

## **MAGMATISM MANIFESTATIONS IN CENTRAL SECTOR OF NORTH EURASIA.**

VINOGRADOV A.M. Institute of geophysics, Ekaterinburg, Russia.

In the indicated territory three sectors stand out for the characteristics of distribution of magmatogene and physical fields. Western and East the sectors correspond with East European and Siberian platforms. The central sector includes territory of Ural, Western Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan. These sectors differ from each other by structure, by history and specificity of development. Four main series stand out on the base of geological-geophysical data. The first series includes basitic and basite-hyperbasitic formations of predominantly early-middle Paleozoic time. Following series includes late Paleozoic granitoids. They are presented by a number of plutons in blocks, the structure of which is contoured by formations of the first magmatic series. The third series includes the basalts Permian-triassic rifts, which are intersecting the underlying Paleozoic formations. The last magmatogene series was formed in conditions of Mesozoic-Kainozoic stabilization. It is least learnt. This series includes magmatic fluidizates, which was generated from magmas with various chemism and anomalously high contents of gases. The analysis of magmatic fluidizates actually just starts, but apparently can result in fundamental scientific and practical outcomes. The model of geodynamic development of tectonosphere in considered territory is offered. This model includes the tectonomagmatic system formed under effect of Paleozoic plume. The system consecutively passed through the development in quasi-spreading regime, in quasi-arc and orogenic regimes in combination with collisional events. The Triassic-Jurassic riftgenesis was applied to this system, and in phase of Mesozoic-Kainozoic platform stabilization there was an areal tectonomagmatic activation.