

Features of the development of Garabagly, Kursangy, Bandovan, and Pirsahat uplifts and their prospectivity

Zohrab Javad-Zada and Nariman Narimanov

The theme is devoted to peculiarities of the development of the local uplifts Garabagly, Kursangy, Bandovan, Pirsahat of Lower Kura Depression.

According to researchers, by the geodynamic situation in the region, to the late Paleogene southern Caspian Sea has been transformed into a marginal sea, and the Kura basin represents its western offshore part. By the end of the Miocene, north-eastern protrusion Arabian plate, separating Anatolian and Irano-Afghan plates bend contributed to the strain in the latter, which prompted the development of the western side of the South Caspian and drainage throughout Kura Basin. Thus, the regime of compressive stresses, the steady since the end of the Late Miocene, actually controlled the process of further development there local uplifts.

On the based of paleoprofile the end of the Maikop time, it was found that all considered uplift were laid not later than the Maikop time. Moreover, raising Kursangy and Bandovan were complicated longitudinal fracture.

Middle-Upper Miocene is characterized by some recovery in the growth of folds, and the structure Garabagly and Pirsahat at that time were complicated longitudinal fracture.

The Late Pliocene time, characterized by the increasing intensity of the growth of local uplifts. By the end of the Pliocene maximum height was Kursangy uplift. At the present stage, the most intensively developed Garabagly and Pirsahat uplift, and Kursangy in the Quaternary period is almost not developed and was buried by these deposits.

As can be seen, the formation of local uplift continued during the whole of the interval of geological time with varying intensity on the background of sedimentation, which allows to tell about their consedimentation character. A similar development had and longitudinal fractures. If we consider that in the Southern Caspian deposition, took place in subaqueous conditions, we can conclude that the potential oil source sequences were favorable conditions for the accumulation and burial of organic matter. Wide development mud volcanism within Lower Kura Depression also shows high prospects of the territory.

From the analysis, we can conclude that within the Kura Basin bulk of local uplifts was laid not later Maikop time, indicating that their prospects for oil and gas.