

Özler / Abstracts

Eidin Irakuri, Brian K, Hokbmrth and Ali Koçysğit,
 " 1997: *Implications of Jurassic Ekeri identified in ike Tokat Complex, northern Turkey: Gcol. Mag.* 134 (1), 91-97.

Abstract: The Tokat Complex: is a strongly deformed tectano-sedfanentai mixture of low-grade metamorphic rocks with abundant leocrystallized limestone and relatively rare, serpentine and radiolarian chert in blocks- of variable size.. Samples from the radiolarian chert blocks» found in highly crushed zones, each of which 'Corresponds, to a thrust sheet, within an imbricate -thrust zone, have yielded, a. Tithonian fossil .assemblage. They .are interpreted as tectonic inclusions emplacet within the Tokat Complex alter its main post-early Pennian-pre-Liassic metamorphism, and were, derived, from the rifting .and opening of a Neotethyan ocean... 'The presence of Tithonian. blocks within low-grade metamorphic rocks of the Tokat Complex shows' that Tethys ocean, was, in existence in this region by la-test Jurassic time... We also suggest that the presence of ophiolitic sices imbricated with the Pontide basement, Tokat Complex,» explains the swarm, of North Anatolian. Fault Zone (NAFZ) splay in this .region, where the NAFZ likely followed, a major pre-existing crustal weakness (pigs. 1-2).

Nilüfer A. Saraç» 1996» *Seümo-Tektonik Characteristics of ike N&rik Anatolian Fault Zone Between Akyazı amâ Düzce (Boht, Turkey): International Geology Review, vol 3S p: 876-882*

Abstract: The active- Anatolian fault zone (NAFZ) presents very complex seismo-tectonic activity. The occurrence of the Abant earthquake in 1957 (Ms=7.1) and the Mudurnu eatbquake in 1967 (Ms=6.8) are only two examples of several seismic events associated with intense tectonic activity of the NAFZ. Statistical analyses of earthquakes in an, area extending between 30" 30'to 31° 30'E Long, and 40° 15* to 41* 0074 Lat, reveal that epicenters generally were shallow.. However,, a few-deep' epicenters .also were located,, some of which reached a depth, of 30 km. The epicenters, were found to concentrate- in a zone lying between 'the Düzce and. Akyazi Plain to the north of Almacik Mountain and in the Adapazarı Plain, The Northern Anatolian fault displaysan en echelon character in the area, except for' the eastern part, where it extends, as a. single segment The en. echelon, character of the NAFZ is interpreted as. a structure distributing, 'the- potential energy and consequently .reducing the. intensity of earthquakes, giving rise to micro-earthquakes of magnitudes less, 'than 4.2 (Fig. 7).

Figure 7. A, Depth histogram of macro-earthquakes, in km.. B. Magnitude (Ms) histogram of micro-earthquakes.

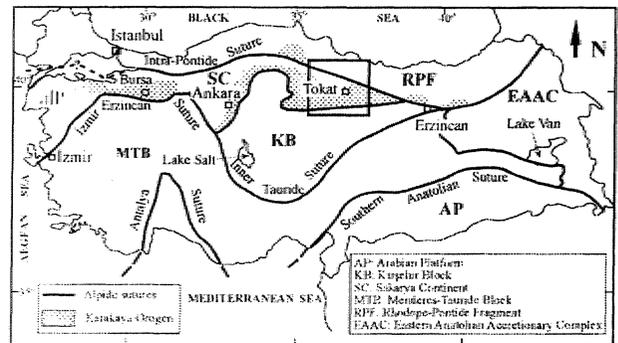


Figure 1. Summary map showing distribution of Karakaya complex and the location of the study area (slightly modified after Tüysüz & Yigitbaş, 1994).

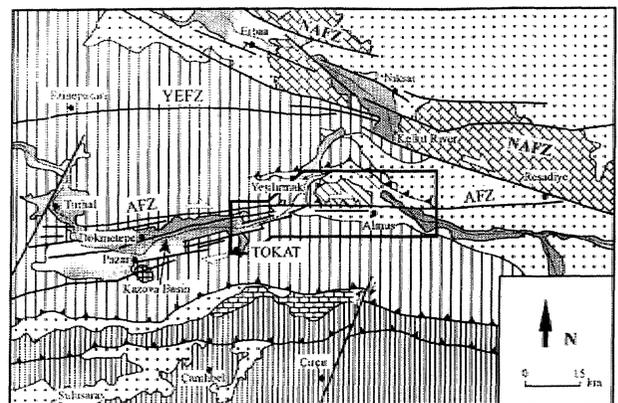
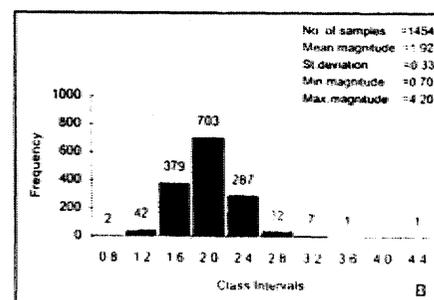
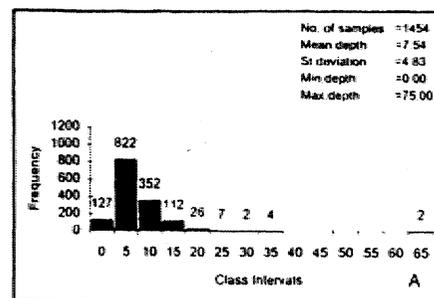


Figure 2. Map showing the regional setting of the study area and the regional distribution of Tokat metamorphic rocks. The half arrows show the relative motion sense on the faults. AFZ-Almus Fault Zone, NAFZ-North Anatolian Fault Zone, YEFZ-Yağmurlu Ezinepazar Fault Zone (modified after Bozkur & Koçyigit, 1995a). For location see Figure 1.



W.T. Dean, F. Martta, O. Monod, Y. Gfınay, H. Kozlu and N. Bozdoğan» 1997, *Precambrian to Cambrian stratigraphy of the Penbeğ Ur-Tut inlier, southeastern Turkey*: *Geol. Mag.*, 134(1), 37-53.

Abstract: The oldest rocks in the Penbeğli-Tut inlier of southeastern Turkey belong to the Meryemuşağı Formation (base not seen); they are mostly clastic rocks, of late Precambrian age, overlain with angular unconformity by unfossiliferous quartzites (270 m est.) of the Zabok Formation. The latter unit is succeeded conformably by the Koruk Formation (Lower/Middle Cambrian), comprising almost 200 m of dolomite and grey and red nodular limestone, and the Sosink Formation (Middle Cambrian), about 600 m of silty mudstone and sandstone with a few thin limestone beds, overlain unconformably by Cretaceous carbonates. The closest comparison is with the Derik-Mardin area 220 km to the east, where the section is more complete. The upper Koruk Formation contains trilobites of the Pardailhaia and Solenopleuropsis biozones; trilobites from the Sosink Formation indicate the Solenopleuropsis Biozone, a post-Solenopleuropsis interval and a level

with *Holasaphus mesopotamicus*, known only from the Derik area, *Acritarchs* from the highest Koruk Formation and the whole of the Sosink belong to the lower part of microfauna A2, described from the Middle Cambrian of eastern Newfoundland (Fig. 2-3).

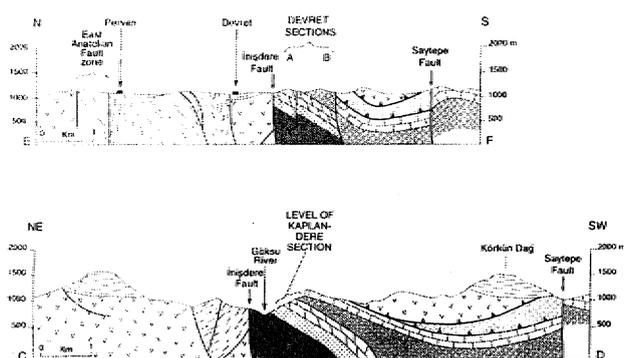


Figure 3. Transverse sections in the western (E-F) and eastern (C-D) parts of the inlier. For location and key, see Figure 2 (Dean ve diğ., 1997-Abstract).

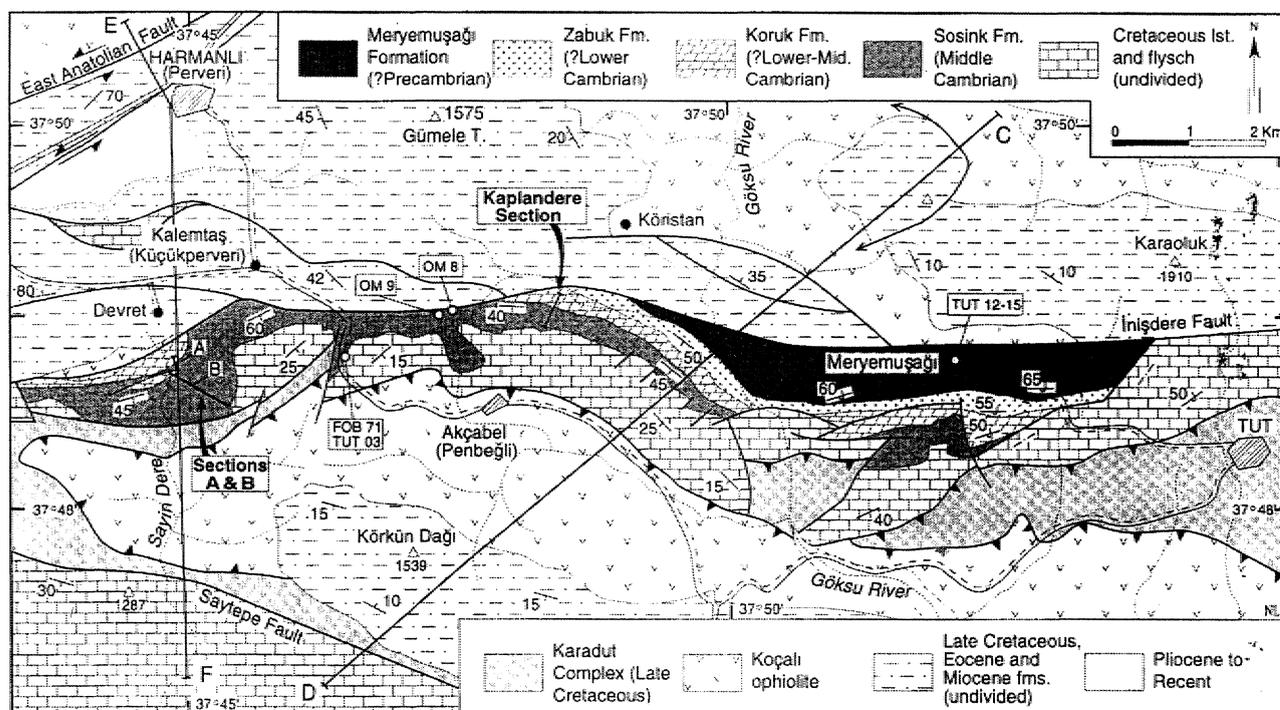


Figure 2. Geological map (courtesy T.J.A.O., with emendations) of part of the Penbeğli-Tut inlier. Note recent changes to certain older place names, which are shown in parentheses. Letters A and B denote measured sections south of Devret (Dean ve diğ., 1997).

A. Poisson, J.J.C. Guezou, A. Öztürk, S. İnan, H. Temiz, H. Gürsoy, K.S. Kavak mmê S. Özden, 1996, *Tectonic Setting and Evolution of the Sivas Basin, Central Anatolia, Turkey*; International Geology Review, YoL 38, p: 838-353.

Abstract: The Sivas Basin is one of several Central Anatolian basins. It developed mainly after the closure of the northern branch of Neotethys. Its location between the Kırşehir Massif and the Taurides implies that it should not be confused with the Inner Tauride ocean, located south of the Eastern Taurides. The basement of the Sivas Basin, consists of ophiolitic nappes and mélanges that were thrust toward the margins of the continental blocks present in this area-the Pontide belt to the north and the Anatolide-Tauride platform to the south. The basin was initiated by tectonic subsidence at the end of the Cretaceous, and it can be compared to a foreland basin during Paleocene and early to middle Eocene time. It was emergent during late Eocene and Oligocene time, although it continued to subside. A transgression, in some parts of the basin occurred, during the Oligocene and early Miocene (maximum flooding). During the Pliocene, it was affected by regional compression directed toward the NNW, which resulted from convergence of the Arabian and Eurasian plates. This basin, may have developed as an intracontinental basin within the Tauride platform and probably never had an oceanic basement. As a result of this work the general paleogeographic organization of Central Anatolia and Northern Tethys during the Mesozoic should be revised.

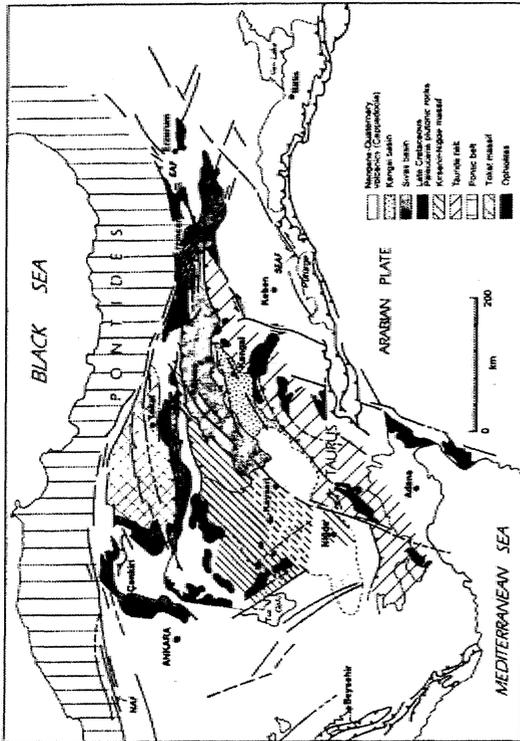


Figure 1. Location of the Sivas Basin in the geodynamic context of the Middle East.

Sempozyum / Seminer / Konferans

I. ULUSAL KIRMATAŞ SEMPOZYUMU '96

Kırmataşlar konusunda ilk yapılan ulusal sempozyumu, TMMOB Maden Mühendisleri Odası (İstanbul Şubesi) ile TMMOB Jeoloji Mühendisleri Odası (İstanbul Şubesi) tarafından, 7-8 Ekim 1996 tarihinde İstanbul'da gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yaklaşık 30'a yakın bildirinin verildiği sempozyumda, bildiri- lere ait makale metinleri, bildiriler kitabı olarak basılmıştır. 24 Makaleden oluşan, bu kitabın içindekiler aşağıda verilmiştir.

I. ULUSAL KIRMATAŞ SEMPOZYUMU' 96 BİLDİRİLER KİTABI

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