1) Brandon Shuck et al. Strike-Slip Enables Subduction Initiation Beneath a Failed Rift: New Seismic Constraints from Puysegur Margin, New Zealand

2) Philip Groß et al. Three-dimensional temperature variations in a fossil subduction zone resolved by RSCM thermometry (Tauern Window, Eastern Alps)

3) Nikolaus Froitzheim. Deep subduction and exhumation of continental crust in the Alps

4) Thomas Lamont et al. The Cycladic subduction zone from birth to death: Insights into the subduction cooling rate conundrum

5) Daniel Rutte et al. Eventlike exhumation of high-grade blocks in the young Franciscan subduction zone

6) Michal Jakubowicz et al. Nd, Sr and stable isotope signatures of ancient methane-seep carbonates (Eocene, Washington, USA) as a record of incipient subduction at the Cascadia convergent margin. See highlights on page #2

7) Santanu Kumar Bhowmik and Mayashir Rajkakati. Multistage Exhumation History of Ultra-cool Oceanic (U)HP eclogites: New evidence from the Nagaland Ophiolite Complex (NOC), NE India

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**Monday, 4 May. 16:15-18:00**

1) Yiqiong Zhang et al. Yuli Belt in the eastern Taiwan orogen: a part of suture zone separating Eurasian and Philippine Sea plates

2) Masataka Kinoshita et al. Thermal regime around the Chile Triple Junction based on JAMSTEC MR18-06 cruise ‘EPIC’. See highlights on page #2

3) Niall Groome et al. Accretionary processes and stratigraphic reconstruction of Neoproterozoic oceanic crust in North Wales, UK

4) Matthijs Smit and Philip von Strandmann. Deep fluid release beneath arcs from delayed breaching of the slab lower crust

5) Bénédicte Cenki-Tok, Derya Gürer et al. Intra-oceanic subduction initiation recorded by the metamorphic sole of the New Caledonia ophiolite: petrological, structural and age constraints

6) Mayda Arrieta-Prieto et al. Metamorphic evolution of Raspas complex (Ecuador) and its relation with a J-K belt of melanges in NW of the South American plate.

7) Andreas Kammer and Michael Avila. Structural framework and regional significance of the Northandean Cretaceous subduction cycle
Geodynamics of convergent systems: tectonics, metamorphism and rheology

Conveners: Soret M., Angiboust S., Raimbourg H., Braden Z., Roche V. and Konopásek J.

14:00-15:45

Jakubowicz et al.: Nd, Sr and stable isotope signatures of ancient methane-seep carbonates (Eocene, Washington, USA) as a record of incipient subduction at the Cascadia convergent margin.

The earliest stages of tectonic evolution of the Cascadia convergent margin, following accretion of the igneous Siletzia terrane at 50-45 Ma, remain insufficiently understood. Here, we provide a different perspective on the timing and structural background of the subduction reconfiguration by analysing Nd, Sr, C and O isotope composition of middle Eocene (42.5–40.5 Ma) methane seep carbonates formed in the Cascadia forearc. Our results provide evidence that an active subduction system, with its expulsion of deep-seated, overpressured fluids, must have been well in place in Cascadia prior to the first record of mature volcanic arc magmatism in the Cascade Range at ca. 40 Ma.

16:15-18:00

Kinoshita et al.: Thermal regime around the Chile Triple Junction based on JAMSTEC MR18-06 cruise 'EPIC’

– We obtained 6 piston cores with heat flow data at the Chile Triple Junction at 46S using JAMSTEC R/V Mirai;
– Sediments on the ridge axis are turbidite dominant with lower density (1.6~1.8 g/cc) and very high sedimentation rate (1~3 m/ky);
– Heat flow in the axial graben range 140-210 mW/m², lower than expected as an active ridge. It suggests lower magmatic activity and/or high sedimentation rate.