Каспийское море



Глумов и др.

Рис. 40. Карта рельефа поверхности разновозрастного фундамента. (Глубины в км)



Рис. 28. Строение земной коры и верхней мантии Каспийского моря: а – схема раздела Мохоровичича, изолинии глубин, км (по данным ГСЗ, КМПВ, глубинной сейсморазведки МОВ и материалам публикаций), б – районирование структур земной коры. 1 – области и зоны утолщенной коры (более 42 км); 2 – области и зоны умеренной толщины коры (42–38 км); 3 – области и зоны утоненной коры (менее 38 км); 4 – области коры, диф-ференцированной по толщине (42–45 км); 5 – районы относительно утоненной коры; 6 – ло-кальные участки минимальной толщины коры (менее 28 км); 7 – индексы элементов райони-рования. Цифры и буквы: области и зоны утолщенной коры: 1 – Астраханская, 2 – Донецко-

Глумов и др.





Рис. 18. Обзорная схема аномального магнитного поля ΔТа. В колонке — шкала относительной интенсивности аномалий





Ю.А. Волож





А.М. Никишин



Ю.А. Волож и др.





Тектоностратиграфия и нефтяная система района Кулалинского вала (Северный Каспий)

Северный Каспий, часть Прикаспийского бассейна



СХЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗРЕЗ КУЛАЛИНСКОГО ВАЛА



Основные структурные элементы осадочного чехла Среднего Каспия



6 - 8 October 2008, Baku, Azerbaijan



Composition seismic profile through basic structural elements of the northern part of the Middle Caspian sea.



Faults nature in the pre-Jurassic and Jurassic –paleogene complexes.

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Шерафутдинов







A cross-section showing the source, reservoir, and mud diapirs relations across the E-W South Caspian (modified after Abrams & Narimanov, 1997).



Map of Depth to Basement (South Caspian) / Depth to Top Cretaceous (Central Caspian).

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Structure and seismicity of the South Caspian region. Modified after Jackson et al. (2002). Centroid depths are only shown for earthquakes deeper than 30 km. SF = Sangevar Fault; WCF=West Caspian Fault. The asterisk marks the position of the Saatly superdeep well.



Subduction model of the South Caspian lithosphere beneath the Eurasian continent at the Absheron Ridge. The rectangle delineates the region coincident with line ABSHERON 2 (darker gray shades). The position of the basement/cover contact, the basal detachment of the major structures, and the Moho are displayed. The Cenozoic/Mesozoic sedimentary section attains a stratigraphic thickness of 26 km on the southern end of the profile, and is structurally thickened to 30 ю km on the northern end of the profile. Diamonds represent published earthquake foci (Priestley et al., 1994), squares are earthquake foci from the International Seismological Center (ISC, 1964–1994), and triangles are earthquake foci from the Centroid-Moment Tensor catalog (CMT, 1977-1996). All the earthquakes displayed have magnitudes greater than 5.0. The earthquakes occur north of the Absheron Ridge, and most of them cluster within the prolongation of our interpreted mantle lithosphere. Information outside the ABSHERON 2 profile is compiled from existing DSS and teleseismic receiver function data (Mangino & Priestley, 1998; Zonenshain et al., 1990; Zonenshain & Le Pichon, 1986). Horizontal units represent latitude in degrees east. Question marks represent uncertainties in the interpretation. Arrow marks intersection with ABSHERON 2 line. No vertical exaggeration.



Tentative reconstruction of the geodynamic setting of the South Caspian area during Callovian–Late Jurassic and Eocene stages; EBS: Eastern Black Sea.



Backstripping reconstruction, from the end of Eocene to Present, along the NW–SE section (location on Fig. 2a), taking into account decompaction and estimation of palaeobathymetries (cf. Fig. 3).



Messinian: Base-level fall associated with the Messinian Salinity Crisis resulted in isolation of the Caspian Sea from the global oceans (Kerimov et al., 1991; Jones and Simmons, 1996; Reynolds et al., 1997). This event is inferred to have resulted in a drastically reduced base-level in the South Caspian Basin (SCB). The reconstructed basin profile suggests ~ 2,500 m drop in base-level. Petroleum Geology & Hydrocarbon Potential of Caspian and Black Sea Regions

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Рис. 61. Складчатая структура плиоцен-четвертичных отложений глубоководной котловины Южно-Каспийской впадины. Временной разрез по профилю 844705 (материалы КНГГР ПО «Союзморгео»)

Fig 1: Different tectonic pulses affect different structures differently, resulting in "individualized" formation history for each structure. (seismic samples 2 and : with authorisation from Caspian Geophysical)



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Satellite Image Landsat-7. Bands 7,4,2. Fragment of the distributin of mud volcanoes in the Kura Basin, Azerbaijan.



Scheme for identifying time of mud flows. (a) Seismic line without interpretation, (b) same seismic line with identified mud flow features and (c) mapped reflectors. The time of the first from the top flow is H1 time, second is H2 time, etc.



Integration of drainage systems to this dramatically lowered base-level resulted in the delivery of large volumes of sediment and water from the Russian Platform, Caucasus and Pamir / Kopet-Dagh (Fig 1) Mountains (Fig. 1) to the SCB through the Palaeo Volga, Kura and Amu Darya/Uzboy rivers. Within the SCB fluvial and fluvio-lacustrine facies were deposited in pre-existing structural depressions. Strata deposited within these lows form the Lower PS Petroleum Geology & Hydrocarbon Potential of Caspian and Black Sea Regions 6 – 8 October 2008, Baku, Azerbaijan



Рис. 91. Карта мощности олигоцен-миоценовых отложений (Р–N) Каспийского моря (майкопская серия и синхронные комплексы). Изолинии — в километрах





Глумов и др.

Рис. 108. Литолого-палеогеографическая карта Каспийского моря для эпохи среднего плиоцена (N₂) (век продуктивной-красноцветной толщи, «балаханский» век)