

# **Geodynamic and paleogeography of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary basins of Tethys Ocean Peritethys seas and continental Asia.**

TROITSKY V., Tashkent State University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Paleogeographic and geodynamic reconstructions of the Tethys Ocean and the Alpine - Himalaya fold belt, the Peritethys and Paratethys epicontinental basins and the Central Asian intercontinental orogenic belt included study of geodynamic regime, eustatic and regional transgressions, climatic change, magmatism caused origin of unique paleogeographic conditions of sedimentation, facial zonation of landscapes. Analysis of the composition, absolute masses and speeds of sedimentation (m/Ma) of the terrigenous, authigenetic and biogenetic parts of the formations made it possible to reconstruct the different types of sedimentary basins.

We have singled three geodynamic epochs. The first is the final forming of the Asian continental crust and lithosphere (75-85 km) and the Epichercynian peneplain. The deformation of the peneplain marked the beginning of forming of the two new generations of the structures. The Middle Triassic - Paleogene epoch included the formation of the Central Asia deysteroorogen, the Turan platform and the Tethys Ocean structures evolution even the Ocean close. All structures were developed in autonomic tectonic regime. The Late Cenozoic was the period of absolute rebuilding of geodynamic regime. The kinematic model reflects convergence of the continental margins and the Alpine - Himalaya belt collision. In the West depthenergy of the closing Tethys was realised inside belt and didn't spread into the Turan platform. In the East the general compression stipulated as collision of the continental margins as drawing in orogenes of different microplates and blocks of the Central Asian lithosphere.