

## **About the influence of meteoritic impulses upon the earth crust**

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When falling of large meteorites the earth crust undergone the great impulse. Deep structural dislocations in the earth crust, its split into the lithologic plates and their movement, together with endogenic processes, are associated with these impulses. It was distinguished that vast distribution of ring structures on the Earth is associated with meteoritic craters.

By the data analysis of known meteoritic craters of the Earth we had established that the typical signs-criteria for search for craters are their forms, specific physical-chemical features of rocks and minerals, anomalous high values of heat flows and geomorphology of the earth crust surface. It was established that density of craters, in interval of geologic time recent-proterozoic, decreases with age, and their largest sizes, increases generally. It gives a foundation to think that deflection of the earth axis from the vertical was related with great strikes of the meteorites or asteroids on the earth crust in the Paleozoic-Pre Cambrian time in areas of some seas (Beringovoye, Ohotskoye, Yapan and other ones), typical search features of meteoritic craters are corresponded to them. We distinguished that with the meteoritic uplifts and ring structures are associated the industrial minerals, namely oil deposits; in the South Caspian Depression on the deep section of -5 km in the Paleogene we had revealed an uplift with signs of ring oil-gas structures.

We come to conclusion that study of influence of meteoritic impulses upon the earth crusts is not only scientific problem but an urgent practical task of modern geology and planetology.