some ergillite taking especially in the uppermost part. Main rock type of the Zirze formation is argillite interbedded with mainly limestone and rarely quartzite. The Küreihadit formation includes quartzite in the bottom and carbonate-argillite alternance in the top. The tectonic feature of Samatlar group is exactly similar to that of Saimbeyli-Adana domain, or to put it another way, it is observed to have been gained during Alpine period.

STRUCTURAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS EXPRESSING STRIKE-SLIP MOTION ON THE CENTRAL PART OF THE NORTH ANATOLIAN FAULT ZONE AROUND NIKSAR, TURKEY

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The North Anatolian Fault is an active strike-slip fault which extends for about 1200 km from Karliova in the east to the gulf of Saros in the west along the Black Sea mountains, and has an extremely well developed surface expression.

Structural and geomorphological characteristics of the fault zone have been examined around the Niksar pull-apart basin which is bounded by two major strike-slip faults associated with earthquakes in 1939 and 1942. The two master faults bounding the basin splay into several branches at the end of the fault rupture as a horsetail structure. Related structures include linear fault valleys, elongated hills, fault scarps, offsets, depression zones, landslides, dammed streams and alluvium fans.

Types of strike-slip fault pattern in dextral (right lateral) regimes that produce adjacent extensional sedimentary basins and compressional uplifted blocks are discussed with emphasis on examples from the Niksar region.