

STRATIGRAPHY AND MICROPALAEONTOLOGY OF THE MUT-ERMENEK TERTIARY SEQUENCE

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ABSTRACT.— Mut Tertiary basin, situated in the Mediterranean Region of Anatolia, covers mainly the upper district of Göksu river. The study area is bounded by the villages of Karaman, Mut, Ermenek, Gülnar and Sarıkavak. The study Tertiary sequences transgressively overlie the Paleozoic and Mesozoic aged basement. The oldest unit of the Tertiary sequence (Yenimahalle formation) is the Post-Eocene detritics exposing in the west and indicate limnic and/or brackish environment. Fakırca formation which rest upon these detritics, is primarily of the Upper Oligocene and Lower Miocene age. The ostracod and the foraminifer contents of the formation indicate the environmental change between limnic and brackish conditions. This formation is conformably overlain by Derinçay formation including bentonic-planktonic foraminifers and ostracod fauna and indicate shallow marine environment of Burdigalian. The Tertiary sequence is succeeded by Köşelerli formation and microfauna contents designate shallow marine sedimentation at the end of Burdigalian and beginning of Langhian. According to the fossil contents and field observations, Mut formation which generally placed at the top and exhibited lateral and vertical extinction to Derinçay and Köşelerli formations, indicates Langhian-Serravalian timespan.