

ON THE PROBLEM OF TURONIAN-SANTONIAN BOUNDARY

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Stratigraphic hiatus is the result of important geodynamic events in the Northwestern Pacific. The large-scale geodynamic events have taken place at time-interval from Albian (?) to Santonian. The great changes of relief, circulation of water masses and intensification of erosion processes was a result of these events. The hiatus in the Late Cretaceous deposits was revealed by means of the geosystematic analyses (Ocean Drilling Program; Corfield, Sletter, Slava et al., 1990). The most great hiatus between Albian (?) and Santonian beds is known from both Shatsky (Sites 305, 306) and Ontong-Java Rises section (Site 279) and from Mariana Basin section (Site 802). This hiatus is characterized by absence of stenogline plancton radiolarian fauna and intensive magnetic inversions (Larson, Steiner et al., 1990). Turonian-Santonian boundary is expressed in the black clay beds of oceans and epicontinental sea basins as well as in the sapropelic layers at Germany, black limestones at both Crimea-Caucasus and Turkmenistan areas and in coal beds at Western Siberia lowland area. The geosystematic analyses (isotopic, paleomagnetic, lithologic, paleontologic methods etc.) can be used for further interregional correlations. Such correlations will provide the significant alterations in the Cretaceous chronostratigraphical scale, because there are significant differences in opinion about the age determination on the paleontologic data. For improvement of the geochronological scale it is necessary to select new standard of Turonian-Santonian boundary at outside of stratotype area.