

About the Mud Volcanism

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Study of mud volcanoes is one of the main directions of the Geology. The mud volcanoes are a natural phenomenon that is concealing interesting information about the Earth's crust. Study of mud volcanoes gives us an opportunity to learn more about the upper layer of the Earth and geochemical processes that are necessary to study the depth of the Earth's crust and to determine the oil-bearing of region. The mud volcanoes are characterized by limited distribution and are spread over 30 countries. The most interesting of these countries is Azerbaijan – from 800 mud volcanoes registered on Earth, over 400 are located on the territory of Azerbaijan. In Azerbaijan is observed all possible forms of mud volcanoes (active, extinct, fossil, submarine, island and oil). There are mud volcanoes in Georgia too. All these volcanoes are located in East Georgia: in the eastern and southeastern slopes of the Kakheti Range and in South Kakheti. One volcano is located in Shida Kartli. There are 15 mud volcanoes in Georgia: Kavtiskhevi, Bakana, Tkhiliskhevi, Akhtala, Lakbe, Pkhoveli, Western Kilakupra, Central Kilakupra, East Kilakupra, Ntavis Chebi, Baida, Alajigi, Polpoi Tepe, North Tulki-Tepe and South Tulki-Tepe. The mud volcanoes of Georgia by the age and characteristic genetically are associated with mud volcanoes of Azerbaijan. Their study gives not less interesting information about the processes in the Earth's crust. The theme discusses the volcanoes of the world and especially mud volcanoes of Azerbaijan and Georgia. Their origin, morphology, characteristic and geochemistry.

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