

Map of Alpine Tectonics of Kazakhstan and Adjacent, CIS Territories, Scale 1:1 500 000.

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The map is compiled according to the rock content-morphological principle. Its essence is to present geological formations and structures basing on identification, comparative analysis and tipification of large geological bodies (parageneration of formations) characterized by the unity of structural-formational (geodynamic) parameters controlled by the large structural elements of plate tectonics such as (1) Eurasia Epipaleozoic platform developed as a single Alpine structure to the beginning of Mesozoic during consolidation of Ural-Mongolian fold belt and representing enormous plate framed by Tethys paleocean southward; (2) Central-Asia epiplatform orogenic belt resulted from collision of Eurasia and Hindustan lithosphere plates in Oligocene-Quaternary; (3) Mediterranean orogenic belt appeared during closing Tethys paleocean in Late Cenozoic caused by collision of Eurasia with Africa and Arabia. Complexity, polygenic nature of tectonic movements, their story levels, diversisextent and different character of developed deformations represented from mosaic-sedimentary basin ones, arch-block and block ones (Turan plate, Central Kazakhstan) up to linear napper-folded ones (Urals, Central-Asian and Mediterranean belts), and vertical and horizontal faults have been revealed. The map synthesizes all data through displays of Alpine tectonics and primarily exhibits concepts of geological formations, structure and main stages of developing the considered territory from Early-Mesozoic till the end of -Cenozoic demonstrates complex dynamics of building-up bedded-block structures of upper more mobile lithosphere part and formation conditions of polyfacies platform complexes, and related mineral resources deposits connected with them.