

# **Geodynamic Model of the Evolution of Central European Basin**

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During the analysis minerageny of sedimental basins, the analysis stratigraphy, magmatism, tectonics, coal, oil and gas deposits and metallogeny of a Central European basin was carried out; are considered and the geodynamic models of the evolution the lithosphere, crust and sedimental basins, advanced on them, are updated. Is updated and the offered model of an evolution variscid of Average Europe (Kovalev, Ushakov, Olszak, 1985) is advanced earlier.

The representation Dewey (1982) is taken into account about sublatitudinal megashift tectonic movements in the early and middle paleozoic between Canada and Urals, that is rather perspective for an explanation existing in the specified period integrated with these megachears submeridional pull-apart of structures.

The improvement of geodynamic model of the collision orogeny (Dewey, 1988, Hain, 1996), in view of the possible mechanism slab-pull has allowed to clear features of the postcollision stage of Central European region.

The mezozoic-cenozoic tectonomagmatic activation in the Central European basin expressed by a volcanicity and an integrated metallogeny and earlier to refer processes of a reeftogenesis and display "hot spot", is divided into two components - submeridional, connected with a Rhine rift and sublatitudinal. The genesis is explained to last by effect slab-pull (instead of hot spot!), that is action of the immersed relictic lithospheric plate, after its subduction in a paleozoic.

The submeridional structures of the Rhine rift and sublatitudinal of upper Cretaceous - Tertiary age a zone of display of volcanos and extrusion of the basaltic magma had essential meaning in formation and preservation of mineral deposits in a Central European ore-bearing basin.