

GEOLOGY OF THE GÜZELSU CORRIDOR AND ITS NORTHERN PART IN THE CENTRAL TAURIDES

Mustafa ŞENEL*; Halil DALKILIÇ*; İbrahim GEDİK*; Mualla SERDAROĞLU*; Sait METİN*; Kadri ESENTÜRK*; A. Sait BÖLÜKBAŞI**; Necdet ÖZGÜL***

ABSTRACT.- Anamas-Akseki autochthon, Antalya nappes and Alanya nappe are observed in the study area which is situated to the southwest of Central Taurus mountains. The Anamas-Akseki autochthon, in the region, is represented by outcrops of dolomites and limestones of Upper Norian?-Rhaetian age (Menteşe dolomite, Leylek limestone), conglomerate, sandstone and mudstones of Rhaetian-Lower Liasic age (Üzümdere fm), limestones of Middle Liassic-Cenomanian age (Kurucaova fm) + dolomite and limestones of Liassic-Dogger? age (Hendos dolomite, Alıçbeleni fm.), limestones of Dogger-Malm age (Çamkuşağı fm), limestone of Malm age (Akkuyu fm, Karlıçın fm.), limestones of Malm-Lower Cretaceous age (Belalan fm.), limestones of Lower Cretaceous age (Akseki limestone), limestones of Berriasian age (Susuzkır fm.), limestones of Campanian-Maasrichtian age (Seyrandağı fm., Dumanlı fm), Danian age olisthostrome of Upper Paleocene-Lower Eocene age (Çetmi limestone) and sandstones and conglomerates of Middle Eocene age (Gümüştamla fm). The Antalya nappes, cropping out in a narrow approximately east-west trending corridor between Anamas-Akseki autochthon and Alanya nappe, according to its structural and stratigraphic features are subdivided into nappes as given below: Çataltepe nappe represented by Aygırdere (Kasımlar formation, Karasay limestone, Kepezbeleni formation) and Güzelsu (Kasımlar formation, Kayabükü formation, Gören formation, Keçili formation) sequences; Alakırçay nappe represented by rocks of Lower Triassic-Upper Cretaceous age, Alakırçay (Akıncıbeli formation, Çandır formation, Keçili formation) and Hocaköy (Halobia bearing limestone, Hocaköy radiolarite, Keçili formation) sequences; and Tahtalıdağ nappe represented by rocks of Upper Cambrian-Upper Cretaceous age, Katrandağı (Çukurköy formation, Akıncıbeli formation, Günlük formation, Katrandağı kireçtaşı, Keçili formation), Kavzandağı (Seydişehir formation, Güneyyaka formation, Çukurköy formation, Akıncıbeli formation, Günlük formation, Kavzandağı formation, Keçili formation) and Gündoğmuş (Seydişehir formation, Bozşehir formation, Güneyyaka formation, Kızılbaş formation, Akıncıbeli formation, Sinektepe formation) sequences. In general, during Mesozoic, Çataltepe nappe represented passive continental margin, whereas Alakırçay nappe and Tahtalıdağ nappe represented basin and offshore platform, respectively.