Oil-Gas Region of the Tersko-Kuma Depression

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The Tersko-Kuma depression occupies first place in number of pool of liquid hydrocarbons in the Cis-Caucasus. Pools of oil and gas condensate are present in all the regional oil-gas complexes. The most interesting is the Pri-Kuma arch. See Fig. 1. See also Fig. 1, P. 164.

In the intermediate complex of the Pri-Kuma swell, oil and gas condensate pools are present in various stratigraphic subdivisions of the Permian and Triassic systems. The main reservoirs are limestones of the Neftekum and Kultay Formations. The pools are generally beneath an unconformity and are the structural-stratigraphic type.

The Jurassic regional oil-gas complex in this region consists of a clastic (up to 600 m) and a carbonate-evaporite (up to 200 m) unit. The clastic unit is divided by clay beds into five independent sandy-silty members, which contain commercial accumulations of oil and gas condensate.

The Lower Cretaceous regional oil-gas complex in the Pri-Kuma area is up to 1000 m thick and is divided into 13 members. The complex is divided into three parts, a lower carbonate-clastic, a middle clastic, and an upper clastic.

The Upper Cretaceous oil-gas complex consists of limestones. Commercial accumulations are present in the Turonian, Coniacian, Campanian, and Maestrichtean sediments. In some pools the oil and water are not differentiated but form an emulsion.

The Paleogene oil complex has pools in fractured carbonate reservoirs. They are not very important commercially.

All the oils of the Pri-Kuma region are high in paraffin - up to 42%. Content of light fractions is 6-37% and asphaltenes is 0.13%. Density is 0.8 to 0.88.