

P16-7**THE STRUCTURAL STYLE OF KURVELESHI THRUST BELT IN GORISHTI-SELENICA REGION****P. DORRE, L. MEHILLKA and B. CANAJ**

Oil and Gas Institute Instituti Naftes the Gazit Fier, Albania

The area of study extends in eastern part of Vlora city and takes part in Kurveleshi belt of Jonian zone (Fig.1). In this region ours oil-gas fields are discovered in the anticline structures of carbonatic reservoirs of Eocene-Mesozoic ages.

The most important factors that have determined in the present structural form of carbonatic structure are as following:

Tectonic regime, tectonic phases, lithological changes of thickness, frictional coefficient between deposits, etc.

Considering the geological surveys and especially in numerous geophysical and well data it is attained to give the framework for further exploration of this area.

The carbonatic structures at the beginning of exploration in this area interpreted to be of normal anticline with tectonic fault in western flank with small movement amplitude westward.

The recent studies have verified in Western part the more complicated tectonic style westward, as the consequence the carbonate structures have covered each other and the amplitude of overthrust westward ranges some km (fig. 3).

The carbonatic structures represent of brachyanticline type, complicated with secondary faults besides the main tectonic fault, while terrigenous deposits represented more folded, especially flysch deposits of Oligocene age, observed at outcrops.

But westward of main anticline structures (Gorishti anticline) a synsedimentary syncline overlies transgressively on Upper Oligocene to Serravalian.

The deposits sequences of this area are of onlap type formed as a consequence of compensation tectonic regime this mechanism explains that the tectonic fault is a blind fault type (fig. 3)

In this case the synclinal axes have been inactive, otherwise Eastern part this one has been affected by tectonic phases. So, axes of anticline carbonatic structures if Gorishti indicates that this structures has undergone a movement of "roll through" type.

In this region we distinguished two main developing tectonic phases:

The distensive tectonic phase from Lower Jurassic to Paleocene age and

The compressional tectonic phase from Lower Oligocene to Upper Oligocene age.

In this area Eastern part changes from Western part of as from tectonic point of view and sedimentary one.

The Eastern carbonate anticline structures have been more developed, affected by tectonic phase. These phenomena are also observed at outcrops.

The Western carbonatic anticline structures represented less developed, and masked under an sedimentary syncline that overlies transgressively on oldest deposits.

In the two cases are discovered oil-gas fields in carbonatic reservoir.

Considering the geological model proposed it is necessary to improve the quality of seismic data in order to make possible in discovering other carbonatic structures prognoses in this area.

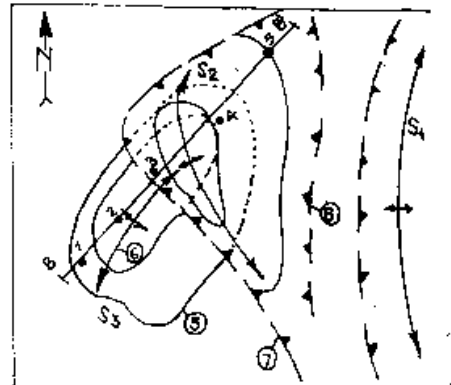
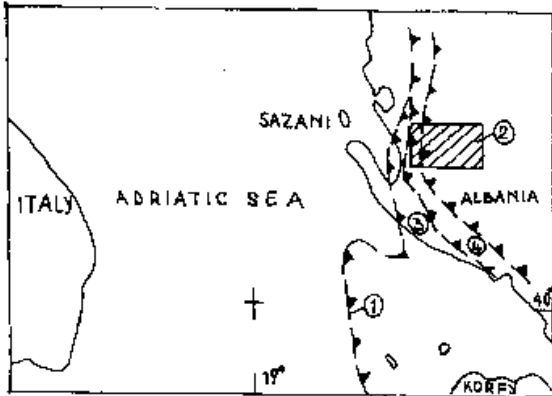


Fig. 1. Location of studied region.

Fig. 2. Structural map of Gorishti area.

- ① Overthrusting. ② Area of study. ③ Qika belt. ④ Kurveleshi belt. ⑤ Isodepth.
- ⑥ Anticlinal axe. ⑦ blind fault. ⑧ Back thrust. • drilled well. * Geological profile.
- S₁ Kremenara anticlinal. S₂ Gorishti anticlinal. S₃ Koculi anticlinal.

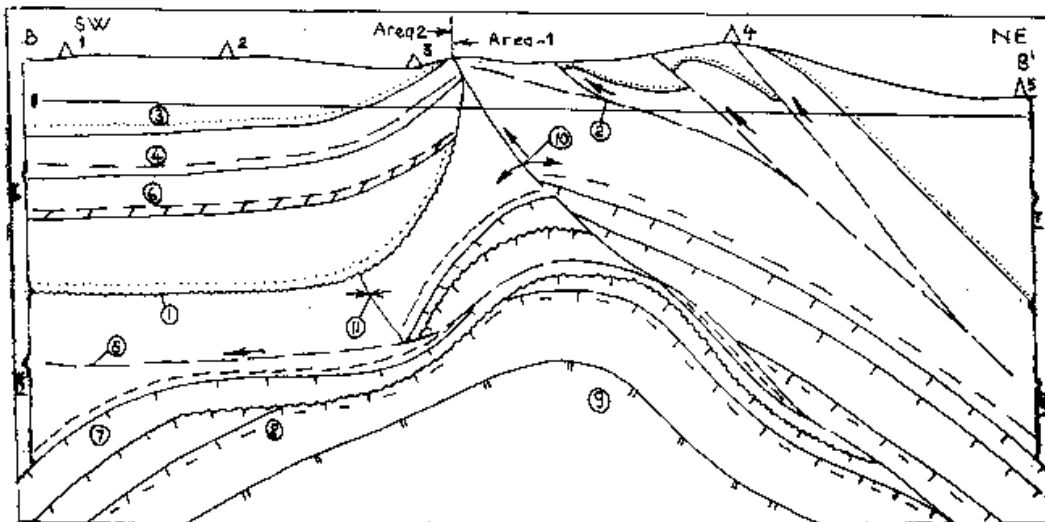


Fig 3. Struktural model and tectonic style in Gorishti area.

- ① Unconformity. ② Overthrust fault. ③ Sandstone. ④ Clay. ⑤ Blind fault. ⑥ Marls. ⑦ Carbonat
- ⑧ Clay limestone. ⑨ Dolomite. ⑩ Activ axe. ⑪ Inactivaxe. I Growth sediments.
- II Pre growth sediments. ⚡ Drilled well.