

## **DIKE-VULCANIAN BELTS AS STRUCTURES OF EARLY STAGES OF LATE NESOZOIC CONTINENTAL SPREADING IN PRISHILKIN ZONE OF TRANS-BAIKALIA**

FALKIN EVGENY MIHAILOVICH

Two belts are disposed to the north of the Mongolia-Okhotsk fold almost normally to it. The belts cut Precambrian gneissoid granites and crystal schists. Both structures have the north-west stretch and S-shaped form. The length of the belts makes 30km. Its width is from hundreds metres to 3km. The thickness of individual dikes changes from 3-5m to 25-30m. Dikes have the vertical fall. The summary quantity of dikes makes 25-75% of belts breadth.

Dikes are divided into two series. On the west (Baicetuy belt) dikes are composed (from ancient to young): of diabases, diorites and subalkaline granite-porphyris. On the east (Dilmachik belt) monzonite bodies cut all above enumerated dikes. Re-vealed complexes dike in dike consist of (from centre to contact): granite-porphyris (screen) - monzonite-porphyris (half-dike) - quartzitic monzonite (dike). All rocks are subjected to hydrothermal alterations.

The structure of the belts becomes complicated by the diatremes. Their diameters vary from 200-300m to 1700m. The diatremes vulcanian breccias contain the clasts of all dike and more ancient rocks. Monzonite dikes cut the diatremes.

Petrochemical studying determines transversal, longitudinal and subconcentric (diatremes) types of zoning. For example, the amounts of alkalis and MgO increase from the centre of the belt to its extreme as well as to the north-west.

The Mongolia-Okhotsk fold is Early-Middle Jurassic Suture of the Siberian and Mongolian-China continents. Probably, spreading belts have collision genesis. Summary spreading is valued from 2km to 4km.