

## **ORDOVICIAN CONODONTS COMPLEXES AND STRATIGRAPHY OF SILICEOUS SEDIMENTS FROM GORNY ALTAI (SOUTH SIBERIA)**

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Ordovician siliceous rocks are known only in the north-western part of Gorny Altai. Sedimentation of siliceous rocks was taken place in Tremadocian, Arenigian and middle Ashgillian time. Tremadocian-Ashgillian type (Zasur'ya Fm.) represents the oceanic bottom environments - jasper and chert rocks are interbedded with mudstones, basalts and dolerites. From cherts sponge spicules, radiolarians and conodonts were recovered. Ashgillian siliceous sedimentation (Khankhara Fm.) belongs to shelf conditions. Cherts are intercalated with limestones and sandstones contained benthic fauna. Lower Ordovician conodont assemblages from the upper part of the Zasur'ya Fm. are in succession with Upper Cambrian conodont assemblages obtained from siliceous rocks of the lower part of the Zasur'ya Fm. Three conodont complexes were found: 1) Upper Cambrian (*M. erectus*, *W. matsushita*, *Proconodontus*), 2) Tremadocian-Arenigian (*P. gracilis*, *C. longibasis*), 3) Lower Arenigian (*O. evae*). Composition of the Tremadocian-Arenigian complexes shows similarity with assemblages reported from Laurentia. In composition Lower Ordovician conodont complex is close mostly to those known from Sweden (Baltoscandia). The Ashgillian conodont assemblage from Altaian chert rocks is less representative than that recovered from carbonate lenses in sandstones found on the contact with cherts. Both are similar in composition and show affinities to conodont assemblages known from the northern England and Carnica Alps, Central Europe.