

## **Oblique collision between India and Eurasia along the Pamir-Kunlun and Tianshan boundary (Xinjiang, China).**

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Himalayan (Neogene) transpressional tectonics between India and Eurasia is documented through field and seismic interpretations carried out in the southern part of the Xinjiang Province.

In the Northern side of the Western Kunlun belt (Hotian area), the observed structural units indicate a SW-NE regional compression related to a NE-directed motion of the Indian plate. Compressional deformation leads to the development of basement-involved NW-SE oriented structures in the thrusting system, frontal uplift of the post-hercynian cover in the southern side of the Tarim Foreland Basin and creation of duplex structures in the intermediate triangular zone. More to the NW, compression and related dextral NW-SE strike slip movements induce the creation of arc-thrust structures (Qimugen arc) and At least the formation of a strongly subsident pull-apart basin (Kashgar depression).

On the opposite northern side of the SW Tarim basin, the W-E-trending and southward thrusting units of the Tianshan belt indicate close relationship with the southward moving Eurasian plate.

But in the western Kashgar "Punching Zone", the dominating northward Pamir thrusting system induces northward reorientation of the NW-SE Bachu Uplift and tectonic reversal of the southern tianshan thrusts along the NW-SE dextral Atushi Wrench Fault Zone.