

SOME ASPECTS OF KINEMATICS OF COAST OF THE ANTARCTIC PENINSULA AND OF THE ARGENTINE ISLANDS IN LIGHT OF PALEOMAGNETIC DATA.

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The tectonic history of the Antarctic Peninsula in light of the paleomagnetic data is submitted by a number of models showing of complex kinematic evolution of region. At the same time it is obvious, what the study of tectonic movements in the region based both on comparison of the paleopoles and on distribution of declinations of vectors NRM appreciably complicated by non-uniformity and various reliability of the paleomagnetic data. Therefore basic purpose of our researches consist in attempt to characterise of kinematic evolution of region proceeding from the detailed account of local tectonic deformations and first of all on the basis of the analysis of components of NRM. The results of thermal demagnetization of crystalline rocks (ages ranging from Lower Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous) from 15 sites located in area of the Argentine Islands and coast of the Antarctic Peninsula ($65^{\circ}15' \text{ S}$ / $64^{\circ}15' \text{ W}$) have detected the two main components of NRM: component of normal polarity (A) has an average direction $D_m = 342^{\circ}$ and $J_m = -44^{\circ}$, component of the reverse polarity (B) in relation to present geomagnetic field ($D_m = 144^{\circ}$ and $J_m = 43^{\circ}$). The results of analysis of spectra PTRM have allowed suggestion what in some samples at heatings there is a self - reverse of remanent magnetization. The dependence of distribution of declinations of NRM from azimuths of stretch of structures testifies for the benefit of a secondary nature of arched structure of coast of the Peninsula and of adjoining Islands generated in result of orocline bending. Is established, that convex to a Southeast the modern form of coast of the Peninsula had the form of an arch convex in a Northwest direction.