

SOME RESULTS ABOUT THE SEDIMENTOLOGY OF PLIOCENE ON THE
IONIAN ISLANDS KEPHALLINIA AND ZAKYNTHOS (Greece)

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Résumé

Des recherches sédimentologiques détaillées du Pliocène de Kephallinia et de Zakynthos (Iles Ioniennes) ont été effectuées, mettant l'accent sur le passage Miocène/Pliocène. Les résultats ne donnent aucun indice d'une transgression du Pliocène sur le Miocène. Les dépôts pliocènes de Kephallinia et de Zakynthos présentent des indices de déformation tectonique résultant du soulèvement des îles.

Summary

Pliocene strata of Kephallinia and Zakynthos, Ionian islands, have been examined by detailed sedimentological studies. Special attention was concentrated on the Miocene/Pliocene boundary. In the Kap-Liakas - section at the south-coast of Kephallinia the uppermost evaporite bed of Messinian age is overlain by a green marly sequence with a thickness of 3 m, intercalated by clusters of calcareous conglomerates. The overlying deposits consist of 12 m of marine limestones, showing the "trubi"-lithofacies. On Zakynthos there are no conglomerates beneath the "trubi"-formation. Neither on Kephallinia nor on Zakynthos, there could no discordances be observed between the marly layers and the limestone-sequence. The following sequences in the Kap-Liakas section (Kephallinia) consist of silt-, sand-, and gravel-layers, intercalated by characteristic shell beds. They point out a shallow, sublittoral environment. Some parts of the section indicate evident tectonic movements in the hinterland.

The lower parts of the Pliocene-section on Zakynthos were deposited in a quiet environment. There is presumed a water depth of at most 200 m. The upper part of the section is similar to the main-part of the Kap-Liakas site and indicate a nearby coast.