

## History of the origin of Angaraland (Siberian platform)

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Angaraland is the middle Paleozoic land that had existed in North Asia in the country between the Yenisei and Lena rivers. The Siberian continent experienced a global cataclysm about 400 million years ago. The cataclysm was due to the collision of the Siberian continent with the Baikal-Vitim block. Slow subduction of the Baikal-Vitim block beneath the Sayan-Baikal mountain system surrounding the Siberian continent initiated the process of uplift of the adjacent platform area of the Siberian continent. This process led to the regression of the early Paleozoic sea from extensive areas of the Siberian platform, and to the origin of Angaraland.

The shaping of Angaraland was accompanied by the most complicated geologic processes: deformations of rocks, folding, metamorphism, faulting, and magmatism, both in and outside the collision zone. The Nepskaya, Irkinevskaya, Urinskaya and other foldings were formed, and the Angara-Vilyui, Angara-Katanga, Vilyui-Kotui and many other zones of deep-seated faults were enhanced. Almost throughout the fold zones (sedimentary jacket of the platform) folding involved sedimentary complexes of Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian rocks. All of them are small-fold formations and have a north-eastward extent concurring with that of the main structures of the Sayan-Baikal mountain system.

Along the southern and south-western edges of Angaraland there appeared (D1) many magmatic foci of medium and acidic composition. Kimberlite magmatism occurred extensively deep in Angaraland. According to G.L. Devis, N.V. Sobolev and A.D. Kharkiv, the absolute age of major kimberlite pipes ranges from 402.8 to 344 million years (Mir – 361.5, Tayozhnaya - 402.8, Internatsionalnaya - 360, etc.).