

TERTIARY ECOSYSTEMS, SOUTHERN FAR EAST (RUSSIA)

ABLAEV A.G., VASSILIEV Ig.V. Pacific Oceanological Institute, Vladivostok, The ALL-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Geology (VSEGEI)

Role of catastrophes in the Earth evolution is often exage-rated and proof given of global ecological crises in the past are not always well argued. Gaps and related sharp renovation of life of-ten appear to be local. More preferable seems an idea of leading biocoenotic factors in biota transformation and not cosmic ones. Sometimes, even strong changes in ecosystem structures, resul-ted from the broken evolution rhythms of ecotope components, do not essentially affect the reproductive forces of populations. Often, only species number changes. Large species variety of phyto- and zoocoenoses make the ecosystems more stable, i.e. ecological stability of ecosystem is acheived due to species variety which can somewhat replace each other in the biogeochemical process and prevent from the loss-evacuation of the elements named by a certain ecosystem. The study of Tertiary flora in the Far East allows us to say about the paleoecosystem stability under the conditions of chan-ging environments. Of course, the influence of abiotic factors is not rejected. Exchange between paleoecosystem components and paleoecosystems proper occured providing their spatial-tem-poral stability. The reconstructed Eocene and Miocene ecosys-tems of Uglovskaya, Pavlovskaya and Pritumanganskaya groups coal-bearing depressions in the southern Far East represent paleoecosystems with high ecological homeostasis. Studied in de-tail the Eocene (Smolyaninovskaya, Bolotninskaya, Onsonskaya, Yusonskaya) and Miocene (Kraskinskaya, Rettikhovskaya, Kogon-wonskaya, Hamjinskaya) floras permits to support known opinion (Traverse, 1990; et al.) on convention the lines of demarcation in development of Kingdom Plantae.