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MAIN GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE AREA AROUND TOKAT (DUMANLI DAĞI) AND SIVAS
(ÇELTEKDAĞI) AND SETTING OF OPHIOLITIC MELANGE

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ABSTRACT.— In the region between Dumanlı dağı (Tokat) and Çeltekdağı (Sivas) there are three pre-Eocene tectonic units. These are from north to south: Tokat metamorphics, ophiolitic melange with its cover rocks and Akdağmadeni metamorphics. Tokat metamorphics comprise a metavolcano-sedimentary sequence with olistoliths and has undergone metamorphism in the greenschist facies. Calcschist, marble, quartzite with local intercalations of albite-chlorite micaschist and amphibolite makes up the Akdağmadeni metamorphics which has undergone epidote-amphibolite facies metamorphism. The Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene ophiolitic melange and its cover rocks is a complex sedimentary-tectonic unit, which consist of two closely related parts: the tectonic part consist of juxtaposed tectonic slices of rocks with different origin; the olistostromal part is made up of magmatic, metamorphics, sedimentary and volcanic blocks in a matrix of pelitic sandstone, siltstone, tuff and volcanic rocks. Some volcanic with pillow lavas appear to be of Upper Cretaceous age. This unit has undergone lower graded metamorphism. The thrusts separating the tectonic slices dip northwards at 30°-55°. The metamorphic blocks within the ophiolitic melange are partly derived from the Tokat metamorphics and partly from Akdağmadeni metamorphics; furthermore Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous limestones, which are transgressive over the Tokat metamorphics in the north also occur as blocks in the ophiolitic melange. Ophiolitic melange is covered with local disconformity by the Upper Senonian rocks with pelajik foraminifera which passes upwards gradually to Paleocene neritic carbonates. Eocene sediments sit with a unconformity over all the older units of the area. In addition, there are gabbro, basalt and andesite which formed during Eocene. Thrusts have developed along the northern contacts of the Eocene and unconformably overlying Miocene sediments which contain ophiolitic olistostromes. The olistostromes are derived from the previously emplaced ophiolitic melange.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE BLACK SEA (SAMSUN-SİNOP) BASIN AND THE PETROLOGY OF
THE VOLCANIC ROCKS

Abdullah GEDİK**, Tuncay ERCAN*** and Sadettin KORKMAZ****

ABSTRACT.— The rock units that have been deposited from Liassic to Quaternary in the Middle Black Sea Region are introduced. These rocks lie on top of the metamorphic rocks that form the basement. Petrological studies were carried out on the volcanic rocks which have formed in different stages. Information on these studies is also presented in this paper. When the regional geodynamic evolution and its chemical characteristics are taken into account, it is concluded that among the volcanic rocks, Hamsaros volcanics of Upper Cretaceous age, Yemişliçay formation and its Çokran Member, and Tekkeköy volcanics of Eocene age all belong to the group of island arc volcanics and that they were derived from an old subduction zone; Whereas Akyörük basalt were formed as a result of mantle diapirism in the central part of a continent.

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STUDY ON SELENIUM - TELLURIUM MINERALS IN ARTVİN - MURGUL - ANAYATAK

Bülent ARMAN* and Yılmaz ALTUN**

ABSTRACT.— This article deals with a short review of the geology of the Murgul Anayatak. Detailed mineralogical investigation has been carried out using an electron microprobe on several selenium and tellurium bearing minerals; namely galena/clausthalite, tetradymite/tellurobismutite, hessite and a Bi-sulfomineral wittichenite which are closely related to pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. This minerals have been observed for the first time in this copper deposit.

NEO - TECTONICS AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AROUND AYDIN -GERMENCİK-ORTAKLAR

Resul ÖZGÜR***

ABSTRACT.— The study area, islocated between the western part of the Büyük Menderes graben and the northern part of the Aydın-Germencik-Ortaklar highway. In this area the profound effects of the Neotectonic movements has left considerable traces on the morphological units. From the Miocene to the present day, the Menderes Massif has shown a morphological evolution which is in accord with that of the evolution of the Anatolia. As a result of this, Menderes massif has been gradually uplifted resulting in a dome-shaped form which led to the formation of the grabens. The graben's processing had started in Miocene age in the region. Neogen and Quaternary sediments had sedimentaed in these grabens. The correlans of these sediments are ocured if these formation's age which are appear on the horsts must be surface planeing. The exploration of the mention surface planeing and other morphological characteristics have been interpreteded for some geological problems. There fare, Büyük Menderes graben is the most important geothermal field in Turkey. These studies, have been carried and are being planed drilling are thinking as a first survey. The geomethric model of region has been formed by this way. All these studies have given a good results.

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