

- Australia, fault traps, marginal basins, eocene — lower cretaceous
- Adriatic sea, pliocene gliding
- Mesozoic exploration
  - W Africa, continental slope, salt formation, lower cretaceous
  - Egypt, cratonic fault traps, lower cretaceous-lower tertiary
- Andes foreland, classical folding-strat. traps, cretaceous
- Palaeozoic exploration
  - North sea, cratonic undulations and tertiary basins
  - Alaska, deep seated foreland structures, devonian

### 2.3. U S S R situation

#### development of production

1946: oil 21.7 mill/T, gas 4 mrd m<sup>3</sup>

1968: oil 300 mill/T, gas 198 mrd m<sup>3</sup>

#### development of production regions

classical Baku, 1870/1920, 97% of total production

Tertiary/Mesozoic Structures, exploration continues

“second” Baku since 1930, west Ural-Volga region

1968 180 mill. T/y

carboniferous basins, all types of structures

biggest oil province, abt 500 fields

“third” Baku since 1965, western Sibiria

lower cretaceous to lower tertiary basin,

sedimentary thickness 2—7 km.

production 1970 30 Mill. T, estimate 1980 230 Mill. T

#### other major exploration-production provinces

Timan-Pechora, Palaeozoic, 33 fields in operation

Caspi-Taschkent, mesozoic gas province

Pre Caspi depression (N of lake Caspi)

deepest part of european platform, 15—19 km. sediment

salt structures

Baku-Turkmenistan, permian to pliocene structures

marine exploration

Prof. Dr. H. KÜPPER

## Outline of the Sea Floor Geology as per 1970

part one: continental shelf and continental slope

### 1.1. marine geology, not oceanography

replacing old theories: permanence of oceans, C. DIENER, 1890

continental drift, A. WEGENER, 1920

### 1.2. general setting:

coastal plain

continental shelf  
 continental slope  
 • 200 m depth line accepted as  
 boundary at UN conference 1958  
 from continental shelf 17% of world oil production  
 6% of world gas production

### 1.3. examples of offshore successes:

o l d : Baku, Maracaibo, Louisiana, Persian gulf  
 m o d e r n : North Sea, Nigeria, Adriatic sea, Australia  
 New Sealand, Australasia

## part two: deep sea

### 2.1. historical-technical development

until 1950 results from old time dredging  
 results from refraction profiles  
 "sediments under oceans must be thin"  
 1964/65 first drilling vessel after mohole failure  
 1967/71 Glomar Challenger, first cruise 11. 8. 68.  
 per 1. 12. 70. 230 holes at 144 sites  
 58,000 m. drilling  
 10,000 m. core recovery  
 deepest water 6140 m.  
 deepest penetration 985 m.  
 Gl. Ch. staff: 2 co-chiefs, 4 sedimentologists,  
 4 palaeontologists, 10 technicians plus crew  
 cores 6.25 cm. diam, 9 m. length

### 2.2. outline of features:

	ocean	continent
crust	basic, 6—8 km.	acidic, 35 km.
age	young, 155 mill. y (Jur. limst.)	old, 3.5 bill. y
lithology	thin sediment on basic rocks	complex, sediments, igneous, metamorphic rocks
structure	simple, mid ocean ridges abyssal plains	complex, geosynclines, shields platforms

### 2.3. mineral resources: unique province-ultra basic ore deposits

primary ore deposits mid ocean, indian ocean Cr, Pt, Ni, Co,  
 surficial deposits glauconite, manganese, phosphorite/placer  
 hydrothermal deposits rift zones, Fe, Mn, Sn, Pb, Co,

generally hostile for petroleum and salt formation  
 except in extension of continental conditions  
 f. i. Challenger Knoll, 3572 m. oil, gas, Gulf of Mexico

#### 2.4. theoretical framework

central oceanic ridges — mid ocean belts  
 high temperature convection  
 earthquake zone on axis  
 tensional features  
 thin earth crust  
 lower density mantle material, peridotite → serpentinite  
 zones of magnetic orientation parallel to axis  
 outward spreading 1—10 cm./year

E. L. Gealy 1971/p. 5

“data gathered by the Joides Deep Sea Drilling Project strongly support the theory of crustal accretion along mid-ocean ridges and of lateral spreading of the seafloor away from the ridges. Sediments immediately above basalt basement are younger over the crest of the mid-ocean ridges and, with minor exceptions, are progressively older away from the ridges crests in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.”

#### References

- E. L. GEALY: Results of the Joides Deep Sea Drilling Project 1968/71.  
 World Petr. Congr. Moscow 1971, Spec. Paper No. 1.  
 F. J. VINE (1971): Sea Floor Spreading Understanding the Earth, p. 233, The Artemis Press, Sussex.

Doz. Dr. H. K. MOSTLER, University Innsbruck

### Conodonts of the Triassic

Triassic conodonts were neglected for a long time mainly because the general opinion was that they could not be used for stratigraphic purposes. In 1958 R. HUCKRIEDE issued a monograph on the conodonts of the Triassic, discussing at the same time their stratigraphic value by means of a table of distribution and also pointing to their comparatively lesser value for stratigraphy. As a result the interest in Triassic conodonts slackened down.

Intensified research on Triassic sediments, however, beginning some 5 years ago, showed that an exact study of conodont faunas could well be used for a stratigraphic subdivision of the Triassic.

The Lower Triassic (Skythian) to start with, can be subdivided into 3—4 “zones” (STAESCHE, 1964). W. C. SWEET’s attempted subdivision into 9 zones derived from the study of the Salt Range sediments cannot be supported by the author’s own investigations (samples from the Himalaya). A subdivision of the Skythian into 4 zones remains acceptable.

# ZOBODAT - [www.zobodat.at](http://www.zobodat.at)

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt  
Sonderbände](#)

Jahr/Year: 1971

Band/Volume: [19](#)

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