

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

### MAIN GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE AREA SOUTH OF BİGA PENINSULA (SAVAŞTEPE - KIRKAĞAÇ - BERGAMA - AYVALIK)

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ABSTRACT.— The delineated area covers the Savaştepe, Kırkağaç, Bergama and Ayvalık region. The oldest autochthonous unit in this area, is Çavdarstepe Formation belonging to the Halilağa group. The Çavdarstepe Formation is overlain by Kınık Formation of Lower Triassic age which includes blocks of various size of member belonging to Cambria Formation of Permian age. Bakırtepe Volcanics Member have been differentiated as the oldest unit in the Kınık Formation. Kapıkaya Formation of Middle Triassic age overlies unconformably the Kınık Formation. This Kapıkaya Formation grades upward to Kırkağaç Formation of Middle-Upper Triassic age. The Kırkağaç Formation has a large areal extent and underlies Sarıkaya Formation of Liassic age. Avgediği Formation of Lower Cretaceous age consists of Limestones and embraces in places conglomeratic levels. Pilavtepe Formation of Upper Cretaceous (Turonian) age begins with the fine detritus and oolitic limestone and continues upward as limestone. The basal conglomerates of Eocene epoch unconformably overlies the older units. In Upper Cretaceous-Eocene epoch, Kozak Granodiorites have been emplaced. Yürekli Dasites have also been formed due to the same magmatic activities. Yuntdağ Volcanics having large areal extent, Ballica Formation consisting of fluvial and lacustrine deposits, and Soma Formation including coal horizons are of Upper Miocene - Pliocene age. Rahmanlar Agglomerates have been differentiated as a volcano-sedimentary rock. Dededağ Basalts are the latest volcanic products in the studied area. Lead, zinc and antimony mineralizations have been developed due to the Kozak Granodiorite and Yürekli Dasites.

### THE GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE TEKE TAURUS (SW TURKEY)

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ABSTRACT. — The studied region lies to the southeast of Teke Peninsula. In the region, Ordovician, by represented by shales, Silurian by detritics, Devonian by terrestrial detritics, Carboniferous-Lower Permian by shelf detritics, Upper Permian by reef carbonates, Lower Triassic by marls with gypsum, Ladinian-Norian by basic volcanics and pelagic sediments, Rehaetian-Cenomanian by monotonous neritic carbonates, Upper Campanian-Maestrichtian-Paleocene by blocky flysch (wild flysch), Middle Eocene by carbonates, Miocene by flysch sequences.

Unconformities seen until Upper Senonian are of disconformity type or angular with low angle. Rock units between Ordovician and Upper Senonian have been folded and faulted in a similar way representing a single phase. Therefore it has been thought that the region has been subjected to epigenetic movements from Ordovician until the end of Senonian and orogenic movements have not been effective during this period. Ophiolite emplacement and mountain building processes have taken place during Upper Campanian-Maestrichtian times.

In the region, an effective faulting process is observed around the end of Miocene.

## UPPER CRETACEOUS - PALEOCENE BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF NW ANATOLIA

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ABSTRACT. — In the present work the Upper Cretaceous-Lower Eocene sequences of northwestern Turkey were studied.

In the vicinities of Gebze, Ak9akoca, Devrek and Bartın the Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene is generally represented by marls, argillaceous limestones, arenaceous-argillaceous limestones and limestones.

On the basis of 72 pelagic fossil species the following zones of the Upper Cretaceous (Campanian-Maastrichtian)-Paleocene (Danian-Thantian) are distinguished in 19 stratigraphic sections measured in the studied area:

<i>Globorotalia velascoensis range zone</i>	Upper Paleocene
<i>Globorotalia pseudomenardii zone</i>	Middle Paleocene
<i>Globigerina daubjergensis and Globorotalia compressa zones</i>	Danian
<i>Abathomphalus mayaroensis zone Globotruncana contusa contusa zone</i>	Upper Maastrichtian
<i>Globotruncana gansseri zone</i>	Lower-Middle Maastrichtian
<i>Globotruncana calcarata zone</i>	Campanian

In the vicinities of Yenişehir, Bilecik, Göynük and Kastamonu, the Upper Cretaceous-Lower Eocene sequence is composed of sandstones, arenaceous limestones, limestones and marls. In the 21 stratigraphic sections measured in this area the following zones based on 25 benthic species are defined:

<i>Discocyclus seunesi zone</i>	Upper Paleocene
<i>Laffiteina bibensis zone</i>	Middle Paleocene
<i>Orbitoides apiculatus zone</i>	Maastrichtian

The world-wide correlations of the biozones defined in this study are also given.

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