# **Oroclinal bending of the Serbian Carpathians: Kinematic evolution and** geometry of major structures





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the Cerna fault is reported to be Oligocene (Berza and Draganescu, 1988), we infer significant Miocene activity along segments in the studied area due to the formation of Donji Milanovac and Orsova basins as releasing bends in areas where Cerna fault changes its orientation.

Fig. 3 - Tectonic map of the studied area with stereoplots of observed structures and interpreted outcrop photos (modified after Kräutner and Krstić (2003); Matenco (2017) and geological maps of SFRY and Romania)



Fig. 6 - Kinematic data for late Miocene thrusting (Krstekanić et al., submitted).

(UG)/Lower Getic (LG) contact,

b) Low-angle UG/LG contact

(Krstekanić et al, submitted).

c) Subvertcal lateral ramp

the Carpathians and Dinarides, Tectonics 31, Tc6007

Ratschbacher, L., Linzer, H.-G., Moser, F., Strusievicz, R.-O., Bedelean, H., Har, N., Mogos, P.-A. 1993. Cretaceous to Miocene thrusting and wrenching along the central South Carpathians due to a corner effect during collision and orocline formation. Tectonics 12 (4), 855-873.

Schmid, S.M., Bernoulli, D., Fügenschuh, B., Matenco, L., Schefer, S., Schuster, R., Tischler, M., Ustaszewski, K., 2008: The Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units, Swiss Journal of Geosciences 101, 139–183, Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel

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Fig. 9-Unscaled map-view sketch of the late Miocene reactivation of Upper Getic thrust by the indentation of Moesia (Krstekanić et al., submitted).