

ALEUTIAN LINEAMENT AS THE BASIC TRANS-STRUCTURAL PROVINCE OF THE MOBILE PACIFIC BELT.

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Known local geological structures of Asia-Pacific and American-Pacific regions can be controlled by "hidden" structures which fall into the category of trans-structural zones. Among that structures is Aleutian trans-structural zone (ATZ) first distinguished on the basis of geological, geophysical, geochemical and airocosmic data. ATZ is followed from the Great Hingan Ridge in the North-East Asia to Rocky Mountains in the North America. Northern and southern boundaries (suture belts) of ATZ are a complicated deeply penetrating system of disjunctive and plicative deformations of the earth's crust. The deformations appear as transcontinental twin fractures of lithosphere with right- and lefthand shifting of continental mass to the ocean. The suture belts are likely to evolve on the background of comparative stability of lithospereic cover of northern part of the Pacific mobile belt. As a result, intra-suture fractures of the ocean floor are overlapped, and their continuation in the continental margins are veiled from direct observation. ATZ is an example of sublatitudinal geosystem of the skeleton type with trans-and longitudinal structural compound sections. The former sections are compared with planetary abyssal fractures. They occur both in ancient platform structures and in young geosynclines and present heterogeneous structure-formation complexes which are developing from Precambrian. The latter sections clearly delineat linear-zonal belts which are similar to the Pacific margin and are represented by Paleozoic-Cenozoic complexes of overthrust-folded structures, island arcs and recent through dislocations around the periphery of the Pacific floor. Both sections are accompanied by a deep-seated flux of material initiating accumulation of the unique ore deposits.