

ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MUD VOLCANISM ON THE WEST COAST OF CASPIAN SEA.

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Mud volcanoes, being an unique natural phenomenon, are related to the processes, taking place in the cenozoic structures of molass sedimentary rock sags with the main share of paleogene-miocene.

In Azerbaijan there are more than 200 mud volcanoes while the total number of all over the world is 600. Mud volcanoes with normal-shaped cones are located in the coastal area of Caspian. This includes Keyraki, Bozdag-Kobu, Otmanbozdag etc. Offshore mud volcanoes are divided into insular underwater ones. All island and bank of Absheron and Baku archipelagos appeared due to mud volcano phenomena. Most notable ones are: Mardakan-deniz, Duvanli island. It is noteworthy that all morphological features on land volcanoes with the normal shaped cones are valid for sea volcanoes as well. Volcano mud is widely used in the Medicine as a valuable remedy. Enriched with specific components volcanic breccia has a beneficial impact of a human body. It is used for treating the diseases of peripheral and central nervous system, skin and others. Large scale clinic researches on mud volcanoes are going on in the Republic Scientific Research Institute for spa treatment physiology. The fact that the soft volcano mud has alkaline reaction has proven. It contains a numerous microelements such as iodine, bromine, lithium bitumenhumic substances and nitrogen-containing bitumen.