

New findings from surfacing Permian-Triassic transmission in Eastern Taurus (Yahyali, Kayseri, Turkey)

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Turkey consists of several continental fragments which were joined together into a single landmass in the late Tertiary. During most of the Phanerozoic these continental fragments, called terranes, were separated by oceans, whose relicts - ophiolites and accretionary prisms - are widely distributed throughout the Anatolia. The Anatolide-Tauride terrane south of the Pontides shows Gondwana affinities but was separated from Gondwana in the Triassic and formed an extensive carbonate platform during the Mesozoic. Our investigation area, Küçükusu region (Yahyali, Kayseri, Turkey), is located in the eastern part of the Anatolide-Tauride terrane.

There are late Permian-early Cretaceous old units in and around Küçükusu Region (Yahyali/Kayseri). There are old Scythian-Anisian carbonate rocks on Permian. These units are overlain tectonically by middle Jurassic (Dogger) – early Cretaceous old carbonate rocks. In this study, both the characteristics of Permian – Triassic transmission and the expression of relationship between Divrikdağı and Küçükusu Formations are aimed. In this scope, five stratigraphic sections are taken from the region and microtextural features and foraminifera content of approximately 200 samples compiled from these sections are observed and biozones of Triassic foraminifera obtained are expressed. As a result of these researches; it is detected that there are *Pachyphloia schwageri*, *Mizzia velebitana* and *Sichotenella* sp. fossils in the late Permian level and they compose the highest level of Permian and there is a fossil-free zone in one meter thickness in the border of Permian-Triassic. From the samples taken from this fossil-free level a new foraminiferal specimen is formed with *Cyclogyra* ? sp. cf. *mahajeri*, *Rectocornuspira kalhori*, *Ammodiscus parapriscus*, *Mendrospira pusilla*, *Hoyenella sinensis* and *Glomospira sinensis*. Based on these fossils; Scythian age is given to this unit. The new foraminifera specimen that is obtained exists together with *Cyclogyra* ? sp. cf. *mahajeri* and *Rectocornuspira kalhori* fossils and represents the Induan stage of Triassic. Although the shell structure and coiling of this fossil resemble to *Cyclogyra* ? sp. cf. *mahajeri* and *Rectocornuspira kalhori* fossils it has important differences as well. The field that is studied starts with oolitic limestone formed of small and regular structured ooid grains on Triassic-Permian border. It is seen that ooids are processed again through the top and uses ooids at the lower level as core and due to this it is concluded that low environment energy increase towards the upper levels of Scythian. In the upper levels alteration is observed in the ooid covers and microfaultings are observed on the unit. The formation of these deformations is thought to occur as a result of settlement of middle Jurassic – early Cretaceous carbonates on the region.

Observations on the Palaeogene of Samothraki Island: implications for the geology of Rhodope and Thrace

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The geological setting of Samothraki Island is characterized by Jurassic ophiolites (mostly basaltic pillow lavas, and an igneous suite that ranges from gabbro to plagiogranite) of the Circum-Rhodope belt, and younger sedimentary rocks locally subjected to low-grade to greenschist-facies metamorphism. They are covered by volcanics (ranging from basalts to rhyolites) and intruded by granitoids of Oligocene to Miocene age.

The oldest sedimentary rocks are coarse breccias and conglomerates interbedded with polymictic sandstones and siltstones, and locally, thin limestones. All these rocks underwent