PALEOMAGNETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CENOZOIC VOLCANICS AND TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THRACE

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ABSTRACT.- The effects of three different tectonic regimes are seen in Eocene-Oligocene, Oligo-Miocene and Plio-Quaternary aged volcanics in Thrace. First of these is a 15° counter-clockwise rotation of Oligocene aged volcanic rocks. This rotation may be result of continent-continent collision which is closed of Rhodop-Pontide inner ocean in Oligo-Miocene period. Secondly, Thrace is situated between Thrace Wrench fault zone in the north Ganos fault system in the south in middle and late Miocene and was rotated 39° in anti-clockwise direction. End of this rotation right lateral motion is occurred Thrace Wrench faults. After this motion the Anatolian block is coverged to Thrace block with effect of the North Anatolian Fault. This event is compressed with sharing the Thrace with right lateral motion along a zone which is 40 km far away from the north of ghost Ganos fault. With the effect of this movement, 39° rotated basalts which are situated in the north along Hisarlıdağ-Tekirdağ line in Thrace are again rotated meanly 30° clockwise and it is approached to the original position. Furthermore, Gallipoli block which was rotated 39° counter-clockwise in Miocene was began to compressed by effect of the North Anatolian Fault and it is 20° more rotated in the same direction throughout Gulf of Saros for this reason, Saros block is escaped to the west in a period and it is produced a structure as Karlıova. In that period Gulf of Saroz is achived a structure as a present appearance and that region is entered to the extention regime which is characterized by oblic normal faults.