

NEOTECTONIC MACROFOLDS IN THE AREA OF FILIATRA (WEST MESSINIA, PELOPONNESUS)

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In order to understand the type of deformation of the Western Messinia area, the drainage network, the planation surfaces that occur on the Lower Pleistocene marine deposits, the fault zones and the faults were studied. In addition, the structural contour map of the contact between the Lower Pleistocene marine deposits and the flysch of Gevrovo-Pylos Unit was constructed.

Based on the results of this detailed analysis the whole area was separated in three parts, the Northern, Central and Southern. In the Northern part the tributaries have a direction from SE to NW, and the planation surfaces dip to NW. In the Central part the tributaries have a direction from E to W and the planation surfaces are dipping to W. In the Southern part the tributaries have a direction from NE to SW and the planation surfaces are dipping to SW. The fault zones and the faults of the big macrostructure of Filiatra-Gargaliani tectonic horst, strike NNW-SSE and E-W, the fault zones of E-W direction are the youngest.

The shape of the surface between the Lower Pleistocene marine deposits and the Gavrovo-Pylos flysch – as it is given by the structural contour map – resembles an anticlinal structure whose axis strikes ENE-WSW.

Taking into account, the results of the aforementioned analysis we believe that the deformation of West Messinia area is not of brittle type but of brittle-ductile type, as a result of a rotational couple stress field.

NEOTECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE KILLINI PENINSULA (NW PELOPONNESUS, GREECE)

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The Killini peninsula (NW Peloponnesus) being the external part of the Hellenic arc, is one of the most tectonically active areas in Greece. The recent seismic activity (October 16th, 1988) in this area was the reason of studying, among else the neotectonic evolution of the area.

The study was based on the geological mapping of the formation, which make us conc-