

## **SUCCESSIONS OF GEOLOGICAL EVENTS OF MIDDLE-UPPER PALEOZOIC SEDIMENTATION BASINS OF TIEN-SHAN**

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Structural plan of this time interval (D-C) in Tien-Shan is inherited from Early Paleozoic and determined by the existence of Kyrgyz-Kazakh, Alai - Tarim continents as well as Turkestan and Yangob paleocean basins. Subduction processes at the boundaries of Turkestan and Jungar-Balkhash paleoceans, and Kyrgyz-Kazakh continents which took place from Early Devonian to Middle Carboniferous inclusive resulted in formation of volcanic plutonic belt on the edge of Kyrgyz-Kazakh continent. Contrast volcanites and continental molassa are accumulated at conditions of an active margin of Andic type. Stages of arrest and reconstruction of subduction zones are characterized by formation of carbonate and terrigenous carbonate formations. Ensimatic island arcs and trans-arc basin continue to exist in Yangob paleocean, where volcanic carbonate deposits S-C are accumulated. Basalt erupted and siliceous sediments accumulated within the limits of Turkestan paleocean. Closing of Turkestan and Yangob paleocean basins began in the end of Early Carboniferous. Also, formation of covering wrinkled structures of South Tien-Shan followed by wide development of olistostroms, melanges, flysch and flysch-molassa formations Cs-Pi took place, as well as deep basins were filling. Along with those basins, structures of secondary rifting genesis of the rear part of collision zone, composed almost wholly of volcanic rocks, red sandstone, and conglomerate appeared in the territory of Kyrgyzstan in Late Paleozoic-Permian.