

## **Southeast Asia reconstruction with a non-rotating Borneo**

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A construction of Southeast Asia has been attempted which treats the Philippine Sea and the Sunda Block as (relatively) rigid blocks between 50 Ma and 5 Ma. The published reconstructions of Robert Hall (1996 version) have been utilised but modified from Borneo westwards in accordance with geological perceptions and prejudices assembled over thirty-five years of studying the region.

Sunda and the Philippine Sea are treated as rigid blocks which have not undergone disruptive internal deformation. In the case of Sunda, this means that Tertiary rift basins have formed but that there has been no oceanic crust developed except in connection with movements of the West Sumatra-Burma plate and the insertion of oceanic crust in the Andaman Sea.

In this interpretation Indochina has been extruded about 700 km between 35 and 15 Ma (maps are shown at five-Ma intervals following Hall). Right-lateral movement along the Sumatra Fault/Andaman/Sagaing system is paired with left-lateral movement along the Red River Fault and its precursor, the West Baram Line.

The Philippine Sea Plate has moved great distances with an overall left lateral displacement with respect to Sunda. Smaller blocks with less control and with obvious strong internal deformation are treated in the reconstruction to accommodate the movements of the major Sunda and Philippine Sea plates.

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