



## **Features of hydrodynamic regime of Later Permian paleobasins of Russian platform in the zone of facial interrelation**

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One of the main features of Later Permian Epoch of eastern Russian platform was presence of two paleobasins divided by sub-meridian orientated series of ridges of Tatarian arch. Western Pri-Kazan basin was characterized by carbonate - sulfate sedimentation. It was formed during Early Kazan Age transgression of boreal basin onto Russian platform. Eastern Pri-Ural basin located in the Upper Kama depression was characterized by terrigenous sedimentation. Interrelation of the basins occurred on the territory of Tatarian arch by numerous paleoflows that formed cross bedded sandstones.

Researched of the cross bed's parameters allows determination of hydraulic conditions and directions of the flows. Analysis of paleoflows based on research of meanders and directions of cross bed stratification allows studying of dynamics and changing of the paleoflows in the zone of interrelation of the Late Permian basins. Paleoflows of south and south-east direction orientated parallel to the coastline of Ufa Age paleobasin were revealed in the deposits of Ufa Stage. Paleoflows of north-west, south-west and south directions from Pri-Kazan to Pri-Ural basin prevailed in the Early Ufa Age.

The structure of paleoflows cardinally changed in Later Kazan Age. In the north part of Tatarian arch south-west directions of paleoflows had been prevailed. In the south part both south-east and south-west paleoflows are revealed, that is concerning with moderate development of Tatarian arch structures.

Thus, research of the paleoflow directions is evidence of progressive development of east Pri-Ural basin and disappearance of west Pri-Kazan that is concerning with sedimentological and Paleotectonic factors.

Further we plan to use granulometric data for determination of quantity parameters of the paleoflows.