

## **GEODYNAMICS AND SYSTEM GEOTECTONICS**

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Cosmogenous-endogenous geodynamics makes the integration of the geological knowledge real. The regular network of planetary jointing does not confirm the motion of the lithosphere plates; the latter only reciprocally turn during cyclic changes of the rate of rotation and polar contraction of the Earth. The turns determine the mechanics and stage-by-stage pattern of the geosynclinal process occurred at convergent plate margins as well as intra-plate tectonics. Resonance gravimagnetic influences occurred during cyclic conjunctions and oppositions of the Sun and the Moon have formed antipodal oceanic and continental lithosphere heterogeneities. Displacement of the vectors of interactions during motion of the moon-earth barycentre and librations of the eccentric Earth resulted in formation of antipodal tidal-convectional mantle flows. The latter are marked by systems of mid-oceanic and continent-marginal ridges. These deformational belts have separated seven large plates; the main rotational strains are discharged by turns of the latter. The turns of the plates reflect the circulation of the solar system around the Galaxy core. Phases of anomalistic and sidereal periods of circulation, 190 and 215 Ma long, constitute geological periods and epochs. Integral cycles of circulation, 155-195 Ma long, are the geodynamic cycles of expansion-contraction of the pulse contracting Earth. They combine in megacycles, 1550-1680 Ma long, constitute geological eras. Synchronization of galaperiods, 4.5 Ga before present, is marked by the Earth's accretion, and their extreme desynchronization in the Phanerozoic resulted in extreme expansion and oceanization of the Earth. Geodynamic cycles control all main processes; critical points of cycles are revolutionary epochs.