

OIL AND GAS TRAPS RELATED TO ORGANIC BUILDUPS (SOUTH-EAST OF EAST EUROPEAN PLATFORM)

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Organic buildups constitute a considerable part of thickness in Late Paleozoic carbonate sections within southeastern East-European Platform. They compose Pre-Kungurian slopes of the Pre-Caspian Syncline, complicate slope zones of intrashelf depressions (Buzuluk, Umetovo-Linevo), compose together with bedded limestones isometric arched structures (Astrakhan, Gurievo, Zharcamys, Enbek Arches and others), make up separate carbonate bodies on the swells within a syncline (Karachaganak and others).

Several types of oil and gas traps related to organic buildups were described. The first type includes the traps made up by beds of carbonate and terrigenous-carbonate rocks, in which small organic buildups - banks, biostromes - are present. The stratum may form an anticlinal trap (structural type) or can be discontinuous due to various tectonic processes (structural-disjunctive type). For instance, fields of Zaikino-Rostashino Group (Buzuluk depression, Middle Devonian).

The second type represents traps in enveloping structures. They were made up by deposits overlying great (up to 100 m and more) dome-like organic buildups exemplified by the Mukhanovo-Erokhovo trough (Middle and Upper Frasnian reefs). It was established that reefs and bioherms are related genetically to Middle Devonian faults. Combination of tectonic and sedimentary factors forms sometimes a combined trap type.

The third type. Single hill-like or barrier bioherms and reefs overlaid by the screening beds (clays, salts and other rocks) are formed traps of reefogenous massives. Typical representatives of this type are Lower Permian reef systems in flank zones of the Ural Foredeep and the Pre-Caspian Syncline (Sovkhoznoye, Karachaganak etc. fields).