

## New paleomagnetic data from of Late Cretaceous volcanics of the northern part of the Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic belt

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At the moment, there is an increasing interest in the evolution of the Arctic Ocean and the tectonic history of North-Eastern Asia. The paleomagnetic method can be applied to solve the range of corresponding problems, in particular, to test the hypotheses of the formation and evolution of the eastern part of the Arctic

In the summer of 2019, we sampled an extensive collection of paleomagnetic samples (~ 2000 samples) from 9 remote Late Cretaceous volcanic sections of the central and eastern parts of the Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic belt (OCVB). At each point, from 7 to 21 volcanic flows were sampled.

The majority of studied rocks contain clear paleomagnetic record, with characteristic remanent magnetization which can be isolated by both AF and thermal demagnetization. The preliminary results which we have obtained when laboratory paleomagnetic treatment of this collection allow to calculate the paleomagnetic pole which is in very good agreement with Late Cretaceous paleomagnetic poles obtained earlier by Stone et al., 2009 for near-located Elgygytgyn region (Chukotka) and by Otofujii et al., 2015 for Magadan region.

In our report we discuss the significance of obtained data for deciphering the history of the Amerasia basin and Arctic Alaska-Chukotka microcontinent.

*This work is supported by the Russian Science Foundation under grant №19-47-04110.*

Keywords: Paleomagnetism, OCVB, Chukotka, Late Cretaceous volcanism