Miocene channel systems in the deepwater Black Sea (Russian part)

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This work is based on the interpretation results of the 2D/3D seismic data of the Miocene section on the Tuapse Trough and Satskiy swell. The main sources of material are considered the North-West and Central Caucasus (Paleo Bzyb), Russian Platform (Paleo Don). In addition, there were local sources of sediments.

Some levels of erosion channels were identified. The width of channels can be up to 6 – 12 km, the thickness of sediments – up to 300 – 700 m. The oldest channels are likely to have Chokrakian age (Fig.1), younger ones – early-late meotian. The progradation of the axial part of the channel is clearly seen on seismic data (Fig.2).

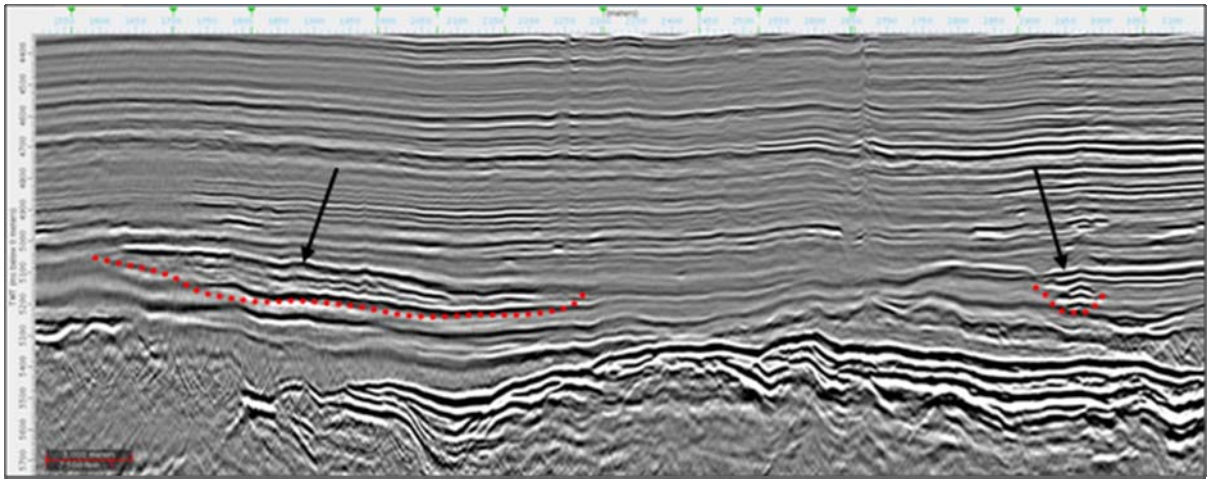

Fig 1. Chokrakian fan complex.

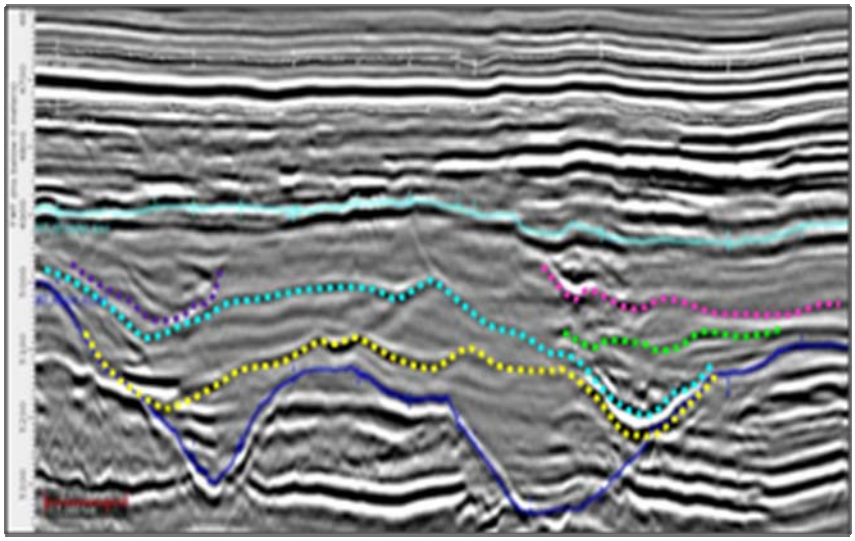

Fig. 2. Meotian fan complex. Progradation of the axial part of the channel.

The unique scheme of Miocene channels was prepared. Regionally these channels are allocated based on seismic data in a single lane with total length about 300km. They continued in the Eastern Black Sea basin.