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MIDDLE - LATE EOCENE VOLCANISM AND MARINE IGNIMBRITES IN BİGA PENINSULA (NW ANATOLIA - TURKEY)

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Abstract.- The Pre-Tertiary rock assemblages of Biga Peninsula are represented by the Kazdağı metamorphics of Paleozoic, Triassic Karakaya formation, Jurassic limestones and Upper Cretaceous ophiolitic melange. The Tertiary rocks start with Middle Eocene andesitic lava and pyroclastics of Edincik volcanites and Beyçayır volcanics. These units overlie unconformably the basement rocks and they are overlain by Şahinli formation consisting dominantly of basalt, basalticandesite and its volcanoclastics. The Fıçıtepe formation unconformably overlies these units and is represented by conglomerate, sandstone and shale with intercalated thin coal seams of delta-plain and fluvial deposits. The reefal limestone of Soğucak formation overlies both Şahinli and Fıçıtepe formations with an unclear unconformity surface. From late Eocene onward, the region began to deepening and the turbiditic sediments of Ceylan formation deposited with coeval Dededağ volcanics. The Dededağ volcanics are subdivided into three members namely the Hacıbekirler member, Kazmalı tuff member and Korudere ignimbrite member. The ignimbrites are the dominant rock type and crop out among Balıklıçeşme, Çan and Bayramiç towns of Çanakkale province. The ignimbrites formed as submarine pyroclastic flows and do not indicate fiamme structure due to weak-welding. The ignimbrites are overlain by sandstone, claystone and reefal limestone of Upper Eocene Beybaşlı formation to the north of Beybaşlı village. The Upper Eocene (?) aged Erdağ volcanics immediately overlie Beybaşlı formation. The Eocene rocks of the Biga peninsula are overlain unconformably by the Oligocene and Miocene andesitic, basaltic, rhyolitic and dacitic volcanics, and locally by lacustrine sediments.

Keyvwords: Biga Peninsula, Eocene, Volcanism, Petrography, Marine ignimbrite

FORAMINIFER, OSTRACOD AND MOLLUSC FAUNA OF THE GULF OF GEMLİK; MORPHOLOGICAL ANOMALIES OBSERVED IN FORAMINIFER TESTS, SEDIMENTOLOGICAL, HIDROCHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTIGS OF THE REGİON

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Abstract.- 63 recent sediment samples from the Gulf of Gemlik were analysed and found to be very rich in foraminifer, ostracod and mollusc fauna.The dominance of the deep sea foraminifer species attracts attention. Unexpectedly, a typical mediterranean foraminifer fauna in samples 47, 48 and 66 was observed. The mollusc fauna is also typical mediterranean and 5 genuses and species of them were new records for the Sea of Marmara. Morphological anomalies observed on foraminifer tests indicates the presence of different chemical and biological conditions in certain regions. The reasons of test anomalies can be chemical, physical, biological and geological, or a combination of them, which suggests that these parameters should be evaluated together, thus heavy metal and organic polutants (PAH) of the sediments were also taken into consideration.

Keywords: Abnormal individuals, foraminifer, Gulf of Gemlik, mollusc, ostracod.

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