NEOGENESIS OF PHREATOPHYTES AND CUIRRASSE (PLANCHA) WITHIN LATERITES (ISLAND CUBA)VOLCANO-TECTONIC DEPRESSION (CENTRAL ASIA, TIEN-SHAN)

KOLDAEV A.A.

On the strength of personal evidences presented in the paper is a formation diagram for the profile of laterite crust of weathering of ultrabasites from Cuba island. The Upper Cretaceous outset up to the Maastrichtian - ultrabasite outcrop, desintegration of argillaveous crusts of weathering in various substratum rocks. Their destruction, redeposition Maastrichtian - the Pre - paleogene. Under the conditions tropical climate during the Paleocene - Early Eocene weathering re-deposited matters were being lateritized. In the Mid - Eocene (arid climate) on lateritic soils phreatophytes occurred in savannah landscape. Under the conditions of low ground waters and hot climate the root system of phreatophytes released oxides of Fe, Al, Mn from the soils. Redeposited oxides formed around the roots of various tubulars separations. Low ground water level and substratum served as a barrier below which plant roots could not penetrate. With the destruction of a ground layer along the tubular relicts formed alueolar, lamellar separations of Fe - oxides, mistaken for infiltration veinlets. Redeposition of this horizon is remarkable for veinlet cutting and unconformable rocks bedding with the bulk of the pisoliths(perdigon). In the process of transportation fragments veinlets were transformed. Into Later on (between the Oligocene and Miocene) there fragments have been cemented into cuirasse of a global nature. Starting from the Pliocene up to the recent stage the substratum rocks were being disintegrated and structural ochre occurred. Horizons of pisolith - ochreous rocks preserved residual crusts of weathering from washout.