

GEODYNAMIC EVOLUTION OF THE CASPIAN REGION

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Caspian region (CR) in economical and political aspect is the "hottest" point over the world. Caspian modern basin together with energetic resources is also famous for it covers geterogenous and geterochronous tectonic elements of the earth crust by its meridional location.

Pre-Riphean continent of Eurasia, Scythian-Turanian plate and South-Caspian median massif of Epihercian consolidation and Alpine Greater Caucasus-Kopetdag and Alborian folded systems take part in the Caspian abyssal structure. It was established that folded systems joints beyond Neocomian back-arc riftogenous South Caspian depression (SCD) with thick cover (over 20 km) of carboniferous late Cenonian and terrigenous Cenozoic. It is obvious that according to seismic parameters in the abyssal SCD, under the 20 km thick sedimentary series, there is a "oceanic-type crust". Time and way of generation of this crust has been to cause for database which resulted in six different points of view. To discover the reason for this fact and restore the sequence of historical and geological formation of SCD, a number of geodynamic maps of the Caspian region were built as part of the Mediterranean belt (MB) central segment. The map was made by separate time sections beginning with the Cambrian critical phase.

Synthesis and generalization of complex materials in geodynamic aspect allow to interpretate in new way a range of problems in geology and evolution of CR. From them new ones are the presence in abyssal structure of the Middle Caspian of Devonian thick sedimentary series - Triassic, origination of deep water SCD and nature of so-called "oceanic crust". At this time the upper part of section of the consolidated crust is not a basaltic layer, but composed of volcanogenous and subvolcanic rocks from Albian to Lower Cenonian.