

KEY EVENTS IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE PERMIAN SEDIMENTARY BASIN IN THE TAIMYR PENINSULAR.

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Key events in the evolution of the Permian sedimentary basin in the Taimyr Peninsular. SHISHLOV, S. B. All-Russian Geological Research Institute (VSEGEI), St. Petersburg, Russia. The change in lithology and facies in the sections of the Permian terrigenous deposits in Taimyr allows us to establish the following events: The mid-Artinskian maximum of regression marked by the first wide-spread appearance of weak coal-bearing littoral deposits (wats and marshes). The late-Artinskian maximum of transgression marked over the region by the shallow-water open shelf sediments. The late-Kungurian maximum of regression indicated by the productive coal-bearing sediments of lagoon and delta genesis in the west and by the littoral deposits in the east. The late-Ufimian maximum of transgression marked by outer-shelf facies in the east region and by sublittoral and weak coal-bearing littoral sediments in the west region. The early-Tatarian maximum of regression identified by productive coal-bearing lagoon deposits in the west region and by weak coal-bearing littoral formations in the east region. The mid-Tatarian maximum of transgression established in western sections is based on sublittoral and littoral deposits, and in the east, by open-shelf facies. Analogues of the above mentioned events have been established on the basis of sea-level fluctuation curves for the Permian paleobasins in Western Verkhoyansk (Klets et al., 1998) and Omolon regions (Ganelin et al., 1990). This suggests their link with eustatic ocean-level fluctuations and allows us to use them for inter-regional correlations. This work is supported by the RFBR grant 99-05-65140.