

Tectonic Setting of Ophiolite Belts in Myanmar

Hla Htay¹

¹Dagon University, Yangon, Myanmar (dr.hlahtay56@gmail.com)

Abstract

Myanmar region is characterized by N-S trending major tectonic domains from west to east such as Rakhine coastal strip as an ensimatic foredeep, Indo-Burman Ranges as an outer arc or fore-arc, Western Inner-Burma Tertiary Basin as an inter-arc basin, Central volcanic belt (Centre volcanic Line) as an inner magmatic-volcanic arc, Eastern Inner-Burman Tertiary Basin as back-arc basin and Shan-Tenasserim massif as ensialic, Sino-Burman Ranges. Among these tectonic domains, ophiolitic rock associations can be classified as three belts from West to East, Western Ophiolite Belt (WOB), Central Ophiolite Belt (COB) and Eastern Ophiolite Belt (EOB). They are parallel with each other and trending nearly N-S. Among these belts, the Western Ophiolite belt (WOB) is the longest one extending from northern part of Myanmar to southern part of Myanmar exposing at the eastern hills of Naga, Chin and Rakhine ranges. There are two ophiolite lines in Myanmar, namely Naga Hill Line and Mandalay Line. The Naga Hill Line is coincided to the Western Ophiolite Belt in this paper and the Mandalay Line is the combination of Central Ophiolite Belt and Eastern Ophiolite Belt. The southern continuation of the Mandalay line is uncertain due to lack of information, and those two belts are geographically distinct and herein treated separately.