



{Sequence stratigraphic signature of shale succession, Kashafroud formation, Kopet-Dagh basin (North East of Iran)}

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Sequence stratigraphic signature of shale succession were investigated using profiles of the magnetic susceptibility and selected chemical composition of Middle Jurassic clastic succession of the Kashafroud formation the Kopeh-Dagh basin, North East Iran. In the context of an independently developed sequence stratigraphic framework for the pro-deltaic and submarine-fan deposits of the Kashafroud formation, the magnetic susceptibility show that the forced regressive system tract and low stand system tract deposits have higher values of this parameters than the transgressive and high stand systems tract deposits. In contrast, the CaCo_3 and Organic contents have inverse relationships with the magnetic susceptibility and higher in the transgressive and high stand system tract deposits. The lithologies with abruptly increase in magnetic susceptibility coincides with regressive surface. As during time, which the magnetic susceptibility value is maximum coincide with maximum flooding surface. Totally these studies concluded that consistent variations in magnetic susceptibility of marine sediment have been ascribed to global events (relative sea level changes) which controlled the input of clastic components.

Key Word: Kashafroud, magnetic susceptibility, system tract.