CONCERNING THE AGE OF ACID MAGMATISM IN CHATKAL-KYRAMA REGION OF MEDIAN TIEN-SHAN

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In existing schemes of magmatism there usually distinguished the Early Permian rhyolitic Oyasay complex,Permo-Triassic trachy-rhyolitic Kyzylnura and granite-leucogranitic Arashanian complexes. Hower,th? age pattern show that Oyasay and Kyzylnura complexes are simul-taneous.Majority of 92 potassium-argon data bear witness to Early Permian. The most representative data of inaltered sanidines get in interval since Gzelian epoch till Middle Asselian stage (287-293 million years). Rubidium-Strontium data of the acid volcanites from Babaytaudor volcanic maccif (T= 284 + 2 million years; ISr=0,70627), Lashkerek volcanic beds (T=284+3 million years;ISr=0,7066) and leucogranites from Oparsay intrusive: T= 286 + 2 million years; ISr=0,70805) also correspond to Early Permian.

Many postkyzylnuraian dikes were formed in Early Permian. For example, dolerites breaking trough Babaytaudor massif (T=272+10 million years;Isr= 0,70645), diabase-syenitic composite dike from Karabau River basin (T=287+4 million years;Isr= 0,70860 + 0,00010) and others. So the time of finishing of the epoch of acid magmatism in the region may be limited by beginning of the second half of the Asselian stage.Taking into consideration possible low temperature hydrotermal alteration of rocks one may considered that the asid magmatism in the Medial Tien-Shan was formed from Gzelian epoch to the first half of the Asselian stage including.