

CRYSTALLINE ROCK DISINTEGRATION (GRANULATION) FORMS (LOOSENING TECTONICS).

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A priori, it is accepted that platforms and orogens basement is characterized by large-block tectonics as well as the large curvature radius fold deformations. The basement is not affected by any significant internal structural transformation. This conclusion applies to the granite, which can be up to 40–80% of the basement volume.

Studies based on the example of many regions (the Baltic shield, Gobi Altai, Tien Shan, Caucasus) have shown that granite massifs of the ancient and young platforms basement on postmagmatic stage can be intense tectonically reworked and disintegrated. Reworking of the granites is expressed in the formation of crushing and kataclastic zones of different scale.

Deformation is carried out by minor dislocation with shear kinematics, dispersed across a wide variety of structural elements (diffuse stick-slip), but that capture the entire granite bodies. When this the internal unity of granite bodies and continuity of its surface remains unbroken.

Complex of structural and kinematic indicators and the external form modification of granitic bodies indicate their kataclastic flow and 3D tectonic moving in space. The end result is the piercing-bodies formation kind of domes end crystalline protrusion.

Crystalline rocks volume disintegration and the resulting 3D mobility (viscous flow) rocks have been named by G. Shtille «loosening tectonics» (German: Lockertektonik). Loosening tectonics is the basis of much structural change in crystalline rock of platforms and fold belts. Manifestations and consequences of loosening tectonics are the subject of the granular substances mechanics studies.

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