

Chronostratigraphy of Triassic Tethyan in Manang area, Central Nepal

Kazuo Otomo[1]; Masayuki Ehiro[2]; Kohki Yoshida[3]; Toshio Kawamura[4]; Shigeyuki Suzuki[5]; Megh Raj Dhital[6]; Akiko Yamanaka[7]; Amar Deep Ragmi[8]; Babu Ram Gyawali[8]; Hirokazu Yukawa[9]

[1] Earth Sciences, Tohoku Univ.; [2] Tohoku Univ. Museum; [3] Geology, Shinshu Univ.; [4] Miyagi Univ. Edu.; [5] Natural Science, Okayama Univ; [6] Toribhuwan Univ.; [7] Science, Shinshu Univ.; [8] Tribhuvan Univ.; [9] Earth Science, Okayama Univ

The study area is located near Manang central region of Nepal. Geology of Nepal can be divided into five major tectonic zones. Manang area belongs to the Tibetan-Tethys Zone, lying between the South Tibetan Detachment Fault System (STDFS) and Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone (ITS), and consists of sedimentary rocks known as the Tethyan Sedimentary Series.

The study area comprises Upper Permian Thini Chu Formation, Triassic Tamba Kurkur, Mukut Limestone, Tarap Shale, and Quartzite Formations. The Triassic formations coincide with the Scythian-Anisian, Anisian-Carinian, Carnian-Norian and Norian-Rhaetian, respectively. The age assignment of formations remains a matter of debate. This study provides further insights into the Triassic stratigraphy.