

THE MARINE PLEISTOCENE SEDIMENTS ANDN PALEOGEOGRAPHY OF THE SOUTHERN THRACE COAST

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ABSTRACT.- During middle-late Pleistocene southern Thrace coast was imposed a transgression that caused the recession of the coast line with respect to the recent one. On this coast line that was developed as a result of the transgression which caused Paleo-Marmara sea to translate into an archipelago, shoreline elastics including *Ostrea edulis*, *Loripes lacteus* abundance zone and beach rock horizon deposited. The units which were deposited in the various paleodepositional areas were elevated by tectonic activity, thus gained a regressive character. Successively they were transported back into the sea. The deposits that are preserved up to recent, have different elevations due to their paleogeographical locations and tectonic influences. In the marine deposits having imprints of regional uplift, Marmara formation represented by shore line facies of Paleo-Marmara sea was deposited. The elevated Holocene deposits including *Cardium* sp. and *Murex* sp. above recent sea level indicate that compressional regime is still active.