**The Brief Introduction of Fujian Tectonics and Its Surrounding Area**

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**Abstract**

The southeastern China is composed of Yangtze block and South China block, which were separated from ancient Rodinia supercontinent. From Proterozoic to Cenozoic, this area was affected by four stages of tectonic movements (i.e. Caledonian orogeny, Indosinian orogeny, Yanshan movement and Himalayan movement). First, the Caledonian orogeny created Cathaysia foldbelt between Yangtze block and South China block with strong granitic magmatism, metamorphic rocks and angular unconformity. Second, the Indosinian orogeny was composed of three kinds of tectonic movements, including collision, subduction and extension. The major phenomenon in Fujian area was crustal uplift and fold structures. Large-scale distribution of S-type granites was observed because of subduction. Third, The most significant products of Mesozoic Yanshan movement are massive volcanic and intrusive activities generated from back-arc rifting. This stage also triggered the movement of Changle-Nanao fault and formed highly metamorphic belt at Fujian coastline. Last, the collision between India plate and Eurasia plate not only caused lateral escape of Indochina block and extension of South China Sea but also produced another stage of mafic volcanic rocks.

**Reference**

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