

## **ON THE MOVEMENT OF THE URALS REGION LITHOSPHERIC BLOCKS IN PALEOZOIC AND TRIASSIC**

SVYAZHINA IDEYA A. MEZENINA ZIFA S. ON THE MOVEMENT OF THE URALS REGION LITHOSPHERIC BLOCKS IN PALEOZOIC AND TRIASSIC SVYAZHINA I.A., MEZENINA Z.S. Institute of Geophysics, Urals Branch of RAS, Yekaterinburg, Russia

There was conducted paleomagnetic sampling of nearly hundred Paleozoic and Triassic sections of the Urals European slope (eastern shelf and slope of the European continent) and the Ural Asian slope (the structure of western outlying districts of the Asian continent), Northern Kazakhstan between parallels N61 and N49.

According to paleomagnetic data the East-European continent and the Urals structures of the Asian continent – the East-Mugodzhar block, Transural raise, Kokchetav block, Tagiv, West-Mugodzhar and Denisovka zones-during Paleozoic and Triassic have moved from the southern hemisphere to the northern one and have experienced rotators movement counter-clockwise in modern geographical coordinates. There is observed a general tendency of advanced relative movement of the East-European continent to the North with the velocity of nearly 1 cm / year.

During Paleozoic the continents were separated by the Urals paleocean and collided at the end of era. But after the collision the difference in the position of the paleomagnetic poles of the both continents remained as before. Therefore after Permian the continents continued to move relative each other. For the Urals structures of the Asian continent there is observed a displacement of paleopoles to the N-NE. This corresponds to the subsequent after Triassic movement and clockwise rotation of the Urals region structures up to their present meridians position.