Fig. 1. Lithologic–paleogeographic map for the Coniacian Age of the Late Cretaceous: (1–5) deposits of alluvial–proluvial plains, intramontane depressions, lakes, sebkhas, and lagoons in arid zones: (1) red-colored conglomerate, gravelstone, and sandstone; (2) red-colored and variegated sandstone, siltstone, and claystone; (3) sandstone, siltstone, and claystone with gypsum (anhydrite); (4) gypsum-bearing calcareous and terrigenous–calcareous; (5) salt-bearing; (6–11) deposits of alluvial and lacustrine–swampy plains, intramontane depressions, maritime plains intermittently flooded by sea, and lagoons in humid zones: (6) gray-colored conglomerate, gravelstone, and sandstone; (7) gray-colored sandstone, siltstone, and clay; (8) calcareous–terrigenous; (9) terrigenous coal-bearing (intracontinental); (10) calcareous–terrigenous coal-bearing (coastal); (11) terrigenous red-colored carbonate-free; (12–23) deposits of shelf and epicontinental seas: (12) conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and claystone; (13) sandstone, siltstone, and claystone; (14) glauconite-bearing; (15) phosphorite-bearing; (16) turbidites of shelf slopes and back-arc basins; (17) carbonaceous clayey, clayey–calcareous, calcareous–siliceous (black shales); (18) siltstone, claystone, and limestone; (19) clayey limestone, marl; (20) calcareous shallow-water (carbonate platforms); (21) reefs; (22) chalk; (23) opoka; (24) land; (25–29) deposits of the continental slope and rise, island arcs, and peripheral areas of oceans: (25) turbidites; (26) terrigenous, on rises in peripheral areas of oceans; (27) calc-alkalic and tholeiitic, as well as terrigenous–volcanogenic island-arc complexes; (28) sediments of deep-sea trenches; (29) hemipelagic clayey, calcareous–clayey, calcareous; (30–37) deposits of central areas of oceans: (30) pelagic clayey and calcareous–clayey (brown clays); (31) pelagic calcareous and siliceous–calcareous; (32) pelagic siliceous; (33) carbonaceous clayey, calcareous–clayey, siliceous–calcareous, and siliceous (black shales); (34) intraoceanic islands: (*a*) carbonate atolls and (*b*) volcanic alkalic and bimodal associations; (35) guyots: (*a*) exposed with phosphate and ferrous–manganese hardgrounds and (*b*) covered with pelagic calcareous ooze; (36) intraplate alkalic and tholeiitic basalts; (37) tholeiitic basalt of mid-ocean ridges; (38) calc-alkalic magmatic rocks of continental–marginal volcanoplutonic associations; (39) intracontinental alkalic and tholeiitic basalts and bimodal associations; (40) degrading volcanic belts; (41) distal ash; (42) degrading plutonic belts; (43) granitoids in orogenic belts; (44) gabbroids and basaltic rocks in orogenic belts; (45) coal-bearing deposits; (46) bauxite; (47) kaolinite clay; (48) iron ore; (49) boundaries.