

Palynofacies and Palaeoenvironment Sanganeh formation in gharesoo section

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Abstract

Sanganeh formation is one of the lower cretaceous formations in the kopet – Dagh basin. The asnganeh formation for palynological studies and a sum of 150 slides of samples 90 processed Using thrss mian groups of palynological elements (palynomacerals, palynomorphs and amorphous arganic matter) were distinguished distinguished three palyno faicies for the environment was determined open marine neritic is to dinoflagellates and in some index genera in upper partso.

Introduction

Snganeh Formation of Lower Cretaceous constructor Kopet Dagh sedimentary basin in the North-East country.

In order to study the formation Palyinofacies Nagorno-hand cut 150 slides in the laboratory and the Palynofacies were studied by microscope.

Discussion

After the slide show of 300 particles of various components Palynofacies Dainoflagellates, the Palynomacral and several types of SOM with selected field of view were counted randomly, and then using the software excel percent Palynofacies elements in the main role Palynofacies to play a, respectively.

Resulting separation of these elements, 3 Palynofacies following are the sedimentary environment of the formation is shown

A) Palynofacies I: The high percentage SOM Palynofacies approximately 60 to 70 percent and 20 percent to 30 percent and some Palynomaceral Marine Palynomorph specified. Palynofacies II and the equivalent vnderzovan (1990) is.

B) Through compliance and to plot samples in three-dimensional diagram (Tyson, 1993) Distal Suboxic-Anoxic Basin environment was that thin layers of silt between Estonia Shylhay largely uniform in this formation are Palynofacies instead, that can be Sedimentation concluded silt layer below Estonia and the period of relative sea level than that. B) Palynofacies II: percentage of elements to this Palynofacies Palynomaceral high proportion of about 80 to 90 percent and the percentage is low Palynomorphy Marine and SOM are Palynomacral and fourth type are the most and the next day Palynomacral blade 3 to 2 is. Palynofacies aerobic conditions is the average energy AEROBIC. This Palynofacies with Palynofacies IV and Vndrzvan (1990) as is, and plot samples in three-dimensional diagram (TYSON 1990) environment to marginal dysoxic - anoxic basin proximal shelf or basin shows and mostly Shales are dark gray to Shdgy Palynomrpha is well preserved.

C) palynofacies III: This Palynofacies SOM also very low percentage Palynomaceral average between 30 to 70 and high sea Palynomrphy specified conditions of semi-aerobic and low-

energy shows, the high concentration Palynofacies Palynomrphy keeping marine and Shdgy frequency diversity is seen with conditions shows the open sea.(Fig1)

Figure 2: plot of samples in three-dimensional diagram (TYSON 1993) environment MUD-DOMINATED OXID SHELF shows.

Conclusion

The review includes three main elements Palynomorpha Palynvmacral, the organic materials and no building Palynvmrfha three Palynofacies Snganh formation was separated for the interpretation of this facies Palynofacies help the environment as most of the formation PROXIMAL SHELF MUL DAMINATED OXIC SHELF as part of the OPEX MARINC AZ INNEO NERITIC semi-aerobic conditions and are low energy, respectively.

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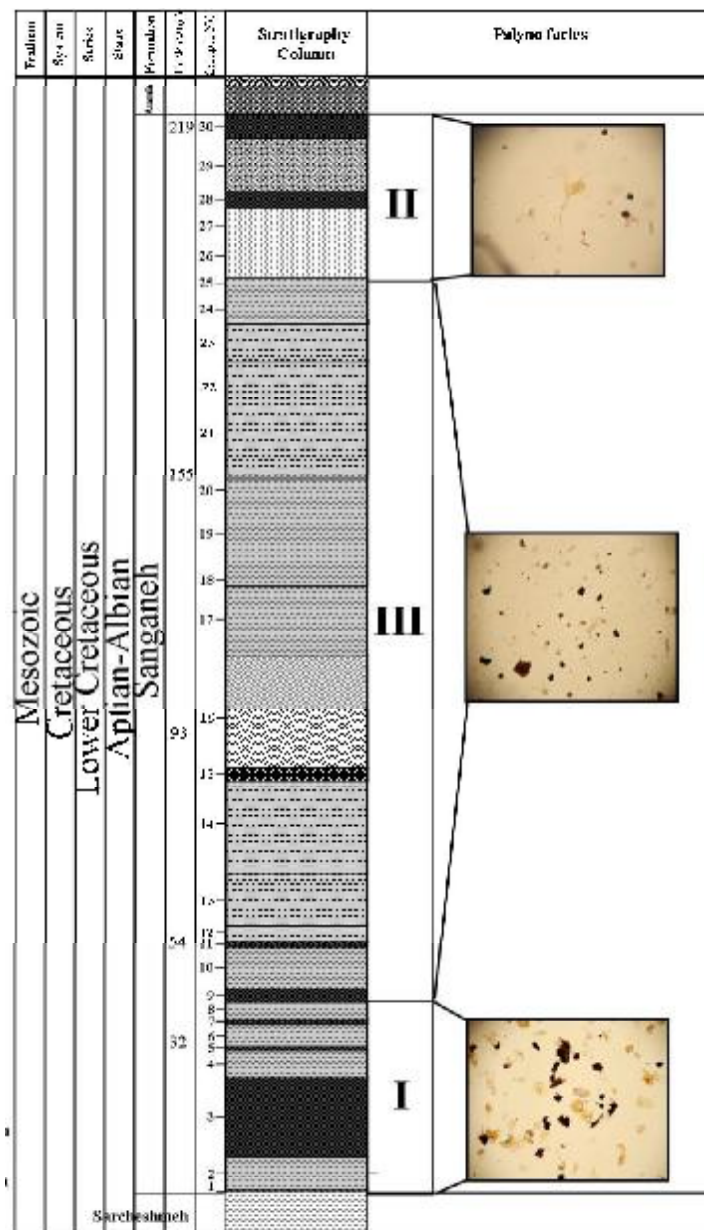
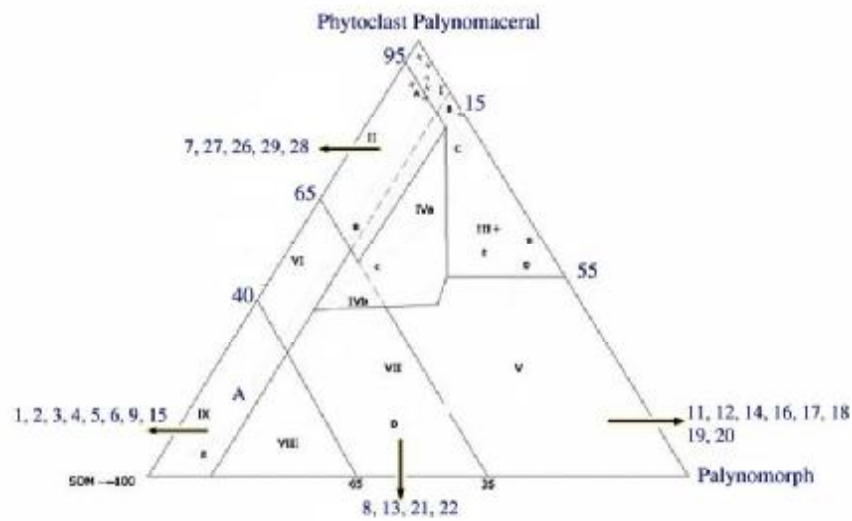


Figure 1: palynofacies in Sanganeh Formation



I:highly proximal shelf or basin, II:marginol dysoxic-anoxic basins, III:heterolentic oxic shelf(proximal shelf), IV:shelf to basin transition, V:mid-oceanic shelf, VI:proximal suboxic + anoxic shelf, VII:distal dysoxic-anoxic shelf, VIII,IX:distal suboxic-anoxic basin. Transport paths: A:direct path from source into anoxic basin, B:phytoclasts move away from source out across shallow-marine shelf, C:redirection of phytoclasts into basin from route B, D:concentration of route B with further reduction in phytoc values and progressive sorting of phytoclasts and palynomorphs. (after Tyson,1969)

Figure2: Tayson digram