



PROBLEMS OF GEOLOGY OF PALEOGENE SOILS IN THE SURKHANDARYA TERRITORY

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Abstract

The article discusses the problems of the geology of Paleogene deposits in the Surkhandara territory. Among them: comparison and stratification of sections; determination of facial conditions in the Paleogene marine basin and study of the material composition of Paleogene deposits.

Keywords: Paleogene, stratigraphic, microfauna, nannoplankton, biostratigraphic, rhythmostratigraphic, lithostratigraphic.

Introduction

Stratigraphic classification and comparison of cross-sections is considered one of the most complex issues of geology of Paleogene deposits in Surkhandarya.

During the 70s of the last century, various schemes of classification and comparison of Paleogene deposits were developed according to various organisms: oysters, microfauna and nannoplankton complexes. The first such scheme was created by O.S. Vyalov on oysters for the eastern part of Central Asia in the 30s of the last century. For a long time, this scheme served as the basis for various geological formations, geological mapping and production.

However, this scheme is based on an endemic group of fauna and does not allow for regional correlation and connection with the international scale. Later such schemes were created for the western regions of Central Asia by V.G. Balakhmatova, R.K. Makarova and E.F. Tsatsirlar. This scheme is comparable to the Crimean-Caucasian scale, but is not related to the scheme created for the eastern part of Central Asia. In addition, these schemes, based on the study of different groups of organisms, differ significantly within the same region. All this is related to the fact that the evolution of Paleogene sedimentary basins of Central Asia took place in different ways, and the endemicity and ecology of the organisms distributed in them differ sharply.

The Ferghana and Afghan-Tajik paleogene basins of eastern Central Asia are occasionally connected and are characterized by the closeness of the conditions of





deposit formation and faunal complexes. The western regions of Central Asia (Turkmenistan, South and North Aral Bay, Ustyurt) had a direct connection with the Crimea-Caucasus sea basin. Therefore, the lithological composition of the sections and the complex of organic remains were close to each other.

The remains of nannoplankton, which are facies in nature, have not been sufficiently studied. Many stratigraphic intervals of different regions lack organic remains. Therefore, in solving this problem, it is necessary to use a complex biorhythmstratigraphic method, which includes biostratigraphic, rythmostratigraphic and lithostratigraphic methods of stratification and comparison of sections.

Another important problem is determination of facies conditions in the Surkhandarya Paleogene sea basin.

The platform tectonic regime, the perfect leveling of the earth's surface and the change of climate from extraarid to semiarid and semihumid led to the existence of a specific hydrodynamic and hydrochemical regime of the Kyzylkum sedimentation basin, its spatial and spatial changes.

These conditions affected the mechanical, physicochemical, biochemical and chemical differentiation of sediments. The third problem of Paleogene deposits in Surkhandarya is the study of their material composition. Because it is impossible to achieve a positive result without a thorough study of the material composition of the rocks in the sections.

The creation of analytical tools with high accuracy has great prospects both in theoretical geology and in the aspects of implementation of their results.

Forms of occurrence of rare and scattered elements in nature, crystal structures of mineral components, their mutual relations and sequence of formation, chemical composition of discrete particles are determined, questions of authigenesis and transformation are solved.

All this makes it possible to open new mines, to determine their genesis.

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