

## **TECTONIC PROCESSES AT PASSIVE MARGIN OF EAST EUROPEAN PLATFORM (WEST URALS, RUSSIA)**

1IVANOV K.S., 1KOROTEEV V.A., 1Institute of Geology and Geochemistry, Ekaterinburg, Russia.

The West paleocontinental sector of the Urals during all its history was the passive margin of the East-European continent. There are distinguished here from West to East: a) Preuralian foredeep of Permian age, b) West-Uralian megazone formed by deformed Paleozoic complexes of shelf, continental slope and rise. Ophiolites and cherts compose here overthrusts being formed during arc-continent collision, c) Central-Uralian metamorphic zone. Three main stages of development of paleocontinental sector of the Urals were recognized: continental rifting (Riphean-Lower Ordovician); mature passive margin (Middle Ordovician - Frasnian); collision (Famennian-Permian). All main tectonic events in paleocontinental and island arc sectors of the Urals are clearly correlated. Uralian ocean's crust was subducted by the Middle of Late Devonian. Convergence and subsequent collision of island-arc terranes of the Urals with East-European continent during Carboniferous-Permian was the reason for the compression, folding and bivergent deep region's structure formation. Collision direction of the Urals island-arc terranes with platform was oblique (North-Western), that is proved by: 1. Direct structural observations; 2. Age rejuvenation of greywacke flysch of Zilair series (the complex-index of regional overthrusting) from South (Lower Famennian) to North (Visean). A similar age difference is characteristic for high pressure complexes, collisional granites and others (it give the possibility to calculate the rate of the collision -  $2,8 \pm 0,5$  cm/y); 3. Paleomagnetic, paleobiocenotic, paleogeographic data; 4. The formation of all-Uralian sinistral strike-sleeps system.