

## **PALAEOGEOGRAPHY OF THE PRECASPIAN DEPRESSION DURING LATE PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC**

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The Late Permian and the Triassic of the Precaspian Depression are represented by marine and continental deposits. The palaeogeography is controlled by tectonic and climatic changes. The growing of salt domes during the Ufimian has significant influence on the depositional conditions. Within the framework of the International Peri-Tethys Programme, we propose three new palaeogeographic maps. The Kazanian begins with the boreal sea transgression which follows the Urals to reach the northern Precaspian territory. During the late Kazanian, the regression is caused by the Uralian orogenic movements. The Tatarian is characterised by continental environments. The alluvial North Caspian plain sinks slowly. At the end of the Permian, the eastern and southern areas of the Depression are involved in the uplift. From the Olenekian, a clear change in climatic conditions takes place. The transgression coming from the South induces an increasing of the humidity. At first, the basin is connected with Tethys, later, the basin has poor connections with the ocean. At the end of the Early Triassic, the sea regresses and continental regime dominates. The Middle Triassic is characterised by a new incursion of the sea. During the Late Triassic, approximately the same situation is preserved. The central areas of the Depression subside intensively with important filling. The regression continues. At the end of the Triassic, the Precaspian Depression are uplifted and become erosion lands.