

FLYSCH FORMATION OF THE CRETACEOUS DEPOSITS IN AZERBAIJAN

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Flysch formation, spread in the territory of the southeast subsidence of the Greater Caucasus (thickness is from 5 to 1000 m), in the Lesser Caucasus it occurs in a form of thin benches. Structure, volume and rocks association of the flysch undergo changes in time and in space. According to the character of the composition paragenetic types of the formation one can identify: carbonaceous terrigenous, terrigenous — carbonaceous, carbonaceous, siliceous-carbonaceous, calcareous-shaly and coarse. Terrigenous-carbonaceous and carbonaceous types of the Lower and Upper Cretaceous are spread in the east part of the Shakhdag stage and Tangi-Beshbarmag suture zone. Calcareous-shaly and siliceous-carbonaceous types are typical for the Vandamian and Zakatal-Kowdag structures (Hauterivian-Barremian) and (Cenomanian, Turonian). In the northeast of the Kowdag structure the carbonaceous-terrigenous flysch of the Upper is confined to the axial-subsided area of the trough. Coarse flysch (Valanginian, Hauterivian, Upper Turonian-Coniacian) is formed in the coastal-shallow water conditions. Beyond the flysch basin normal-sedimentary formations are represented by the same rocks except for aleurolites. In grained rocks (in respect of texture) the internal bedding complicated gradation structure was determined: existence of coarse-fragmental material in the middle of the layer, reverse rhythm, mm clayey bedding. In sandstones and aleurolites the cross bedding is alternated with horizontal-laminated series located in the middle of the layer. Processing of the available data and analysis of the existing hypothesis allowed to keep "hybrid hypothesis" of the flysch-formation.