

## ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE TURKISH EDITION OF THIS BULLETIN

### PALEONTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE KARABURUN (İSTANBUL) MARINE OLIGOCENE

Mehmet SAKINÇ\*

ABSTRACT.- The Karaburun formation, unconformably overlying the reefal limestone of Soğucak formation of Middle-Upper Eocene age, starts transgressively by the clastic shore-line deposits. In the coarse clastic horizons of the beach sediments, a benthic foraminiferal fauna is present besides *Nummulites vascus* Joly ve Leymerie (A ve B forms) characterizing the Lower Oligocene period. Towards the end of the early Oligocene, the Globigerinidae and Coccolithophora were enriched within the planktic fauna developed by the deepening of the marine environment. By the regression occurred towards the end of the Middle Oligocene, the deep marine depositional environment was transformed into deltaic conditions. Spores and pollens derived from the various deltaic facies indicated that in the region, these deltaic environments were lasted until the Middle Miocene period

### HOLOCENE OSTRACODS OF İSKENDERUN BAY

Atike NAZİK\*\*

ABSTRACT.- In this study, ostracode faunae of 8 sediment samples taken from İskenderun Bay have been investigated. 26 genera and 29 species of ostracods were described from these samples. In addition, geographical distribution and depths that they live of these ostracods have been compared with the other studies and indicated that this fossil assemblage belongs to warm climate belt

### MINERALOGICAL-PETROGRAPHICAL STUDIES AND GENESIS OF THE KARALAR (GAZİPAŞA, ANTALYA) GALENITE-BARITE MINERALIZATION

İbrahim ÇOPUROĞLU\*\*\*

ABSTRACT.- The study area is situated within the Alanya massif in the central Tauride belt. Low metamorphic folded phyllites in upper Carboniferous age cover large areas in this region. They are overlain partly by lower Permian - Triassic aged, interbedded with ore levels, and partly dolomitized thickly bedded, light coloured limestones and quartzites. In the study area a limited amount of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and fahlerz minerals accompany economically viable galenite-barite mineralizations. Along with these minerals cerussite, anglesite, covellite, azurite, malachite, goethite, lepidocrocite are found as alteration products. Galenite and barite rich levels alternate with each other as well as with quartzites and dolomitic limestones. These rhythmically alternating mineralized zones appear in the same stratigraphic level throughout the area. Barites are fine grained and have a very definite contact relation with the enclosing rocks. All this data indicates that the galenite-barite mineralizations in the area have a synsedimentary origin, and metal and barium ions probably originated from the submarine volcanism.

### NEOTECTONIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BEŞPINAR-HAVZA SEGMENT OF NORTH ANATOLIAN TRANSFORM FAULT ZONE

Kadir DİRİK\*\*\*\*

ABSTRACT.- The Beşpinar-Havza segment of North Anatolian Transform Fault Zone (NATFZ) is dominated by a well developed right lateral strike-slip fault system. This system consists of well developed single fault and/or fault sets. These fault sets are: (1) Köprübaşı fault set, (2) Dereköy fault set, (3) Çeltek fault set and (4) Beyviran fault set. According to the interpretation of these faults, direction of the compressional stresses is 150°. Morpho-tectonic features with dextrally offset stream channels (7 km) and ground ruptures of the 1943 Ladik-Ilgaz earthquake of M 7.2 strongly suggest that the first fault system is an active right lateral strike-slip fault zone

\* İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Maden Fakültesi Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü, Ayazağa, İstanbul- Turkey.

\*\* Çukurova Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü, Adana-Turkey.

\*\*\* Niğde Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Niğde-Turkey

\*\*\*\* Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü, 06531 Ankara-Turkey

## THE Pb-Zn DEPOSITS IN THE SOUTHWEST OF TUTAK DAĞI (ŞEBİNKARAHİSAR-GİRESUN)

Ahmet ŞAŞMAZ\* and Ahmet SAĞIROĞLU\*

**ABSTRACT** - The Pb-Zn cxe deposits of the area southwest of Tutak Mountain are situated in Eastern Black Sea Region, in the southern parts of the Pontids Tectonic Unit and in roughly 20 km s northwest of Şebinkarahisar township The ore deposits are studied in five sectors; this mineralizations are vein type The area is a part of Eastern Black Sea metallogenic province The area is made up of volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of upper Cretaceous to Plio Quaternary These lithologies are as follows; upper Cretaceous volcanics (dacites, andesites, pyrodastics) and carbonaceous sandstones, upper Cretaceous-Paleogene granitoids, Eocene volcanics (andesites, basalts, trachiandesites and tuffites), Oligo-Miocene gypsiferous senes (gypsum and mudstone), and Plio-Quaternary volcanics (andesite). The studied area has been subjected to intense tectonic movements during upper Cretaceous and later Two main fault systems strike NE-SW and NW-SE The NE-SW striking fault zone generally mineralized and pre-Eocene aged and the NW-SE striking ones are post Eocene aged and not mineralized. The mineralizations occur within a broad fault zone which strikes NE-SW This 250-300 m.s wide and 1.5-2 km s long zone is faulted intensely, mineralized and altered The intensity of alteration changes vertically and horizontally The main alterations in the studied area are silification, carbonatization, chlontization, argillization, epidotization and sencization These alterations indicate a low to medium temperature of formation The ore minerals of the studied area are; sphalente, galena, pyrite, chalcopynte, fahlore group minerals, calcocite-covellite and hematite Gangue minerals are quartz, calate, day minerals, chtonte, hematite and bante

## RESEARCH METHOD ON BEACH PLASER DEPOSITS CASE STUDY FROM THE THRACIAN COASTAL ZONE OF THE BLACK SEA, TURKEY

H.Yavuz HAKYEMEZ\*\* and Tevfik ERKAL\*\*

**ABSTRACT.**- In order to carry out the plaser investigation on a coastal zone, it is necessary 1° to define the sedimentary sub-basins and source area of these basins, 2° to differentiate the geomorphctc units and sedimentary facies, and 3° to collect the representative samples from these facies By this way it is possible to find where the tenof increases; in which coastal sub-zone and sedimentary sub-basin fed by which source area This method has been carried out in the Thracian coastal zone of the Black Sea So it has been understood that the plaser rutile is concentrated in winter-beach and that the higher percentage of rutile defined in the coastal zone near the Ormanlı village fed by a source area mainly composed of the upper Miocene aged Ergene formation

## A NEW EVIDENCE OF AGE DETERMINATION FROM THE AKGÖL FORMATION AROUND DESTEK, (MIDDLE PONTIDES) NORTHERN, TURKEY

Ergün AKAY\*\* .Erdal HERECE\*\* and Şerafettin ATEŞ\*\*

**ABSTRACT** - Areally widespread Akgöl formation within the Middle Pontides is also observed around Destek, a small town near Amasya in northern Anatolia Here this formation is assigned to Lower-Middle Jurassic in terms of the bentonic foraminiferas

\* Firat Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi, Jeoloji Bölümü, Elazığ-Turkey  
Maden Tetkik ve Arama Genel Müdürlüğü, Jeoloji Etütleri Dairesi, Ankara-Turkey.

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