

compression thrusting (collision stage). Corresponding to the stages are the types of crust being formed (ocean, quasi-ocean, quasi-continental, continental). The stages are divided into geosynclinal and orogenic sub-stages (the Bertran cycle). It is demonstrated that tectonostages and orogenies are matching (Alpine, Hercynian, Caledonian, Baikal and others) for the last 1500 million years. Actually, the features and direction of changes in vertical and horizontal sequences of continental margin tectonostages is a basic tectonic regularity to be studied because it determines existing types of sedimentary petroleum-prone basins, sedimentary complexes and separate prospects considered as hydrocarbon traps.

Evaluation of Sea-Level Rise Impact on Cemented and Uncemented Beach. Case Study from Thassos Island, Greece

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A semi-buried underwater beachrock exposure, in the west coast of Thassos Island (N Greece), has been investigated due to coastal erosion phenomena. The partial removal of the beachrock's outcrop by locals incurred rapid regression of the beach, while the protected by the formation coast, remained stable during the same time interval. The use of the Bruun Rule as a contributor in the quantification of the marine transgression in the study area showed a participation of the sea-level rise to the beach erosion equal to 7% of the total erosion at minimum. Several other factors, which are related to the unique dynamic conditions at the eroded coastline, might have contributed to augmented erosion values.

Evidence of Pre-Apulian (Paxos) isopic Zone in the Filiatra-Pylos area (SW Peloponnese, Greece)

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The studied area, for decades was regarded as belonging to the Gavrovo-Tripolis isopic zone. However, in last years the area has been the subject of extensive geological mapping reinvestigation, which has brought to light the fact that the features of this geographical part could geotectonically be correlated to the Pre-Apulian (Paxos) isopic zone of the external Hellenides.

The observed lithostratigraphic successions of Filiatra-Pylos area, in comparison with those of Ionian and Gavrovo-Tripolis zones, are clearly and highly distinguishable. In the studied area, the whole Cretaceous to Tertiary sedimentary successions are composed of whitish shallow-water limestones, locally bituminous or rich in organic matter, with multiple emersions bearing scarcely bauxitic episodes, with absence of typical darkish platformal lithofacies like Gavrovo-Tripolis carbonate sequences or any deep-water limestone sequences with chert like Ionian carbonates. In addition to that, the entire examined sedimentary sequence is also developed over a Triassic evaporitic substratum, which is entirely absent within the Plattenkalk Series in Peloponnese. The exceptional thick siliciclastic flysch successions are normally developed over the marly limestones and the clastic deposits and cover by Miocene. Moreover, the flysch sequence in Gavrovo-Tripolis zone and the metaflysch sequence with the Plattenkalk Series are presented by highly restricted outcrops in overall Peloponnese.

The whole area is also characterised by the presence of large anticlines, however the easternmost flysch sequence outcrops are deformed as thrust and fold structures, by the SW