

Transregional lineaments and terrains

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The modern geodynamic ideas are usually based on the horizontal displacements of lithosphere blocks (plates, terrains) within the distances being more than many thousands kilometers. Special attention is devoted to the migration of terrains, conglomerate of which is often considered instead of the whole folded regions. At the same time there are ideas of planetary geology supporters, according to which the Earth's crust has the traces of influence of cosmic gravity forces (critical parallels and meridians). There are distinguished the transregional zones (lineaments) of planetary importance, which keep their location within many hundreds of million years. The net of such lineaments is the real obstacle for a distant displacement of terrains.

Therefore, it is necessary to argue displacements of terrains carefully. Differences of composition of the latter or characteristic paleomagnetic vectors of the adjacent blocks may be caused by their repeated displacements within limited distances and turns according to the system of faults with different amplitudes and kinematics. Tracing of planetary lineaments needs a serious substantiation by different, laterally changing, geological and geophysical indications. It is impossible to consider the transregional lineaments as the faults of single genetic nature, marked along the whole length. It is important that the anomalous changes of thickness, composition and bedding of synchronous formations should be successively displayed along these lineaments during the different stages of their shaping.