

reveals an increase in activity that starts about 2 months before the main shocks, culminating in a final rapid acceleration of activity during the last day.

## **INVERSION TECTONICS OF IONIAN BASIN IN EPIRUS (NW-GREECE)**

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Ionian basin opening and its internal differentiation is attested by lateral facies and thickness variation of the Middle Liassic to Malm formations. The beginning of the synrift sequence is represented by the Siniais Limestones and their lateral equivalent of Louros limestones in which identification and description of Brachiopodes and Ammonites indicate a Carixian to Domenian age. The geometrical characteristics of the distentional basin are deduced from direction of stratigraphic pinching out of the Middle Liassic to Malm Formations and of synsedimentary tectonic features (slumps, synsedimentary faults) observed in their base in the hemi-grabens. The postrift period is marked by an Early Berriasian break-up unconformity representing the base of Vigla limestones, which their sedimentation was synchronous in the whole Ionian basin. The postrift sequence largely obscures the synrift structures and in some cases overlies directly the prerift sequence.

During Alpine orogeny, collision related compressive stresses on the margin induced the reactivation of pre-existing fractures and were responsible for the inversion tectonics that affected the Mesozoic basin. The geometric characteristics of the inverted basin depend on the lithology (evaporites), the geometry of the extensional structures, and the orientation of extensional faults.

The Ionian zone constitutes a good example of inversion tectonics of a basin.

## **NEAR BOTTOM CURRENTS AND THE GENERATION OF BEDFORMS IN THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL AEGEAN SEA. FIRST APPROACH.**

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In this work bottom current meters data will be presented collected over a period of about 15 days (23/5/1988 - 9/6/1988) in the area of Eastern and Central Aegean sea.