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The Greater Malani Supercontinent

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The period ca. 732 Ma B.P. marks a major Pan – African tectono – thermal event of widespread anorogenic, A-type magmatism comprising alkali granites and comagmatic acid volcanics in the Trans - Aravali block of the Indian shield, central Iran, Somalia, Seychelles, Siberia, Tarim, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Nubian-Arabian shield, Madagascar and south China. I propose¹ that all these microcontinents were characterized by common crustal stress pattern, rifting, thermal regime, Strutian Glaciation and subsequent desiccation and similar paleolatitudinal positions which could be attributed to the existence of a supercontinent-the Greater Malani Supercontinent. This assembly and subsequent breakup marked rift to drift tectonic environment.

¹Kochhar, N., (2015). The Frontiers of Earth Science:122-136, Scientific Publishers (India)
