

STRIP-SHAPED TECTONIC DIVISION OF CONTEMPORARY LITHOSPHERIC STRUCTURE OF EASTERN CHINA

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Separated by the Yinchuan-Kunming line (105E), the eastern and western parts of the China continent are different sharply from each other in lithospheric structure as well as in other features. These two parts can be further divided into many secondary tectonic units according to features of mountains and rivers, neotectonic faults, earthquakes, gravity, thickness of earth crust, geomagnetic anomaly and high-conduct layers. In this paper, based primarily on the features of earthquake intensity and frequency, as well as other features, we divide the eastern China into seven secondary tectonic units: North-East (north)region, North-East (south) region, large North China region, Central China (Middle and Lower reaches of Yangtze river)region, South China (north) region, South China (south) region and South China sea region. The south boundaries of each secondary tectonic unit are respectively 47N tectonic line, Yinshan tectonic belt, 34N tectonic line, Beiling tectonic belt, Nanling tectonic belt and 20N tectonic line. The basic features of these region are described by nearly west-east trending, with an width about five degrees of latitudes, parallelly ranging, and greatly differences in lithospheric structure, history and intense of tectonic deformation. We name them as strip-shaped tectonic regions, reflecting the subdivision of east China. If regarded as a part of secondary tectonic of south-east region of Eurasian continent plate, they can be analogized with a series of parallel suboceanic strip-shaped tectonics of the East Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, which were caused by suboceanic transform faults.