

sediments, alkaline and tholeiitic volcanics, and hydrothermal activity. Late Cretaceous eustatic sealevel rise and/or tectonic subsidence, possibly related to renewed seafloor spreading finally exceeded the rate of shallow-water build-up in the Late Cretaceous (eg. Antalya). In the east, Africa – Eurasia convergence after mid Cretaceous triggered the genesis of ophiolites above intra-oceanic subduction zones (eg. Troodos, Hatay). The Troodos extrusives were erupted near, or above the CCD, then subsided below the CCD, with condensed metalliferous pelagic sedimentation for ca. 5-7 Ma, before the accumulation of radiolarites. In general, diachronous microcontinental collisions progressively closed the Neotethys, cutting off deeper-water circulation, from the Late Jurassic in the Pindos ocean, and the Late Cretaceous further east (eg. Troodos ocean). Pelagic sedimentation, however, continued locally (eg. M. Eocene, Maden Complex, E. Turkey); Miocene – Early Pliocene of Cyprus.

## NEW STRATIGRAPHICAL AND TECTONIC DATA OF THE PLIO-PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS OF THE PREVEZA AREA

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In the area of Preveza (Western Greece), a detailed study of the plio-pleistocene deposits has resulted in the determination of their stratigraphy as well as of the tectonic events affected upon them. These sediments consist of lacustrine, brackish and marine facies, with frequent alternations.

The lower members of the plio-pleistocene sediments consist of deltaic conglomerates which change laterally into upper pliocene – pleistocene marls of the Kanali-Ag. Thomas area. In the Kanali area these sediments bend gently towards north as well as to the south, where the dips are steep (60°-70°). The above sediments change laterally and to higher stratigraphical horizons into brackish and marine deposits.

In the western part of the area, the marine deposits consist of loose sands which alternate with thinly bedded sandstones.

In the eastern part, the sediments alternate with lacustrine, brackish and marine deposits which form the upper members.

Finally the younger marine deposits overlie the pleistocene sediments unconformably and this is observed in the areas of Mytika and camping «Kanali» and at the small bay of Ag. Nicolas south of the Amvrakikos gulf.

The tectonic evolution of the greater area is composite and is characterized by the alternation of extensional and compressional regimes.

Microtectonic analysis in the Preveza area showed:

- a compressional phase with ENE-WSW direction.
- an extensional phase with a NNW-SSE direction.