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Silurian reefs and tabulate corals from the Gorny Altai, Russia

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报告人及报告简介:

Dr. Raliia Khabibulina is a research scientist at the Laboratory of Paleozoic Paleontology and Stratigraphy, Institute of Petroleum Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia. Her research focuses on the taxonomy and evolution of Ordovician and Silurian tabulate corals from the Gorny Altai, in southern West Siberia. She participates in project entitled "Integrative Paleozoic and Mesozoic Stratigraphy of the Asian Part of Russia (Including the Arctic) and Adjacent Territories for Paleoclimatic and Paleobiogeographic Reconstruction, Detailed Biochronological Scales, and Stratigraphic Schemes."

The Altai–Sayan Folded Area (ASFA) has a complex mosaic-block structure and is part of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt. The modern structure of the ASFA was formed through the successive accretion of orogenic belts of various ages to the Siberian Craton. Throughout the Silurian, the Altai paleobasin evolved as a passive margin of the Siberian Craton, characterized by terrigenous and mixed terrigenous–carbonate sedimentation. The extensive limestone deposits of Silurian age in the Altai region formed reefs that resembled Australia's Great Barrier Reef. These reefs contain abundant and diverse tabulate coral faunas, but a modern systematic revision of these faunas and a comparison with coeval faunas from China are urgently needed.

