

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE MUŞ TERTIARY BASIN

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ABSTRACT.— The Muş Tertiary basin is composed of independently developed basins which are the Middle-Late Eocene, Uppermost Eocene-Early Miocene, Middle-Late Miocene, Pliocene and Uppermost Pliocene-Quaternary in age. The Middle-Late Eocene basin is represented the detritics of Kızılağaç formation. The Uppermost Eocene-Early Miocene basin comprises the transgressive detritics of Uppermost Eocene Ahlat formation at the bottom. The upper part of this formation is composed of intercalated continental and marine detritics. Upwards the calcareous detritic rocks of Gerisor formation and detritics of Norkavak formation are seen. Above them Middle-Late Oligocene Yazla formation composed of marine detritic and calcareous rocks is exposed. The sequences varies upwards, to rhyolitic volcanic rocks of the Uppermost Oligocene of Sergen formation of which the exposures are few. On top of the above mentioned rocks, regressive detritic and calcareous rocks of Adilcevaz formation of Uppermost Oligocene-Eaiiy Miocene are exposed. In the Middle-Late Miocene basin, the rocks are developed under the conditions which caused the deformation of the previous basin and is represented by acidic volcanics of Elçiler formation. In the Pliocene basin, basaltic andesites, agglomerates and tuffites of Solhan formation and lacustrine deposites of Zırnak formation are developed. The Uppermost Pliocene-Quaternary basin represented by lacustrine and fluvial deposites of Bulanık formation, tuffites of Nemrut formation, sandstone and conglomerates of Muş Ovası formation and Holocene alluvial deposites.