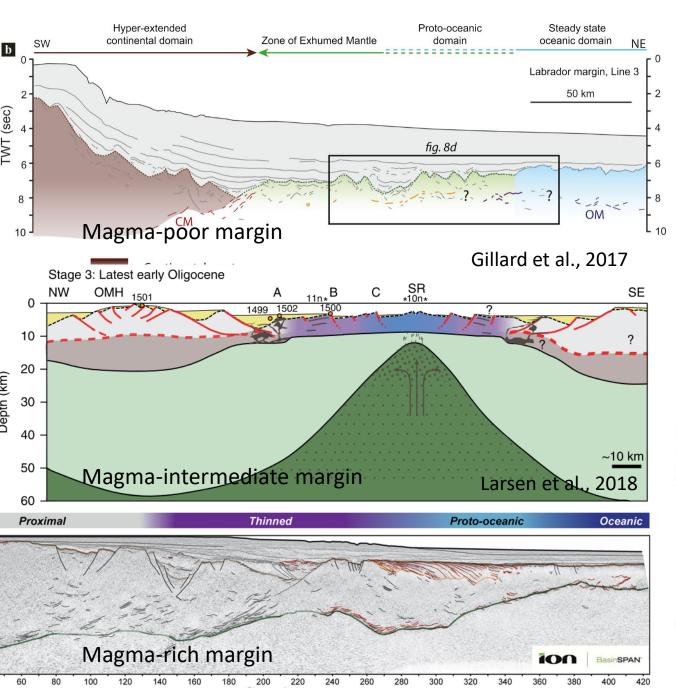


Magmatic evolution in a sedimented margin and implications for lithospheric breakup:

insights from high-resolution seismic data from the South China Sea

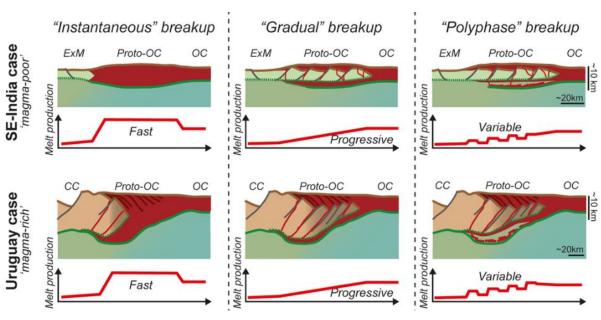
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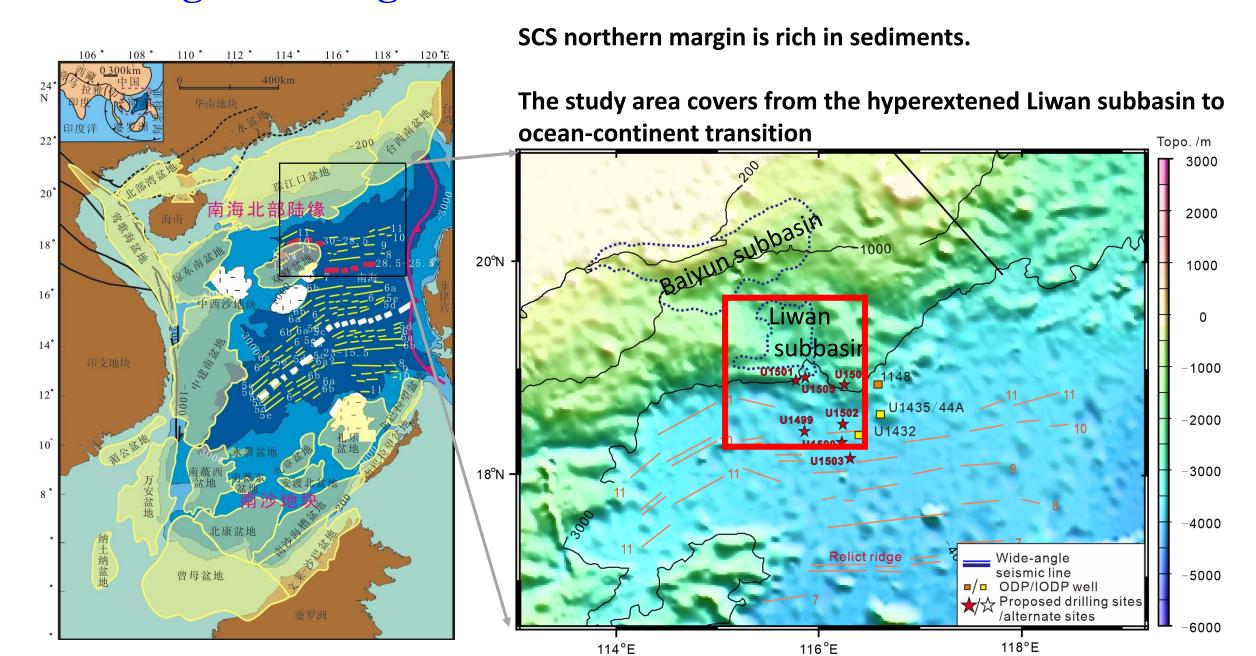
Questions:

When, where and how the magma came in during the development of the rifted margin?



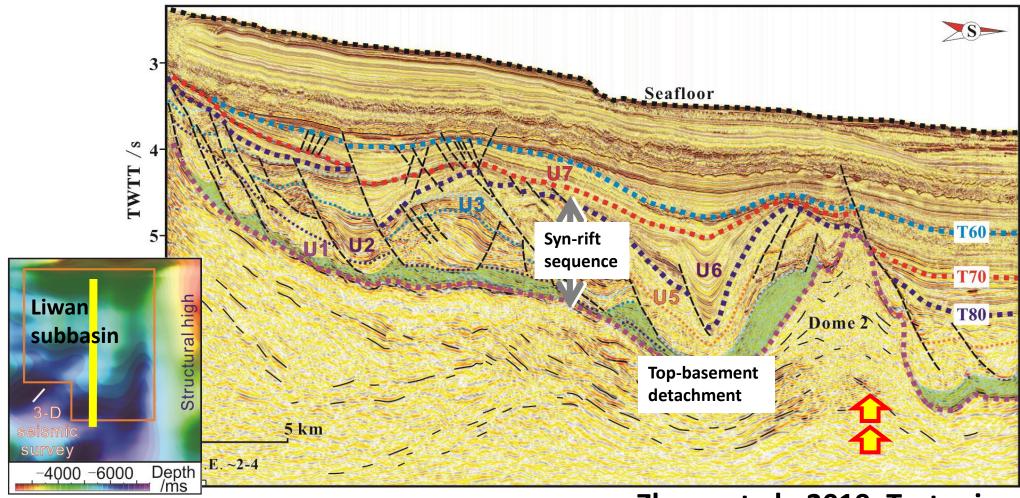
Tugend et al., 2018

1. Geological setting in the mid-northern SCS



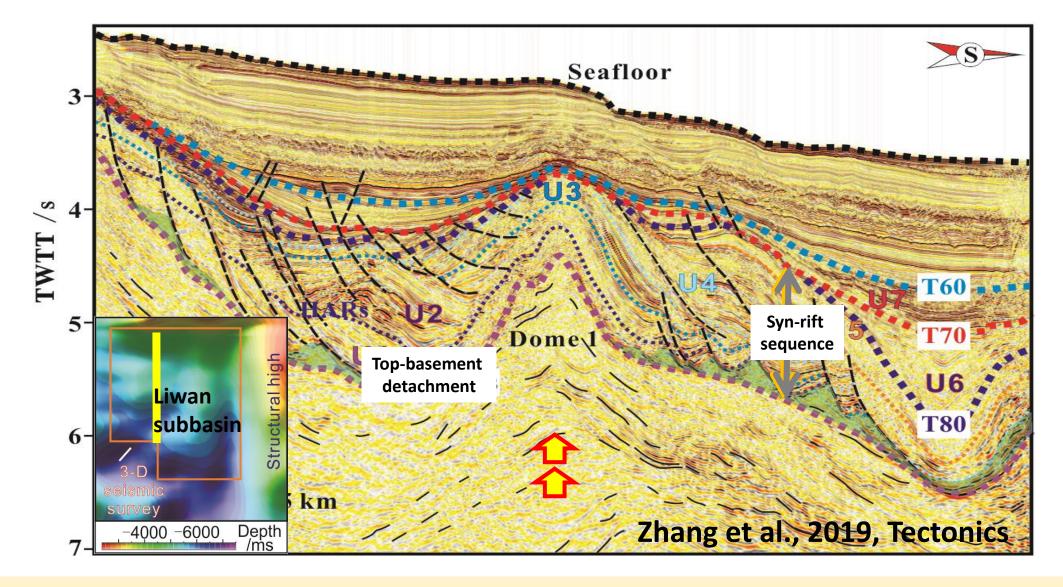
2. Structures reminiscent of magmatic additions

2.1 Dome shaped highs (DSHs)—mamatic intrusions

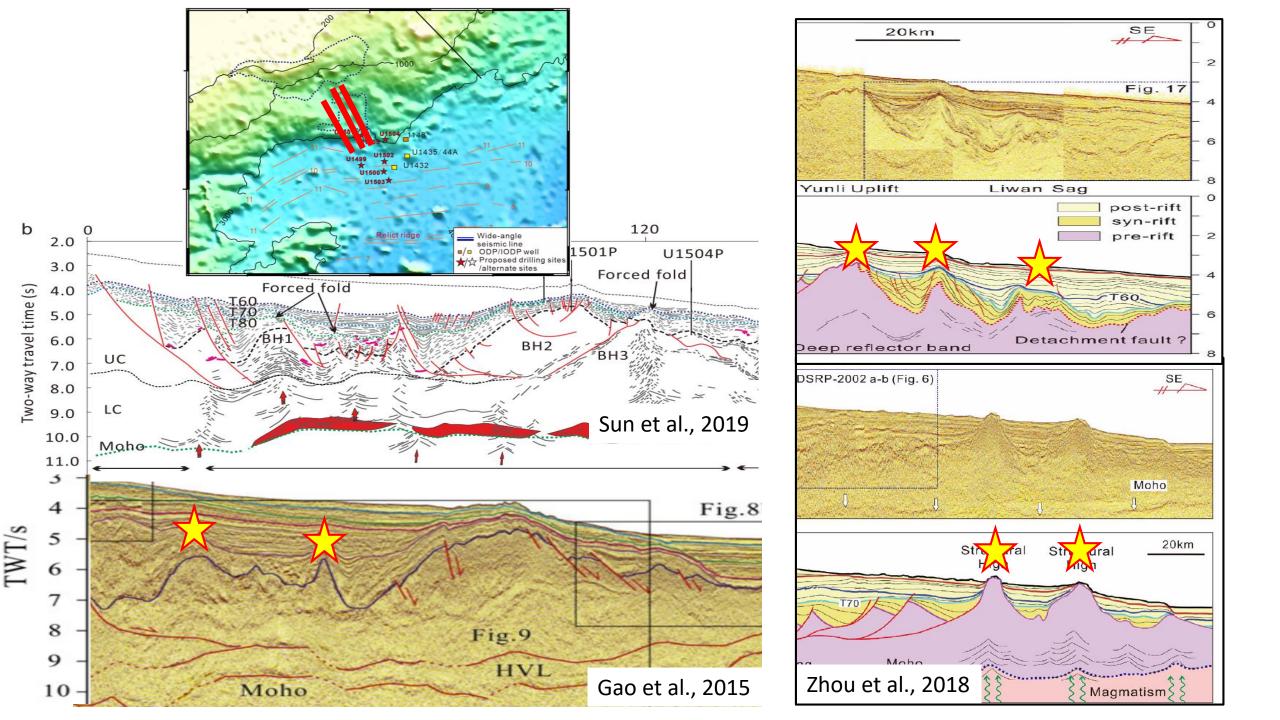


Zhang et al., 2019, Tectonics

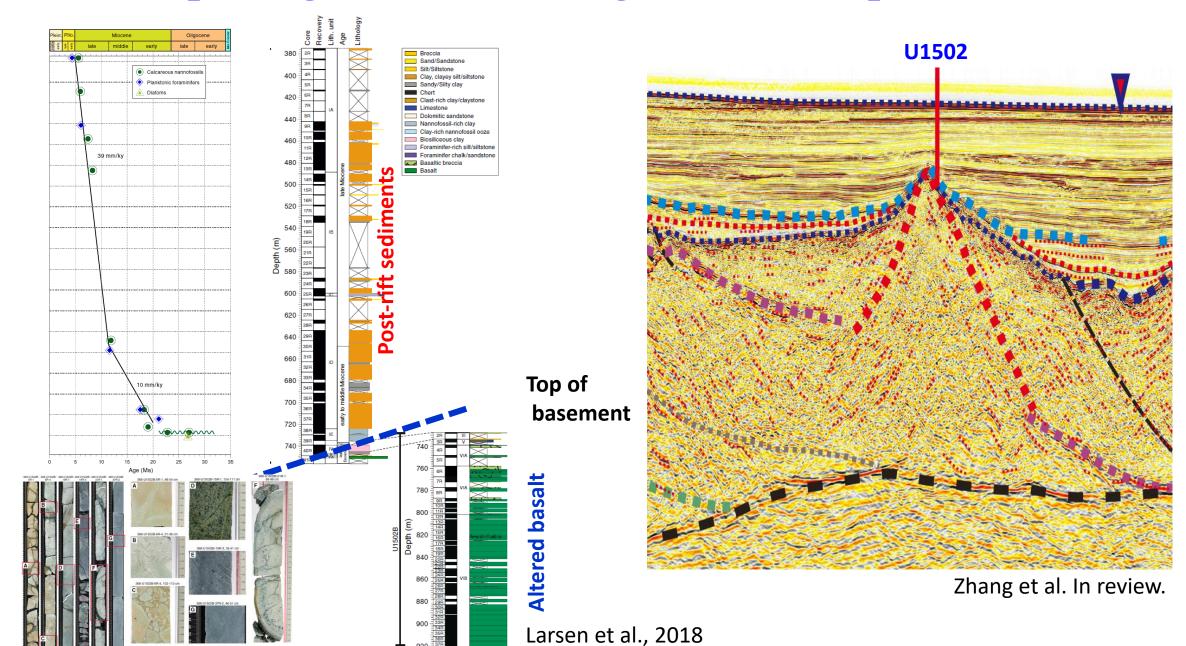
Rare extensional faults offset the top-basement detachment; the seismic basement is decoupled with the synrift sequences and structures. The detachment surface was uplifted and formed DSHs.



- 1. The detachment surface was uplifted and formed DSHs.
- 2. DSHs interacted with the syn-rift sediments, which enable to define the timing of DSHs.
- 3. DSHs are linked with syn-rift magmatic intrusions.



2.2 Cone shaped high-volcano during final breakup

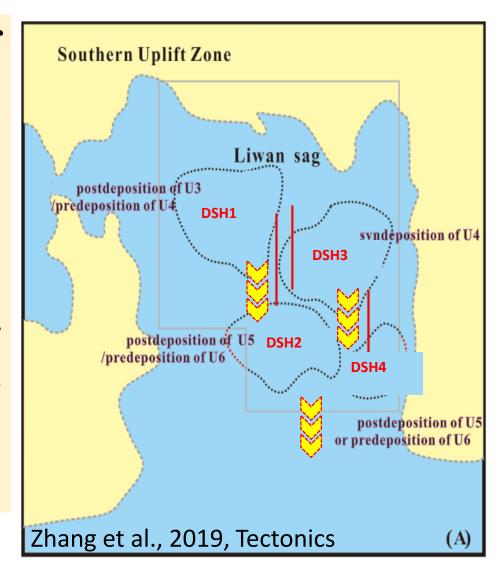


Based on the observations of magma-related structures, we focus on:

2. Defining the forms and distribution of magmatic additions

3. Timing and migration of magmatism

4. Amount of magmatic additions and their evolution as a function of the development of northern margin



Zhang et al. 2020, In review.

Thanks for your attention!