

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

THE GEOLOGY OF THE BODRUM PENINSULA

Tuncay ERCAN*; Erdoğan GÜNAY** and Ahmet TÜRKECAN*

ABSTRACT. — At the Bodrum peninsula which is situated at the Western Anatolia, the basement rock is a slightly metamorphosed unit of Paleozoic age which is called as «Güllük formation» and which is composed of conglomerate-sandstone-shale detritic alternations. Units belonging to Mesozoic are seen as dolomitic limestones of Triassic-Lias age (Pazardağı formation); silt and marl bearing limestones of Lias-Malm age (Karadağ formation); pelagic limestones of Malm-Cenomanian age (Kışladağı formation); and a wild flysch which overlays all these deposits and which is of Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene age (Bodrum formation). Rock units of Cenozoic start with Oligocene aged deposits (Koyunbaba formation). Then, a severe magmatism has been dominant in the Peninsula that formed the plutonic and volcanic rocks in different stages. In the first stage, a monzonite intrusion is recorded in Middle Miocene. Afterwards a vast calc-alkaline volcanism has taken place in the region to produce the tuff-agglomerate beds and the lavas of andesite-trachyandesite-latitude-dacite type. After a certain period, this calc-alkaline volcanism which is a result of lithospheric material has been gradually transformed into alkaline olivine basaltic products which are the results of the activities involving the mantle. The second volcanic stage has been started by the way, and in this stage basalt-trachybasalt-trachyte type lavas which are in an alkaline nature and which have been found as dykes, have been formed. In the area of investigation, limestones which belong to Lower Pliocene are seen after the ending of the volcanism in Upper Pliocene. Finally in Quaternary, scree deposits, alluviums and some pieces of pumice and tuffs which have been probably transported through the air from the neighbouring island of Kos, are found.

SEDIMENTOLOGY OF THE MIOCENE GÜLEKDAĞ CARBONATE SEQUENCE, SOUTH OF POZANTI (ADANA - TURKEY)

Şuayip ÜŞENMEZ***.

ABSTRACT.— The investigated area covers the vicinity of Gülekdağ which is in the NE of Adana province and approximately in the south of Pozanti town. An attempt has been made to determine six microfacies of Gülekdağ limestones using field and laboratory methods. The microfacies determined by the evaluation of the data obtained as a result of the implementation of factor analysis have been classified as wackestone, packstone, grain supported packstone, boundstone, algae packstone with foraminifera and algae sub-packstone with foraminifera. Sedimentary environment emphasizes the shallow but oxygenated, alimented and illuminated neritical environment which secures the living and reproductive conditions of living beings.

STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS AND PALEOGENE ROCKS TO THE NORTH OF BOLU

Orhan KAYA* and Atife DİZER**

ABSTRACT.— The particular stratigraphic sequence representing the Pontids at the north of Bolu, ranges in time from Maastrichtian to latest Lutetian (and most likely to Priabonian). This mainly marine sequence is, at least, 2450 m thick, and is divided by minor stratigraphic breaks. The basement is made up of a fault mosaic of Senonian «me-lange unit», Paleozoic sedimentary and Precambrian metamorphic rocks. The Late Cretaceous-Paleogene sequence, as a part of a regional south-southeastward overturned major syncline, is separated from the basement rocks by lately formed vertical faults. In general, the overturned limb of the syncline is thrust over the normal limb, along the axial plane.

REGIONAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CENOZOIC VOLCANISM OF SİMAV AND SURROUNDING AREA

Tuncay ERCAN***; Erdoğan GÜNAY**** and M. Yılmaz SAVAŞÇIN*

ABSTRACT.— It is a known fact that calc-alkaline, transitional and alkaline rocks co-exist in the Miocene-Quaternary continental volcanism of West Anatolia. In Simav and its surroundings, in a very regular pattern, the calc-alkaline nature of the same volcanic rocks is replaced with the transitional and then alkaline basaltic geochemical features in time. This can be best explained by the overburden of the metamorphic basement and later its arching under N-S compression, while the erosion of the overlying material has been accompanied by the rising of the mantle (mantle diapirism) under a rifting mechanism.

STRATIGRAPHY OF EOCENE ROCKS IN THE MENGEN (BOLU) COAL FIELD, NW ANATOLIA

Orhan KAYA* and Atife DİZER**

ABSTRACT.— To the west of Mengen (Bolu) the Eocene Series has important resources of coal and bituminous shale. The sedimentary succession ranges in age from Ypresian to late Late Lutetian, most probably to Priabonian, and is divisible into 9 formations. The Eocene succession which is more than 1300 meter thick consists of a lower marine and an upper mainly nonmarine part, each constituting an onlap sequence onto the basement rocks. The gross structure of the coal field is composed of a southeastward overturned syncline which is bounded by thrust faults to the north, and vertical faults to the south.

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 Enstitüsü Genel Direktörlüğü, Bilimsel Dokümantasyon ve Yayın Dairesi Başkanlığı, Ankara-Turkey).

The following sections, in short, explain the rules for the preparation of the manuscript. **THE LANGUAGE** - Each issue of the Bulletin has Turkish and foreign editions. In foreign edition, papers submitted in English, French or German are published.

Authors wishing to publish in Turkish and one of the above foreign languages 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 foreign edition of the same issue. For the papers to appear in foreign edition, an English abstract, if the text is written other than English an abstract in the original language of the text also to be supplied.

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

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

MAIN SECTIONS OF THE 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 an 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 O. Kaya, 1963, İstanbul bölgesinde bulunan Karboniferin genel stratigrafisi: Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enst. Derg., 61, 1-9.

Ketin, İ., 1977, Genel Jeoloji: İst. Tek. Üniv., İstanbul, 308.

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 «Ünalı et al. (1976)» described the Kartal formation.....» to refer to an article which is published in another publication, firstly the original and secondly the publication in which the article has appeared should be mentioned. For instance it is known that 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 50 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 accomadation in the text should be carefully studied to avoid loss of detail and space.

When reduced the maximum size of the illustrations, as a rule, should not exceed twice the size of the Bulletin's page and the number of the folded illustrations should not be more than two.

PREPARATION OF THE TEXT - The manuscript sent for publication should be typed on an A 4 (29.7x21 cm) size paper with double spacing, leaving 2.5 cm space 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 in the manuscript.

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

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

The drawings are printed 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 dravings 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, plates, maps, photographs 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 behind each illusration with a pencil.

Explanations must not be written on the illustrations. For figures and tables separate explanation list must be given, explanations for each plate should be given separately.

Figure area explanations may be given in Turkish for the papers to be published only in the Turkish edition.

For papers to be published in both languages figure area explanations must be given in both languages either with different letterings in the same figure or a separate set of figures in respective languages.

SENDING THE MANUSCRIPT - Two sets of the manuscripts are required. One set should be the original, copies of the illustrations for the second set can be given in blue prints or photocopies.

Second copy 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 SECTION - 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, clear and summarized texts. Such texts are published in the forthcoming issues without delay. In this fashion, scientific communication among the earth scientists would be established.

The text to be published in the short communications section should not exceed four typed pages together with the illustrations. For the page size and its utilization refer to the «Preparation of the Text» section. Picture dimensions should not exceed the page size or could be reducible to that size.

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