

## Correlation of Paleozoic-Mesozoic terranes in Japanese Islands and Far East Russia before the opening of the Sea of Japan

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Since 1980's, I have proposed and revised a correlation model of Paleozoic-Mesozoic terranes in Japan and Sikhote-Alin, Russia before the opening of the Sea of Japan in Miocene time. I would like to present the latest version of the model in this presentation. Permian to Early Cretaceous terranes, including accretionary complexes, ophiolites, metamorphic complexes and Paleozoic-Mesozoic continental fragment in Japan and Far East Russia are correlated as follows on the basis of similarity in lithology, age, fossil assemblage, structure and tectonic relationship.

- 1) Jurassic accretionary complex: Mino-Tamba terrane (JP: Japan) and Samarka-Khabarovsk terrane (RS: Russia).
- 2) Jurassic-Early Cretaceous accretionary complex: Southern Chichibu terrane (JP) and Taukha terrane (RS).
- 3) Permian accretionary complex: Ultra-Tamba terrane (JP) and Sebuchar and Udeka Formations (RS).
- 4) Permian ophiolite: Yakuno ophiolite (JP) and Kalinovka ophiolite (RS)
- 5) Late Cretaceous metamorphic complex: Ryoke metamorphic belt (JP) and Anyui metamorphic complex (RS).
- 6) Paleozoic-Mesozoic continental fragment: South Kitakami terrane (JP) and Sergeevka terrane (RS).

These terranes had been developed along the continental margin of East Asia, which were extended to the Mongolian orogenic belt between the North China block and the Siberian craton before the Middle Permian. After the Middle Permian collision between the two continental blocks change the extension of subduction zone from the Mongolian orogenic belt to the northwestern Pacific margin.