

STRESS-STRUCTURES OF THE EARTH CRUST: GENERAL CONCEPTION‰

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Stress-structures of the earth crust represent the class of specific tectonic systems, which are formed as a result of extreme oriented loads (stresses) during collision interactions of the geoblocks. General conception of stress-structures is based on several particular empirical theories: 1. The theory of principle stress-structures congruity (uniformization): any stress-structures of the earth crust can be optimally described by a 4-element model, which includes the following: a) contrast-zonal set of tectonites, b) concentration of morphologically expressed shears, c) allochthon residual lenses-plates of the pre-stress substrate, and d) post-stress bodies of “inclusions”; 2. The theory of multitude stress events, which are separated in time, but concentrated in space, according to the model of seismic-focal zone; 3. The theory of successive formation of tectonites. Destructive and constructive phases are observed during tectonite formation. Dynamoclastites are formed by destruction, and stress-formations of blastomylonite and blastocataclasite types are formed during the constructive phase (as a sequence of mechanic-chemical activation of the solid-phase reactions and flows in dynamoclastites); 4. The theory of scale transformations of the rock substrate. By its volume, the complex of stress-tectonites is comparable or even exceeds other types of geological formations originated during the same periods in similar space of collision systems; 5. The theory of shear flow. Various-scale flows of mineral masses and oriented dynamic mass transfer are the main mechanisms of stress structuring in the earth crust.‰