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Magmatism: A crustal and tectonics perspective

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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12	ABSTRACT - The Earth's continental crust constitutes a major interface between the inner
13	and outer envelops of the planet, controlling the differentiation of magmas produced in the
14	mantle and their transfer to the surface. This close link facilitates the use of different chemical
15	proxies to qualitatively unravel the crustal thickness related to fossil magmatic systems based
16	on the message carried by magmas. This paper aims to bridge different results of statistical
17	petrology, recently obtained at different scales of observation, in a global geodynamic model.
18	Statistical analyses applied to a large multidimensional database of magmatic rocks show that
19	crustal thickness could actually exert a first-order control on the composition of magmas,
20	which become more calc-alkaline and comparatively less tholeiitic with increasing crustal
21	thickness. Using this correlation, we document the progressive build-up of a thick (> 40 km)
22	Jurassic to Cretaceous accretionary belt along the Circum-Pacific Orogenic Belts (CPOB) that
23	bounded the Panthalassa Ocean. The destruction of this thick belt started at ca. 125 Ma and
24	was initially recorded by the thinnest magmatic systems hosting amphibole-bearing magma.
25	Thinning of the CPOB became widespread in the northern regions of western America and in

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