

***Interactive comment on “Syn-thrusting,
near-surface flexural-slipping and stress
deflection along folded sedimentary layers of the
Sant Corneli-Bóixols Anticline (Pyrenees, Spain)”
by S. Tavani et al.***

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Presentation Text Line 13- S-shaped fold? 15-shallowly»gently 28-broad? 29- to model
» for modelling 32 consequences on » consequences for 33 in a wide » with a wide 36
imposes » constrains 43 with the direction » so that the direction 43 maximum stress
» maximum compressive stress 43 keeping at low able to layers » maintains a low
angle to the bedding 43 to layers »to the bedding 44 maybe not » may not be 48 come
uniquely »come 49 deciphering for which dip values a given »determining the bedding

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dip when a given 51 allow to drastically reducing »serve to drastically reduce 52 As a matter of fact, » In fact, 56 few » only a few 59 macro and » macro- and 61 pre and » pre- and 63 anisotropies oblique to each other » oblique anisotropies 78 were carried » have been carried 82 transition » change 95 evidences »indications 113 at the northern limb » on the northern limb 114 The upper one » The upper thrust 121 strike » plunge direction 133 In the upper » On the upper 141 affects few » affects a few 145 in correspondence of » associated with 148 is at high angle » is at a high angle 151 lay » lie 162 for »of 166 layers » bedding 167 block is few »block is a few 173 These faults are at » The faults are at a 181 MEANING NOT CLEAR 184 reduced down »reduced 188 Faults at low angle » Faults at a low angle 191 provided » exhibited 217 and the bedding » and the dip of the bedding 221 on top of » overlying the 223 Such shear » Such a shear 224 The NNW- » However the NNW- 225 anticline tough. » anticline. 236 where » were 236 firstly provided » first given 239 six key-points » six material points 299 points out » suggests 359 evidences for» argues for

Figures Fig 2a is hardly visible. Fig 2b hook-shaped symbols are strange. What do they signify? Fig 2 more complete caption needed to explain the symbols used. âĀĀ

Geological points 1) Line 214 and Fig2d - bedding and cleavage indicates that outcrop is on the S limb of an antiform. Doesn't agree with the cross section. 2) 198 Restoration is carried out by first correcting for the fold axis plunge (fig 2 and 3). This assumes that folds were non-plunging initially. Is there evidence? 3) 227-233 The idea of flexural - slip folds accommodating shortening in a direction which not perpendicular to the hinge line is interesting. Does it work? Once the fold had initiated, slip would be difficult in an oblique direction? 4) Ramsay 1967 p494 seems relevant to your paper. 5) In Figure 6a it would be helpful to know which points are "material points", i.e. attached to the rock, and which are migrating through the rock, e.g. P2??. 6) Is P3 a material point? 7) What about the stretching of the unconformity surface indicated in Fig 6a? 8) The axial surface migrates through the material, therefore expect complex strain history of the limbs concerned. Why should ax surf be located there? 9) Fig 6a, (top row, far right):

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The indicated sense of shear on the unconformity does not agree with the displacement of Point P4 10) Taking the equation for cumulative shear and measuring P5-P4 gives an increase in shear from left to right. This does not agree with your statement that the sign of incremental shear changes. 11) Lines 248-254. Equation 3-92 on page 102 Ramsay 1967 explains the change of sign of the infinitesimal shear strain. From this you can see that sense of shear changes once the unconformity becomes 135° with the shear plane (the bedding plane in the flexural slip folds).

12) The equations in Fig 6a assume that the length of the Arenys rocks measured along the unconformity is conserved. However the cleavage in Fig 2d implies that there is a penetrative strain of the younger series, at least at some places.

13) 327-329 Cleavage is normally considered to be a finite strain structure. Its relationship with stress will usually be complex. Cleavage requires significant strains. The means that constant bed length assumptions are suspect, at least locally.

14) 369-373. The discussion of stress orientations is difficult especially in flexural slip folds. Probable the orientation of σ_1 rotates relative to bedding repeatedly during pulse of flexural slip.

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