PALEOZOIC SEDIMENTARY COVER AND SUPERIMPOSED STRUCTURES OF CHINESE PARAPLATFORM (JAPAN SEA REGION)

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The Eastern-Chinese diamondiferous kimberlitic province is controlled by north-eastern rifts. Productive pipes of explosion are set on the Lyaodun shield of the Sino-Korean paraplatform and localized into the Fujou basin, filling of Sn-J (7200-13700 m) terrigenous-carbonate sediments. The forming of kimberlitic pipes is the result of the pulsation magmatism (from Sn to T), and is connected with the block movements of the sedimentary basin basement. Platform depressions, being tectonic equivalents of the Fujou basin, are developed on other massives of the Sino-Korean paraplatform (Phennam, Khesan-Rivon and Samchkhok depressions) and also on the Khanka Lake massif (Tamga depression). The pipes of P_3? kimberlites and comagmatic rocks are known in the Phennam trough, consisting of Sn-T_1 terrigenous-carbonate depositions (6490-1150 m). The pipes of diamondiferous kimberlitic rocks are found in the Tamga D_{1-2} carbonate-terrigenousl trough (4600 m). The South-Sinegorye sag of the Khanka Lake massif, consisting of O-S (7250 m), D (7240 m), C_{1-2} (3890 m) and P_2 (2500 m) volcanogenic-sedimentary formations is similar with these structures. The sag containes S_1? diamond-bearing peridotites, the heavy concentrate haloes of the diamond mineral-indicators and numerous magnetic and radar anomalies of the "pipe" type. Fragments of platform cover are in Japan, where there are outcrops of O-P, S-D and T-J shallow carbonate-terrigenousl rocks and the inttensive manifestation of basic-ultrabasic volcanism (O-D, PZ_2, J_3-K_1) in within continental blocks of Hida, Abukuma-South Kitakami and Kurosegava. We consider it is possible to unite the riftogenic structures, crossing Korea, Primorye and Japan, in independent Japan Sea potential-diamondiferous province.