EVOLUTION OF THE SOUTH URALS DURING LATE DEVONIAN - EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

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In South Ural are widespread a Zilair greywacke flish formation of Famenian-Turnetian age. The Zilair formation usually are interpreted as complex-indicator of main nappe moving in South Urals (result of collision between Baltia and Kazakhstan Paleocontinent). In last years on the base the investigations of the Russian geologists and paleontologists (V. Maslov, O. Artjushkova, V. Moseichuk, T. Surin and others) were determinated the Famenian-Turnetian age of some volcanic and sedimentary-volcanic suites. These new data permits to modernize the model of geodynamic development of the South Uralian part of transition zone from a Paleo Ural ocean to Baltia during the Famenian and Turnetian. This model looks in the following way: 1. During middle Devonian in the transition zone between Baltia and Paleo Ural ocean was existed a Magnitogorsk volcanic-island arc, which activity was terminated to the end of Franian. 2. In Famenian the over-subduction volcanism renew in south Ural. In this time was formation a Andean-like Koltuban volcanic belt (Koltuban suite). To the West from it appeared a large sedimentary basin, which was filled up by Zilair flish series. 4. In the Turnetian the activity of the Koltuban-volcanic belt was stopped. The products of erosion of this residual avolcanic orogen filled the Zilair basin; 5. To the end of Turnetian this orogen was completely flattened. It was the cause of stopping of the greywacke clastic material input to Zilair basin; 6. From now on and up to Namurien stage the new growth margin of Baltia was formed by terregenical-carbonate complex which has the small thickness.