

## **FORMATION OF THE PERMIAN SEDIMENTARY BASIN OF THE EAST EUROPEAN PLATFORM**

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All Permian sections of the East European Platform have unconformities and hiatuses destroying the completeness of geological record. However, a composite section of the Permian basin is complete enough to reflect continuous sedimentation. This fact can be explained by the development of the basin, variations in the coastline shape, and uneven orogeny of the Urals.

The Urals' uplift began at the Carboniferous/Permian time-boundary, proceeded in deep seas which were remains of the ocean, and was accompanied by intensive flysch sedimentation. In Permian time, marine carbonaceous sedimentation at the adjacent part of the East-European Platform, that started as early as the Devonian, gradually ends; coastline moves toward the Urals. The sea shoals to be displaced by the Urals by Late Permian time. The Platform accumulates disintegration products from the Urals to form a west-trending molassic sedimentary basin. At the end Early Permian the Platform's relief inversion occurs; rivers flow westwards from the Urals deep into the Platform. A trough develops to accomodate sea at its western margins by the Early Kazanian with red molasses accumulated at the eastern parts. Westward drift of the basin was non-linear/rhythmic with unconformable overlapping at margins during the expansion, and the erosion of underlying sediments during the shrinking. Therefore, the composite stratigraphic section must always be supplemented with sediments from central water areas.