ESTIMATE OF INDICATIVE CRISTOBALITE CAPABILITIES IN THE MARGINAL SEAS (ON AN EXAMPLE OF THE OKHOTSK SEA).

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According to the literature, the appearance of the bottom simulated reflection (BSR) in sedimentary stratas is explained by presence of the cristobalite. On it its practical significance is usually exhausted. Presence the opal - CT in sedimentary stratas makes by their friable, with a lot of microfissures, that causes high permeability of these rocks. In case of their capping by ductile poorly permeable clay materials, they can serve as accumulator for hydrocarbons. On the some oil-fields of the Eastern Sakhalin the main authigenic mineral of oil containing rocks is a cristobalite. If they are not a collectors, they serve migratory paths for hydrocarbons and fluids generated below of the cristobalite boundary. In places of an outcrop of cristobalite containing rocks on a surface of bottom should be expected contamination of seawaters by hydrocarbons and forming authigenic minerals as a result of interaction of fluids and gas emanations with a sediment and seawater. In region of the shelf and slope of the Eastern Sakhalin are established cool sipings delivering of the methane, on a contact to which one the carbonates and sulfates are precipitated. The boundary of transferring of an organogenous opal to opal - CT in Okhotsk Sea is in the basis of the sedimentary stratas by thickness of 1100-1500 m. The outcrop of cristobalite containing rocks on a surface of the sea bottom can be explained by uplift of the earth crust blocks with the subsequent erosive cut of the sedimentary stratas by thickness up to 1,5 km (as it is watched on the Eastern Sakhalin) or depress of the earth crust blocks with formation of the deep water basins of the marginal seas. The Southern-Okhotsk basin by similar way could be formed, as on the northern part of its on the depth of 3 km and on a southern (Kuril) part on depth of 2 km the cristobalite containing rocks are established. Thus, the analysis of cristobalite containing stratas can give a key to the understanding of geologic history problem, oil-bearing, ascertaining of migration paths of hydrocarbons both emanations, and forecast of oil, gas, and mineral resources in the marginal seas of the World Ocean