

13. - STRUCTURAL UNITS OF THE TAURUS OROGENIC BELT AND THOUGHTS ON THEIR CONTINUATION IN NEIGHBOURING REGIONS

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Several distinct lithological sequences are in faulted contact in the Taurus Range. They form structural units of the Taurus orogenic belt. Figure 1 shows in a somewhat schematic manner the distribution of these units. These units show some similar lithological and structural characteristics with those of the structural zones of Greece. Distinctive characteristics of these units are briefly described below and an attempt is made for a correlation between structural units of Taurus and of Greece.

Geyikdagi Unit and the Parnassus Zone have striking similarities. These similarities are: monotonous limestone sedimentation during Mesozoic era; bauxite horizon at the base of Upper Cretaceous; flysch deposit of Eocene age. Geyikdagi Unit also comprises a non-metamorphic Lower Paleozoic and a major hiatus including Upper Paleozoic and Lower Mesozoic.

Alanya Unit and the Gavrovo Zone have similar characteristics. These correlative characteristics are: a slightly metamorphosed Permian overlying phyllites and garnetiferous schists; Triassic consisting of dolomites. Alanya Unit and Gavrovo Zone have a transgressive limestone cover of Tertiary age. Absence of Jurassic and of Cretaceous in Alanya Unit may be explained by pre-Lutetian erosion.

Bolkar Unit shows some similarities with the Pelagonian Zone. The correlative features are: low grade metamorphism of the Paleozoic sequence; disconformity at the base of Triassic; Cenomanian-Senonian transgressions; flysch sedimentation of Maestrichtian age.

Bozkir Unit can be compared with the Subpelagonian Zone. Similarities are: Extensive occurrence of ophiolitic rocks, radiolarites, red colored cherty pelagic limestones; presence of Permian and Carboniferous limestone blocks mixed up with effusive rocks; Triassic represented by various facies; flysch of Senonian-Paleocene age; the position of being as a large allochthonous cover over most of the other units.

Antalya Unit and the Pindus Zone have many features characteristic for both of them. These features are: wide occurrence of serpentines, of effusive rocks, thick units of radiolarites and of cherts; rhythmic deposits of reddish colored clayey limestone bearing pelagic fauna.

Aladag Unit comprises: a non-metamorphic Devonian, an extensively developed Upper Paleozoic and Lower Mesozoic; a single disconformity in the entire sequence, at the base of Lias. This unit has no known counterpart in Greece.

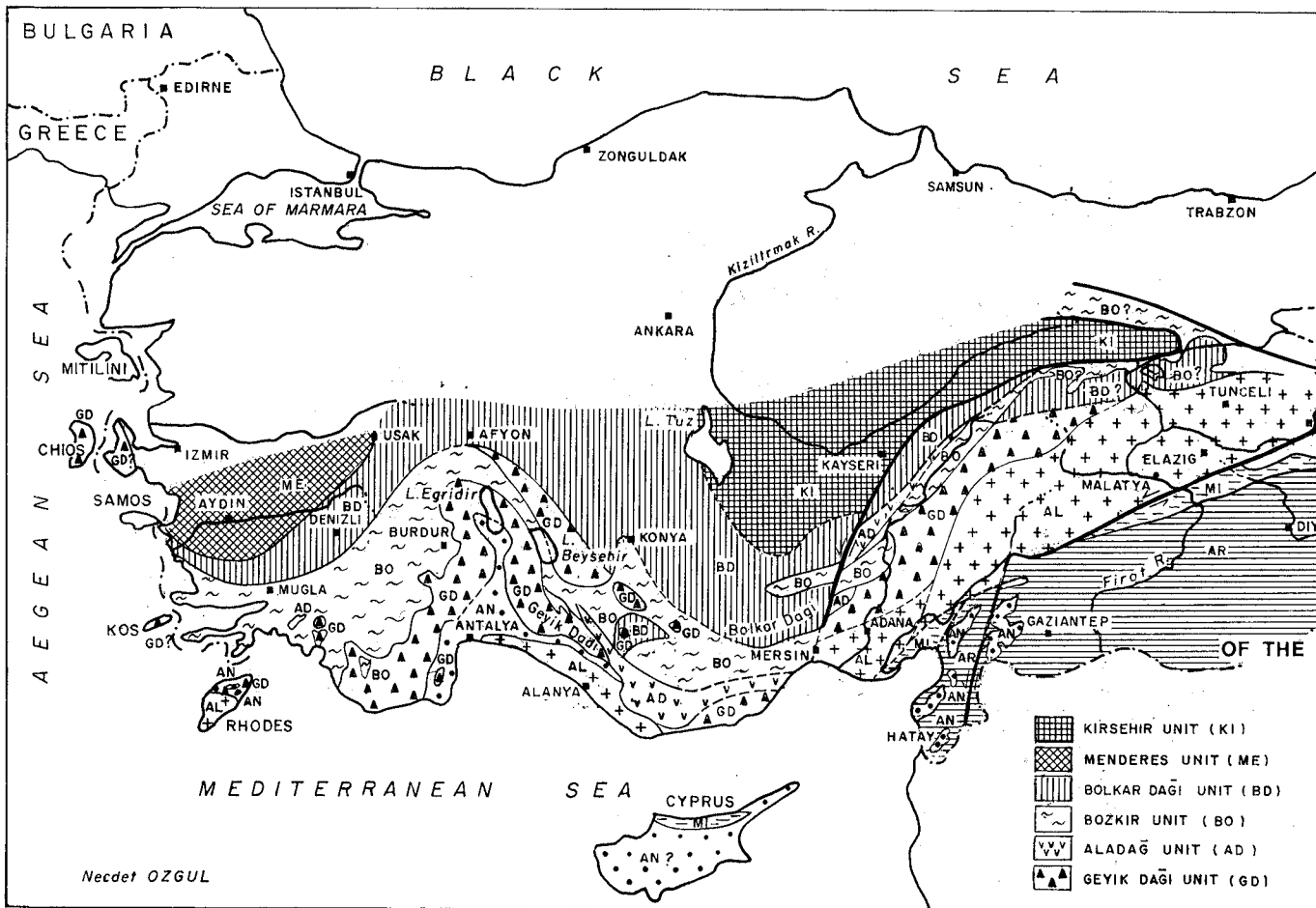
An important point to emphasize is that the structural units of Taurus range and of Greece besides having lithological and stratigraphical similarities keep the same relative position to each other in both regions. This close correlation puts severe restrictions to the independent movements of Turkish and Greece plates during Mesozoic and Tertiary eras and implies that the Aegean Sea is a quite young feature developed mainly by block faulting.

POISSON -

Cette communication est très intéressante. Elle représente le premier essai de définition d'unités structurales précises, valables pour la presque totalité de la chaîne du Taurus. Elle ne manquera pas de susciter de nombreuses discussions. Je voudrais pour ma part soulever

maintenant un point qui me semble très important : il s'agit de la nature de l'unité de Bozkir. Dans les limites que vous lui donnez sur votre schéma, elle englobe ce que dans l'équipe du Professeur J.H. BRUNN (Equipe de Recherche Associée au CNRS) nous appelons les nappes lyciennes occidentales (P. GRACIANSKY) et les nappes lyciennes orientales (A. POISSON) (à l'Ouest du méridien d'Antalya). L'ensemble de ces nappes représente plusieurs unités structurales (5 ou 6 dont une de péridotites) qui proviennent de domaines paléogéographiques différents. Envisagez-vous de grouper ces différentes unités dans une super-unité et pourquoi ?

Réponse : Boskir units are characterized by ophiolites and deep water sediments as cherts, radiolarites, and cherty limestones. They cannot be separated one from the others.



"Structural units of the Taurus orogenic belt and their continuation in neighbouring regions" by Necdet OZGUL & Esen ARPAT (Comité de Géologie et Géophysique marines).