

## **ORDOVICIAN HISTORY OF THE URAL PALEOOCEAN ACCORDING TO THE NEW GEOLOGICAL AND PALEOMAGNETICAL DATA**

LUBNINA, N.V., DIDENKO, A.N., KURENKOV, S.A.

Ural fold belt were formed under collision between Baltica and Kazakhstan-Siberia paleocontinents. Although the drift historic for Baltica in the Paleozoic is now fairly well constrained (Torsvik et al, 1992, Van der Voo, 1993, Scotese, McKerrow et al, 1992), new paleomagnetic data from the sequences of continental slope and rise from the Polar Urals suggest that in the Upper Cambrian-Early Ordovician time they were located at  $4 \pm 3.9^\circ \text{N}$ , not far from Baltica. During Ordovician these complexes drifted northward simultaneously with anti-clockwise rotation for about  $30^\circ$  relatively Baltica. According to the new isotopic data (Simonov et al, 1998), ultramafic rocks of the Polar Urals (Voikar-Synia ophiolite massif) have been formed during Late Ordovician-Early Silurian spreading. Paleooceanic basin located at the equatorial latitudes ( $8-14^\circ \text{N}$ ). The spreading zone striked in NNW direction. Probably, the ophiolite rocks were formed in the western part of the Ural paleoocean. The present northern margin of Siberia boarded the paleoocean from the East. Metamorphic processes took place since the Ordovician till Devonian time. Paleomagnetic direction of the island-arc rocks of the East zone of Polar Urals is near to the South Urals island arc rocks (Svyagina et al, 1998). Polar Urals island-arc complexes were formed at  $20 \pm 4^\circ \text{S}$ . The distance between the arc and Polar Urals edge of Baltica is unknown. Later, these complexes were accreted to the stratigraphic SE margin of Siberia. In all probability, Late Paleozoic differential clockwise rotation of Baltica and Kazakhstan-Siberian continents caused oblique collision and closing of Ural paleoocean.