Journal of Novel Applied Sciences
Available online at www.jnasci.org
©2014 JNAS Journal-2014-3-4/430-432
ISSN 2322-5149 ©2014 JNAS

THE Study OF tecnotic anticline of Bangestan-North west of Dehdasht

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ABSTRACT: State of Kohgeloyehva Boyer Ahmad is a mountain land. But mountains are reduced from North West to south east. According to this, rain amount and temperature is also dependent on height and mentioned state has hybrid weather. Studied state is located on middle part of Zagros Height. Considered morphology, is lasogenrally mountaineer which has a trend from North West to south east and it has a vital role in wrinkle and reduction due to compressive tensions on shield.Therefore, Bangestan anticline is also considered as a part of this area according to its special and unique features. According to studies about such wrinkle which is gentle based on middle-mane and according to axial plane, this wrinkle is a symmetrical type. Also, according to joint studies, most of existent joint in this area is a hybrid type (Tensial-compressive), but there is also some type of mere tension or mere compressive type.

***Keywords*:** Bangestan, Structural analysis, Morphology, Kohgeloyehva Boyer Ahmad.

INTRODUCTION

Geological structure includes a geometrical arrange from planes, lines, surfaces,grit, etc. Form and dirction resulted from such arrange reflects performance between deforming force and first stone. Structural geometry is about structure of stones, deforming and structural geometrical position resulted in the stones. General purpose of structural geometry is identification and study about geological structures and determination of locus and time position and their formation cause.(Ramsay,J.Gand Huber M1987).Mountain-creating belt of Zagrus is considered as a part of Alp-Hymalia belt. Studied location by the name of Bangestan anticline is selected as a part of activegometricalbelt in Folded Zone for analytical. Geological structure of Zagros has been studied by various researchers such as (Berberian1965, Oberlander 1976) Bangestan. Bangestan anticline is approximately 80 km and 10 km width and its general extension of NW-SE is wrinkle in west south of Zagros Mountain and it is a part of wrinkle Zagros. This anticline is located in structural zone of Izeh. West north of nose ends in Midavod (Baqmalek rural are-Khuzestan state) and east south of nose ends in north of Behbahan town (Khuzestan). This anticline is in the form of a boundary line between two state of Kohgeloyehva Boyer Ahmad (East north part) and state of Khusestan (south west part).Major lithology of its Formation is Seruk which is a SmariSazaan as a cut form and iron flat in two manes of north and south. In its nose due to {low cline and its lower height,Asmari has a complete cover, in bottleneck of this anticline, calcicformation and scorpioid shale has also Rekhnons. In desert observation and study of joint, according to difference of atmospheric downfall in heights and north east-north crane is snowy and in west south ,it is rain form. In north mane and fallings also in cut form and has an angle and there is lower filling in joints but in the south mane which has a warm and Khusestanianclimate, fallings are in low angle form and they are more fatigue and joints are often filled by sediments. This anticline,since it isnear to dip zone of Dezful and extension fault of stone foundation of Izeh-Bahregansar respect to two north anticline(ChegahTaveh anticline) and east south(Khaeez) has more fracture and structural disorder. While ,inspite of two other anticline, which is asmary of two edge and cover anticline axis which in asmari anticline, asmari is seen just as iron flat and hardly by covering the manes. In its west south mane, mountain frontal fault –MFF- firmly ats which causes reflux of asmary layers and Land slid in Seruk and it deteroriateasmaryFormation so firmly and in its noses , its tensile fault also causes cuts and deep valley in asmary.

Extent fault of IzehBahragansar (Izeh –Hendijan) which starts from Izeh town in the north of this anticline and it passest from west north to west south mane of nose and then it continues to Hendijan-Bahragansar in PersianGulf coast which causes tilt of anticline axis and reflux of North West noes. This faulT between Izeh Zone and Dezful dip in this area.

***Procedure*:**

Joints and fractures studies of a zone enable us to study about main axis situation of stress in the study considered zone. Therefore, according to this, those joints should be considered which have been formed in stones with same mechanical properties and approximately in the same time.(Transpositiono of joints) to study about considered zone joints , 23 number of stations have been selected in a way which while have proper distribution in whole area, have no mechanical property and their stone materials are not so different. Same as figures 1 and 2, main stress directions approximately are constant trepan and according to station distribution inBangestan anticline, stress direction in different locations has small different and therefore stress direction according data analysis in this area is N68E.

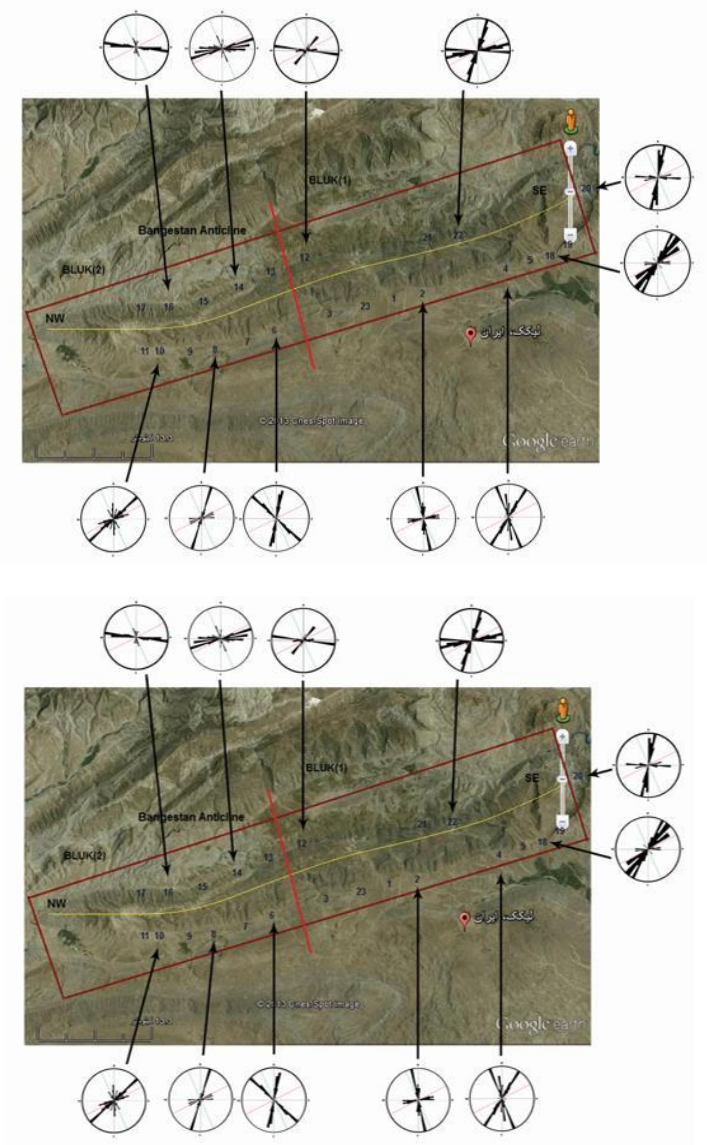

Figure 1 and 2. Rose diagram of paleotecnotic of Bangestan anticline

According to shear and tensile joints directions in each stations and considering of mechanism in faults around such stations, it is possible to conclude that although total stress on this zone was effective for joints' direction ,but local stress resulted from fault performance around each station has also played a vital role. In many items stress

resulted from local fault performance on total stress area is dominant. So, although rose diagram plots of joints can also show stress direction in local scale and for interpretation of fault performance are used, but because of local fault performance in stress situation change and consequently joints, it is not possible to use them directly and in stress total situation change in area.

Bangestan Anticline in Likakis:

This anticline which is located in the area between LikakBahmaee town and Behbahan and Meyd has a Jahrom-Asmary material and according to measurements calculations done, axial surface of this anticline has 338 degree extension and cline equal to 85 degree in north east direction. (338°N85°E). And according to this, axe of this wrinkle has a 34° trepan and 09° Planj toward North West. (Figure 3).

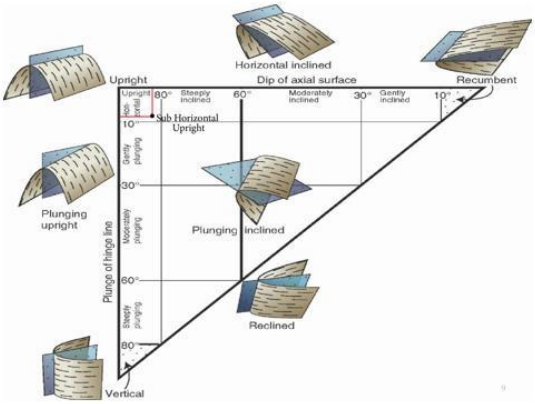

Figure 3. Study of wrinkle according to space coordination of first line and axial surface (Twiss and Moores 1992)

Also, according to mane middle angle, i=153° wrinkle is a wrinkle is a wrinkle is a gentle type(180°>i>120°) . It is mentionable to say that this anticline, according to space coordination and axial surface, according to figure 25-4 is a sub horizontal upright type.

CONCLUSION

According to resulted data of this area based on alongside and cline of layers in each station and study of wrinkle, according t classification of Falcon, N.L1974 and considering of mane-middle of wrinkle is gentle type. According to classification (Twiss and Moores 1995) and according to pivot tendency which is 9degree toward west, wrinkle is a sub horizontal type and according to incline of axial surface of 85 degree has been obtained, wrinkle is Upright type. Considering axiale surface incline of 85 degree, wrinkle is a symmetrical type. According to obtained data from zone, joints are classified to two joint of Paleotecnotica and Neotecnotic which main stress direction of Neotecnotic joints is according to main stress direction of Paleotecnotic joints which this factor shows null of orientation in area. It is mentionable that main stress di rection in area is N68E which in coincident in both joints type, more joints are tensile or hybrid type (tensile-shear), considering to rose diagram plots in stations which are located in both manes of anticline, approximately in most stations, there is a bundle of parallel joints to anticline axe which shows that these joints are related to Bangestan anticline.

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