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The Evolution of the Late Miocene to Middle Pleistocene Sedimentary Basin, SW Taiwan

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Taiwan Island is one of the young mountains in earth. The orogeny event began at late Miocene is happened by Euroasianian continental plate oduction to Philippine Sea plate. An unstable sedimentary basin formed by the event in SW Taiwan is record the orogeny history. The several continuous sections and time-control of sections that is constrains on paleontology and paleomagnetoloy support us to investigating the evolution of the late Miocene to middle Pleistocene sedimentary basin, SW Taiwan.

According to facies analysis, we explain the deposition system is a wave and storm-dominated shelf with two kinds of the channel-levee complex. One of the channel-levee complexes is lens sandstone bodies with erosional surface and syn-depositional deformation structures, other is cutting and filling or scour slumping structures with large-scale erosional surface. The former maybe form by blind thrust fault on the wedge-top; the later one occurred by blind thrust fault on foredeep.