandy marls with sand lenses, intercalations of fossiliferous sandy and muddy limestones.

The pre-MSC formations of the EPR consist of Miocene sedimentary deposits overlying Upper Oligocene and Eocene formations, in turn lying unconformably on deformed Helminthoid flysch of Cretaceous-Paleocene age (Heezen *et al.*, 1971; Viaris de Lesegno *et al.*, 1978; Carmignani *et al.*, 1994, 2004; Bartole, 1995; Contrucci, 1999; Pascucci *et al.*, 1999; Brunet *et al.*, 2000; Cornamusini *et al.*, 2002; Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). During the Eocene-Oligocene, the EPR-*proto-Corsica Basin* system is characterized by the development of mainly siliciclastic turbidite fans, deposited in bathyal to outer neritic environments. However, during the Burdigalian, this system is characterized by outer-shelf calciturbidites (Fig. 4b, *Marina del Marchese Fm*) whose basinal depocentre appears to be located close to the *Solenzara Fault* (Fig. 3) (Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). During the Late Tortonian, the fluvio-lacustrine depositional environment developed close to the EPR shifted towards a marine/littoral conditions during the Early Messinian up until the MSC (Cornamusini *et al.*, 2014). According to Carmignani *et al.* (2004), the basins of the Tuscan Shelf are filled with a Middle Miocene to Quaternary sedimentary succession overlying the orogenic substratum. During late Messinian times, the evaporites and continental facies of the Lago-Mare Unit were

deposited, showing evidence of a Paratethyan influence (Iaccarino and Bossio, 1999; Carmignani *et al.*, 2004 and references therein).

While the present-day maximum water depth in the Corsica Basin is about 900 m, the depth was shallower during the Messinian, being typical of shelf conditions (less than 200 m water depth) in view of the nature of the pre-MSC Miocene formations of the Neogene Aleria Plain (e.g. Serrano *et al.*, 2013) and the EPR (Carmignani *et al.*, 1994, 2004; Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014; Cornamusini *et al.*, 2014).

2.3.2. *Syn-MS C Messinian formations*

Rare syn-MS C formations have been sampled in the Tyrrhenian region, whereas they crop out extensively in onland Tuscany (Bossio *et al.*, 1998; 2000). According to Aleria (1979), accumulation of sulphate or carbonate sediment types only occurred in the shallow zones during the Messinian, while evaporitic formations were deposited in the deep zones. Samples of an algal limestone associated with grey-green clays containing *Cipridis pannonica* (BG78-20) and a mealy-white micrite (BS77-2) have been collected off the north-east Sardinian margin and in the Bonifacio Strait (Fig. 5). These samples have been assigned to the MS C evaporite sequence (Aleria, 1979). Dredges in the northern Corsica Basin and on the EPR to the west of the island of *Gorgona* have sampled some end-Miocene sediments, indicating a Lago-Mare-type environment according to Taviani *et al.* (2007). In the deep Tyrrhenian basins, only Hole 132 of DSDP Leg13 (Ryan *et al.*, 1973) and Hole 373 of Leg42 (Hsü *et al.*, 1978) have sampled gypsum of Late Miocene age. These samples are correlated with the Upper unit (UU) and Middle unit (MU) (Ryan *et al.*, 1973; Moussat, 1983; Gaullier *et al.*, 2009, 2014).

On the Aleria Plain, the syn-MS C deposits correspond to the *Aleria Fm*, which are then covered by the Lower Pliocene (Fig. 4a) (Saint Martin *et al.*, 2007). The *Aleria Fm* is composed of sandy marls, sands and conglomerates with marl lenses containing *Congerina* and diatoms. The age of this formation is very controversial, with attributions ranging from Lower Pliocene to basal Messinian (Ottmann, 1958; Magné *et al.*, 1975; Orszag-Sperber, 1978; Caron *et al.*, 1990b; Saint Martin *et al.*, 2007; Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014). The

Aleria Fm is interpreted as representing fluvial deposits (Ottmann, 1958; Orszag-Sperber, 1978; Ferrandini *et al.*, 2004), described as a complex fluvio-deltaic system at the outlet of the present-day Tavignano river (Ottmann, 1958; Orszag-Sperber, 1978), or alternatively as a fluvial system with channels subject to frequent overflow (Ferrandini *et al.*, 2004).

Based on its sedimentary and biological components, but also on its stratigraphic position, the *Aleria Fm* has been compared with the Lago-Mare deposits (Bossio *et al.*, 2000; Orszag-Sperber *et al.*, 2000; Lojze-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014). The observations of Serrano *et al.* (2013) show that this formation was laid down on a major discontinuity surface (Fig. 4) since the *Aleria Fm* rests locally on the *Vadina Fm* (lower Tortonian) and truncates the *Casabianda Fm* (Tortonian - lower Messinian). We attribute this major surface to the MES. Consequently, the *Aleria Fm* could correspond to syn-MSC deposits, but its preservation could also occur due to the regional reflooding.

In the offshore Corsica Basin, the deposits ascribed to the syn-MSC formation were defined during the 1970s exclusively on the basis of seismic profiles, and referred to as the “*Messinian Fm*” (Fig. 6, Viaris de Lesegno *et al.*, 1978; Aleria, 1979). This unit is located between the pre-MSC seismic units and the Plio-Quaternary (PQ) seismic units. The upper limit of this “*Messinian Fm*” was described as a major incision surface filled up by an extensive channeled system (Viaris de Lesegno *et al.*, 1978). This discontinuity was named the Messinian surface, within the initial definition of the “M surface” (Ryan *et al.*, 1973). The *Messinian Fm* was interpreted as being formed of endorheic (Aleria, 1979) or lacustrine deposits (Viaris de Lesegno *et al.*, 1978).

2.3.1. Pliocene Formations

The Lower Pliocene deposits of the Aleria Plain, dated by abundant microfauna (Magné *et al.*, 1975), are composed of clearly marine sandy marls (*Urbino Fm.*). This formation is coeval with the Pliocene reflooding interval dated at 5.46-5.33 Ma (e.g. Bache *et al.*, 2012; Roveri *et al.*, 2014) (see R on Fig. 4). According to Serrano *et al.* (2013), the marine regression at the end of the Early Pliocene induced a Middle Pliocene hiatus and the end of marine incursions. The Upper Pliocene unit (*Peri Fm*, Fig. 4a) is a continental formation

composed of conglomerates interbedded with sand and clay layers with paleosols (Loÿe-Pilot and Magné, 1978; Serrano *et al.*, 2013). It lies unconformably on older formations (Fig. 4).

On the EPR, the substratum is often unconformably overlain by Pleistocene sediments and Pliocene deposits are absent (Bartole, 1995; Pascucci *et al.*, 1999; Cornamusini *et al.*, 2002; Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). In the Corsica Basin, a majority of authors (Orszag-Sperber and Pilot, 1976; Loÿe-Pilot *et al.*, 2004; Serrano *et al.*, 2013; Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014) suggest that the Lower Pliocene pelagic sedimentation gave way to active terrigenous inputs during the Middle Pliocene.

3. DATA AND METHODS

The available dataset (Fig. 6) includes old low-resolution seismic reflection profiles (e.g. MESIM, LISA, BacinoCorse cruises), provided by a variety of Universities and Institutes, as well as oil industry companies. In addition, around 7100 km of high-resolution seismic reflection profiles (HR) were acquired between 1997 and 2003 during training-course cruises of the University of Western Brittany (*Corstage 97, 98, 99, 00 & 01 cruises*) and cruises of the Géosciences Azur laboratory (HR02D cruise) in collaboration with the French Geological Survey (BRGM). Two acquisition systems have been used to collect the HR seismic data: an airgun source with an AMG two-channel streamer and a sparker source (1000J) with a six-channel streamer. The Very High-Resolution (VHR) seismic reflection profiles (LIMA1&2, Bocca99, Bocca00, Geocorse2003 cruises) were acquired on the eastern Corsica continental shelf within the framework of collaborations between BRGM and the University of Corsica (M. Ferrandini). The acquisition tools consisted of a sparker source (100-1000J power range) with either a single or a six-channel streamer. The acquisition parameters of these HR and VHR cruises are specified on the European GEO-seas website (<http://www.geo-seas.net>). Interpretation of the seismic data was performed with the Seisvision-Geographix® software. The designation of the units and surfaces associated with the MSC is based on the nomenclature of the Mediterranean Messinian seismic markers established by Lofi *et al.* (2011) and correlated to the Messinian sequential stratigraphy defined by Gorini *et al.* (2015).

The density of the seismic profiles and data output from the interpretations has enabled a 3D geometric model to be established for the southern sector of the Corsica Basin by means of GeoModeller Software (Calcagno *et al.*, 2006). The isopach and isobath maps presented in the present study are derived from the 3D geologic modelling (in depth) of the southern Corsica Basin (Calcagno *et al.*, 2004).

Investigations conducted over the decade since 2000 have allowed us to identify the MSC seismic markers and describe the distribution, geometry and facies changes of the syn-MSC “*Messinian Fm*”. From this study, we propose a model for the geological evolution of the Corsica Basin during the MSC and early post-MSC times.

4. MAIN RESULTS

The interpretation of the numerous HR seismic reflection profiles (Fig. 5, Fig. 7) has allowed us to establish a detailed and precise spatial distribution of the syn-MSC Messinian markers. Moreover, various maps have been drawn up, such as a geological map of the pre-Pliocene formations of eastern Corsica and the network of syn-MSC incisions (Fig. 8), as well as isopach maps of the syn-MSC Messinian and the Plio-Quaternary formations (Fig. 9, Fig. 10) of the Corsica Basin. The syn-MSC Messinian markers are also used to quantify the post-MSC vertical motions and understand the post-Miocene evolution of the Corsica Basin.

4.1. Pre-MSC seismic units

Two pre-MSC Miocene formations can be identified: an acoustic basement and a pre-MSC seismic unit, sometimes cropping out under a fine sedimentary cover on the shelf (Fig. 11 to Fig. 17).

The seismic facies of the acoustic basement is non-reflective. Its top is a diffracting and relatively continuous reflector. Mapping (Fig. 8) shows that offshore Bonifacio, the continental shelf acoustic basement coincides with the extension of the granitic bodies of Corsica and the Sardinia Massif. Likewise, the Alpine Basement Units probably extend offshore, between the continental shelves of *Bastia* and *Aleria*, as well as along the coast off *Cap Corse*.

The pre-MSC seismic unit on the THR seismic profiles across the Corsica continental shelf is characterized by a uniform acoustic facies made up of a succession of strong amplitude/low frequency reflectors that are concordant and continuous (Fig. 11, Fig. 12). In the Bonifacio Strait, this unit shows several sequences having distinct seismic facies (Reynaud *et al.*, 2013). The pre-MSC seismic unit onlaps directly onto the acoustic basement, and is truncated by a major unconformity ascribed to the MSC and incised by canyons on the continental shelf as well as on the slope (Fig. 11b). In the Corsica Basin, the seismic facies of the pre-MSC unit is characterized by discontinuous, sub-horizontal, relatively weak-amplitude and low-frequency reflectors (Fig. 11, Fig. 13, Fig. 14). Its top coincides with the BES and its base is not observable using the HR seismic data in the present study. Burdigalian to Early Messinian formations also appear to be present within the pre-MSC of the Aleria continental shelf as an extension of the Neogene Aleria Plain.

Mapping shows (Fig. 8) that the pre-MSC Miocene units cropping out on the Corsica continental shelf are small in extent, being observed only in the Bonifacio Strait, on the shelf offshore from the Aleria Plain and to a minor degree along the coast of Cap Corse (Fig. 7b, Fig. 8). Elsewhere, the pre-MSC Miocene is not exposed at outcrop, either because it was eroded and/or covered by Plio-Quaternary formations or because it has undergone substantial downthrow along the major escarpments. On the Bastia continental shelf, the MES and the pre-MSC basement are not observed on the seismic profiles. Indeed, the building up of the shelf would be recent in this area, taking place during the Pliocene and Quaternary.

4.2. Syn-MSC seismic markers

Based on the HR seismic data, the *Messinian Fm*, initially defined by Aleria (1979) (Fig. 6), is placed between the PQ seismic units assigned to the Plio-Quaternary and the pre-MSC seismic units. The *Messinian Fm* is composed of two seismic units designated BU₁ and BU₂ (Fig. 7 to Fig. 17). Four specific surfaces are identified, attributed to the MES, BES, TES and Intermediate Erosion Surface (IES), which are assigned to the MSC.

4.2.1. *Syn-MSC remarkable surfaces*

The Margin Erosion Surface (MES) is observed on the East-Corsica margin, the EPR and the northern part (Golo Basin) of the Corsica Basin (Fig. 8). The MES is a seismic horizon with a strong erosive character, which truncates the reflectors of the pre-MSC unit (Fig. 11, Fig. 12). The morphology of the MES is generally extremely rugged and sometimes associated with deep incisions beneath the inner and middle shelves (Fig. 11b). This surface is interpreted as the hiatus between the Plio-Quaternary sedimentary cover and the pre-MSC Miocene formations, in agreement with the interpretation of Contrucci (1999) and Mauffret *et al.* (1999) and also with the succession observed in the Aleria plain (Fig. 4a) and in the two wells Mimosa1 and Martina1 where the Pliocene units are totally lacking, with Pleistocene deposits lying directly upon Oligocene and Burdigalian deposits, respectively, (Fig. 4b).

In the southern part of the Corsica Basin (Orbo Basin), the MES passes laterally into three seismic surfaces ascribed to the BES, TES and IES (Fig. 7, Fig. 15). The BES corresponds to the top of the pre-MSC unit. This surface truncates the pre-MSC unit. Its erosive character is essentially observable based on pre-MSC paleorelief (Fig. 13). The BU₁ and BU₂ units onlap unconformably the pre-MSC unit (Fig. 7, Fig. 13; Fig. 14; Fig. 16b, Fig. 17). The TES is a continuous and smooth seismic horizon, characterized by the presence of erosional surfaces that locally deeply incise the underlying BU₂ as well as sometimes the BU₁ and pre-MSC seismic units. These incisions as a whole make up a complex system of incised valleys (Fig. 8, Fig. 18). The transition between the BU₁ and BU₂ seismic units, called IES, is a sub-horizontal and highly reflective seismic horizon characterized by the presence of multiple small and shallow depressions. The IES could be interpreted in some places as a rather abrupt facies transition between the BU₁ and BU₂ units.

4.2.2. *Seismic Units BU₂ and BU₁ and their distribution*

The seismic facies of the BU₁ unit is homogeneous, defined by a set of very high amplitude and intermediate frequency reflectors, which are concordant, corrugated, fairly continuous, but with some heterogeneities, and sub-horizontal (Fig. 13 to Fig. 16). The

thickness of BU₁, less than 0.075 s. twtt, is relatively constant, except at the edge of the basin (Fig. 9a), where BU₁ onlaps the pre-MSC unit (Fig. 13, Fig. 15, Fig. 16b).

The BU₂ seismic unit is sealed and incised by the TES and overlain by the PQ seismic unit. It onlaps BU₁ and the pre-MSC seismic unit at the edge of the basin (Fig. 13). The thickness of the BU₂ unit can reach 0.1 s. twtt (Fig. 9b), and it consists of some thin lenticular sub-units displaying variable seismic facies (ranging from layered to transparent) which intersect and pinch out (a-f on Fig. 13, Fig. 16b).

The units BU₁ and BU₂ have been identified only in the Orbo Basin (Fig. 8). It is noteworthy that both BU₁ and BU₂ are incised by the TES (Fig. 9). The thickness map of BU₁ (Fig. 9a) shows that its distribution is slightly wider than BU₂, being present on the western flank of the EPR. Its depocentre currently lies along the EPR slightly west of the N-S trending valley. A very thin BU₁ unit extends over the Bonifacio margin beyond the *Solenzara* Fault. The thickness map of BU₂ (Fig. 9b) shows a depocentre axis located near the foot of the western edge of the Corsica Basin, and that the BU₂ unit does not extend beyond the *Solenzara* Fault. In summary, we note a decrease in size and a westward migration of the depocentres occurring between the deposition of BU₁ and BU₂.

4.2.3. *Incision system network*

The incised valley system, associated with the TES, is only observed in the Orbo Basin (Fig. 8). It is made up of three groups of incisions (Fig. 18a). The upstream part of the incision system contains a single N-S trending valley to the North-East (V1), and a wide network of channels to the West (V2). Downstream, to the south, these two systems merge to form a single wide and deep valley (V3), which runs out into the deep basins of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The N-S trending valley (V1, Fig. 18a) can be observed over more than 100 km along at the western flank of the EPR. No preserved drainage system is connected to V1 upstream system. Changes in the strike of the N-S trending valley follow along-strike variations of the EPR and coincide with the confluence area of the wide valley network (V2), as well as with small tributaries, such as those coming from the Bonifacio Strait and, to a lesser extent, from the EPR. Although small in size towards the north, the N-S-trending valley widens and

deepens farther south (Fig. 16). Currently located on the western flank of the EPR, the V1 valley was uplifted and tilted towards the west (Fig. 16a, b). The relative uplift may be estimated as at least 110 m.

In the western part of the Orbo basin, an incised valley network (V2, Fig. 7, Fig. 18a) extends over about 660 km². It is characterized (Fig. 14) by wide, shallow, flat-bottomed valleys that totally or partially incise into the BU₂ and BU₁ seismic units.

The termination of the incision system is characterized by a single wide and deep valley, striking N-S to W-E, which follows the contour of the EPR (V3, Fig. 16). The outlet of the incision system lies at the same level as the sill between the Corsica Basin and the deep North-Tyrrhenian basins (M, Fig. 18a), where the depth of the base of PQ unit increases from 1.4 to 2.4 s. twtt (750–1000 m of depth difference). It is characterized by a “crow’s feet” distribution of the MES isochrons (Fig. 8, Fig. 16a). At its outlet, the valley is at present obstructed by a basement high (called here the *Caprera seamount*), the western edge of which is interpreted as a fault plane (Fig. 8, Fig. 17). This NE-SW striking fault is in line with Caprera Canyon, is called here the “Caprera Fault”. The Caprera basement high is directly overlain by a southeastwards tilted sedimentary cover that is assumed to be pre-MSC in age (Fig. 17). The termination and geometry of the reflectors within the PQ seismic unit along the Caprera Fault suggest a normal displacement during the Pliocene. No samples exist to constrain the lithology of the Caprera basement. The *Caprera seamount* could thus be interpreted as a small volcanic body on strike with those of the EPR or as a structural high comparable with the granitic Vercelli Seamount (Cocchi *et al.*, in press), the Etruschi and Cialdi Seamounts (Marani and Gamberi, 2004) or the Scoglio d’Africa Seamount (Fig. 2, Fig. 8). The Caprera seamount appears to have been formed during the Pliocene, in relation with the opening of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

4.3. Post-MSC sedimentary cover

The Plio-Quaternary sedimentary cover overlies pre- and syn-MSC formations across the entire Corsica Basin, as well as under the continental shelf, with the exception of the outcrop zones of the pre-MSC formations (Fig. 8). On the continental shelf offshore from

the Aleria Plain, the incision of the pre-MSC unit (Fig. 11b) is infilled by post-MSC deposits assigned essentially to the Pliocene, in agreement with the onshore outcropping formations (Caron *et al.*, 1990a).

In the Corsica Basin, the isopach map of the PQ seismic unit (Fig. 10, Fig. 12) shows that the Plio-Quaternary depocentre is situated in the northern part of the Corsica Basin, off the Bastia alluvial Plain where large amounts of clastic materials are supplied by the Fium Alto and Golo rivers (Gervais *et al.*, 2004). The thickness of PQ seismic unit may reach more than 1 s twtt, filling the incisions ascribed to the MSC (Fig. 7 to Fig. 17). The seismic facies of the PQ unit is characterized by a group of reflectors that are weaker in its lower part compared with its upper part. The upper part is characterized by the presence of numerous units attributed to Plio-Quaternary turbiditic deposits (Bellaiche *et al.*, 1994; Gervais *et al.*, 2006). In the lower part of PQ, there are a few major unconformities in the centre of the N-S valley, which peter out as they approach the Plio-Quaternary turbiditic deposits (Fig. 12).

The post-MSC sedimentary cover is deformed and faulted offshore from Cap Corse near the northern extremity of the Corsica Basin (Fig. 12). After affecting the pre-MSC units, the normal faults seem to have been reactivated during the Plio-Quaternary with a slightly reverse component. At the southern end of the EPR, near the *Caprera* Fault and the Caprera seamount, the lower part of PQ unit cover is likewise deformed and faulted (Fig. 17), producing a bulge which is overlapped by the more recent deposits of the PQ unit. These observations suggest that a regional tectonic phase affected the northern and eastern sectors of the Corsica Basin during the Pliocene. This is in agreement with the field observations carried out on the Neogene Aleria Plain (Guieu *et al.*, 1994b; Serrano *et al.*, 2013), which highlight the onset of northward subsidence during the Middle Pliocene, as well as the deformation resulting from faulting, uplift or tilting along NW-SE axes. This also supports the existence of an intra-Pliocene reactivation as observed in the Tyrrhenian Sea and on the East-Sardinia margin (Gauillier *et al.*, 2014) and corroborates the observations of recent uplift established by several authors for northern Corsica (Lenotre *et al.*, 1996; Somme *et al.*, 2011), for the EPR (Gervais *et al.*, 2006) and for Cap Corse (up to 12 Ma ; Jakni *et al.*, 2000).

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. The influence of regional tectonic activity during the MSC

The spatial distribution of the BU₁ and BU₂ units (Fig. 8, Fig. 9) suggests that the Golo Basin was an emergent area while the Orbo Basin was subsiding and often flooded during the MSC. This difference could be explained by the tectonic reactivation during the Messinian of older crustal structures, such as the *Scoglio d’Affrica* horst (Pascucci *et al.*, 1999) and the *St-Antoine* Fault (Fig. 8). It may also be accounted for by the initial morphology of the Corsica Basin including a deepening towards the South.

The difference of spatial distribution between BU₁ and BU₂ also expresses the development of different depocentres and depositional environments during the MSC:

- i) On the southern edge of the Orbo Basin, the Sardo-Bonifacio continental slope is very sparsely overlain, if at all, by Messinian deposits. The southern limit of these deposits emphasizes the role played by the *Solenzara* Fault. Thus, this crustal-scale fault (Finetti *et al.*, 2005; Mauffret *et al.*, 1999) would have been active during the MSC depositional phases. This is consistent with observations on the western edge of the Aleria Plain, where the *Solenzara* Fault shows a normal faulting mechanism from the Burdigalian to the Late Miocene (Loÿe-Pilot *et al.*, 2004) and became reactivated during the Late Miocene (Guieu *et al.*, 1994a). The distribution of the syn-MSC depositional units could be explained by a deepening of the Orbo Basin along the *Solenzara* Fault during the MSC.
- ii) Within the Orbo Basin, the depocentre migrated westward. During deposition of the BU₁ unit, the basin became wider. This observation is in agreement with the existence of a wide proto-Corsica Basin prior to the MSC and the fact that, at the time, the EPR was not fully developed, but in an embryonic phase (Fig. 3; Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). In contrast to the BU₁ unit, the depocentre of BU₂ was restricted and shifted to the west (Fig. 9). The westward migration and shrinking of the depocentres mostly result from the main build-up of the EPR by expansion and relative uplift, but also from the flexure and relative deepening of

the Orbo Basin. These observations are in agreement with Finetti *et al.* (2001, 2005), who suggested an increased rate of deepening of the Corsica Basin as early as the Tortonian, and more particularly during the Plio-Quaternary. The southern part of the Corsica basin, corresponding to the Orbo basin, was strongly subsident during the MSC, allowing the creation of a local basin while all surrounding areas were emerged.

5.2. The syn-MSC deposits

The stratigraphic position of BU₁ and BU₂ between the Plio-Quaternary and the pre-MSC Miocene formations allows us to date them as late Messinian in age, in relation with the MSC. These syn-MSC units are only observed in the Orbo basin, i.e. the southern part of the Corsica basin. Their absence in the Golo Basin indicates that the northern part of the Corsica basin was an emerged area during the entire MSC, in common with the EPR, the Aleria Plain and the Corso-Sardinian margin south of the *Solenzara* Fault. The marked difference in distribution between BU₁ and BU₂ (Fig. 8, Fig. 9) also implies that, during the MSC, the area of sedimentation shrank and the depocentre migrated from east to west in the Orbo basin. These observations suggest that, during the MSC, local subsidence was active only in the southern part of the Corsica basin and migrated to the western part of the Orbo basin, close to the *Solenzara* fault. Thus, the southern part of the Corsica basin subsided while the EPR developed. Local subsidence is likely to have favoured the development of a local endorheic basin, i.e. a perched lake surrounded by emerged land.

Due to the lack of sampling, the lithology of BU₁ within the offshore Corsica Basin is still unknown. Considering only its basal seismic facies, BU₁ could be interpreted in different ways, i.e.: as an evaporitic unit (Contrucci *et al.*, 2005; Mauffret *et al.*, 1999), a carbonate unit such as the “Calcare di Base” formation (Bowman, 2012), the PLG sequence (Ochoa *et al.*, 2015), or an equivalent of the Lago Mare facies (Hsü *et al.*, 1973; Popescu *et al.*, 2015 and references therein). There is insufficient evidence to either support or exclude these proposed models. However, taking account of the whole regional context (cf. Section 5.6), we interpret

the BU₁ unit as an evaporitic, carbonate or mixed unit deposited in a lacustrine environment during a dry period.

The varied seismic facies, geometries and the thin lenticular morphologies of the sub-units of the BU₂ suggest sub-aqueous terrigenous sedimentation in a lacustrine environment. The deposition of BU₂ is likely due to increased terrigenous inputs.

The differences in seismic facies and architecture between BU₁ and BU₂ units suggest contrasting depositional environments. We propose that, during MSC period, differences between BU₁ and BU₂ may be explained by climatic variations within the perched lake represented by the Orbo basin. Paleoclimate data indicate an increase in precipitation starting from 5.5 Ma ago (Fauquette *et al.*, 2006; Krijgsman and Meijer, 2008; Rouchy and Caruso, 2006). The depositional environment of BU₁ would correspond to a dry climate before 5.5 Ma, while more humid conditions from 5.5 Ma onwards led to increased terrigenous inputs.

Considering the proposed ages, according to the stratigraphic model of Gorini *et al.* (2015), the deposition of BU₂ (post 5.5 Ma) belongs to the Messinian Upper Megasequence (MUM, Fig. 19), and would thus be equivalent to the MU and/or UU of Lofi *et al.* (2011). In that case, the BU₁ unit would belong to the Messinian Lower Megasequence (MLM, Fig. 19).

5.3. Remarkable surfaces of the Messinian Salinity Crisis

Based on its seismic characteristics and stratigraphic position, the BES represents the lower boundary of the syn-MSC deposits, in agreement with Lofi *et al.* (2011) and Maillard and Mauffret (2006). In the present study, we correlate the BES with the MES, because the latter is the major unconformity of the Corsica Basin. The BES appears to be a marker of the major sea-level fall of the MSC, dated from 5.9 to 5.6 Ma (Fig. 19; e.g. CIESM, 2008; Gorini *et al.*, 2015).

The IES corresponds to the bounding surface marking the top of the BU₁ unit. On the basis of its seismic facies, the IES of the Corsica Basin highlights a change in depositional environment between the sedimentation of BU₁ and BU₂. There is no clear variation in base level from BU₁ to BU₂. While IES does not record significant erosion, it might correspond to a period of dessication of the lake. The IES thus reflects the existence of minor local base-level

fluctuations in the Corsica basin, possibly a phase of dessication between the major Messinian sea-level fall and the Pliocene catastrophic reflooding, therefore during a sea-level low stand (Fig. 19).

The TES separates the Plio-Quaternary formations from the syn-MSC units. The TES appears to separate the end of the MSC and the onset of marine deposition in the Corsica Basin. According to Gorini *et al.* (2015), the TES is a late transgressive erosional surface (Fig. 19) created by the catastrophic reflooding dated as taking place between 5.46 (Bache *et al.*, 2012) and 5.33 Ma (e.g. CIESM, 2008; Gorini *et al.*, 2015). A complex incision system is observed within this surface that probably predates the reflooding, corresponding to the establishment of a drainage system connecting the Orbo basin to the Tyrrhenian Sea.

5.4. The incised valley system

The western channel system (V2, Fig. 7, Fig. 16) resembles an incised-valley network. Although the continuity of the incisions between the Aleria continental shelf and the Orbo Basin is not clearly observed, we can reasonably assume that the V2 system was connected to the onshore Corsica drainage system.

The morphology of the N-S-trending valley (V1, Fig. 7, Fig. 16, Fig. 18) displays incisions that are deeper and wider in the downstream portion. This imposes a southerly sediment transit direction towards the deep Tyrrhenian basin. The mouth of this system lies at the same depth as the present-day sill between the Corsica Basin and the present deep Tyrrhenian basin, highlighted by significant erosion and a “crow’s feet” distribution of the MES isochrons (Fig. 8, Fig. 18). This suggests a connection between the Corsica Basin and the Tyrrhenian basin associated with drainage of the flow system through the mouth of this incised network. The incised valley V1 is filled by marine Pliocene deposits. The onset of development of the V1 system could correspond to the end of BU₂ deposition. The existence of angular unconformities in the paleovalley filling suggests that the Pliocene transgression followed the strike of the incised valley system, which was oriented preferentially along the EPR. It is likely that the flow system continued under the effects of currents generated by the existence of relief (enclosed valleys and the EPR itself) until the incised valleys were

completely filled. The orientation of the flow system along the EPR probably reflects a structural control of the uplifting ridge. V1 post-dates the lacustrine MSC deposits of the Orbo Basin. After incision of the V1 system, it is likely that a connection was restored with the Tyrrhenian Sea and that sedimentation resumed in the Orbo basin which was no longer endorheic and became a by-pass area.

The incised-valley system was probably initiated and developed during a sea-level lowstand. The complex interplay between the overall low base level of the MSC and the uplift of the EPR probably favoured localized incisions (V3 and V1). Erosion likely occurred during a period of low sea level, i.e. before 5.46 Ma according to Bache *et al.* (2012), and definitely before the catastrophic reflooding at 5.33 Ma (Fig. 19). As an age of 5.5 Ma is proposed for the BU₁-BU₂ boundary, the drainage of the Orbo basin into the Tyrrhenian Sea through the incised valley system would have taken place between 5.5 and 5.46 Ma.

5.5. Plio-Quaternary evolution of the Corsica Basin

The distribution of the Plio-Quaternary unit (Fig. 10a) indicates that the northern part of the Corsica Basin, the Golo Basin, seems to be strongly subsident compared to the Orbo basin. This evolution is contemporaneous with the acceleration of subsidence observed in the northern part of the Neogene Aleria Plain since the Late Pliocene, and the subsidence of the Bastia Plain during the Pliocene-Quaternary (Caron *et al.*, 1990a). Since the Middle Pliocene, the northward tilting of the Corsica Basin induced a migration of the sedimentary depocentre in the Golo Basin.

The MSC markers also provide information about the recent evolution of the Corsica Basin, by recording the deformation. Faulting, tilting and uplift of the MSC markers are observed on the western flank of the EPR and on its southern and northern termination. The Plio-Quaternary formations are also affected, mainly on the northern and southern edges of the Corsica Basin. This deformation highlights the regional tectonic activity since the MSC, such as the development of the EPR and the Orbo Basin followed by the Golo Basin. These observations are consistent with deformation described on the EPR (Bartole, 1995; Contrucci *et al.*, 2005), Cap Corse (Jakni *et al.*, 2000) and the Neogene Aleria Plain (Caron *et al.*,

1990b; Guieu *et al.*, 1994b; Serrano *et al.*, 2013). During the Plio-Quaternary, Alpine Corsica was uplifted and the EPR was formed.

5.6. Neogene evolution of the Corsica Basin

Based on the seismic data and maps, we propose a scenario for the evolution of the Corsica Basin from the Miocene to the present day (Fig. 20). The indicated time periods are based on published studies (e.g. CIESM, 2008; Bache *et al.*, 2012; Gorini *et al.*, 2015) and are provided here solely for guidance.

(A) In the Middle Miocene, the EPR and the Corsica Basin are morphologically poorly developed. The Corsica proto-basin is a shallow marine domain with an outer platform resembling the present-day Tuscan Shelf (Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). The Corsica Basin is progressively individualized in a context of continuous subsidence since at least the Tortonian.

(B) The MSC sea-level fall from 5.97 (?) to 5.6 (?) Ma leads to the development of an erosional network (marked by the MES and BES) extending from the Corsica proto-basin up to the foot of the East-Sardinian margin.

(C) Sedimentation resumes owing to local tectonics and relief creating a perched lake. A hot and dry climate prevails until 5.5 Ma (Fauquette *et al.*, 2006), leading to evaporite and carbonate deposition (BU₁). The falling stage sequence of Gorini (MLM; Fig. 19; Gorini *et al.*, 2015) is recorded here by the BES and the deposition of BU₂.

(D) From 5.5 Ma, climatic conditions evolve from hot and dry to hot and humid (Fauquette *et al.*, 2006; Rouchy and Caruso, 2006). The increase in precipitation causes greater erosion in the Corsican catchment areas and on the EPR, which is still emerged and being eroded at the time. Subsidence of the Orbo basin increases due to the activity of faults such as the *St-Antoine* and *Solenzara* Faults, thus forming an asymmetric rifting basin. This local subsidence allows a favourable accommodation space for the terrigenous deposits of the BU₂ unit. During the same period of time, the growth of the EPR induces the westward migration of the BU₂ depocentre and accentuates the isolation of the Corsica Basin from the Tyrrhenian Sea. At the same time, the Orbo Basin is reduced in width and the sedimentary

depocentre (BU₂ unit) migrates to the west. At the end of this phase, the sea level remains low in the Tyrrhenian basin and the Corsica basin is still a perched lake, disconnected from the Tyrrhenian Sea. Under this scenario, BU₂ is coeval with the MUM (Fig. 19; Gorini *et al.*, 2015).

(E) Before the catastrophic reflooding (5.33 Ma), which marks the end of the MSC, the Orbo basin is re-connected to the Tyrrhenian Sea via a complex incised-valley network (Fig. 18a) developed during the low sea-level stand initiated by retrogressive erosion. The EPR needs to be sufficiently elevated to influence the strike of this incised valley system (V1). At this time, the perched lake of the Corsica Basin is drained.

(F) At 5.33 Ma, the end of the MSC is picked out by a rapid sea-level rise, called the Giant reflooding (Fig. 19; Gorini *et al.*, 2015), leading to renewed submergence of the Corsica Basin. This episode is recorded by a late transgressive erosional surface (TES). Marine deposits fill the incised-valley network and onlap the TES in the Orbo Basin and the MES in the Golo Basin as well as at the edges of the Corsica basin on the EPR. In the Neogene Aleria Plain, the Lower Pliocene marine sediments also onlap onto the pre-MSC formations.

(G) From Intra-Pliocene times, the Corsica Basin undergoes northward tilting. While the Corsica Basin continues to subside, especially close to Corsica, the depocentre migrates northwards from the Orbo Basin into the Golo Basin. At the same time, the Neogene Aleria Plain is also tilted northwards at the foot of the Alpine massif along the *St-Antoine* Fault, favouring the deposition and preservation of the Upper Pliocene continental deposits (Caron *et al.*, 1990a; Serrano *et al.*, 2013). At the extreme south of the Corsica Basin, a NNE-SSW-trending structural high (the Caprera seamount) emerges masking the mouth of the MSC incision system. The formation of this tilted block may be linked to the Pliocene-Quaternary evolution of the Tyrrhenian Sea (Lentini *et al.*, 2006). The northern (off Cap Corse) and south-eastern parts of the Corsica Basin are deformed, uplifted and undergo faulting. The uplift of the eastern edge of the Corsica Basin continues, inducing the westward tilting of the N-S-trending valley. The uplift of the Caprera Seamount and northern Corsica, as well as the subsidence of the Corsica Basin, and especially the Golo Basin, continues during the Quaternary, in agreement with the observations of many authors (Jauzein *et al.*, 1982; Caron

et al., 1990b; Lenotre *et al.*, 1996; Jakni *et al.*, 2000; Somme *et al.*, 2011; Gervais *et al.*, 2006; Serrano *et al.*, 2013). The occurrence of late Pliocene-Quaternary tectonic activity in the northern Tyrrhenian Sea, locally characterized by inversion tectonics, suggests active mechanisms (intraplate compression?) superimposed on post-rift subsidence (Spadini and Wezel, 1994).

6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on new interpretation of HR seismic reflection profiles and new regional maps, we establish that the MSC is recorded through specific deposits and remarkable surfaces in the Corsica Basin, located between the East-Corsica continental margin and the deep Tyrrhenian basins.

The study of these seismic markers leads us to propose a syn- and post-MSC evolution for the Corsica Basin. At the beginning of the MSC, the Corsica Basin was emerged above sea level. During the MSC, the subsidence of the southern part (Orbo Basin) of the Corsica Basin favoured the deposition and preservation of two syn-MSC units (BU₁ and BU₂). The Orbo basin was probably a perched lake at that time, associated with the accumulation of lacustrine evaporites or carbonates (BU₁) and terrigenous sediments (BU₂). The syn-MSC sedimentation suggest contrasting depositional environments that can be explained by an intra-MSC climate change from dry to more humid conditions at around 5.5 Ma.

At least three remarkable erosional surfaces are highlighted. The basal erosional surfaces (MES and BES) are interpreted as resulting from subaerial erosion in response to the huge sea-level drop in the Mediterranean and mark the onset of the MSC. Erosion on the continental margin (MES) lasted until at least the Pliocene reflooding. The Top Erosional Surface (TES), which is placed at the base of the Plio-Quaternary sedimentary succession, appears to represent a late transgressive erosional surface induced by the catastrophic reflooding, marking the end of the MSC. Combined with the TES, a large and complex incised-valley network extending over the Orbo Basin was initiated by retrogressive erosion during a relative fall in sea level, i.e. the low stand phase of the MSC. Since the beginning of

the MSC, the Corsica basin behaved as an endorheic perched lake, disconnected from the Tyrrhenian Sea until the end of the MSC when incision took place. Before the catastrophic Pliocene reflooding event, the Corsica basin was connected again to the deep Tyrrhenian basins.

While the detailed markers, stratigraphic units and remarkable surfaces of the MSC have been already identified in the East-Corsica region, our study further demonstrates the control of the active tectonic setting on these records. The distribution of syn-MSC deposits was influenced by the subsidence of the Orbo Basin along the *Solenzara* and *St-Antoine* Faults and by the build-up of the Elba-Pianosa Ridge. Since the Pliocene, the tectonic setting has changed: the northern part (Golo Basin) of the Corsica Basin has subsided, whereas the northern and southern edges of the Corsica Basin, as well as the Elba-Pianosa Ridge, have undergone significant deformation.

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Figure Captions

Fig. 1: a) Map showing distribution of MSC units in the Western Mediterranean at present-day (modified from Lofi *et al.*, 2011). B) Location of the study area (red box) on the Late Messinian paleogeographic and paleotectonic map of Jolivet *et al.* (2006).

Fig. 2: Bathymetric maps [isobaths: 100 m (solid line) or 20 m (dashed line)] of (a) the Northern Tyrrhenian Sea; (b) the Corsica Basin. The Corsica Basin is divided into two sub-basins, the Golo Basin to the North and the Orbo Basin to the South. IR: *Île-Rousse*, C: *Corte*, S: *Solenzara*, AB: Neogene Aleria Plain, BP: Bastia Plain, SF: Saint-Florent Basin; Go: Gorgona Island, Gi: Giglio Island, Ba: Baronie Seamount, E: Etruschi Seamount, C: Cialdi Seamount, V: Vercelli Seamount, B: *Bastia*, A: *Aléria*, Bo: *Bonifacio*, Star (Ca): Caprera Seamount. Dashed line: detachment fault named 41st parallel zone (Spadini and Wezel, 1994). Bathymetric data compilation: BRGM; data sources: SHOM, IFREMER, University of Paris VI.

Fig. 3: Simplified transect across eastern Corsica-Northern Apennines showing the proposed structural-stratigraphic setting of the Corsica Basin in the Middle Miocene (not to scale, modified from Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014). Note that the EPR is not yet well developed and the marine depositional environments of the proto-Corsica Basin seem to correspond to shelf or shallow sea.

Fig. 4: Synthetic logs of the Neogene infilling of (a) the Neogene Aleria Plain (Loÿe-Pilot and Ferrandini, 2014; Serrano *et al.*, 2013) and (b) the EPR (Cornamusini and Pascucci, 2014).

Fig. 5: Locations of existing seismic surveys and geological data. The tectonic structures of the Tuscan Shelf are taken from Carmignani *et al.* (2004). AP: Neogene Aleria Plain; BP; Bastia Plain; Black triangle: Agip industrial wells (Martina 1 and Mimosa 1); Black circle: Rock samples (BS77-2 and BS78-20) by coring.

Fig. 6: Seismic facies of the “*Messinian Fm*” (BU) in the Corsica Basin on analogue low-resolution BCO seismic profiles, described and previously referred to as M by Aleria (1979). PQ: Plio-Quaternary unit. The BU unit lies between the seismic unit PQ dated as Plio-Quaternary and the pre-MSC seismic unit correlated with the pre-MSC Miocene deposits.

Fig. 7: Seismic profile (BS97-22; see location on Fig. 8), oriented WNW-ESE, showing the sedimentary filling and incision system of the Corsica Basin, as well as markers of the MSC (BU₁ unit, BU₂ unit, MES, TES, BES and IES). At the edges of the basin, the TES and IES join up with the BES to form a single surface, the MES. The box is presented in Fig. 15.

Fig. 8: Pre-Pliocene geological Map at 1:250,000 scale showing the distribution of formations cropping out beneath the Plio-Quaternary cover of the margin and Corsica Basin. AP: Neogene Aleria Plain; BP; Bastia Plain. The isochrons of the depth of the MES and of the TES, corresponding to the base of the Plio-Quaternary unit, are also represented on this map. The Plio-Quaternary formations are not shown. Bold solid lines represent the seismic line traces presented in this study.

Fig. 9: Isopach map (time in twtt (ms)) of the (a) BU₁ unit and (b) the BU₂ unit, built from the 3D geological model (Calcagno *et al.*, 2004), showing in particular the thickness of these units in the Orbo basin. The depositional depocentre migrated westwards between the deposition of BU₁ and BU₂. The incised paleovalley network and main tectonic structures are shown on the map. The southern limit of the BU₁ and BU₂ units coincides with the main tectonic structures: the *Solenzara* Fault and the *Caprera* fault. The other main tectonic structures, such as the *St-Antoine* and *Scoglio d'Affrica* faults, seem to delimit minor depositional depocentres. AP: Neogene Aleria Plain.

Fig. 10: Isopach maps of the Plio-Quaternary unit derived from the 3D geological model (Calcagno *et al.*, 2004). Map a: the whole Corsica Basin; the main depocentre is located in the

Golo Basin; minimum thicknesses are located on the EPR, on the upper continental slope and on the shelf of the East-Corsica margin, except in front of the Bastia Plain . Map b: Detail of the Orbo Basin (MNT grid = 50 m). The PQ infilling highlights the complex incised paleovalley network which cut the syn- and pre-MSB formations. The Caprera Canyon, oriented NE-SW, flows into the North Tyrrhenian basin, south of the Caprera seamount. The East-Corsica paleovalley network appears to be interrupted by the Caprera seamount. The western channel system seems to connect into the onshore fluvial systems of East Corsica.

Fig. 11: Seismic cross-sections (see location on Fig. 8) showing the Margin Erosion Surface (MES): (a) across the narrow North-East Corsica margin (Co01bf107 line). Note the occurrence of chaotic bodies on the MES at the foot of the continental slope off *Cap Corse*; (b) across the Aleria continental shelf (L187 line). Note the occurrence of major incised valleys filled by Plio-Quaternary deposits. The pre-MSB unit is faulted. PQ: Pliocene- Quaternary unit. Q: Quaternary unit.

Fig. 12: Seismic profiles (see location on Fig. 8) across (a) the North-East Corsica continental shelf and (b) northern edge of the Golo Basin (HR02D314 line), showing deformation of the thick PQ sedimentary cover (HR02D315-312 line). The faults with a normal component affect the pre-MSB basement. Some of these faults affect the PQ unit with a reverse component.

Fig. 13: Seismic cross-section (BS97-13; see location on Fig. 8) showing erosive character of the BES and IES. The erosive character of IES is picked out by the presence of small gully-type incisions. The BES highlights weak topographic relief covered by the onlapping BU₁ unit. The BU₂ unit, which onlaps onto the IES, contains three major sub-units (a, b and c). Minor faults affect the PQ cover directly beneath the N-S incised valley system.

Fig. 14: HR seismic cross-section (BS97-10; see location on Fig. 8) illustrating channel system (V2) following a NNE-SSW axis, and stratigraphic architecture of the Plio-Quaternary unit.

Fig. 15: Seismic cross-section (BS97-22, Fig. 8), oriented WNW-ESE, showing relationships between the Messinian remarkable surfaces (TES, IES, BES and MES) at the western edge of the Corsica Basin at the foot of the Eastern Corsica continental slope. Basinward, the MES divides into three distinct unconformities (BES, TES and IES). BU₁ onlaps onto the BES at the edges of the Corsica Basin. Unit PQ exhibits many internal unconformities. V2 is the westernmost channel system of the East-Corsica incised paleovalley network.

Fig. 16: HR seismic cross-sections (see location on Fig. 8). (a) BS98-34; (b) BS97-03; (c) BS98-42b, showing details of the MSC markers (BU₁ unit, BU₂ unit, MES, TES, BES and IES) and morphology of the N-S-trending valley (V1, Fig. 18) from north (a) to south (c). Note that the width and depth of the valley increase from North to South. Note also that the flanks of the valley display small terraces suggesting a change/stagnation during the incision. Within the P unit, several disconformities are observed in the axis of the valley. P: Lower Pliocene; PQ: Pliocene-Quaternary.

Fig. 17: A HR seismic cross-section (BS99-54; see location on Fig. 8) oriented E-W, across the south end of the Corsica Basin incised paleovalley network (V3). The incised valley (V3, Fig. 18) is obstructed by a structural high, called here the Caprera Seamount. This structural high is bounded by the *Caprera* Fault. The PQ formation is affected by deformation. P: Lower Pliocene; PQ: Pliocene-Quaternary; S: undifferentiated basement.

Fig. 18: (a) Map of the incised paleovalley network in the Corsica Basin with, in the northern part, the N-S-trending valley to the east (V1) and the channel system (V2) to the west. The southern part of the network is characterized by a single wide and deep valley (V3). Minor incisions are observed: on the North-Sardinian margin (*Caprera* Canyon), on the Bonifacio slope (Bo), in the prolongation of the main canyons of the Neogene Aleria Plain (Vc). M: mouth of the incision system of the Corsica basin. The location of the seismic lines is indicated. (b) Depth

profile (twtt (s)) of the base of the N-S-trending valley axis (dashed line in box a) from north to south along the EPR. The equilibrium profile of the N-S-trending valley is disturbed. A relative uplift of at least 110 m is observed in the north and south.

Fig. 19: Interpreted synthetic cross-section of the MSC units and erosion surfaces of the Corsica Basin (this study), correlated with the deposition sequence of the deep Mediterranean basins (simplified from Gorini *et al.*, 2015). The junction between the TES and BES is at a depth of 1.4 twtt (s) (black dot) and the junction between the reflooding and MES in the deep Tyrrhenian basin is at 2.5 twtt (s). pre-MSC= pre-MSC Miocene formations. MLM: Messinian upper megasequence (from Gorini *et al.*, 2015), not yet observed in the deep Tyrrhenian basins. MUM: Messinian upper megasequence (from Gorini *et al.*, 2015).

Fig. 20: Sketch illustrating Neogene evolution of the Corsica Basin. The points A - G refer to the stages of development explained in section 5.6. of the text.

Figure captions

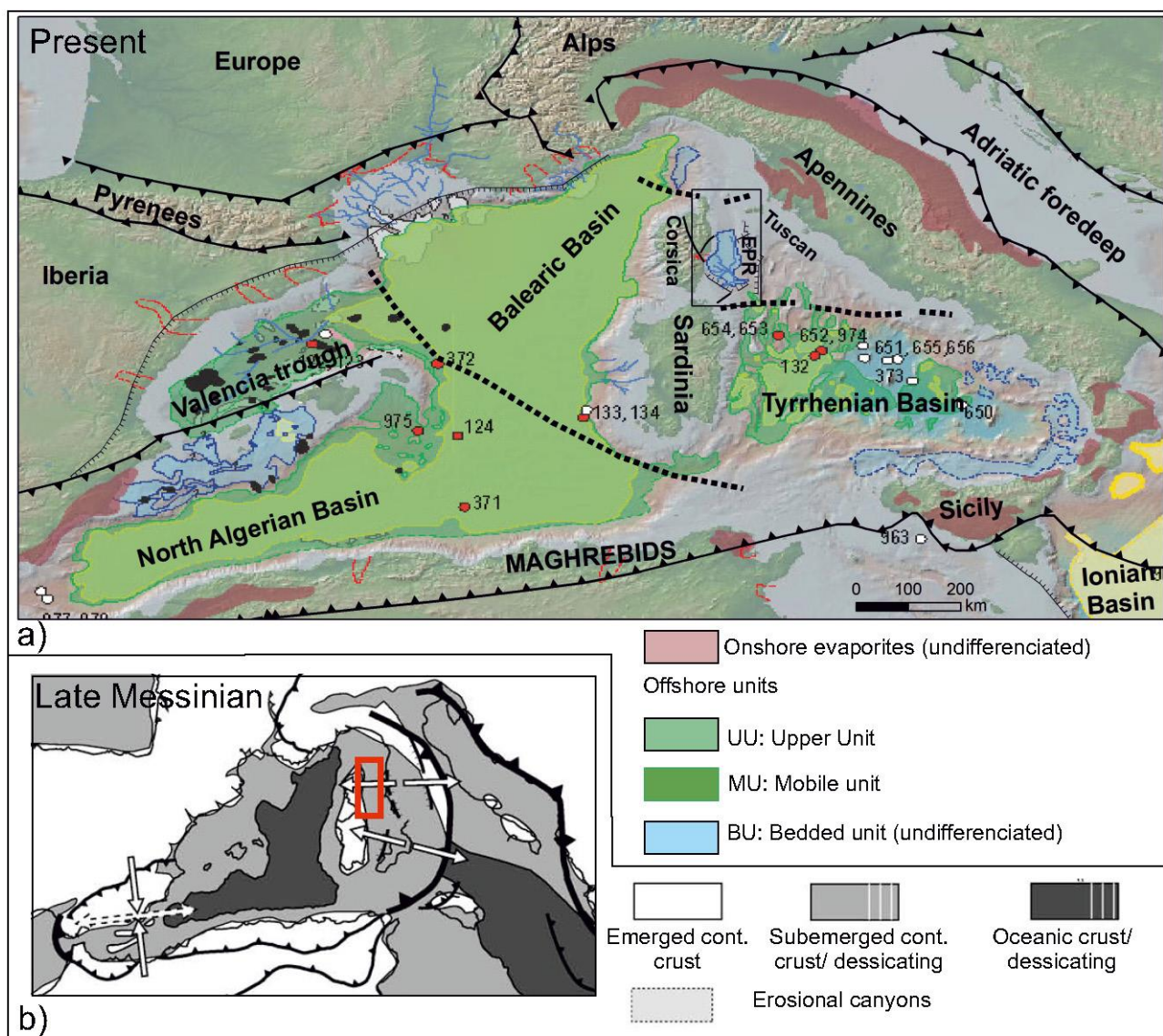


Figure 1

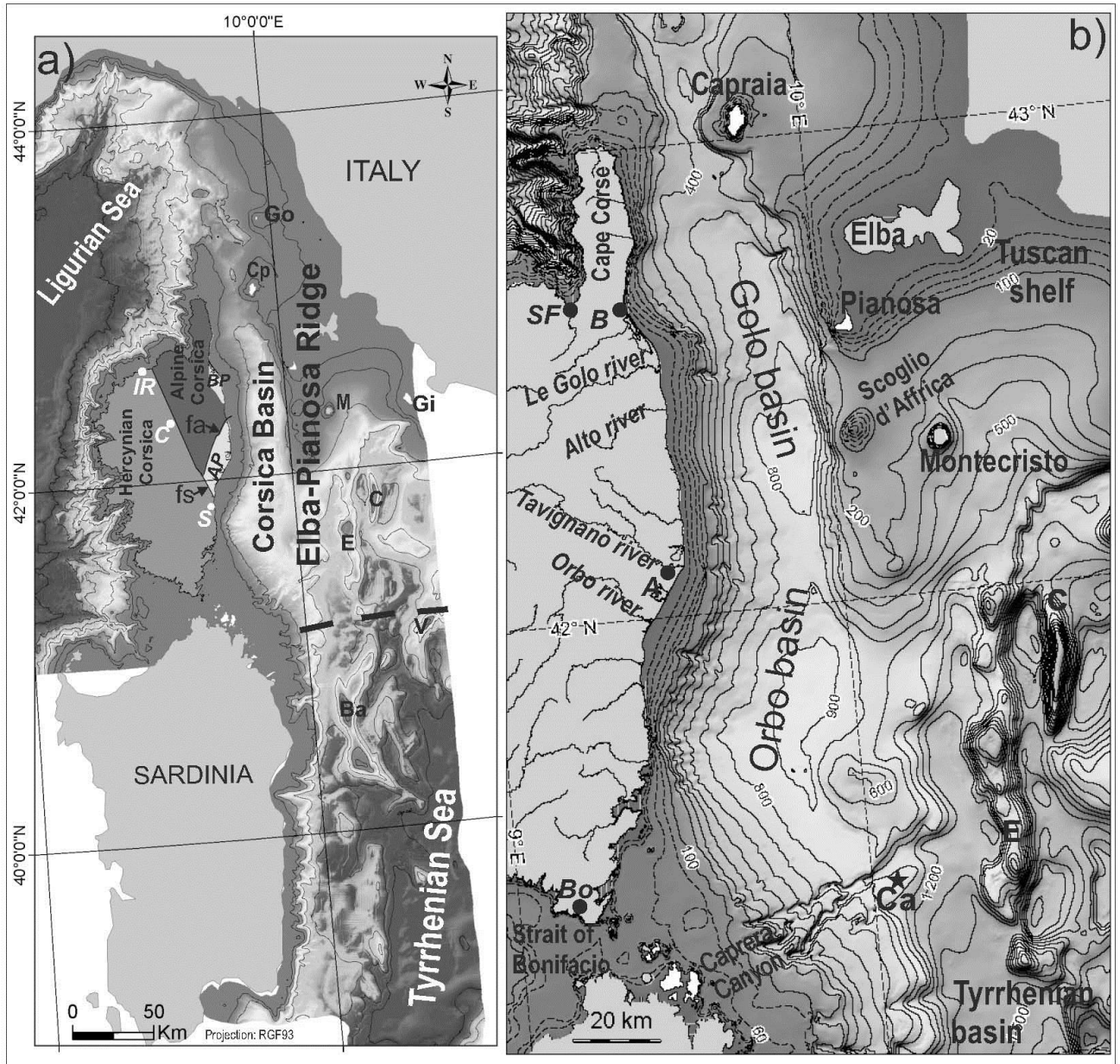


Figure 2

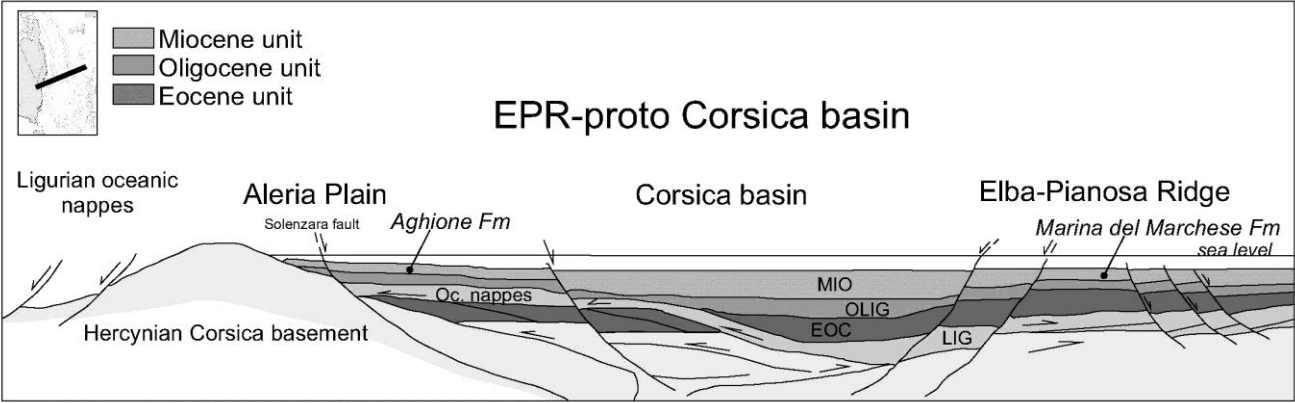


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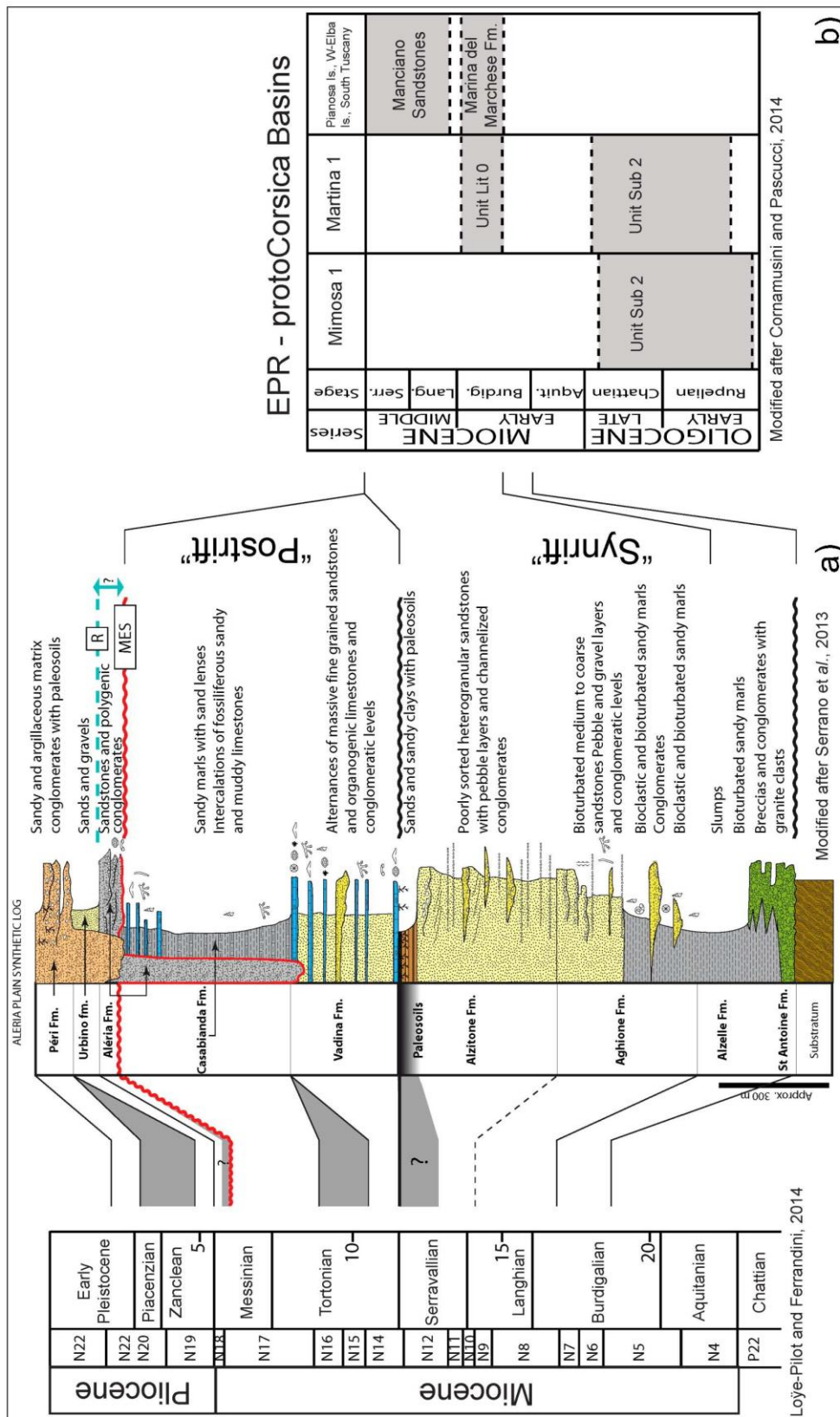


Figure 4

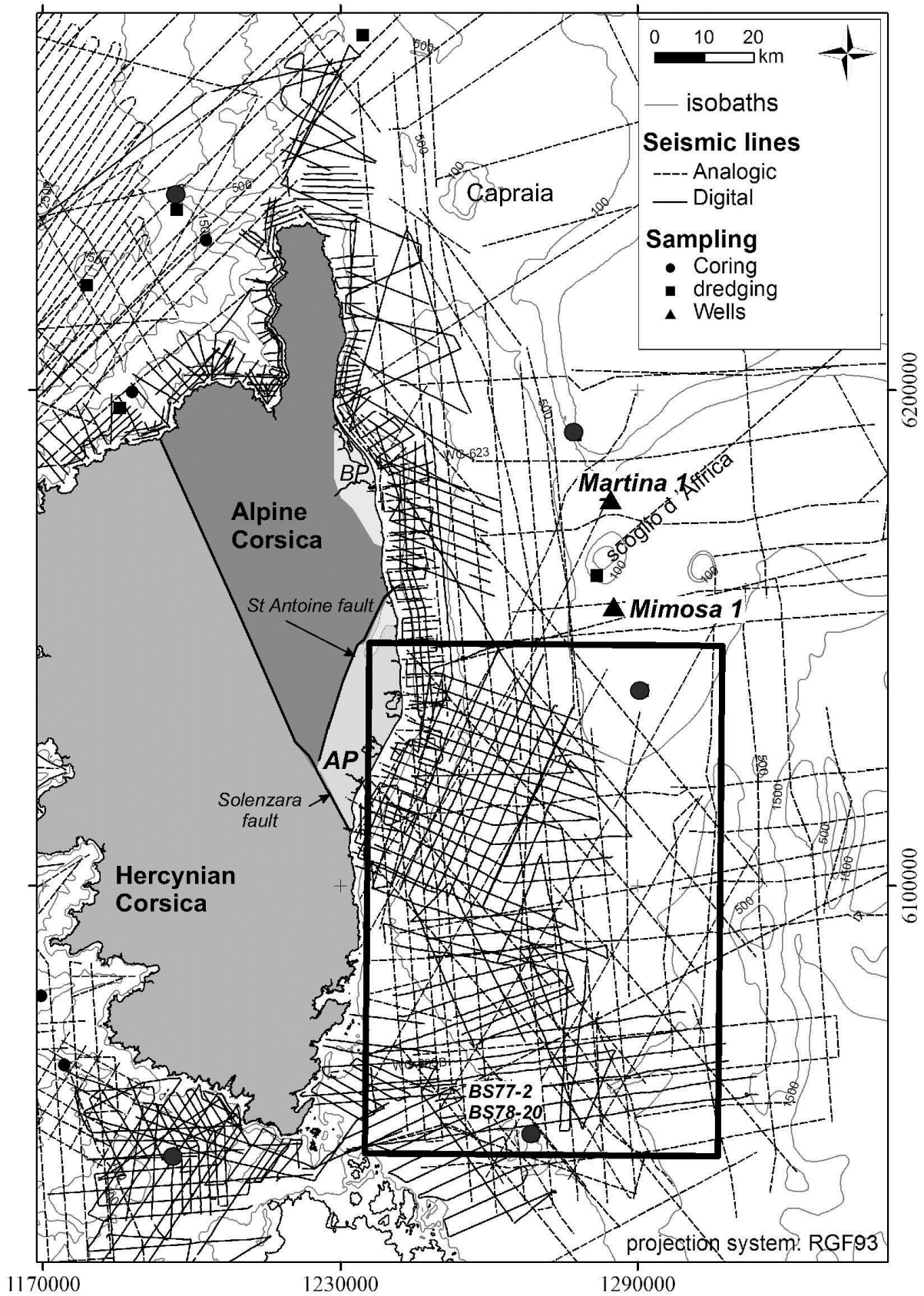


Figure 5

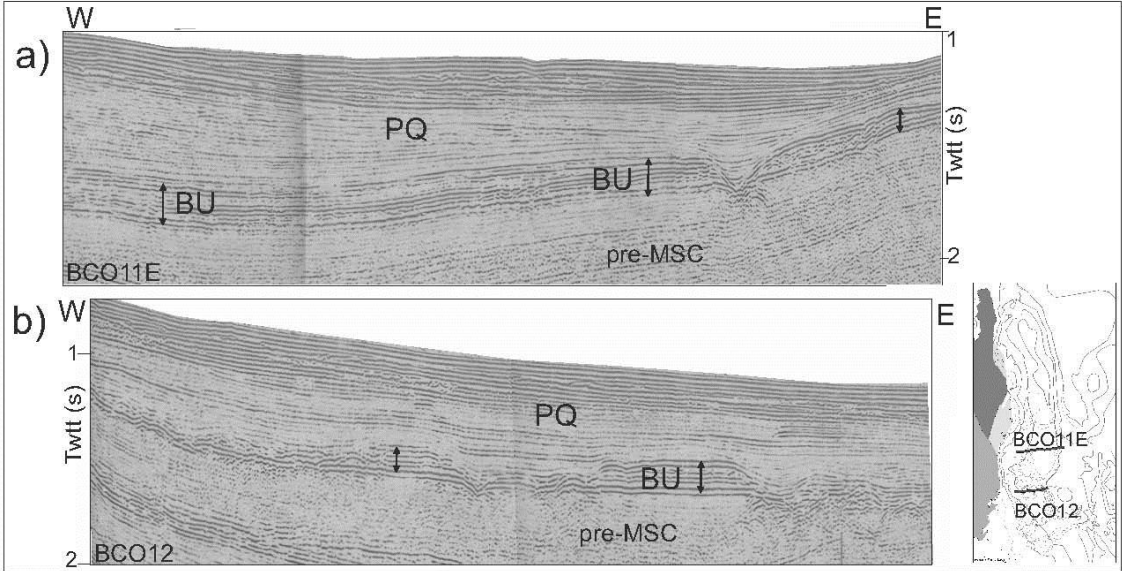


Figure 6

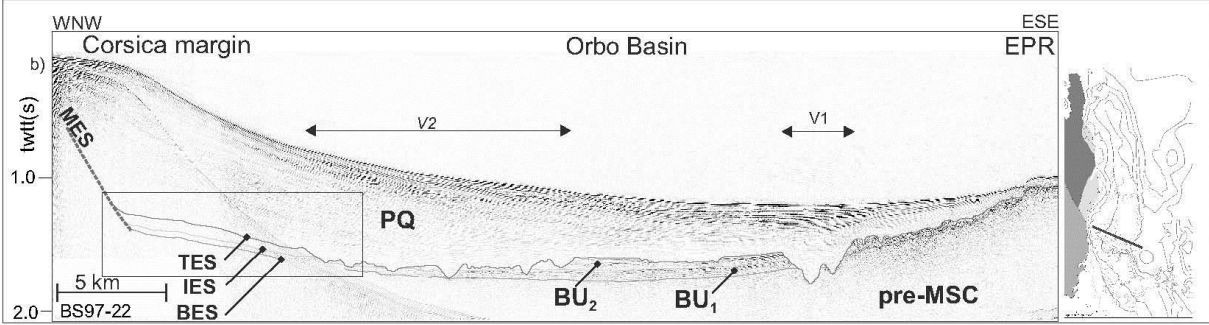


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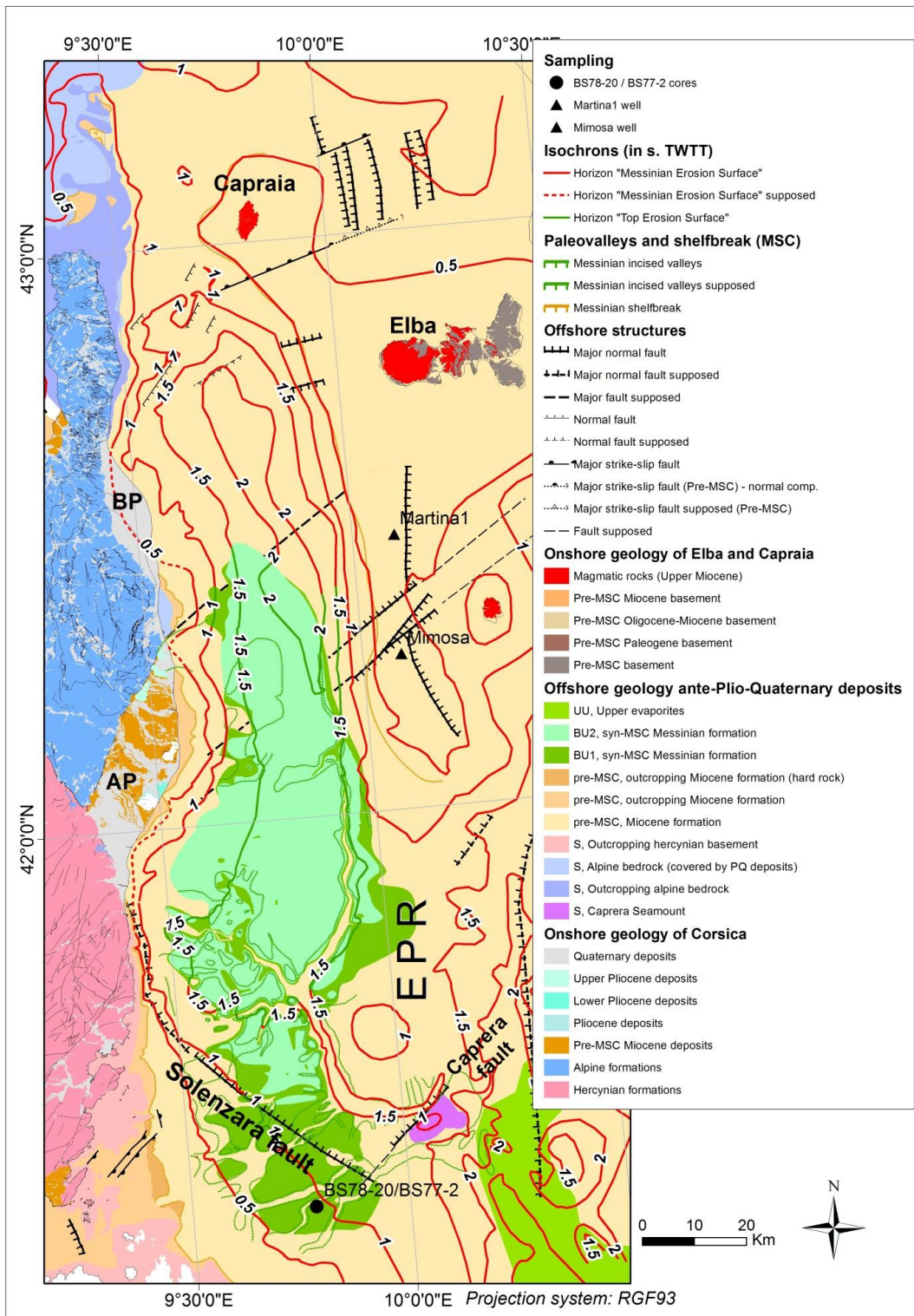


Figure 8

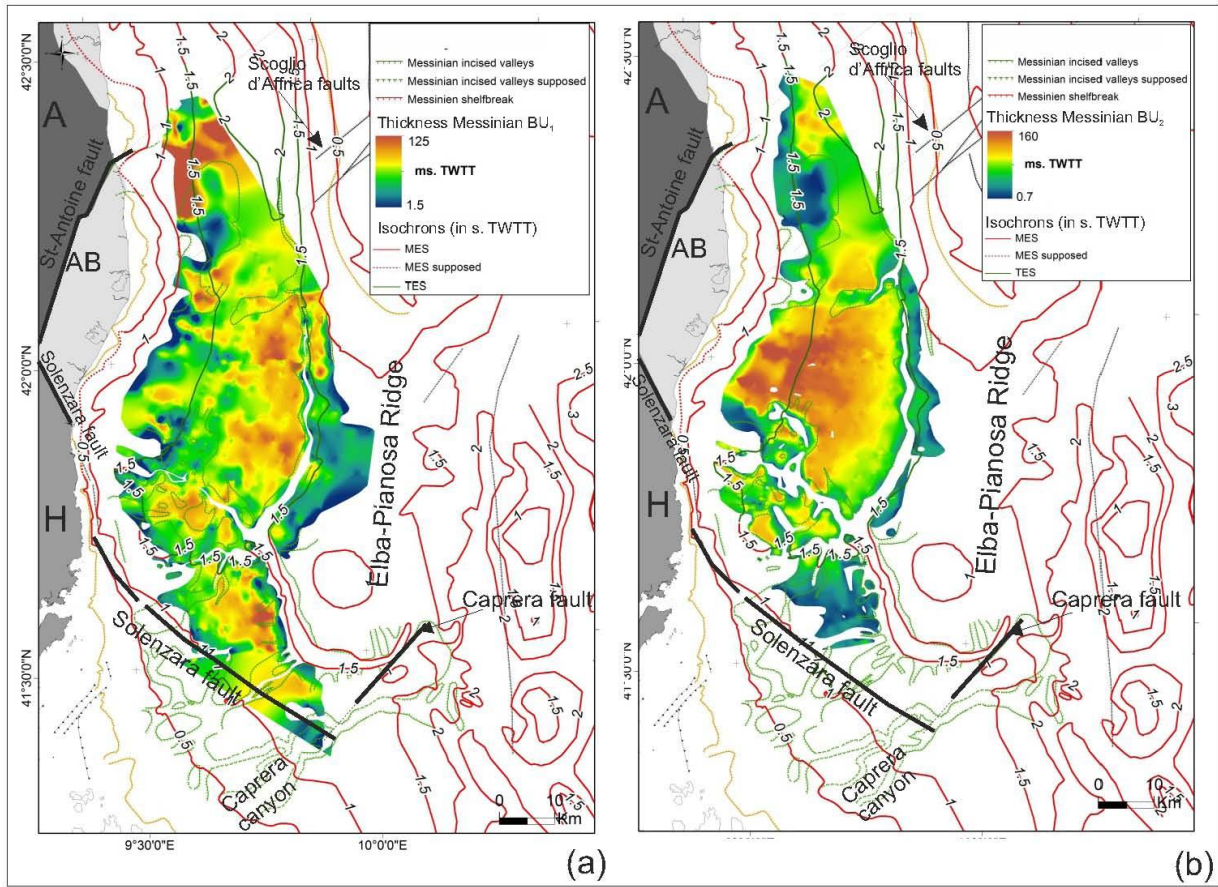


Figure 9

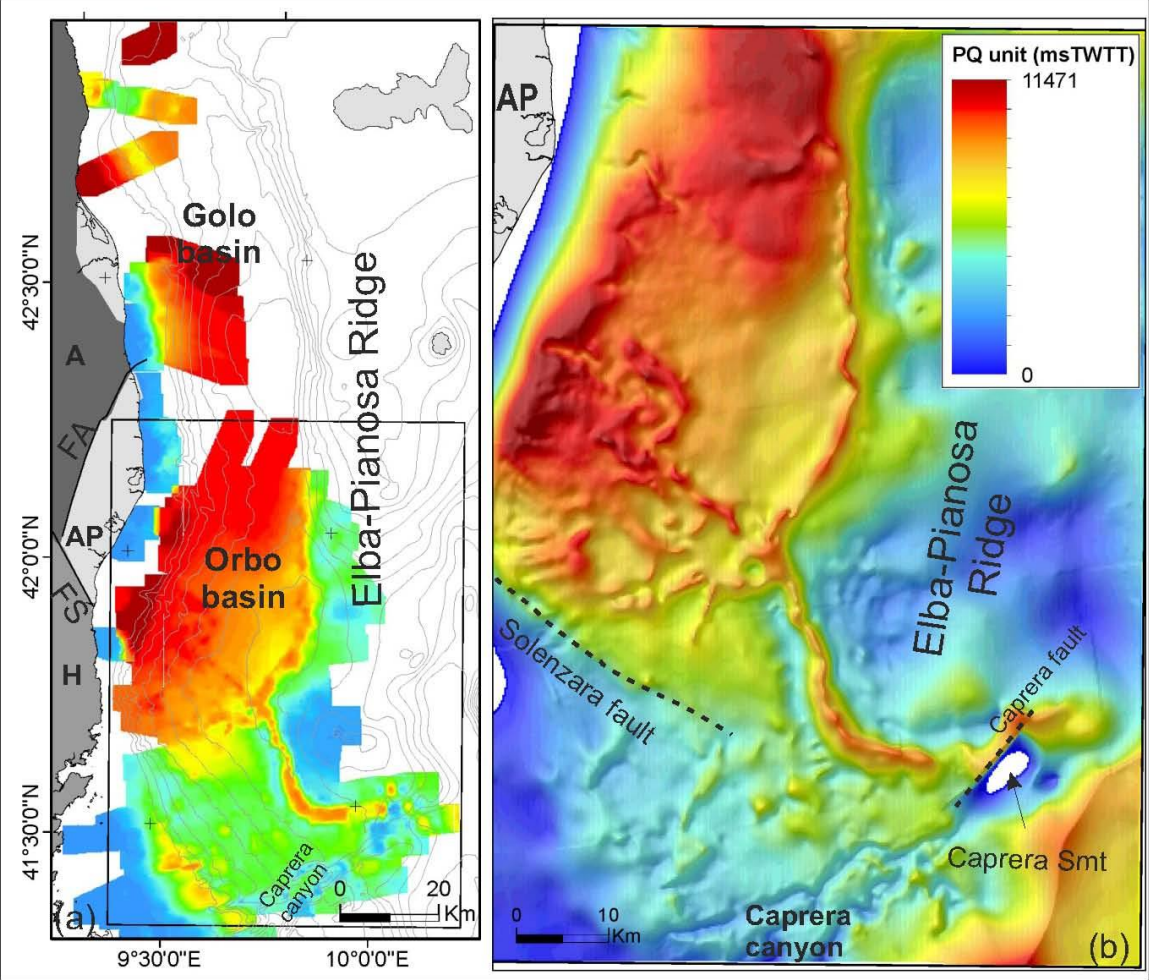


Figure 10

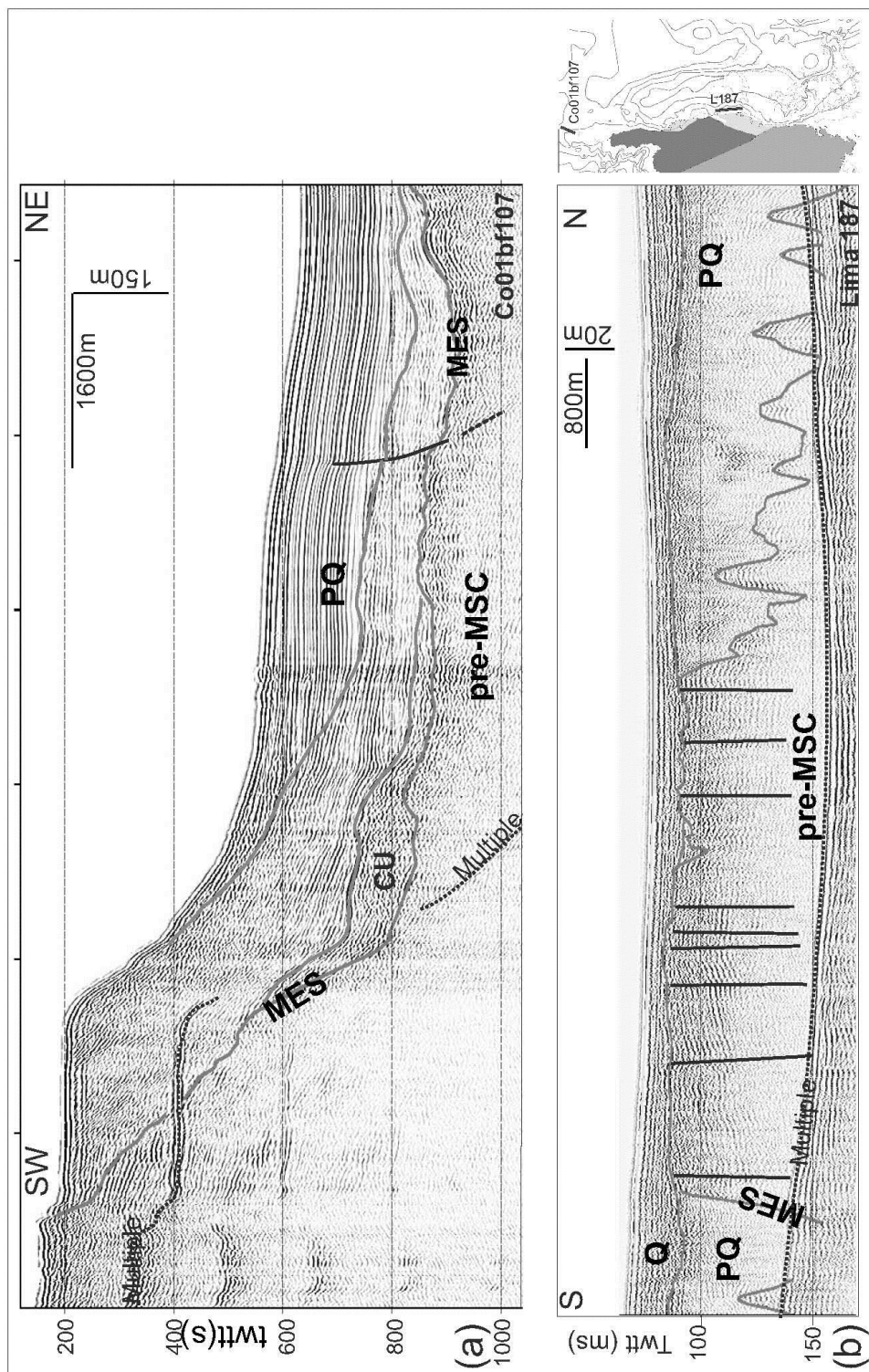


Figure 11

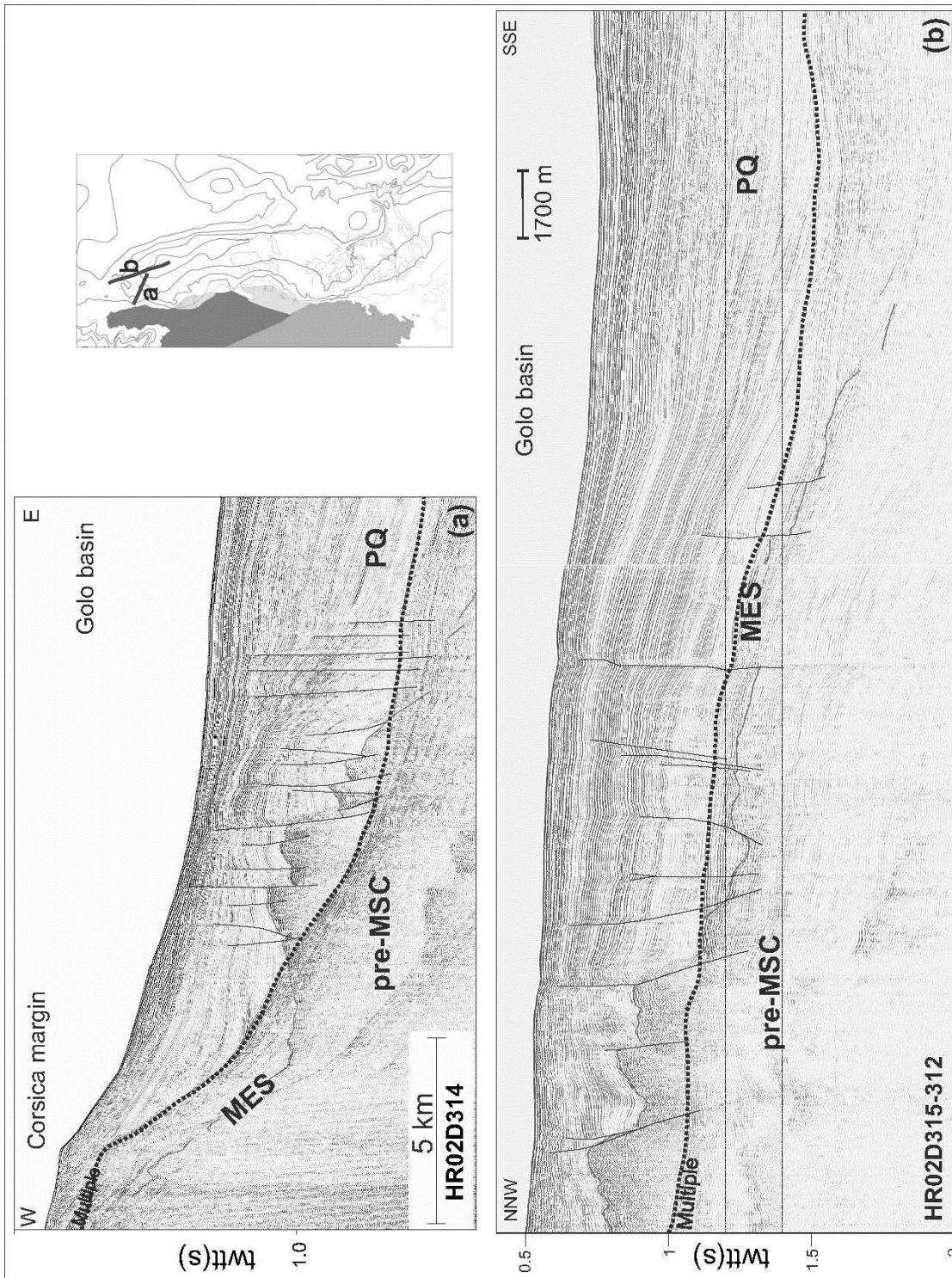


Figure 12

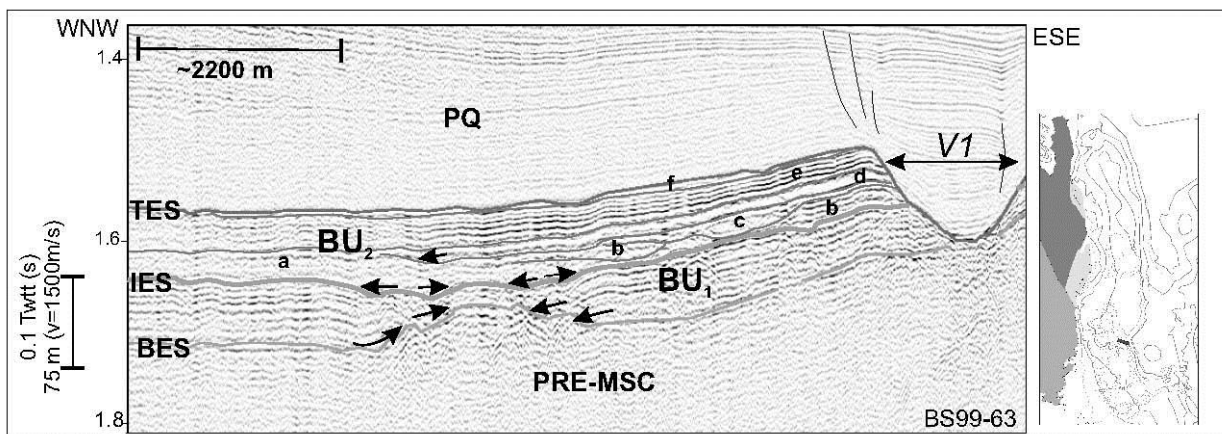


Figure 13

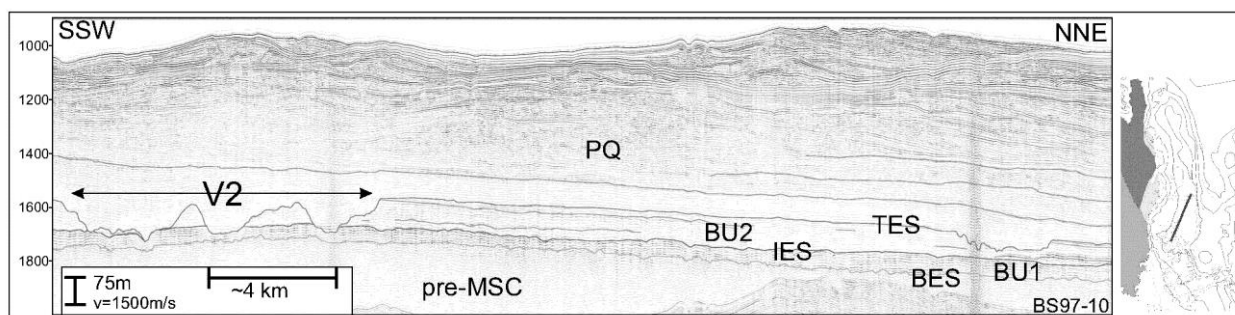


Figure 14

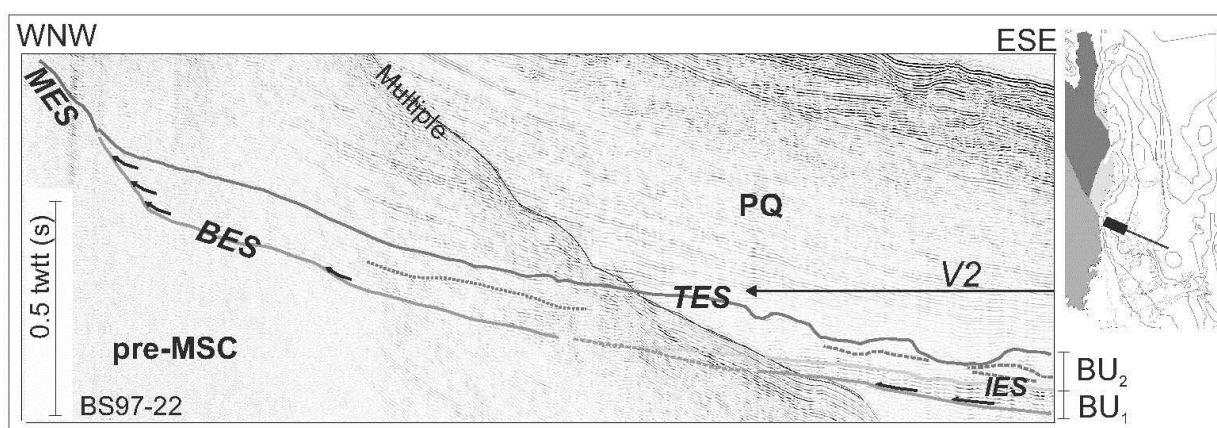


Figure 15

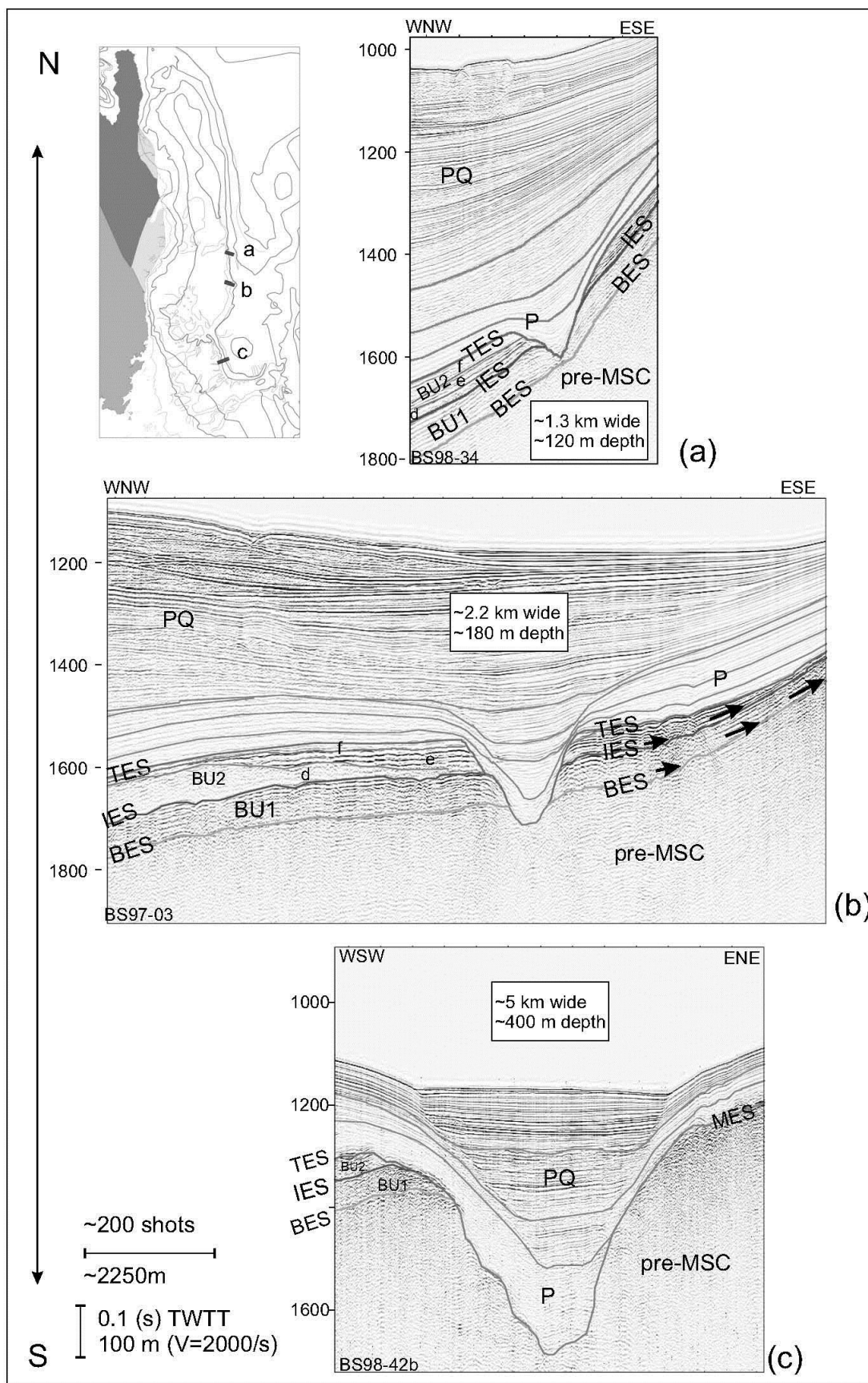


Figure 16

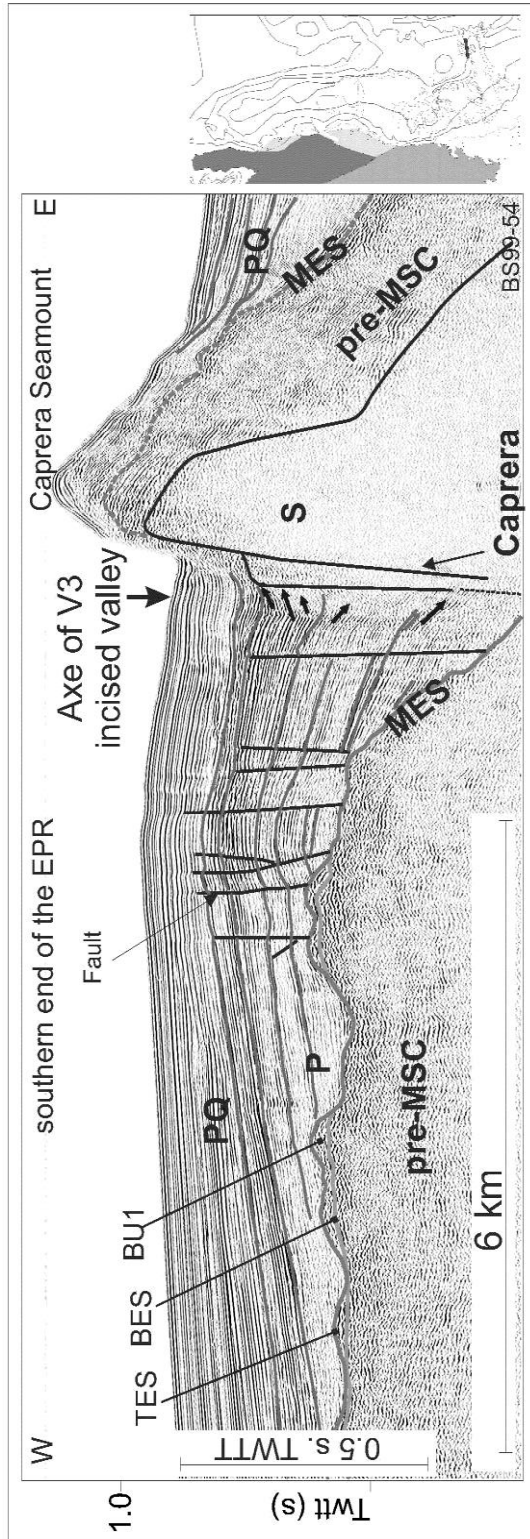


Figure 17

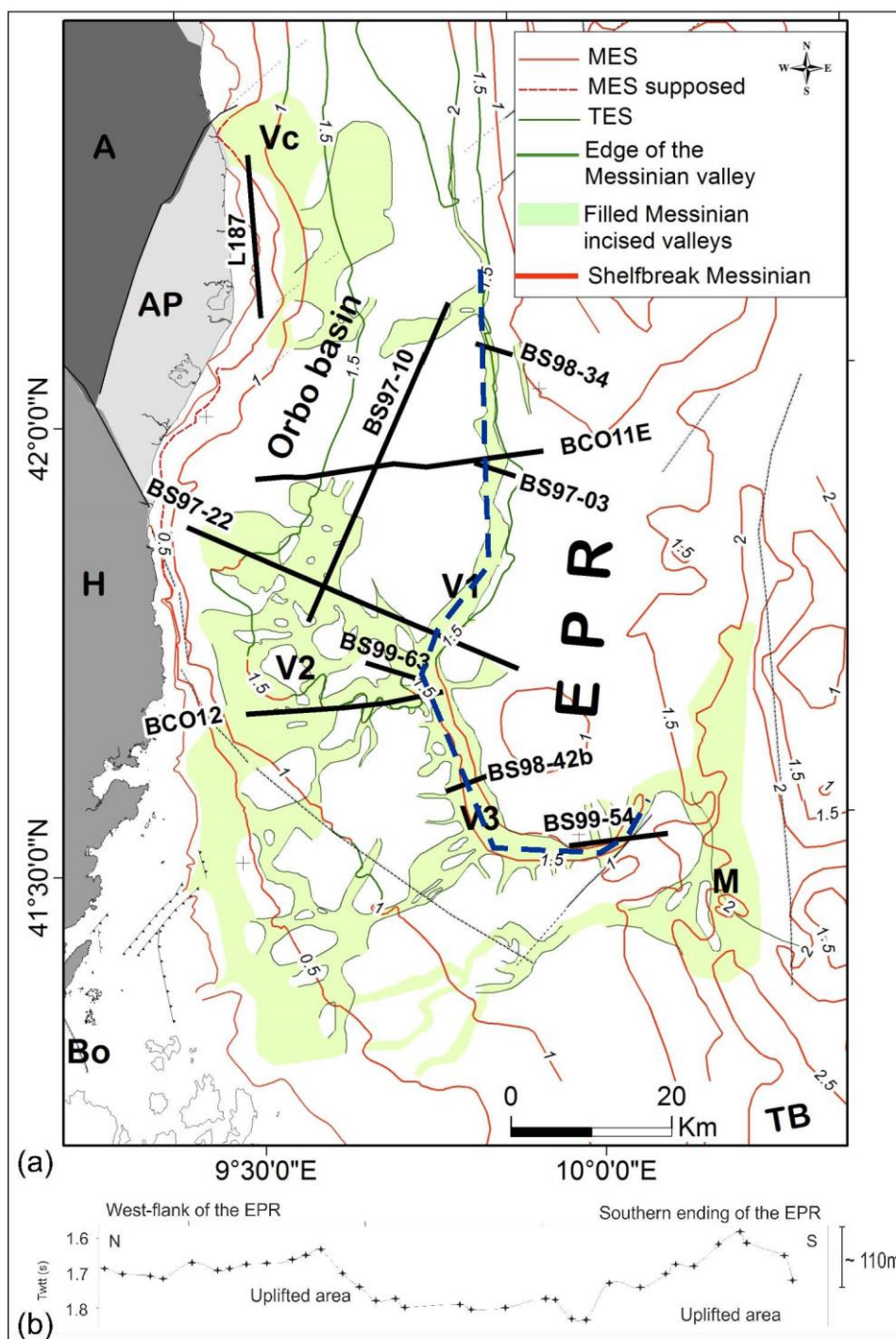


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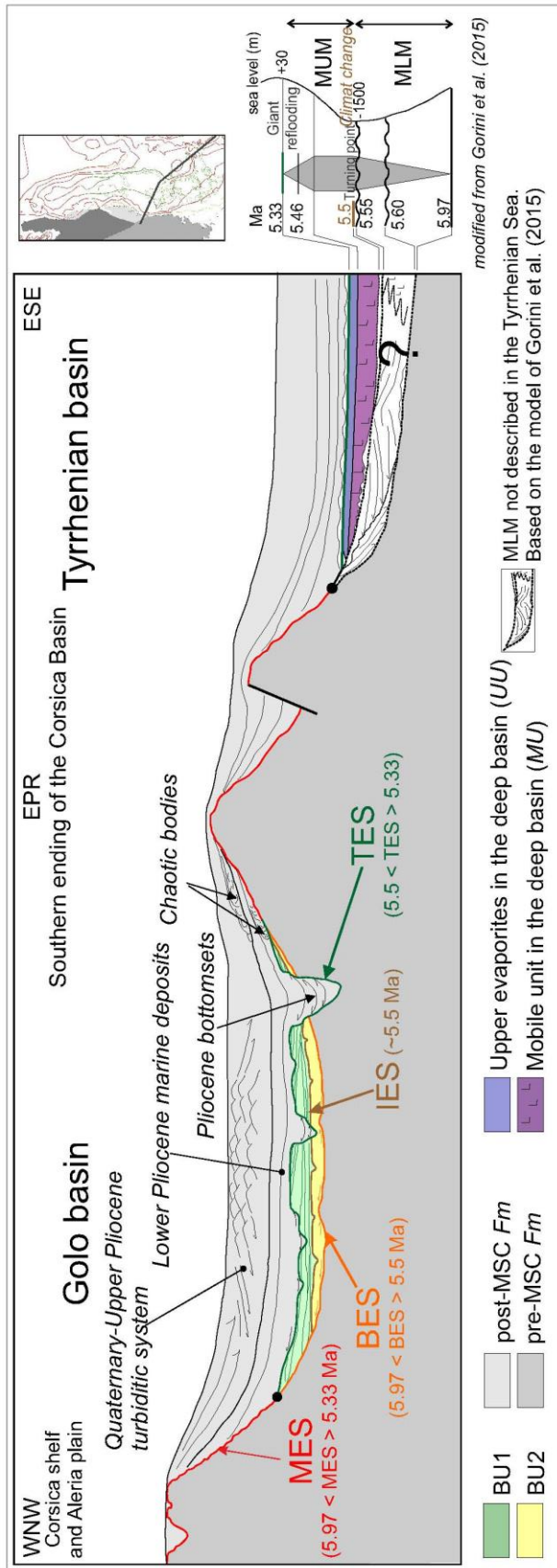


Figure 19

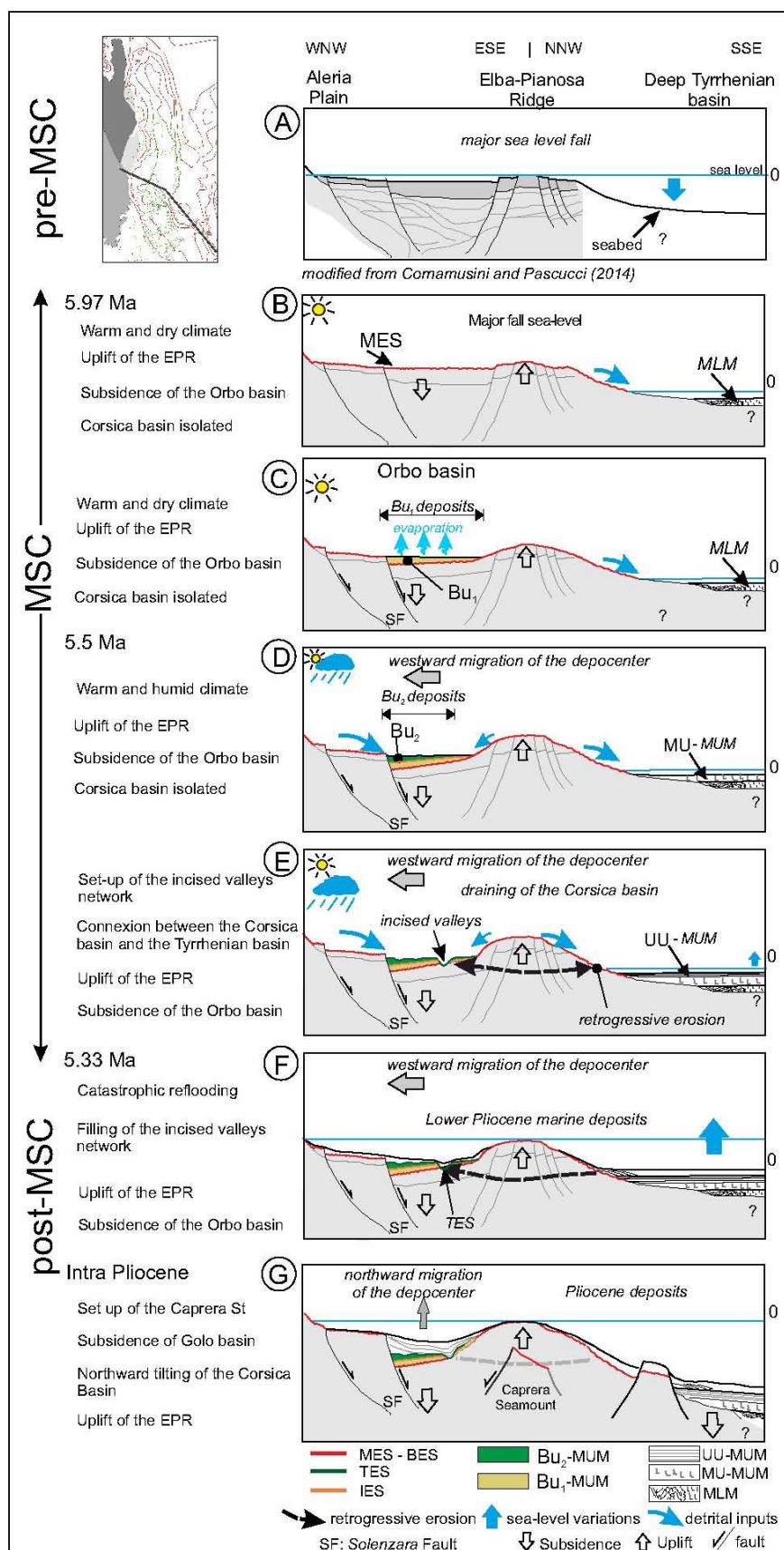


Figure 20