Accepted Manuscript

Lithology and characteristics of the Messinian evaporite sequence of the deep Levant Basin, eastern Mediterranean

Ye E. Feng, Anastasya Yankelzon, Josh Steinberg, Moshe Reshef

PII:	\$0025-3227(16)30050-0
DOI:	doi: 10.1016/j.margeo.2016.04.004
Reference:	MARGO 5440

To appear in: Marine Geology

Received date:4 October 2015Revised date:28 March 2016Accepted date:2 April 2016



Please cite this article as: Feng, Ye E., Yankelzon, Anastasya, Steinberg, Josh, Reshef, Moshe, Lithology and characteristics of the Messinian evaporite sequence of the deep Levant Basin, eastern Mediterranean, *Marine Geology* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.margeo.2016.04.004

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Lithology and characteristics of the Messinian evaporite sequence of

the deep Levant Basin, eastern Mediterranean

Ye E. Feng^{1,*}, Anastasya Yankelzon¹, Josh Steinberg², Moshe Reshef¹

¹Department of Geosciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel

²Ratio Oil Exploration, Tel Aviv, Israel

*Corresponding author: yefeng@post.tau.ac.il

Abstract

As the lithological composition of the Messinian salt sequence of the Levant Basin is still controversial and unconstrained, we reveal for the first time the lithology of the entire evaporite sequence from deep basin depth migrated seismic and borehole data. The data presented here shows that the seismic transparent layers are composed of pure and uniform halite while the reflective layers are bundles of thin clay layers interbedded in the halite background. The thin clay layers inside the deep basin evaporites have a cumulative thickness of 25-40 m. High amplitude fan structures are observed on the deepest internal reflector which may suggest clay transportation. Among all the internal reflectors, the upper units are more deformed while the deeper units are more coherent and flat. Two sets of folds/faults are shown on the shallower intra-units: folds with NNE-SSW trending axes and thrust faults

1

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6441470

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/6441470

Daneshyari.com