PECULIARITIES OF EVAPORITE SEDIMENTATION OF WATER RESERVOIRS ON EXAMPLE OF ARAL SEA

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Aral sea before 1961 was second water reservoir in the arid zone of the Earth according to the aquatory area after Caspian sea. Before the beginning of catastrophic antropogenic water reduction (transgression stage) normal sea chemogen-terrigen sedimentation took place. Within limits of shallow sites of Aral aquatory, especially along of east coast differing from open sea more chemogen (arid) sedimentation took place. There were intensively sedimented gypsum, and in more distanced from deep sea sites also water-soluble evaporites - galit,astrakhanit,mirabilit-thenardit.In the regression stages of Aral sea geologic history (as results of analysis of bottom sediments) evaporite sedimentation was shifted to central and deep sites. It was confirmed by the revealing of thin layered fine grained gypsum (Large and Small sea) and mirabilit deposits (Western Aral depression, Tshe-bas gulf, Small sea).Evaporite sedimentation in water reservoirs of arid zones at transgression stages are situated in pripheral zones – coastal shelf and shallow gulfs (Karabogazgol - Kaspian sea, Bokano – de –Virilla gulf in Peru, Sebhi in Persian gulf). At the water reservoir regression stages evaporite sedimentation is shifted to the central parts – most part of largest evaporite deposits of the world.