

THE LATE PALEOZOIC STRIKE-SLIP ENSEMBLES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE TIEN SHAN CENOZOIC FRAMEWORK

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The major faults have the principal role in the Tien-Shan framework. They have broken out the upper part of crust in series of large east-north-east trending blocks with width of more than 20 km and length more than 100 km. According to investigations of recent years it was determined the major faults born at Permian time. Their kinematics origin is strike-slip. Net-slips are estimated from the slip of Caledonian and Hercynian complexes and are reached to 20-60 km. The successive differentiated movement of rock masses is prevailing along the major faults strike towards the west, i.e. sinistral faults are predominant. Though the maximum of lateral rock slips associated with faults zones, the strike-slip deformations are developed in different degree in whole volume of blocks. The block is bordered subparallel strike-slips with the same signs, sometimes with different signs. Brittle deformations and wrench structures are developed in the I type, and plastic deformations and arc-shaped folding are more characteristic for the II type. Cenozoic Tien-Shan framework is represented by alternate zones of permanent uplift and absolute dipping. It was established that boundaries of these zones always coincide with the above described Late Paleozoic faults. Morphological analysis of structures, the particularity of Cenozoic basalt flows, presence of strike-slip-thrust associations, that are accompanied by continental olistostromes, as well as establishment of Holocene large scale catastrophic slide of Issyk-Kul lake bottom allow to us to suggest that the Tien-Shan Cenozoic framework is inherited from Late Paleozoic structural plan and has strike-slip faulting kinematics.