

Paleontological characteristics of the Productive series in the Gyrmaki Valley (Absheron Peninsula)

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The productive series (PS) deposits in the Gyrmaki valley in the Absheron peninsula outcrop very well and represent themselves a thick series of rhythmically alternating benches of clays, aleurolites, sands and sandstones. They are divided into two sections: the upper section include the Balakhany suite (60m) and suite "pereryva" (SP, 110m) and the lower one - overgyrmaki clayey suite (OGCS, 28m), overgyrmaki sandy suite (OGSS, 58 m), Gyrmaki suite (GS, 280m) and undergyrmaki suite (UGS, 70m). Since 1993 the PS deposits in the Gyrmaki valley have been exposed to studies in respect of foraminifers, nanoplankton, ostracodes, palinocomplexes etc. by researchers from Geology Institute of ANAS together with geologists from BP/Statoil, AMOCO, APTI etc. companies. In the lower PS (UGS, GS, OGSS, OGCS) foraminifers consist of redeposited *Cretaceous Hastigerina aspera* etc. (3%), Paleogene *Subbotina inflatoformis* etc. (40-64 %), Neogene *Porosononian martkobi* etc. (36-60%), in situ *Ammonia beccarii*, *Nonion granosus* etc. Ostracodes are mainly the in situ ones — *Leptocythere microlata*, *Callistocythere praebacuana* etc. Nanoplankton consists of redeposited forms from Jurassic-Cretaceous -*Prediscosphaera cretaceae* etc. (31-64 %), from Paleogene - *Coccolithus eopelagicus* etc. (35-58%), from Neogene - *Coccolithus miopelagicus* etc. (0,5-1%). *Reticulofenestra minuta* etc. (6-11%) are the in situ ones. Palinocomplexes consist of dinocysts - *Spiniferites spp.* etc. and redeposited from Jurassic-Cretaceous-Paleogene; spores and pollens

- *Carya spp.* etc., seaweeds - *Micrhystridium spp.* etc. Key horizons (GS) *Systematophora placacantha*, *Labyrinthodinium truncatum* show the age not less than 5,6 Ma. In the upper PS (SP, Balakhany suite) foraminifers consist of redeposited Cretaceous *Hedbergella agalarovae* etc. (40-45%), Paleogene *Globigerina inflate* etc. (12-25 %), Neogene *Nonion bogdanowiczi* etc. (25%). Ostracodes are the in situ ones - *Cyprideis lithoralis*. Nanoplankton consists of redeposited representatives from Jurassic-Cretaceous - *Watznaueria barnesae* etc. (60-70 %), from Paleogene - *Cyclicargolithus abisectus* etc. (30-40 %), from Neogene - *Reticulofenestra minutula* etc. (0,1-0,5 %). Palinological composition is represented by dinocysts - *Spiniferites spp.*, *Oligosphaeridium complex* etc., redeposited from Jurassic-Cretaceous - Paleogene spores and pollens - *Bisaccatepollen* etc., fresh-water seaweeds -*Algae* etc. According to palinological data the transition SP/Balakhany suite is 4,3 Ma (as the key horizon *Hystrichosphaeropsis obscura* shows the age not less than 4,3 Ma).

Biostratigraphic investigations do not allow to make a correlation of the sections. However, they provide a complete information about the depositional environment, especially for ostracodes, which are mainly the in situ ones and are applied in the interpretation of paleoenvironment to determine salinity, temperature, water depth and sources of the redeposited rocks. The lower PS (upper Miocene) in the Gyrmaki valley was formed as a result of the redeposition of Cretaceous, Paleogene and Neogene rocks from the Greater Caucasus. The basin in the first half of the PS age was from the brackish with depth 50-60 m to semi-marine one with depth 25-30 m. Salinity of water - 8-18‰, temperature - 18-28°C to 10-16°C. The upper PS (lower Pliocene) was formed as a result of the redeposition of Cretaceous, Paleogene and Neogene rocks from the Greater Caucasus. In the second half of the PS age the basin was fresh, shallow - probably, 2-8 m. Salinity of water 2 to 6-7‰, temperature 10-15°C. *Keywords:* Foraminifers, nanoplankton, ostracodes, palinocomplexes, in situ

Girmaki Vadisi (Abşeron Yarımadası) Prodiiktif serisinin paleontolojik özellikleri

Abşeron yarımadası Gyrmaki vadisindeki prodiiktif seri cokelleri, oldukça iyi yilzeyler ve kendilerini ritmik ardalanmah kil, silt, kum ve kumtasi katlarmdan olusan kalm bir seri olarak sunarlar. İki kesime aynılır: Balakhany takımı (60 m) ve "Pereryva" takimim (110 m) içeren list kesim ve Gyrmaki-üstii killi takım (OGCS-28 m), Girmaki-tistii kumlu takım (OGSS-58 m), Gyrmaki takımı (GS-280 m) ve Gyrmaki-altı takımdan (UGS-70 m) olusan alt kesim. Gyrmaki

vadisindeki Prodilktif Seri cokelleri 1993 yıldan bu yana, Azerbaycan Bilimler Akademisi Jeoloji Enstitütüler'den arastirmaciların yanısira BP/Statoil, AMOCO, APTI vd firmalardan jeologlarm, foraminiferler, nannoplanktonlar, ostrakodlar ve palino-karmasiklar konularndaki cahsmalarinm konusunu olusturmustur. Alt kesimdeki (UGS, GS, OGSS, OGCS) foraminifer topluluğu yeniden yigis(tinl)mis ve Kretase yash *Hastigerina aspera* vd (%3), Paleojen yaşı *Subbotina inflatoformis* vd (%40-64), Neojen yash *Porosonian maratkobi* vd (%36-60), yerinde (yigismis) *Ammonia beccarii*, *Nonion granosus* ve digerlerinden olusur. Ostrakodlar genelde yerinde yigismislardrr: *Leptocythere microlata*, *Callistocythere praebacuana* vd. Nannoplanktonlar yeniden yigis(tinl)mis, Jura-Kretase yash *Prediscosphaera cretaceae* vd (%31-64), Paleojen yash *Coccolithus eopelagicus* vd (%35-58), Neojen yash *Coccolithus miopelagicus* vd (%0.5-l) formlarim kapsar. *Reticulofenestra minuta* vd (%6-ll) yerinde yigismis formlardir. Palino-karmasiklar dinokistlerden, *Spiniferites spp.* vd ve Jura-Kretase-Paleojen yas araligim veren yeniden yigis(tinl)mis spor ve polenlerden, Carya spp. ve alglerden, *Micrhystridium spp.* ve digerlerinden olusur. (Gyrnaki takimmdaki) anahtar seviyeler, *Systematophora placacantha*, *Labyrinthodinium truncatum* 5.6 milyon yıldan daha az olmayan bir yas araligi sergilerler. Ust kesimdeki (Balakhkany takimi) foraminifer topluluğu Kretase yaslı ve yeniden yigis(tinl)mis *Hedbergella agalarovae* vd (%40-45), Paleojen yaslı *Globigerina inflate* vd (%12-25), Neojen yaslı *Nonion bogdanowiczi* vd (%25) formlardan olusur. Ostrakodlar yerinde yigismislardir: *Cyprideis lithoralis*. Nannoplankton topluluğu yeniden yigis(tinl)mis ve Jura-Kretase'yi temsil eden *Watznaueria barnesae* vd (%60-70), Paleojen yaslı *Cyclicargolithus agabeysectus* vd (%30-40) ve Neojen yaslı *Reticulofenestra minutula* vd (%0.1-0.5) formlarmdan olusur. Palinolojik bilesim dinokistler, Jura-Kretase'den yeniden yigistmlmis *Spiniferites spp.*, *Oligosphaeridium complex* vd, Paleojen sporlan ve polenleri, *Bisaccate polen* vd, tatli-su algleri, *Algae* vd ile temsil edilir. Palinolojik verilere gore, Pereryva takimi ile Balakhkany takimi gecisi (anahtar seviye *Hystrichosphaeropsis obscura*'nm 4.3 milyon yıldan daha az yas vermemesi yönüyle) gunumüzün 4.3 milyon yil oncesidir.

Biyostratigrafik arastirmalar bu kesimler arasmda bir korelasyon yapilmasma olanak saglamaz. Ancak, bu arastirmalar, ozellikle, genelde yerinde yigismis formlarla temsil edilen ve tuzlulugu, sicakligi, su derinligini ve yeniden çokeltilen kayaçlarm kaynaklarini belirlemek icin paleoortam yorumunda yararlamlan ostrakodlar acisindan, yigisim ortami konusunda tarn bilgi saglar. Girmaki vadisinde Gee Miyosen yaslı alt kesim, Biyük Kafkaslardaki Kretase, Paleojen ve Neojen kayaclarrnin yeniden cokel(til)mesi sonucunda olusmustur. Prodilktif Seri doneminin ilk yanısira havza 50-60 metre derinlikli aci-su ortamından 25-30 metre derinlikli yarı-denizele gecislidir. Tuzluluk %o 8-18, su sicakligi 18-28 °C-10-16 °C arasında degiskendir. Prodilktif Seri list kesimi (Alt Pliyosen yaslı) Büyük Kafkaslardaki Kretase, Paleojen ve Neojen kayaclarının yeniden cokel(til)mesi sonucunda olusmustur. Prodilktif Seri doneminin bu ikinci yansinda havza tatli-su ortami ve sig, olasılıkla 2-8 metre derinliklidir. Tuzluluk %o 2 ile %o6-7 arasında degisen, su sicakligi ise 10-15 °C'dir. Anahtar Kelimeler: Foraminiferler, nannoplankton, ostrakodlar, palino-karmasiklar, yerinde