LITOLOGY-FACIES AND PALEOGEOGRAPHY CRITERIA OF EARLY TRIASSIC OIL CONTENTS

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Analysis of hystorical geological development carried out in the early Triassic sea sedimentary basin showed that sedimentation took place in different paleogeographical conditions.This factor first of all had its inflance on the piculiarities of formation of the natural reservoires and traps. Fields with different paleogeographic conditions had been revealed and divided into following types: (1) field with mass development of bioherm structures and interreef lowering; (2) shallow water carbon sedimentation field where organic detritus limestones were developed; (3) hemogen sedimentation field in conditions of hydrodynamic situation; (4) shallow water carbon accumulation with periodic brining out of pyroclastic material; (5) relatively deep water sedimentation field with repeated vulcanic activity; (6) shallow water sedimentation characterized by mass development of algal limestones with periodic brining out of pyroclastic materials; (7) shallow water carbon sedimentation with periodic vulcanic activity; (8) shallow water carbon and clay-carbon sedimentation in conditions of still hydrodynamic situation with already revealed fragmental bioherm structures; (9) field where existance of fragmental bioherm structures are supposed; (10) shallow water carbon sedimentation field with brining out of sandstone-aleurite materials;(11) rather deep-water open basin field with normal salinity; (12) rather deep-water open basin field of normal salinity with periodic effusion basaltic drifts. Lithology-facies and paleogeography criteria of early Triassic oil and gas contents are allowed to make geological model of sedimentation conditions in early Triassic sedimentary basin and revealed regularity of spreding natural reservoires and traps of different types.