

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

PALEOMAGNETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CENOZOIC VOLCANICS AND TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THRACE

M. Cengiz TAPIRDAMAZ* and Cenk YALTIRAK**

ABSTRACT.- The effects of three different tectonic regimes are seen in Eocene-Oligocene, Oligo-Miocene and Plio-Quaternary aged volcanics in Thrace. First of these is a 15° counter-clockwise rotation of Oligocene aged volcanic rocks. This rotation may be result of continent-continent collision which is closed of Rhodop-Pontide inner ocean in Oligo-Miocene period. Secondly, Thrace is situated between Thrace Wrench fault zone in the north Ganos fault system in the south in middle and late Miocene and was rotated 39° in anti-clockwise direction. End of this rotation right lateral motion is occurred Thrace Wrench faults. After this motion the Anatolian block is covered to Thrace block with effect of the North Anatolian Fault. This event is compressed with sharing the Thrace with right lateral motion along a zone which is 40 km far away from the north of ghost Ganos fault. With the effect of this movement, 39° rotated basalts which are situated in the north along Hisarlıdağ-Tekirdağ line in Thrace are again rotated meanly 30° clockwise and it is approached to the original position. Furthermore, Gallipoli block which was rotated 39° counter-clockwise in Miocene was began to compressed by effect of the North Anatolian Fault and it is 20° more rotated in the same direction throughout Gulf of Saros for this reason, Saros block is escaped to the west in a period and it is produced a structure as Karlıova. In that period Gulf of Saros is achieved a structure as a present appearance and that region is entered to the extension regime which is characterized by oblique normal faults.

THE MARINE PLEISTOCENE SEDIMENTS AND PALEOGEOGRAPHY OF THE SOUTHERN THRACE COAST

Mehmet SAKINÇ** and Cenk YALTIRAK**

ABSTRACT.- During middle-late Pleistocene southern Thrace coast was imposed a transgression that caused the recession of the coast line with respect to the recent one. On this coast line that was developed as a result of the transgression which caused Paleo-Marmara sea to translate into an archipelago, shoreline elastics including *Ostrea edulis*, *Loripes lacteus* abundance zone and beach rock horizon deposited. The units which were deposited in the various paleodepositional areas were elevated by tectonic activity, thus gained a regressive character. Successively they were transported back into the sea. The deposits that are preserved up to recent, have different elevations due to their paleogeographical locations and tectonic influences. In the marine deposits having imprints of regional uplift, Marmara formation represented by shore line facies of Paleo-Marmara sea was deposited. The elevated Holocene deposits including *Cardium* sp. and *Murex* sp. above recent sea level indicate that compressional regime is still active.

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION OF THE OSTRACODA FAUNA FROM THE UPPER MIOCENE-PLIOCENE SEQUENCE IN THE KARAMAN REGION

Ümit Şafak**

ABSTRACT.- In this study the ostracoda fauna of the Upper Miocene-Pliocene sedimentary units have been considered aspects. According to ostracoda fauna-the Neogene sequence of the region has been deposited in different environments ranging gradually from shallow marine through littoral and Lagoon to lacustrine within short intervals resulting from continuous lowering of the sea-level.

INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RADIO-METRIC AGE DETERMINATIONS FROM THE TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY VOLCANIC ROCKS IN WESTERN ANATOLIA.

Tuncay ERCAN*; Muharrem SATIR** Dilek SEVİN*** and Ahmet TÜRKECAN*

ABSTRACT: In order to evaluate the extensive problems concerning the age of the Tertiary to Quaternary volcanic rocks exposed in the Western Anatolia, 17 samples were collected and dated in terms of K/Ar and Rb/Sr dating methods and new geochemical data that would contribute towards the understanding of the volcanism in a regional context have been obtained. The oldest age measured is of $18,0 \pm 0,2$ Ma and belongs to the Selendi volcanics of calcalkaline andesites whereas the youngest age is of 100.000 - 200.000 B.P. and is obtained from alkaline basaltic type Kula volcanics.

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS AROUND HADIM-BOZKIR-TAŞKENT REGION (NORTHERN PART OF THE CENTRAL TAURIDES, TURKEY)

Necdet ÖZGÜL****

ABSTRACT.- The region studied shows the typical geological features of the Central Taurides and includes several tectonic units with distinctive stratigraphic, structural and metamorphic feature. These units are from base upward the Geyik Dağı, Aladağ, Bolkar dağı and Bozkır units. The Geyik Dağı Unit, which lies tectonically at the base of all the other units, and hence forms relative autochthonous, is constituted of Lower Paleozoic carbonate and clastic rocks, Upper Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary shelf type carbonate and an olistostromal flysch of Lutetian age. The Aladağ and Bolkar Dağı units comprise Upper Devonian-Upper Cretaceous carbonates and clastic rocks and Senonian olistostromal flysch. Although these two units have some apparent similarities, they also exhibit distinct differences in the stratigraphy, lithology and depositional environment. Both the Aladağ and Bolkar Dağı units form flat-lying nappes over the Lutetian flysch of the Geyik Dağı unit. The Bozkır Unit is a large-mélange constituted of blocks and slices of Triassic-Cretaceous basinal, continental margin and minor platform deposits, basic submarine volcanic rocks, diabase, serpentinite etc. It includes blocks of a single lithology as large tectonic slices made up of several rock-stratigraphic units reflecting basinal deposition over an extensive period. It is believed that during the Late Maastrichtian-Ilterdian (Late Paleocene-Early Eocene) a narrow oceanic basin, represented by the Dipsiz G61 Ophiolitic Mélange of ophiolite cherty pelagic limestone with basic volcanic intercalations and calciturbidites, existed between the Geyik dağı and Aladağ units. Dipsiz G61 Ophiolitic Mélange occurs as tectonic slices of various thicknesses above the chaotic Lutetian flysch of the Geyik dağı unit and above the allochthonous Aladağ and Bolkar dağı units. A palinspastic reconstruction for the Early Triassic-Senonian period, based on the tectonic and stratigraphic relations between the different units, would place the Geyik dağı Unit in the south and Aladağ, Bolkar Dağı and Bozkır units gradually northward. Such a reconstruction would range from a platform in the south to an oceanic basin in the north. Following the closure of this oceanic basin during the Late Senonian, which may be called as the North Tethyan Ocean, the Bozkır Unit internally sliced and was emplaced over the Bolkar Dağı units was closed during the Lutetian. Following this closure, the Bolkar Dağı and Aladağ units with their tectonic cover of the Bozkır unit were emplaced over the Geyik Dağı unit.

NOTES TO THE AUTHORS

Papers to be published in the MTA Bulletin must meet the MTA publication requirements. The booklet of publication standards could be obtained from the MTA Publications Department. (MTA Genel Müdürlüğü Bilimsel Dökümantasyon ve Tanıtma Dairesi Başkanlığı, Ankara-Turkey).

The following sections explain briefly the rules for the preparation of the manuscripts. LANGUAGE - Each issue of the Bulletin has Turkish and English editions.

Authors wishing to publish in Turkish and in English are to supply the text and the figures in both languages.

Abstracts written in Turkish and English should be supplied with the papers to appear in Turkish edition, english abstracts of the papers appearing only in the Turkish edition are also published in the English edition of the same issue.

Authors are asked to supply the translations of the text, figures, tables plates etc of their papers to be published in the English edition of the Bulletin.

Turkish authors submitting papers to appear in the English edition are to supply the Turkish translations of their papers.

MANUSCRIPT - A manuscript should include title, name of the authors and the address, abstract, introduction, main body of the text, conclusion, discussion (if necessary), references and additional explanations (if necessary).

ABSTRACT - Abstract should be brief not exceeding 200 words, should give enough information about the paper without having to consult to the other sections of the text. It should be publishable separately in a abstract bulletin. The abstract should include the purpose, new contributions in the light of the additional data and their interpretations. No references to be made to the other sections of the text, figures and to other publications. Footnotes must be avoided.

Persons who bear some degree of responsibility for the results of the paper should be acknowledged. Those contributions that are part of normal functions are not to be acknowledged.

References to be made only to those papers cited in the text. The style of the references are given below;

Pamir, H. N., 1953, Türkiye'de kurulacak hidrojeoloji enstitüsü hakkında rapor: Türkiye Jeol. Kur. Bült., 4, 63-68.

Baykal, F. and Kaya, O., 1963,. İstanbul bölgesinde bulunan Karboniferin genel stratigrafisi: Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enst. Derg., 61, 1-9.

Ketin, L, 1977, Genel Jeoloji: ist. Tek. Üniv., İstanbul, 308p.

Anderson, D.L., 1967, Latest information from seismic observations Gaskell. T.F. ed., in The Earth's Mantle: Academic Press, London, 355-420.

Citings should be made in the following ways;".....according to Altınlı (1972)" ".....(Sirel and Gündüz, 1976). If the authors of the given reference are more than two ".....et al." abbreviation for "and others" should follow the name of the senior author; for instance "Ünalın et al. (1976) described the Kartal formation....." To refer to an article which is published in another publication, firstly the original and Lebling talks about Lias around Çakraz (Lebling, 1932; in Charles, 1933)" Personal communications or correspondance should be similar to the following examples: "O. Eroskay, 1978, personal communication", "according to N, Toksöz 1976, written communications".

LENGTH OF THE MANUSCRIPT - The manuscript submitted for publication with all illustrations, should not exceed 30 typed pages. The size of the pages and the space used should be in accordance with the regulations given under the preparation of the text heading.

Selection of the size of the illustrations and their accomodation in the text should be carefully studied to avoid loss of detail and space.

Fold-ants are not allowed, thus the figures must have suitable dimensions for a reductiqn in 16x21 cm as the maximum publication size.

PREPARATION OF THE TEXT - The manuscript submitted for publication should be typed on an A4 (29.7X21 cm) size paper with double spacing, leaving a margin 2.5 cm on the sides. Special lettering and formulae must be hand written with indian ink on a tracing paper. Illustrations and tables where to be located should be indicated with a pencil by the author on the manuscript. Words should have a double and a single underlining for bold lettering and italics, respectively.

Footnotes should be avoided unless necessary, it should not exceed ten lines, and should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript.

ILLUSTRATIONS - Figures, tables, plates, maps should be carefully selected with regards to their necessity, suitability and quality.

The drawings should be prepared in black and white. They should be drawn carefully and clearly. Lines and letters should be such that, when reduced, details won't be lost and the size of the letters will not become smaller than 2 mm. Unstandardized symbols and letters, utilized for the drawings should be explained either in the drawing or within the explanations section of the text. Bar scale must be included in the drawings. Photographs must be of high quality, glossy prints with sharp details and good contrast.

Figures, tables, and plates should be numbered independently from each other. Numberings should be in such an order which must be in accordance with the citing in the text. Figures and tables must be numbered by using arabic numerals and plates with roman numerals. Single photographs to be classified as figures and numbered accordingly.

The numbers of the illustrations and the name of the authors must be written with a pencil behind each illustration. Figure captions must not be written on the illustrations. Captions for figures and tables should be collected on separate lists. Captions for each plate should be given alone.

SENDING THE MANUSCRIPT - Thre sets of the manuscripts are required as one set should be the original, and two others be copies. Copies of the illustrations could be given in blue prints or photocopies.

Copies of the manuscript of an unaccepted paper is not returned to the authors.

Photographs which are designed to be printed as plates should be arranged on a white cardboard in the required order. This arrangement is not necessary for the second set. Dimensions of the cardboard should be the same size as the page of the Bulletin or reducible to that size. Respective numbers should be written on each photograph in the plates.

If the manuscript does not meet the requirements of MTA publication standards, it would be returned to the authors for correction. The revised manuscript is reconsidered by the Editorial Board of MTA for publication.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS - Within the short communications section of MTA Bulletin scientific researches and applications in earth sciences and data obtained from such studies are published in short, well defined and outlined texts. Such texts are published in the forthcoming issues without delay to establish rapid scientific communication among the earth scientists.

The text to be published in the short communications section should not exceed four typed pages including the illustrations, meeting the requirements outlined in the preceeding sections. Short communications should not include abstract.

REPRINTS - For each article published, authors will receive 25 reprints free of charge, extra copies are subject to charge.