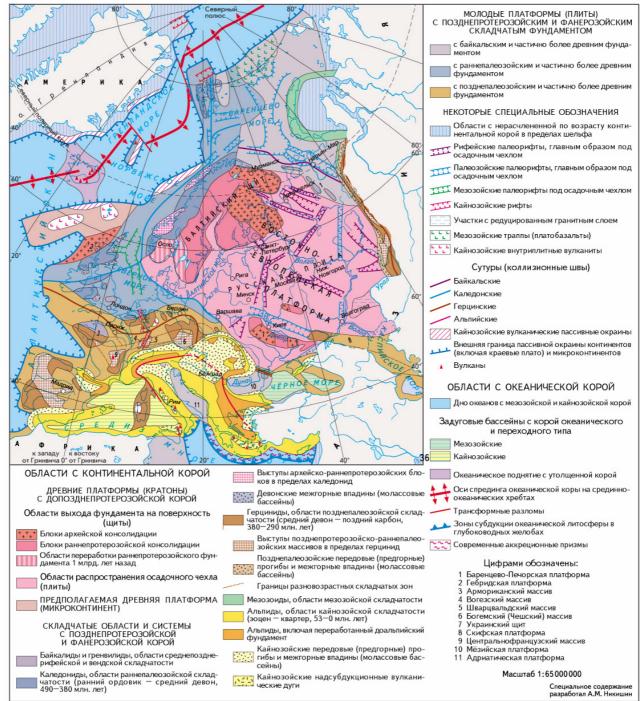
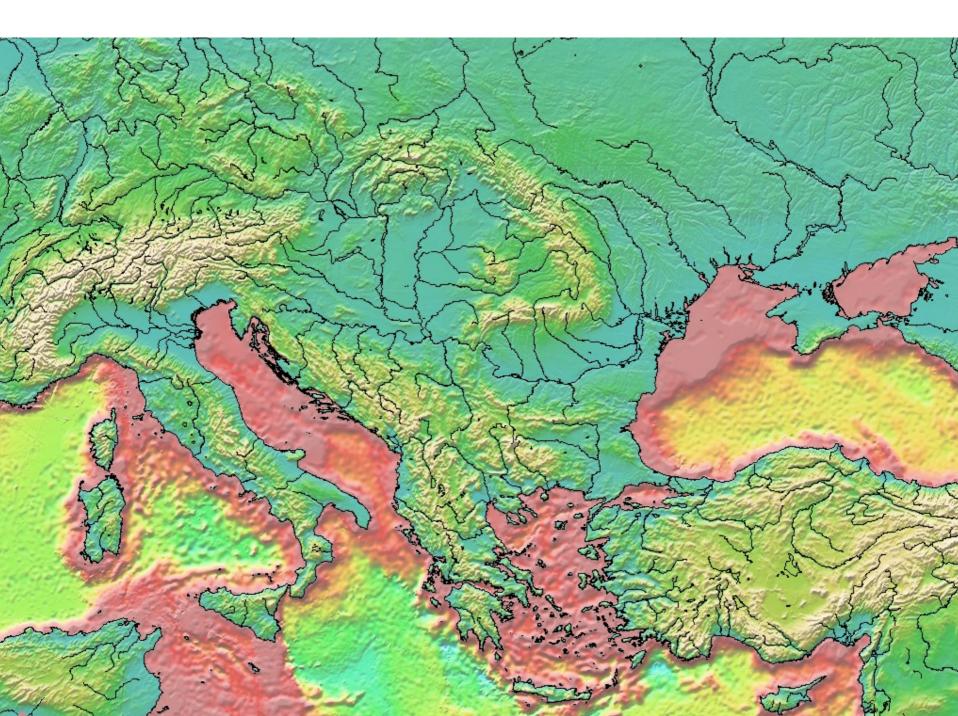
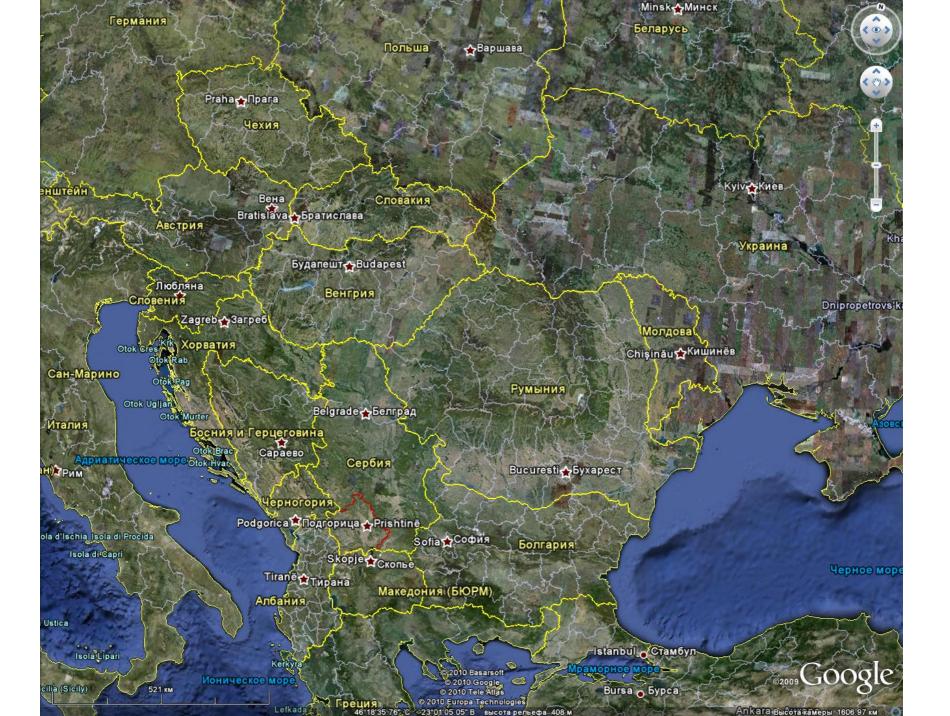
# Карпаты

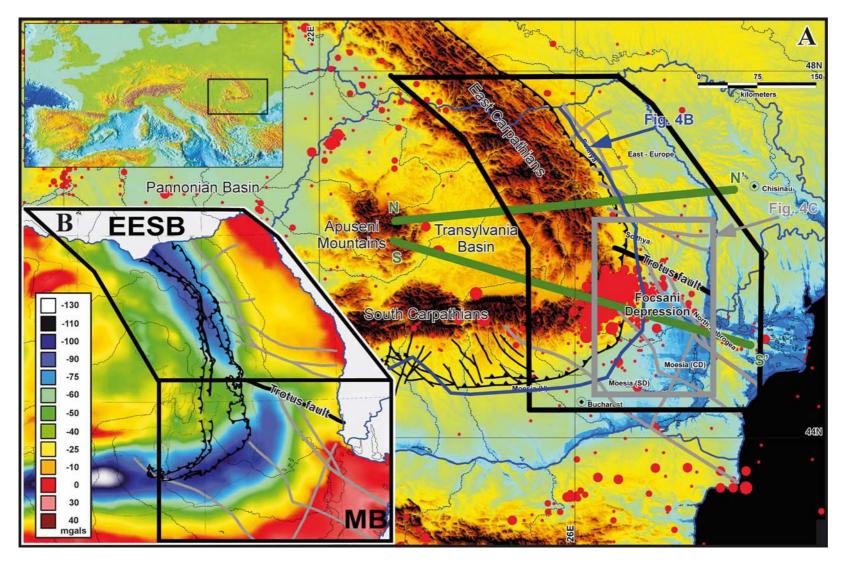




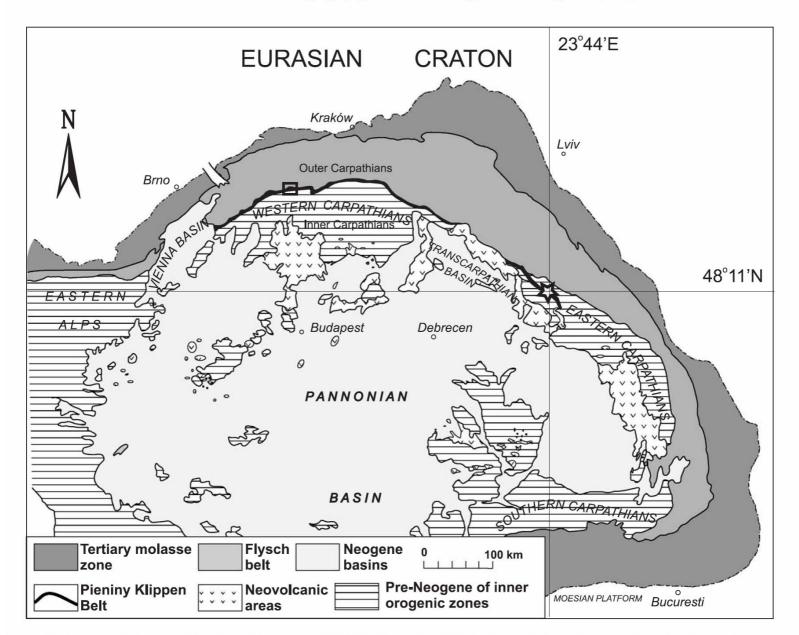
20.04.07 cvan magenta vellow black



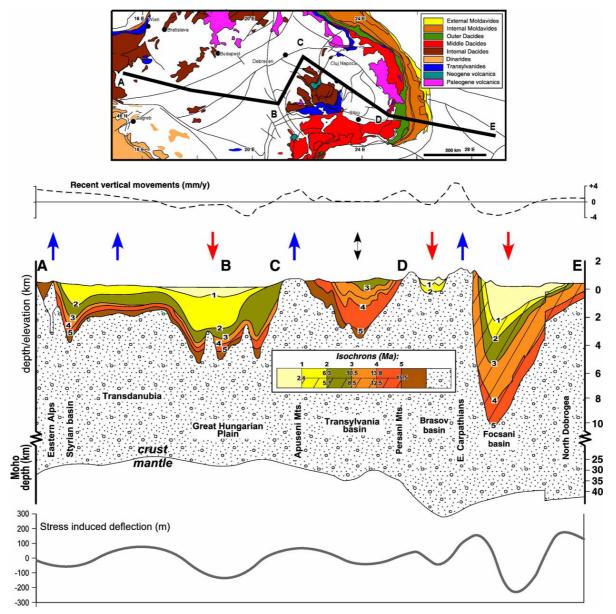




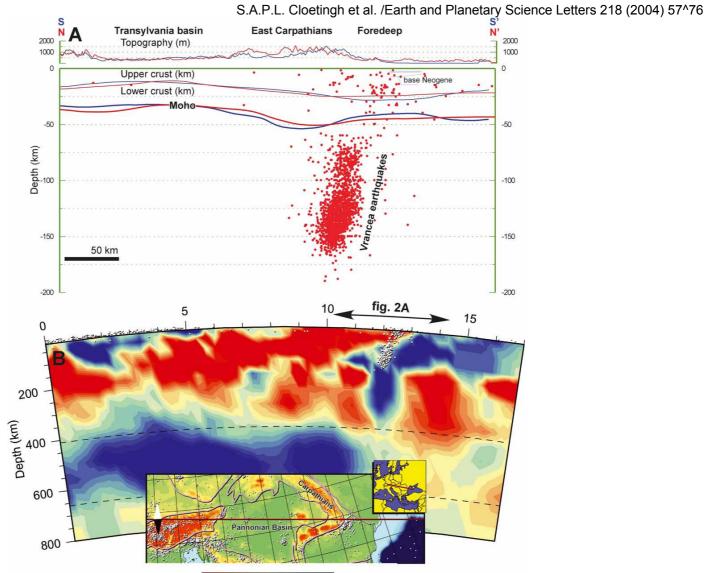
(A) Topographic map of the Romanian Carpathians with the location of modelled cross-sections (N-NP and S-SP). Note the clustering of earthquakes (red dots) in the Vrancea seismic area in the bend zone of the Carpathians arc and the topographic di.erence between the East European/Scythian^North Dobrogean (EESB) and the Moesian domains (MB). Black and gray lines mark location of major crustal scale fault zones (see Fig. 4 for further details). (B) Bouguer gravity map of Romania, anomalies in mgal (after [8]). Black boxes mark the areas a.ected by the collision with the EESB and MB which are characterized by di.erences in thermo-mechanical age of the underthrusted lithosphere, coinciding with the o.set in the gravity anomaly at the location of the crustal-scale Trotus fault (TF).



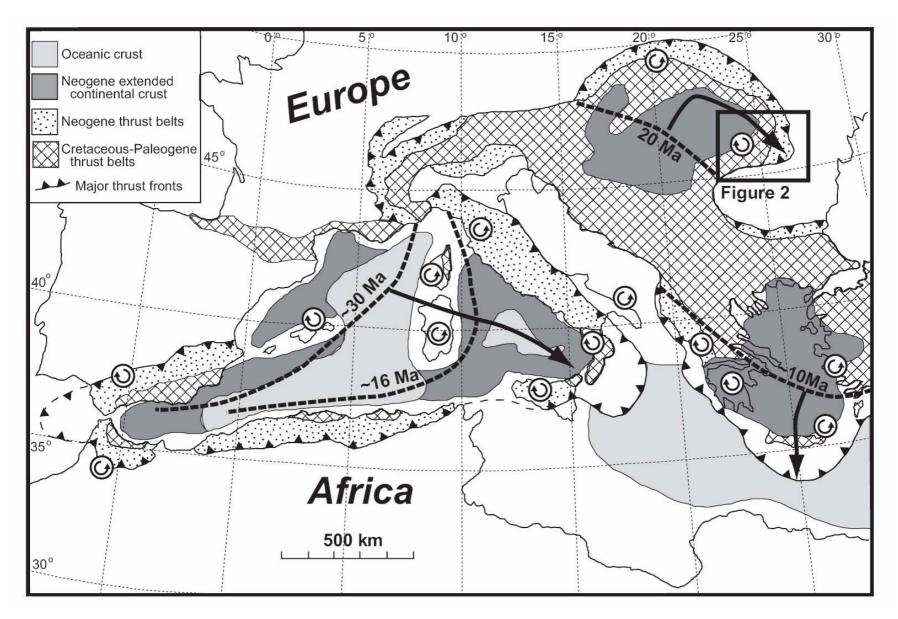
<sup>2</sup>ig. 1. Basic geological map of the Carpathians (after Kováč et al., 1998; slightly changed). Sampling locality in the Kamenets sequence 48°11′ N, 23°44′ E) shown by a star. Brodno site shown by a rectangle.



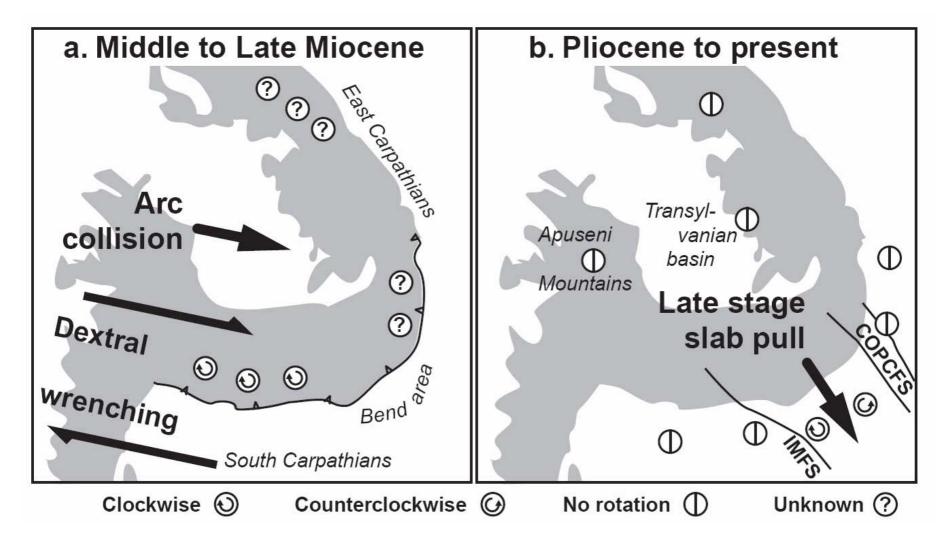
Patterns of Neogene–Quaternary sediment distribution, recent vertical movements and stress induced deflection along a regional profile crossing the Pannonian basin and the SE Carpathians foreland (Pannonian basin after Horva'th et al., in press, Carpathians and their foreland after Ta'ra'poanca' et al., 2003, 2004; Ra'dulescu et al., 1976). Arrows represent directions of Quaternary vertical movements.



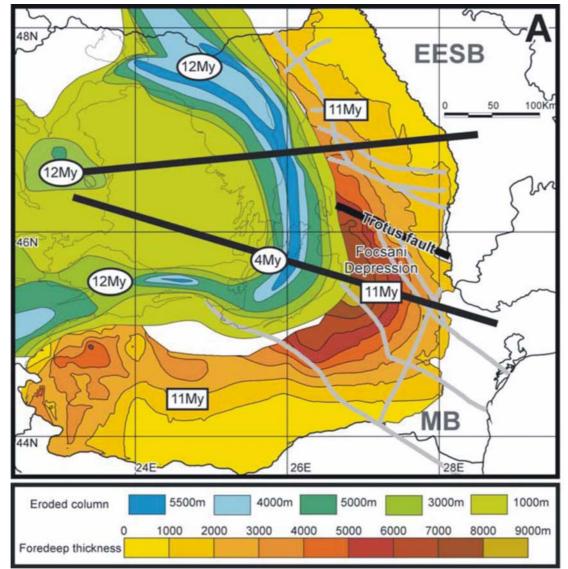
Crustal-scale cross-sections across the East Carpathians (modi.ed after [11]). Red lines represent the northern crosssection in the area a ected by the collision with the East European/Scythian rigid block. Blue lines represent the southern crosssection in the bend area in uenced by the collision with highly buoyant Moesian block. Red dots represent earthquake projection into the southern section trace. (B) Seismic tomography (after [10]) across the bend zone of the East Carpathians in the MB domain. Blue and red: positive and negative P-wave anomalies corresponding to the presence of cold and hot mantle in the area, respectively. Open circles give the location of Vrancea earthquakes.



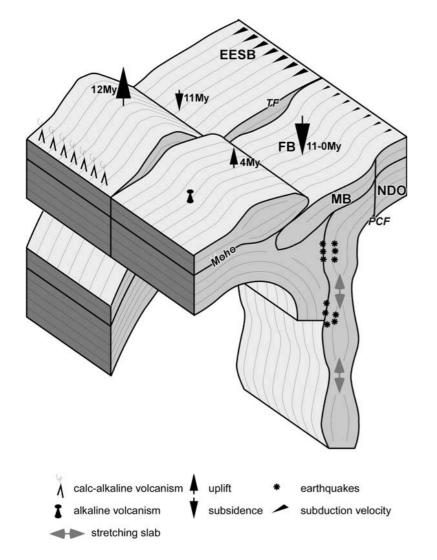
Tectonic map of the Mediterranean region showing the evolution of arc migration and associated vertical-axis rotations (arrows within circles) recorded by paleomagnetic studies (modified from [1,9]).

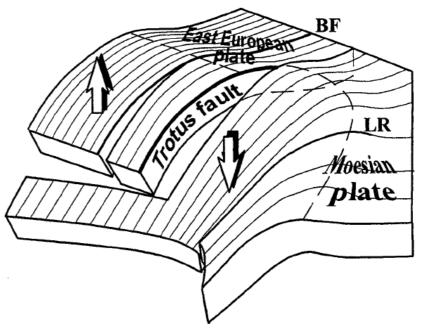


Tectonic rotations during Neogene geodynamic evolution of the Southeastern Carpatho–Pannonian system. Shaded area is Carpathian orogen, IMFS: Intra-Moesian Fault System, COPCFS: Capidava–Ovidiu/Peceneaga–Camena Fault System.

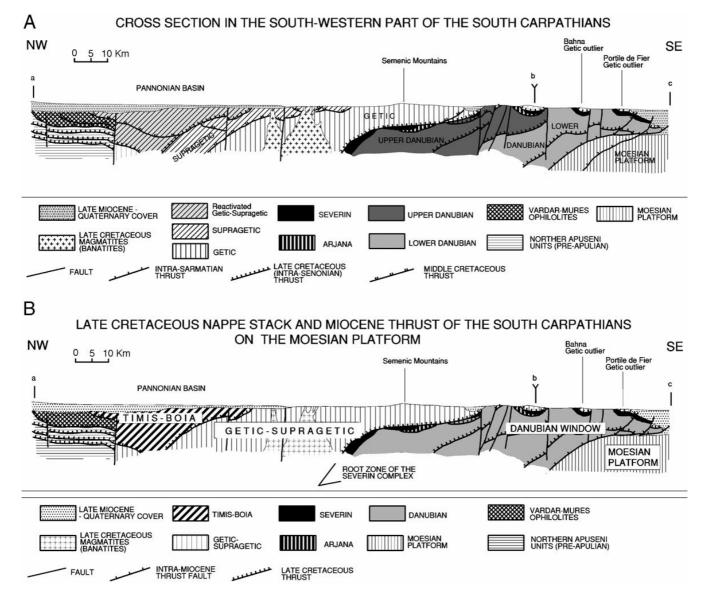


Spatial variations in uplift and erosion along the Romanian Carpathians inferred from geothermochronology studies (after [1]) and thickness of foredeep sediments in the Romanian Carpathians foreland. Elliptical boxes indicate the time of uplift in the upper plate, while square boxes indicate the main moment of subsidence. Note the pronounced lateral di.erences in uplift ages along the arc, while the main subsidence period is coeval along the studied area.

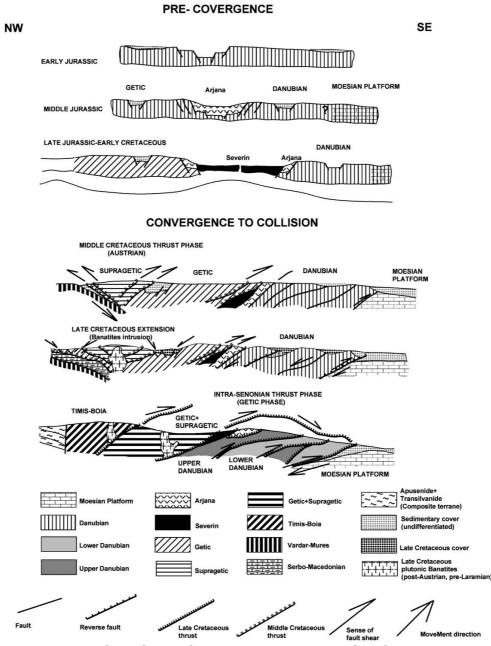




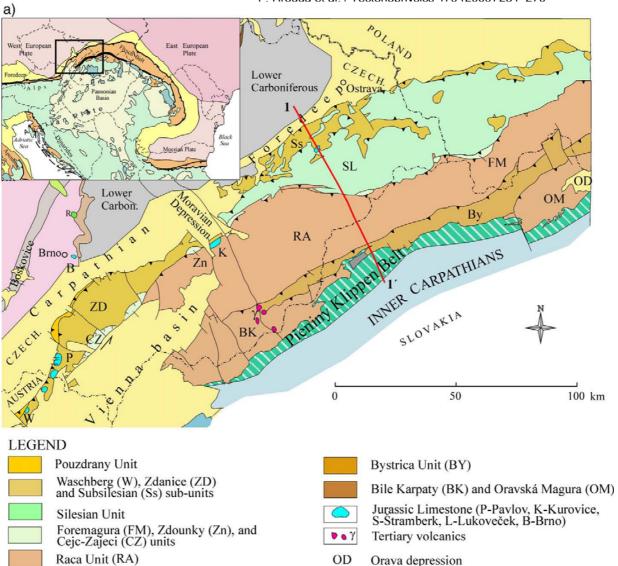
3D cartoon of spatial variations in mode of subduction along the East Carpathians orogen and their expression in spatial and temporal varying patterns of seismicity, volcanism and vertical motions. EESB: East-European/Scythian block; MB: Moesian block; NDO: North Dobrogea orogen; TF: Trotus fault; PCF: Peceneaga^Camena fault; FB: Focsani Basin.



Simplified cross-sections in the western South Carpathians: A, Cretaceous nappe structure and Late Cretaceous Banatites; B, Late Cretaceous (bLaramideQ) units.

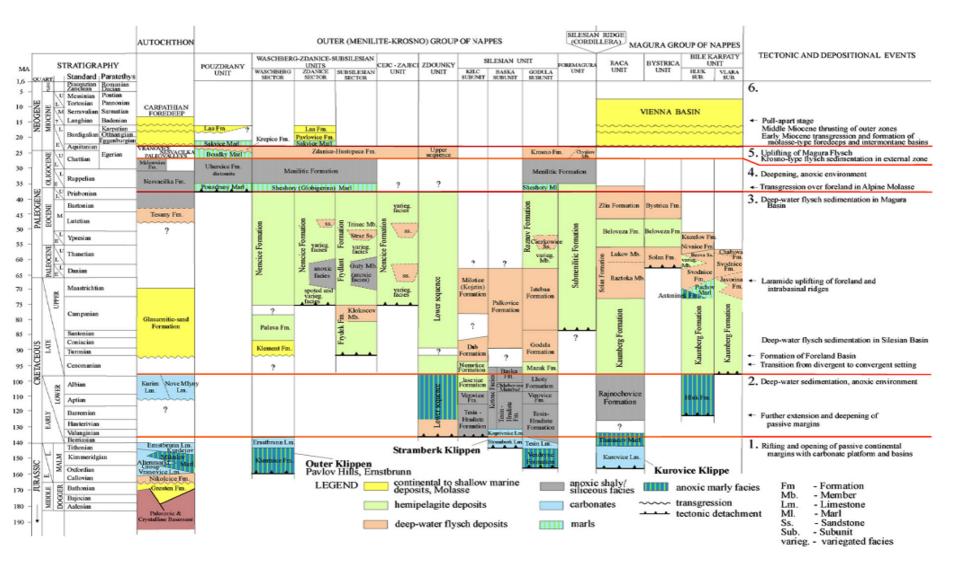


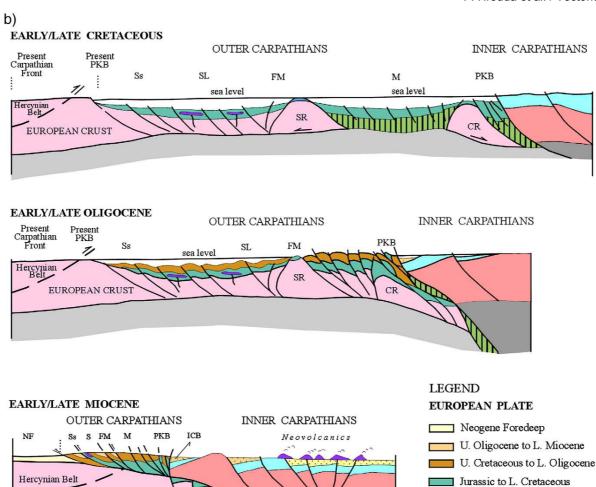
Simplified geotectonic evolution of the South Carpathians area (modified from lancu, 1998).

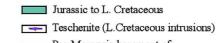


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Geological map (a) and cross sections (b) through the western sector of the Flysch Belt of the West Carpathians. In inlet, the position of the Carpathians in Europe and the position of the study area. Adapted from Picha et al. (2006).





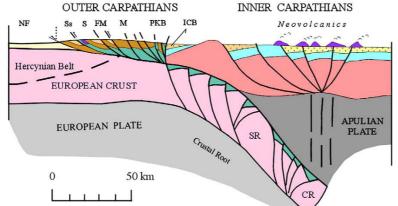


Pre-Mesozoic basement of European plate

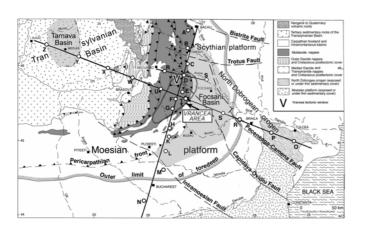
- European oceanic crust
- European lithosphere

### APULIAN PLATE

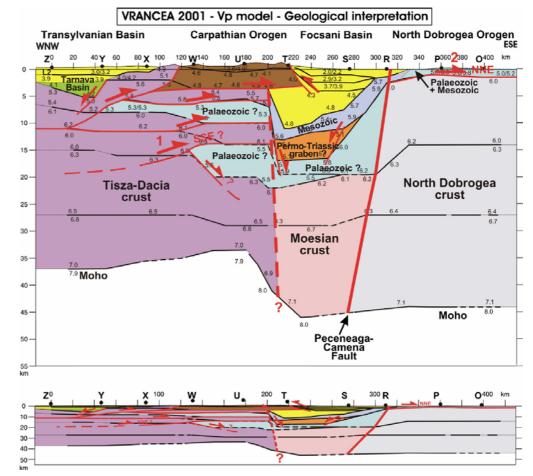
 Neogene of Pannonian basin
Neogene volcanics
Inner Carpathian Palaeogene
U. Permian to U. Cretaceous of Inner Carpathians
Pre-Upper Permian basement of Inner Carpathians
Apulian lithosphere



NF - Neogene Foredeep, Ss - Subsilesian Sub-unit, SL - Silesian Unit, FM - Fore-Magura Unit, M - Magura Group of nappes, PKB - Pieniny Klippen Belt, ICB - Inner Carpathian Basin, SR - Silesian ridge, CR - Czorstyn ridge



Geological overview of the Eastern Carpathian bend area and its foreland with the main crustal units, nappe structures, faults and basins. The location of the VRANCEA'99 (N–S, small E–W transverse) and VRANCEA2001 NE–SW seismic refraction profiles are shown with their shot points. Compiled from various sources given in the text.



Interpreted geological cross-section (top: 4.5×vertical exaggeration, bottom: without vertical exaggeration) from the 2D seismic model of Fig. 11 along the main VRANCEA2001 seismic refraction line between the Transylvanian Basin and the Black Sea. The upper crustal geological structures of the Tisza-Dacia and the Moesian crustal blocks are transverse to the section. The proposed out-of-sequence thrusting in the crystalline basement (labeled with number 1) and the geologic structures of the North Dobrogea crustal block in the foreland (labeled with number 2) are oblique to the seismic line. For location of the section and for location of the major geological structures compare with Fig. 1.

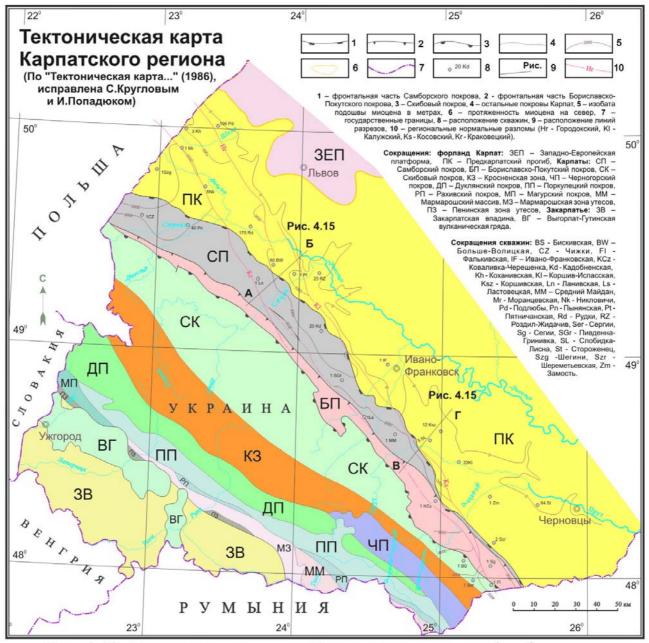
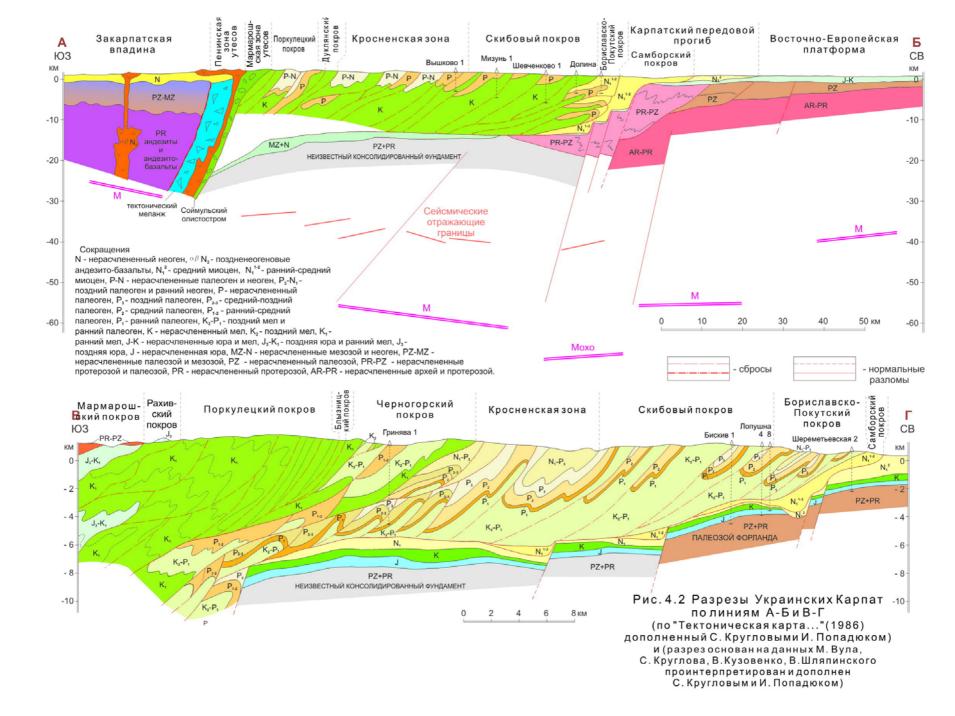
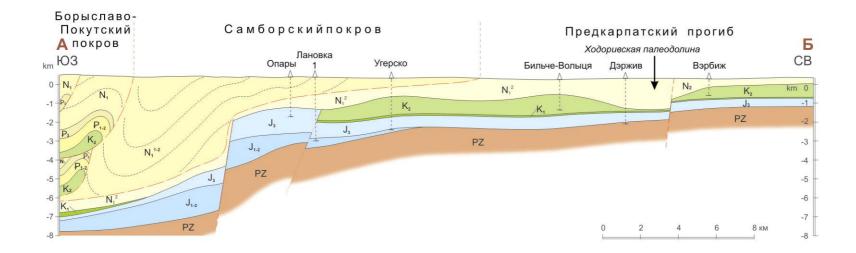
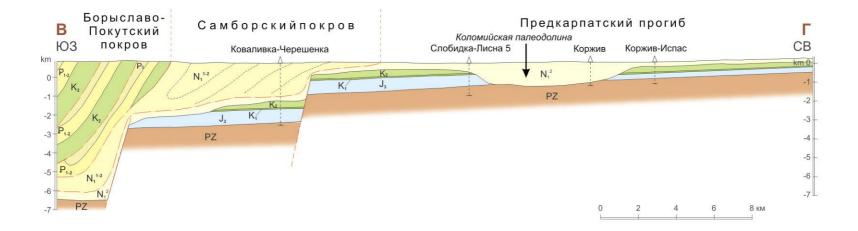


Рис. 4.13. Тектоническая карта Карпатского региона (с обозначением положения региональных геологических разрезовчерез Предкарпатский прогиб).



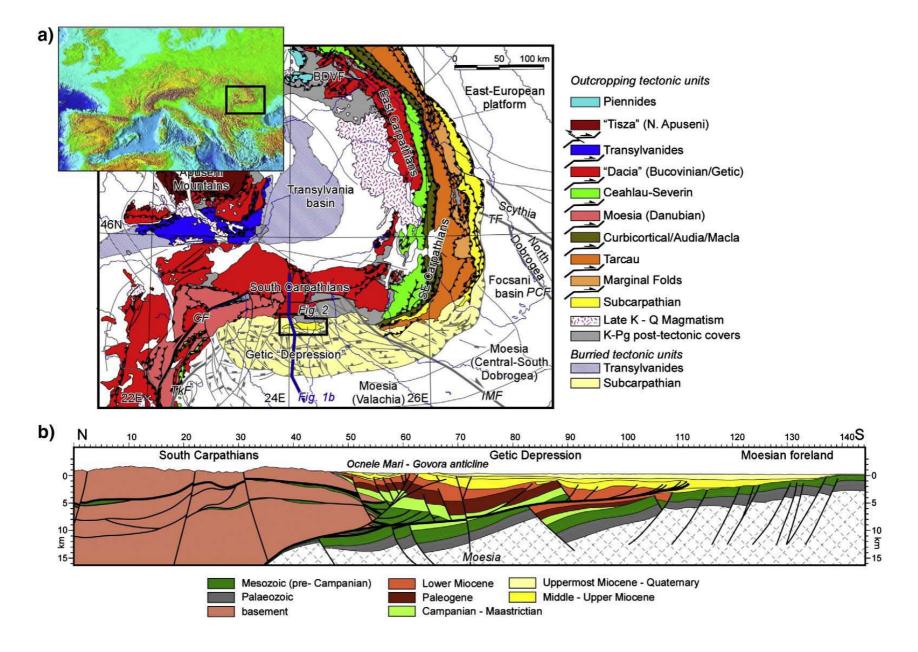




## Рис. 4.15 Геологические разрезы Украинского предкарпатья по линиям А-БиВ-Г

#### Стратиграфические символы:

N<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> - средний миоцен, N<sub>1</sub><sup>1-2</sup> - ранний-средний миоцен, N<sub>1</sub> - миоцен, P<sub>3</sub> - поздний палеоген, P<sub>1-2</sub> - ранний-средний палеоген, K<sub>2</sub> - поздний мел, K<sub>1</sub> - ранний мел, J<sub>3</sub> - позняя юра, J<sub>1-2</sub> - рання-средняя юра, PZ - Paleozoic undivided.



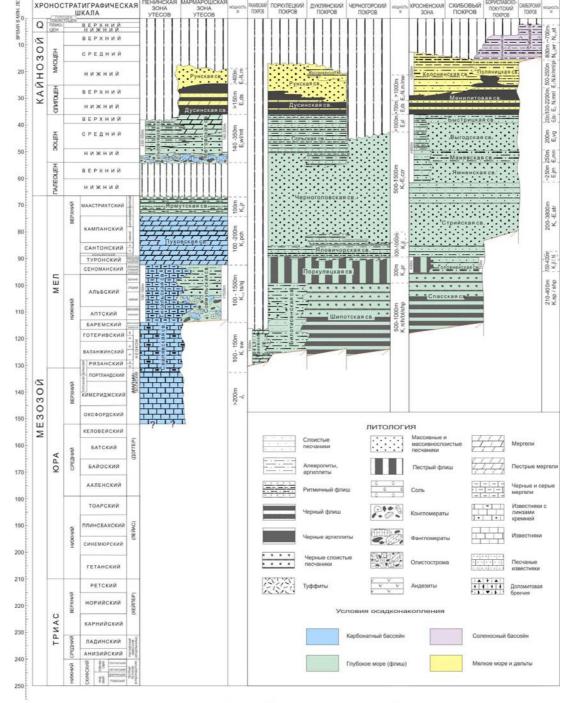


Рис. 4.3 КОРРЕЛЯЦИЯ МЕЗО-КАЙНОЗОЙСКИХ ОТЛОЖЕНИЙ УКРАИНСКИХ КАРПАТ

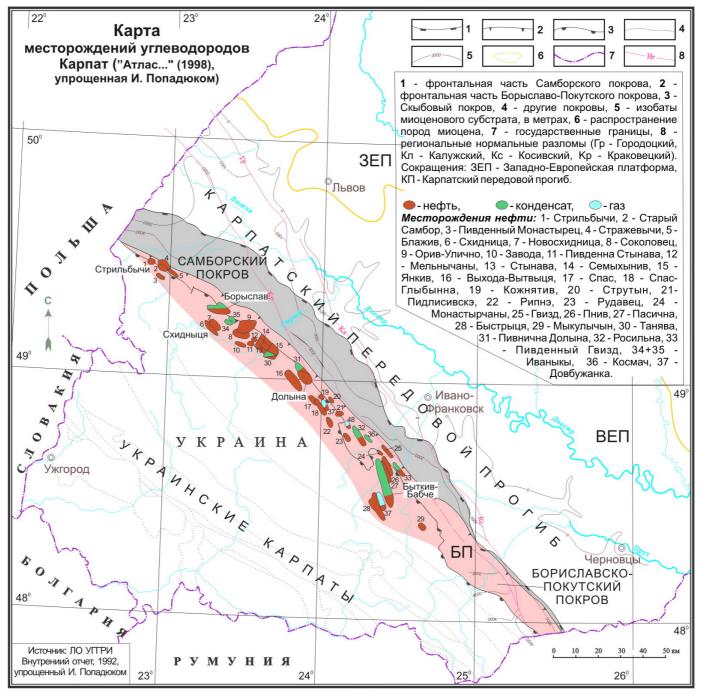


Рис. 4.4 Карта месторождений углеводородов Карпат

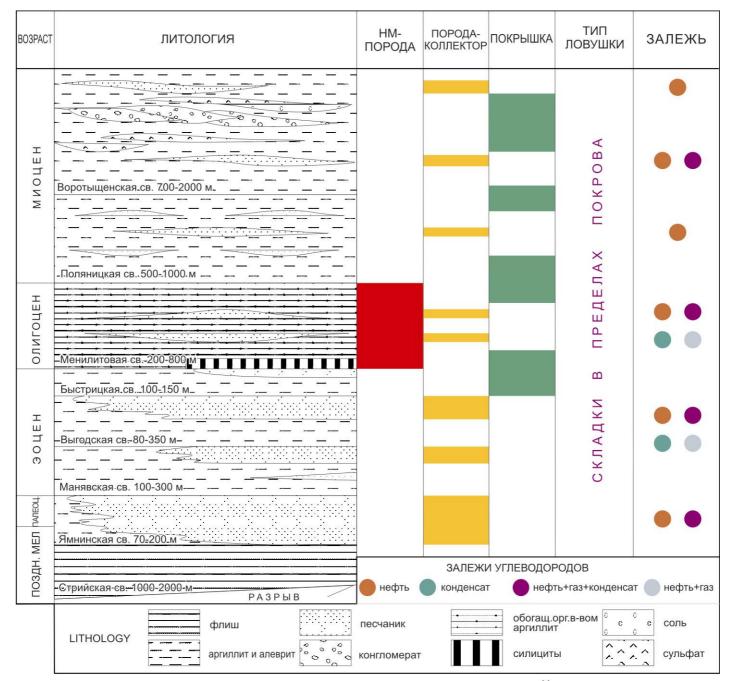
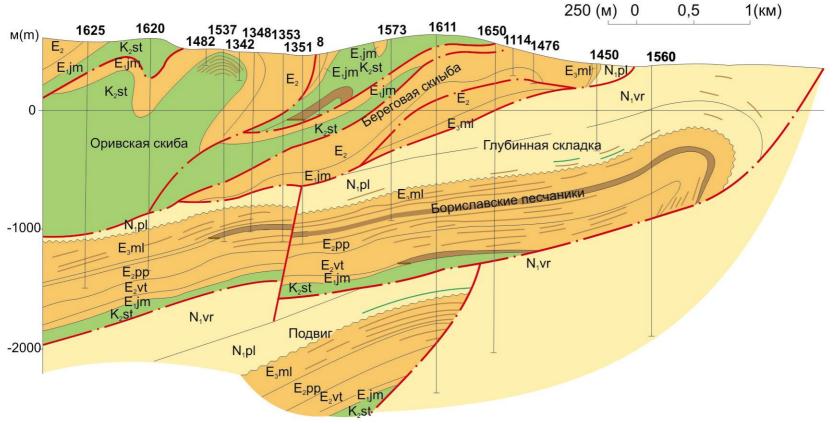


Рис. 4.5 ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ УГЛЕВОДОРОДНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ БОРИСЛАВСКО-ПОКУТСКОГО ПОКРОВА

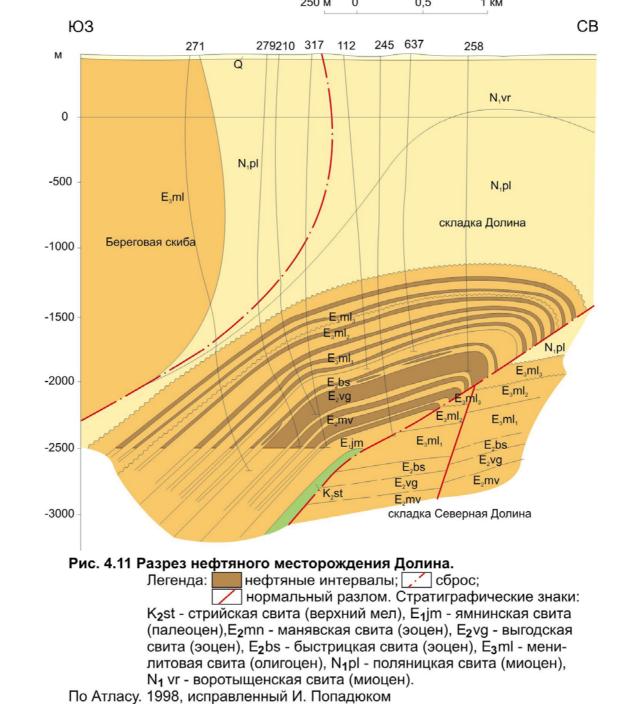
ЮЗ



## Рисунок 4.10 Геологический разрез Бориславского нефтяного месторождения.

Условные обозначения: нефтяная залежь; надвиг; разлом. Стратиграфические символы: K<sub>2</sub>st - стрийская свита (поздний мел), E<sub>1</sub> jm - ямненская свита (палеоцен), E<sub>2</sub>vt - вытвицкая свита (еоцен), E<sub>2</sub>pp - попельская свита (еоцен), E<sub>3</sub>ml - менилитовая свита (олигоцен), N<sub>1</sub>pl - поляницкая свита (миоцен), N<sub>1</sub> vr - Воротыщенская свита (миоцен). Атлас... 1998, измененный И. Попадюком

CB



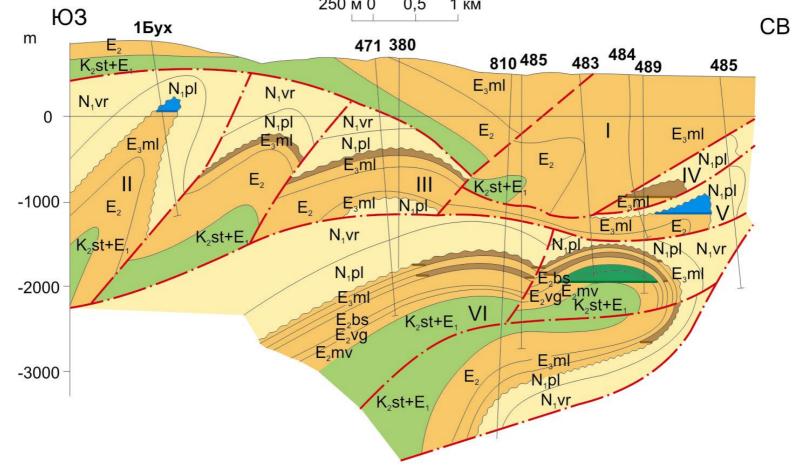
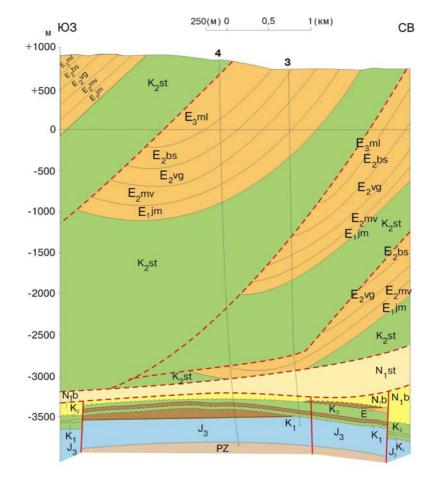


Рис. 4.12 Геологический разрез Быткив-Бабчинского нефтегазоконденсатного

Условные обозначения: нефть; газ; конденсат; газразломы; Стратиграфические символы: K2st+ E1 - верхний мел - палеоцен, E2mn манявская свита (эоцен), E2vg -выгодская свита (эоцен), E2bs - быстрицкая свита (эоцен), E3ml -менилитовая свита (олигоцен), N1pl - поляницкая свита (миоцен), N1 vr - Воротыщенская свита (миоцен). Складки: I - Скибовый покров, II - Газовая, III - Старая Копальня, IV - Молодкив, V - Бабче, VI -Быткив Глыбынна. (Atlas... 1998, упрощенный I. Попадюком)





Легенда: нефтяная залежь; сброс; нормальный разлом. Автохтонные стратиграфические знаки: PZ - палеозой, J<sub>3</sub> - нерасчлененная верхняя юра, K<sub>1</sub> - альб, K<sub>2</sub> нерасчлененные сеноман-коньяк, "E" - палеоген, N<sub>1</sub>b - баден. Аллохтонные стратиграфические знаки: N<sub>1</sub>st - стебникская свита (миоцен), K<sub>2</sub>st - стрийская свита (верхний мел), E<sub>1</sub> jm - ямнинская свита (палеоцен), E<sub>2</sub>mn - манявская свита (эоцен), E<sub>2</sub>vg - выгодская свита (олигоцен).

По Атласу. 1998, исправленный И. Попадюком

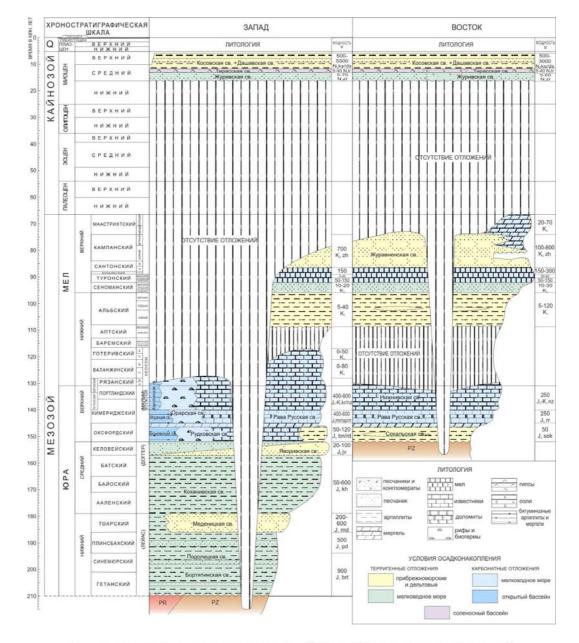


Рис. 4.14 КОРРЕЛЯЦИЯ МЕЗО-КАЙНОЗОЙСКИХ ОТЛОЖЕНИЙ ПРЕДКАРПАТСКОГО ПРОГИБА

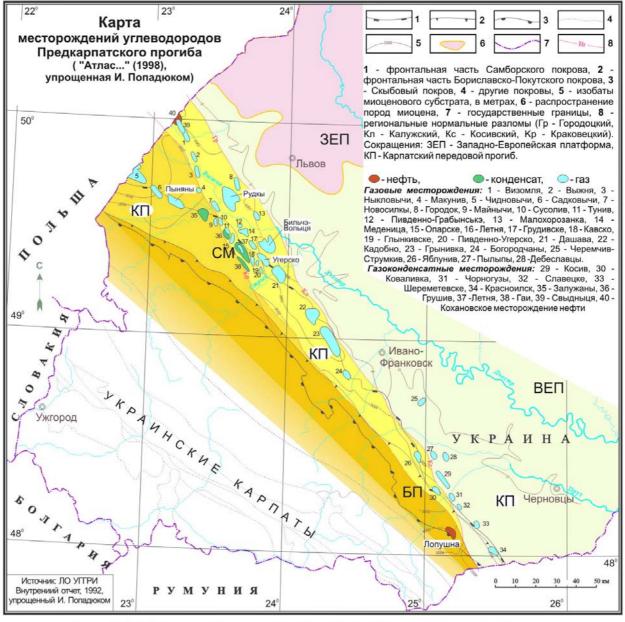


Рис. 4.16 Карта месторождений углеводородов Предкарпаского прогиба.

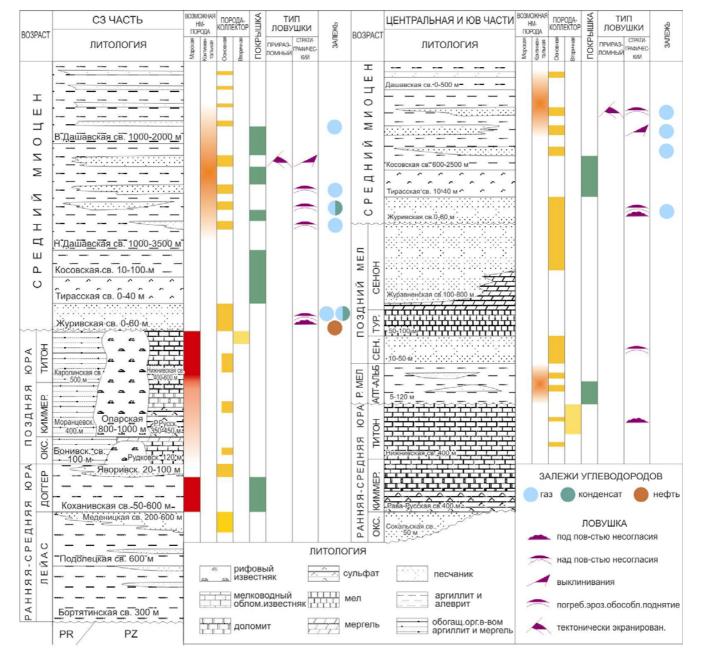
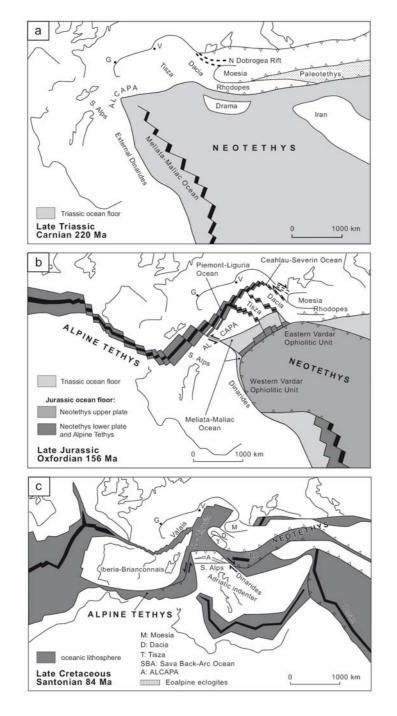
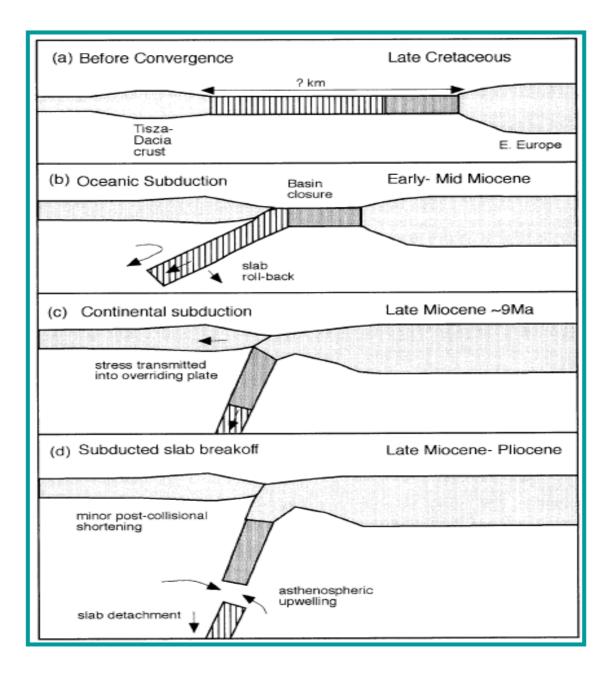
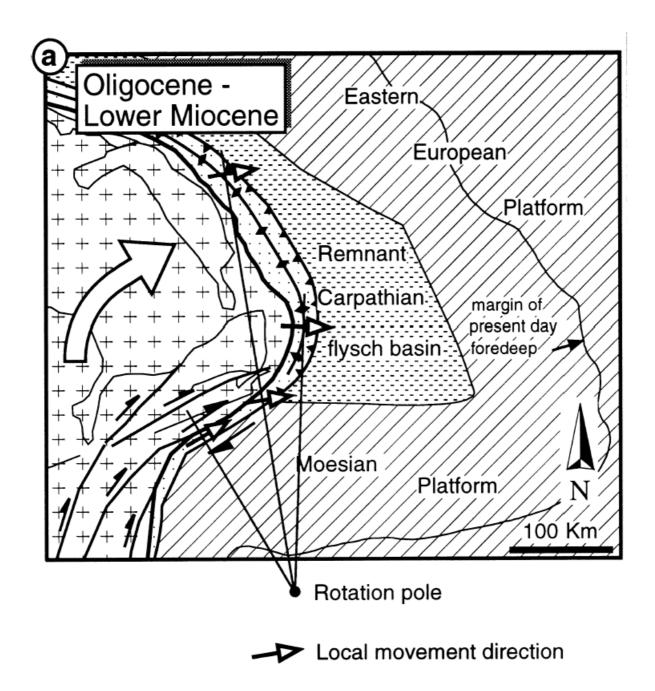


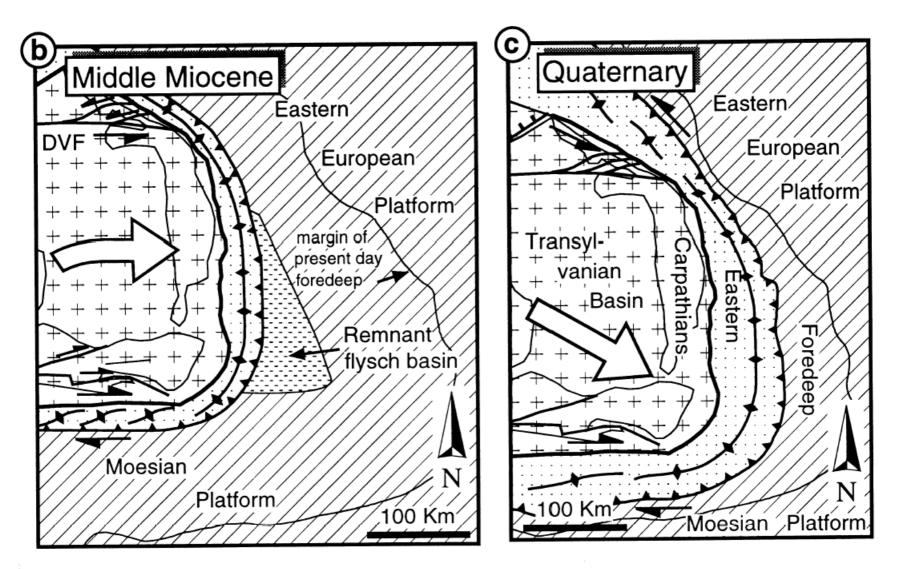
Рис. 4.17 ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ УГЛЕВОДОРОДНЫХ СИСТЕМ БИЛЬЧЕ-ВОЛИЦКОЙ ЗОНЫ ПРЕДКАРПАТСКОГО ПРОГИБА



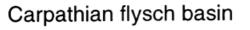
STEFAN M. SCHMID et al 2008













Carpathian foreland (incl. shelf area)

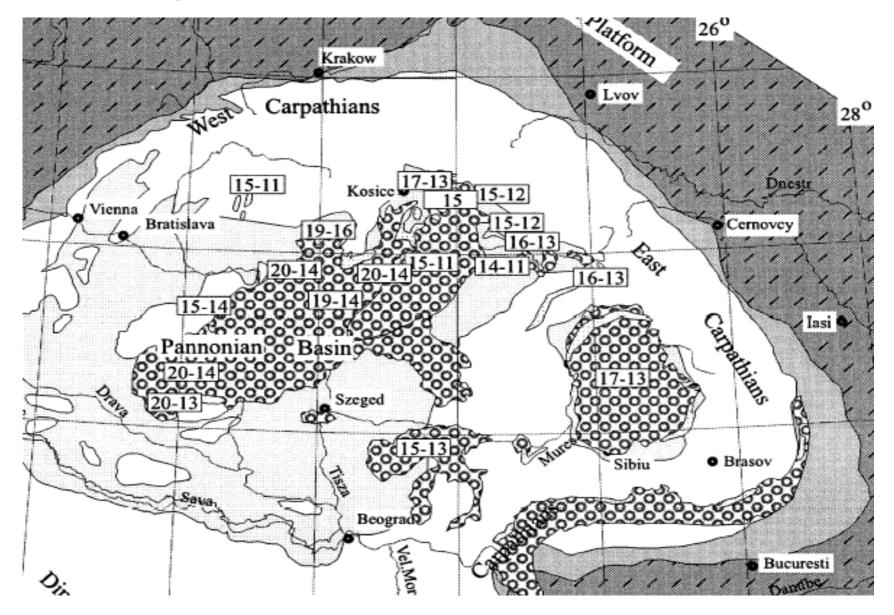


Tisia-Dacia block

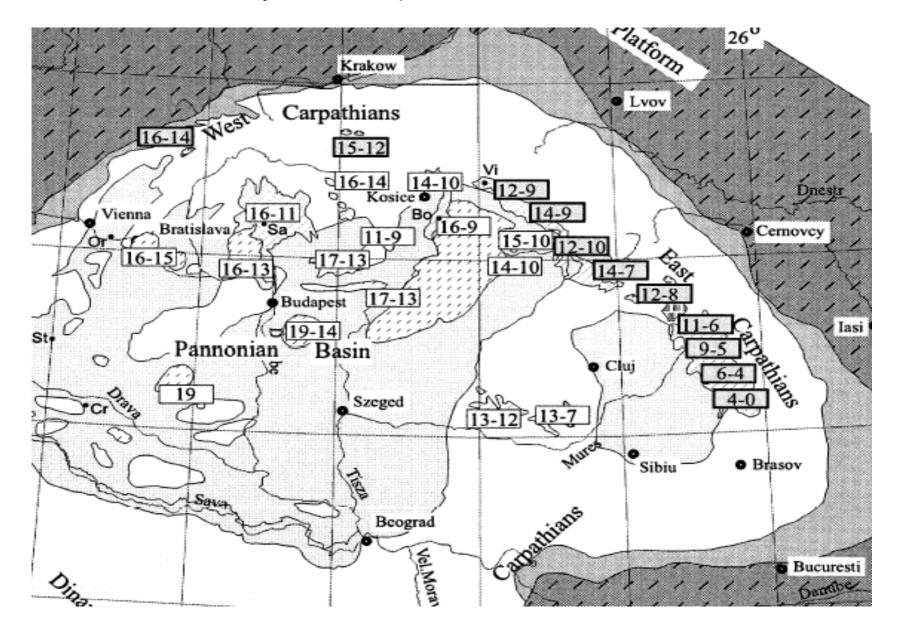


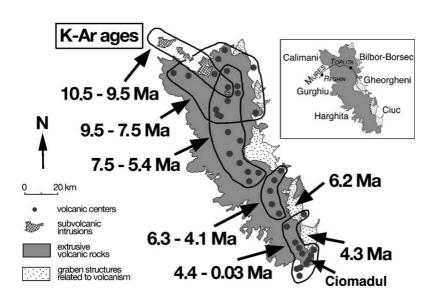
Fold-thrust belt

## Вулканизм кислый и основной, синрифтовый

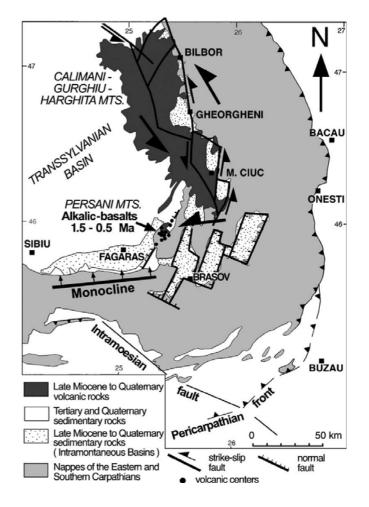


## Вулканизм «средний»





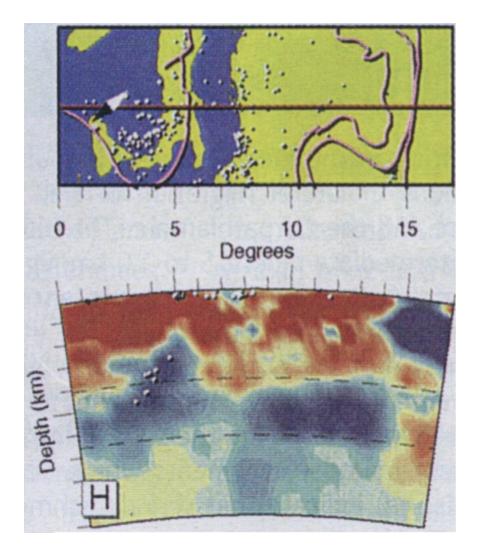
Late Miocene–Quaternary Ca`limani–Gurghiu–Harghita volcanic mountains and sedimentary deposits of the Bilbor/Borsec–Gheorgheni– Ciuc basins (according to Szaka´cs and Seghedi, 1995, with modifications). K–Ar ages of the volcanic rocks after Pe´cskay et al. (1995b). The practically identical ages of volcanic rocks from the intramontane basins (e.g. Ciuc basin) and from the volcanic range on the west demonstrate a contemporaneous development of basins and volcanic centers.

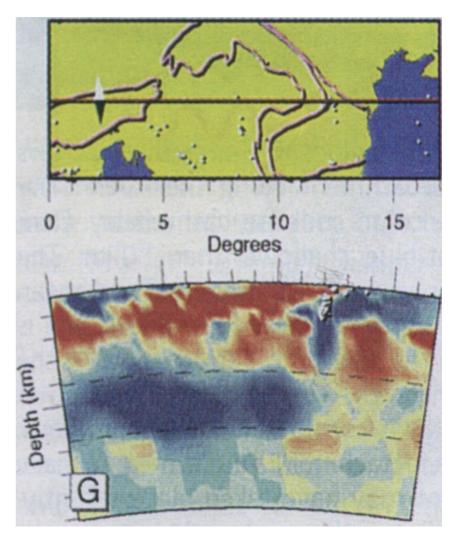


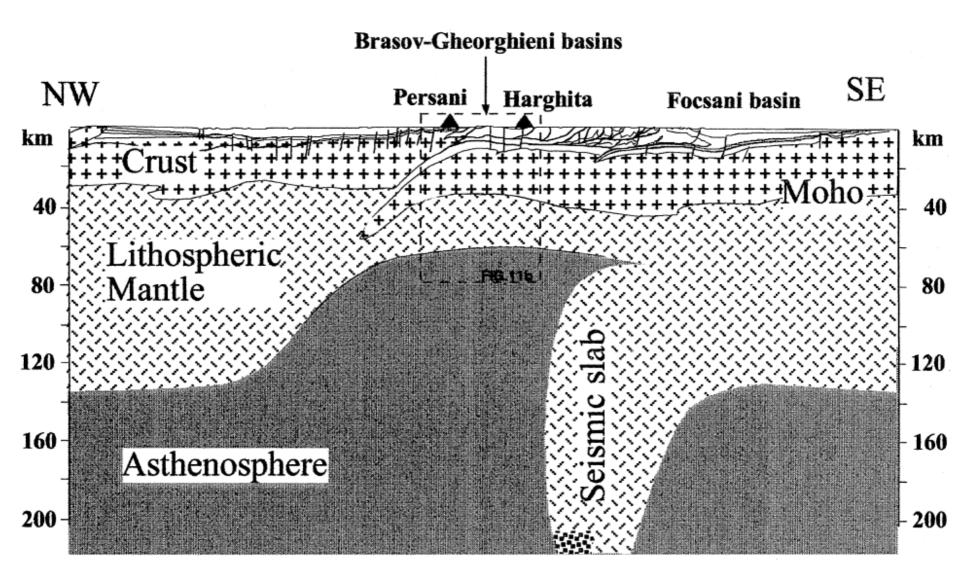
Interpretative map of post-Middle Miocene (Sarmatian) structures of the Eastern Carpathian bend area. Late Miocene–Quaternary

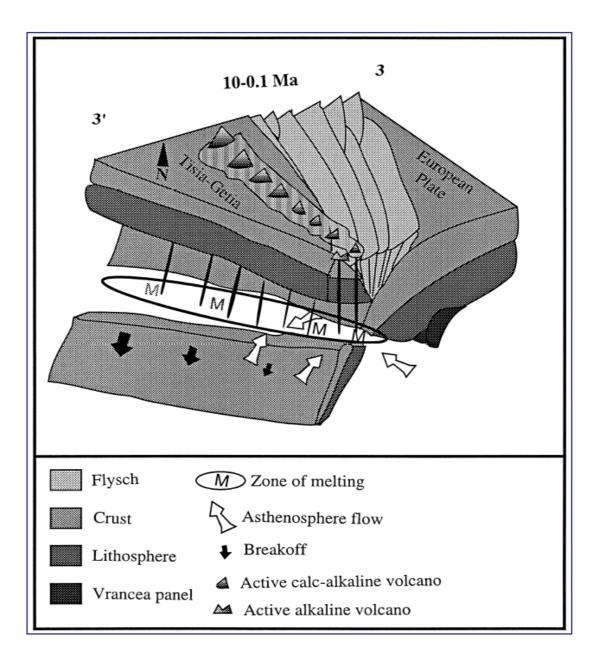
kinematics possibly also localized the centers of Late Pliocene–Quaternary alkalic-basaltic volcanic activity in the Pers,ani Mountains along the

westernmost normal fault of the Bras, ov basin system.









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#### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL NAMES

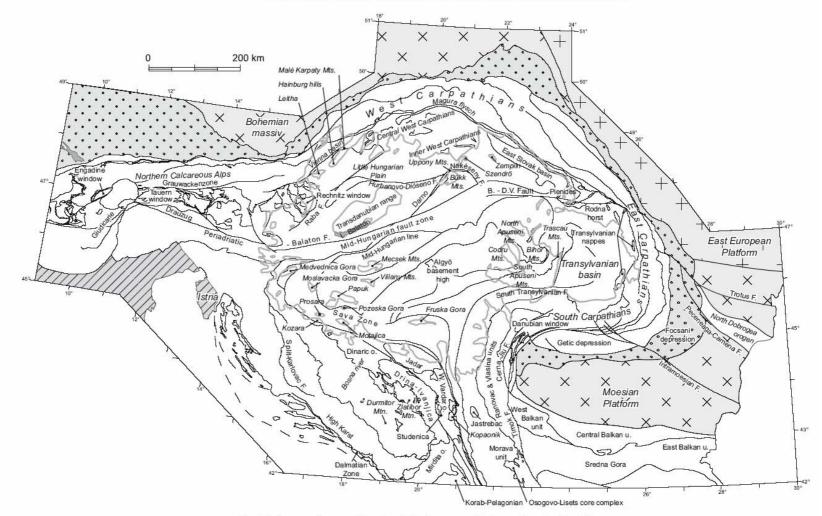
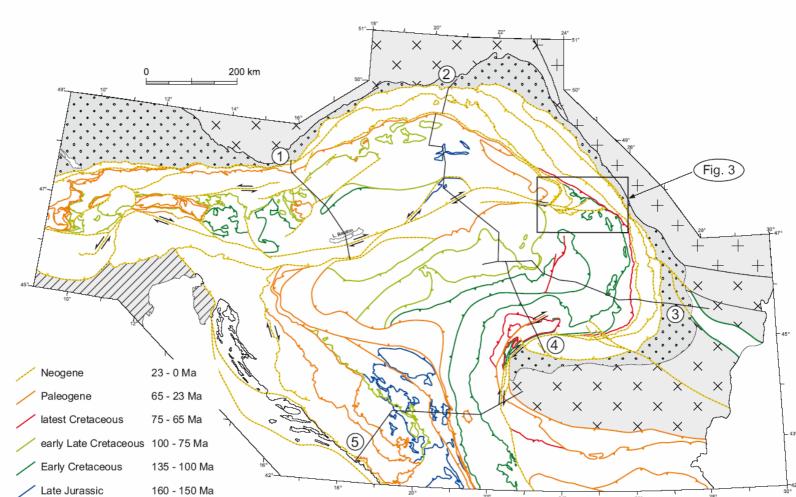


Fig. 1. Index map of geographic and geological names used in the text (see also Plate 1).

Alps-Carpathians-Din



#### AGES OF MAJOR ACTIVITY OF MAJOR TECTONIC CONTACTS IN THE ALPS, CARPATHIANS AND DINARIDES

Fig. 6. Ages of main activity along major tectonic contacts in the Alps, Carpathians and Dinarides are colour-coded. Six time slices are depicted. Although some contacts were repeatedly active, only the age of the main deformation is shown. This figure also shows the locations of the traces of cross-sections given in Plates 2 and 3 and the area covered by Figure 3.