

# **Cretaceous Sedimentary Basins of Active Continental Margin of Southeastern Russia: Paleogeography, Tectonics, Oil/Gas Presence**

KIRILLOVA, G.L. Institute of Tectonics and Geophysics, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Khabarovsk, Russia

Various settings took place during the Late Mesozoic: divergent, convergent, collisional, and transform. After mid-Jurassic collision of the Siberian and Chinese cratons a latitudinal system of post-collision troughs developed along the Mongol-Okhotsk suture (the Uda basin and others), filled with terrigenous coal-bearing molasse.

The dispersion of Pangea, creation of oceans during the Late Jurassic are correlated with the emergence of the East Asian submeridional rift system with volcano-terrigenous coal-bearing deposits (the Amur-Zeya basin). At that time, to the east there existed a continental margin of an Andean type.

During the Valanginian an oblique subduction of the Izanagi plate beneath the Asian continent occurred, producing a transform margin type, considerable sinistral strike-slip displacements, and formation of pull-apart basins filled with turbidites (the Middle Amur basin). From the Hauterivian to the Late Cretaceous, a thermal subsidence commenced in rift basins, and continental oil-bearing clastics accumulated.

The Aptian is characterized by plate reorganization and formation of the epi-oceanic island arcs, fore-arc and back-arc basins in Sakhalin and the Sikhote-Alin filled with volcanoclastics.

During the Albian a series of terranes accreted to the Asian continental margin. By the end of the Albian, the East Asian marginal volcanic belt began to form due to the subduction of the Kula plate beneath the Asian continent. During the Cenomanian-Coniacian shallow marine coarse-grained clastics accumulated in the fore-arc basins which were changed by continental deposits in the Santonian-Campanian.