



O-18 isotope in upper absheron substage succession in the Western flank of the South Caspian depression

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The aim of this work was the reconstruction of paleotemperature of South Caspian basin in upper absheron substage time by using O-18 isotope from ostracoda carapaces.

The quantitative changes of ostracoda composition for each interbed depending on paleotemperature fluctuations, in detail point out the tendency of increasing and decreasing of amount of O-18 isotope in carapaces as indicator of paleotemperature. It was clearly recognized that the amount of O-18 isotope increases in high stand systems tracts and reduces in transgressive and regressive system tracts. As well as was observed negative correlation tendency between amount of ostracoda carapaces and O-18 isotope, in most cases with increasing of amount of O-18 isotope, amount of ostracoda carapaces decrease and with decreasing of amount of O-18 isotope, amount of ostracoda carapaces increase. Carried out analyses also have shown, that amount of the studied O-18 isotopes, considerably varies in a section, which reflects the change in depositional setting and paleotemperature during accumulation of sediments.