

GLOBAL CORRELATION OF THE LATE PERMIAN SECTIONS USING PALAEOMAGNETIC DATA

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Both palaeontological and palaeomagnetic data should be used to avoid mistakes in magnetostratigraphy or biostratigraphy. Position of the Kiama/Illawarra palaeomagnetic boundary based on different biostratigraphic schemes falls on a wide interval from the Early Permian to topmost Triassic. Palaeontological data are very important in palaeomagnetism for the correlation of sections with a stratigraphic scale, and for the identification of magnetic zones.

Palaeomagnetic correlation is mainly based on the section's continuity, rock conditions, ancient component of natural remnant magnetization, and the available data on the magnetostratigraphic intervals. Single samples can be used for identifying not only magnetic zones but also subzones like events and inversions. However, polarity of a magnetic zone can be considered to be determined only when confirmed by an adequate number of close vectors of natural remnant magnetization.