

# The magnetostratigraphy and a 1780 Ma palaeomagnetic pole from the red sandstones of the Vazhinka River section, Karelia, Russia

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## Summary

A palaeomagnetic study of the Vepsian sandstones of the upper part of the Shoksha Formation has revealed a stable remanence. Rock magnetic and mineralogical studies suggest diagenetic haematite as the main carrier of this remanence. Two magnetic polarities with a regular stratigraphic zonation have been found. The reversal test is positive. The tilt-corrected palaeomagnetic direction is:  $N = 36$ ,  $D = 354.3^\circ$ ,  $I = 21.6^\circ$ ,  $k = 22.3$ ,  $\alpha_95 = 5.2^\circ$ . The corresponding palaeomagnetic pole of  $39.7^\circ\text{N}$ ,  $221.1^\circ\text{E}$  ( $D_p = 2.9^\circ$ ,  $D_m = 5.5^\circ$ ) is proposed as a 'key pole' for 1790-1770 Ma for Fennoscandia.