

PALEOGEOGRAPHY OF MESOZOIC AND CENOZOIC HYDROCARBON SEDIMENTARY BASINS OF CENTRAL EURASIA

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General picture includes Peritethys and Paratethys epicontinental basins of the Turan, Pricaspian and West Siberian plains and orogenic basins of Central Eurasia. Paleogeographic reconstructions represented by 23paleogeographic maps of 1:2,500,000 scale in printing and computer version. They include results of study of geodynamic regime, climate change (temperature and moisture) eustatic and regional transgressions. Mutual interactions of these processes predestine the variety of sedimentation conditions and paleogeographical zonality of the basins. Hydrocarbon generation process controlled by cyclical development of landscapes and alteration of transgressions and regressions. Each cycle can be characterized by combination of different genetic groups of rocks: marine, intermediate and continental facies with different biological productivity of landscape. Hydrocarbons may generate and accumulate within broad stratigraphy limits - from Triassic to Neogene. Main hydrocarbon reserves concentrated in delta, shelf and barrier reef formations of the Precaspian, Usturt, South Caspian, Amu Daria and West Siberia provinces. Co-authors of this report are Allanov A.A. Institute of Geology, Ashgabad, Turkmenistan, Mamedov A.V. Institute of Geology, Baku, Azarbaidzan, Smirnov L.V., Institute of Geology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.