

## **PALAEOGRAPHY OF THE PERI-TETHYAN PLATFORM**

DERCOURT, J. Université P. et M. Curie, Paris, France

A series of 22 palaeographical maps (1:10 M scale) of the Peri-Tethyan platforms in Europe, North Africa and Arabia, from the Carboniferous to the Quaternary periods that include:- the shortest period of time for which data are available, with new biostratigraphic charts- paleoenvironments deduced from facies analysis- tectonic framework substantiated by paleostress data- behaviour of certain significant sedimentary basins. Main results: 1) East of the Teyssere-Tornquist fault: the stable E-European platform is mainly subject to eustatic transgressions and regressions during Meso-Cenozoic times. 2) Beneath this E-European platform, a permanent subduction from the Carboniferous until the Early Cenozoic. Microplate accretion (Iran, Turkey), causes a subduction shift towards the south and the complex reactivation of the Donetz-Donbass, Caucasus, Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas. 3) Lithospheric Mesozoic extension accompanied by crustal thinning and oceanic accretion dominates a vast domain from the stable Greenland to the Teyssere-Tornquist and the N-African faults. The dynamics of the lithospheric thresholds dominates. 4) The behaviour of the S-platform (Africa-Arabia) is similar to the Russian one, i.e. arch forming, eustatic transgressions; the main tectonic regime is a strike-slip displacement. 5) The environment is controlled by three main factors: a) general plate motion from global southern latitudinal climatic belts (Carboniferous) to the present northern ones, b) general lithospheric distension affecting the W-European craton during the Mesozoic, c) erosion of the mountain chains depositing molassic sediments in newly formed foreland basins. Heat flow dispersion seems to be the main factor at work in the dynamics of evolution of sedimentary basins and ridges.