

THE LAKES OF OLIGOCENE-EARLY MIOCENE TIMES IN WEST SIBERIA

VOLKOVA V. S., GNIBIDENKO Z. N. and KULKOVA I. A. Institute of Petroleum Geology, Novosibirsk, Russia.

The changes of tectonic conditions on the border of eocene and early oligocene coursed the radical changes of paleogeographical situation. Took place the change of sea accumulations of precipitations to the continental one. The river net on the territory of West Siberia was founded in the begining of early oligocen (Rupelsky time-33.5-28 MA)- the time of accumulation of river deposits. Later the river accumulation changed to the lake one. In the second part of early oligocene on the territory of plain appeared the lake, which sizes slightly differed from the sea one. This stage coincided with the change of the Poltavsky flore to the Turgaysky one. Despite on the some decrease of the temperature, the climatic conditions still stayed warm. Such conditions coursed the forming of clays, alluvium and brown coals. In the beginning of the late oligocene (Hattsky time), due to the new rebuilding of structure plan, again appeared big, closed lake-sea. Deposits of that time don't contain interlayers and lens of brown coal. According to the paleomagnetic data, the age is about 28-23,8 Ma (four magnetic zones C9n-C6Cr Ma). In the deposits of this lake-sea there are diatomeis, conyugats, gastropods, viviparids, spores and pollen of Tugaysky type of vegetation. Palenological data (diatimeis, conyugats and shells) indicate the fresh water type of reservoir. In the end of oligocene-beginning of miocene (23.8-21 Ma) the sizes of lake basin decreased and it decayed to the number of smaller lakes. Began the swamping of lakes and accumulation of coal and peat. This time is known to be the time of extinction of Turgaysky flore.