imbrication of the Pindos flysch before the emplacement of the ophiolite over the flysch. It was followed by an important extensive event (minimum σ_3 axes E-W) in Early Oligocene times, which caused a semi-ductile to brittle deformation in the area i.e. major extensive feetures in the ophiolites, the emplacement of the ophiolites over Pindos flysch and certainly the formation of the Meso-Hellenic Trough. Two younger successive events, with the maximum stres axes trending E-W and N-S respectively, took place during Middle-Late Miocene (the second probably evolutionary to the first). Some very import and strike-slip and inverse faults are attributed to both events.

THE NEOTECTONIC STRUCTURE OF THE EASTERN MARGIN OF THE AXIOS - THERMAIKOS GRABEN IN WESTERN CHALKIDIKI (CENTRAL MACEDONIA, GREECE)

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The investigation of the neotectonic evolution of the western Chalkidiki area, representing the eastern margin of the large neotectonic graben of Axios river - Thermaikos gulf, has been attempted through the study of morphotectonics, tectonostratigraphy, fault kinematics, and photolineaments, both from satellite images and aerialphotos. Recent data concerning the Neogene - Quaternary lithostratigraphy of the area, as well as some published results on the palaeogeography and geophysics of the broader region have also taken into account.

The investigated area constitute a weak deformed block bounded by great large structures (North Aegean Trough NE-SW trending dextral strike-slip faults; NW-SE Thermaikos major faults) and important active faults of Anthemountas (E-W normal to sinistral oblique-slip structure), Olynthos (NNE-SSW dextral) and Toronaeos fulg (NW-SE) smaller fault zone. A NE-SW extension effecting pro-Neogene and late Miocene-Pliocene sediments (post Oligocene? - Pliocene) has been weakly detected using fault slip and joints data. The more or less N-S trending middle Pleistocene (?) - active extension and the related faults are well reflected in the morphology, while this phase accompanied by significant strike-slip movements. Dating of some distinct tectonic events to Middle Miocene, Turolian, Ruscinian and Middle Pleistocene arrise from the tectonostratigraphic studies.

