

pelagic limestones with planctonic foraminiferas are found. They yield an age of Late Campanian. Overlaying the pelagic limestones, the Hasköy formation is separated, which is composed of sandstones, mudstones and lenses of limestones. The ophiolitic melange of the Izmir-Ankara Zone, along a low-angle thrust fault, overlies different units of Menderes metamorphics.

Stratigraphy of Menderes metamorphics shows similarity to that of the Karaburun Belt. The micaschists and the mafic volcanics of the Bayindir formation might be equivalent of Lower Triassic detrital and mafic volcanic rocks of the Karaburun Belt. In both, the Karaburun and the Menderes sections, the detrital units are overlain conformably and gradationally by a thick platform-type carbonate succession. In both of the belts, also, the Campanian-Maastrichtian sections are in pelagic facies and they pass upward into flysch-type detrital assemblages.

The resemblance of the Karaburun and Menderes platforms suggests that they were once connected to each other. To the north of this intact platform, the Izmir-Ankara Zone was probably opened starting from Menderes platform by a subordinate opening. After Danian, the Izmir-Ankara Zone started to close rapidly, and in the final period of the closing the Sakarya Continent collided with Menderes Massif and the melange unit formed in between, thrust over its northern edge.

## **THE GEOLOGICAL SETTING OF THE TECTONIC UNITS SITUATED ON THE SW ANATOLIA (TURKEY) AND THEIR MESOZOIC GEODYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**S. Ersoy**

University of Istanbul, Engineering Fac., Depart. of Geol. Avclar-Istanbul/TURKEY.

At the recent time, all the tectonic units between the Menderes Massif and the Beydaglari carbonate platforms were emplaced onto foreland by multi-stage thrustings of major compressional regime. These tectonic units display different environmental characters from adjacent areas. Two different terranes are considered by the author for these units, the north and the south of the Menderes Massif. The units which derived from the north margin of the Menderes Massif are only the ophiolitic nappes which were transported southwards by the Upper Cretaceous-Middle Miocene thrustings. On the other hand, other units consisting mainly of carbonate nappes have been originated from a trough situated on the southern margin of the Menderes Massif. The trough was rifted by continental extension forces during the Upper Liassic time. The opening has lasted until the continental approaching as a result of compressional regime. During closure stage, clastics were deposited from Senonian to Langhian age.