

THE ROCKS FISSURES IN THE INTERNAL ZONE OF THE PRE-CARPATHIAN FOREDEEP

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In tectonic respect mainly the linear-extended and more rarely brachi-anticlinal flexures are traced in the Internal zone of the pre-Carpathian deflection, which are overturned in the Northwest direction. Often they are pulled one on another. Proceeding on the existing plicate classification, plicate structures of the given region are belonged to the complete plicate type formation of which usually occurs as a result of action of the horizontal (tangential in direction) compression of the mountain rocks' layers.

In the region of the complete plicate development the hypothetical ellipsoid of breeds' deformation is oriented, as a rule, like this: its small axis (the main deformation axis) is located (horizontally) perpendicularly to the extended plicate; the long axis of the ellipsoid B is oriented horizontally but parallel to the plicate; the axis of the deformation A is located vertically in the perpendicular direction to the extended plicate.

At the present time we have researched the fissurite of the mountain breeds in the Southeast part (Pokutskaya) of Internal zone of the pre-Carpathian deflection.

According the results of the fissurite study of the mountain breeds in the region of study we may to the following conclusions: 1) the majority of the mountain breeds' cracks in the region is connected, in the genetical respect, by the action of the horizontal tangential-directed tectonic efforts; 2) the orientation in the surfaces' space of the most distinct splitting cracks testifies that the basic compressing tectonic efforts acted in the Northeast direction, that is, actually along the axis C of the hypothetical ellipsoid of the deformation; 3) two cited above conclusions are coordinated with the allochthonous concept structure of the Internal zone of the pre-Carpathian deflection of the projective plicate systems of the Carpathian Mountains.

The tangential-directed efforts could arise here as a result of the braking of the bottom parts of the mountain breeds' allochthonous masses which are moving in the Northeast direction. At also resulted in the intensive flexure-formation in the moving sediments' complex with the numerous deformations of the "move over" type.