THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE MAIN EARLY PALEOGENE GEOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE NORTH-EASTERN PERI-TETHYS

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In Paleocene-Eocene the North-Eastern Peri-Tethys represented a system of shallow water basins freely connected to ocean. Predominantly carbonatic-terrigenous sedimentation occurred in southern part of area, and siliceous terrigenous sedimentation - in the northern one. Southern part of area mainly showed a normal aeration in Paleocene, in exception of western Cis-Caucasia, where non-calcareous sediments slightly rich in organic matter accumulated in early Thanetian. Consequence of events of mostly global nature is traced in upper Thanetian: sharp transgression clearly marked in sea-level curve (nannofossil CP7 Zone) is pronounced as a sequence of nanno-foraminiferal sediments even in northern part of area with essentially terrigenous sedimentation; formation of sapropelite bed corresponded to transgressive impulse in the nannofossil CP8a/CP8b Subzone boundary and clearly defined all over North-Eastern Peri-Tethys; reduce of carbonatic sedimentation and development of siliceous-terrigenous sedimentation in terminal Paleocene; hiatus in Paleocene/Eocene boundary traced all over the area.Late Ypresian is characterized by its biotic, sedimentary, and tectonic contrasts. It represents a stage of wide regression testified by distribution of shallow water facies or hiatuses. At the same time subsidence areas occurred, where another sapropelite consequence accumulated. During the Early Lutetian transgression phosphatic sequences occurred in many parts of area. In Bartonian organic-rich sediments (up to oil shale facies) accumulated in southern parts of area corresponding to sediments rich in biogenic silica in northern area margin.