**Title : The Mongolian Accretionary Collage and its potential link to the supercontinent cycle**

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**Figure 1:** (A) Topographic map of the Mongolian Accretionary Collage (MAC), (B) location of the MAC squeezed between the Siberian, Tarim and North China cratons (adapted from Jahn et al. (2000)).

**Teasing:**

The Central Asian Orogenic Belt (CAOB), the largest Phanerozoic accretionary orogens on Earth is still under considerable attention. In the first part, the geology of the Mongolian Accretionary Collage (northern CAOB) will be summarized. The Devonian accretionary and Permian collisional evolution of the accretionary orogen will be discussed. A P-T-t-D comparison with the southern Madagascar will be shown and could suggest similar geodynamic evolution during the assembly of supercontinents.

In a second part, the cyclicity of the supercontinent cycle will be used to discuss the repetition of assemblies of supercontinents in Earth’s evolution and to potentially predict the timing of assembly of the next supercontinent Pangea Proxima.

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**Figure 1:** (A) Carte de la topographie de la chaîne d’accrétion de Mongolie (MAC), (B) localisation du MAC entre le craton Sibérien, le craton de Tarim et le craton de Nord Chinois (d’après Jahn et al. (2000)).

Jahn, B.M., Wu, F. and Chen, B., 2000. Granitoids of the Central Asian Orogonic Belt and continental growth in the Phanerozoic. Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Earth Sciences, 91(1–2): 181.