



A Himalayan-type indenter-escape tectonic model for the southern part of the Late Neoproterozoic/Early Paleozoic East African/Antarctic Orogen

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The East African/Antarctic Orogen (EAAO) is one of the largest orogenic belts on the planet. It resulted from the collision of various parts of East and West- Gondwana during Late Neoproterozoic/Early Paleozoic times, between 650 and 500 Ma. The northern part (Arabian-Nubian Shield) is dominated by juvenile Pan-African island arc terranes, bound by ophiolite-decorated suture zones, and is characterised by "mild" accretion at low- to medium metamorphic grade. The central and southern parts of the orogen are typified by high-grade rocks, representing the deeply eroded overprinted margins of the various colliding continental blocks. The southern third of this Himalayan-type orogen can be interpreted in terms of a lateral tectonic escape model, similar to the situation presently developing in SE-Asia due to the indentation of India into Asia. One of the escape-related shear zones of the EAAO is exposed as the approximately 20 km wide dextral Heimfront transpression zone in western Dronning Maud Land (East Antarctica). During Gondwana break-up, the southern part of the EAAO broke up into a number of microplates (the Falkland, Ellsworth-Haag and Filchner blocks). These microplates of the "Natal Embayment" probably represent shear zone-bound blocks, which were segmented by tectonic translation during lateral tectonic extrusion. During Gondwana break-up, these transcurrent shear zones were then preferential sites of continental fragmentation. Coats Land is a crustal block within the EAAO that escaped tectono-metamorphic overprint. This block along with probably a number of yet not identified crustal pieces escaped reworking by lateral tectonic escape. The southern part of the EAAO is also typified by large volumes of late-tectonic A2-type granitoids that intruded at c. 530-490 Ma, and can constitute up

to 50% of the exposed basement. They are probably the consequence of delamination of the orogenic root and the subsequent influx of hot asthenospheric mantle during tectonic escape. The intrusion of these voluminous melts into the lower crust was accompanied by orogenic collapse, assisted by lower crustal flow. Erosional unroofing of the EAAO is documented by the remnants of originally massive areas covered by Cambro-Ordovician molasses-type sedimentary rocks throughout Africa, Arabia and Antarctica, testifying to the past extent and size of this largest of orogens. Whilst the EAAO molasse in northern Africa covers almost the entire N-African platform, the molasses deposits of the southern EAAO in Natal and Antarctica all lie close to inferred major Late Neoproterozoic/Early Paleozoic shear zones, where they probably were preserved from denudation in small pull-apart basins.