

## **THE HUNAN-JIANGXI STRIKE SLIP FAULT SYSTEM (SOUTHERN CHINA): SOUTH EXTENSION OF THE TANCHENG-LUJIANG FAULT**

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A NNE-trending intracontinental strike slip fault system (HJSFS) in eastern Hunan province and western Jiangxi province of southern China includes three concealed NNE-oriented principal faults and a set of related P and R $\phi$  faults. A series of elongated Bouguer gravity lows coincide with the fault-bounded linear structural depressions of Cretaceous and Eocene time and are supportive of this regional strike slip fault system. A conspicuous en echelon basin-range topography formed along the NE- and NNE-trending faults, with the basins and ranges in the restraining and releasing bends or stepover zones of those faults, respectively. Both the basins and ranges occur at fairly regular intervals approximately 20~40 km. Several rivers roughly stream along the orientation of some strike slip faults. The HJSFS is also substantiated by sub-linear seismically active zones and hot springs along individual fault. The strike slip faults acted as the locus of Mesozoic granitic magma ascent and structurally localized the granitic intrusions. The total displacement, estimated from the offset of some Mesozoic granites and dislocation of suture formed in Caledonian time between the Yangtze and Cathaysia blocks, is about 50~60 km. The HJSFS is the south extension of the Tancheng-Lujiang Fault (TLF) but exhibits different structural patterns from the central segment of the TLF.