GEOLOGY OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE EASTERN TAURUS BELT (SSE OF TURKEY)

Sait METİN*; Abdulkadir AYHAN* and Ibrahim PAPAK*

ABSTRACT. — The western part of the Eastern Taurus Belt comprise three different groups that include sedimentary, metamorphic and magmatic rocks. These groups are composed of four main rock units according to their structural anel stratigraphic characteristics. Göksun metamorphics occur in the eastern part of the Göksu fault. Andinn complex occurs in the southeastern part of the Göksu fault. The Taurus autochthonous sequence occurring in the eastern part of the Göksu fault is tectonically covered by the Kire9likyayla allochthonous ophiolite complex. The Taurus autochthonous sequence and the Göksun metamorphics show a uniform stratigraphic sequence in contrast to the ununiform stratigraphy of Kireçlikyayla and Andırın complexes comprising ophiolites and Mesozoic limestones of different age and characteristics. The autochthonous sequence is represented by a uniform and thick sedimentation ranging from Cambrian to the Quaternary. It is fosilliferous throughout. It consists essentially of well-bedded platform carbonates with minor elastics. The region is extremely tectonized resulting in numerous overthrusts trending NE and extending for 50 to 100 km. The data obtained suggests a NW-SE compression. The intensity of deformation of the Göksun metamorphics shows a proressive diminution from base the top. Is composed mainly of schists with lenses of marbles. The uppermost section is incipiently deformed comprising seldom occurrences of Jurassis-Createceous fossils. Kire9likyayla complex was emplaced during the Maastrichtian. The emplacement of the Andırın complex possibly postdates Eocene. These rock units are unconformably overlain by Oligocene-Pliocene sediments.