



Unroofing of the Gangdese arc as documented in the Cretaceous succession of the Xigaze forearc basin (South Tibet)

Wei An (1), Xiumian Hu (1), Jiangang Wang (2), and Eduardo Garzanti (3)

(1) Nanjing University, School of Earth Science and Engineering, China (awarajm@163.com; huxm@nju.edu.cn), (2) State Key Laboratory of Lithospheric Evolution, Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China (gang.0721@163.com), (3) Laboratory for Provenance, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Università di Milano-Bicocca, Italy (eduardo.garzanti@unimib.it)

The Xigaze forearc basin formed in the Cretaceous, between the Yalung-Zangbo suture zone to the south and the Gangdese arc to the north, during subduction of Neo-Tethyan oceanic lithosphere under the Lhasa terrane (Einsele et al., 1994; Durr, 1996; Wang et al., 1999, 2012; Wu et al., 2010). Well-preserved and superbly exposed strata provide an excellent opportunity to study the evolution of a forearc basin. The succession includes the Sangzugang, Chongdui, Ngmaring and Padana Formations (from bottom to top). The Sangzugang Fm. accumulated as a carbonate platform on the southern Lhasa margin in the Aptian- Early Albian (~120-107 Ma), while cherts of the lower Chongdui Fm. were deposited on the continental rise. In the Late Albian- Cenomanian (~107-98 Ma), turbiditic sandstones were deposited in distal-fan (lower-middle Chongdui sandstones) to slope settings (lower Ngmaring Fm.). The upper Ngmaring and Padana Fms. (Late Cenomanian- Early Campanian, 98-77 Ma) document a shallowing-upward succession deposited in submarine-fan, shelfal and finally deltaic environments, recording the transition from the underfilled stage (Aptian-Coniacian; ~120-86 Ma), to the filled stage (Santonian-Campanian; 86-77 Ma).

Sandstone composition evolves from feldspatho-lithic arenite to litho-feldspatho-quartzose and finally litho-quartzose, indicating a change from undissected to dissected arc and finally mixed provenance. Detrital zircons from the upper Chongdui and lower-middle Ngmaring Fms. yielded dominantly Mesozoic ages, passing upward from unimodal (peak age at 110 Ma) to bimodal distribution (peak ages at ~110 and ~158 Ma). Age patterns are more complex in the upper Ngmaring and Padana Formations, with many pre-Mesozoic ages and more clusters of Mesozoic ages. Our dataset indicates volcanic and next plutonic rocks of the Gangdese arc as the main source of sediments in the early forearc-basin stage. Erosion of the Lhasa block later on attested to the final unroofing stage of the Gangdese arc.