The Cameroon Volcanic Line (CVL) is a 1800 km long feature of arc-related volcanism that extends from the Gulf of Guinea into Central Africa. It is one of the most prominent volcanic tracks exhibiting shallow crustal magma chambers. It forms the eastern margin of the African continent and extends 1800 km from the island of Pagalu (the seamount to the southwest of Pagalu may not be part of the CVL) to the Mendala Mountains and on to the Biu and Adamawa plateau. It is one of the longest volcanic structures of the Afrotropic in Africa (1800 km), defined as a magmatic province. The CVL has undergone two phases of melt production. The first phase (roughly 70 to 38 Ma) was plume-related arcs and oceanic plateaus (the latest phases of the second phase (41-25 Ma) is associated with the development of a new modern volcanic arc - the Central African arc). The CVL exhibits short crustal and subcrustal structures such as the Cameroon高原, Central Atlantic transform faults, and the Central African shear zone may have an effect on the CVL.

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