Single Stratigraphic Scale for Kazakhstan Cambrian as the Common Scale's Basis for Cambrian Deposits in Central Asia

YERGALIEV G. KH., YERGALIEV F.G., JR. K.I. Satpaev Institute of Geological Sciences, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan covers northern part of Central Asia territory and is a classic region of Cambrian deposits development rich in diverse fauna groups of invertebrates belonging to all three series of the system. In Malyi Karatau there are stratotypes of six stages and twenty-two biostratigraphic Middle and Upper Cambrian zones from which four stages and fifteen zones represent subdivisions of general stratigraphic scale utilized in former Soviet Union. Necessity for more minute partition and reliable correlation require establishing single biostratigraphic scale instead of existing two ones which is based on Malyi Karatau uninterrupted sections and retention of faunal layers with traditional geographic names of Boschekul'-Chingiz chart of Cambrian subdivision. In proposed scale of Kazakhstan Lower Cambrian is considered with extent of Aldanian and Lenian superstages as in stratotype of Siberia platform divided into Tommotian, Atdabanian, Botomian and Toyonian stages and nine zones. Middle Cambrian is recognized within volume of Amgian and Mayan superstages consisting of Amydian, Tyesaian, Zhanaarykian and Ayusokkanian stages and nine zones. Upper Cambrian is taken from foot of the Glyptagnostus reticulatus-Euganocare zone to roof of Lotagnostus hedini-Diceratopyge mobergi zone now and embraces Sackian, Aksaian and Batyrbain stages and thirteen zones.

Cambrian sections of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrghistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, NE China, Afghanistan, Iran) are formed similarly showing great likeness in composition and faunas with Karatau section, belonging to same paleozoogeographic domain. Correlation of regional subdivisions may be made by widespread trilobites of Agnostidae, Redlichiidae, Damesellidae, Saukidae, etc.