

Demarcation of the Pacific and Central-Asiatic Folded Belts

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Pre-Cambrian crystalline blocks, located in the east of Asia between the Siberian and Sino-Korean cratons (Gonzhinsky, Mamynsky, Turansky, Malokhingansky, Tzyamusy, Khankaisky), and also Mongolo-Okhotskaya folded system are usually included by the researchers into the eastern flange of the Central-Asiatic folded belt formed in a process of the Paleosasiatic Ocean evolution. There is a well-founded opinion that crystalline blocks were formed in a process of remobilization of the protocontinental crust and subsequent development of both active and passive margins of the archipelago type surrounded Paleopacific (Panthalassa). These blocks together with the Phanerozoic accretion and collision structures and also the Okhotsk Sea and Japan Sea segments of recent active Pacific margin are suggested to be referred to the Pacific tectonic belt. Formation of the belt geological structure was here stipulated by a tripple junction of plates. The revealed mantle heterogeneities testify to the fact that the Central-Asiatic belt is located within the Indo-Atlantic segment, whereas the Pacific belt is located within the Pacific segment of the initially heterogeneous Earth.