

The Tethyan Orogenic Belt - from Subduction to Collision: Scientific Issues and Challenges



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24 November 2017



11:30 a.m.



**Conference Room, 3/F
Mong Man Wai Building**



This Seminar will be conducted in Mandarin

The Tethyan orogenic belt traverses the Eurasian continent along its southern margin and extends to islands of eastern Indonesia in SE Asia. It is the largest continental collisional orogenic belt in the world, formed through the closure of the Tethys ocean during the Cenozoic time. The closure of the Tethys was neither synchronous nor by a same style, and different segments of the Tethyan orogenic belt are presently at different evolution stages with diverse and complicated patterns of orogeny. This feature has resulted in tremendous along-strike variations, both topographically, geologically and structurally in the crust and mantle. Therefore, the Tethyan orogenic belt provides an ideal natural laboratory to understand the continuous processes from oceanic subduction to continental collision and associated various geological phenomena, such as characteristic magmatism, large-scale mineralization, significant intra-plate deformation as well as climate change, etc., and to unravel the mechanism of shallow-deep interactions in the context of global tectonics.



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