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Authors:  
Mohamed Abioui, Kamal Haji Karim  
  
Title:  
"Significance of the lithic volcanic detritus and crystalloclasts in development of paleogeography of the Zagros collisional Belt: Evidence from the Kurdistan Region, NE-Iraq"  
  
Abstract:  
Previous studies modeled paleogeographic developments of the Zagros collisional belt from the Triassic to Eocene in which one or two well-developed island arcs surrounded the Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone (as part of the Neo-Tethys Basin). The survival of the arcs was more than 300 million years around and inside the basin. This basin was associated with high contrast topography that was reflected by a deep seafloor and elevated lands which were favorable for the high rate of erosions and the voluminous influx of the volcanic detritus and crystalloclasts (deposited as greywackes) to the aforementioned basin. We investigated the erosion products of the volcanic arcs (lands) and their roles in the paleogeographic development of the Zagros Belt are elucidated for the first time. In the studied area, these volcanic clasts (detritus) are metamorphosed and more than 350 m thick and previous studies considered them ophiolites. The detritus includes lithic volcanic clasts and crystalloclasts of plagioclase, hornblende, pyroxene, and olivine, which are common in the Bulfat, Mawat, and Penjween Ophiolite Complexes. The present study concluded filling of the Sanandaj-Sirjan basin with detritus that were derived from Urumieh-Dokhtar Magmatic Arc during the Jurassic-Cretaceous. Later, part of the sediments had uplifted as an accretionary prism and their erosion supplied detritus during Paleocene-Eocene to the foreland basin which now consists of the areas of claimed ophiolite complexes in northeastern Iraq.  
  
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