

## JURASSIC PALEOFAULTS IN THE IONIAN ZONE (EPIRUS)

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The synsedimentary faults observed in the Jurassic formations of the Ionian zone are normal faults active during Toarcian-Middle Bajocian and most probable Early Toarcian.

These paleofaults are associated with the internal separation of the Ionian basin into smaller paleogeographic units. This separation followed the Ionian zone individualization, from the adjacent Paxos and Gavrovo zones, which occurred during Carixian stage (age of the first sediments with facies showing the deepening of the Ionian area).

These paleofaults having remained intact by either the Oligocene orogenic compressional phase or the post-orogenic neotectonics, show that the direction of the paleodistension which created them, is different of the corresponding post-orogenic distension.

## STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION AND METAMORPHISM OF BLUESCHISTS, AMBELAKIA NAPPE, EASTERN THESSALY, GREECE

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The Ambelakia nappe forms a volcanosedimentary blueschist sequence of probably Mesozoic age beneath the Pelagonian nappe system. It frames the Olympos and Ossa windows, north central Greece. The rocks of the Ambelakia nappe experienced polyphase metamorphism and deformation. The first metamorphic event (crystallization  $Kr_1$ ) is due to subduction and crustal stacking in an accretionary wedge and dates in the Early Cretaceous. It was of the high-pressure type and reached temperatures between 300 and 350°C and pressures up to about 7-10 Kb. The accompanying deformation ( $D_1$ ) displays a top to SE displacement.

The second metamorphic event (crystallization  $Kr_2$ ) in the Middle Eocene was again of the high-pressure type with temperatures up to 400°C and pressures up to about 7-9 Kb. The emplacement of the Ambelakia nappe and the Pelagonian nappe system over the Mesozoic-Paleocene sequence of the Rizomata, Olympos, Ossa and Kranea windows was achieved during this event ( $D_2$  deformation).  $D_2$  displacement was top to SW.  $D_2$  is characterized by isoclinal folds and sheath folds. Fold axes are largely parallel to the stretching lineation.