

## **CONTINUATION OF ALTAI COLLISION STRUCTURES UNDER THE COVER OF THE WEST-SIBERIAN PLATFORM**

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After the completion of Caledonian-Hercynian structure-forming processes, the following structures of Altai crust were formed by collision interaction of various-scale lithosphere plates of the Inner Asia. As a result, Post-Hercynian (Early Mesozoic) collision structures were formed at Caledonian-Hercynian substrate. The mosaic-block terranes and collision systems are the main types of the above structures. They are divided, using the deformation-metamorphic principle. The belt of Altai collision structures is of the northwest strike, and included collision zones form a system that like a fan opens in the north towards the West-Siberian plate. The Irtysh and Kuznetsk-Teletskaya zones are the brightest morphological units of structural surfaces of the low cover horizons in the south part of the West-Siberian platform. The rock age of Altai collision structures is traditionally determined by the age of Caledonian-Hercynian tectonogenesis. However, during geological mapping, regional dynamic schist formation of Paleozoic sediments and gneiss-formation of Late-Paleozoic granitoids were determined. A special study of isotopic systems of the rock-forming minerals of granite tectonites from the Irtysh crumpling zone demonstrated rejuvenation of the Middle-Late-Paleozoic substrate up to the Early-Mesozoic age. It is assumed that similar rejuvenation of Paleozoic foundation can be observed at continuations of collision structures under the cover of the West-Siberian plate. %