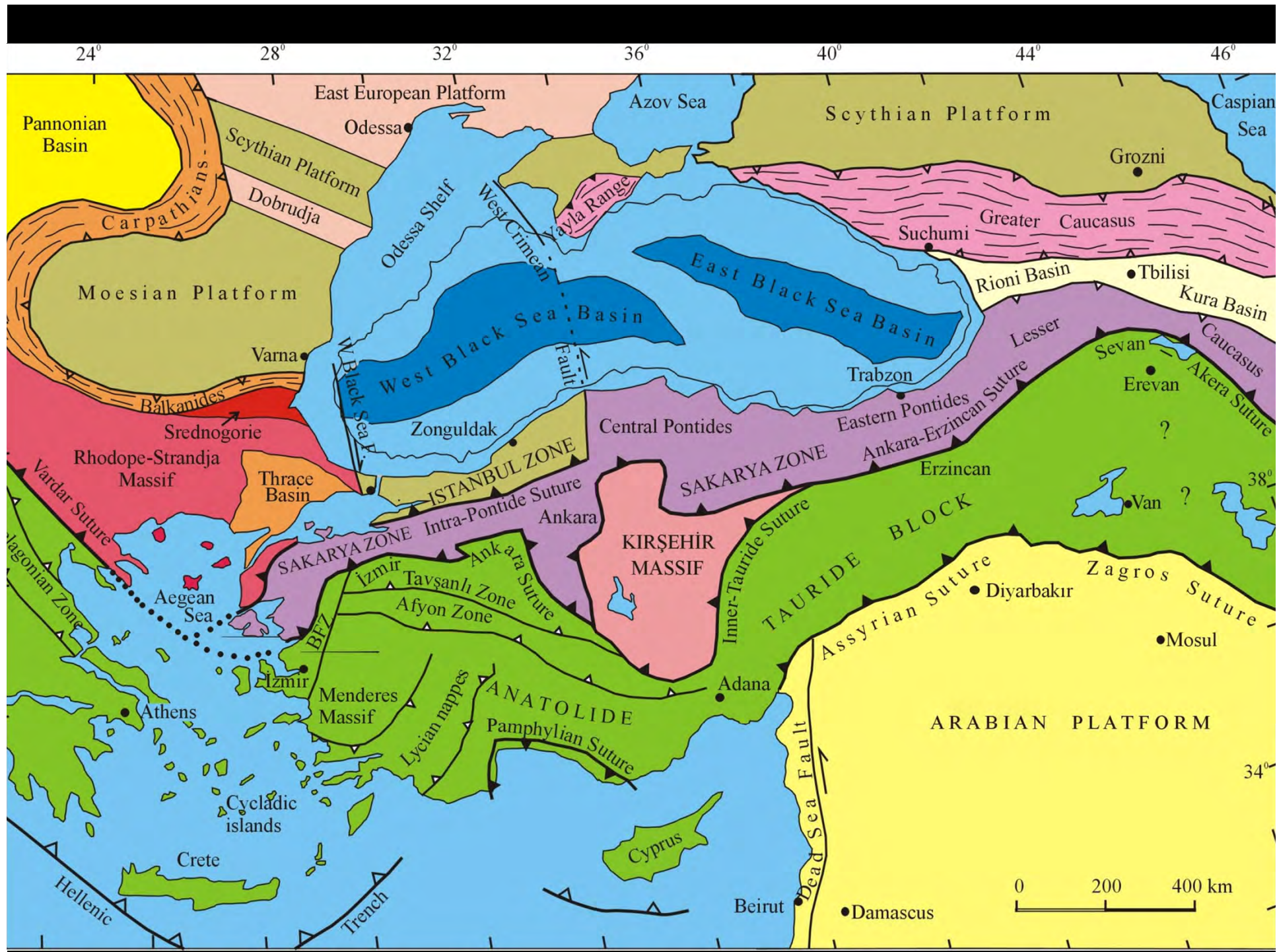


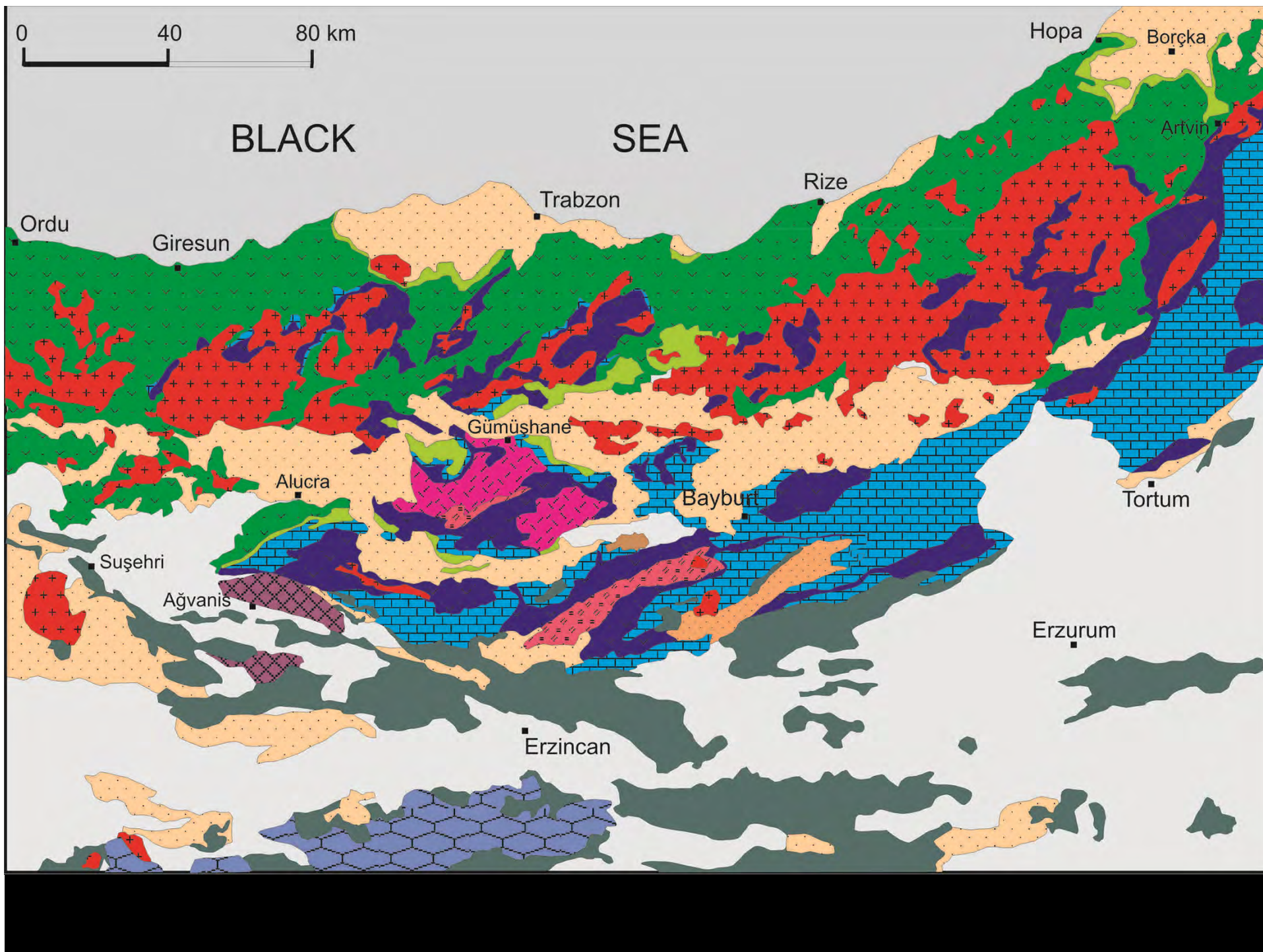
GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PONTIDES

Aral Okay

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Maden Fakültesi, Jeoloji Müh. Bölümü,
ve Avrasya Yerbilimleri Enstitüsü, Ayazağa 80626, İstanbul







PONTIDES

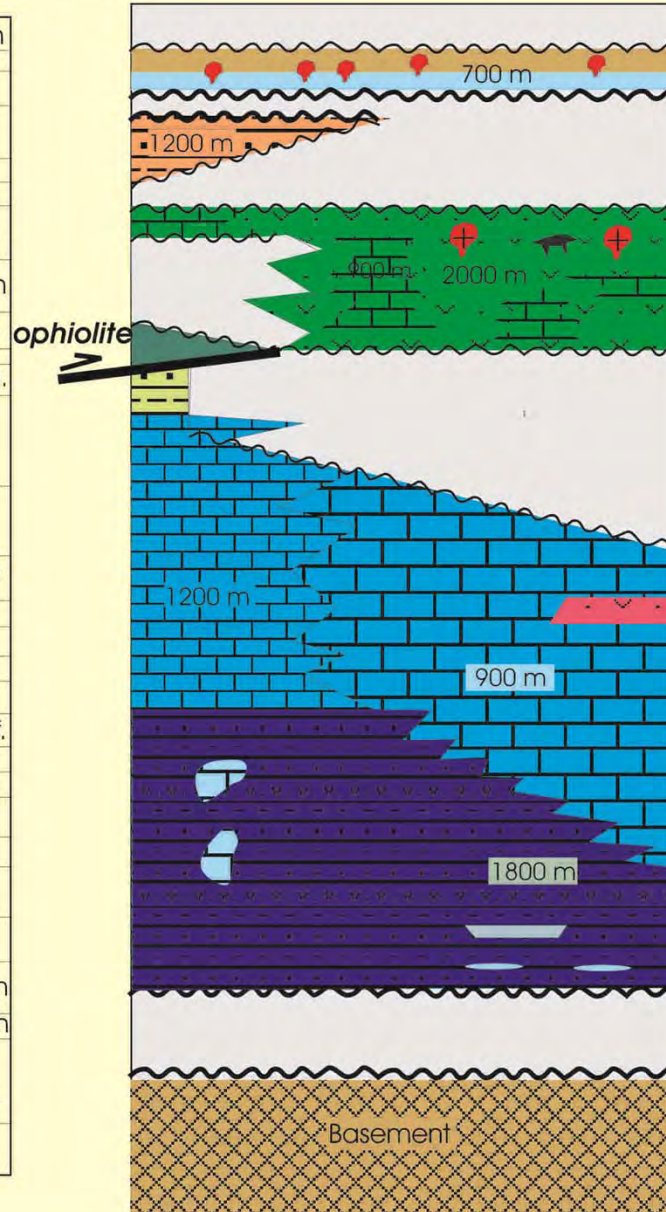
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

S

N

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	Bartonian
PAL. EOCENE	Lutetian
	Ypresian
PAL. EOCENE	Thanetian
	Danian
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	Aalenian
	Toarcian
	Pliensb.
	Sinemurian
TRIASSIC	Hettangian
	Nor.-Rhae.



Extension
Continental collision

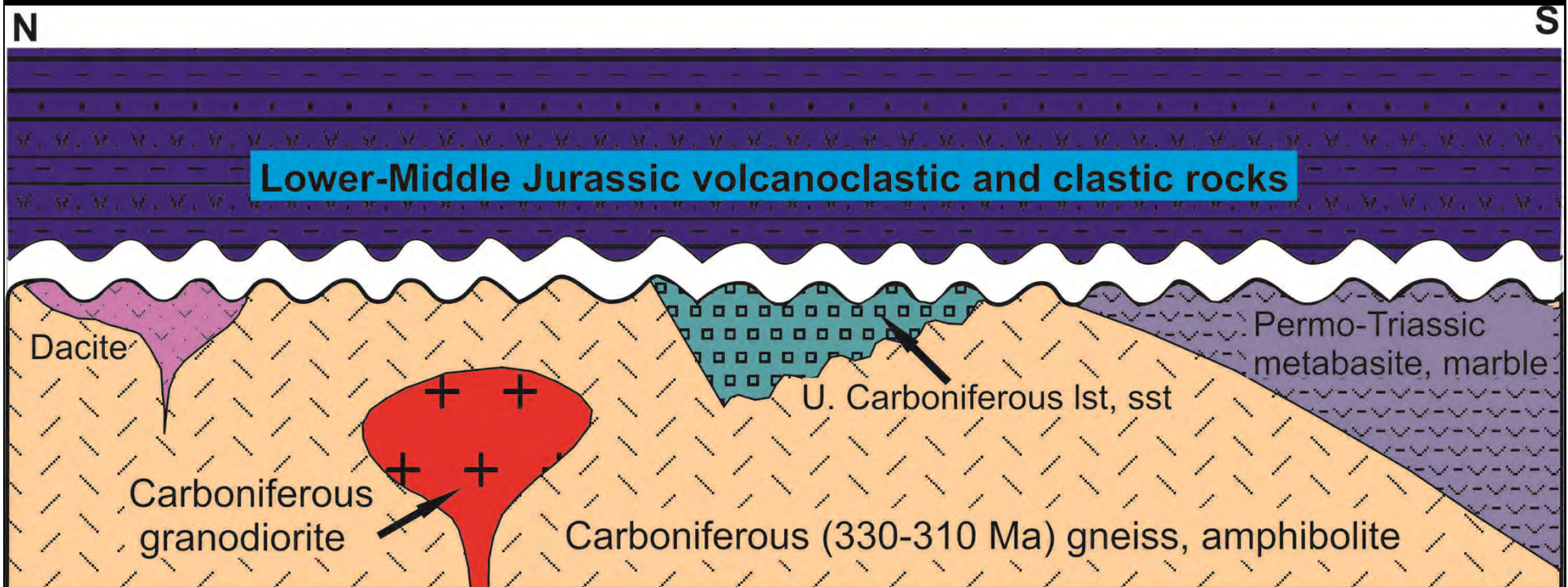
Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

Passive or
transform margin

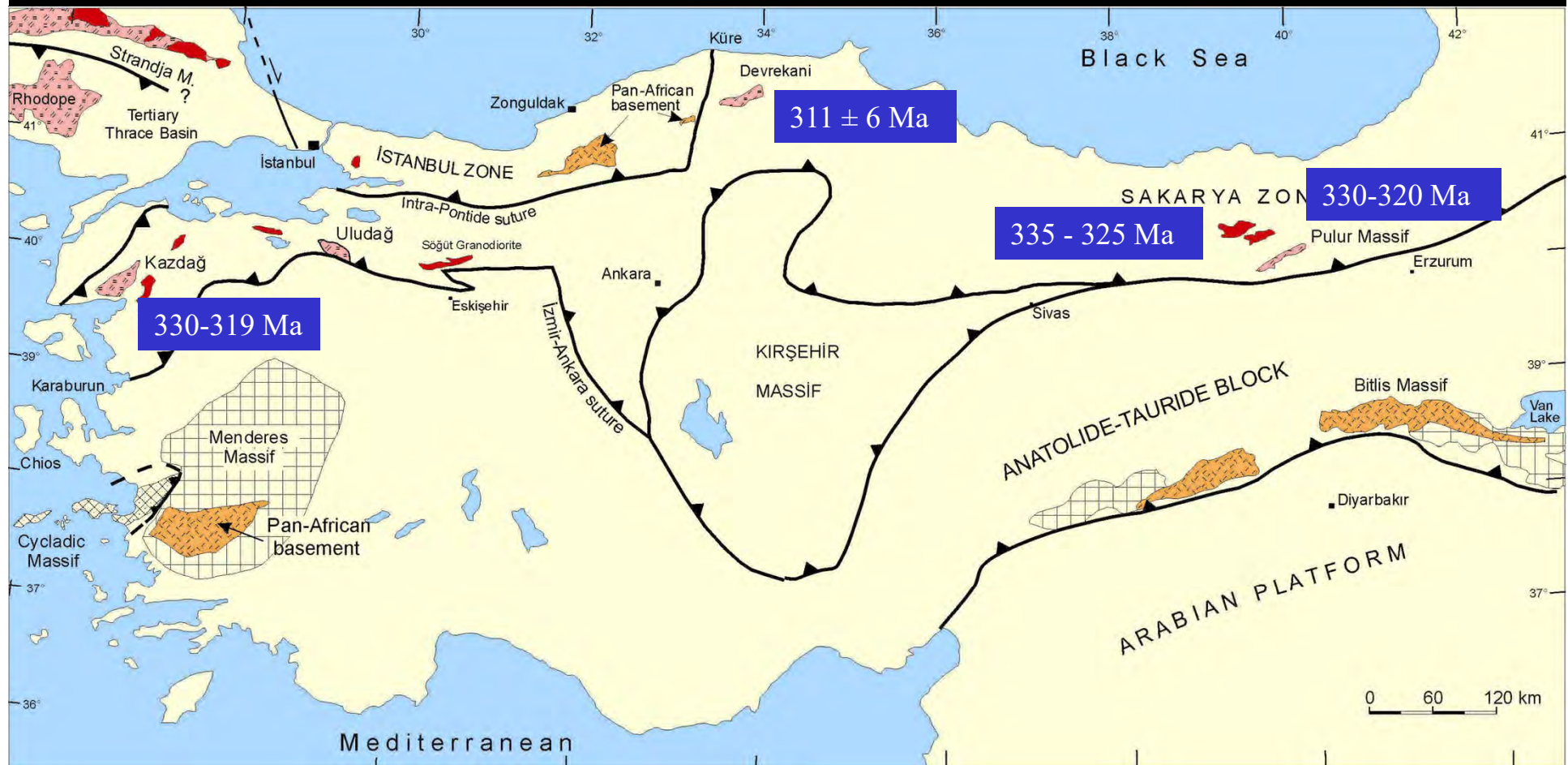
Subduction

PRE-JURASSIC BASEMENT OF THE EASTERN PONTIDES

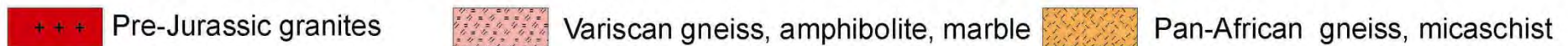
EVIDENCE FOR HERCYNIAN AND CIMMERIAN OROGENIES



Pre-Jurassic basement units in the Eastern Pontides

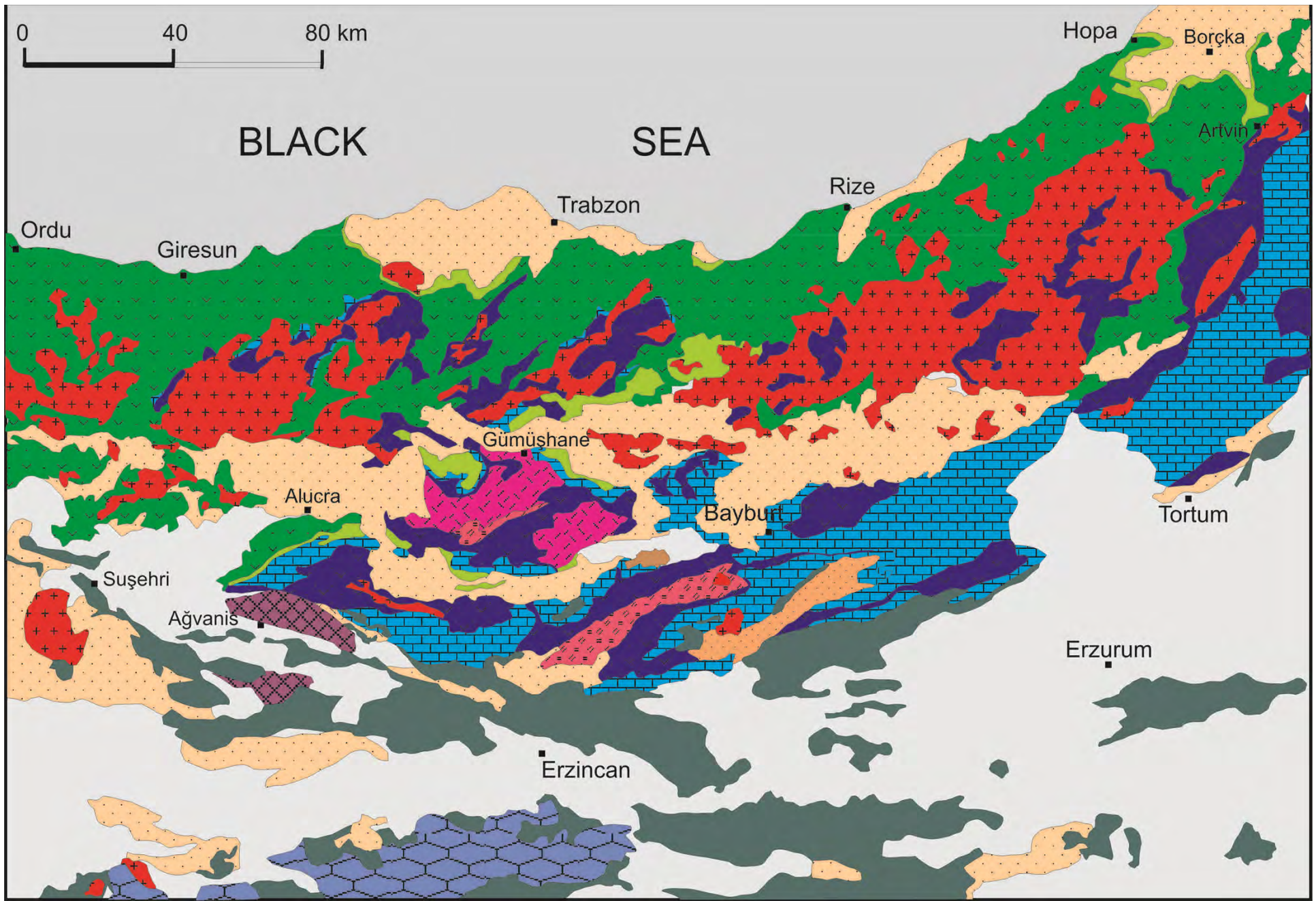


Crystalline basement



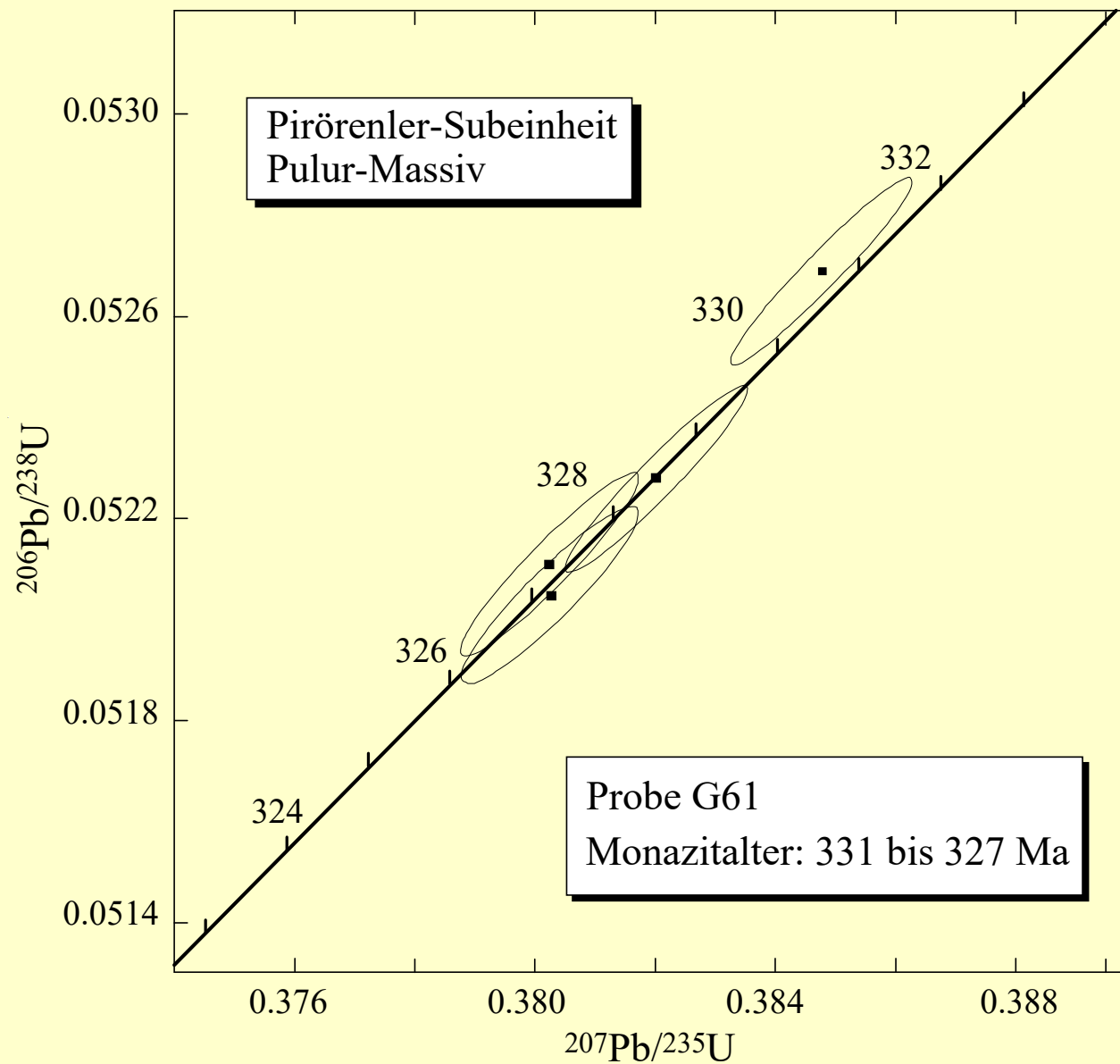
PULUR MASSIVE

**A HERCYNIAN METAMORPHIC
BASEMENT OF EARLY
CARBONIFEROUS AGE**

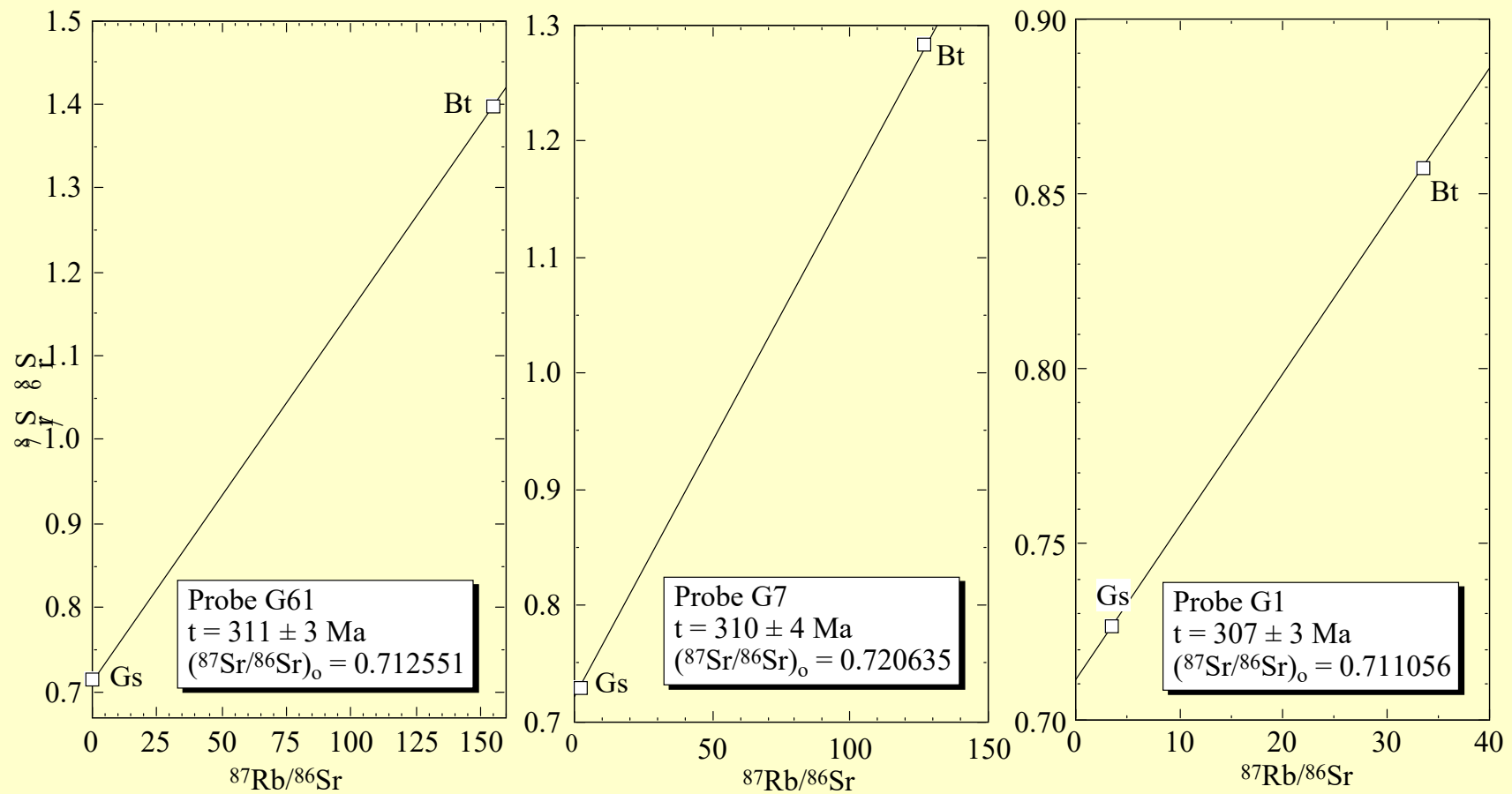




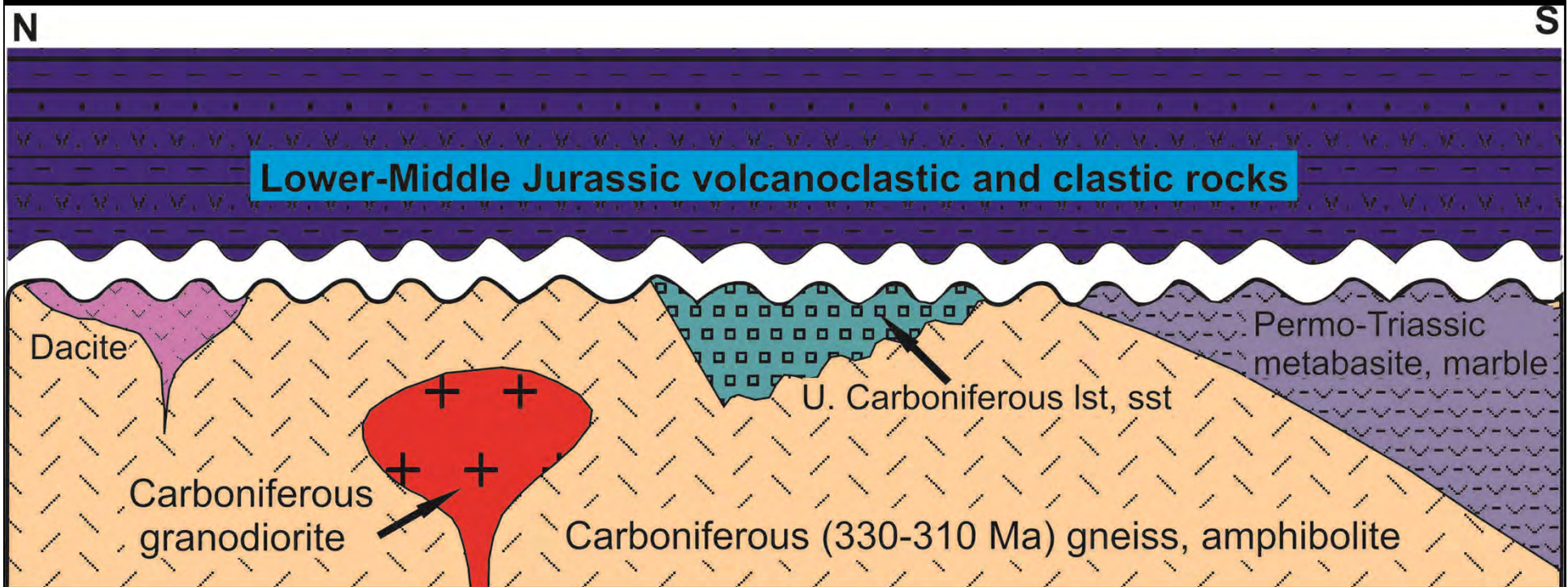




U/Pb monazite ages from the Pulur Massif (Topuz, 1999)



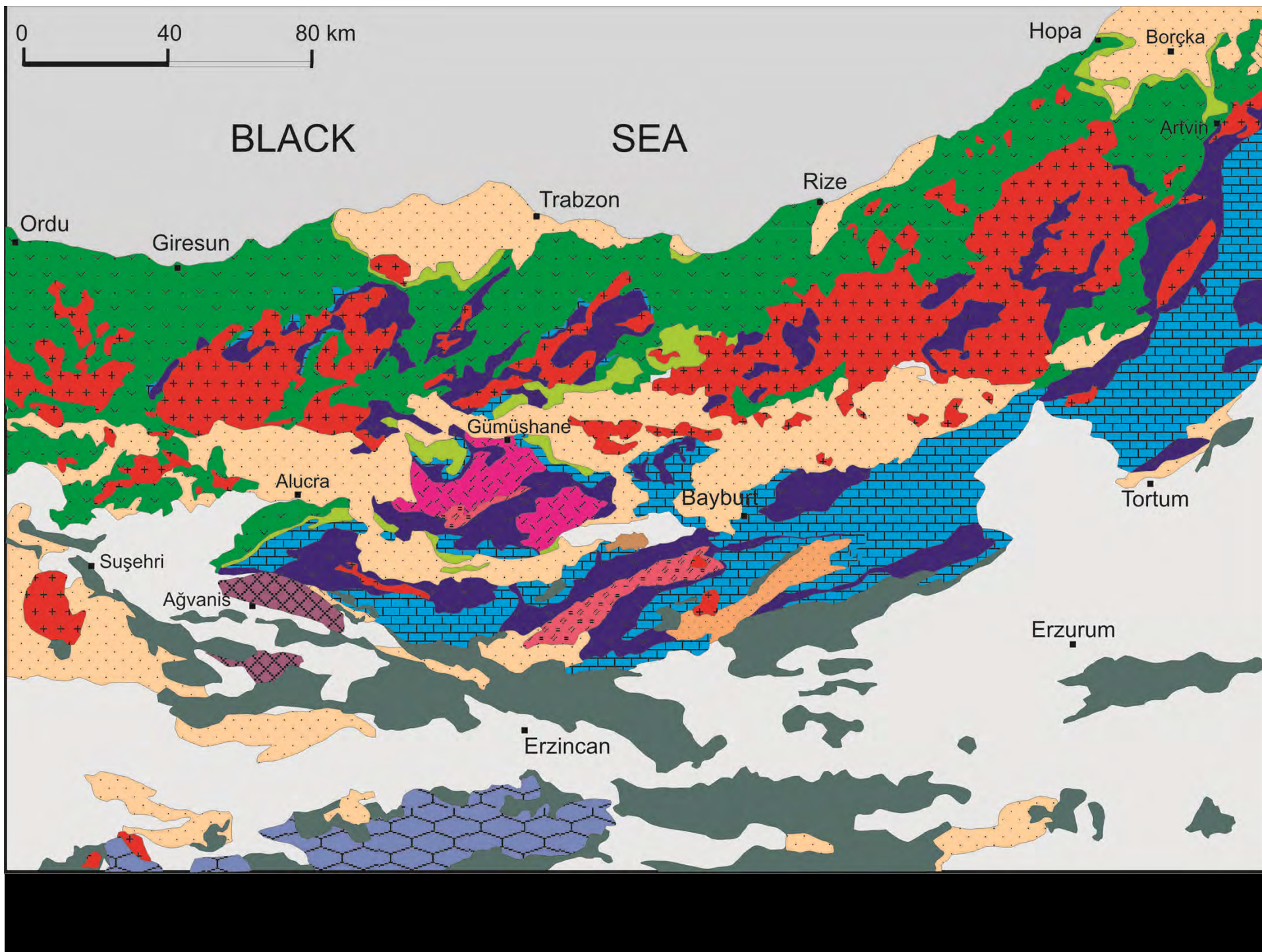
Rb/Sr biotite ages from the Pulus Massif (Topuz, 1999)

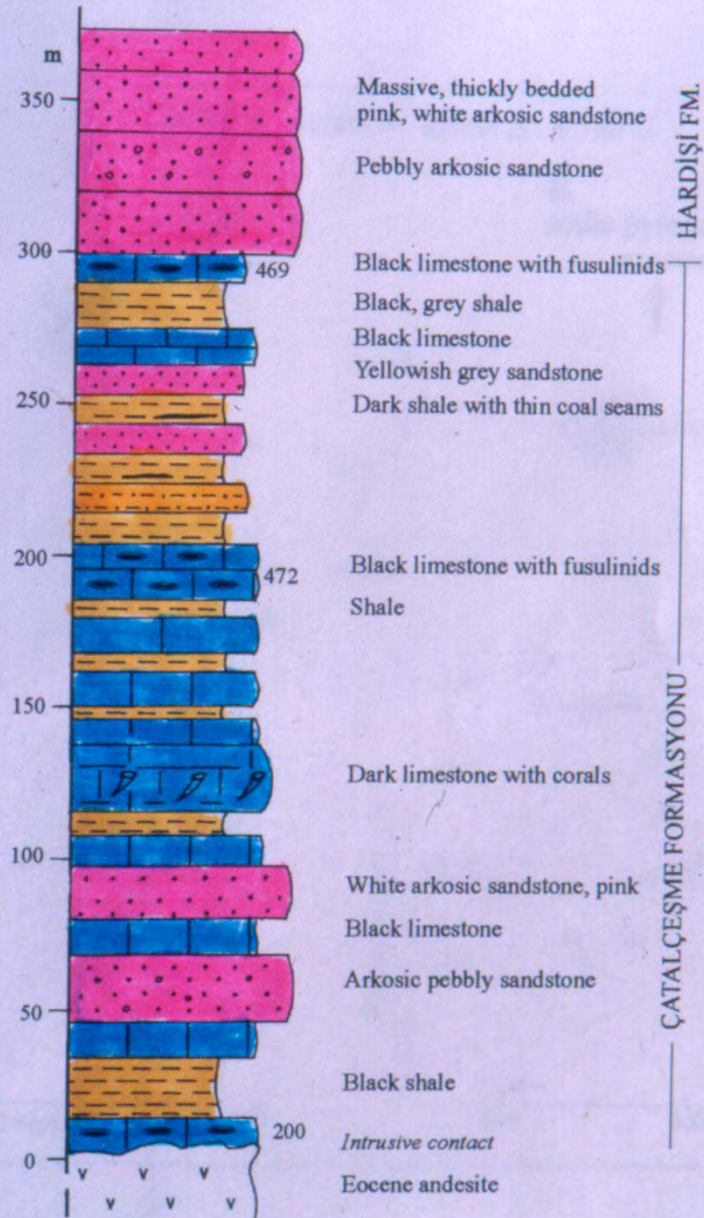


Pre-Jurassic basement units in the Eastern Pontides

PULUR CARBONIFEROUS SEQUENCE

**MOLASSE DEPOSITS OF LATEST
CARBONIFEROUS AGE**

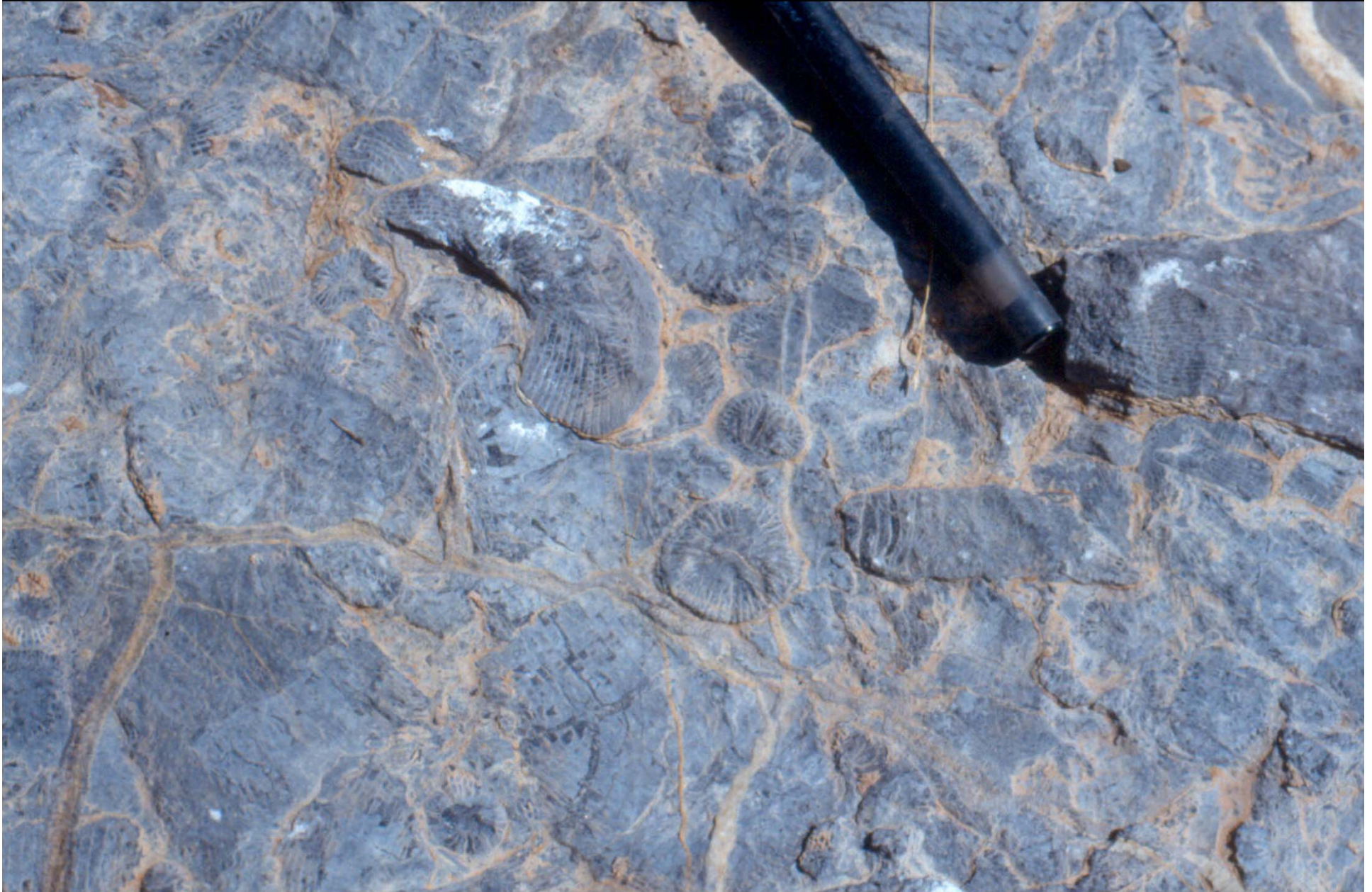


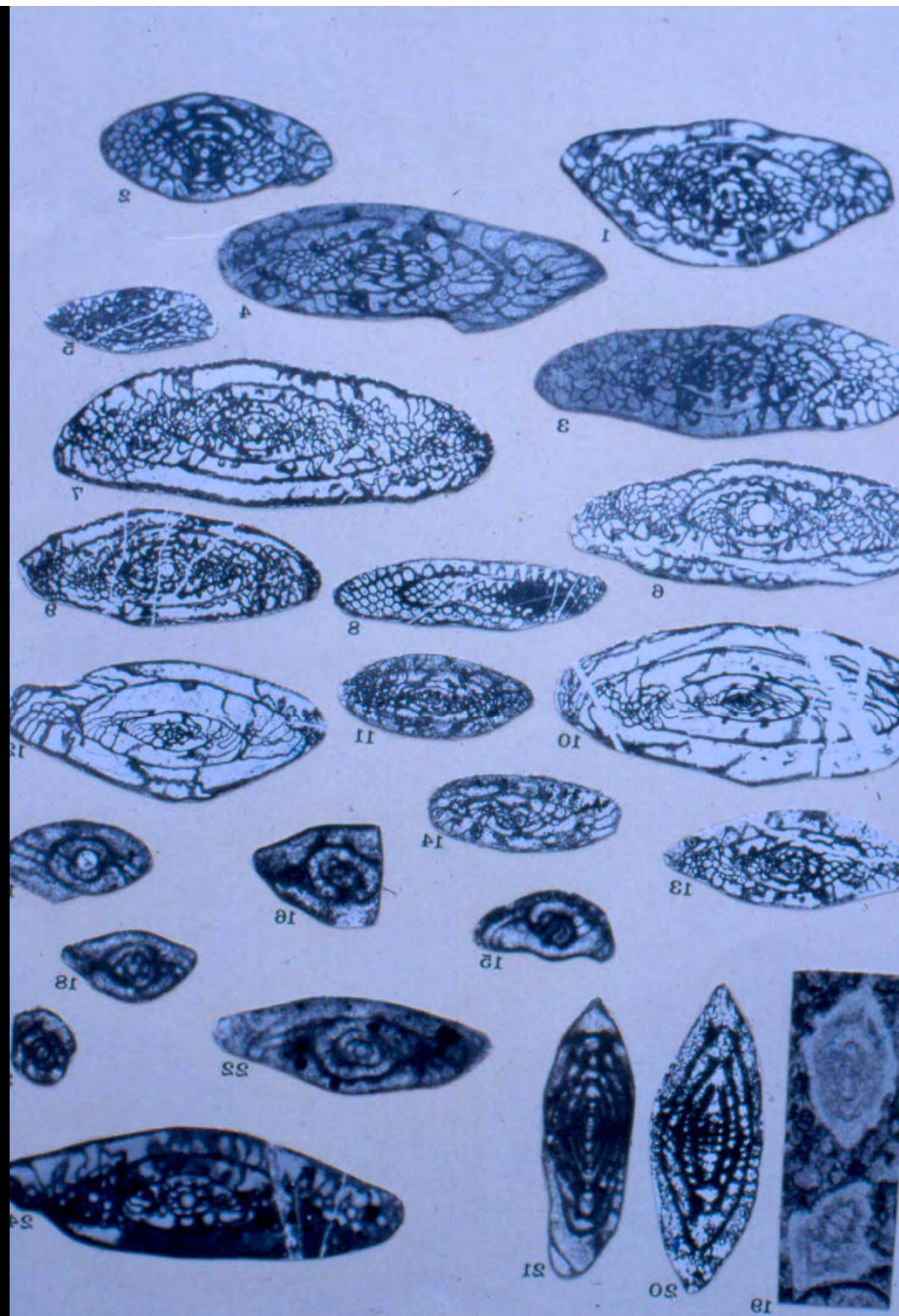




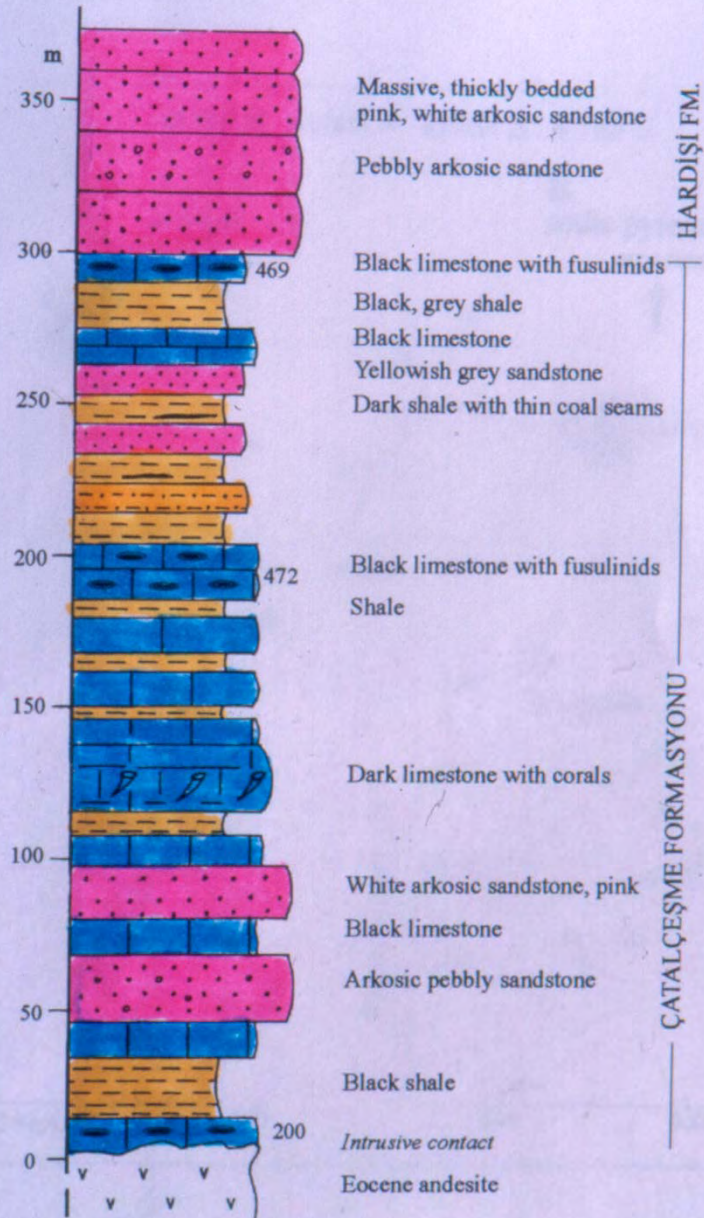








Uppermost Carboniferous fusulinids

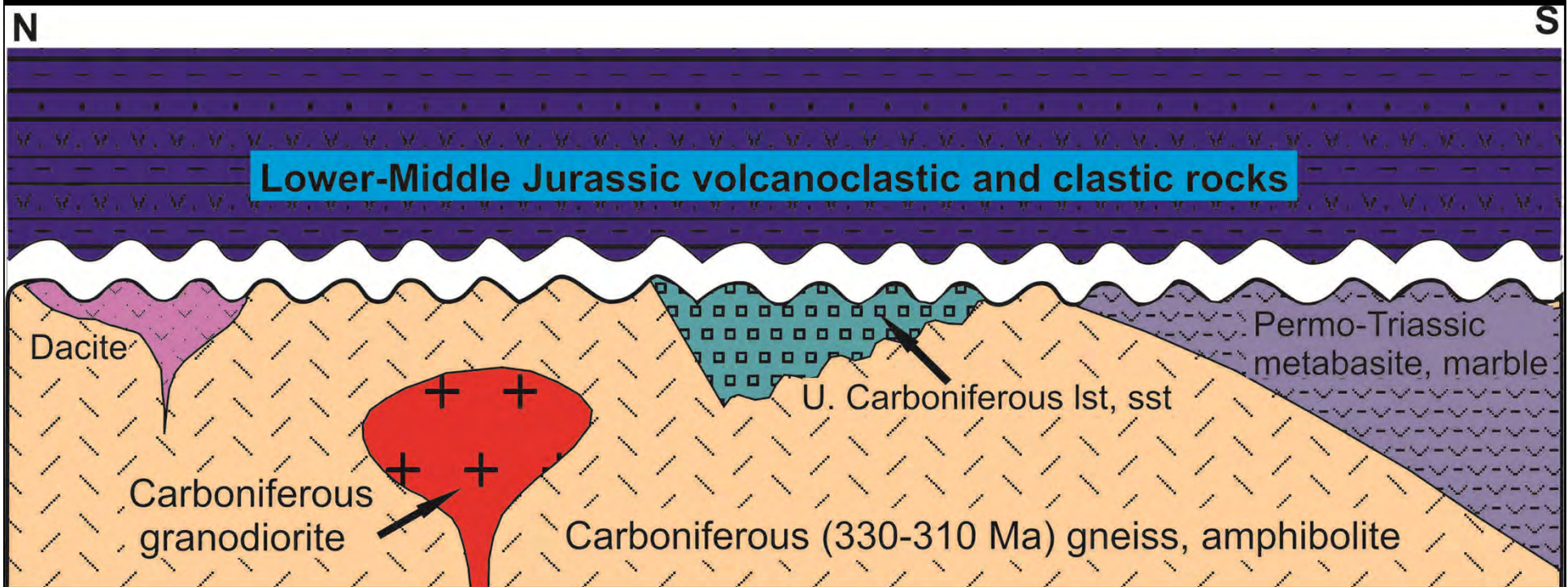












Pre-Jurassic basement units in the Eastern Pontides

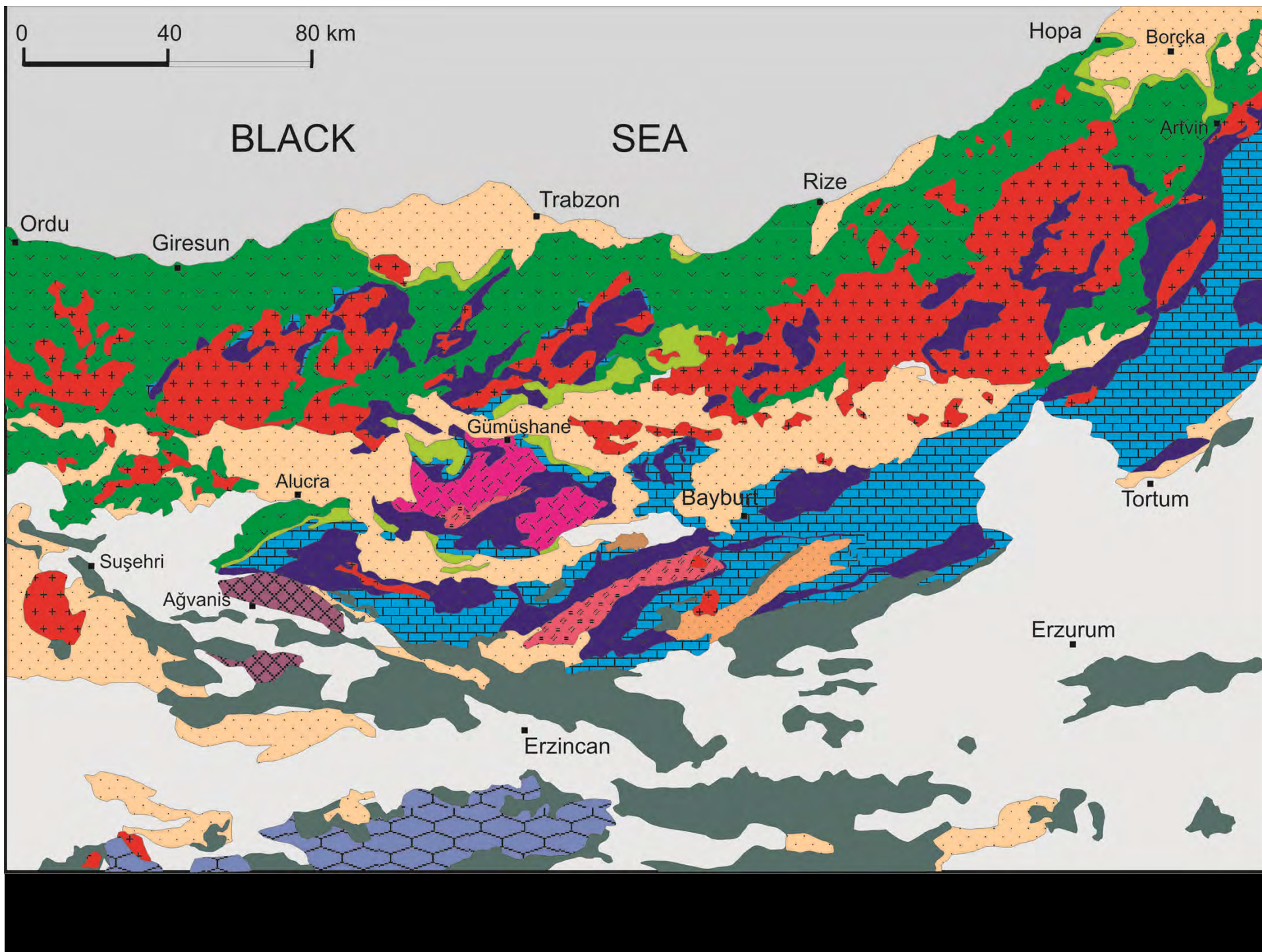
AĞVANIS MASSIF

METABASITE-PHYLLITE-MARBLE

LOWER KARAKAYA COMPLEX

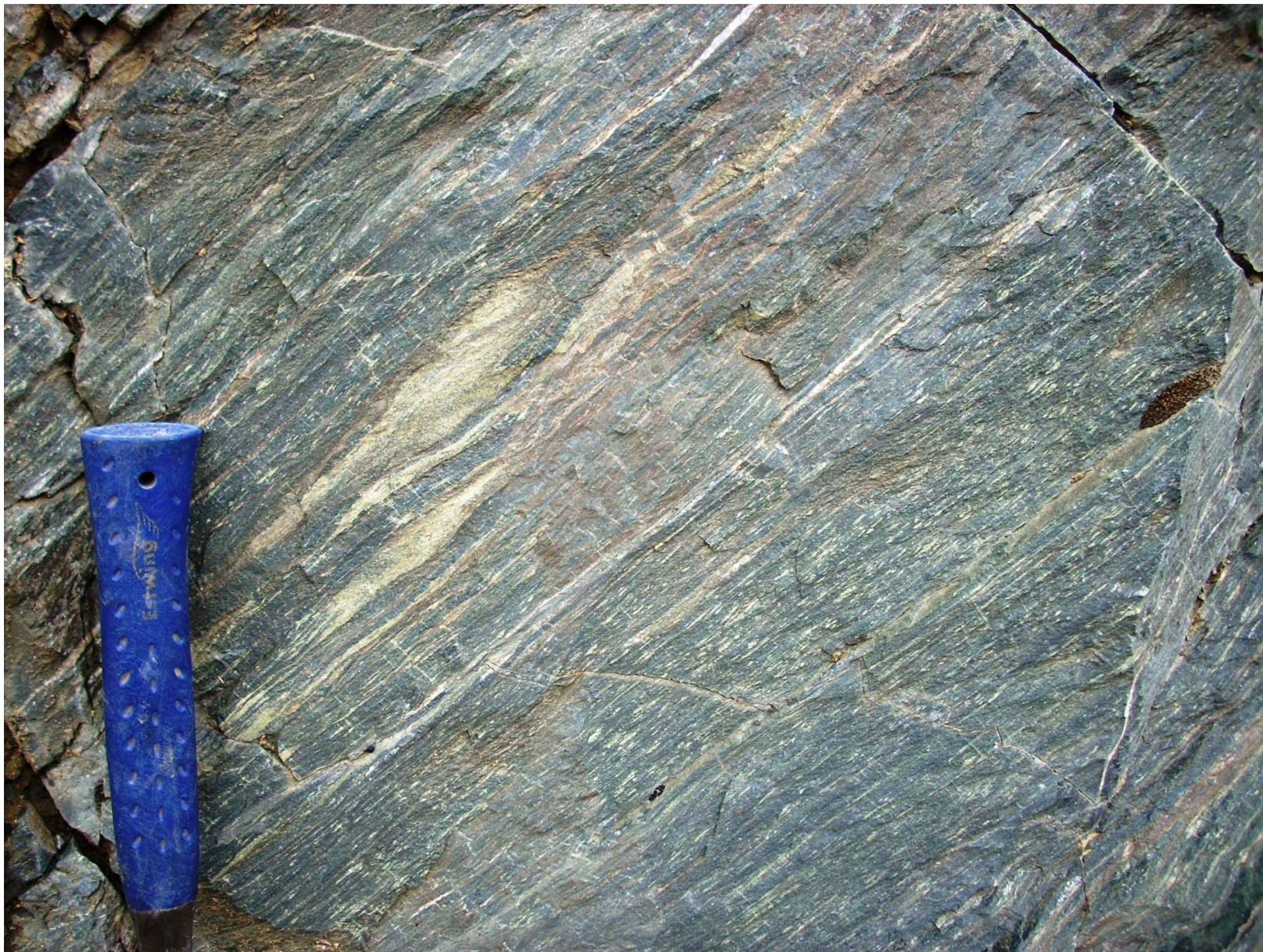
(NİLÜFER UNIT)

LATE TRIASSIC METAMORPHISM





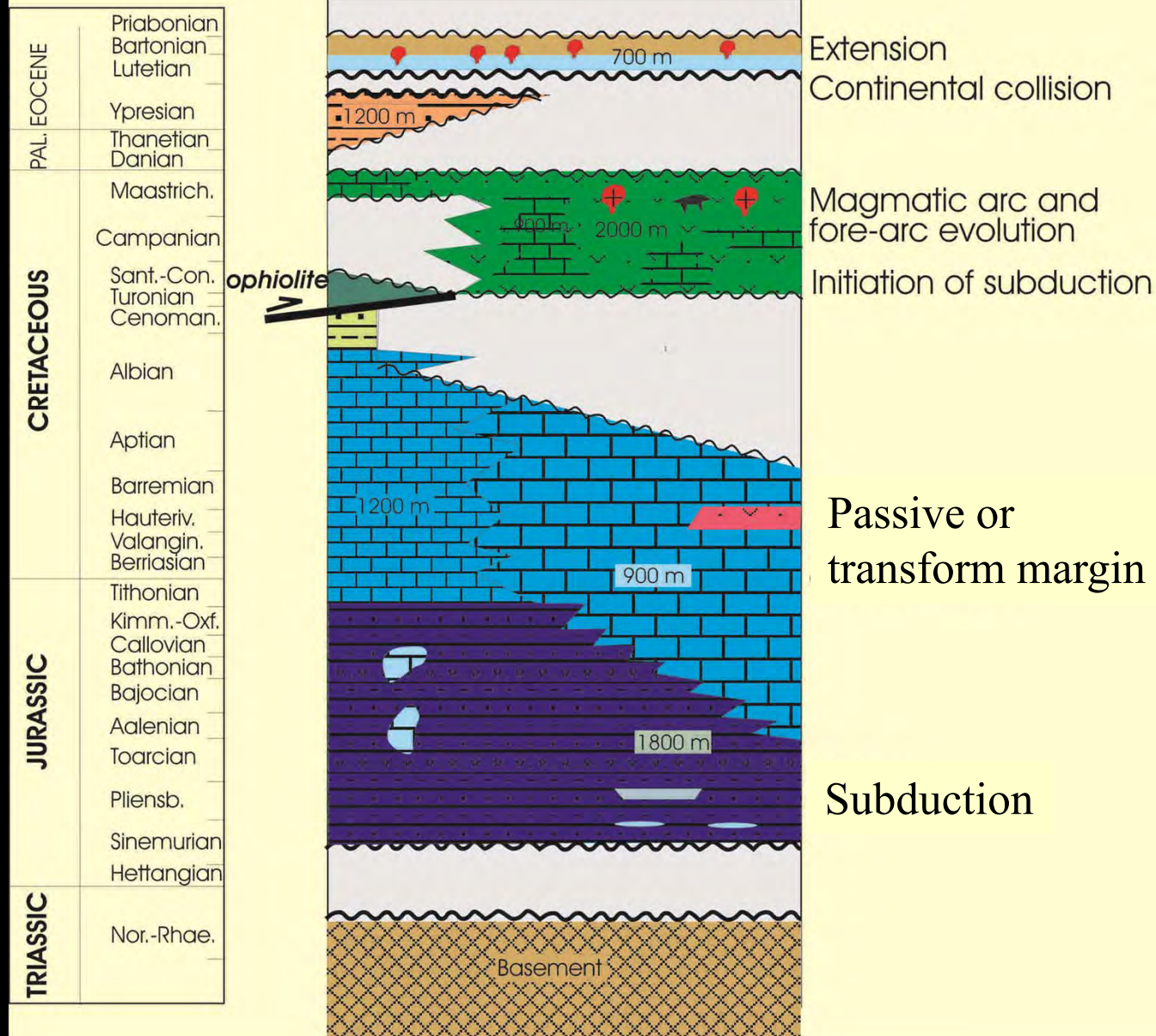






Outer Pontides

N

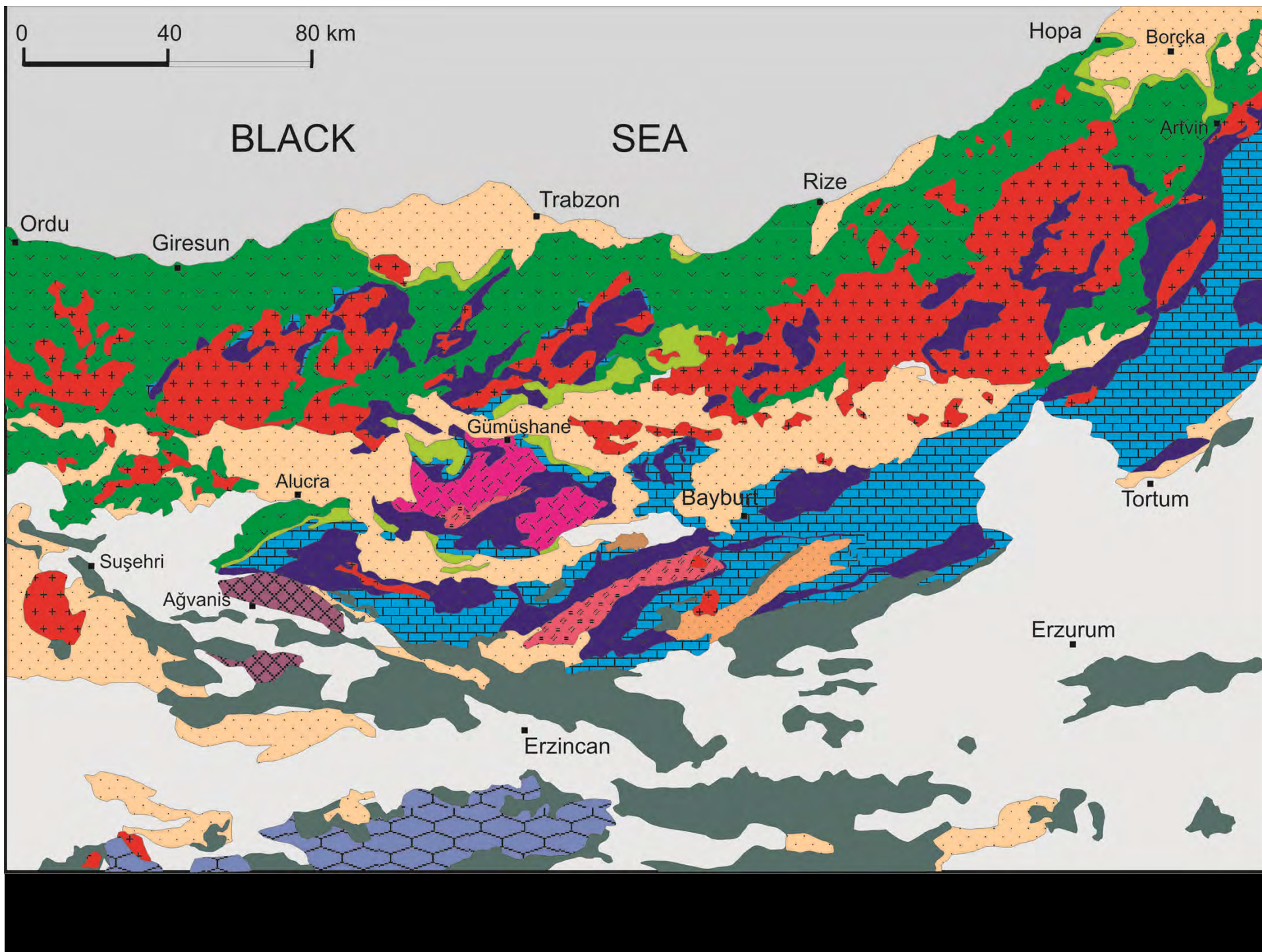


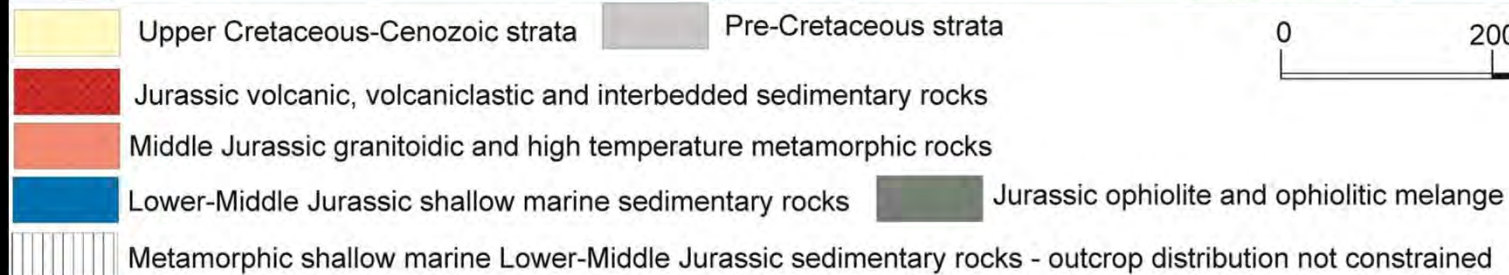
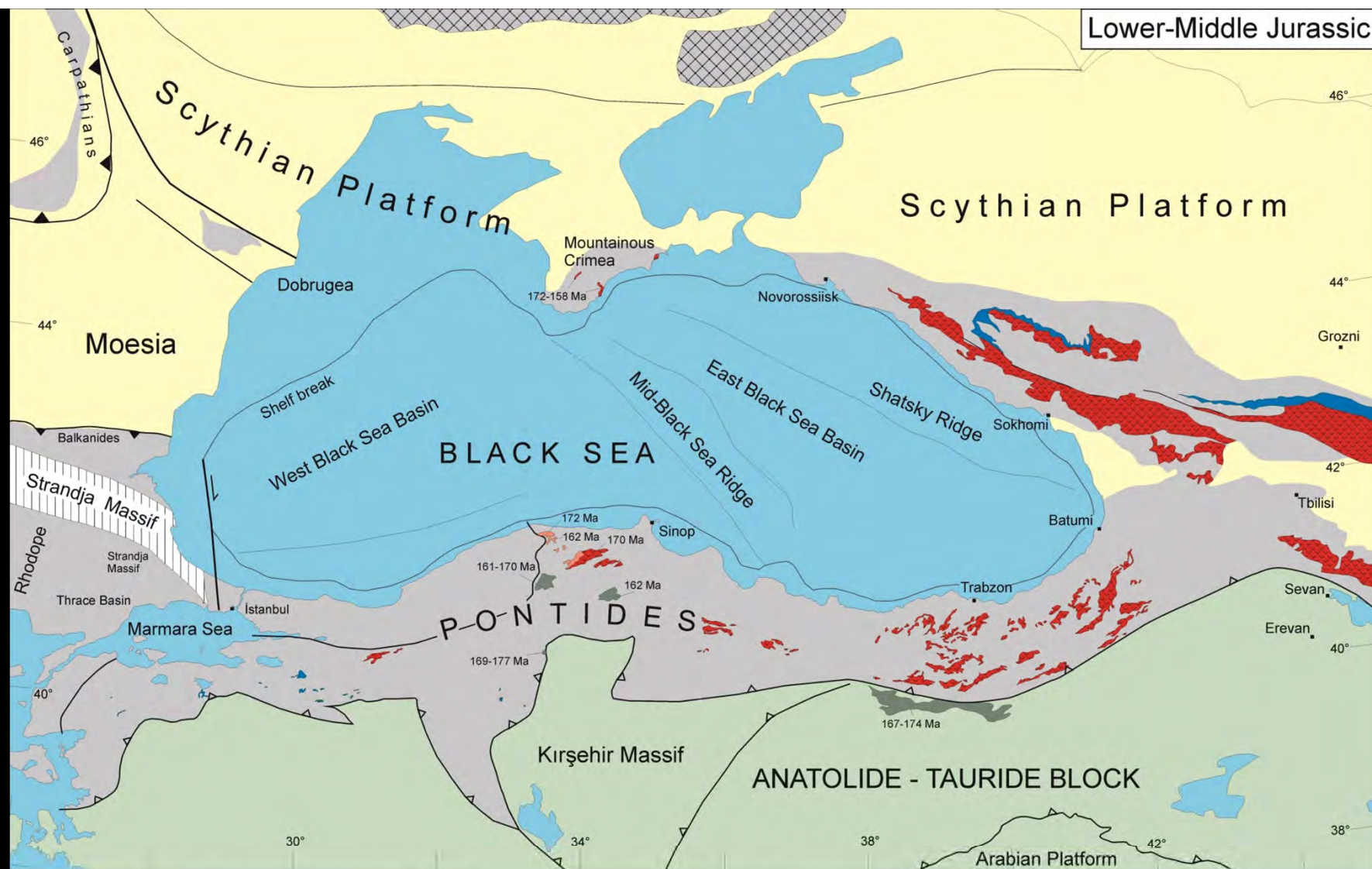
**LOWER-MIDDLE-UPPER JURASSIC
CLASTIC AND VOLCANICLASTIC
ROCKS**

KELKİT (ŞENKÖY) FORMATION

**BASE OF THE PONTIDE
SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE**

**RIFT MAGMATISM OR SUBDUCTION
MAGMATISM?**











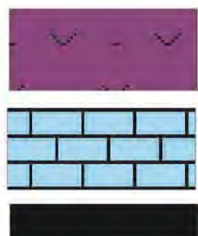
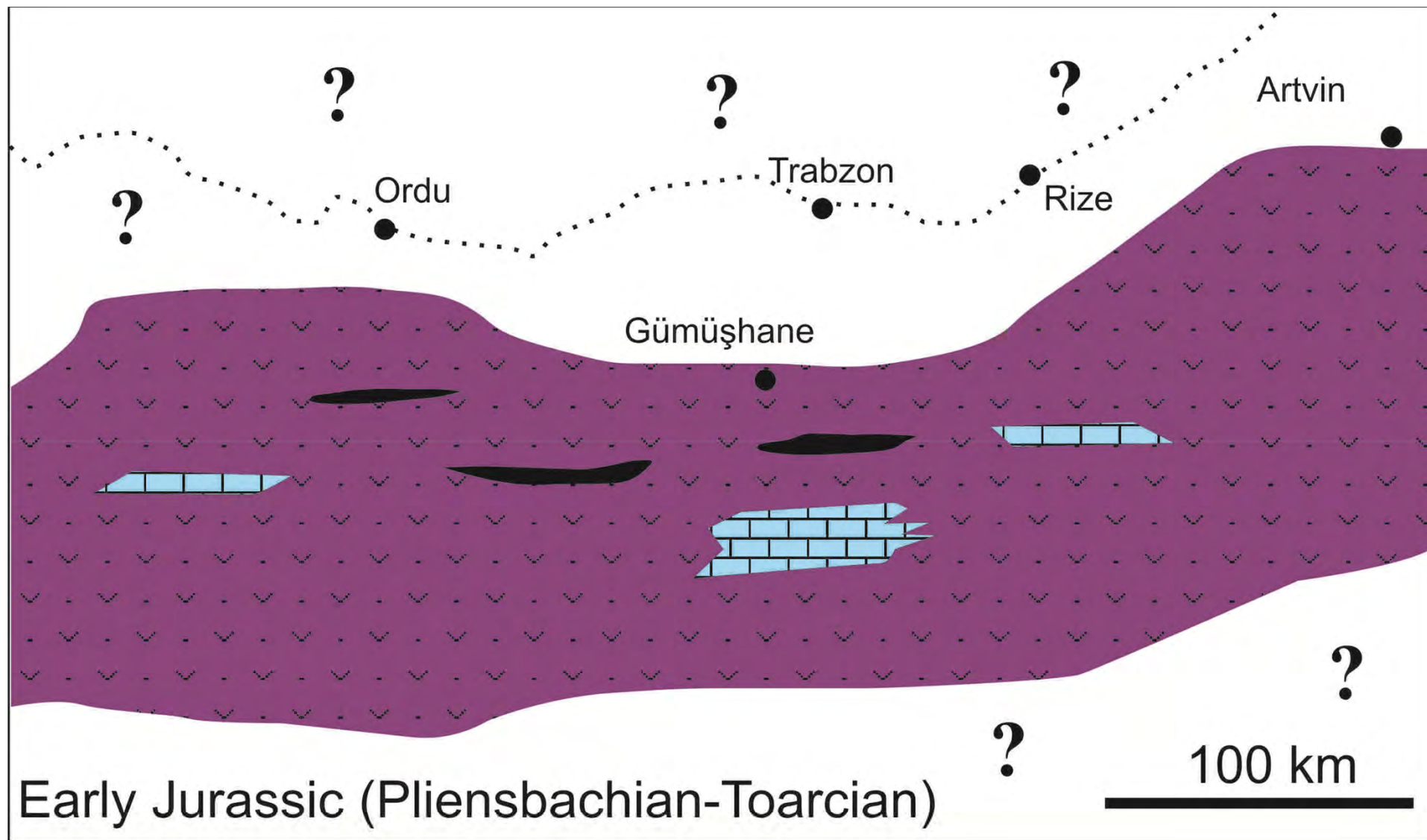












Basaltic, andesitic tuff, volcanoclastic sandstone, shale

Limestone (ammonitico rosso type)

Coal

PONTIDES

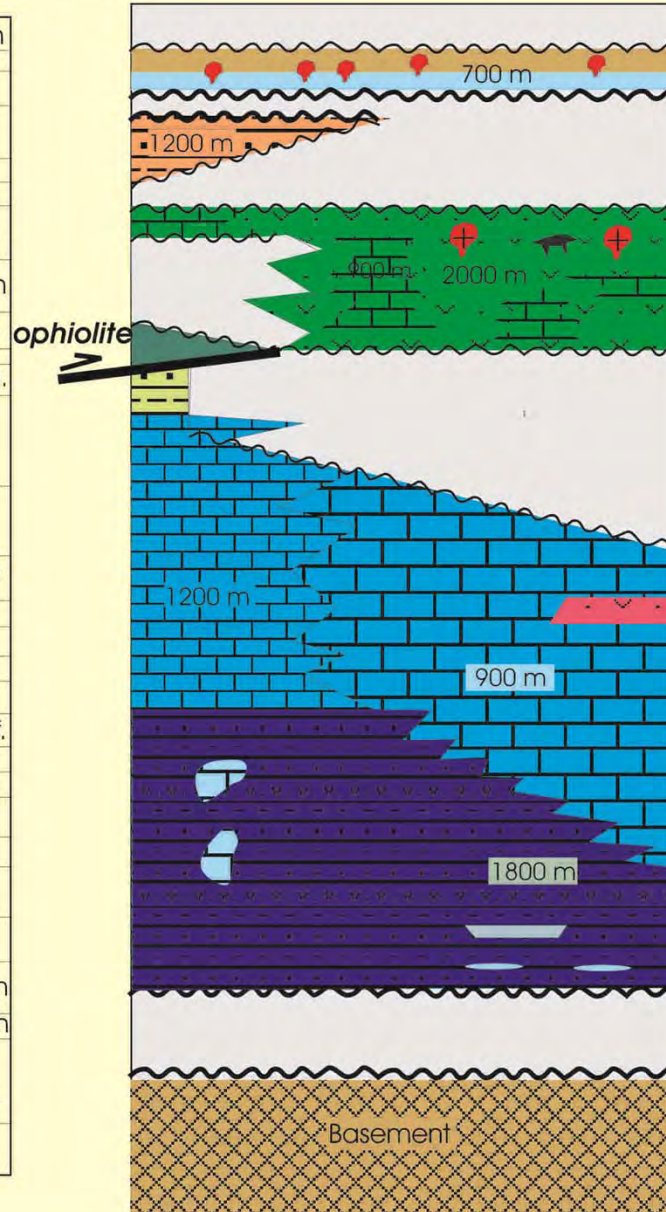
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

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Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

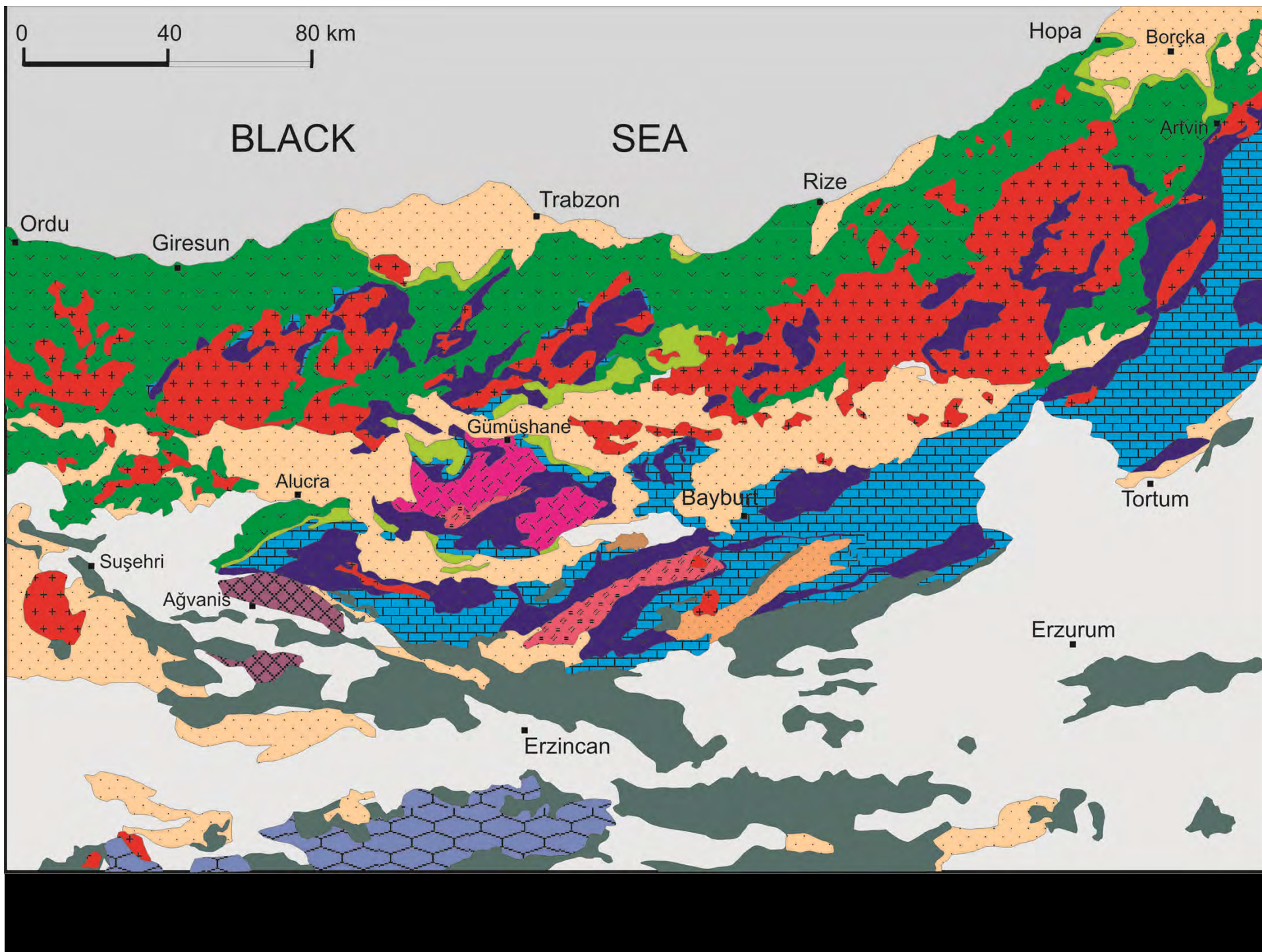
Passive or
transform margin

Subduction

**UPPER JURASSIC – LOWER
CRETACEOUS CARBONATES**

BERDİGA LIMESTONE

**EQUIVALENT OF THE BİLECİK
LIMESTONE OF THE WESTERN
SAKARYA ZONE AND THE İNALTİ
FORMATION IN THE CENTRAL
PONTIDES**







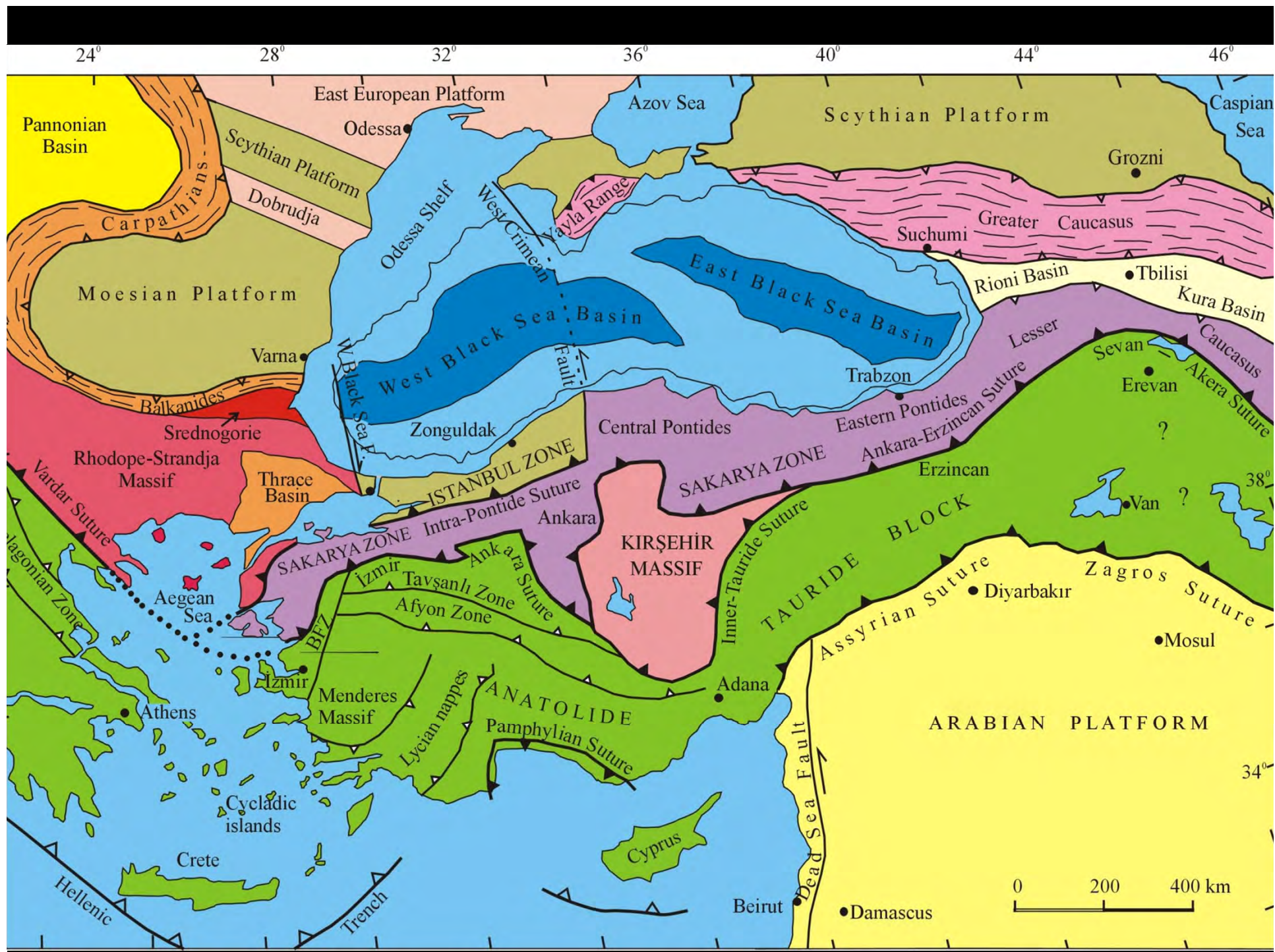




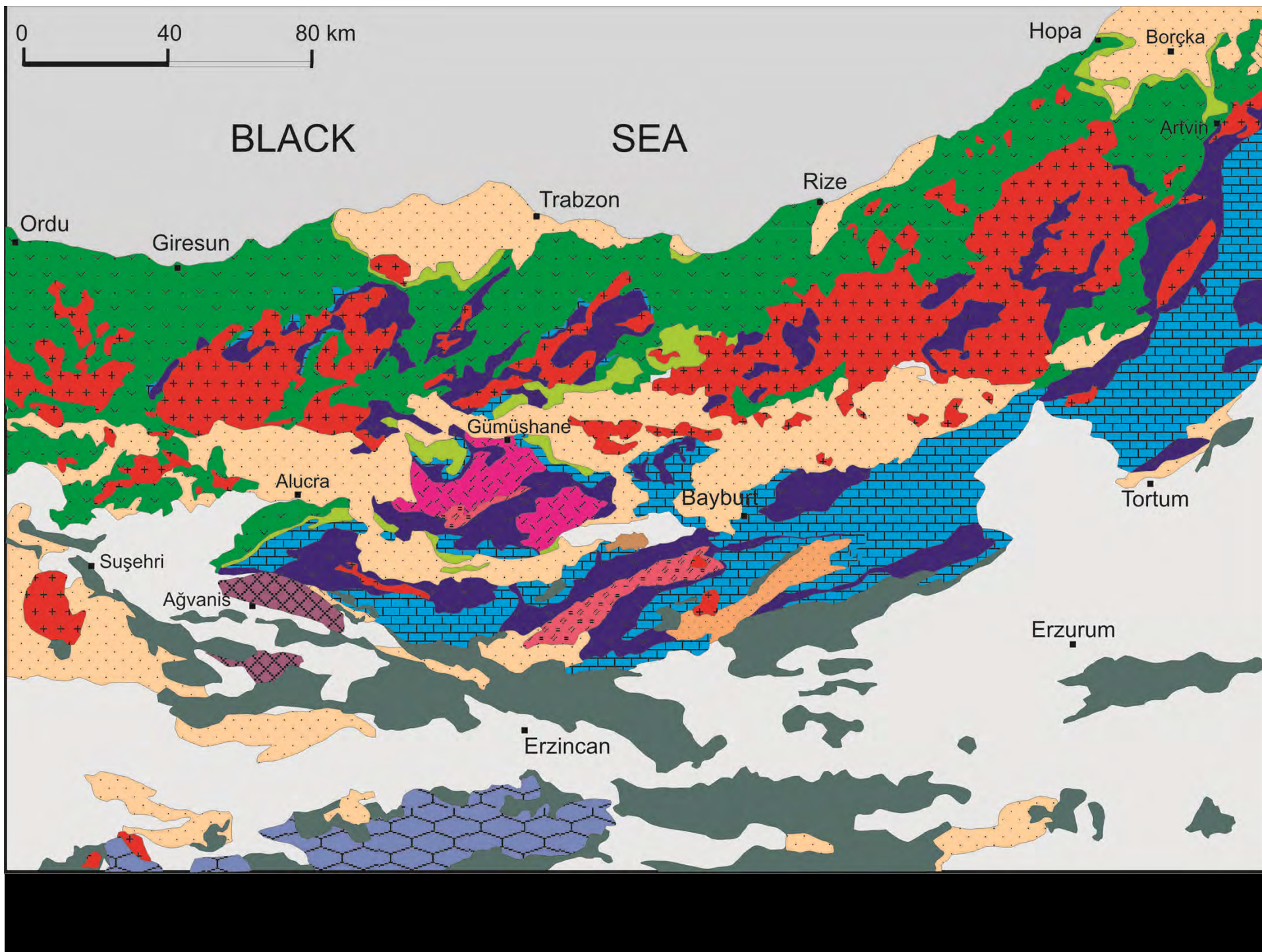












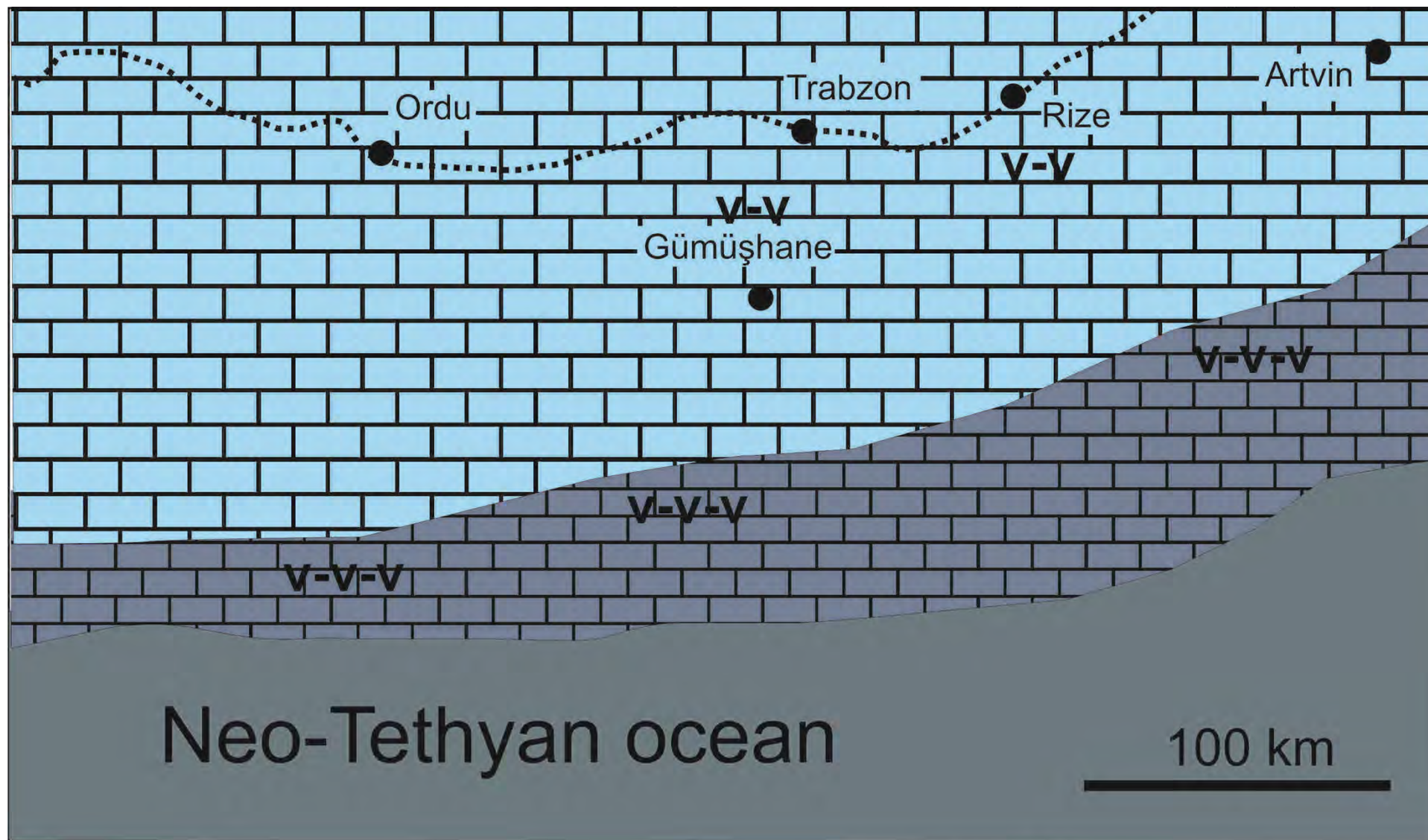








Tortum water-fall



Early Cretaceous



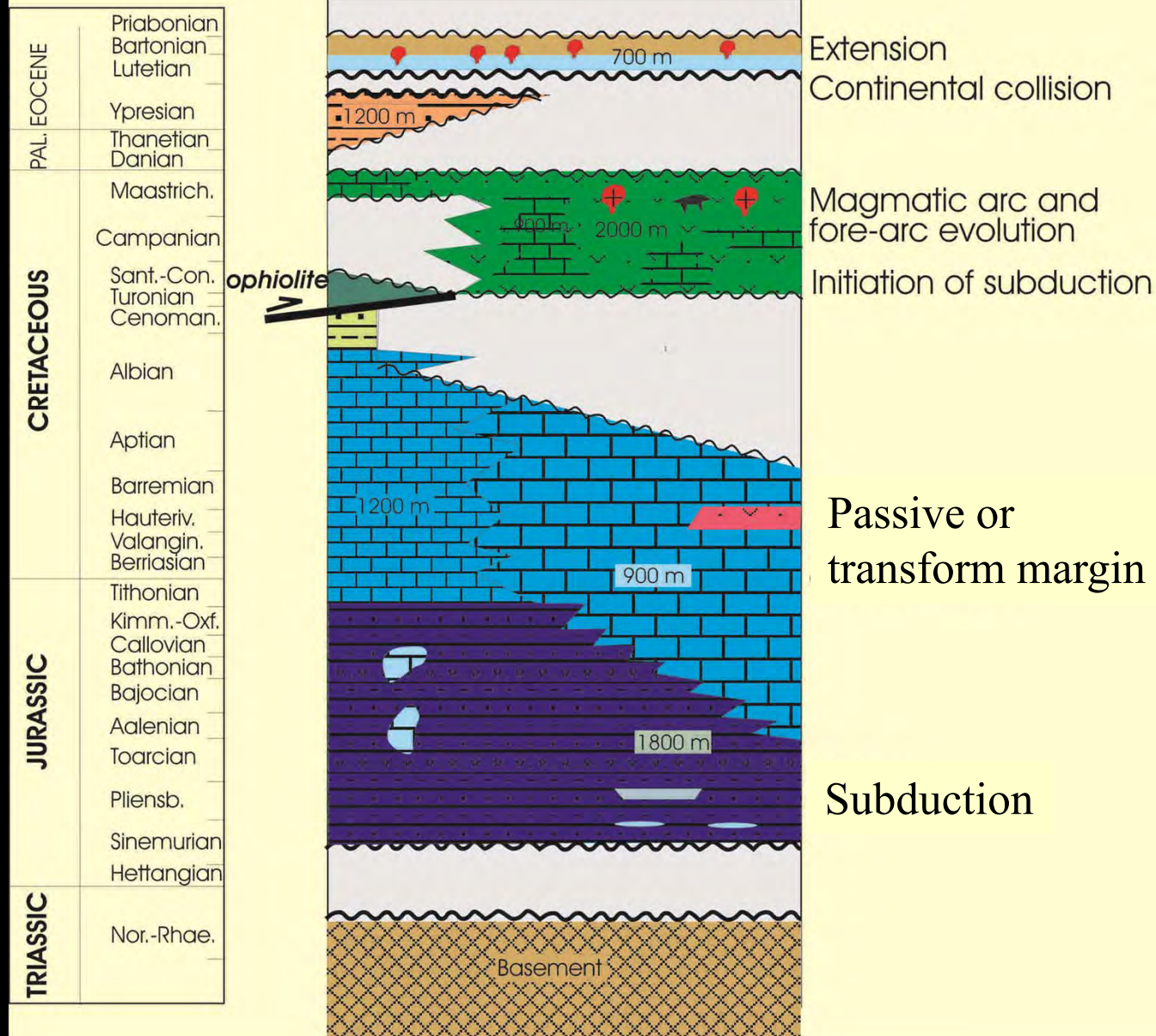
Neritic limestone



Pelagic limestone, calciturbidite

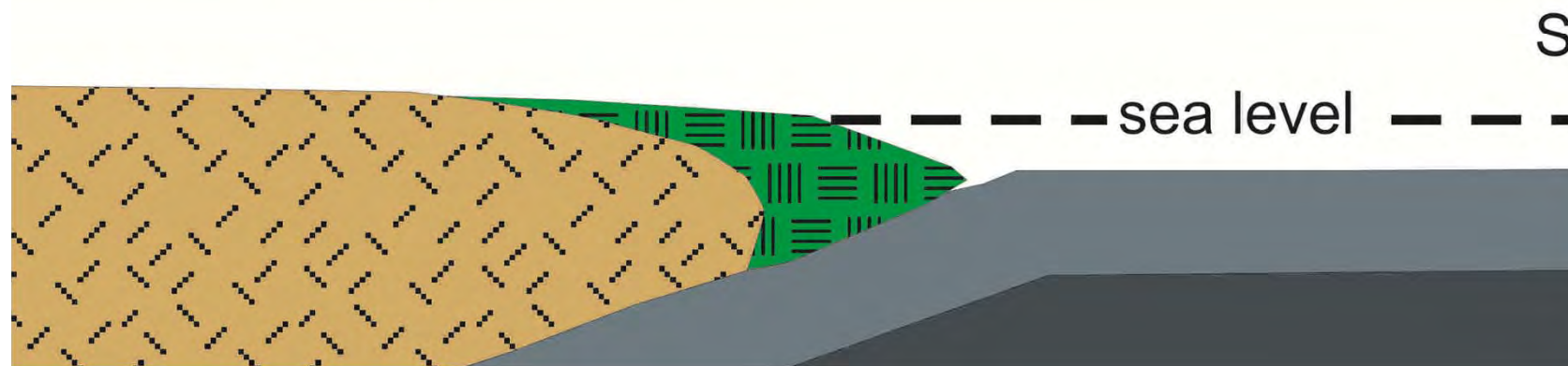
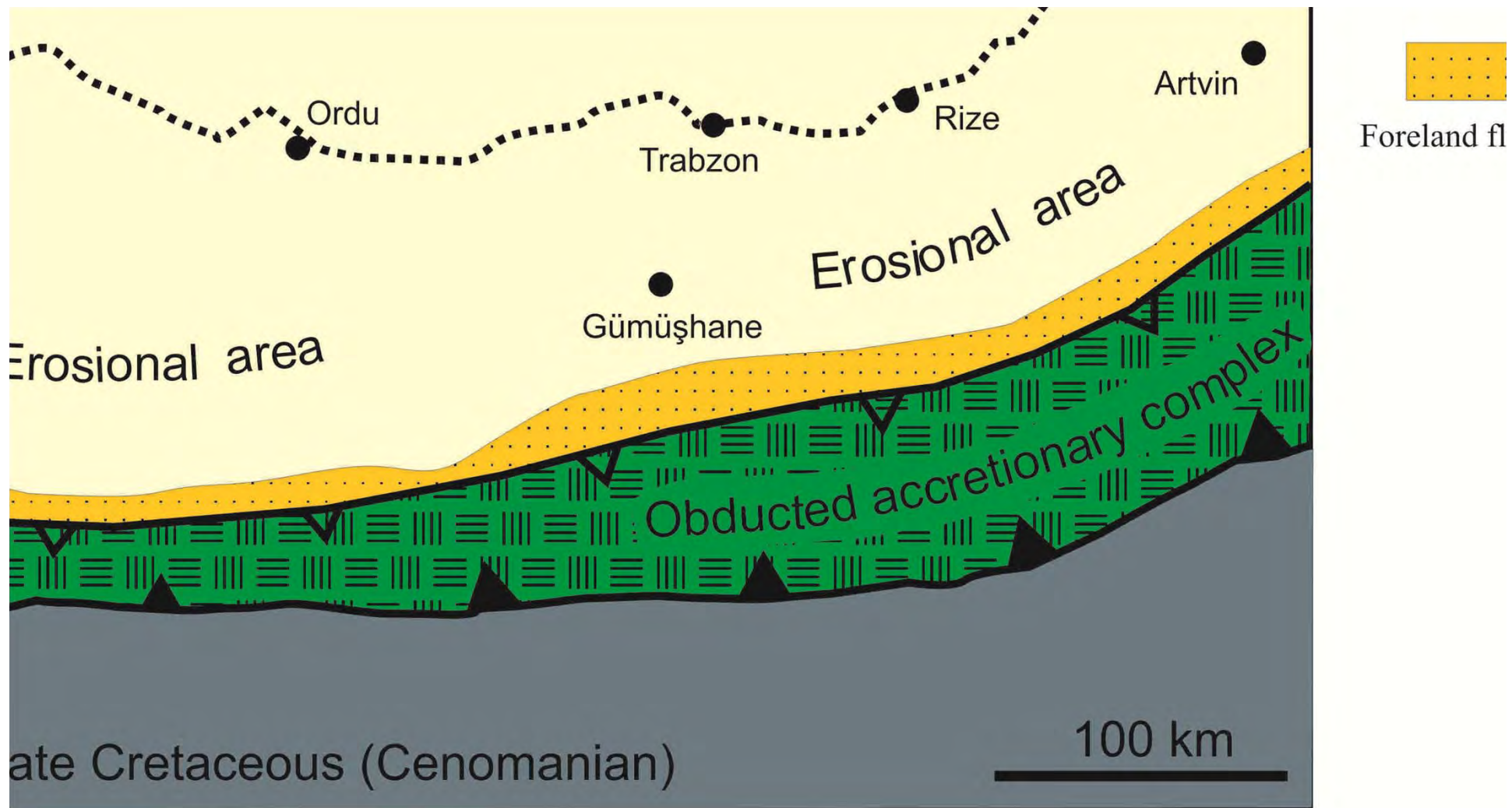
Outer Pontides

N



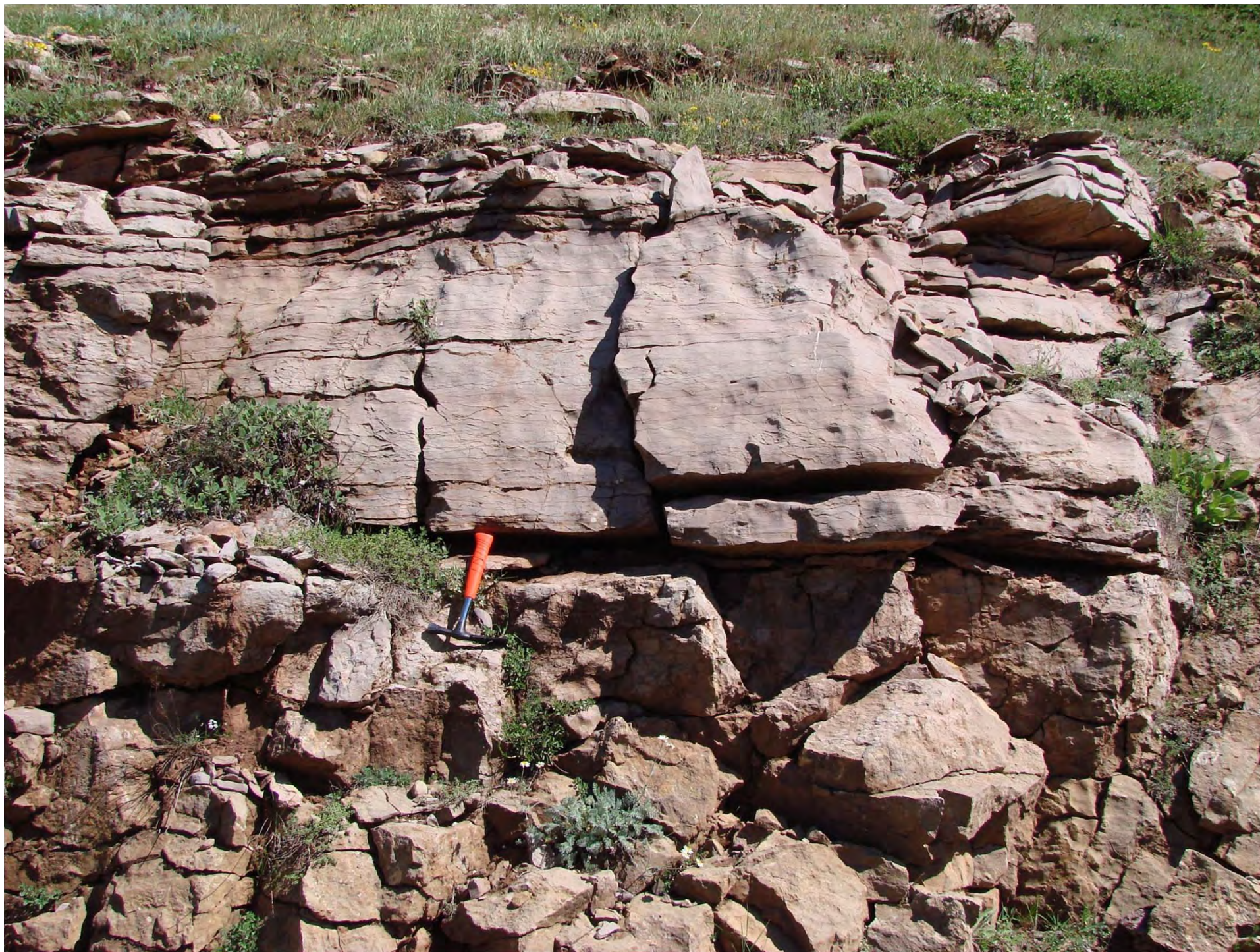
CENOMANIAN - TURONIAN

**NORTHWARD EMPLACEMENT OF
OPHIOLITE AND ASSOCIATED
UPLIFT AND EROSION**











PONTIDES

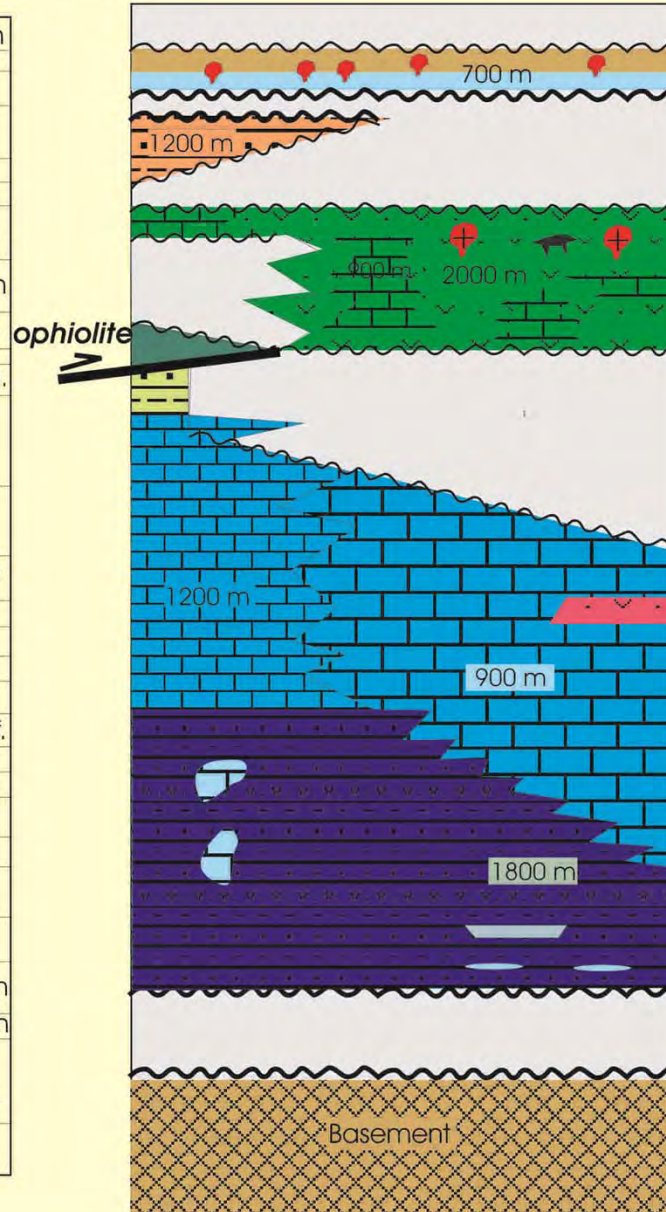
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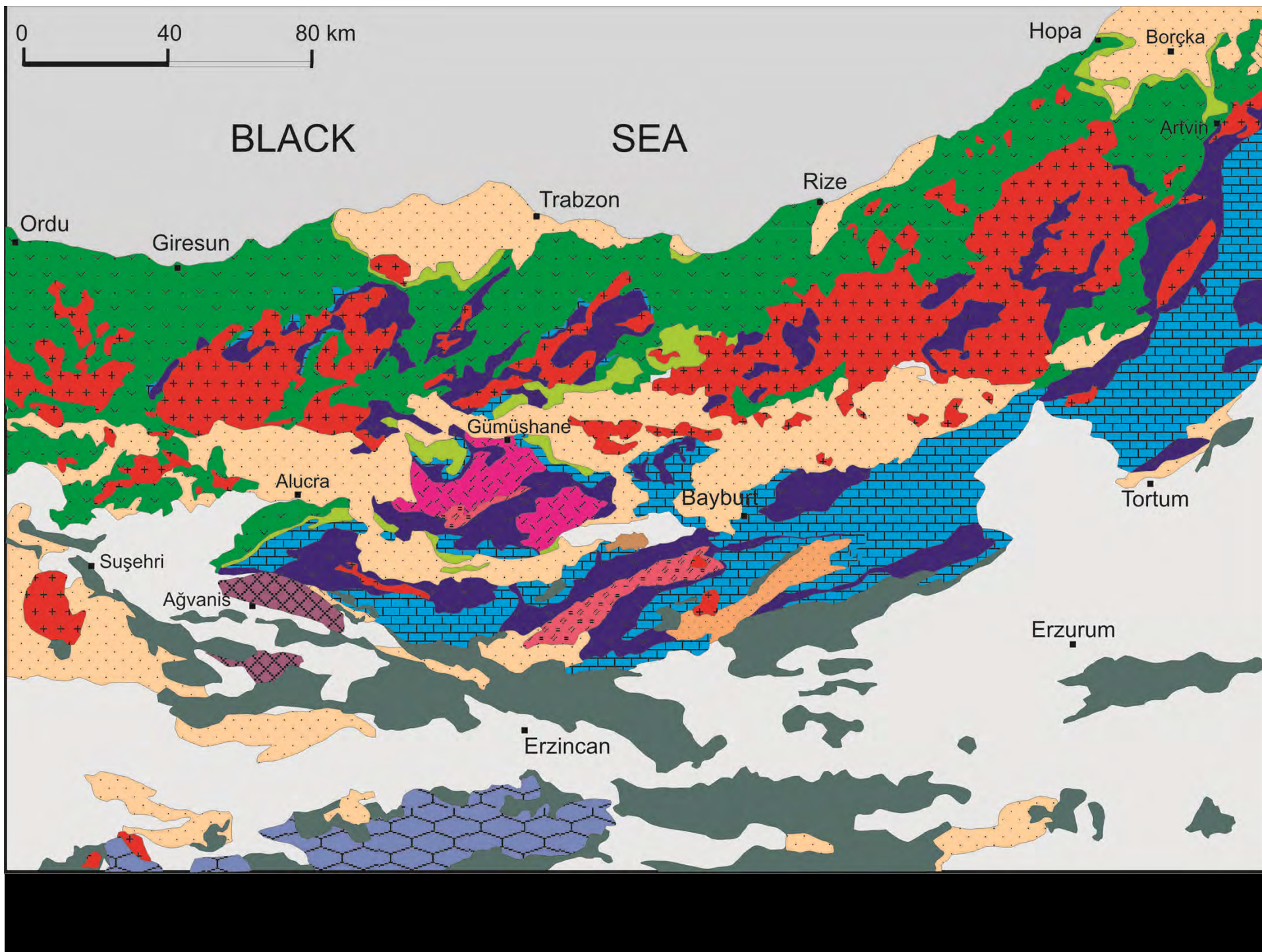


Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

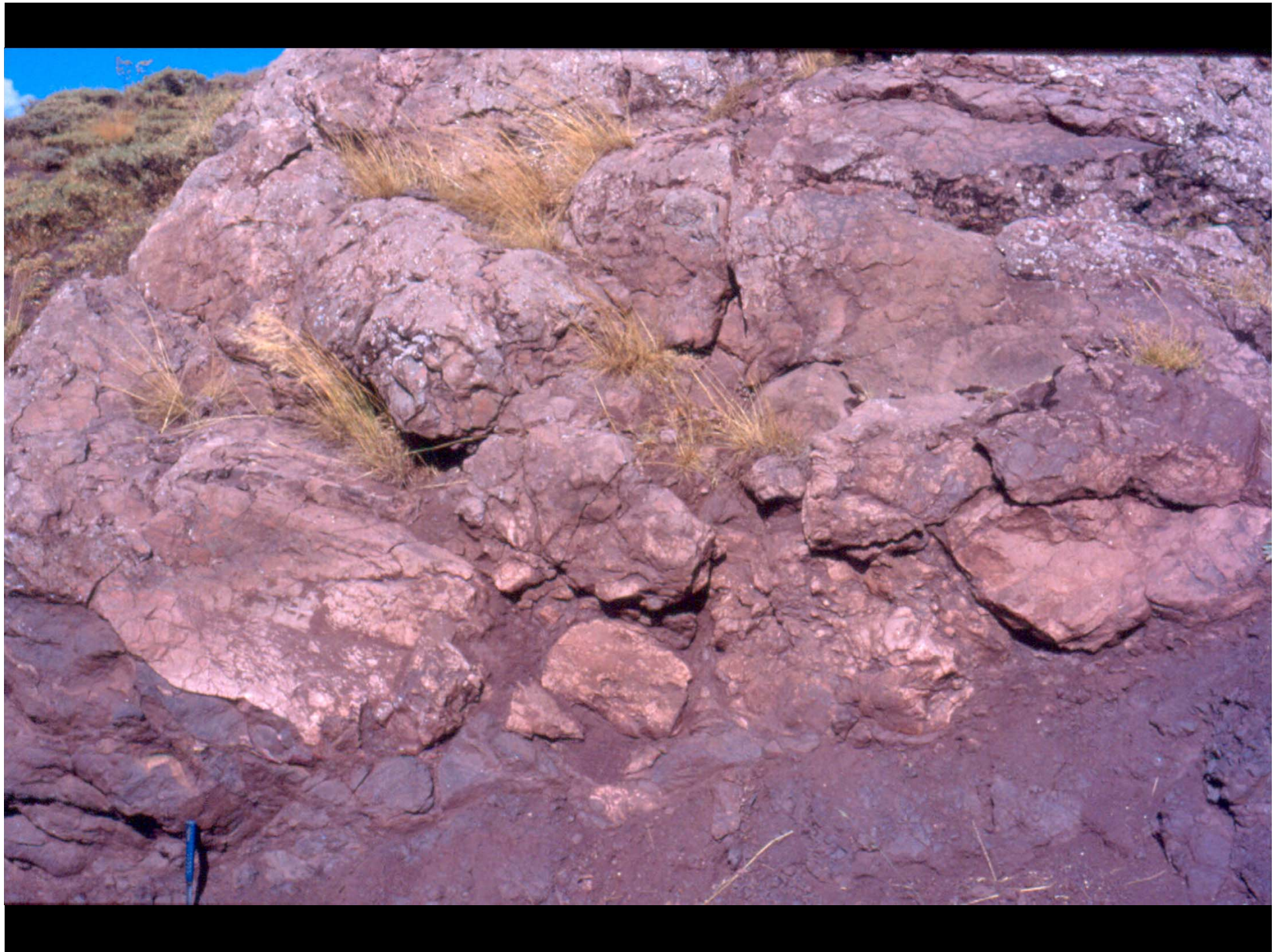
Passive or
transform margin

Subduction











SENONIAN IN THE OUTER
EASTERN PONTIDES –

DEVELOPMENT OF THE
MAGMATIC ARC

PONTIDES

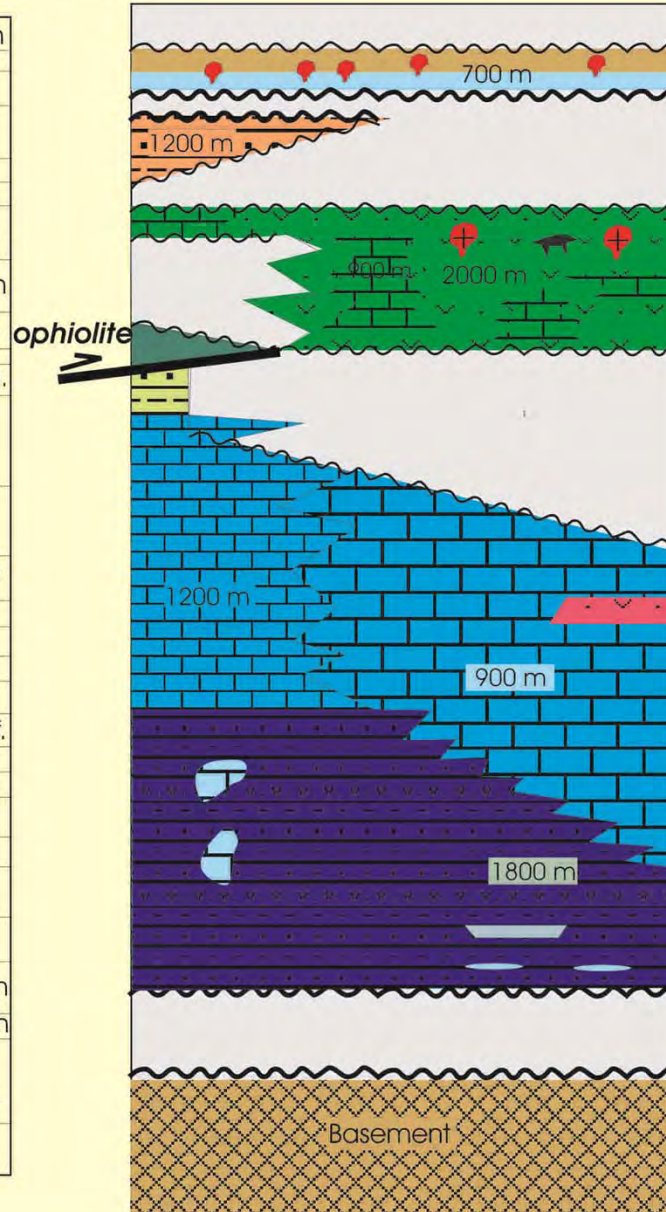
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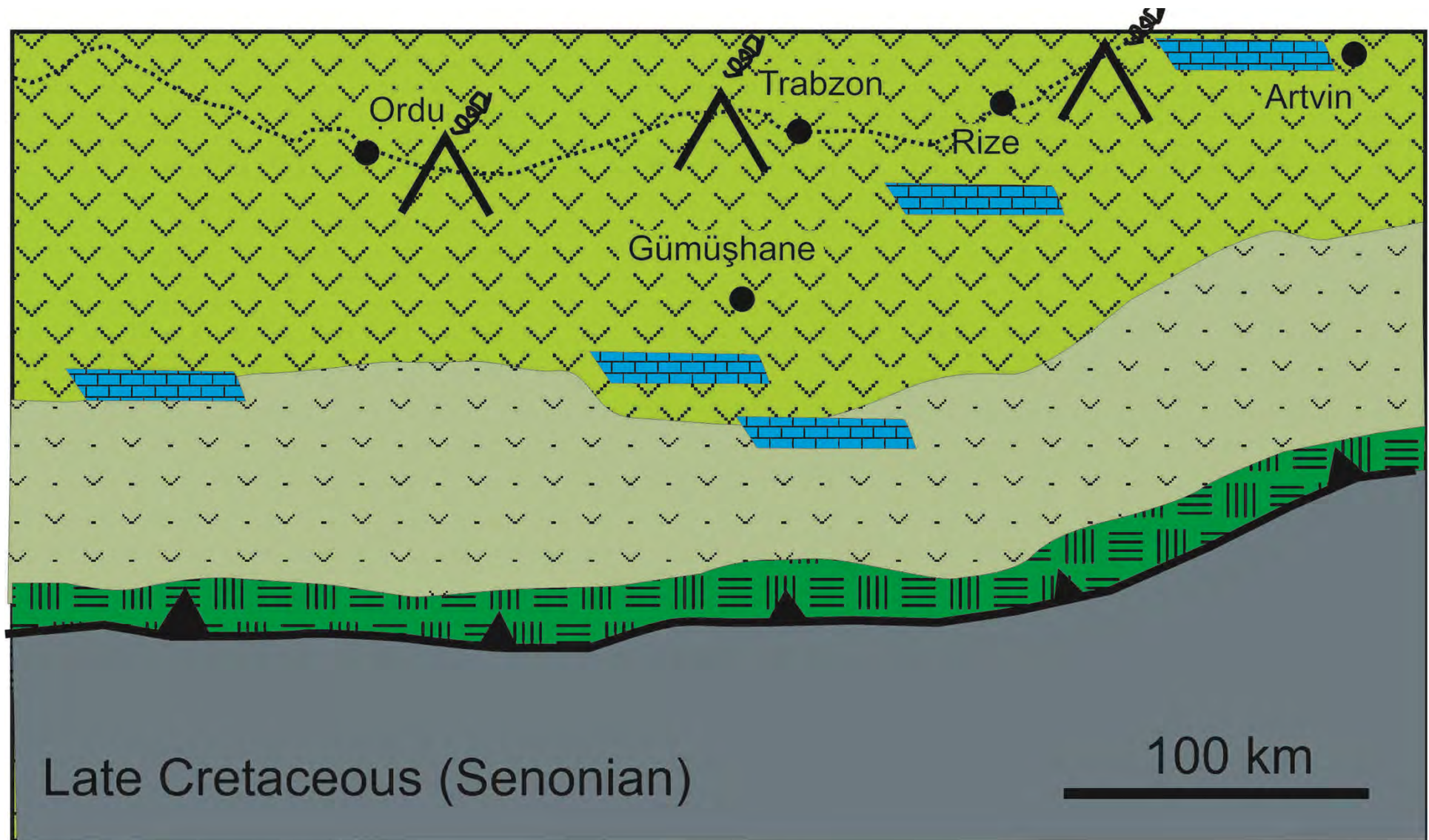


Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
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Passive or
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Subduction



Dacitic, rhyolitic, andesitic, basaltic lava, agglomerate, tuff



Volcanoclastic sandstone, basaltic, andesitic agglomerate, tuff



Pelagic limestone



Accretionary complex

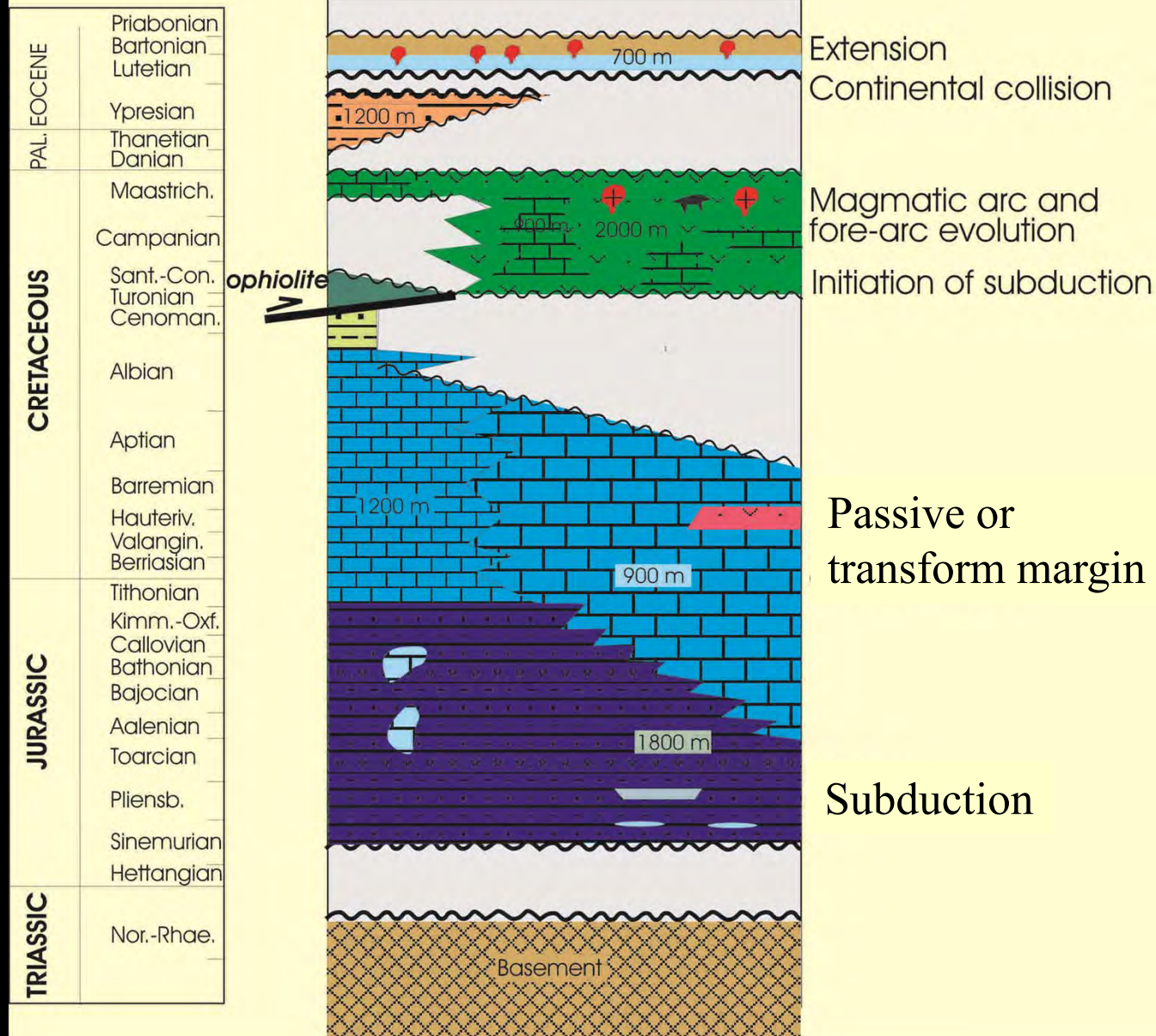


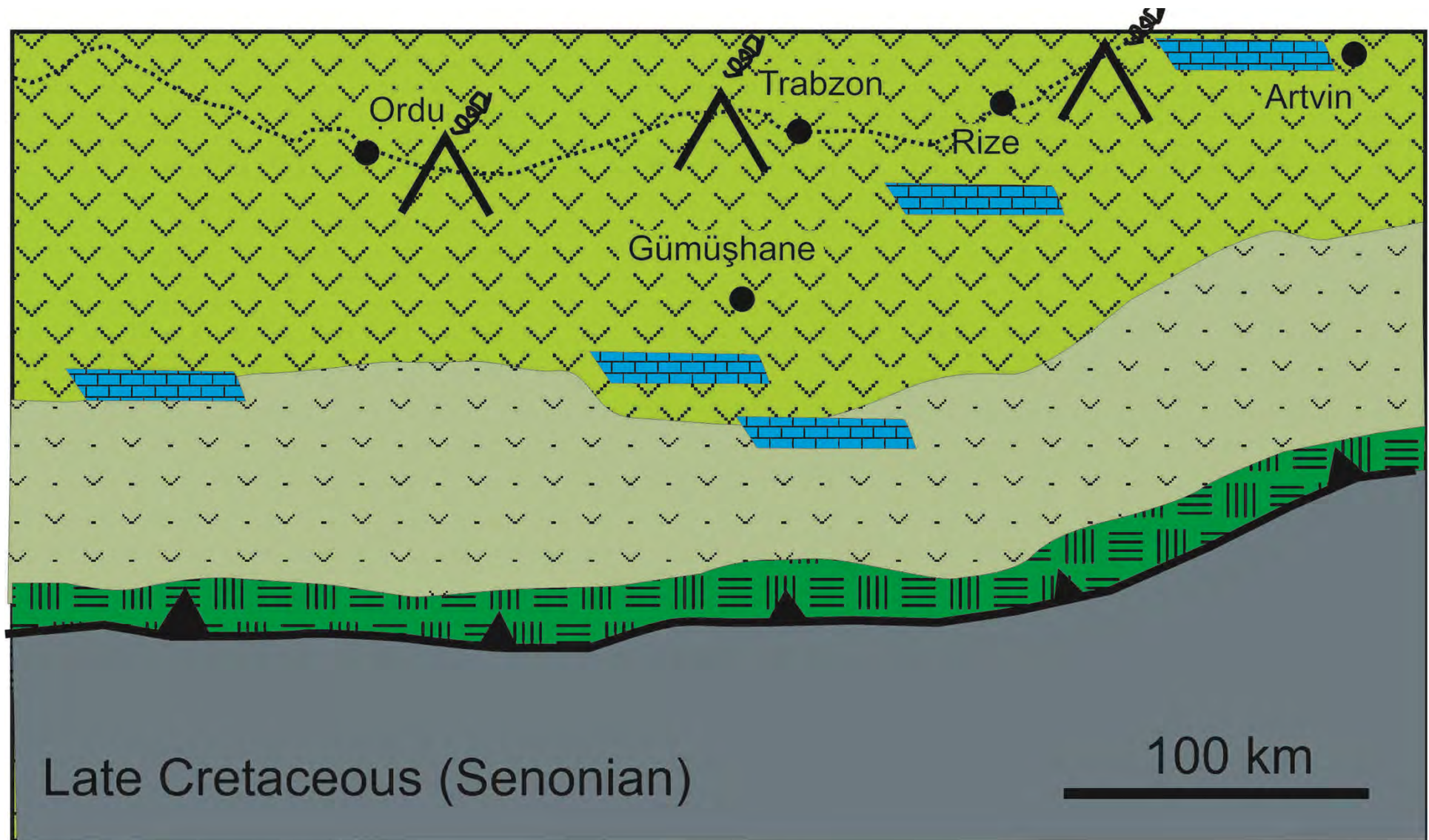




Outer Pontides

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Dacitic, rhyolitic, andesitic, basaltic lava, agglomerate, tuff



Volcanoclastic sandstone, basaltic, andesitic agglomerate, tuff



Pelagic limestone



Accretionary complex



















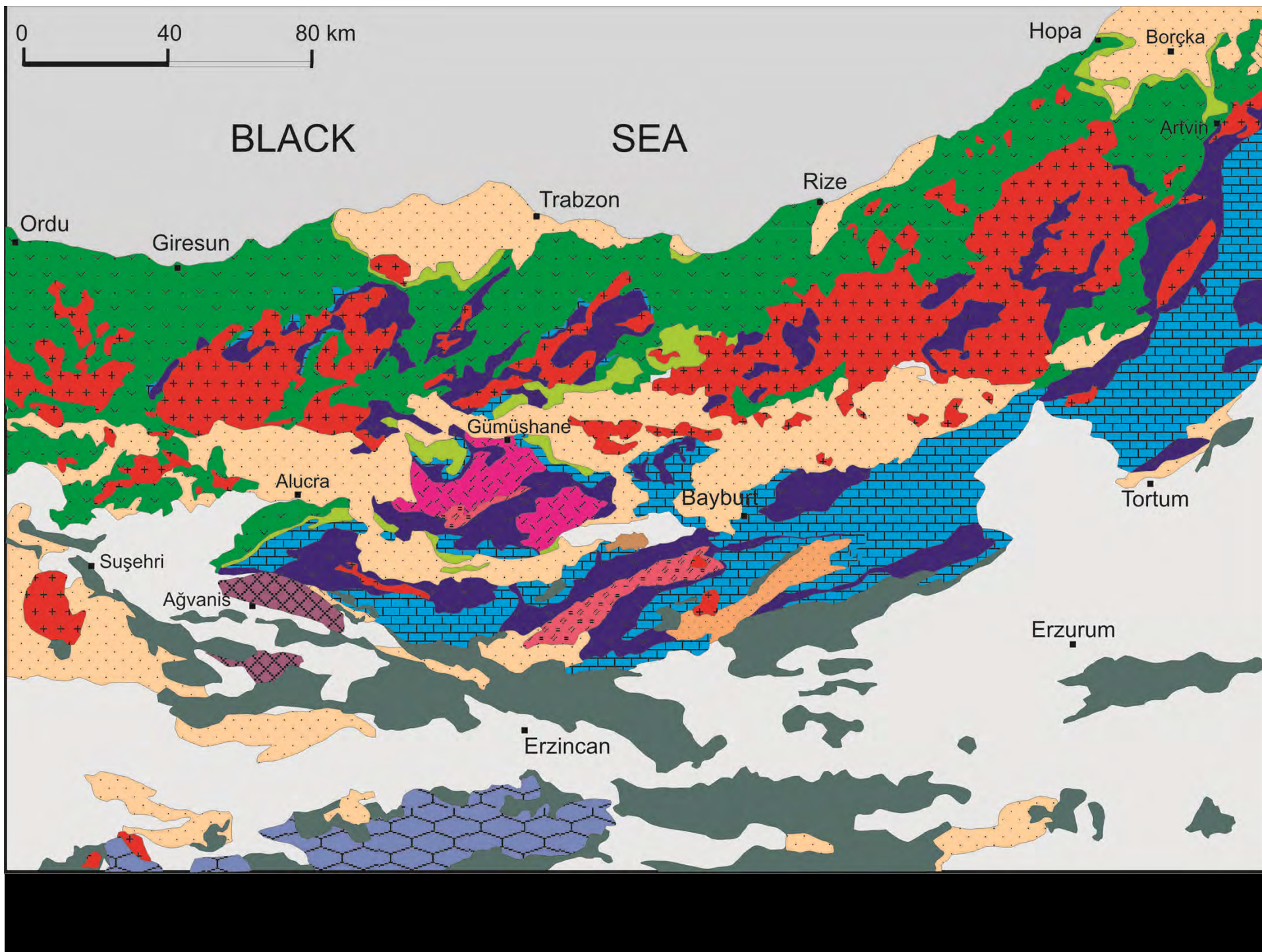






KURUKO TYPE VOLCANIC MASSIVE SULPHIDE DEPOSITS

MURGUL, ÇAYELİ etc.





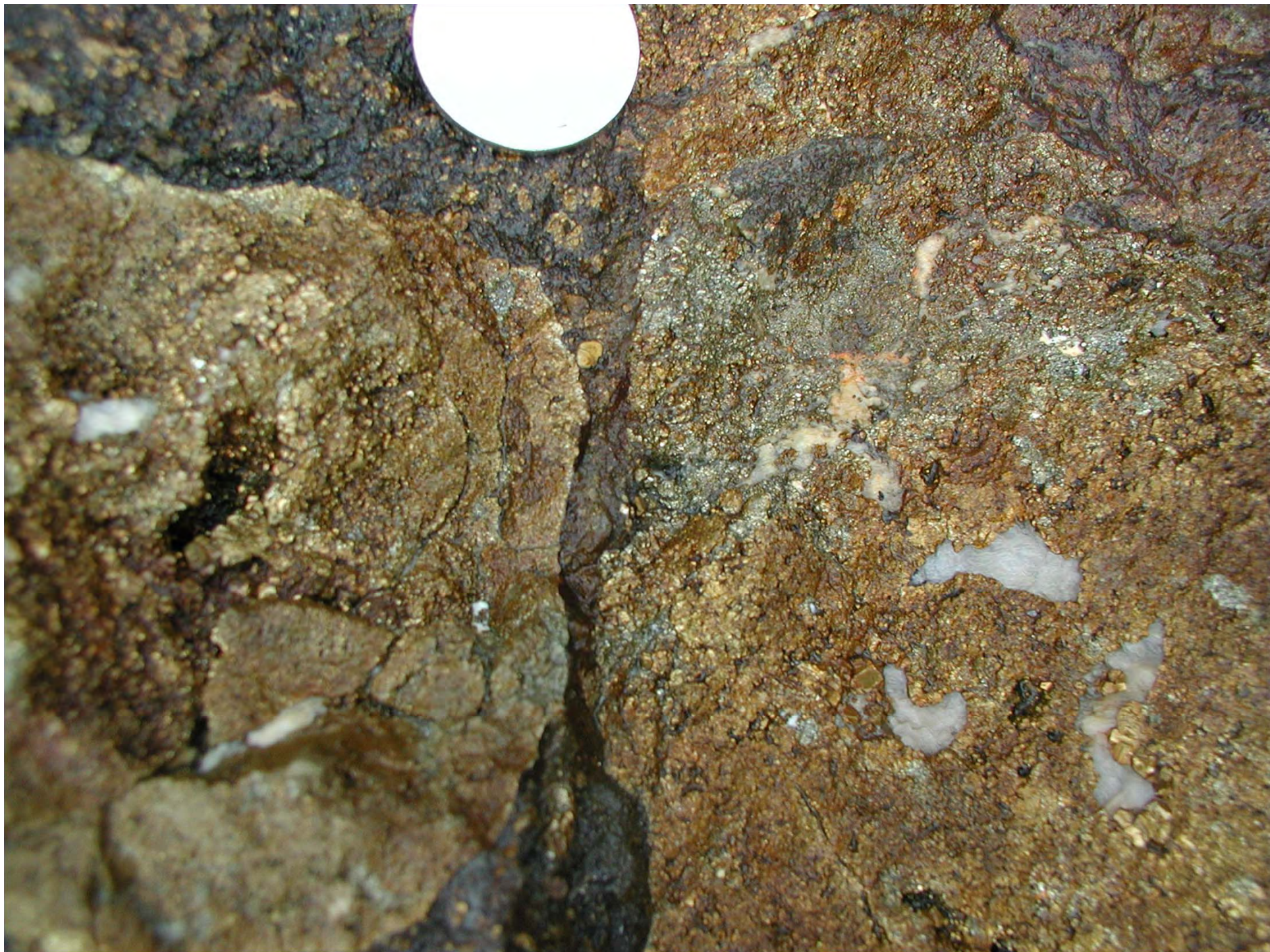


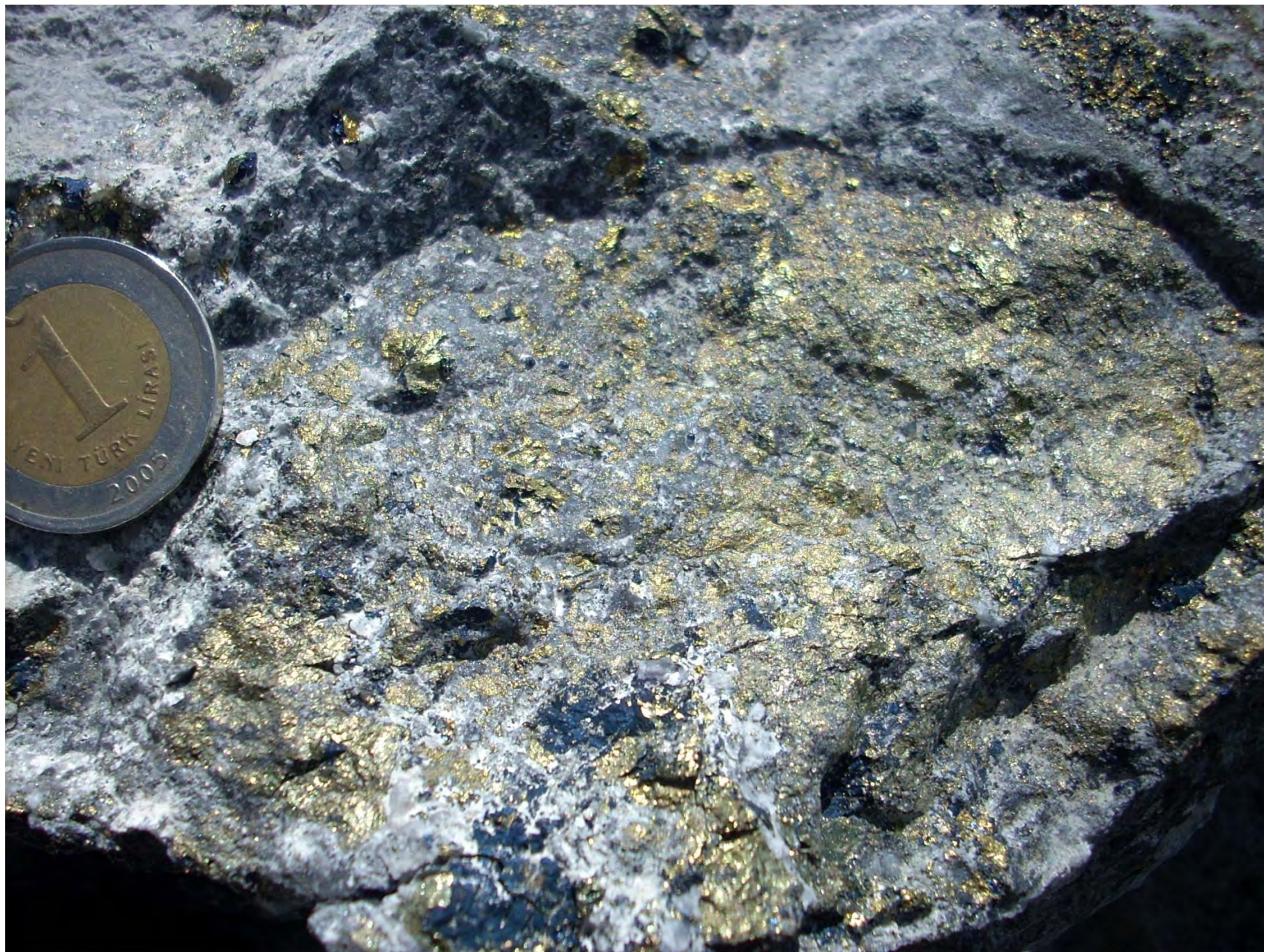


ÇAYELİ









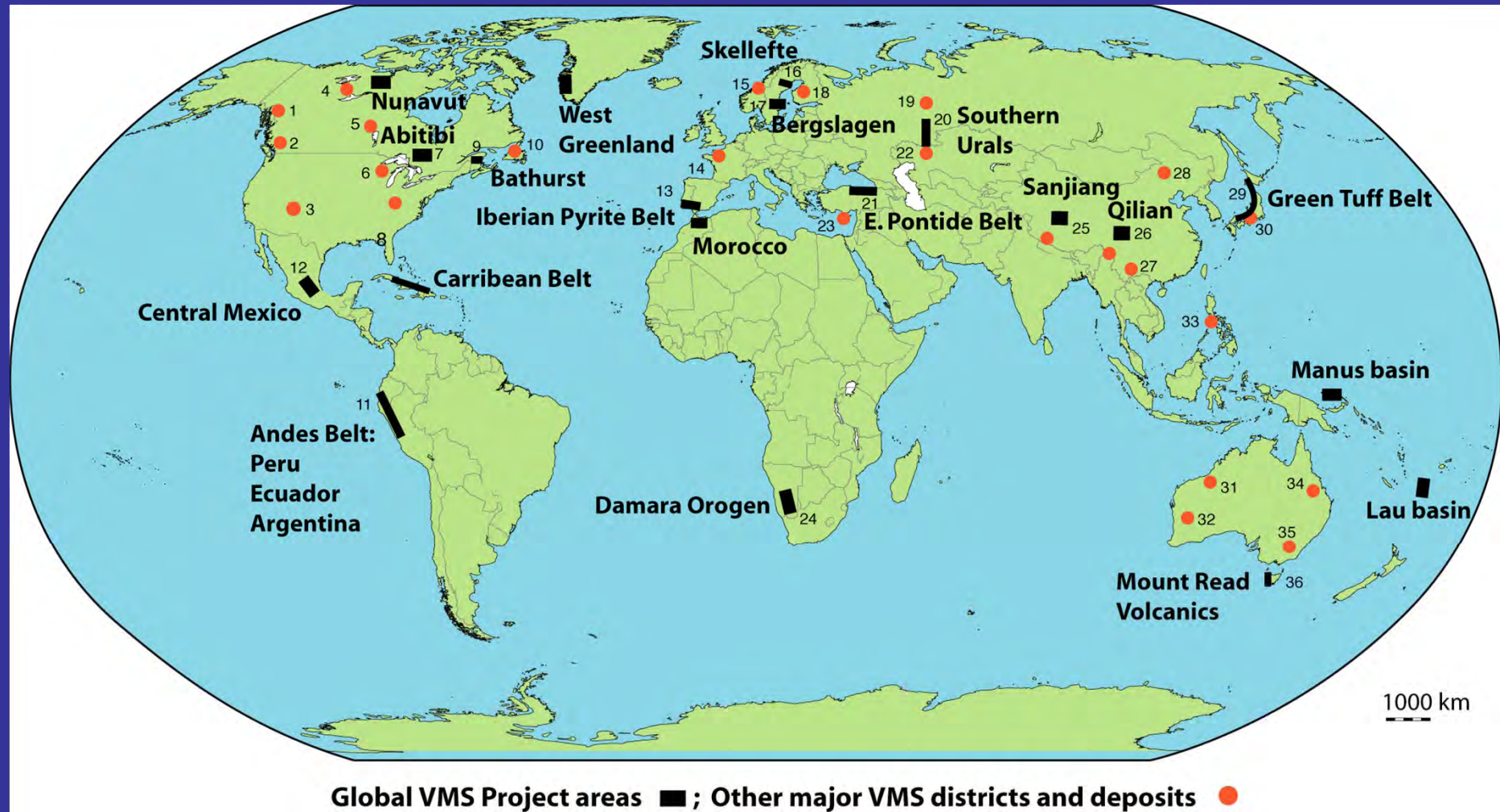
MURGUL

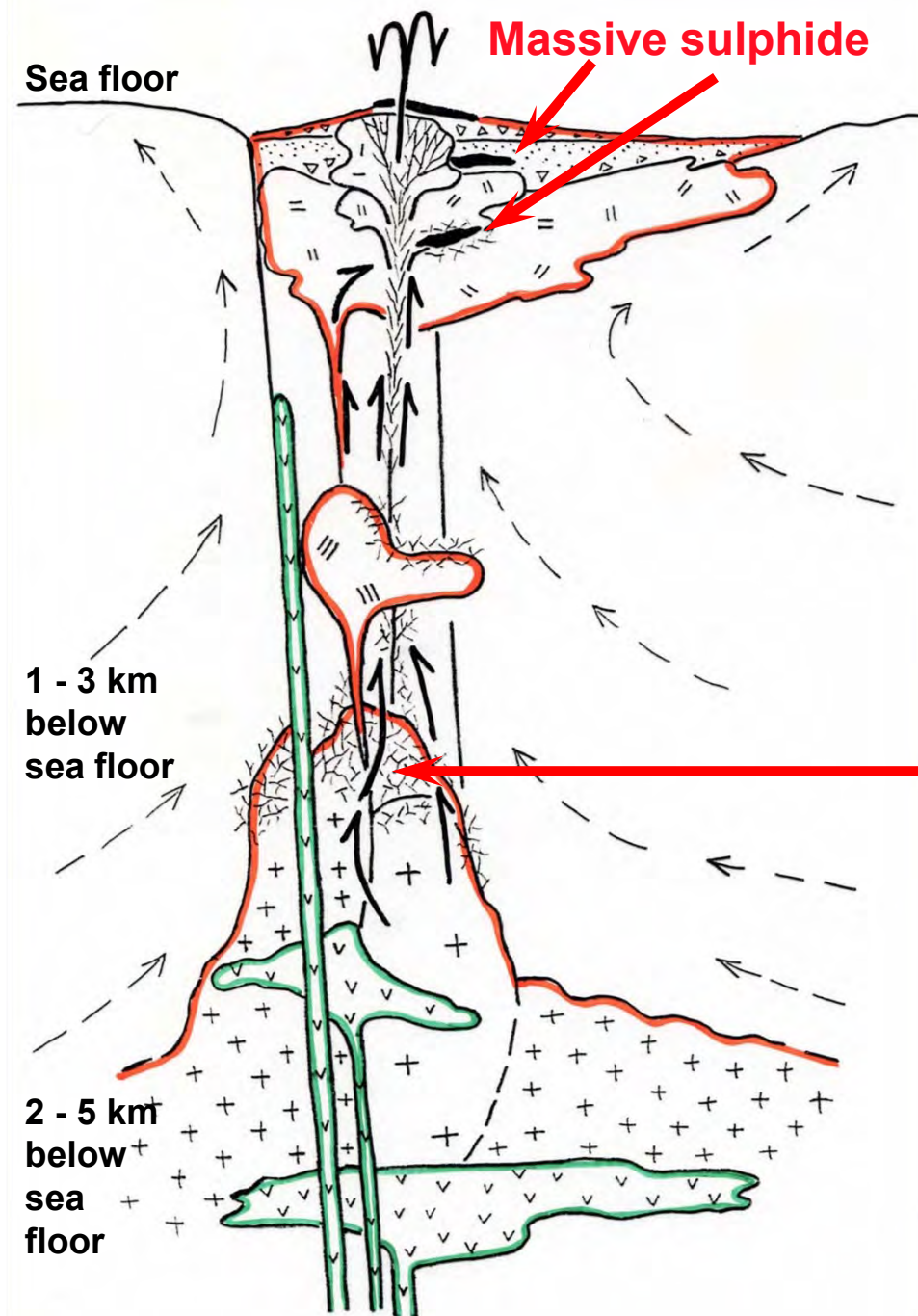






Global Comparison of VMS Districts: Project Study Areas





Model for rhyolite-hosted massive sulphide ores

Submarine rhyolite volcano

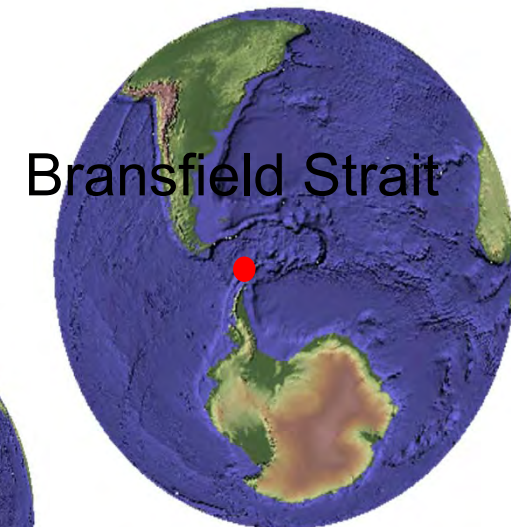
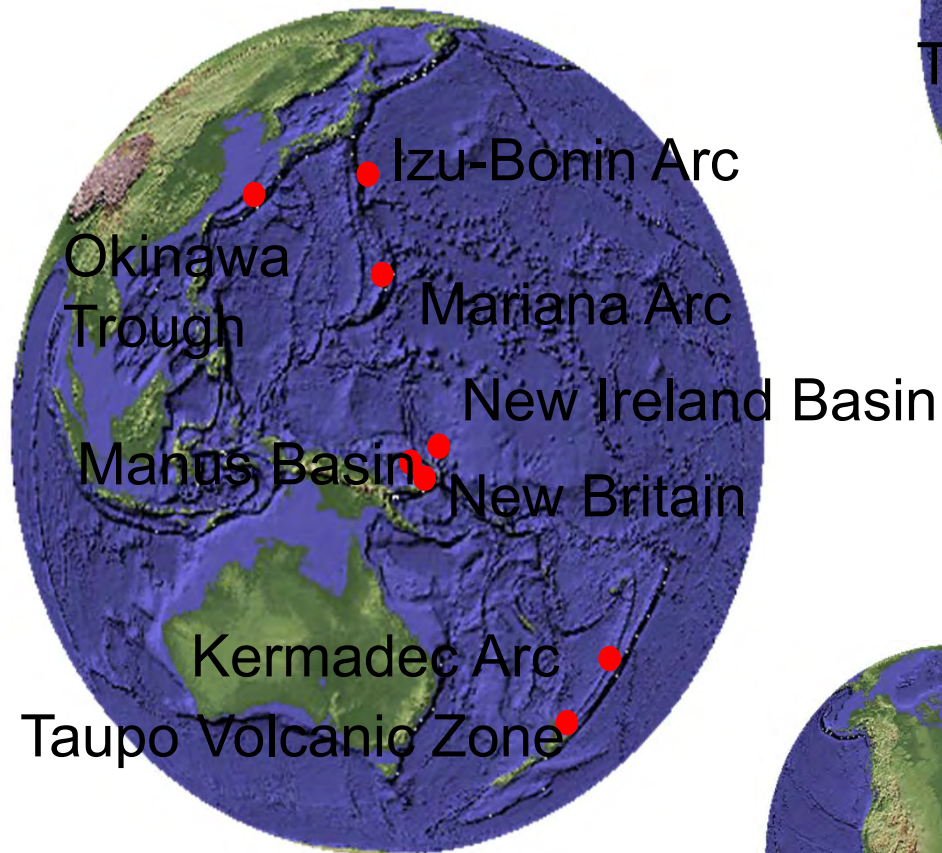
Regional convective sea water hydrothermal system (carries metals, causes alteration)

Magmatic hydrothermal system (carries metals, causes alteration)

Felsic subvolcanic intrusion

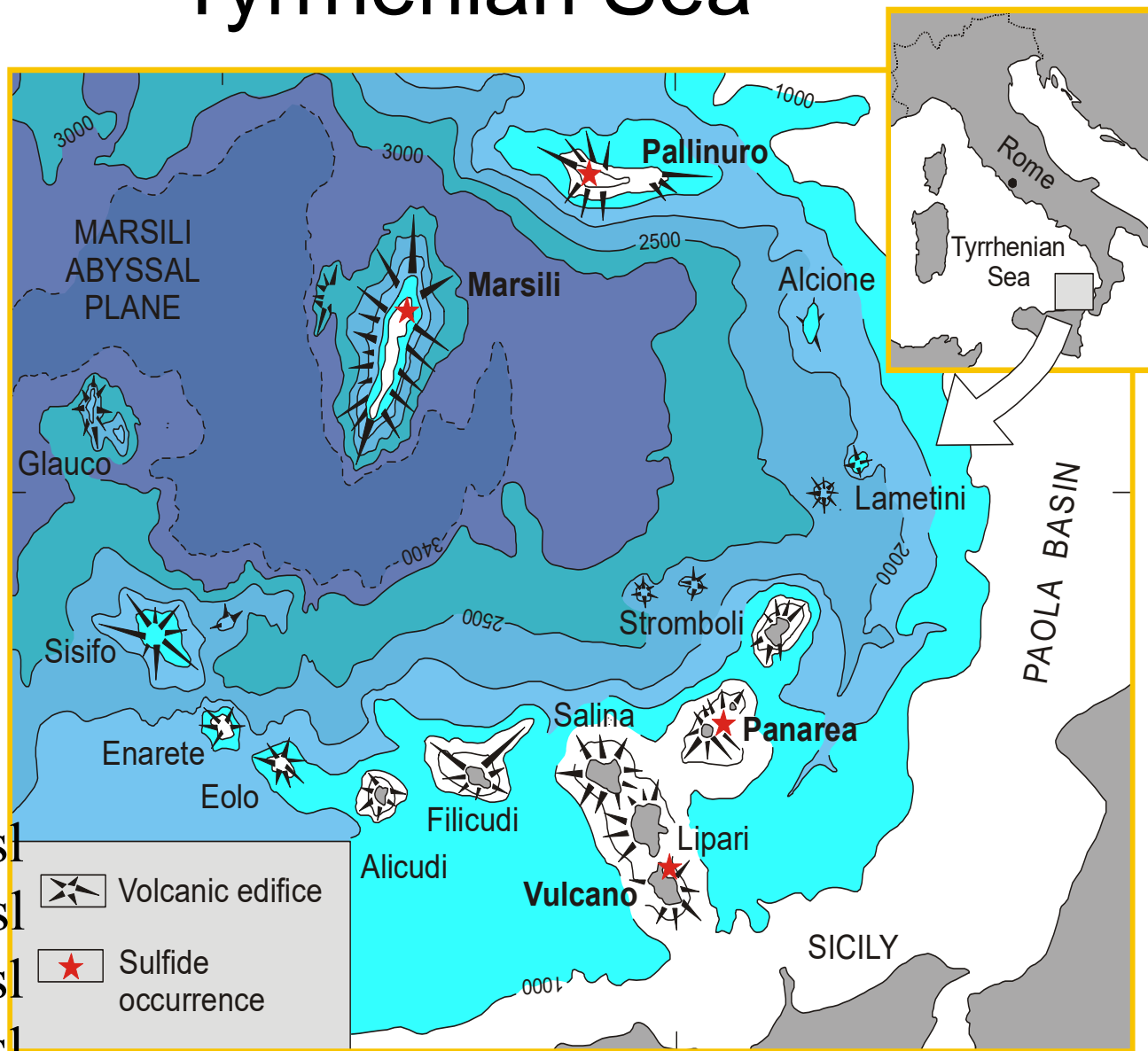
Mafic intrusions

Modern shallow marine systems





Tyrrhenian Sea



Vulcano: <15 mbsl
 Panarea: 80 mbsl
 Marsili: 500 mbsl
 Palinuro: 600 mbsl

Beccaluva et al. (1985)

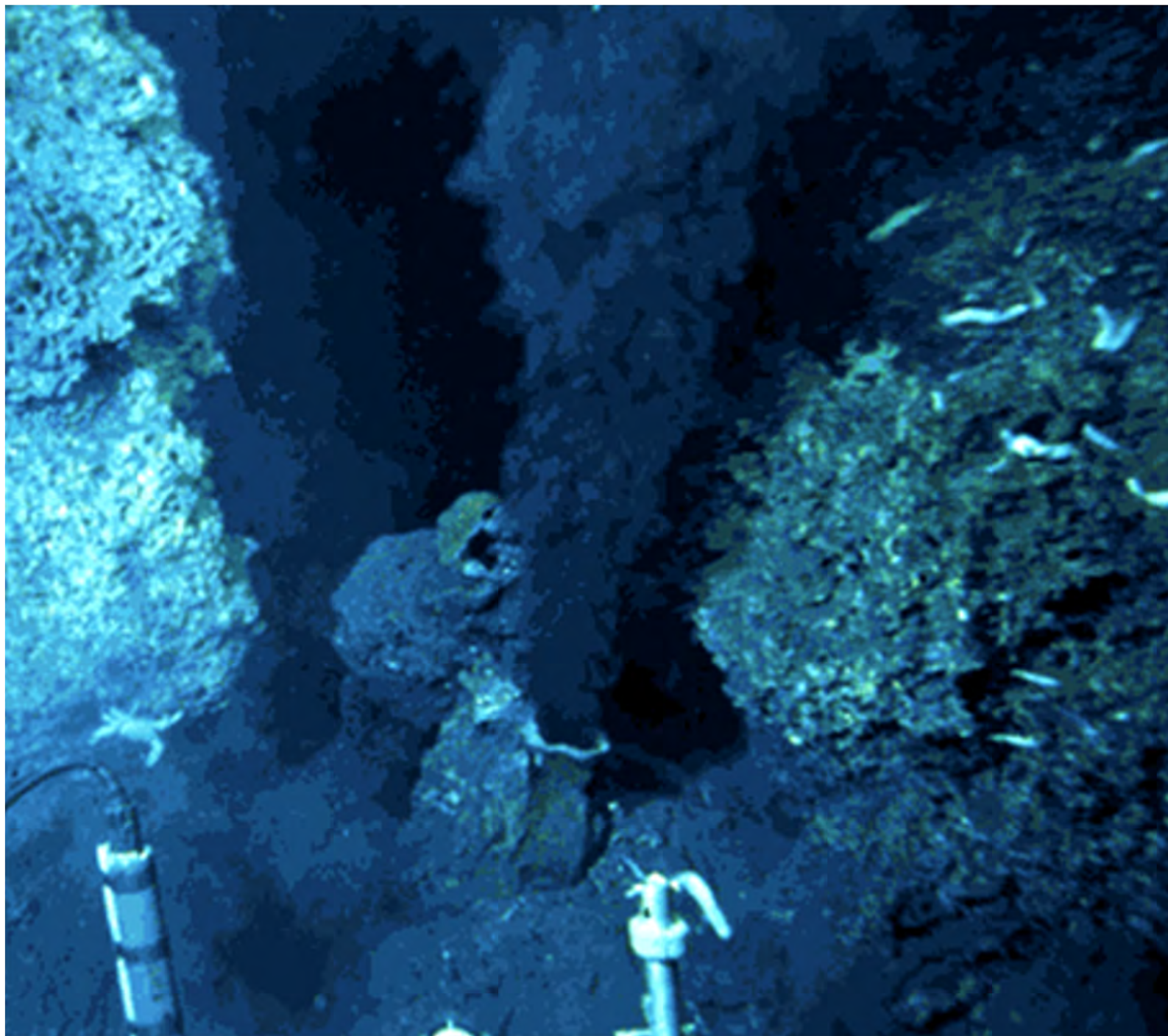


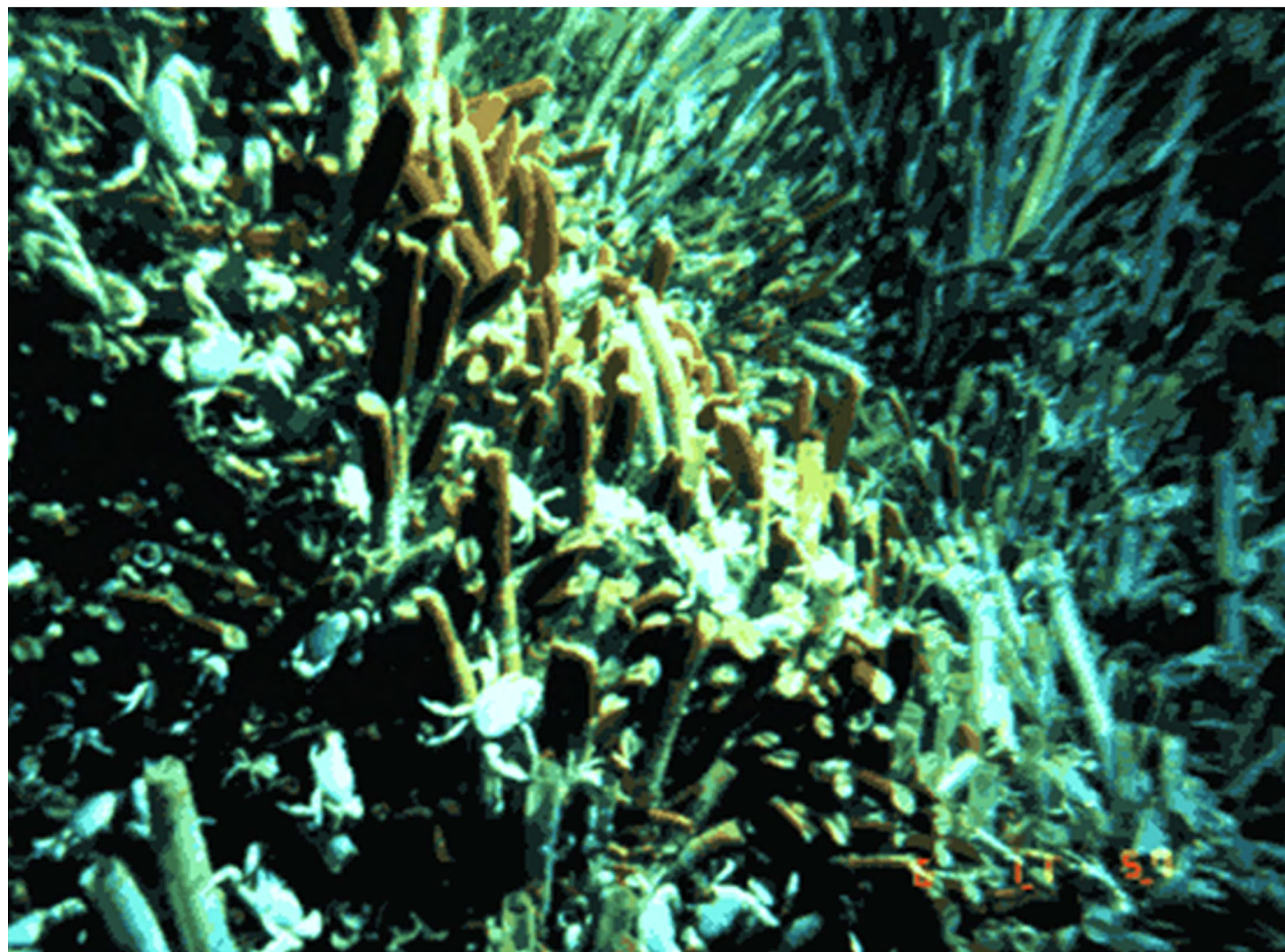
Sulfide talus at Hook
Ridge (1070 m water
depth)



Sulfide talus at Hook
Ridge (1060 m water
depth)

Polymetallic mineralization in
a sedimented marginal basin
→ broadly similar to the
Iberian Pyrite Belt, the largest
massive sulfide accumulation
in the world







MAASTRICHTIAN – PALEOCENE

END OF MAGMATISM –
LIMESTONE DEPOSITION

PONTIDES

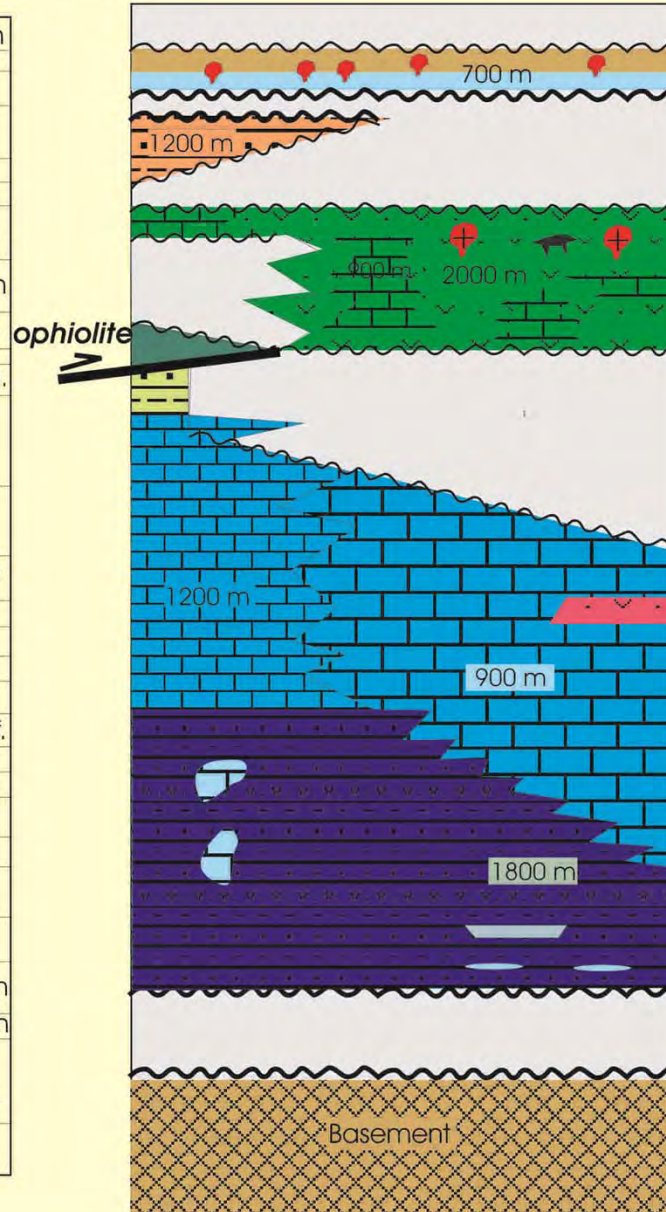
Inner Pontides

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Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

Passive or
transform margin

Subduction





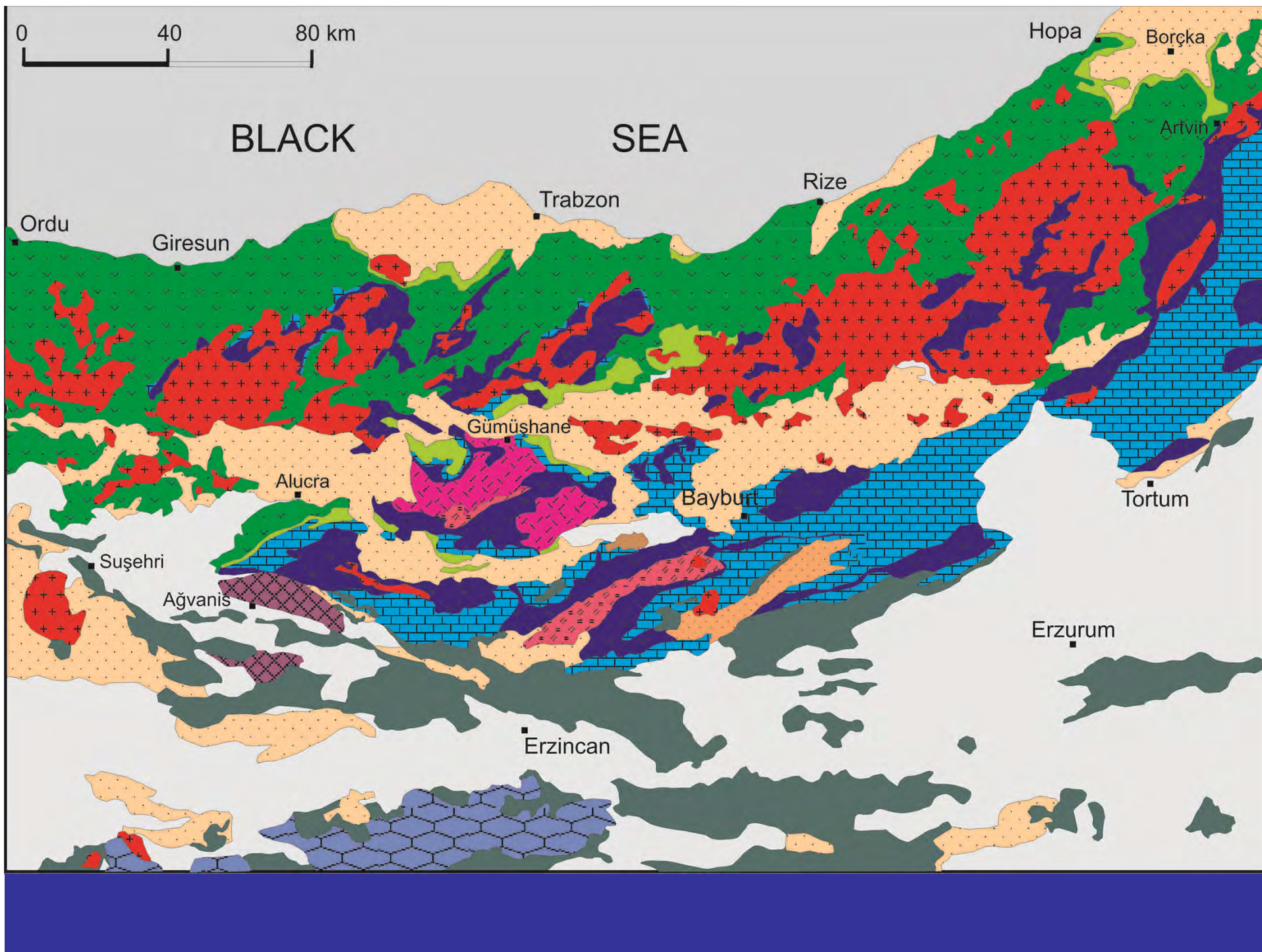


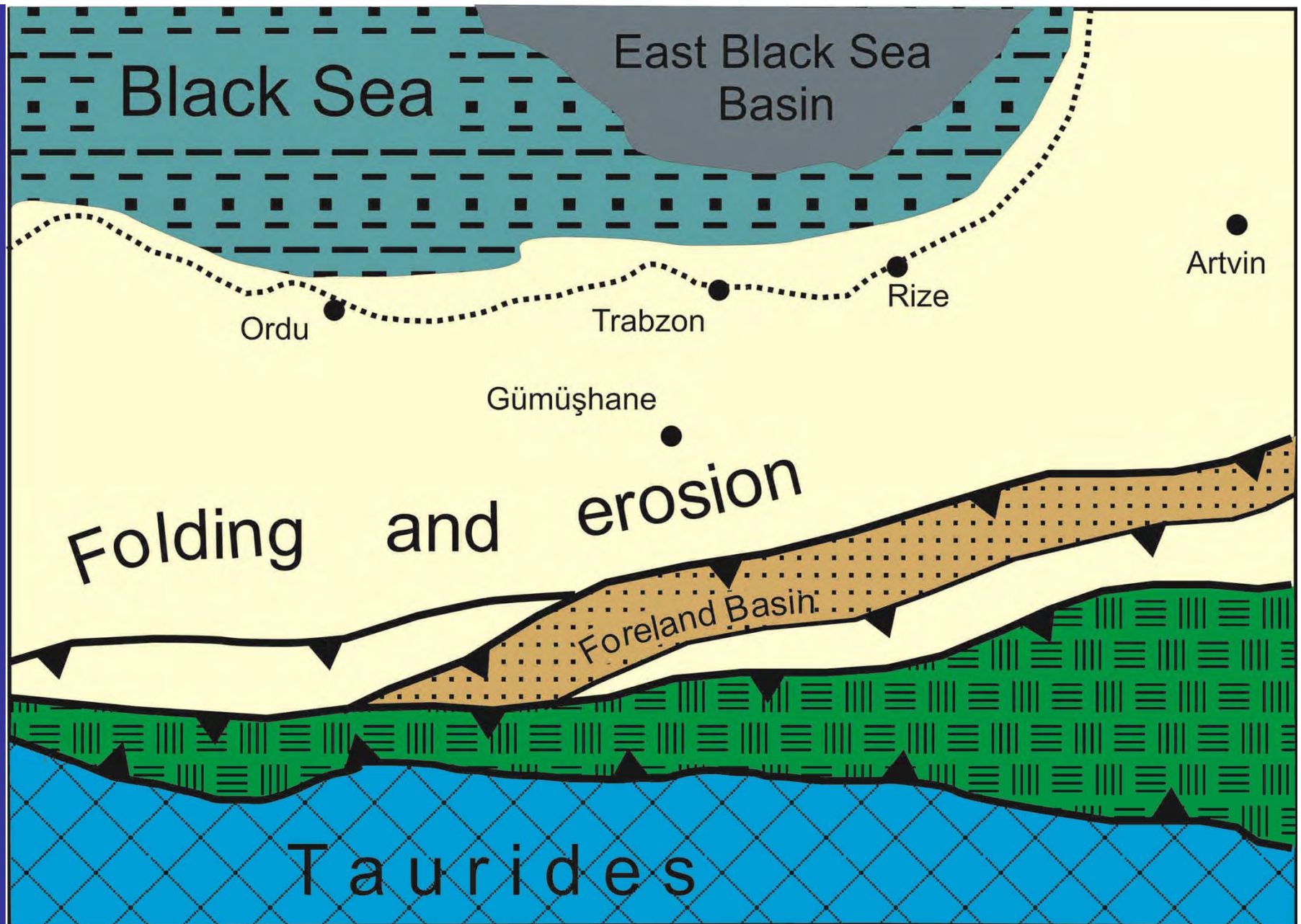




LATE PALEOCENE – EARLY
EOCENE

COLLISION BETWEEN THE
PONTIDES AND THE
ANATOLIDE-TAURIDE BLOCK



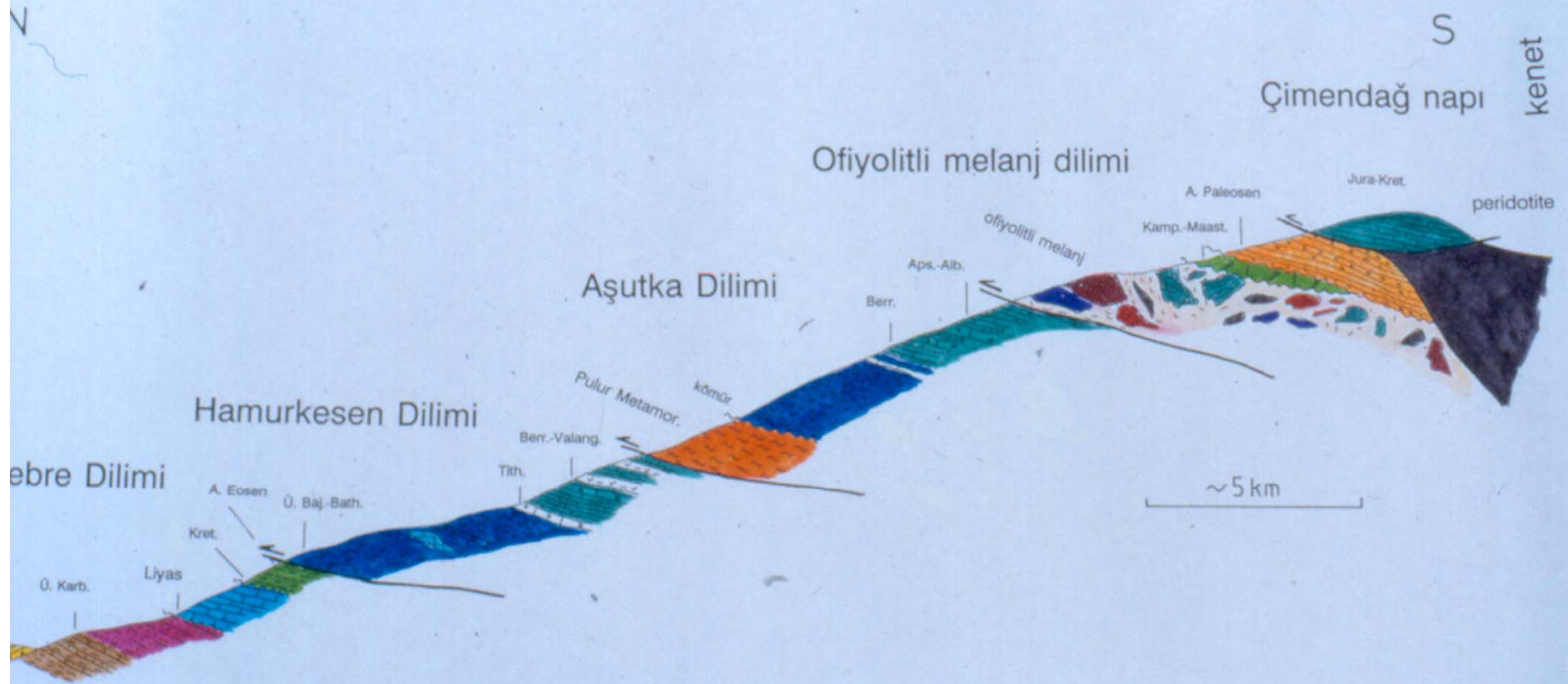


Early Eocene









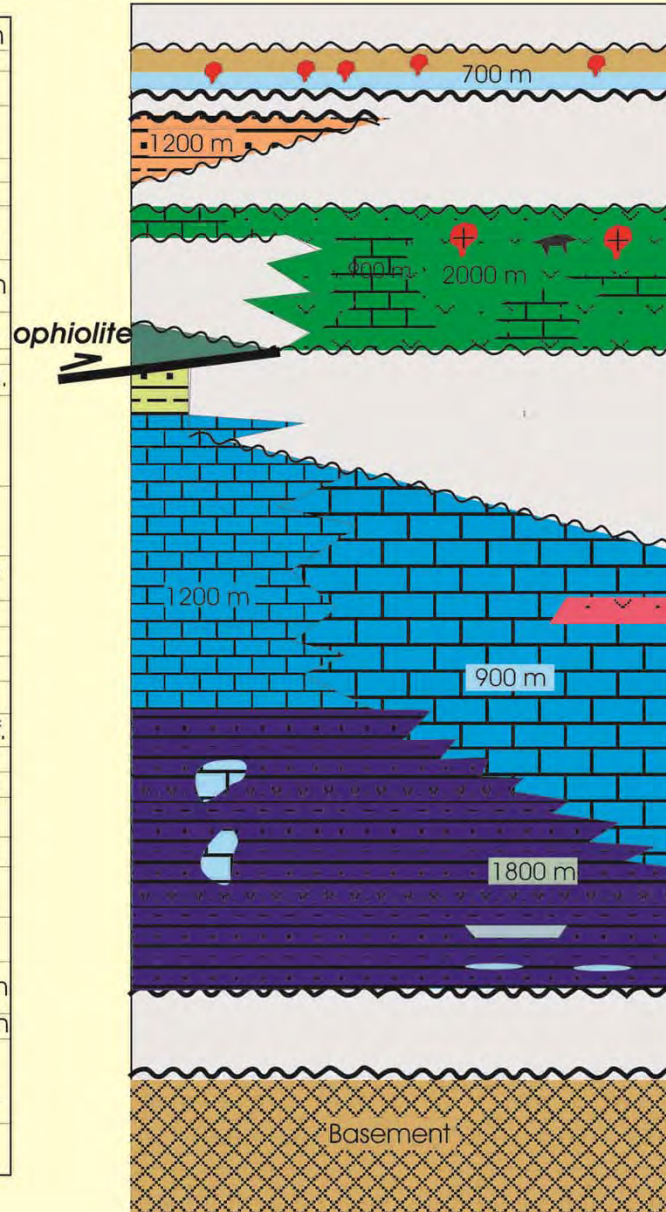
MIDDLE – LATE EOCENE

POST-COLLISIONAL EXTENSION
AND MAGMATISM

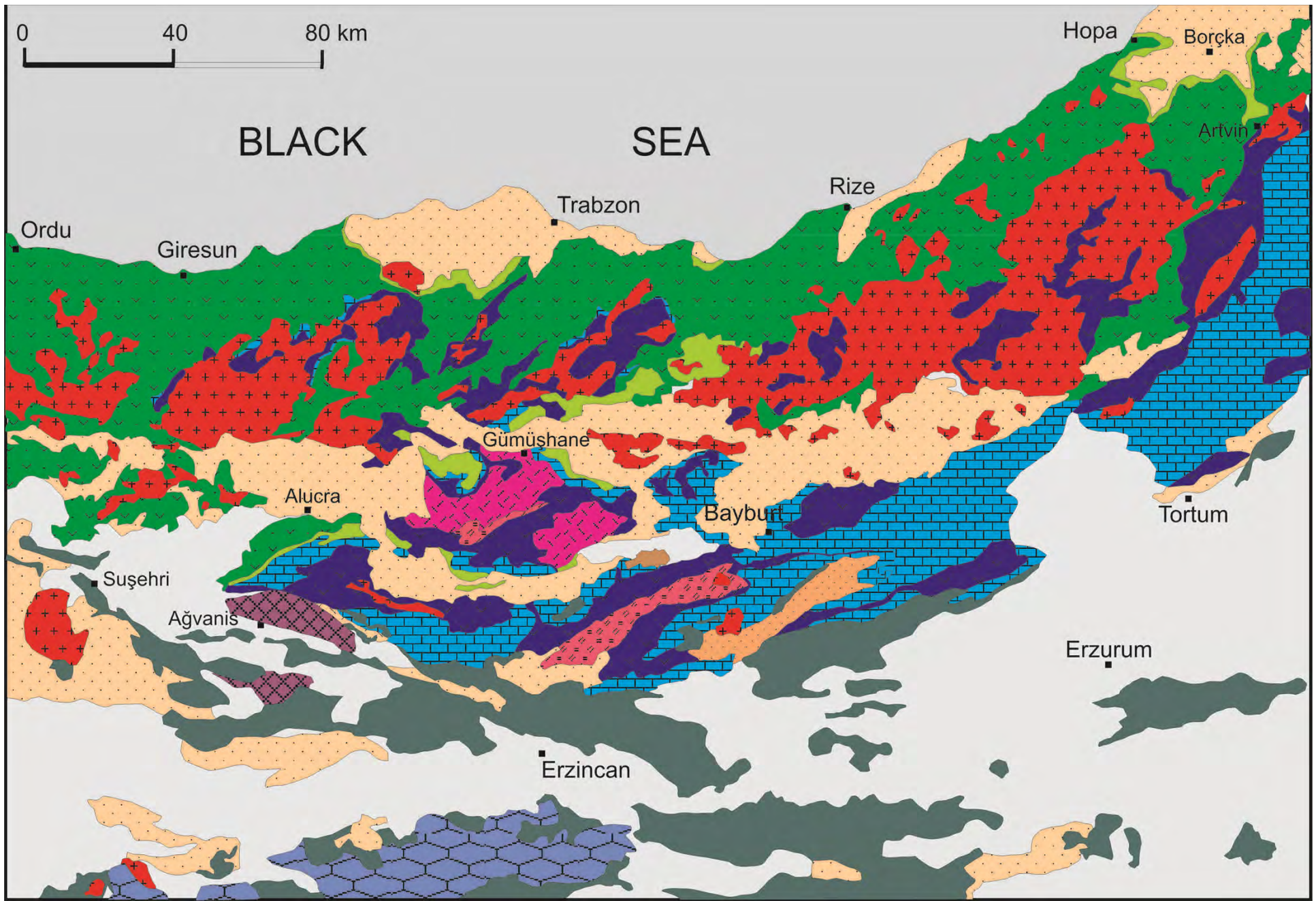
A NEW PHASE OF DEPOSITION

Outer Pontides

N



Subduction



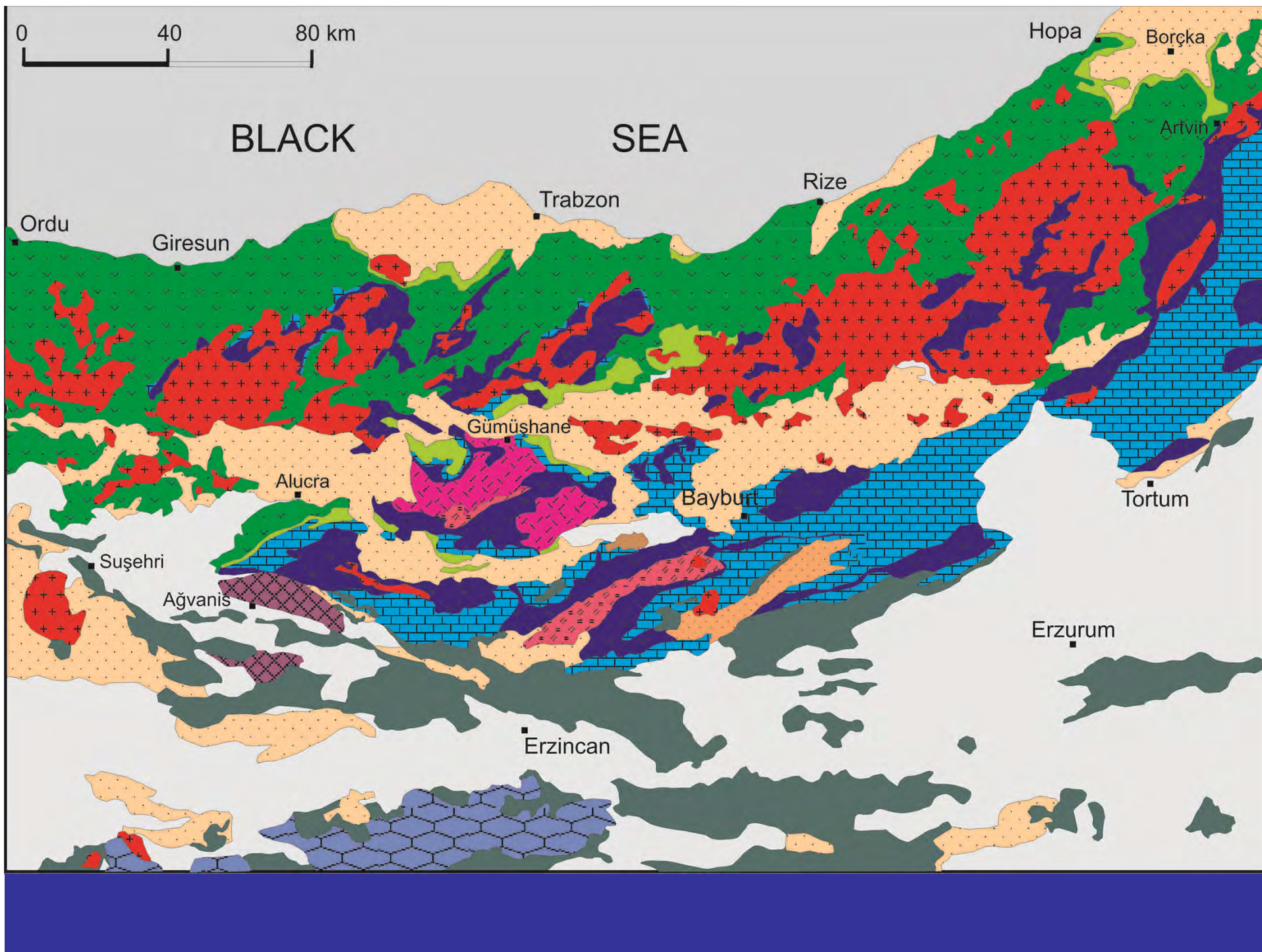






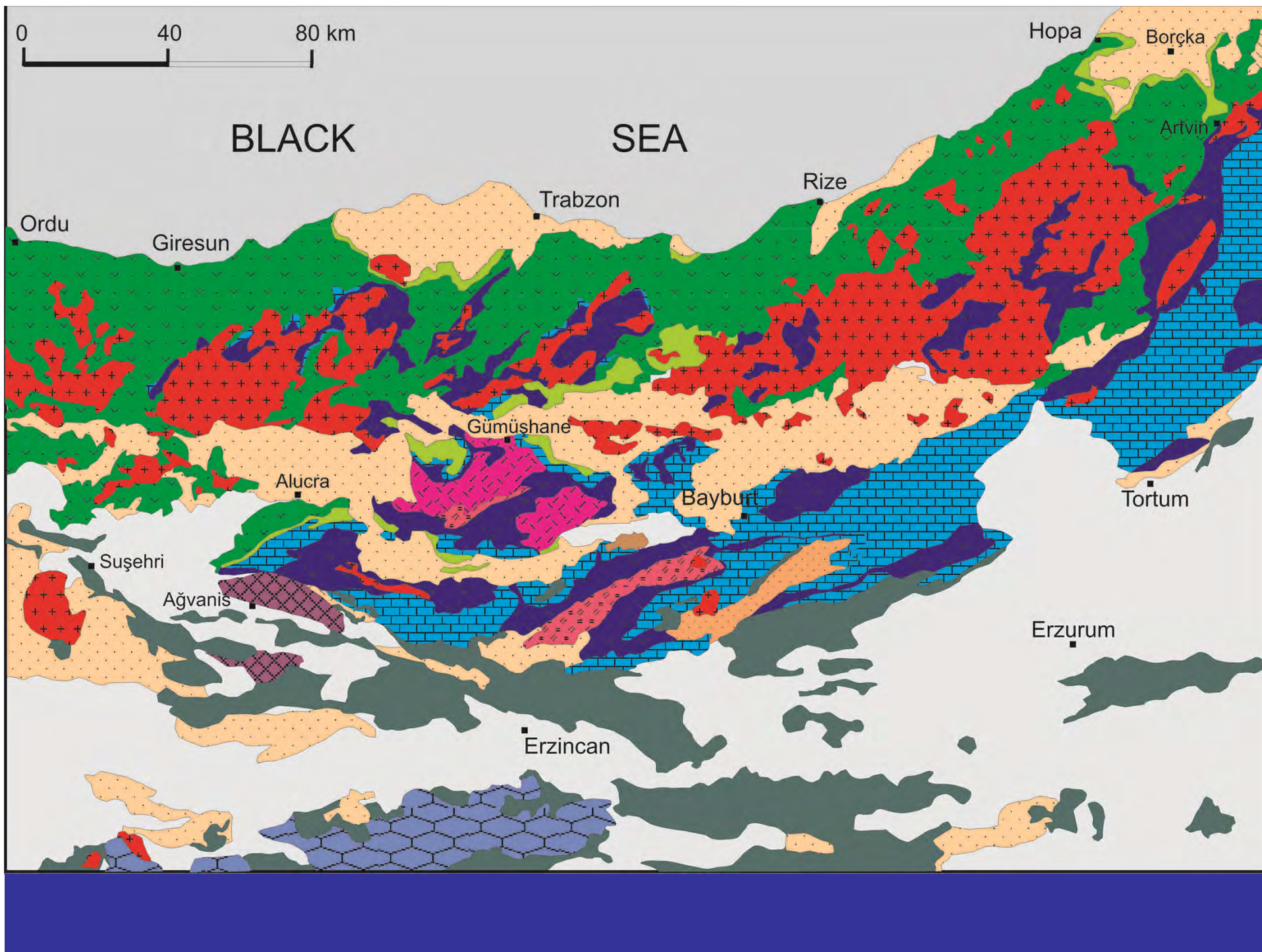




















AFTER THE EOCENE
CONTINENTAL DEPOSITION
AND VOLCANISM











Main Tectonic Features of the Eastern Pontides

- - A complex and heterogeneous pre-Jurassic basement.
- - Volcanoclastic Early to Middle Jurassic – arc volcanism
- - Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous carbonates – south-facing passive continental margin.
- - North-vergent emplacement of ophiolitic melange in Mid-Cretaceous.
- - Build-up of a magmatic arc in the Senonian. Formation of the Kuruko-type sulfide deposits.
- - Continent-arc collision in the Late Paleocene - Early Eocene.
- - Widespread post-collisional magmatism and sedimentation in the Mid-Eocene.