

P16-3**NEW TECTONIC MODELS FOR EXPLORATION OF OIL TRAPS INSIDE THE CARBONATIC SEQUENCES IN IONIAN ZONE OF ALBANIDES****B. CANAJ and P. DORE**

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Studied region extends in Southern part of External Albanides, which consists the central segment of Dinaro-Albano-Hellenic arc of Alpine orogeny (Fig. 1). Tectonic models of Kurveleshi and Cika thrust belts (Ionian zone) are constructed. The tectonic facts that influence on the models and the structural styles in Southern part of the Ionian zone are presented as follows:

Tectonic regime; Lithological change; Evaporite outcrops; Tectonic and neotectonic phenomena; Tectonic phases; Frictional coefficient between deposits; Folding types; Dip angle of tectonic plane; Rifting processes.

The aim of this paper is to the clarify the tectonic models and mechanics of tectonic fault folds and hydrocarbon prospect by means of the interpretation of geological and gravimetric and seismic data. Interpretation of several data from drilling wells section have determined the type of tectonic faults and their amplitude as well as.

Tectonic model is realised by means of the interpretation of tectonic, gravimetric and seismological data. The tectonic evaluation of central part of this region is evidenced mainly from the gravimetric studies. So, in this territory are determinate the highest value of Bouguer anomaly in Ionian zone. Considering the geological-geophysical interpretation two main tectonic models are classified.

The different tectonic models in complicated regions from the tectonic studies point of view are given in this paper. The recent tectonic studies by the contemporaneous concepts on the structural balancing and overthrusting rate have been the base of compilation of this paper. Solution of the tectonic question in the future request using of 3D seismic and construction of block diagrams.

Presence of evaporates that crop out through normally sin sedimentary tectonic faults and the type of fractured structures is concluded to divide two main tectonic models of the structural assemblages. The first tectonic model includes the structural assemblages that are accompanied by thrust faults, backthrust and evaporitic outcrops (fig. 2), while the others individual slices model (fig.3)

The structural assemblages that are accompanied by evaporitic outcrops are developed in Southern part of region, where are calculated the highest values of Bouguer anomaly.

Considering the geometrical forms of structures two main tectonic models are distinguished: - anticline in northern part of the region; - monocline in Southern part of region. The first model includes structures with the tectonic faults (dip angle 35=45 degrees W) that intersect their western flanks and are accompanied with individual slices and thin beds of flysch deposits, created from overthrusting of these structures (fig. 3). The second model is characterised from thrust faults (dip angle 26-30 degrees W) that accompanied with the evaporitic rocks with the thickness from 100-1000m. Oilgasbearing structures are discovered under the evaporitic deposits. These carbonic structures are covered from the terrigenous deposits of the Lower Oligocene and its thickness is about 300 m.

Above tectonic models, structural assemblages and tectonic faults are drawn as tectonic arcs with orientation SE-NW for Southern arc and SW-NE for Northern arc.

This tectonic style is realised in according to the tectonic phases and the compressional from Eocene to Qianternary age and distensional tectonic regime, from Lower Middle Liass to Paleocene age.

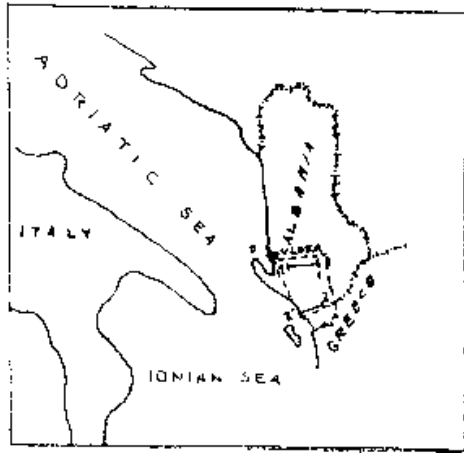


Figure 1. Location of studied region.

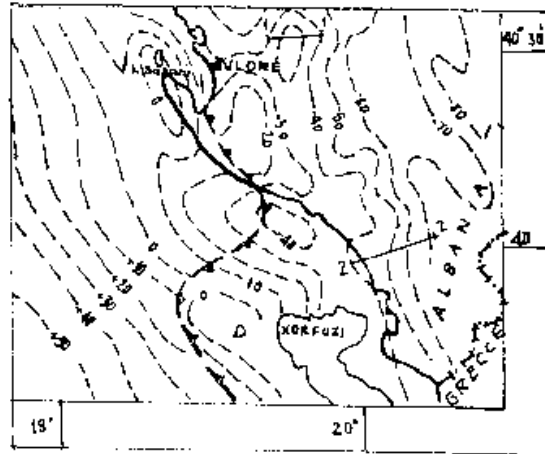


Figure 1b Bouguer anomaly Map.

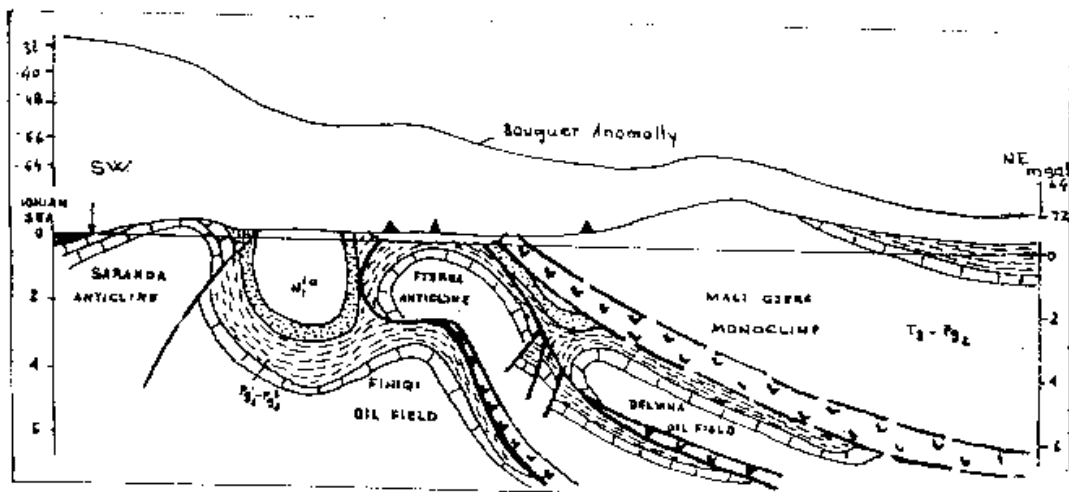


Figure 2. Geologo-gravimetric cross-section 2-2.

2 km

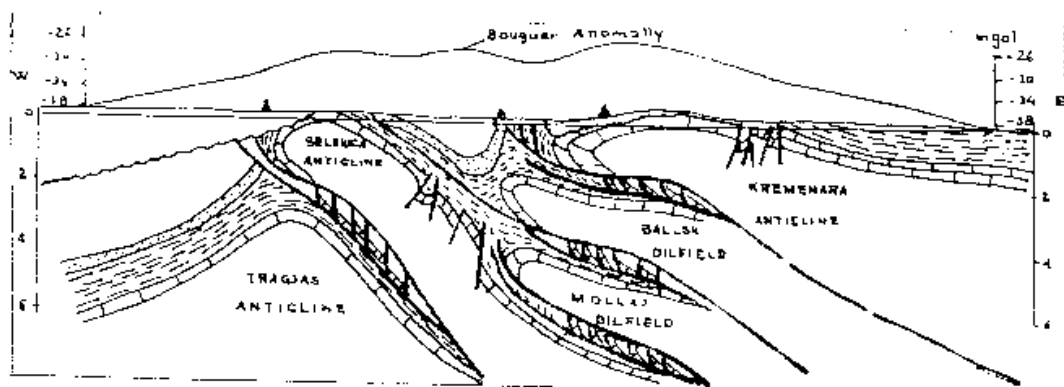


Figure 3. Geologo-gravimetric cross-section 1-1

4 km