

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF GEODYNAMICAL REGIMES

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General classification of geodynamical regimes should be axiomatic, deductive, hierarchical and complete. An attempt has been made to construct such classification. As the initial postulates the plates tectonics general principles have been used. Following characteristics have been chosen as the classification signs: 1) position of the given part of lithosphere in regard to the plates (internal parts and boundary zones of plates), 2) character of the plates motion, 3) kind of lithospherical plates. According to the first classification sign, two groups of geodynamical regimes have been distinguished: intraplate and interplate. In the last group the sub-groups of divergent, convergent and current geodynamical regimes have been distinguished according to the character of adjacent plates interaction. In the class of intraplate regimes following types of the regimes have been distinguished: 1) within oceanic plates, 2) within the continental plates. In the sub-group of divergent plates three regimes of divergence: 3) oceanic plates, 4) continental plates, 5) oceanic and continental plates - are logically possible. In the sub-group of the plates convergence the regimes of contrary motion of: 6) oceanic plate under oceanic, 7) oceanic plate under the continental one, 8) continental plate under the oceanic one, 9) continental plate under the continental one - are logically possible. In the sub-group of transcurrent plates the regimes of the motion of: 10) oceanic plates, 11) continental plates, 12) oceanic and continental ones - have been distinguished. The classification is complete one: any possible geodynamical regime could be attributed to the only one taxon. The classification was constructed by the enumeration of all logically possible combinations of values of classification signs, so some taxons could be empty. In the report the examples of distinguished types of geodynamical regimes are given.