

LAGOONAL TO TIDAL CARBONATE SEQUENCES OF UPPER JURASSIC/ LOWER CRETACEOUS AGE IN THE CORINTHIAN AREA: MELANGE BLOCKS OF THE PARNASSUS ZONE

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In the Corinthian are (Acrocorinth/NE-Peloponnesus and Perachora Peninsula), decameter scaled sequences of lagoonal to tidal packstones and wackestones comprise the stratigraphic range of the Thithonian to the Valanginian. The biostratigraphical data are based on algae (Cyanophyta, Chlorophyta) and shallow water foraminifers.

The sequences are rich in coated grains—especially cortoids and oncoids. Pseudomenisci between particles are due to cyanobacterial mucilage in lagoonal environments, comparable to the grapestone facies of the Bahamas. First generations of cements are of marine - phreatic and marine - vadose origin. All facts together are typical of lagoonal to tidal environments.

Microfacies and age indicate that these sequences are part of the Parnassus Zone. On the other hand, tectonically adjacent sequences of deep water facies (cherty limestones with gravity flows, radiolarites) are of the same stratigraphical range. Based on these facts and the chaotic arrangement of the geological units (radiolarites, flysch, ophiolites, cherty limestones, km³ sized blocks of shallow water limestone) we interpret the pre-Neogene Corinthian area as a melange of parts of the Parnassus Zone and the Beotian Zone.

CAGG (COMPUTER AIDED GEOLOGICAL CARTOGRAPHY) - 3-DIMENSIONAL MODELLING OF THE METHANA VOLCANOES

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Modern interactive CAD and computer graphics systems offer the opportunity to acquire data from aerial and satellite image and field measurements, to process them for generating 3-dimensional models, and to produce graphical outputs. An interdis-