

## **Tectonic position of petroliferous reefs of Russia and adjacent countries and their connection with geodynamic regime**

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Oil-gas-bearing reefs of the C.I.S. are found in a wide stratigraphic interval from the Lower Cambrian to the Upper Jurassic. The most important fields are connected with the Upper Devonian - Lower Permian and the Upper Jurassic. In cratons petroliferous reefs are disposed on the slopes of large intracraton arches (Lower Cambrian of Nepa - Botuoba and Baikit anteklises, Lower Permian of Voronezh anteklise), in intracraton depressions (Upper Devonian of Kama-Kinel and Lower Triassic of East-North Caucasus), in intracontinental rifts (Upper Devonian, Lower Carboniferous and Lower Permian of Dnieper-Donets through), in foredeeps (Lower Permian of Cis Ural) and above all in marginal depressions of craton and Epi-Hercynian platforms (Middle Devonian of Pachelma trough, Upper Devonian of Pechora, Upper Jurassic of Amu Darya and West-North Caucasus). In oceanic setting there are large fields in the Carboniferous - Permian reefs of Pre-Caspian micro-ocean and small fields on the edge of the continental slope (Upper Devonian and Lower Permian of Pre-Caspian). There is no direct correlation between the number of productive reefs and the general frequency of reef development. The most reef fields are situated on the craton and are connected with the beginning of the ocean closures. By maximum collision petroleum-bearing reefs are located mainly in residual ocean basins.