

OROGENIC-ACTIVIZATION AND RIFTOGENIC STRUCTURES OF CENTRAL-ASIAN AND PACIFIC MOBILE BELTS JOINT AREA AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH A DEEP STRUCTURE

VOLSKY, A. S. VSEGEI, St.-Petersburg, Russia.

Mosaic lithosphere of the Central-Asian belt was undergone to processes of tectonic-magmatic activation and riftogenesis, which developed synchronously with stages of Pacific mobile belt tectogenesis (P-T1; J3 - K1; K2 -KZ). To the greatest degree these processes have captured the Amur geoblock which is taking place between the Siberian and Northern-Chinese platforms. This geoblock is divided by submeridional gravitational step on two parts – the western and the eastern ones. Within the limits of the latter there was a complete reorganization of the structural plan of a previous stage with formation of extended volcanogenic-plutonogenic zones – Great Hinggan and Zhangguangcailing-Turan; in the western part the activation structures developed as inherited ones in the limits of the early generated blocks. Early riftogenic structures (J3 - K1) are associated with subalkaline bimodal volcanism, and the late ones (K2 - KZ) with alkaline basalts, containing deep xenoliths of lherzolites and pyroxenites. Two extended systems are allocated: Songnen-Zeya (1400 km) and Tanlu-Okhotsk (3000 km). The thickness of deposits in hollows reaches 7 km; the lowered thickness of earth crust (up to 28 km on a background of 35-50 km) and reduction of the crust sialic part up to 10 km is characteristic. It is supposed, that the formation of riftogenic structures occurred in a mode of a stretching under influence of superplume, adequate to the mantle hot field. On a surface it is corresponded with concentric zonal megastructure (3000?4000 km) of activation and riftogenesis.