

## Model of the development of South Ukraine from the position of plate tectonics

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Vendian Lower Cambrian of the Moldovian monocline is a complex of shallow-marine and continental terrigenous-clayey practically undislocated rocks. Silurian and Early Devonian in Plain Crimea as well as in North Dobrogea orogene are slate and spilite-dyabase formations. Middle-Upper Devonian in Plain Crimea is a succession of thin-grained limestones and mica-carbonate-coal shales. Shelf clay-carbonate formation represented by carbonate deposits with aleurolites is distributed on the Lower Prut ledge. In Predobrogea this is sulphate (evaporite) - carbonate succession. Lower, Middle and Upper Carboniferous and Permian deposits reflect closing the oceanic basin, creating Hercynian structures and accumulation of orogenic complex. Lower Triassic, from one hand, is connected with the final stage of Hercynian history, from the other hand, marks beginning new Cimmerian stage of the Tethys ocean history. In Predobrogea Middle-Upper Triassic is represented by monotonous grey-coloured deposits of the period of strong and short tension. Lower Jurassic isn't known, and Middle and Upper Jurassic represent molassa composed by different deposits: terrigenous-carbonate, reefic, deltaic, clayey-evaporite, continental mottled deposits. North Dobrogea orogene is a Cimmerian buildup that passed a period of rifting and closing. In Lower Cretaceous in Mount Crimea Bielogorsk deep was formed filled by thick succession of coarsedetritic formations and olistostromes. Forming Karkinit - North-Crimean deep in the limits of rather stabilized by that time Scythian terrain is very symptomatic. It is filled by Lower Cretaceous succession.