in the eastern part. Variations of the thin-skinned structural style suggest that thrusting prevailing in the western part was controlled by the occurrence of a thinner detachment layer comprising evaporates contrary to the eastern part, where a few dozens of salt diapirs occur within the Kuh-e--Gugerd structure, suggesting increasing thickness of the mobile detachment horizon. Contractional deformations are still active south of the Alborz Mountains, which is confirmed by the present-day seismicity observed e.g. in the Garmsar structure where focal mechanisms show sinistral movement and oblique thrusting. Contraction is also suggested by GPS data displaying that present-day shortening in the Central Basin south of the Alborz fold--and-thrust belt is ~3 mm/year (Vernant et al., 2004).

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Appearance and characteristics of the Modra Massif sedimentary cover (Malé Karpaty Mts.)

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Sediments of the Tatric cover of the Modra Massif appear in the form of a narrow stripe surrounding the massif from SW to N, to NE direction. They consist of Upper Permian Devín Formation deposited on the Upper Paleozoic Tatric metasediments and followed by Lower Triassic Lúžňa Formation and the Middle Triassic carbonate complex. The whole sedimentary cover is weakly metamorphosed with predominant dip direction of beds towards the NW. The fracture zones have mostly N–S direction with the eastern dip. From the tectonic viewpoint, the cover units of the Modra Massif were folded into a system of dipping or horizontal folds with the SE vergency, laterally sinking in the SW direction. The folds have round anticline closures filled with basement rocks, and tight to pinching out synclines from which the Middle Triassic carbonates were pushed out.