سیویلیکا - ناشر تخصصی مقالات کنفرانس ها و ژورنال ها گواهی ثبت مقاله در سیویلیکا CIVILICA.com

## عنوان مقاله:

Persian Gulf Holocene sedimentary environment based on two cores in shallow part of Bandar Abbas and Bushehr

محل انتشار:

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی کواترنری (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Sedimentology of Persian Gulf have been studied by various researchers, however, no detail Holocenesedimentary environments study has been made in the northern part of the Persian Gulf. The main purpose of this research is to investigate the environment changes during Holocene by mineralogy, sedimentconstituents and organic matter in the two cores from northern part of the Persian Gulf up to 1a meters. Sedimentary environments that are distinguished by recognizing shallow marine and intertidal zonesettings, beach, flood plain environment causing by sea level changes. In this research, two undisturbedcores, 1. and 1. meters were taken from shallow water of Persian Gulf near Bandar-Abbas and Bushehr bydrilling method. Thirty five sub samples were picked for mineralogical and geochemical studies, grain sizeand, geochemical and 16 selected samples from foraminifera for CIF-AMS dating. Morphoscopy of samples were performed using Olympus microscope. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and SY (PyrolysisHydrocarbon Yield) were measured by type VI Rock-Eval pyrolysis. According to Folk's classification, more than ۵.% of all samples are in the mud-size (silt and clay-size) range. The components of the marinesediments can be subdivided into two main groups, namely, detrital and organic/biogenic components.Recently, Organic/biogenic particles in the shallow and coastal areas mainly comprises shells of benthonicorganisms such as bivalves, gastropods and benthonic foraminifers. In the deeper parts of the Persian Gulf, these particles comprise benthonic and planktonic organisms. In general, planktonic fauna were moreabundant in the deeper regions of the Persian Gulf. Non-skeletal components, such as ooids were alsoobserved in the shallow areas. Detrital particles mainly comprise quartz, mica, feldspars, clay minerals, clastic carbonate and carbonate-non carbonate rock-fragments. Meanwhile, fragments of halite, dolomiteand gypsum have been observed in deposits. In general, XRD and EDS results indicate the presence of clayminerals (chlorite, kaolinite, smectite, palygorskite, illite), quartz, feldspar, calcite, dolomite, aragonite, hematite, mica, halite and gypsum. These results indicate that carbonate components (calcite) are moreabundant than detrital components (quartz, feldspar and mica). According to mineralogical results, thenorthern part of the Persian Gulf can be considered the relatively calcite rich sedimentary basin and quartzpoor. It should be noted that the mineralogical results of fluvial deposits also indicate ... the abundance of calcite and quartz minerals compared to other

## کلمات کلیدی:

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