PALEOGENE SYSTEM OF SURKHANDARYA BASIN

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Abstrakt

The Paleogene system, which belongs to the Cenozoic era, is composed mainly of Paleocene and Eocene sediments.

Keywords:

Paleocene, Eocene, dolomite, microfauna, suzak, horizon, cross-section, fauna, flora, foraminifera, plankton, benthos, complex.

Аннотация

Кайназой (Kz) эрасига мансуб бўлган Палеоген системаси асосан палеоцен ва эоцен чўкиндиларидан тузилган. Палеоцен ва эоцен ўз навбатида бир нечта қатламларга бўлинади.

Аннотация

Палеогеновая система, относящаяся к Кайнозойской эре, сложена в основном палеоценовыми и эоценовыми отложениями.

This system is mainly composed of Paleocene and Eocene sediments. Paleocene and Eocene are divided into several layers, respectively:

Paleocene (R1)

Lower Paleocene

Gypsum dolomite, which is divided into layered layers, is composed of limestone. They are divided into 3 on the basis of changes in lithological structure (Egamberdiev ME, Akromkhodjaev AM The following species of mollusks are found in this section): Lucina dupponti Sossm, calyptraeamontensis Cossm., Litophoda similis Ruck gastrocnoena cometi Cosmm.They helped determine the age of these layers. Thickness 100-150 m.

Upper Paleocene

Bukhara layer

Characterized in the lower part of the Upper Paleocene. The composition consists of lime, dolomite and gypsum. The layer of the Bukhara ridge is on the south-western slope. A layer of limestone and gypsum, 90 m thick, is composed of dolomites. In the compensation part of the limestone - Corbula angulata Lam. participates (Mirkamalova S.X., Belenkiy G .A., 1954). Fauna in the form of a lagoon i.e. Corbula angulata Lam., C. biangulata Desh., Modiola Jehemejevi Com. thickness 60-90 m.Corbis daviasoni Dech.,

The Karatag horizon consists of limestone and marl. From this horizon the following fauna was identified by L.3.Mironova, G.P.Kreydenkov, (1960) Corbis daviasoni Dech., Nemocardium edvarsi Dech., Cyprina morisi Aow. Gryphaea antigua Schwetx, Phologomya cuneata Sow. Turritella kamischi insis Netsch. Thickness - 5-II m.

The lower part of the Suzak layer (2 szk)

Most searchers said that the Suzak layer belonged to the Lower Eocene, but was then divided into 2 microfauna zones that restored the transition of the lower part to the Upper Paleocene.

1. Zon Acarinina subsphaenica.
2. Zon Acarinina acarinata.

They are composed of green-gray clays and dark clays. There is also a layer of flammable shale. Organic remains are also preserved, they are: Globigerina achtenakujinensis Cholilov, G. bacuana Chal. G. compressaformis Chlilov, G. crassa Scnuts are 20-40 m thick.

Eotsen
Lower eotsen
The middle part of the Suzak layer (szk2)
The middle part of the Suzak layer is divided into 2 microfaunistic zones.
Lower Globorotalia acgua.
Upper Globorotalia subbitinae.

Globorotalia acgua zonasi. Sediments consist of green, gray, greenish, siltstone and siltstone. Zonada Haplophragmoides sp, Ammomagienica macrospira N.Byk., Spiroplectammina - locaenica, S. Spektabilis Grxub., Trochammina ispharensis Byk. the thickness of the zone where foraminifera meet is 27 m.

Globirotalia subbotinae zonasi. In the lower part of the section there are gray, green siltstones, the most common, and in the upper part there are marls. Reophax curtus Cush., Spiroplectammina richardi Martin., Textularia Plymmeral Laliker, Dorothia postbulleca Balakhn. foraminifera are involved. The thickness of the zone is 50 m.

Middle Eocene
The upper part of the Suzak layer (szk3)

They are composed of green, gray clays, marls and siltstones. Significant exchange of foraminifera is observed, which allows the upper part of the Suzak layer to cross the boundaries between the Lower and Upper Eocene.

More on this part of the section Spiroplectammina carinatiformis Moros., Paragaudryina pseudonava rroana Balakhm. Thickness up to 50 m.

Alay layer (a1)

It is composed of layered limestone, siltstone and clay. Numerous Ostrea turkestanensis Rom in limestone and marl. occurs. Lucina consorbina Desh., Cardium Porulosum Sol., Cardita viguesneli Arch. we meet These are Discorbis ferganensis N.Byk., Uvegerina pseudotexana N.Byk., Bulimina sp. detected foraminifera are rare. Globigerina pseudoeocoena Subb., Toronbaensis Bronn., Uvigerinella compacta (Bala khm) belong to the Middle Eocene and the Upper Eocene crosses its border. Thickness - 20 m.

Upper Eocene
Turkiston

I includes the upper layers, the Turkestan layer is divided into 3 parts in the region.

The lower part of the Turkestan layer (tr K1)

It is defined by high-lying deposits where limestone clays and marls are found. These deposits are almost never distributed in the overlying sediments. They include dark gray, green, gray or brown. If the upper part of the Alay layer crosses the boundary of the end of the sandstone layer, this part of the section enters the Alay layer and the age of the horizon is determined in the same way as in the Middle Eocene.

Renewal of foraminiferal fauna occurs on the basis of the Turkestan layer. They are clearly seen in the following Spiroplectammina carinatiformis Moros., Robulus iljini N.Byk. Discorbis sp, m Anomalina ammophila Grumb et al. Many species of sediments of the Middle Eocene age are lost, and other species, including those that migrate to other young sediments, appear.

Plankton-type foraminifera are not found in the area, Discorbis sp., Nonionella sp., Bolivina pseudonobilis N.Byk are common among benthos.

This helps to cross the boundary of the Middle and Upper Eocene.

Middle and upper part of Turkestan layer (trk2-3)

Based on the change in lithological composition, the stored sediments and complexes of foraminifera in the Turkestan layer can be divided into 2 parts. The lower part is composed of dark gray, gray, greenish-yellowish gray and brown clays combined as a complex of numerous radiolarians and foraminifera.

The upper part is rich in foraminifera and is composed of green-gray, light gray, brown and green limestones. The following species of foraminifera have been identified in the lower part of the

clay: Spiroplectammina turgaisa Balakhm., Eponides joscksonensis (Cush. Et Appb.), Gaudryina superturkestanica N. Byk, Discorbis ferganensis N. Byk. and others.

The thickness of the middle part is 30 m. The composition of the foraminifera in the upper part of the clay varies considerably. Unda Haplophragmoides orfaensis Rodiono, Asterigerina lusida Minakova Cibicides circumspetionis N. Byk. occurs. To this Yana Fatina esterhazyi Rav. it is added to Liostrea coconensis. Their thickness is 45 m. Combination of Rishtan, Isfara, Khanabad strata (rst, is, nn) They are gypsum layers composed of sandstone, siltstone, argillite. The siltstones are gray, green. These strata were not found in the Boysun region. They disappeared as a result of washing. They are common in the villages of Gulshob and Zargob. Harlorhragmoides orfanensis Rodionova, Spiroplectammina turgaica Palakhm, Textulatia nikitinae Ter-Grigorjanz Robulus adja kujmensis Chal., Caucosina locoenico Chal. etc. In some areas the thickness reaches 60-90 m. On it lie the deposits of the Neogene period as a result of washing. The Oligocene was washed away as a result of the rise before the beet.

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