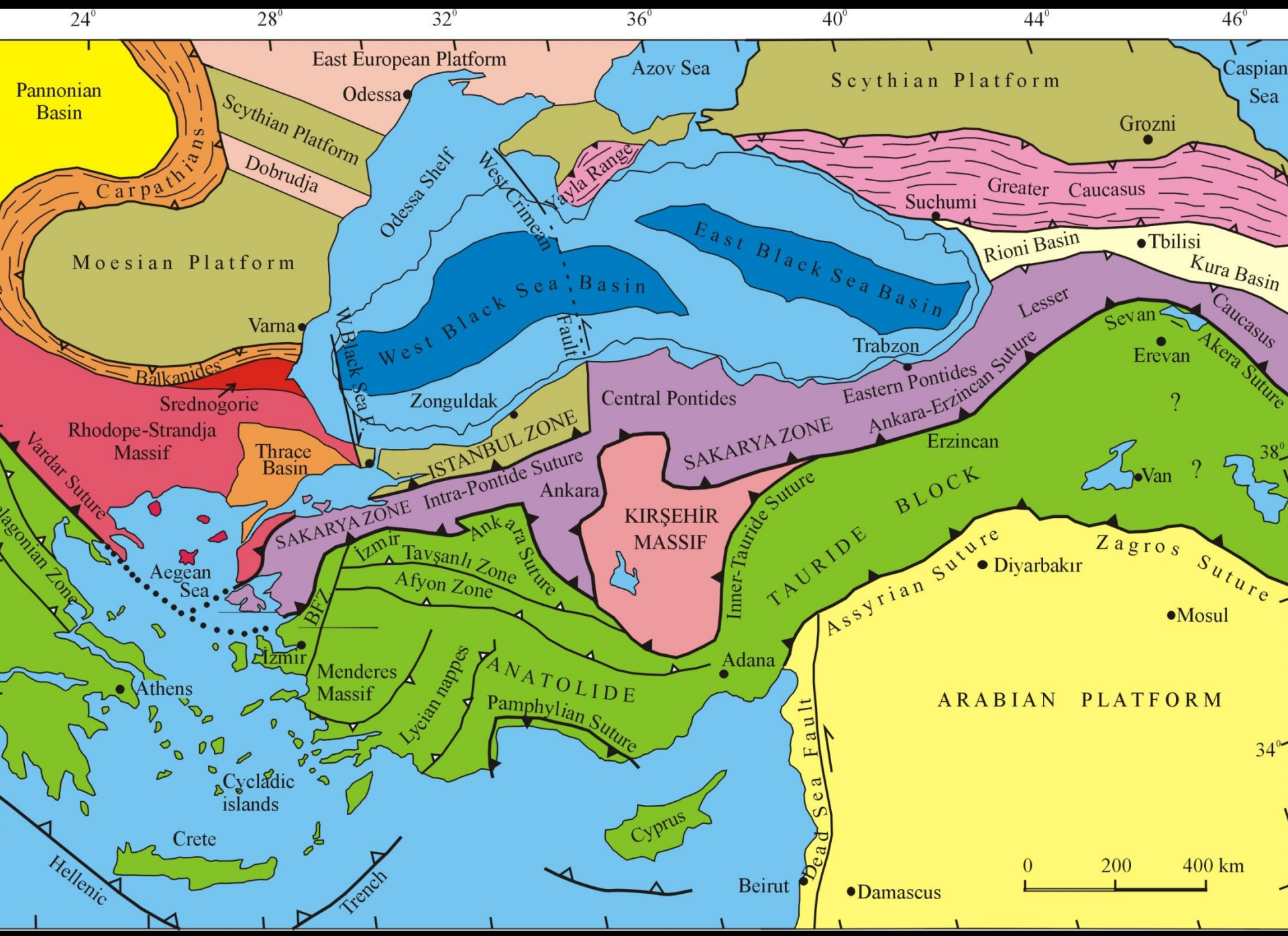


Anatolid-Torid Bloku

Aral I. Okay

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi



Anatolid-Torid Bloku platform ve
pasif kıta kenarı

Pontidler aktif kıta kenarı

Anatolid-Torid Bloku'nun ayırtman özellikleri

Geç Prekambriyen yaşta kristalen temel

Paleozoyik-Tersiyer sedimenter örtü

Paleozoyik klastik-karbonat

Mesozoyik karbonat

Volkanik kayalar çok seyrek

Hersiniyen (Karbonifer) ve Kimmerid (Triyas) orojenezinin etkileri yok.

Alpin sıkışmalı deformasyon ve metamorfizma

Geç Kretase'de başlıyor ve Miyosen'e kadar devam ediyor.

Anatolid-Torid Bloku deformasyon ve metamorfizma özelliklerine göre zonlara ayrılıyor:

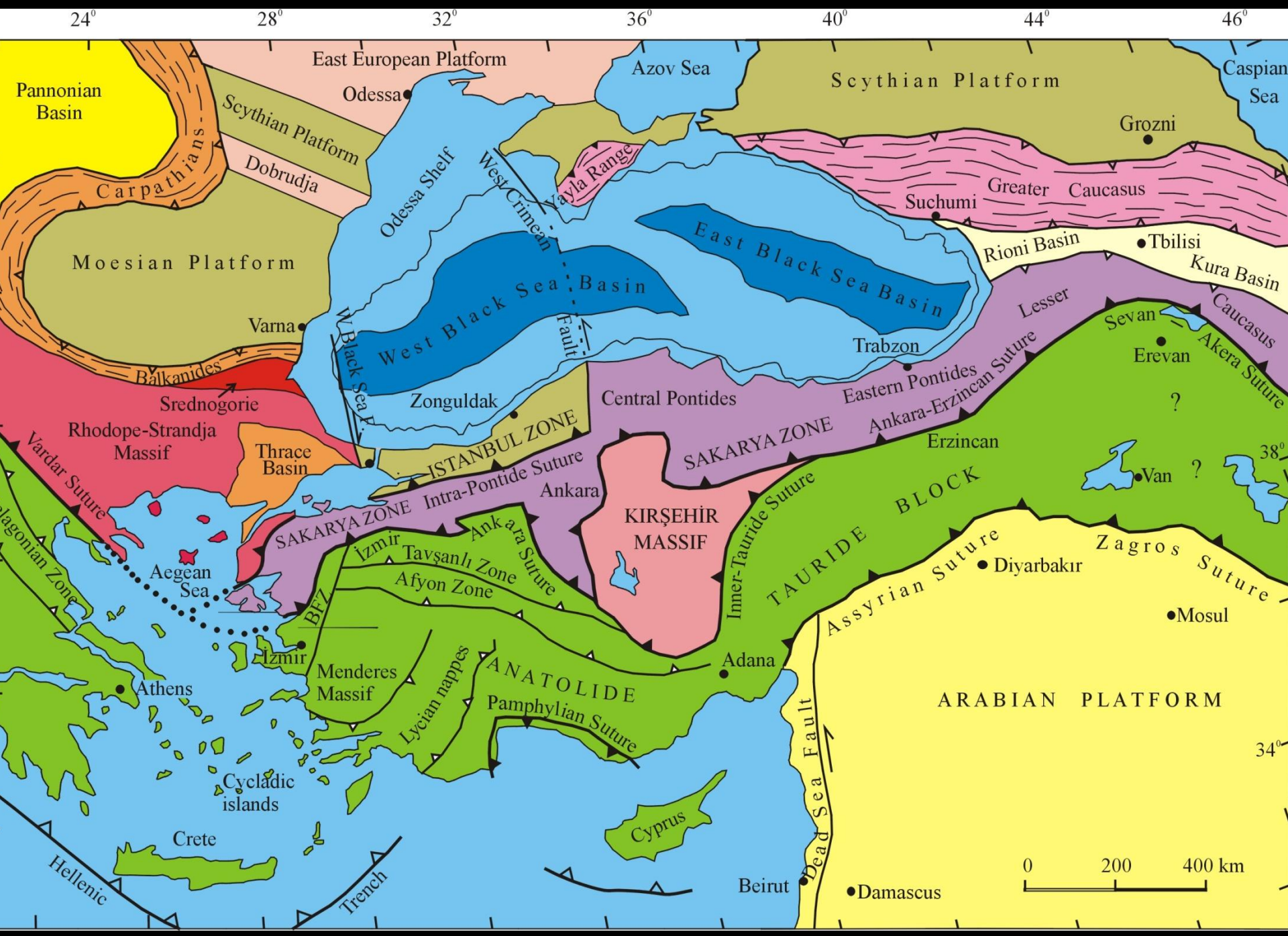
Tavşanlı Zonu: Geç Kretase'de yüksek basınç metamorfizması

Afyon Zonu: Kretase-Tersiyer sınırında yüksek basınç metamorfizması

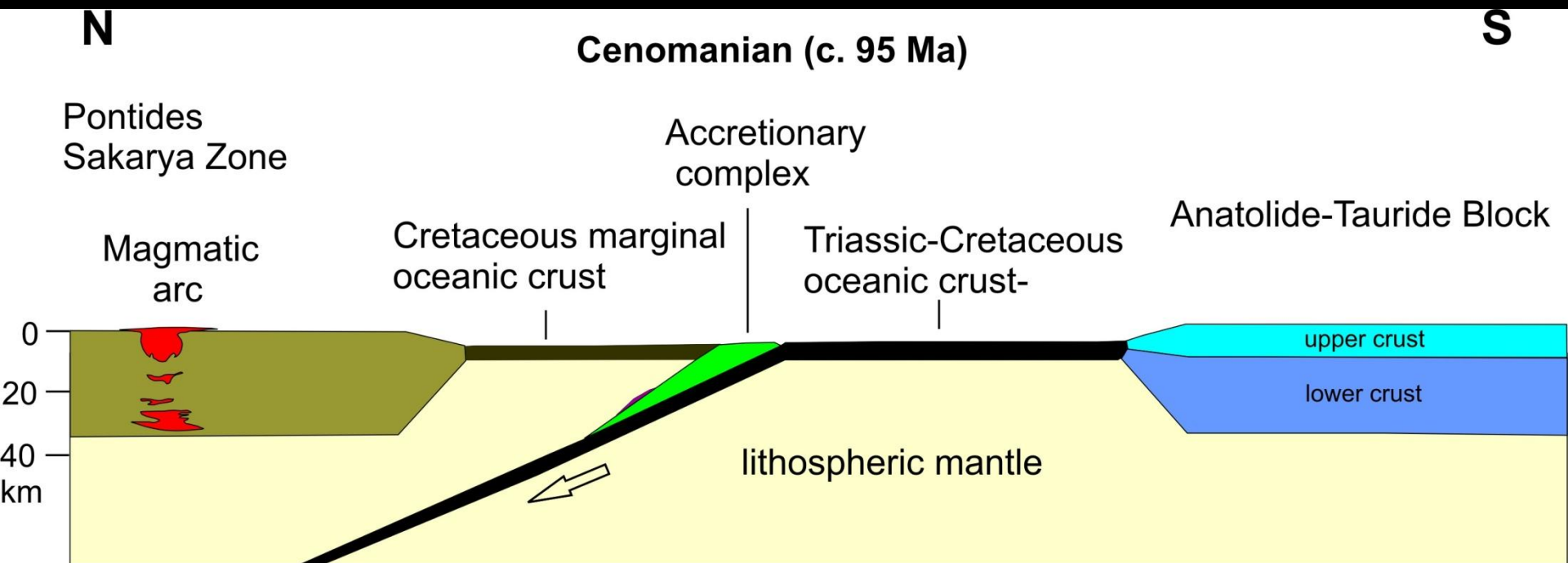
Menderes Masifi: Eosen'de orta basınç metamorfizması

Bornova Fliş Zonu: Melanj ve olistostrom kuşağı

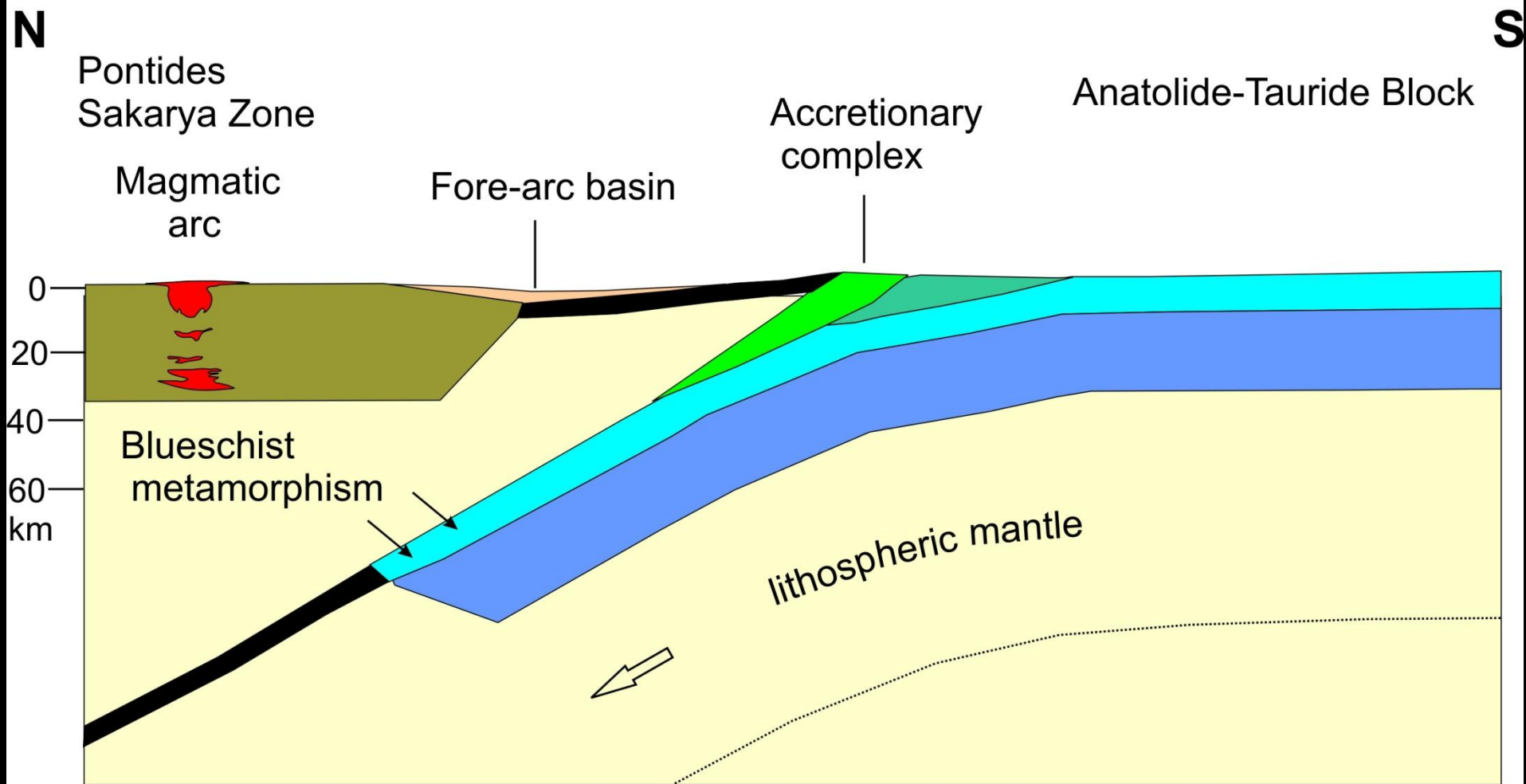
Toroslar: Kretase-Miyosen aralığında deforme olmuş Paleozoyik-Tersiyer yaşta sedimentler

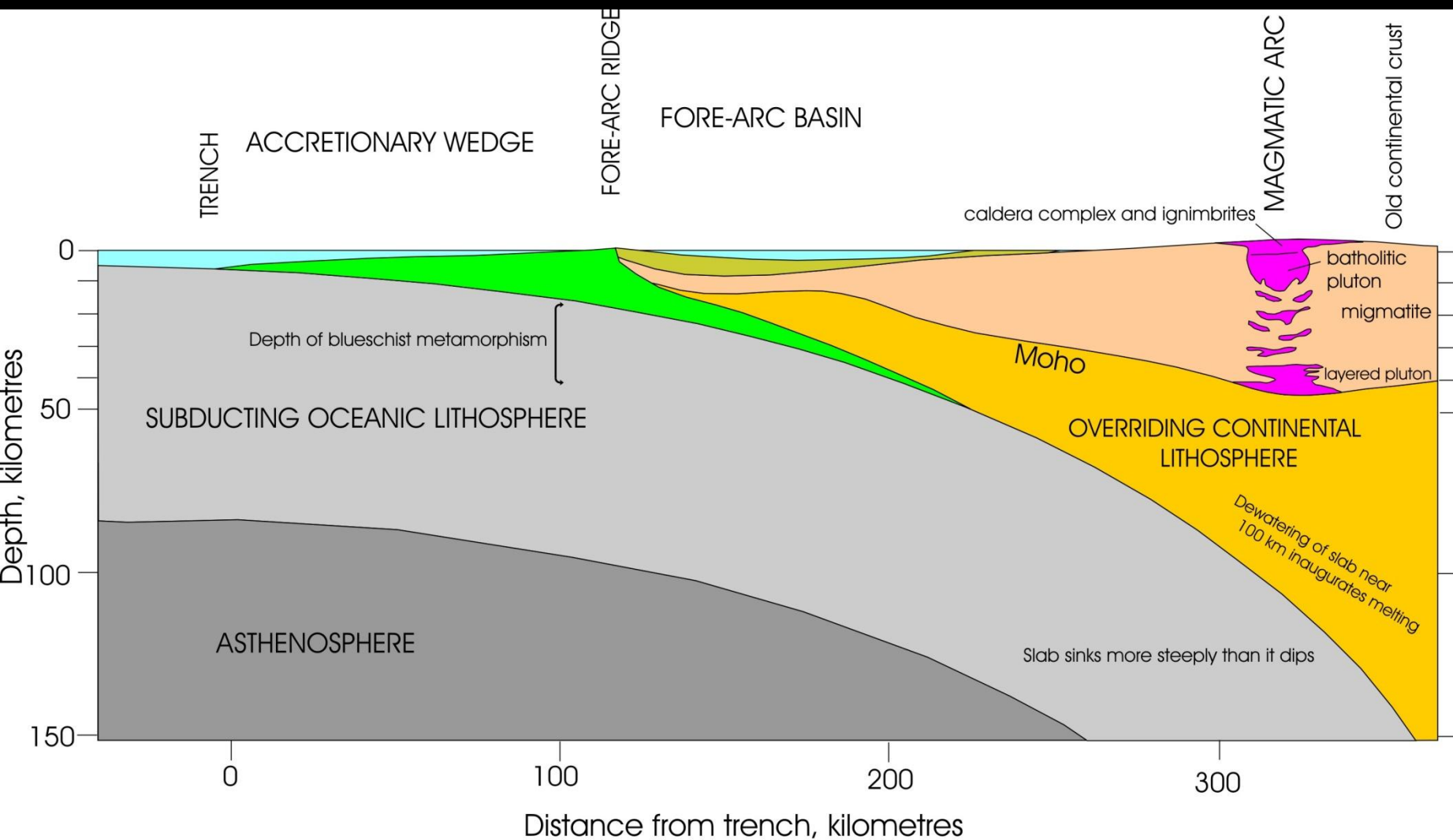


Tavşanlı Zonu
Anatolid-Torid Blokunun derine dalmış
en kuzey ucu

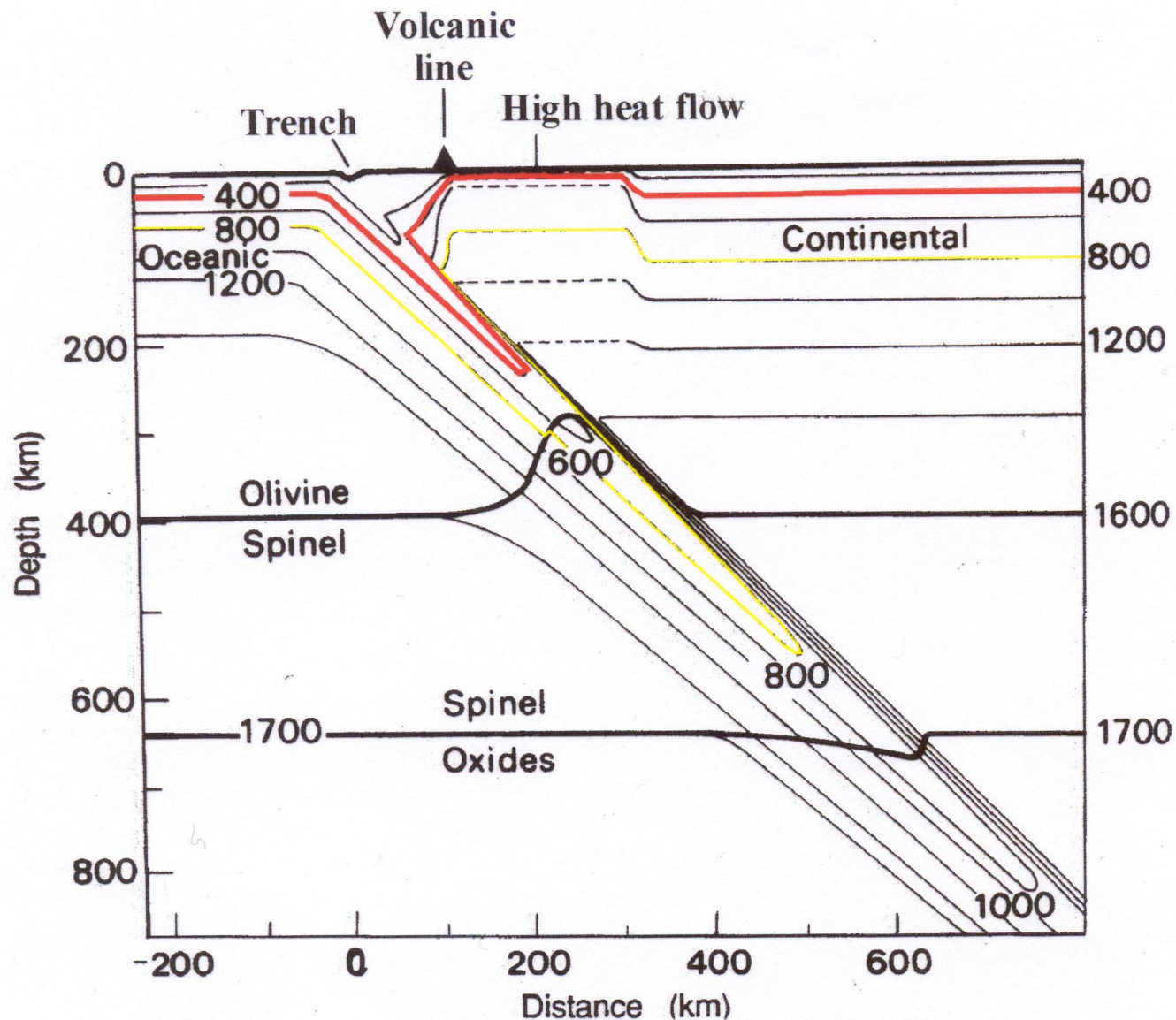


Campanian (c. 80 Ma)

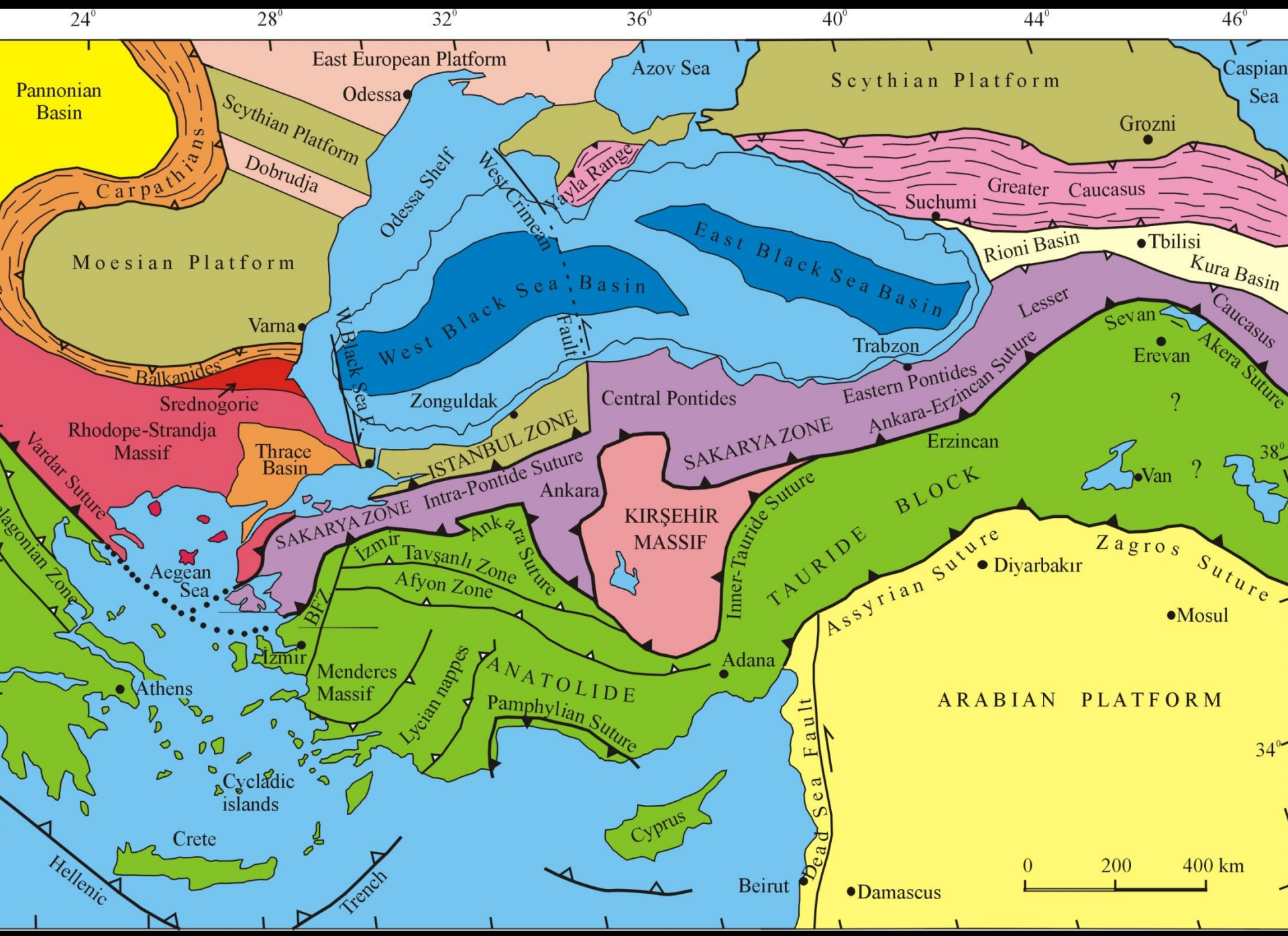


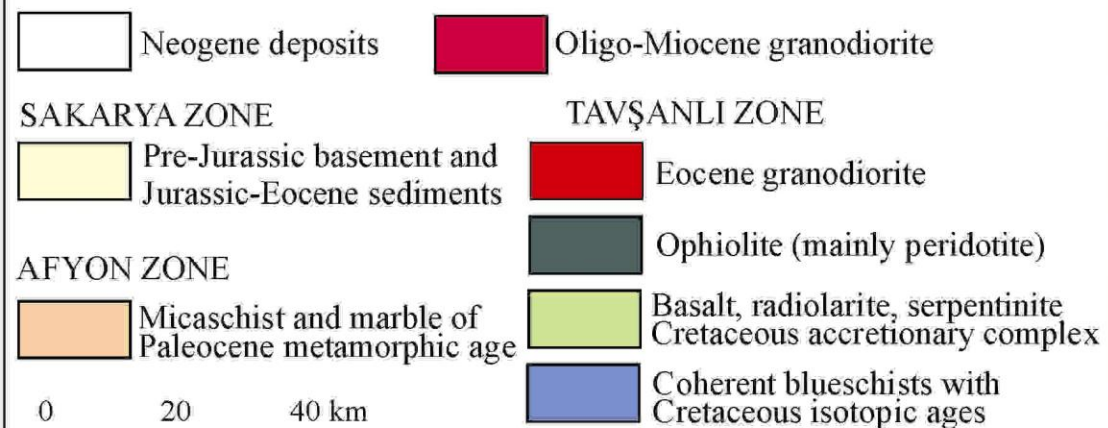
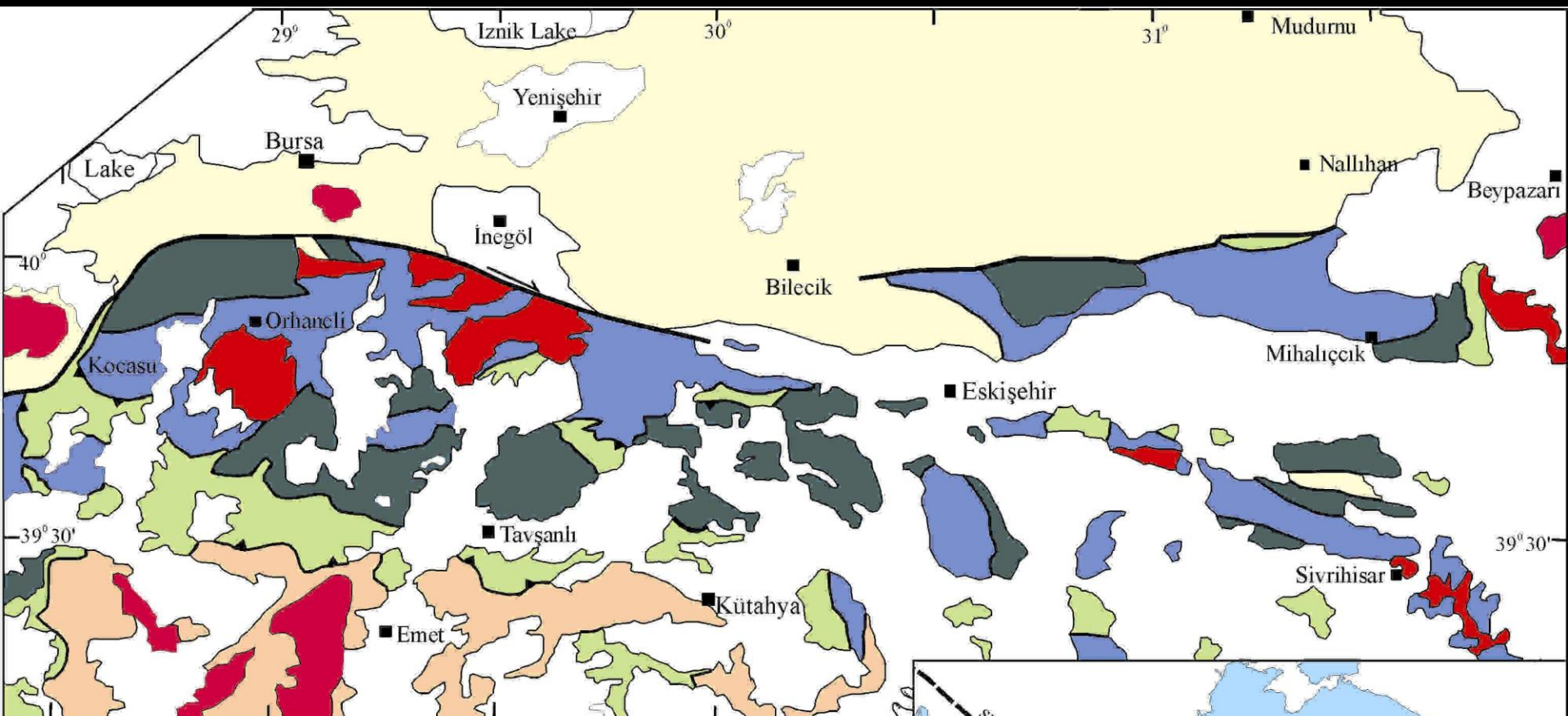


Section across a continental-margin subduction zone (Hamilton, 1988)



Thermal structure of a subducting oceanic lithosphere (Schubert et al., 1975). Calculations include the effects of frictional heating (to a max. value of 100 MPa)

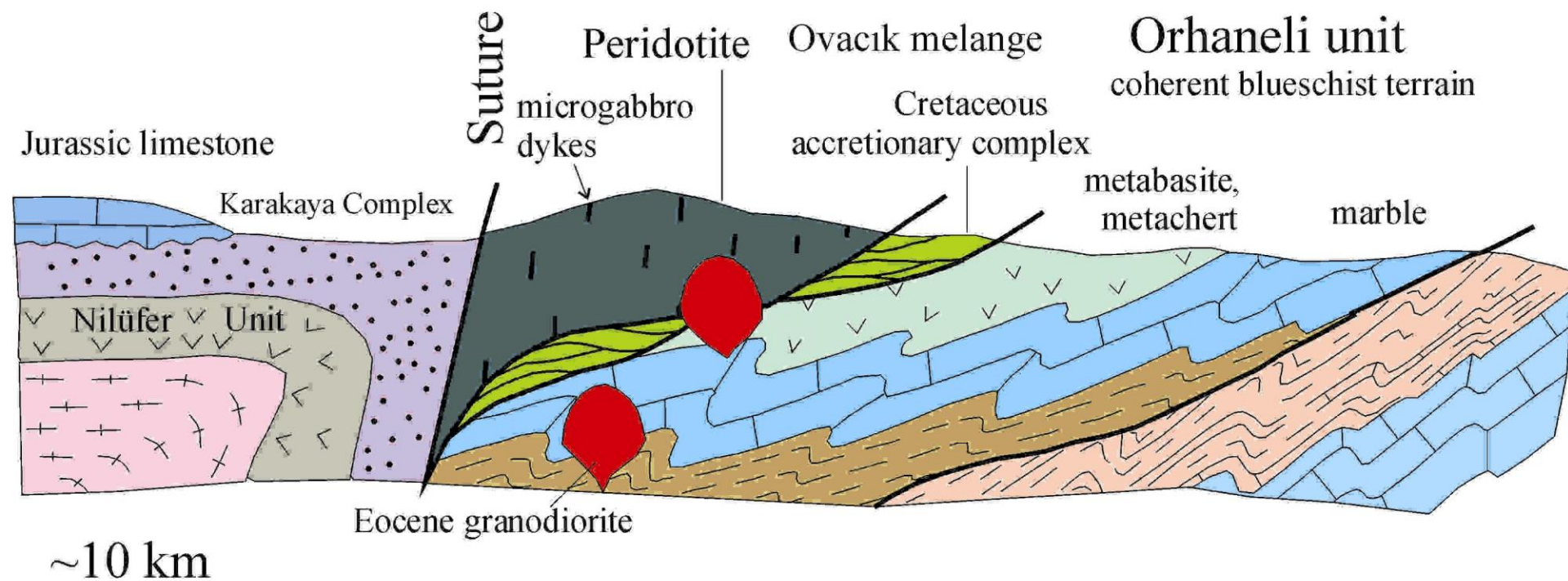




N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S











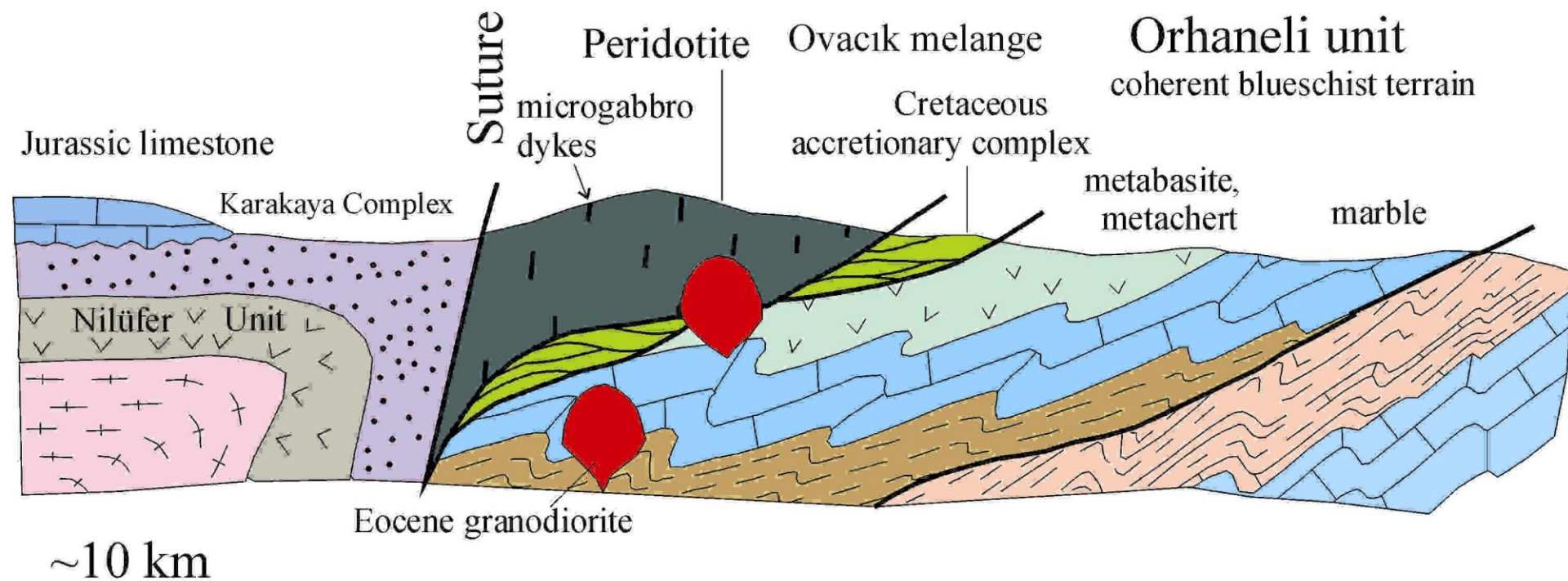




N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S



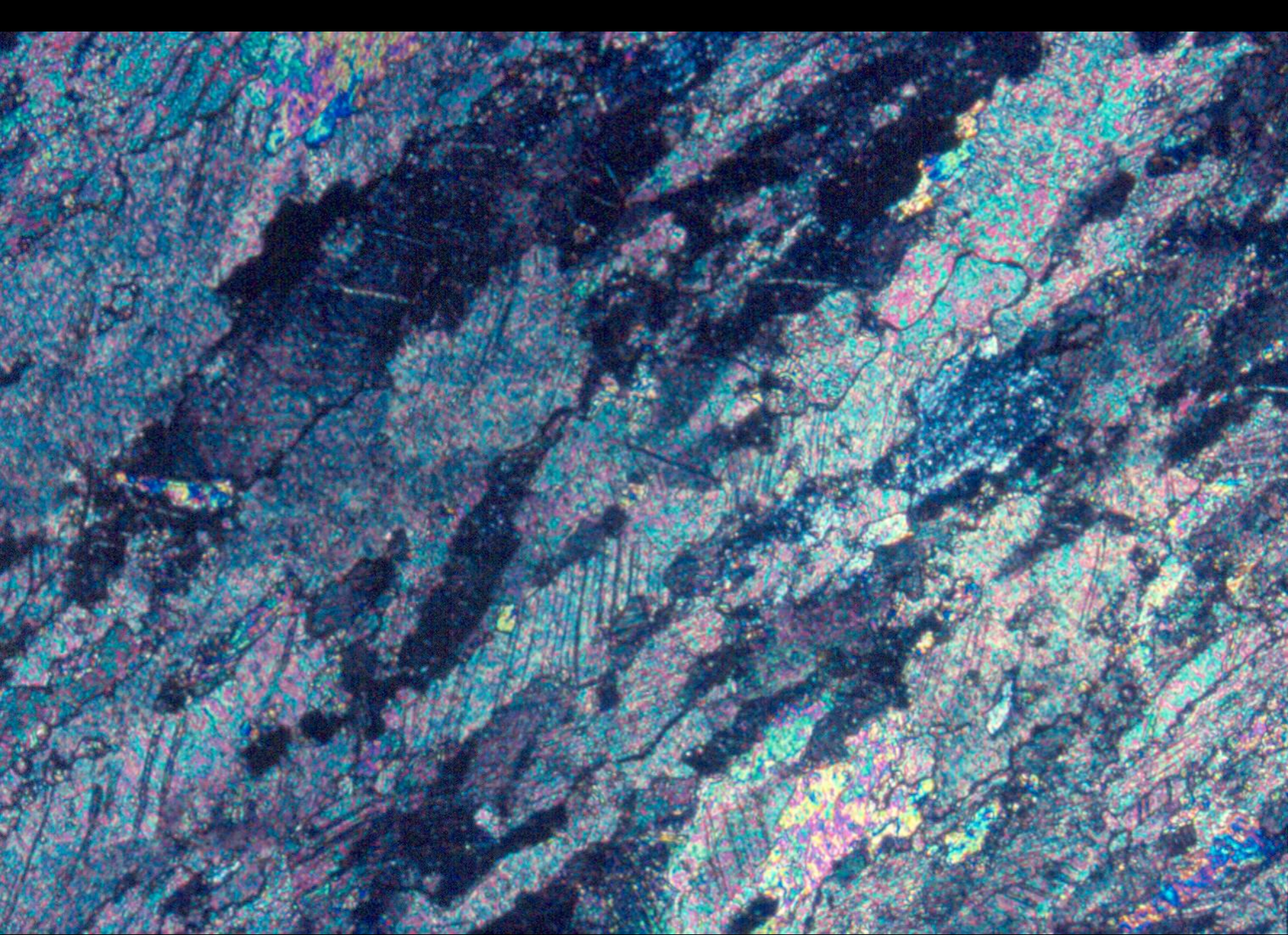








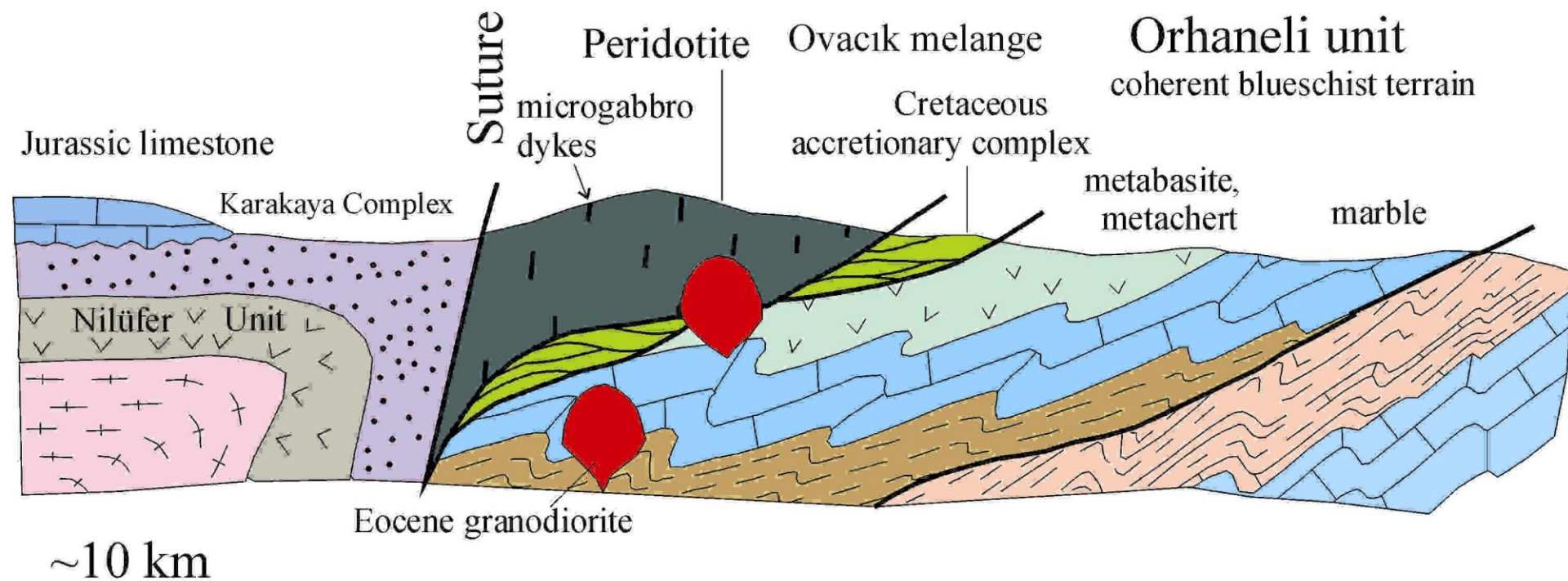




N
SAKARYA ZONE

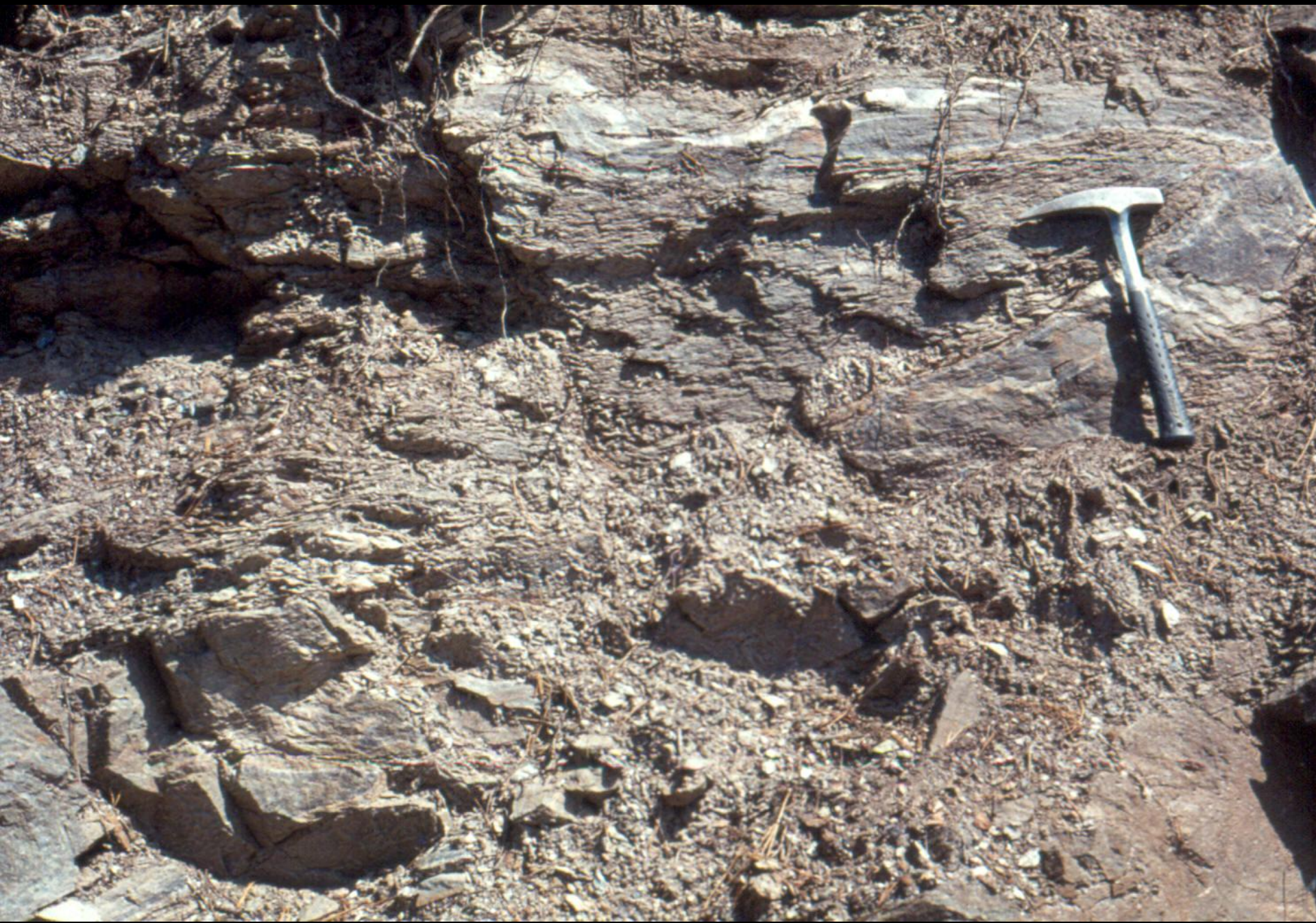
TAVŞANLI ZONE

S







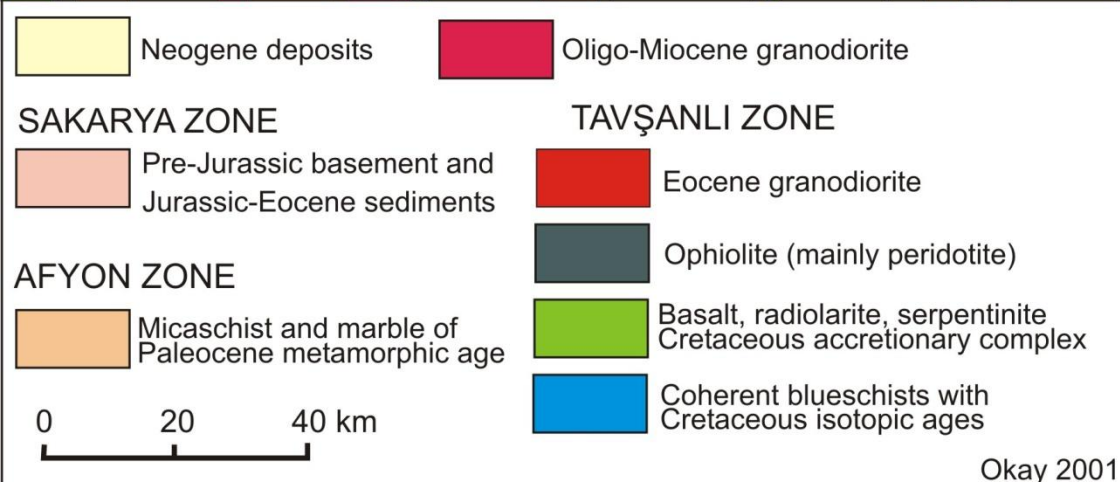
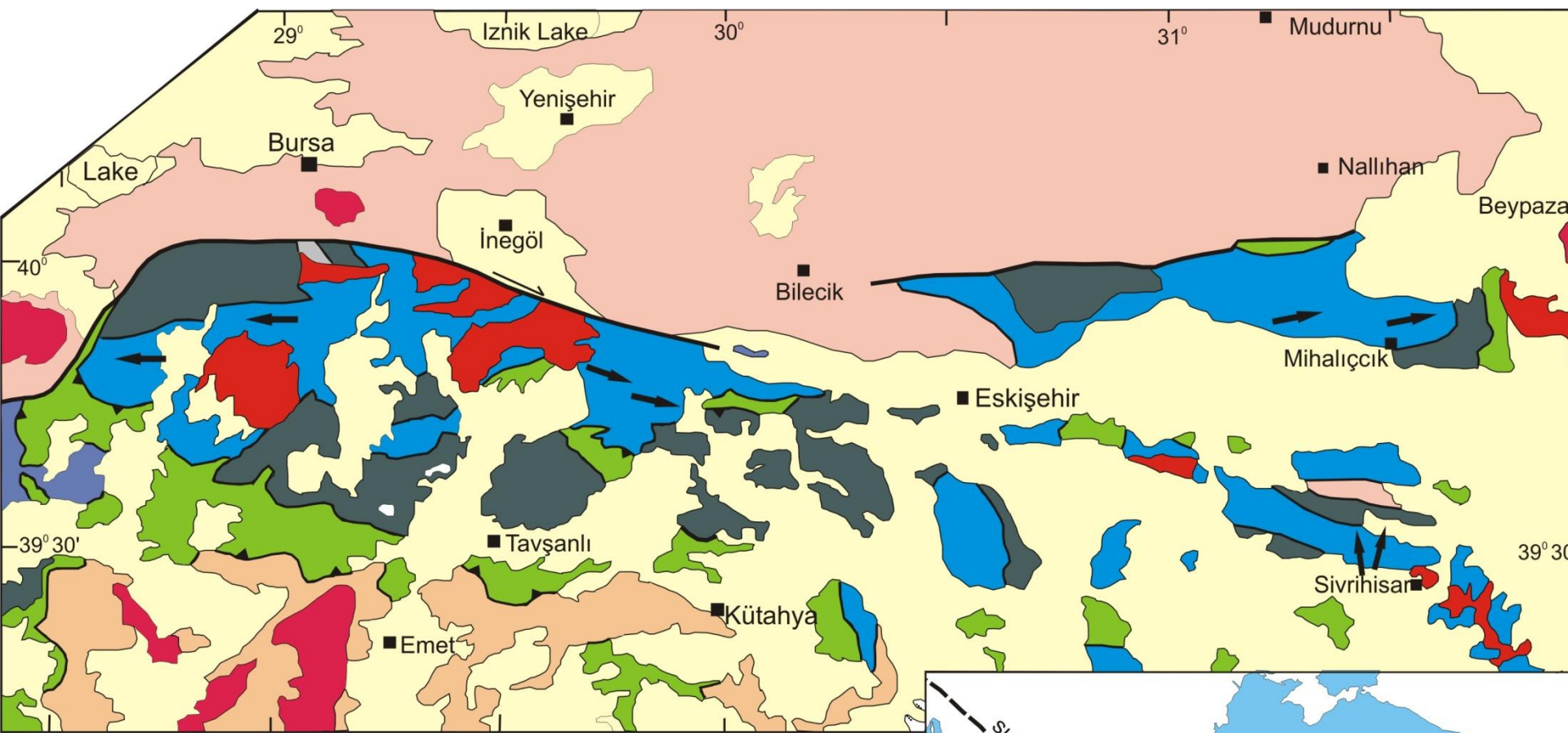








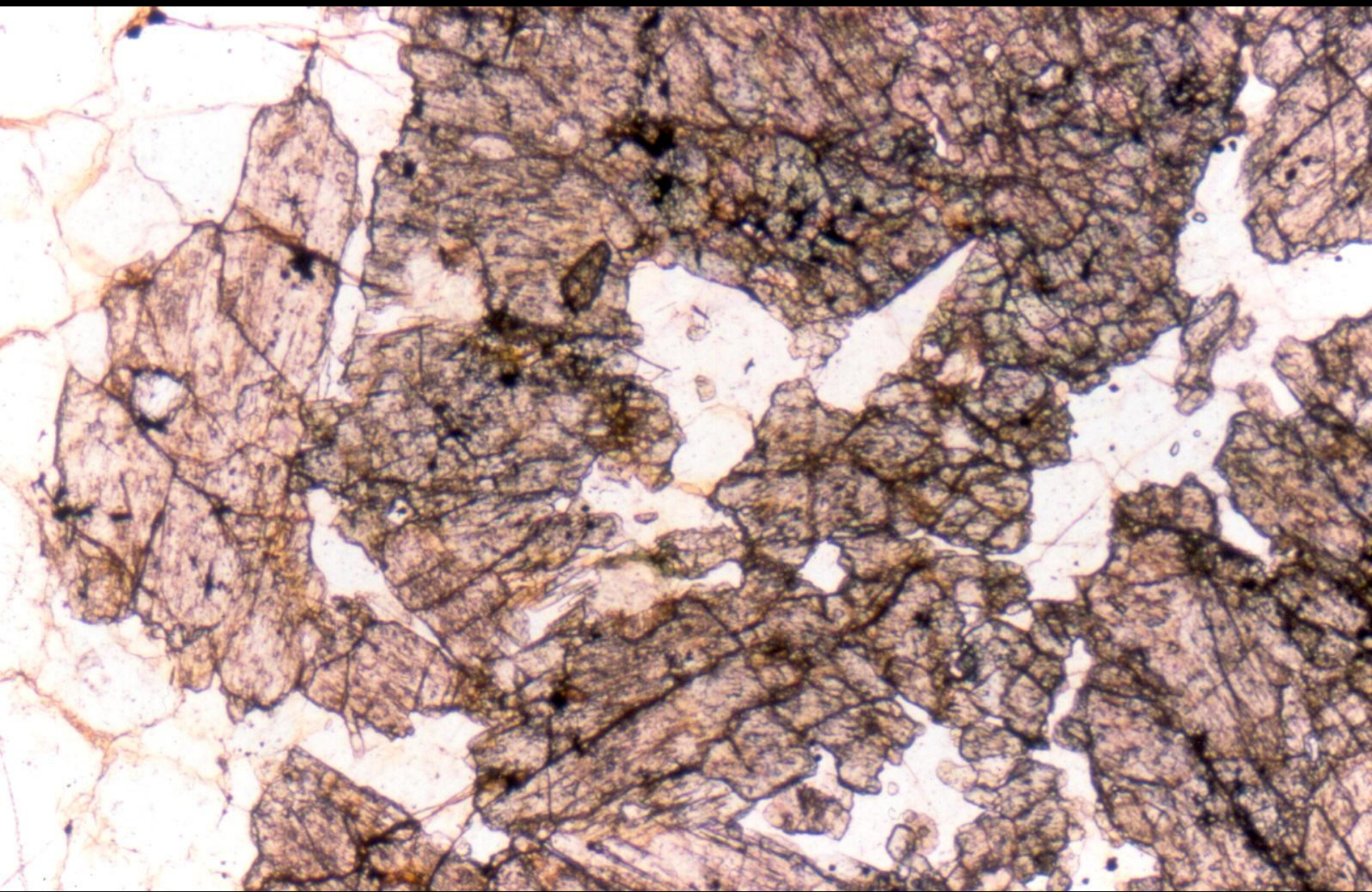
Düzenli mavişist istifinin yapısal
özellikleri

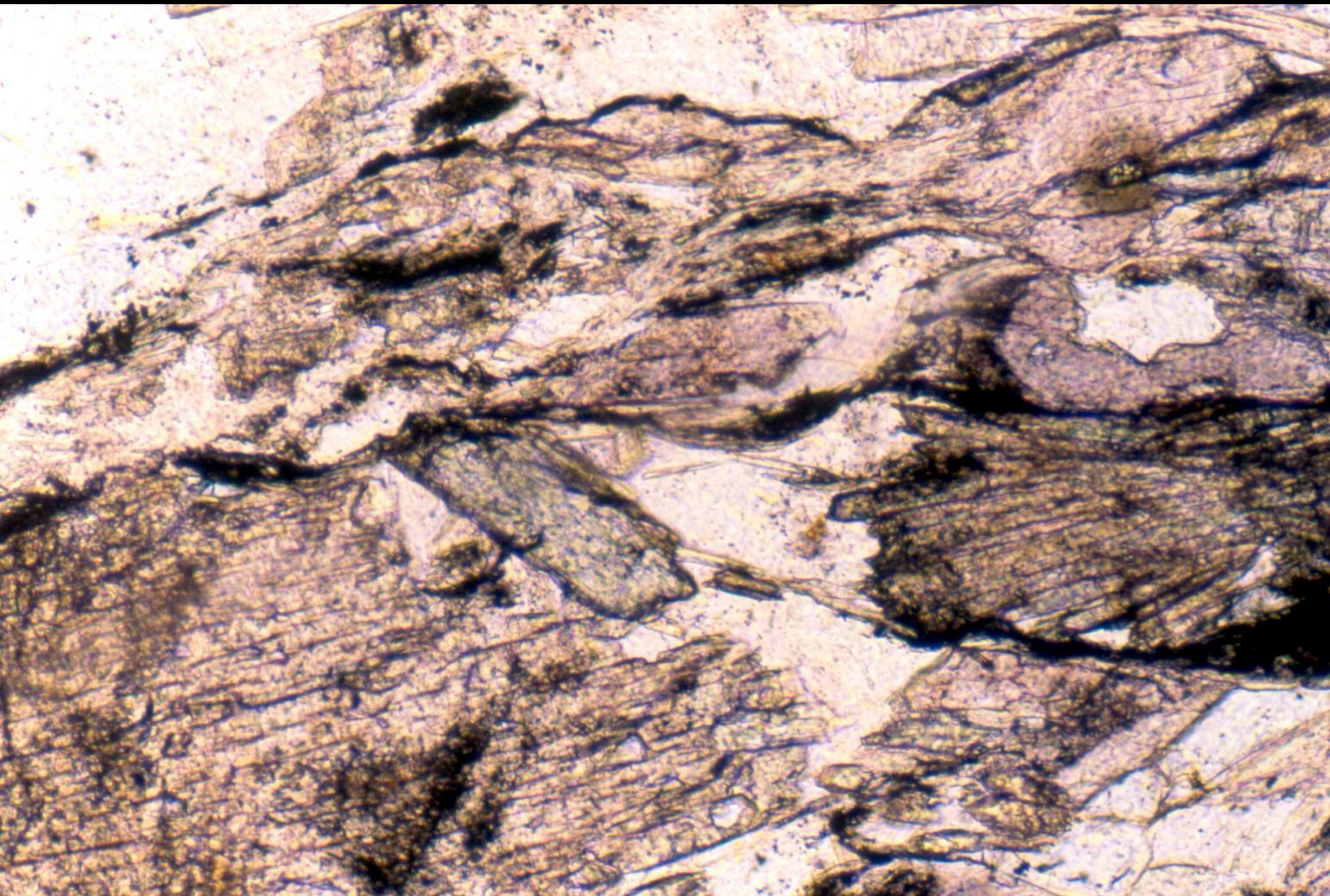


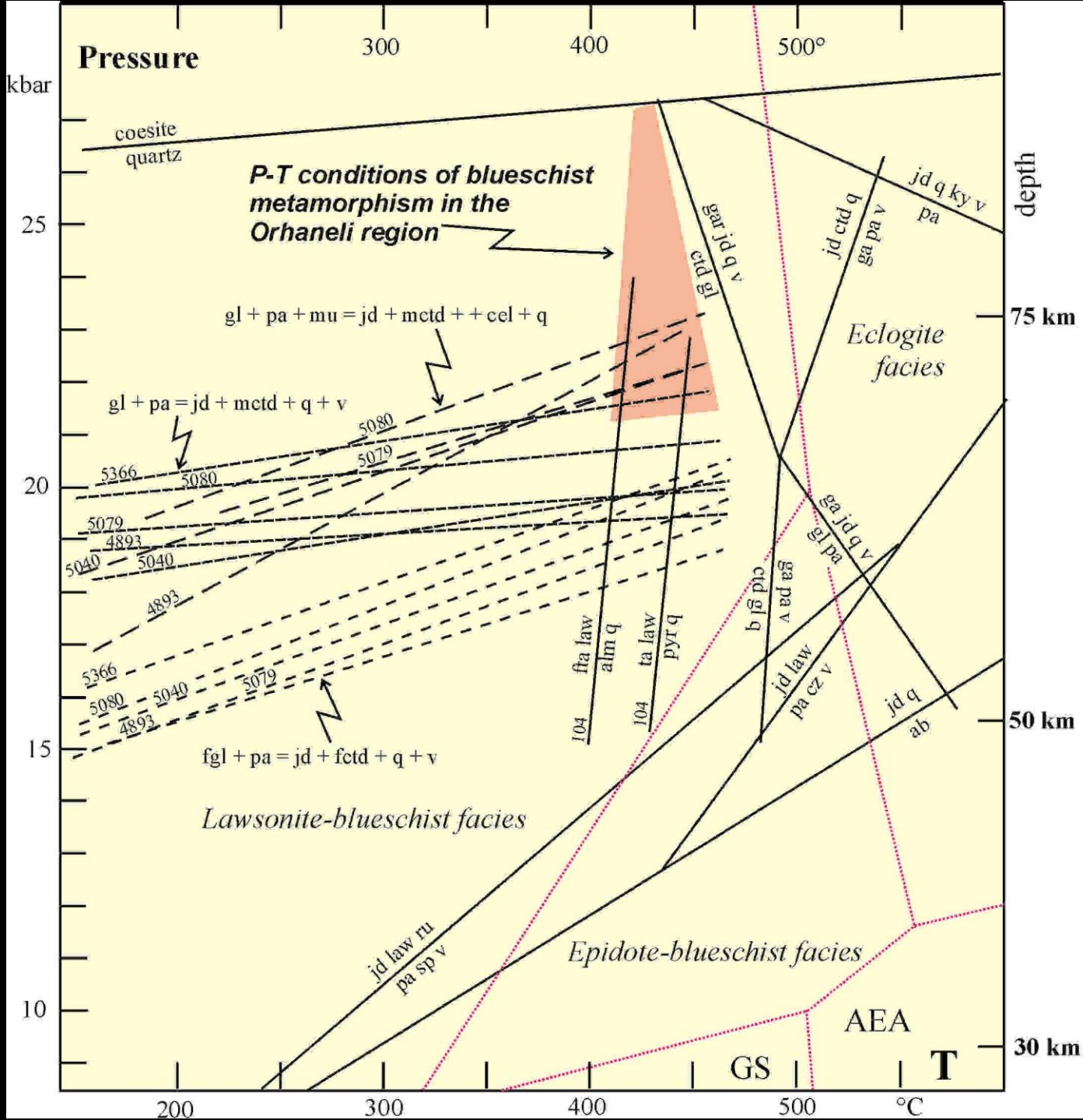




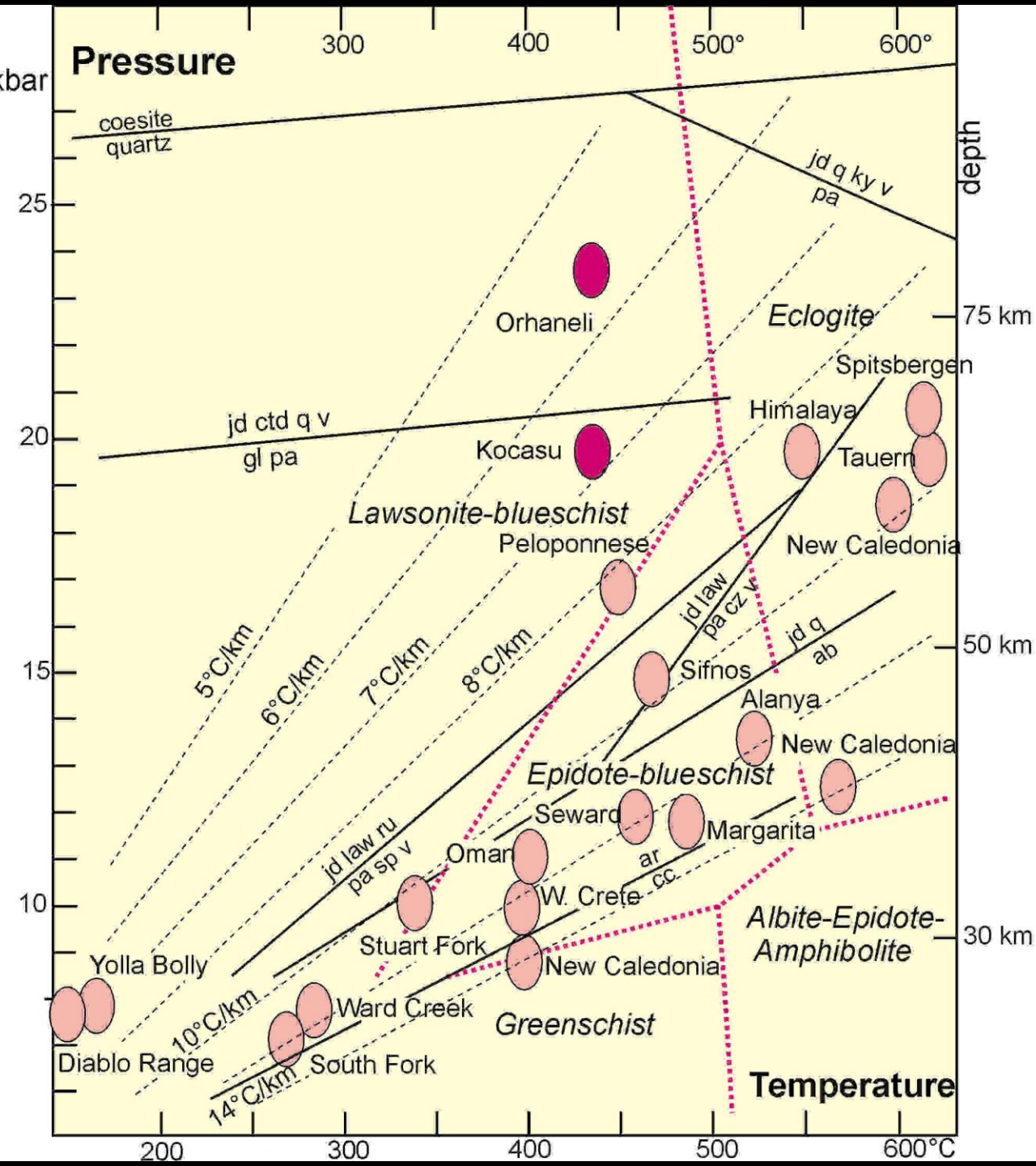
Mavişist metamorfizmasının basınç-
sıcaklık koşulları



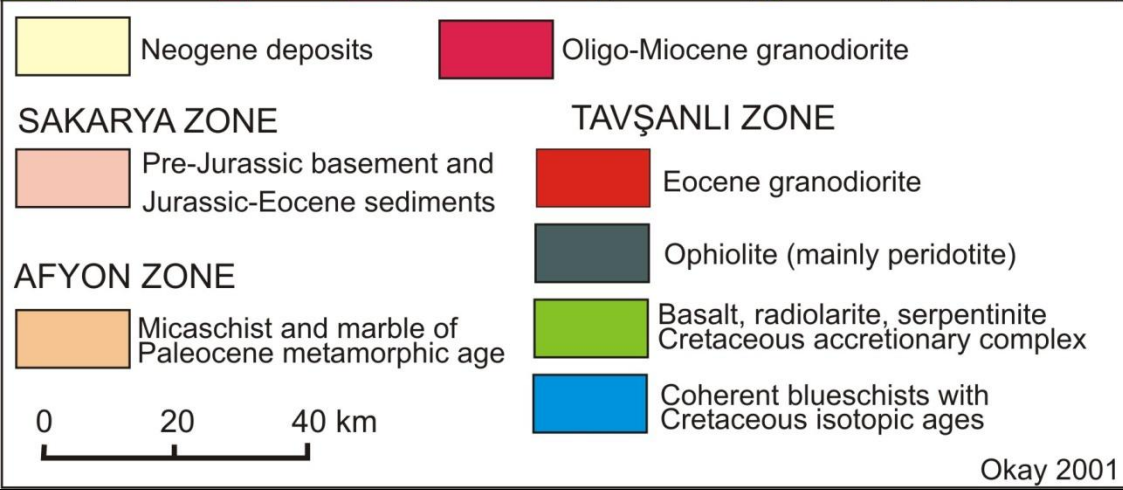
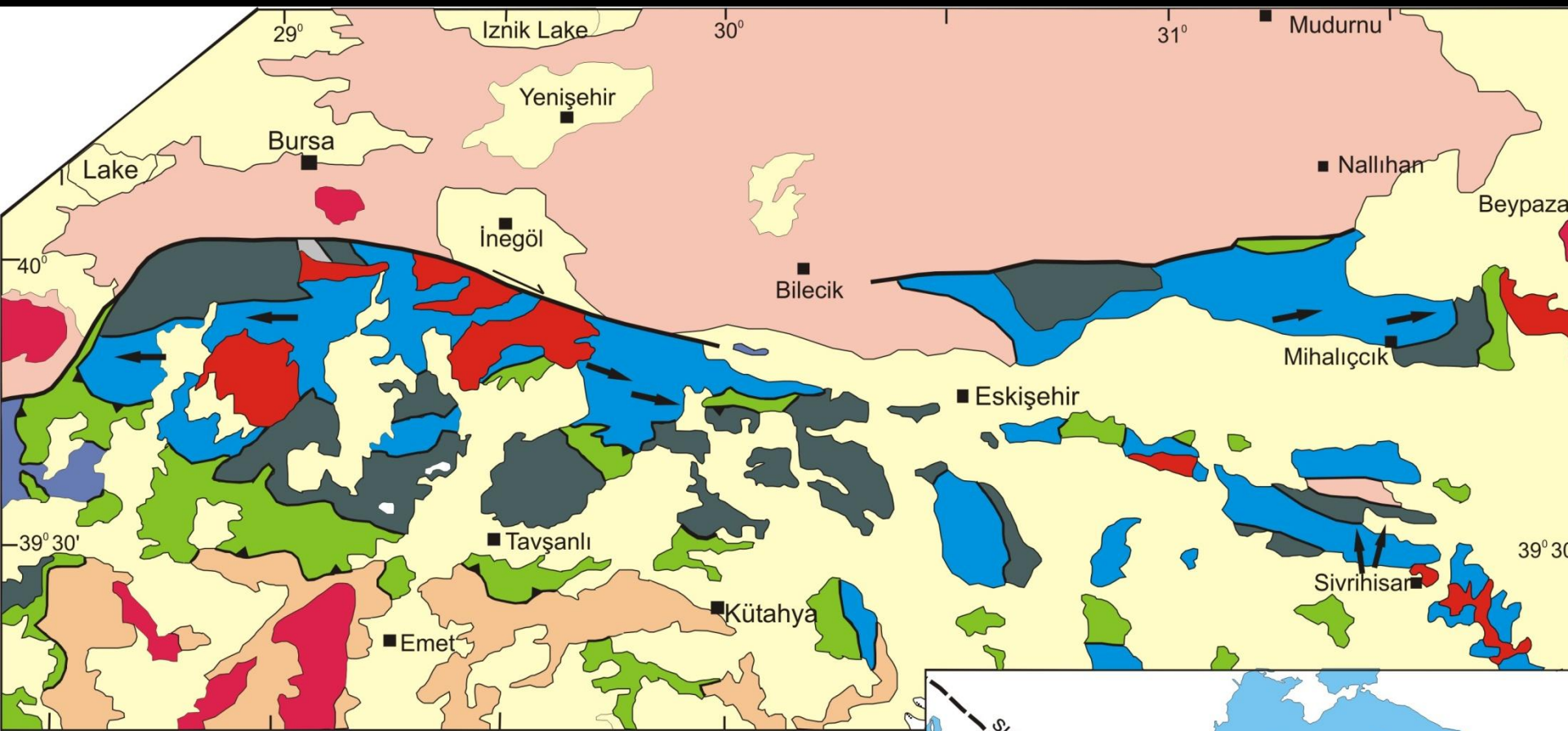




Pressure and temperature estimates of the blueschist facies conditions in the Orhaneli area, northwest Turkey (Okay, 2002)

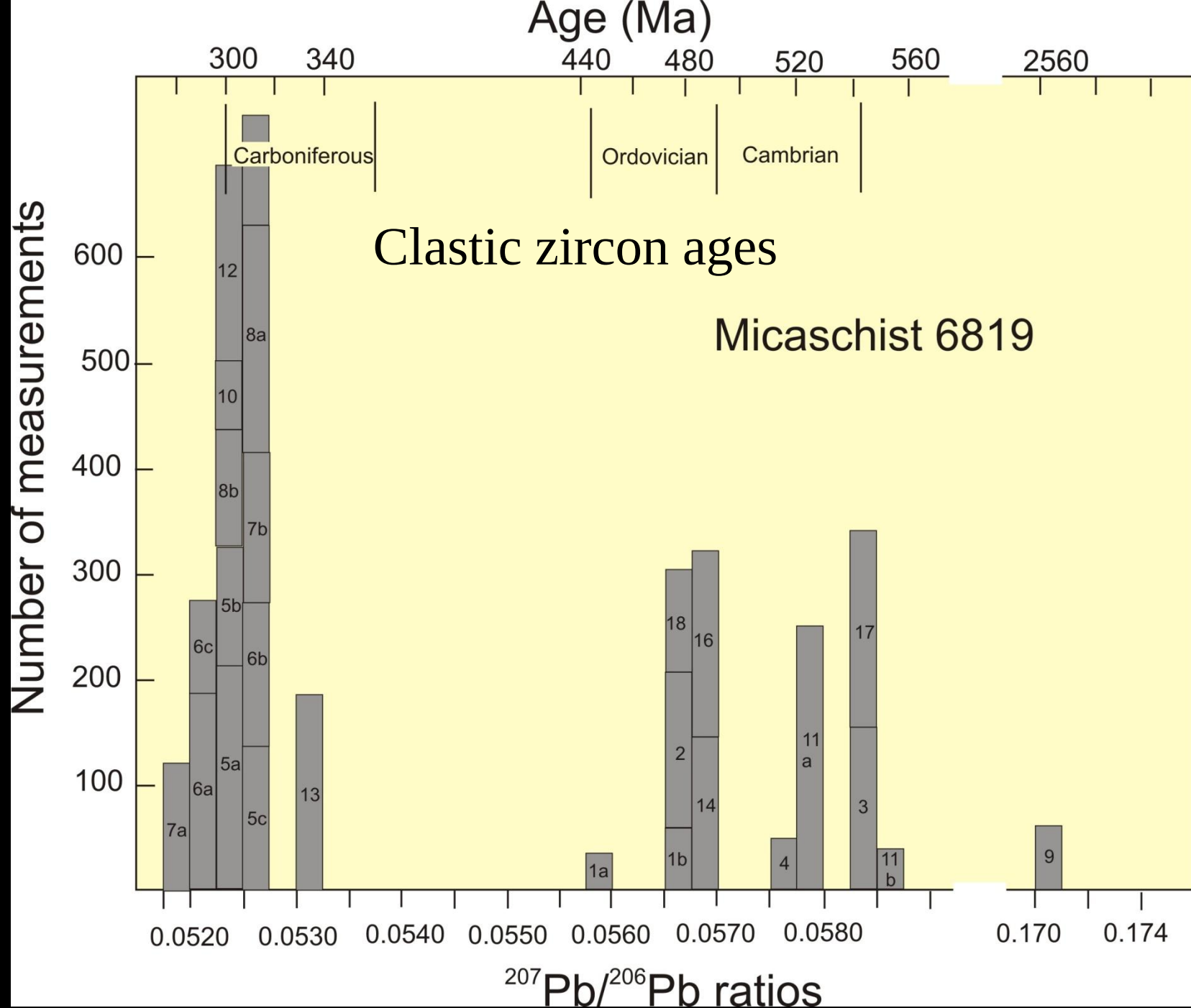


Estimates of peak P-T conditions of various blueschist and eclogite terrains in the world with the respective geothermal gradients (Okay, 2002).

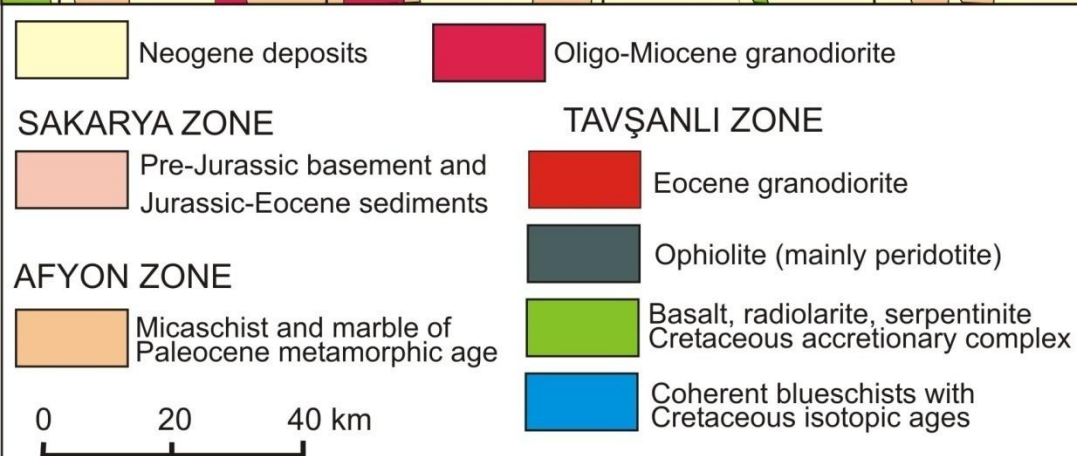
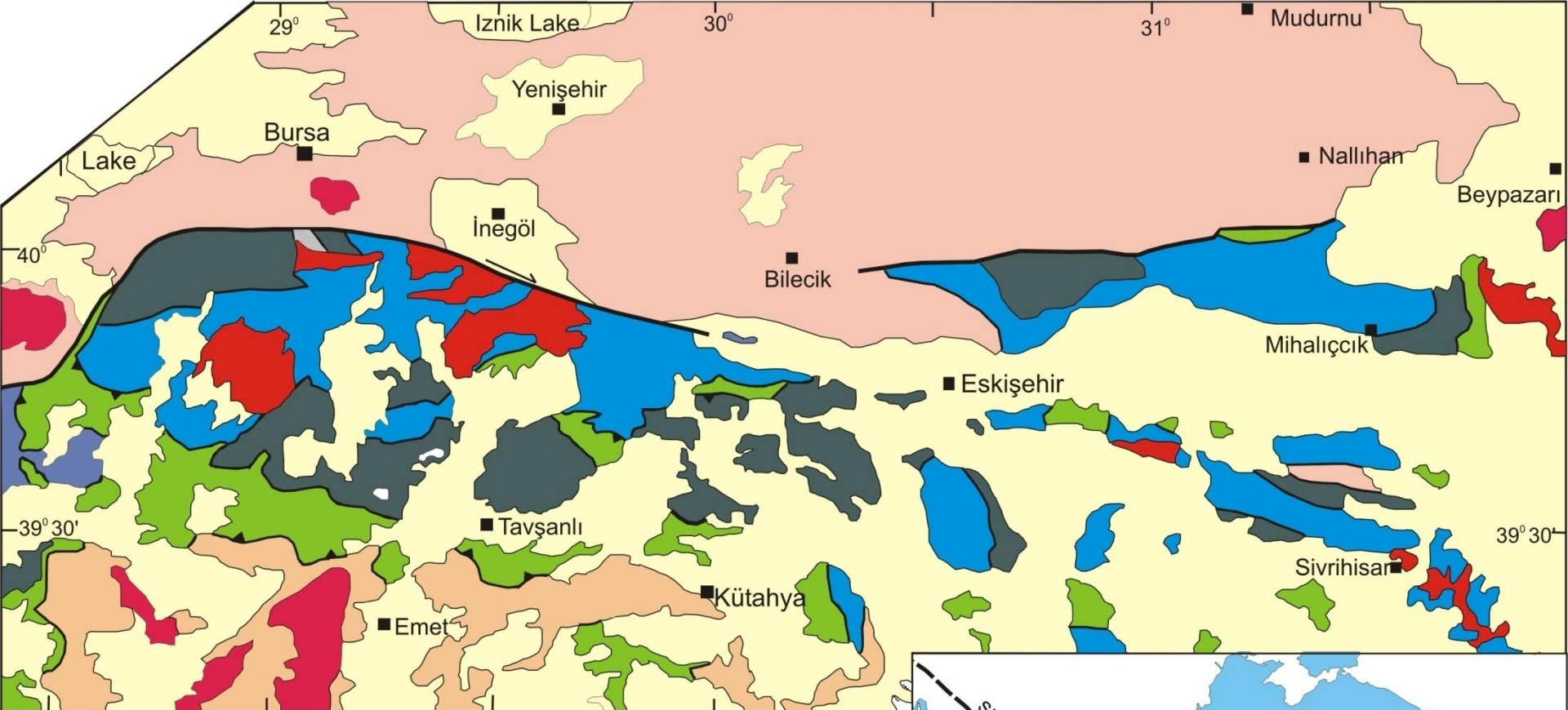


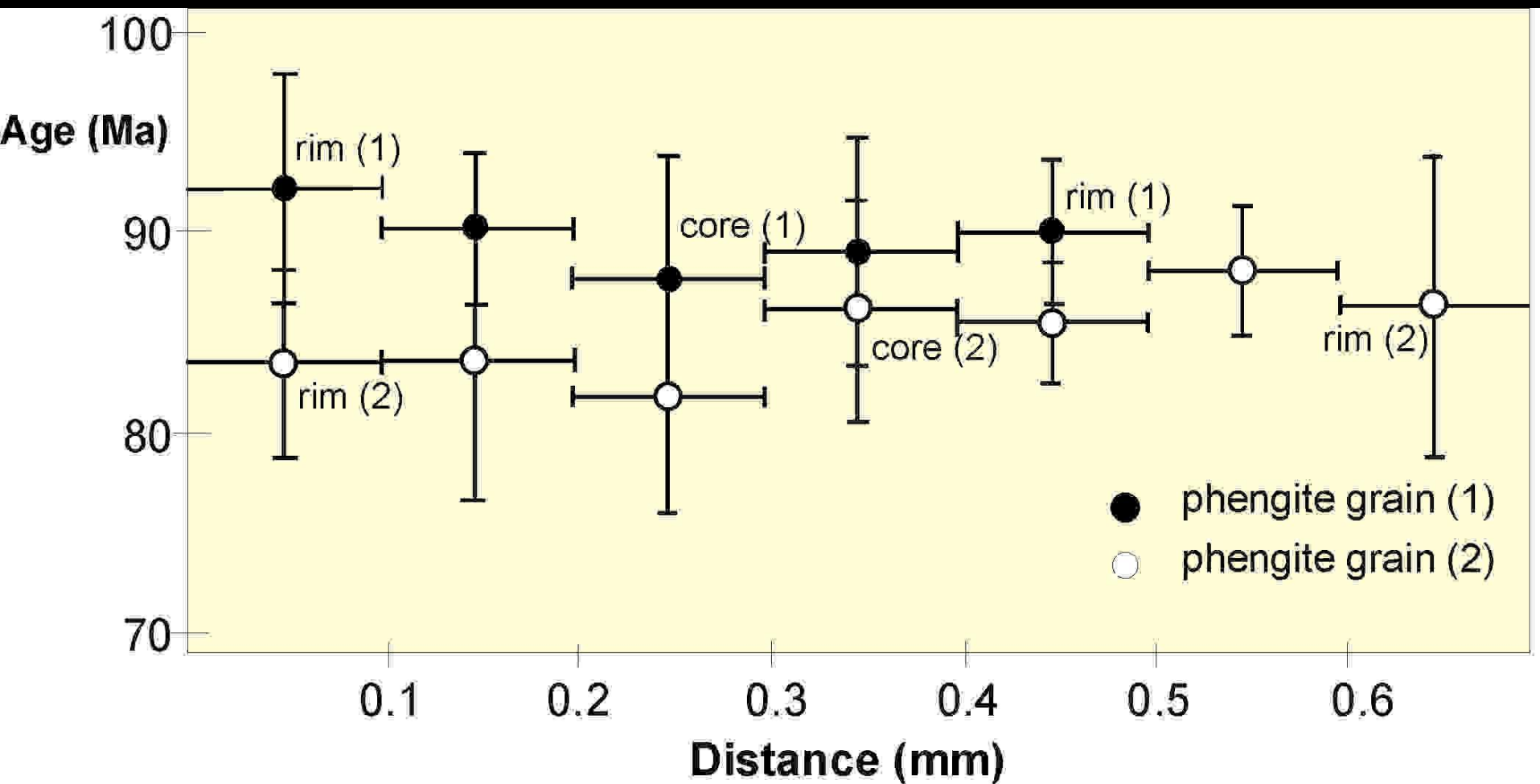
Düzenli mavişist istifinin (Orhaneli Grubu)
yaşı
İlksel çökelme yaşı



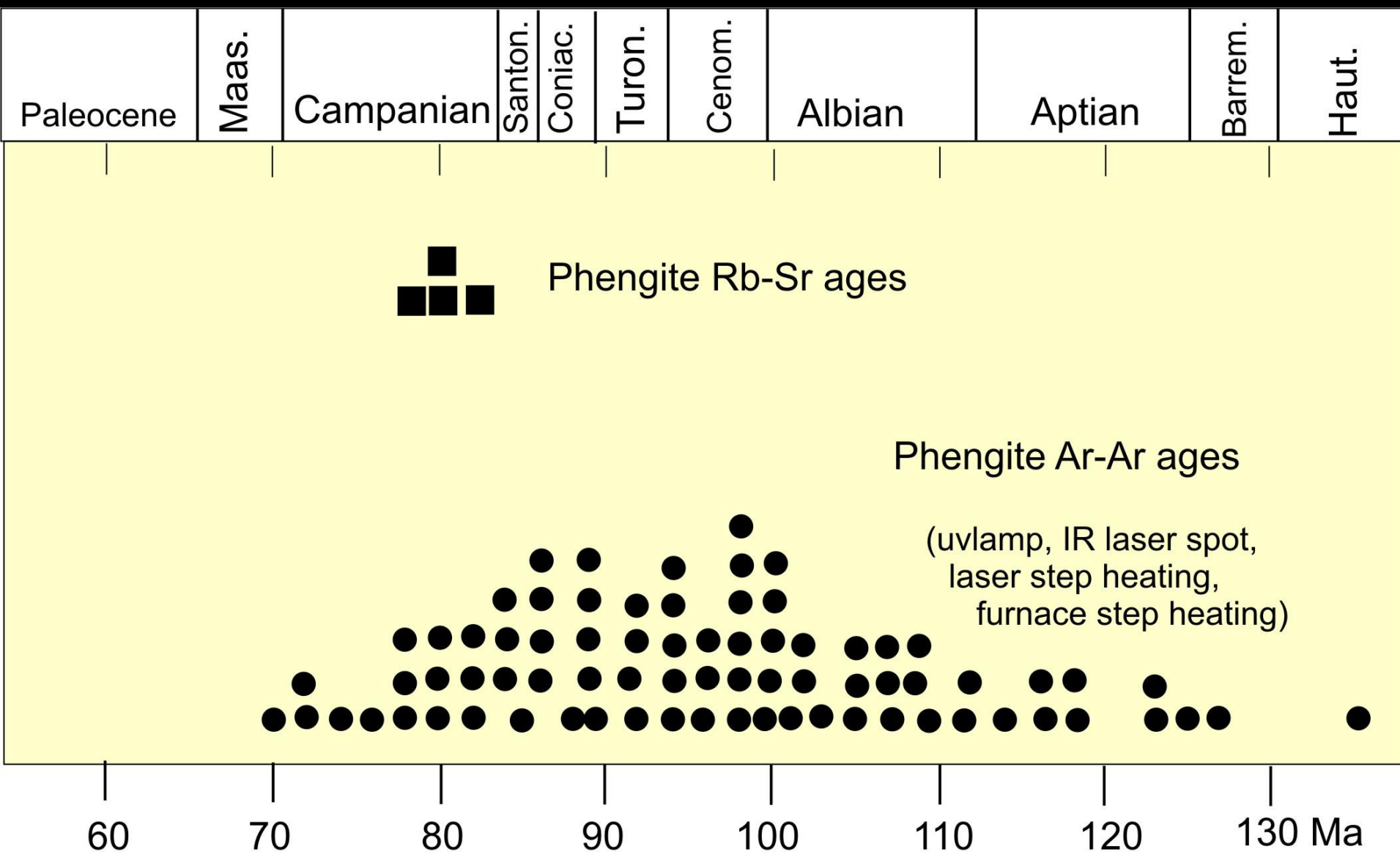


Mavişist fasiyesi metamorfizmasının
yaşı



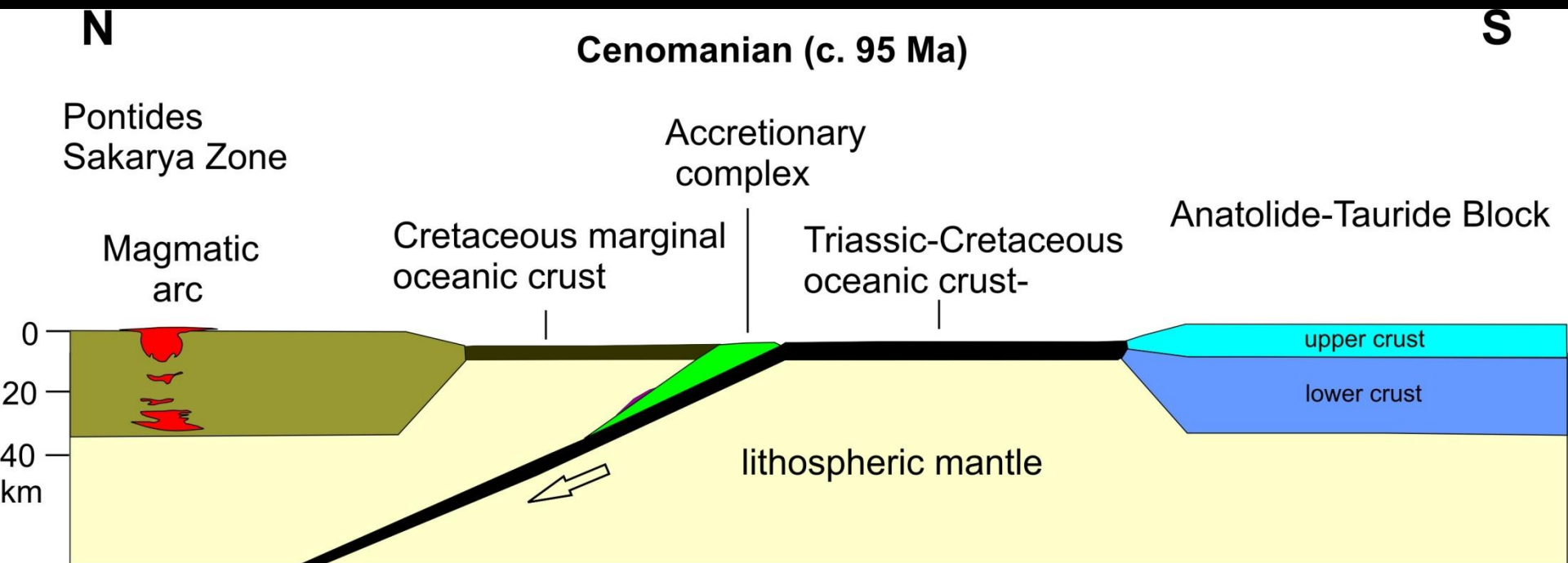


Argon laser ages obtained from two phengite grains from jadeite schist (Okay et al., 1998)



Phengite isotopic ages from the Tavşanlı Zone, Turkey
(Sherlock et al., 1999, Okay and Kelley, 1994)

Tektonik model



Campanian (c. 80 Ma)

N

S

Pontides
Sakarya Zone

Anatolide-Tauride Block

Magmatic
arc

Fore-arc basin

Accretionary
complex

0

20

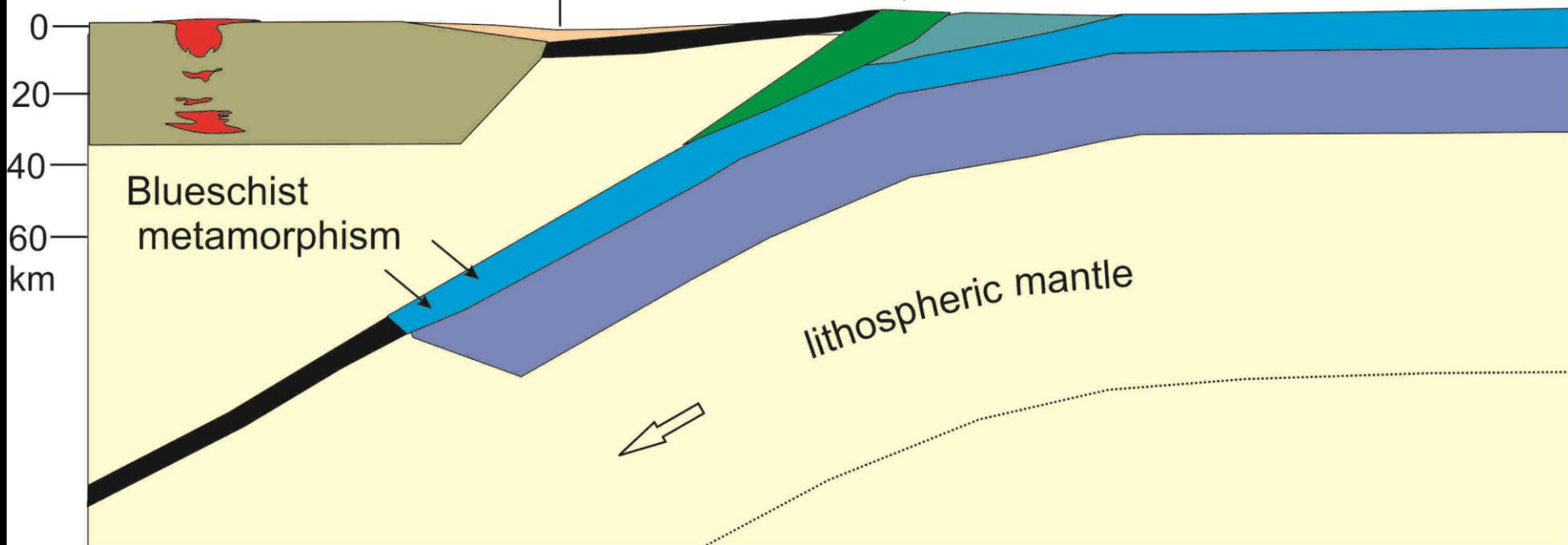
40

60

km

Blueschist
metamorphism

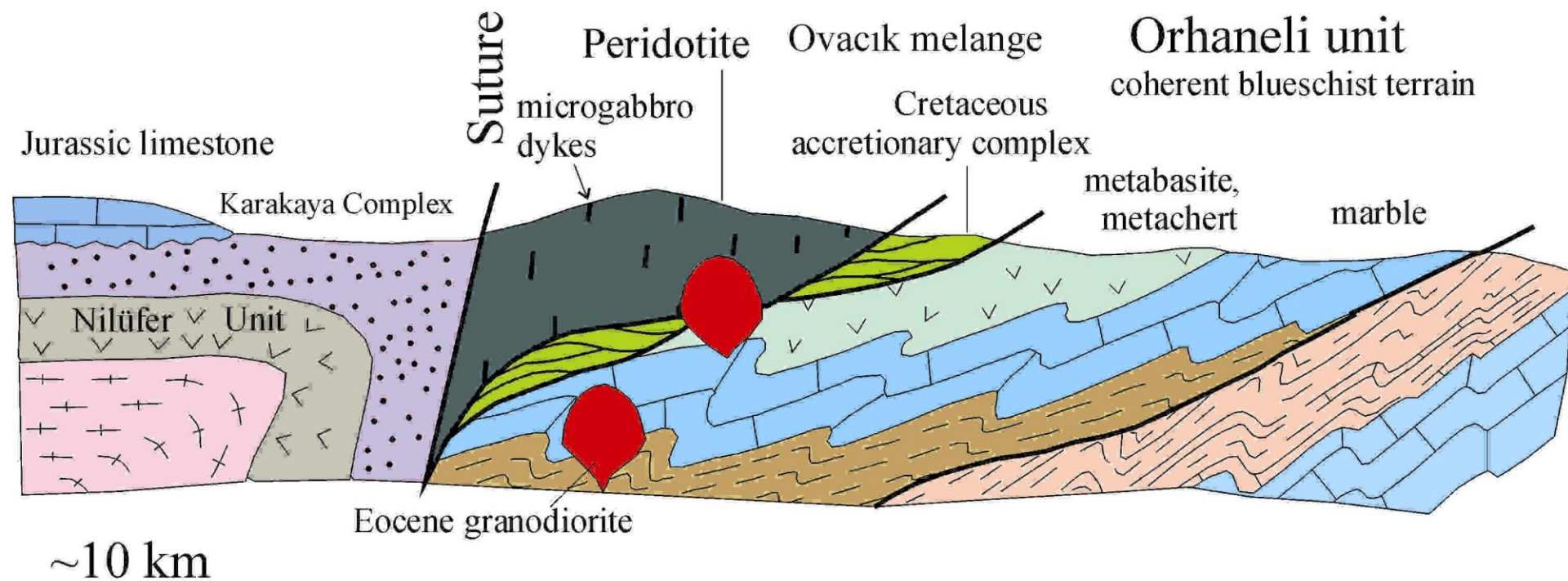
lithospheric mantle



N
SAKARYA ZONE

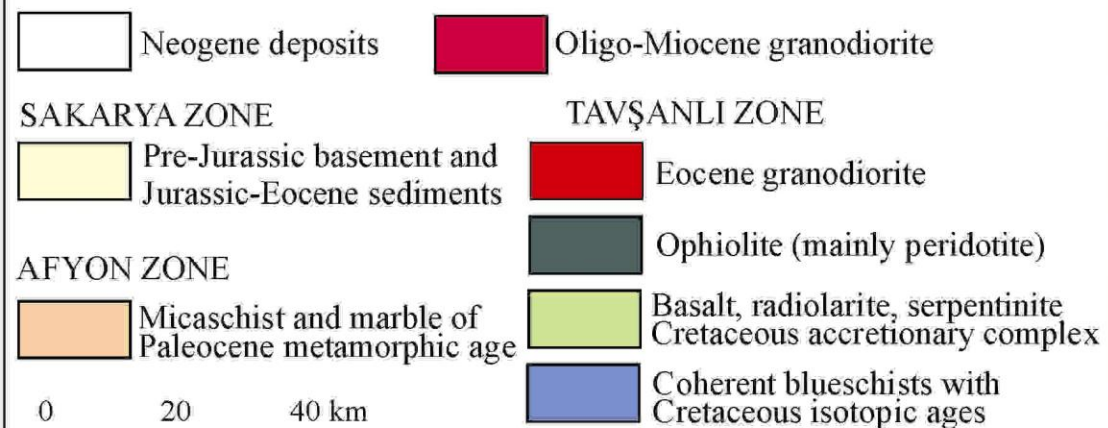
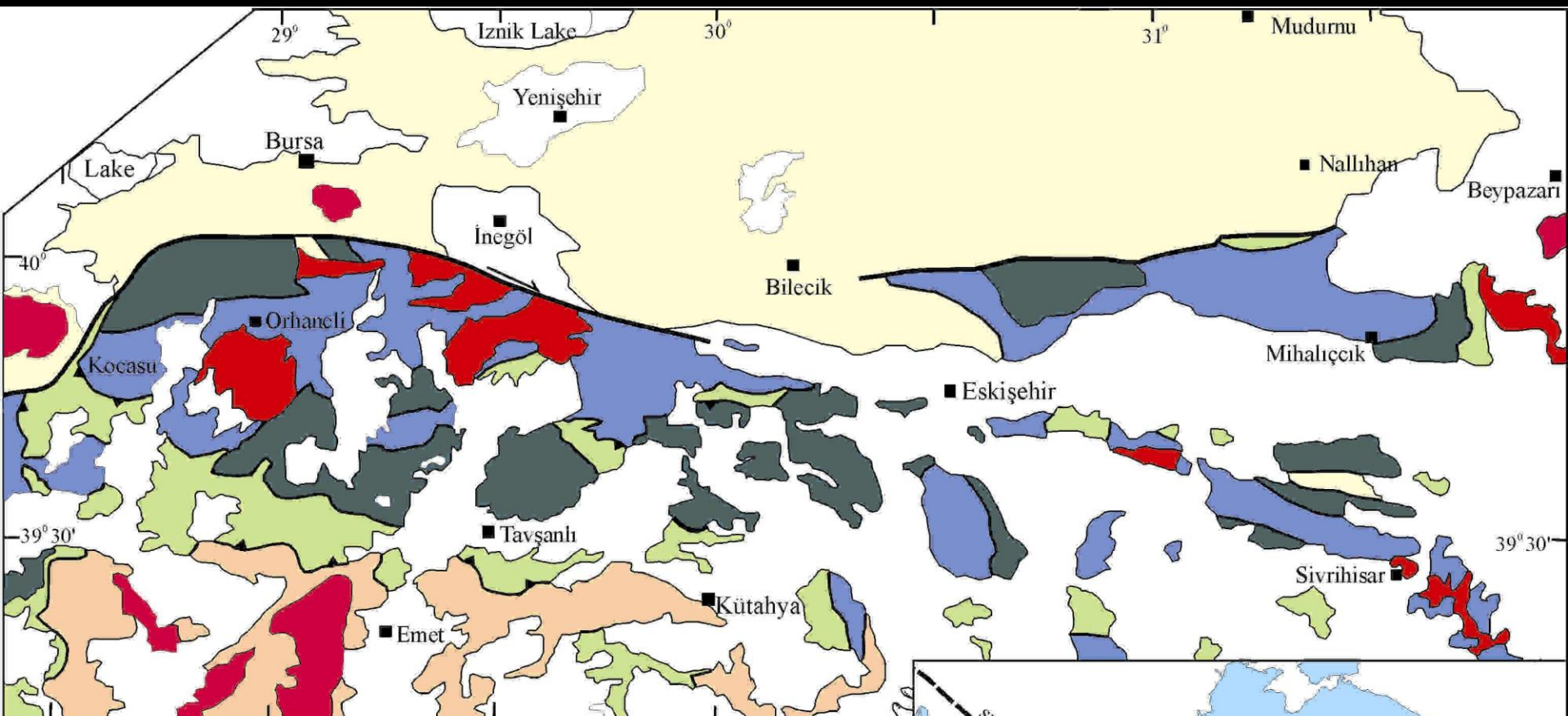
TAVŞANLI ZONE

S



Eklenir prizma (Ofiyolitli melanj)

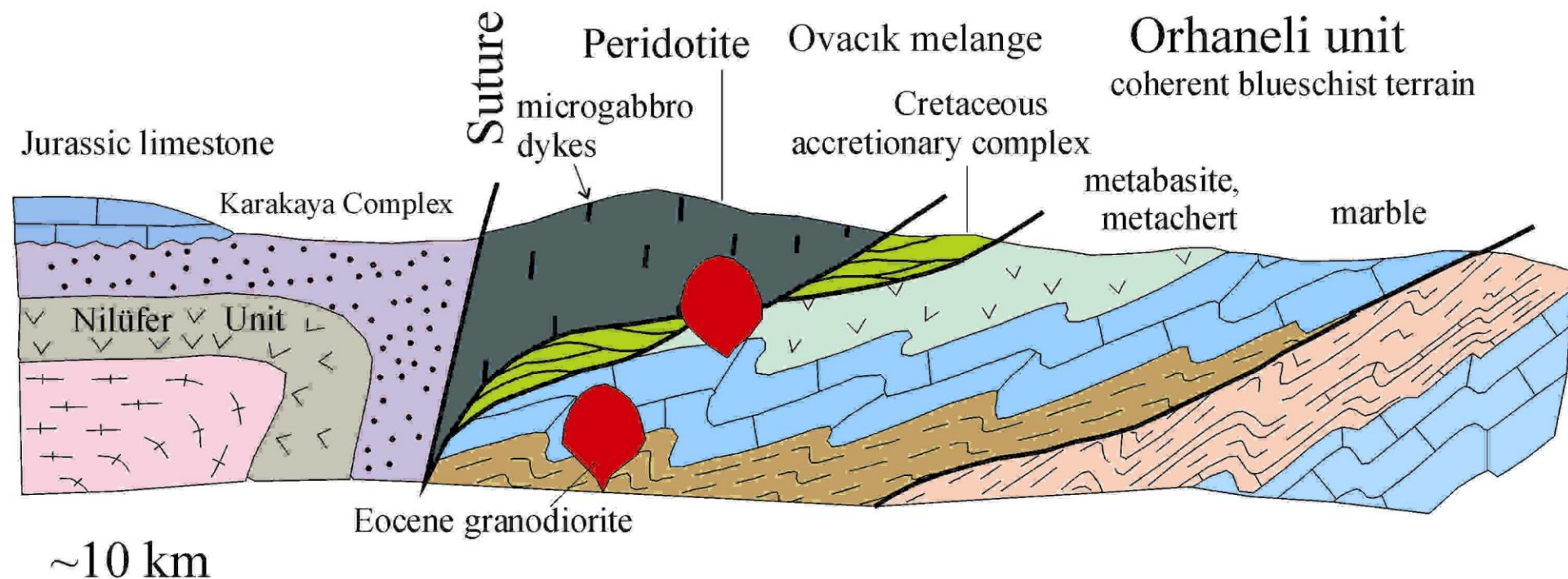
Tetis okyanusu üst kabuk kesimlerinden
oluşmuş bir dalma-batma kompleksi



N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S







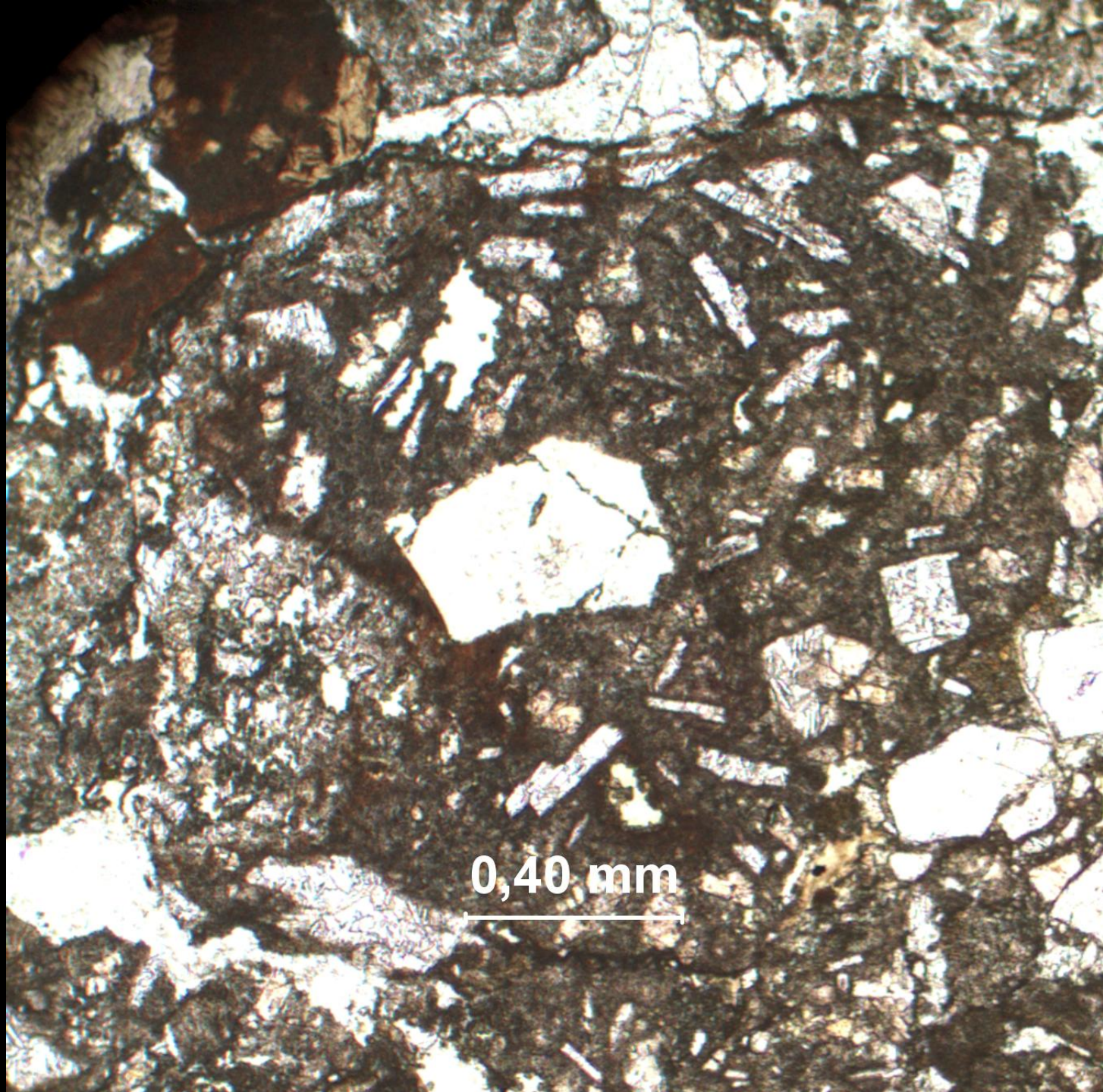




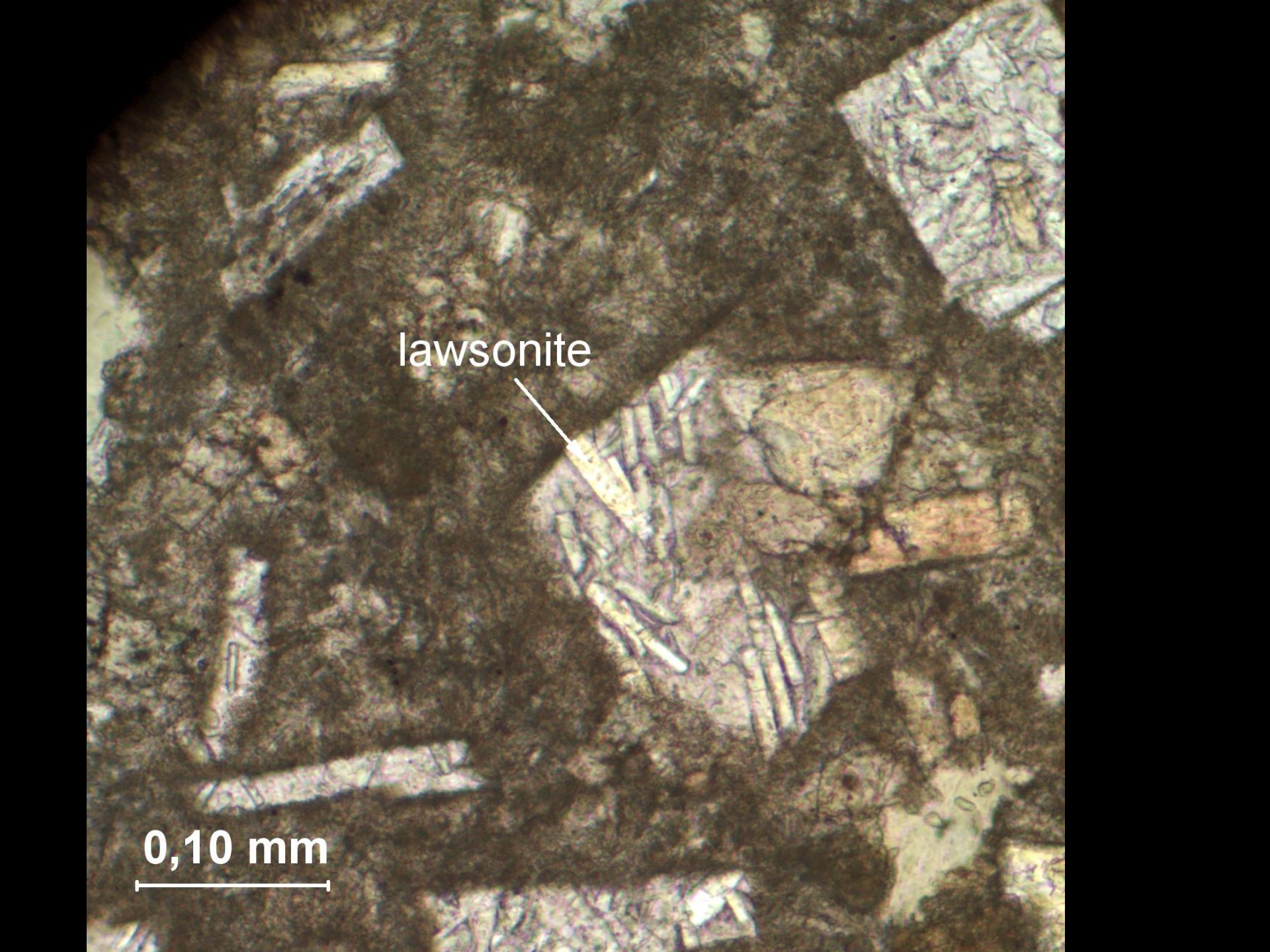








0,40 mm



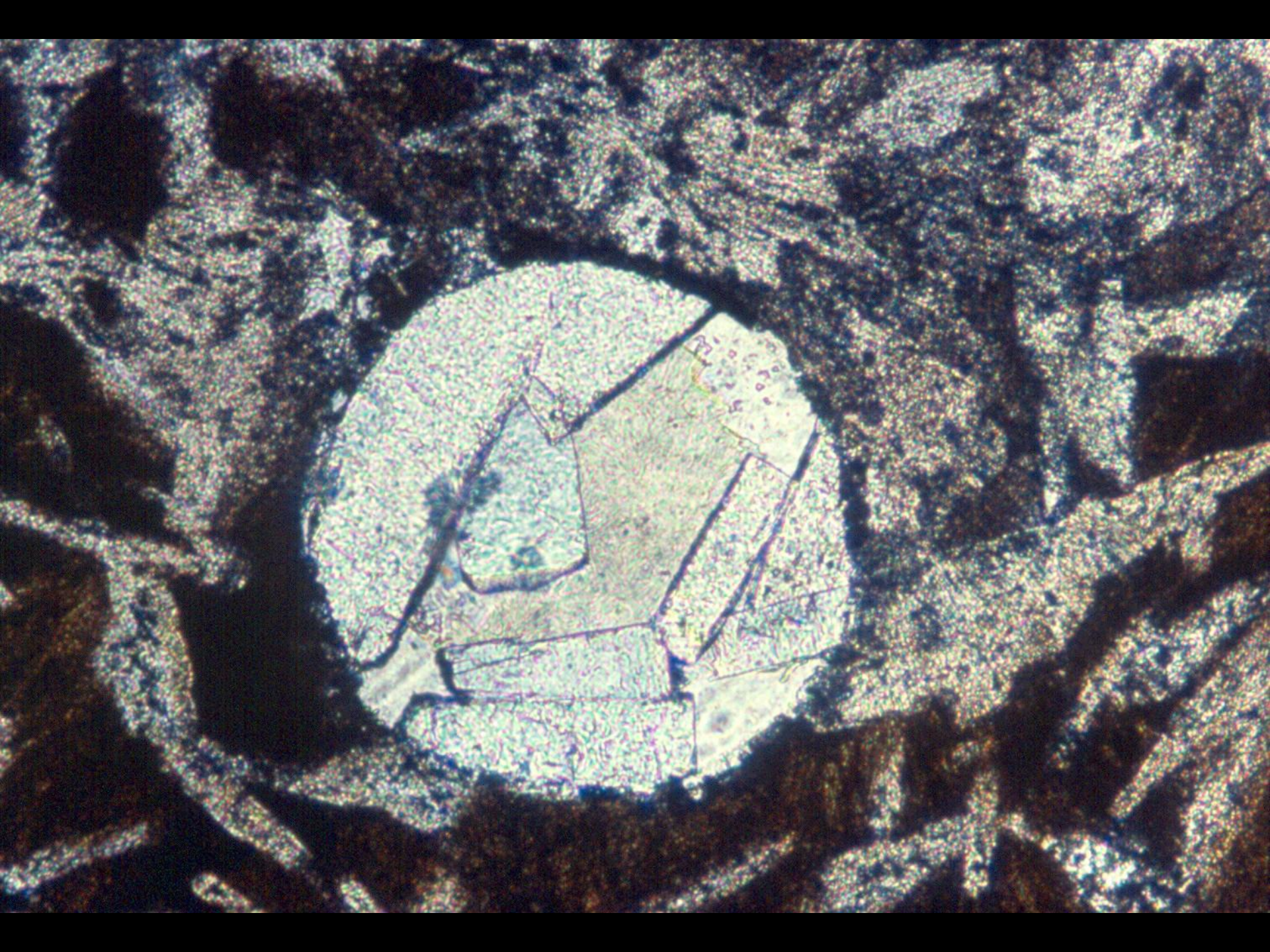
A microscopic image showing several elongated, prismatic lawsonite crystals. The crystals are light-colored with distinct internal striations or cleavage patterns. They are set against a dark, textured matrix. A white line points from the label 'lawsonite' to one of the crystals.

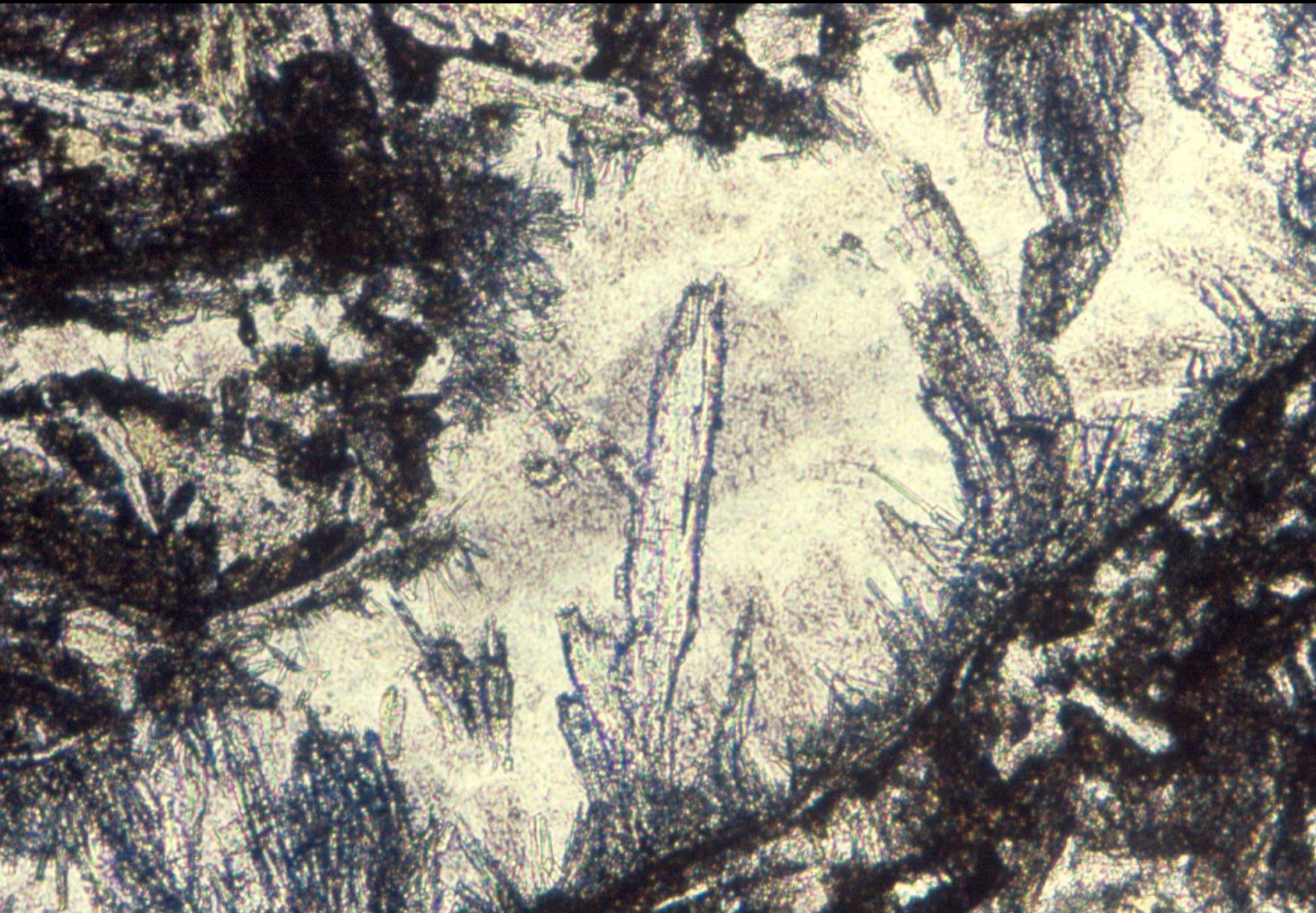
lawsonite

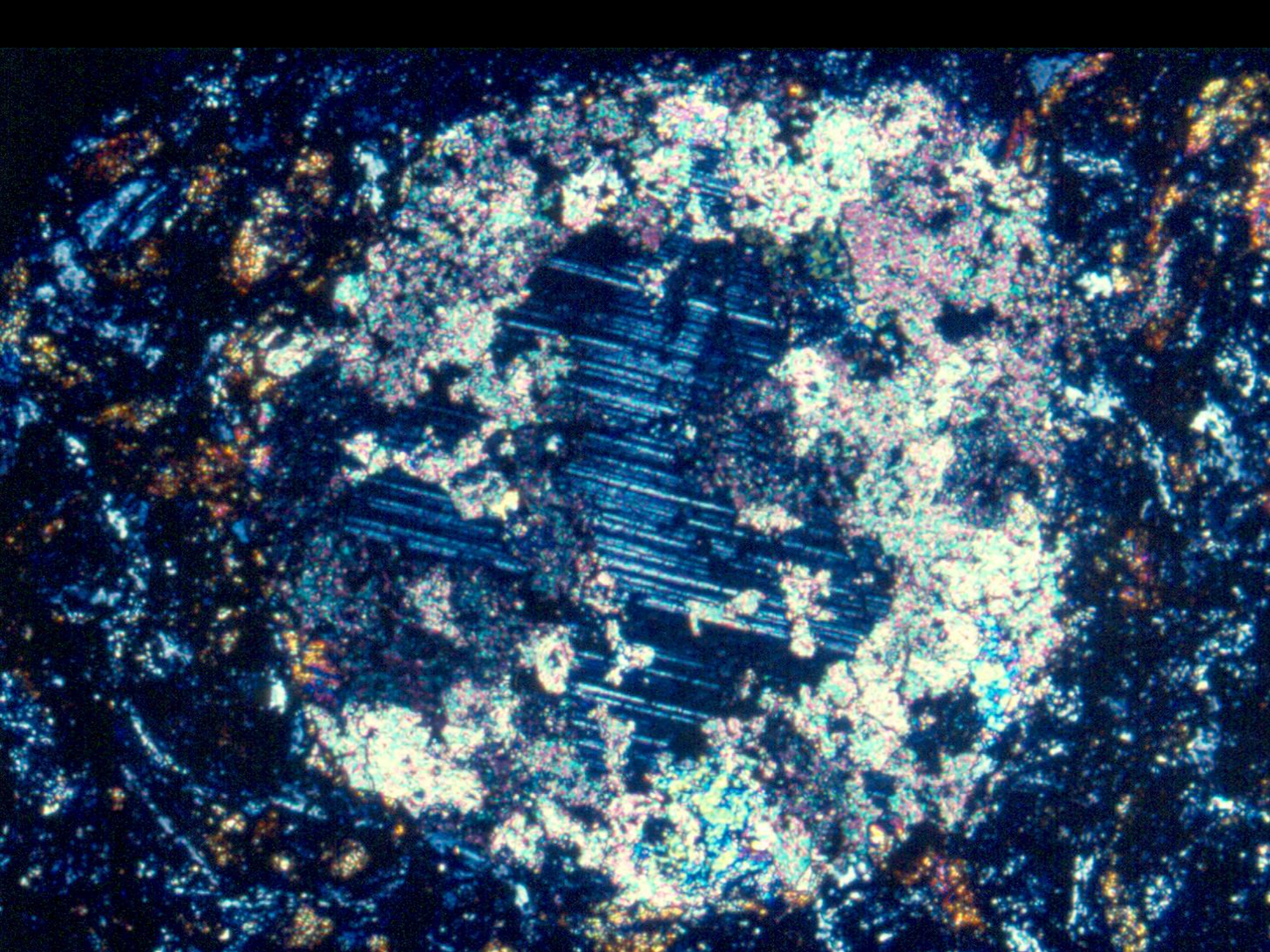
0,10 mm



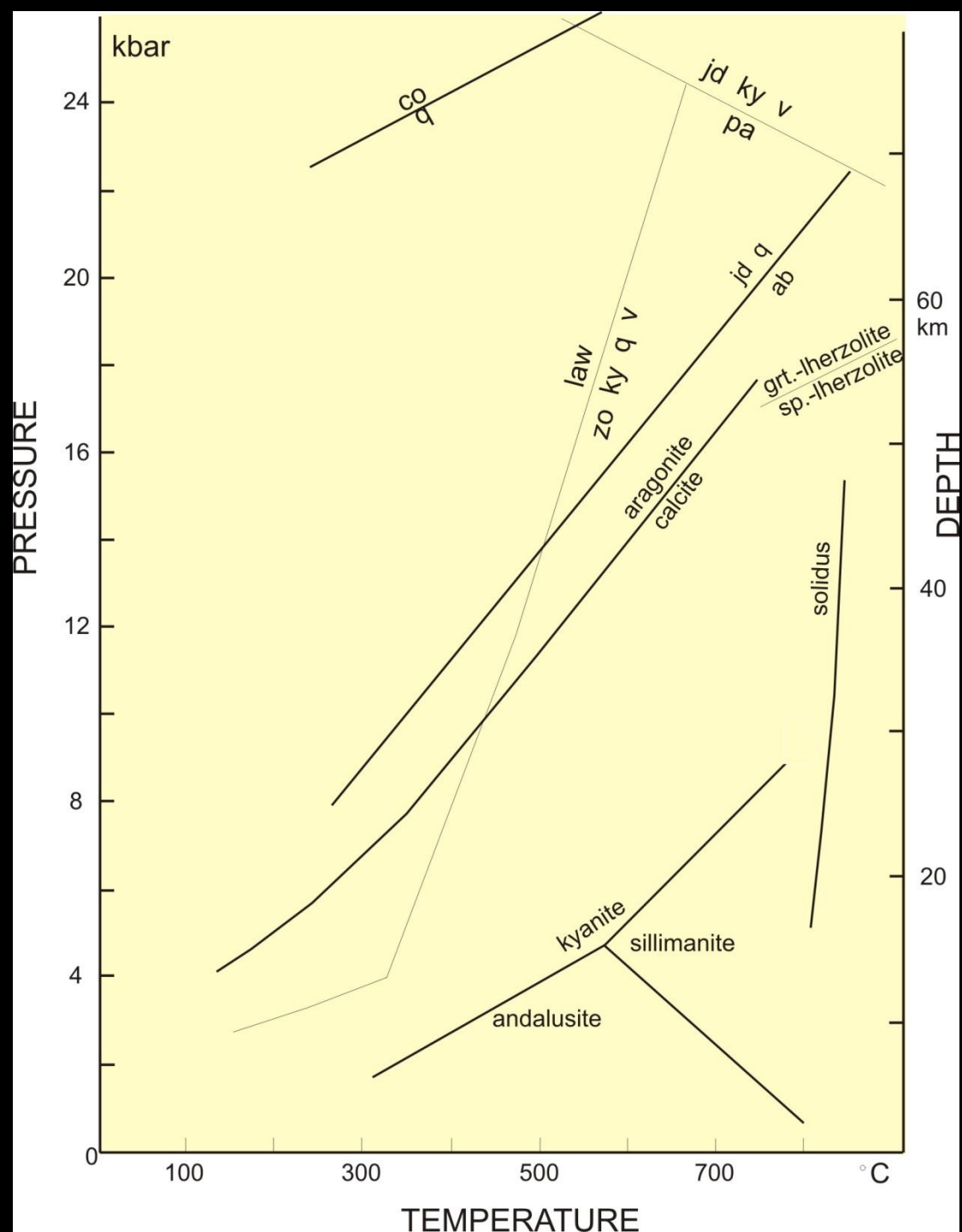
A horizontal scale bar with vertical end caps, indicating a length of 0.10 mm.







Kısmen aragonitleşmiş mikritik
kireçtaşları

























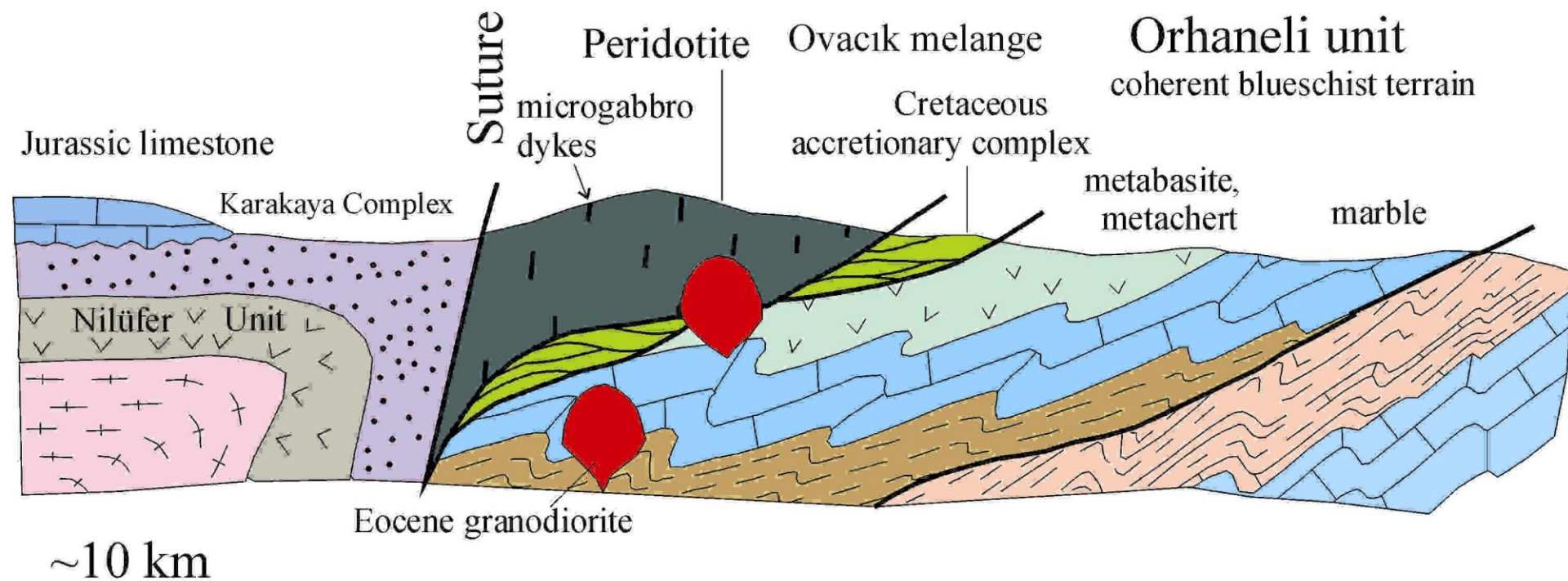
Peridotit (Ofiyolit)

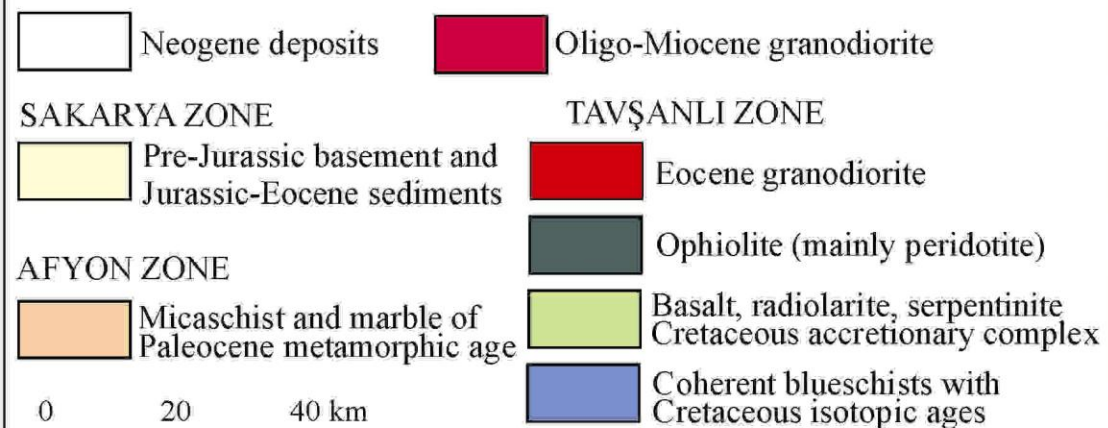
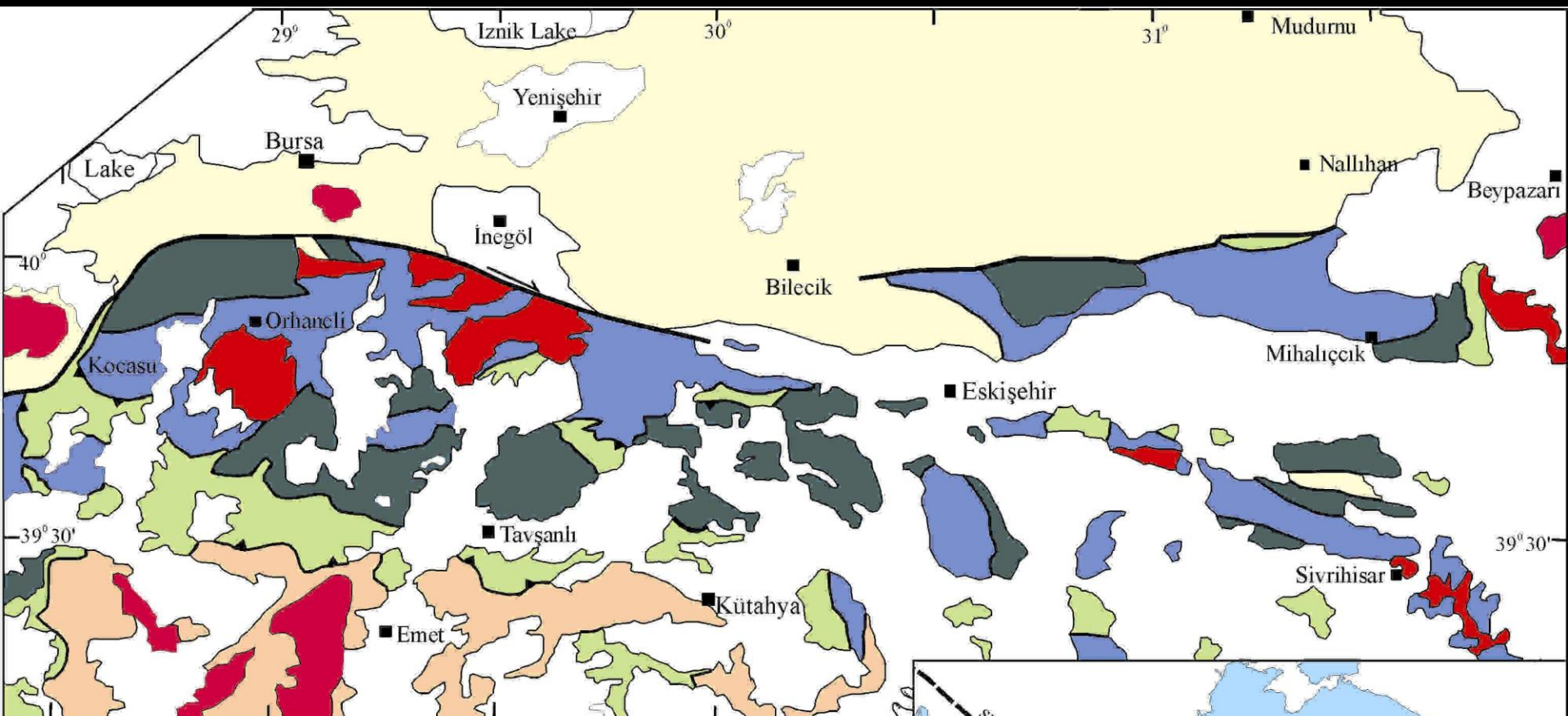
Tetis okyanusu üst mantosunu
temsil eden ultramafik kayalar,
az oranda gabro ve diyabaz dayk1

N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S





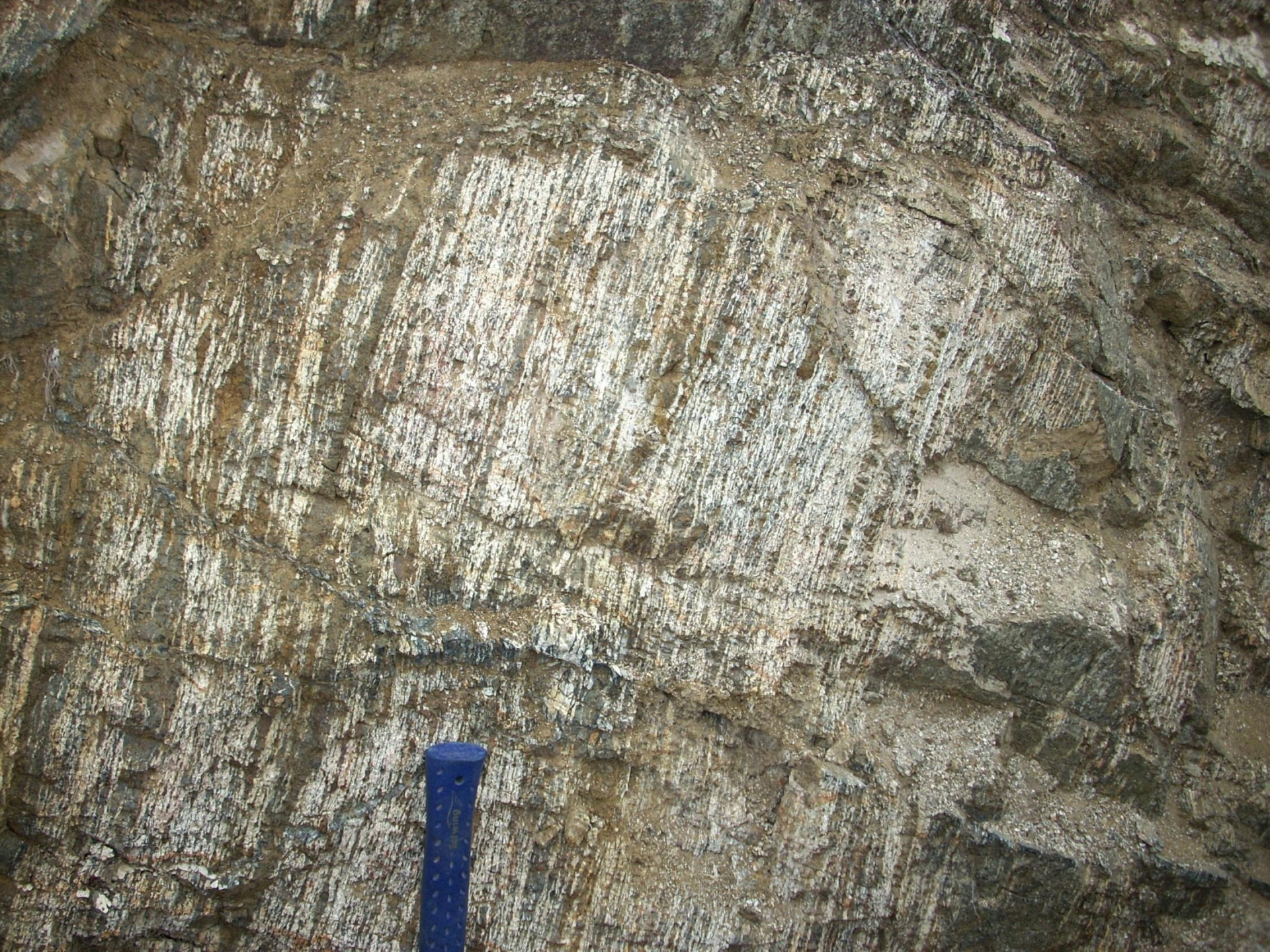






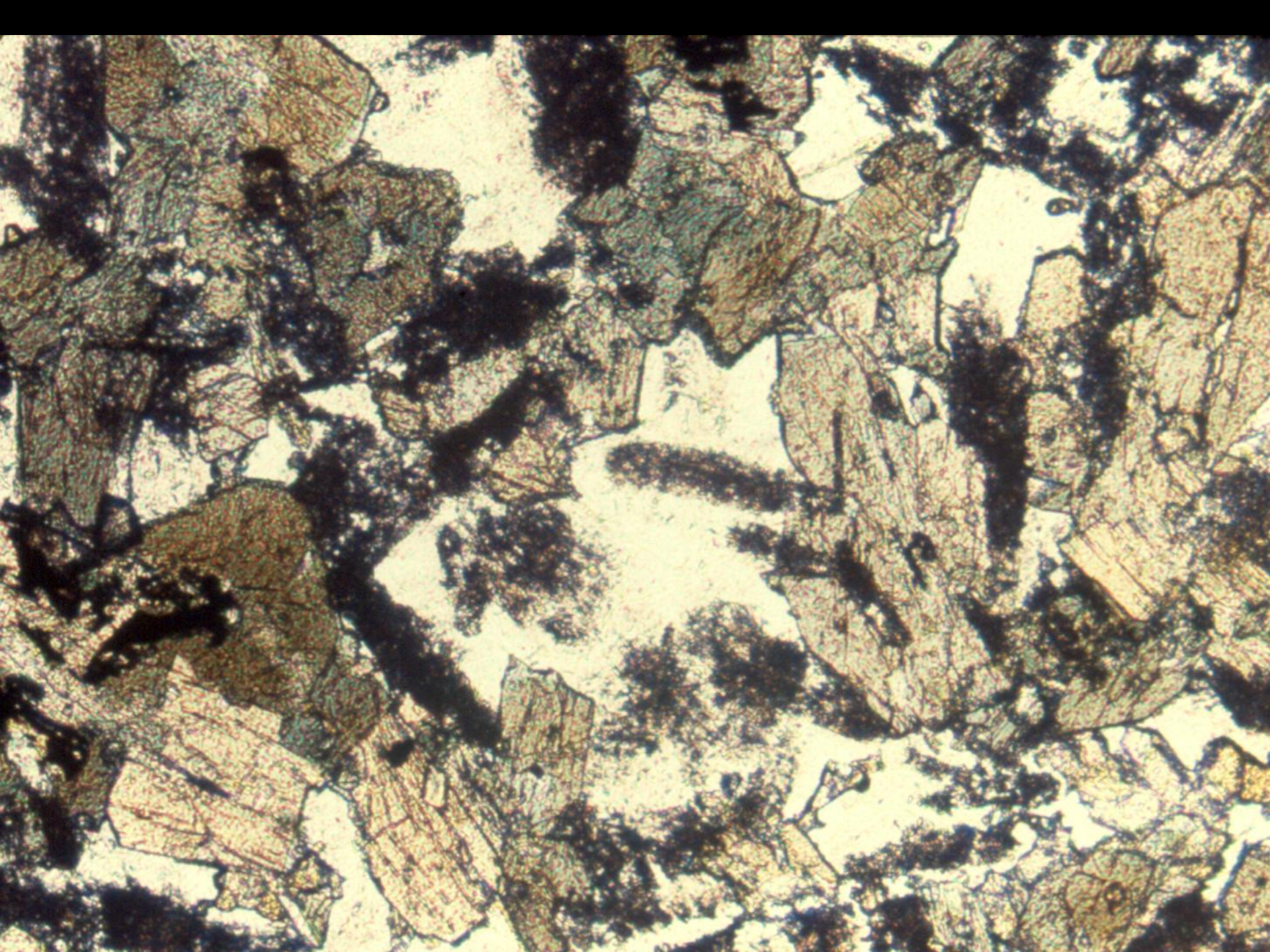






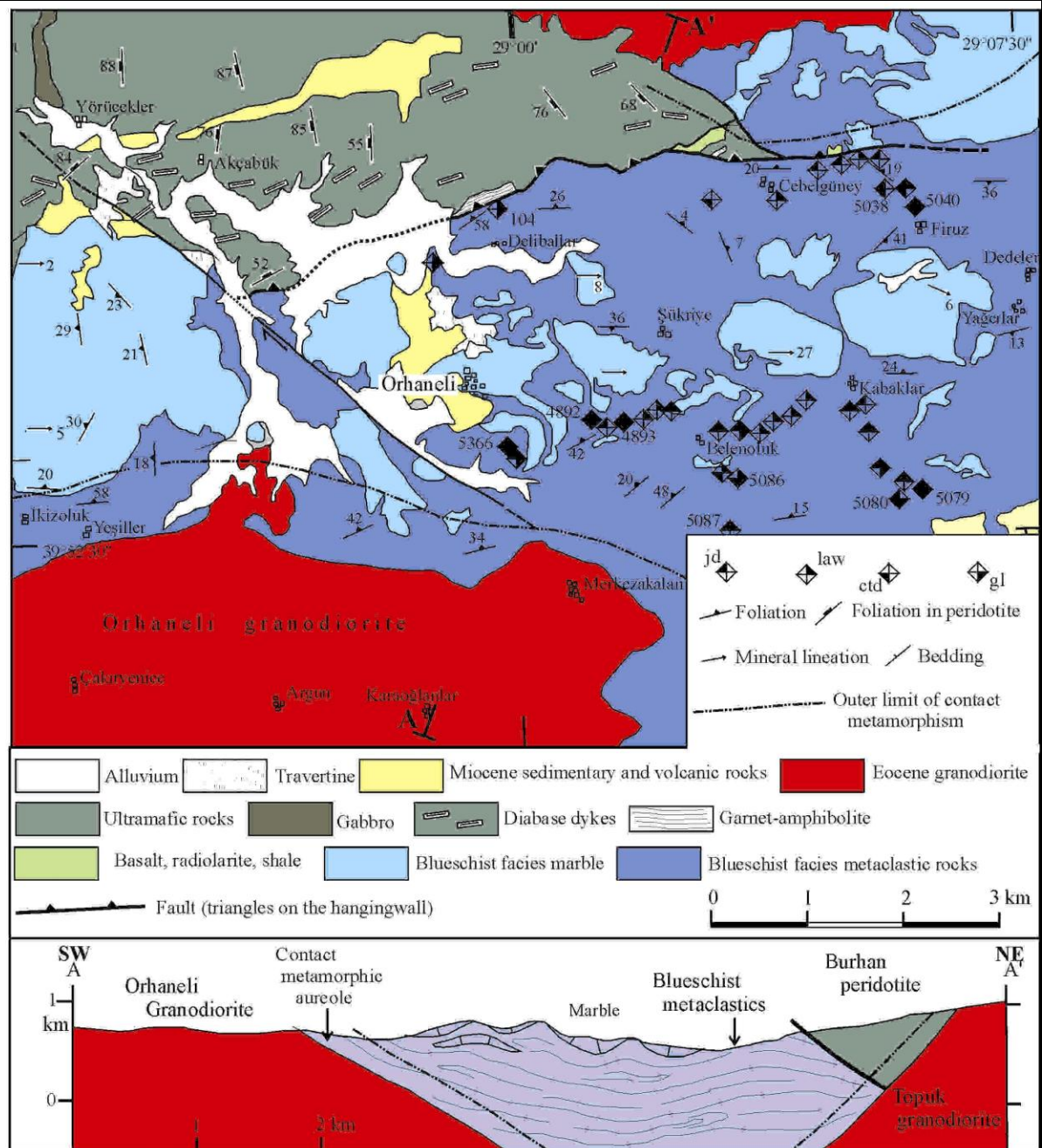




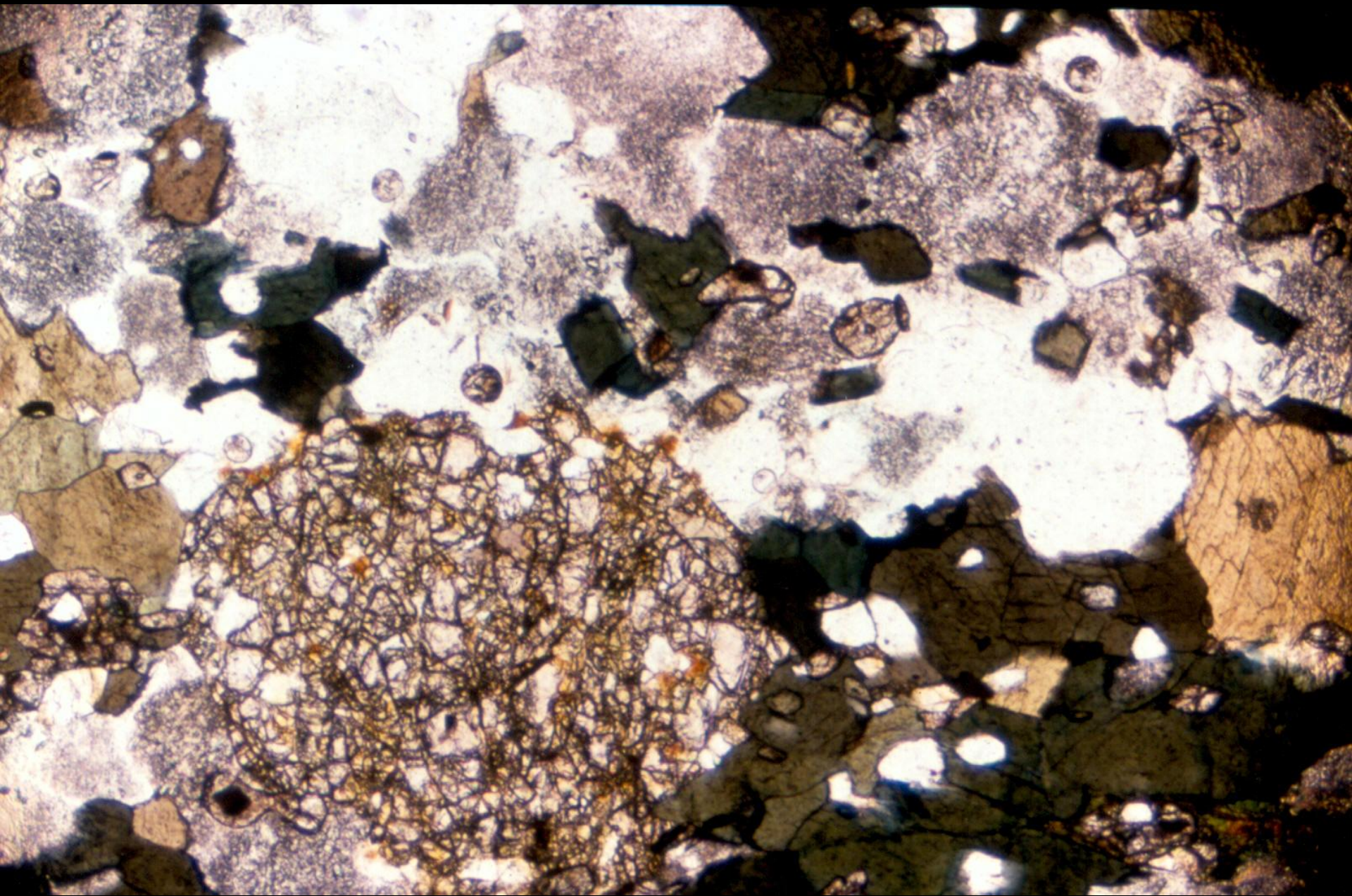


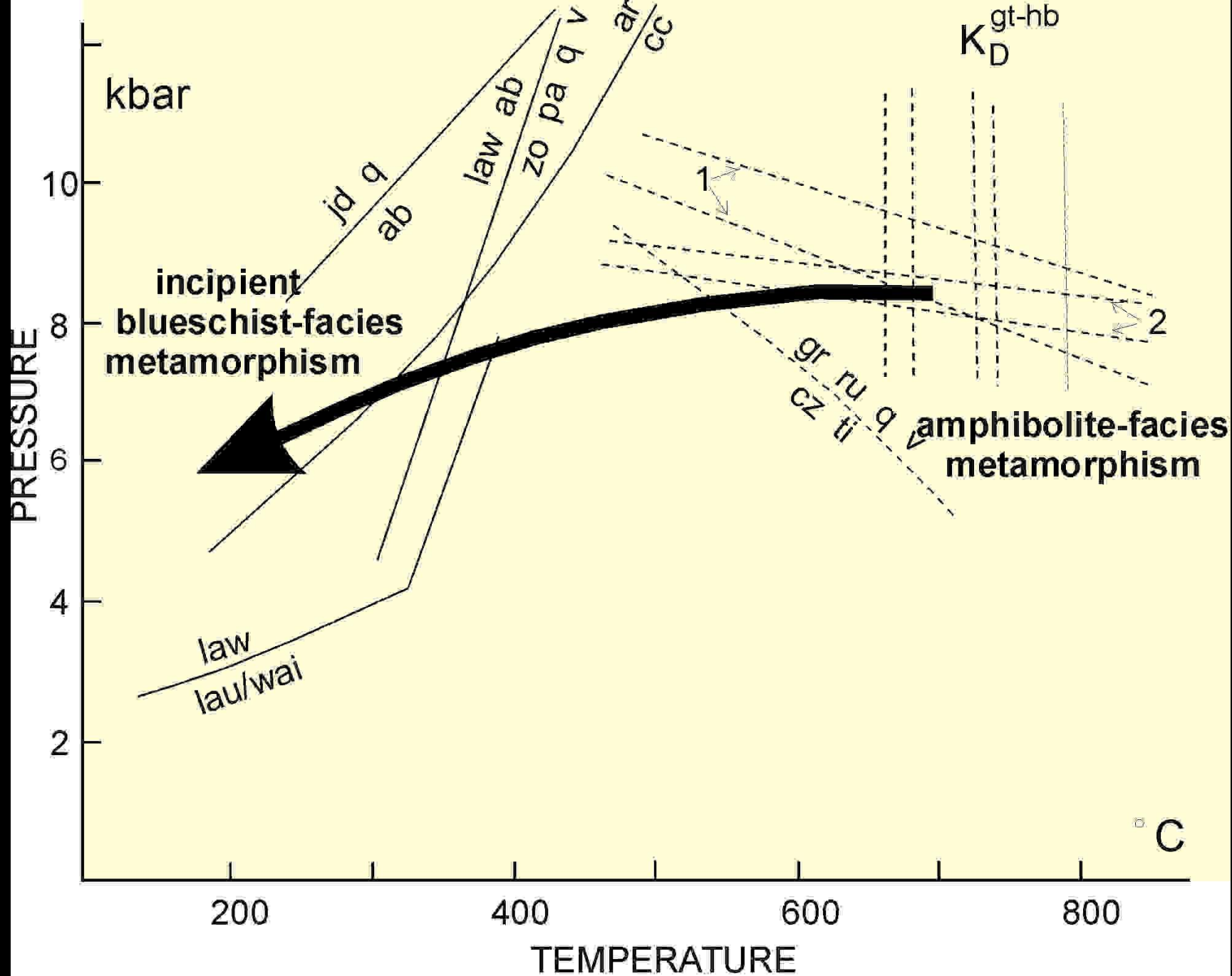
Ofiyolit tabanı metamorfitleri

Ofiyolit üzerlemesinin ilk aşamasında
ofiyolitin tabanında gelişen metamorfitler

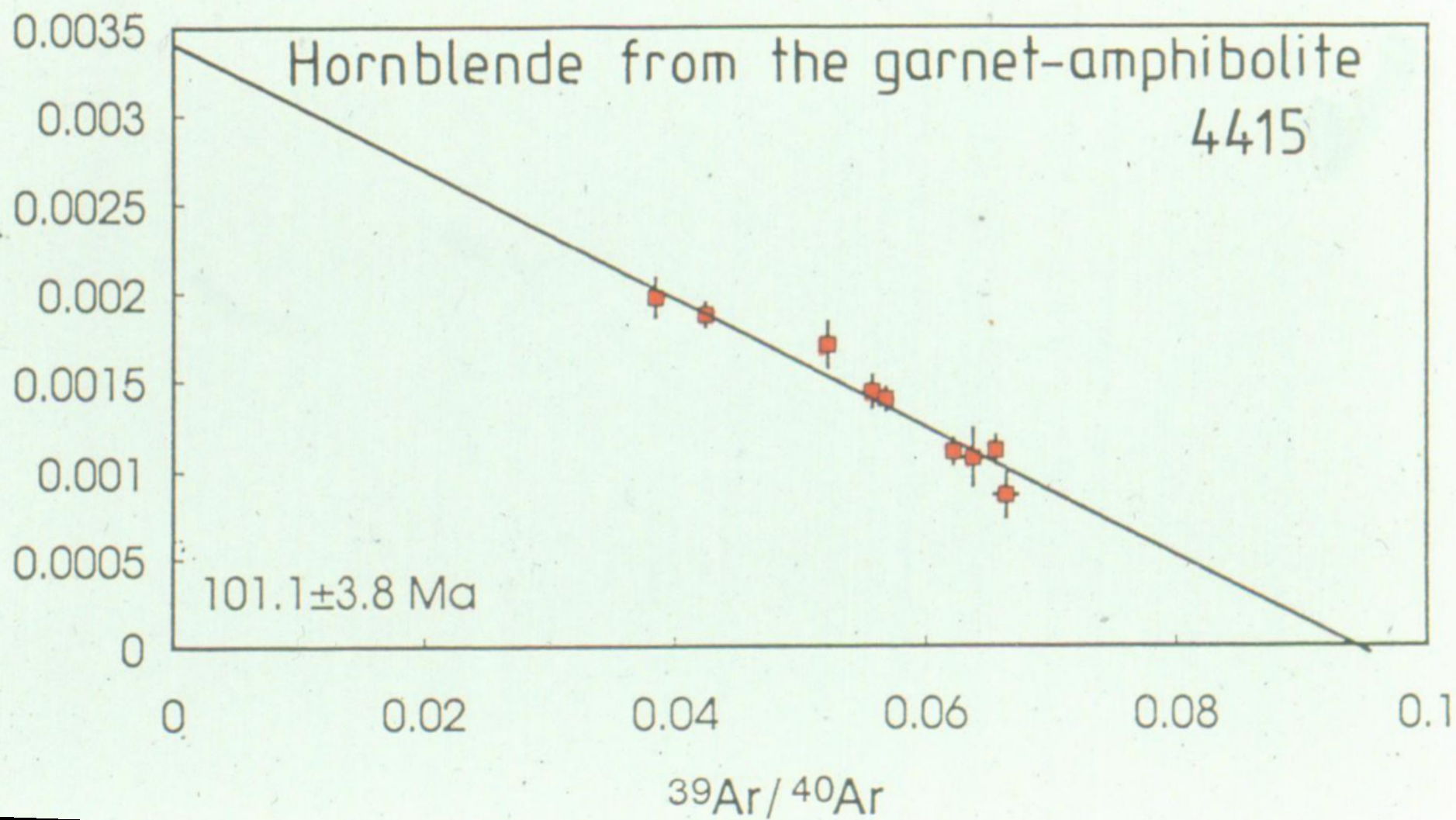


Geological map and cross-section of the Orhanlı region (Okay, 2002)





Pressure-temperature path of the garnet-amphibolites from the base of the peridotite in the Toranzo Zone (Okay et al., 1992).



Mavişistler ve ofiyolit ne zaman
yanyana geldi?

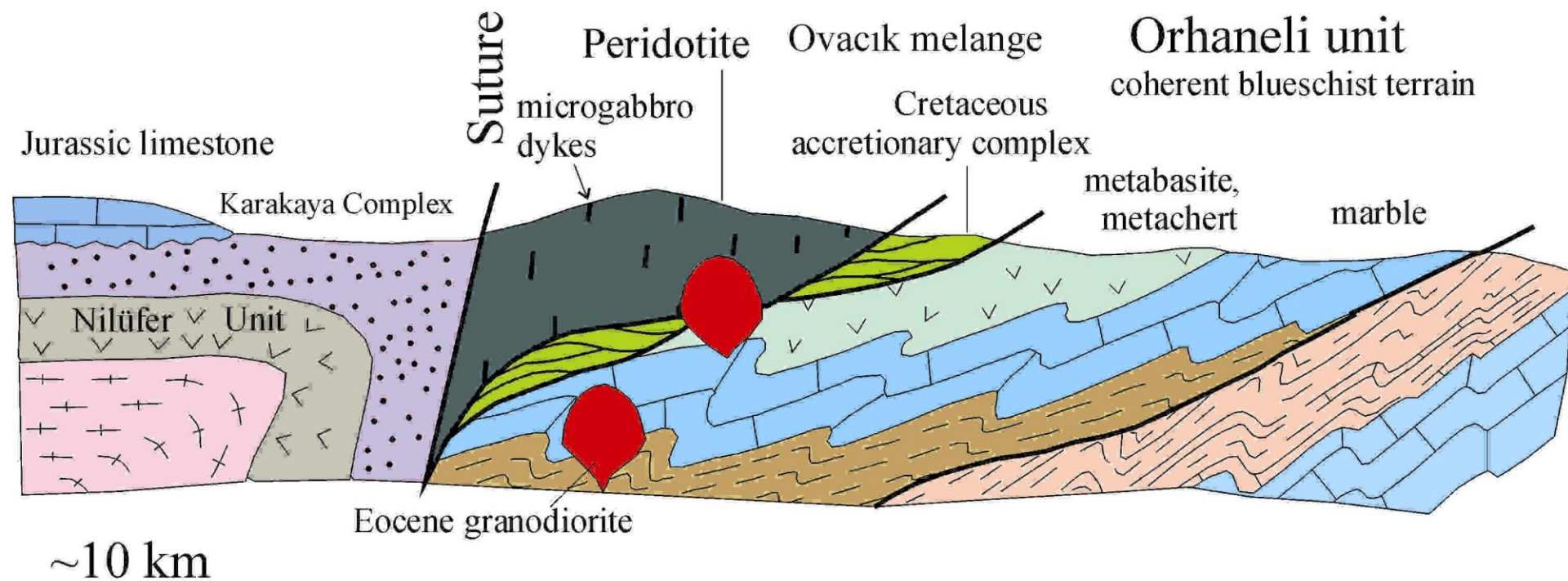
Eosen Granodiyoritleri

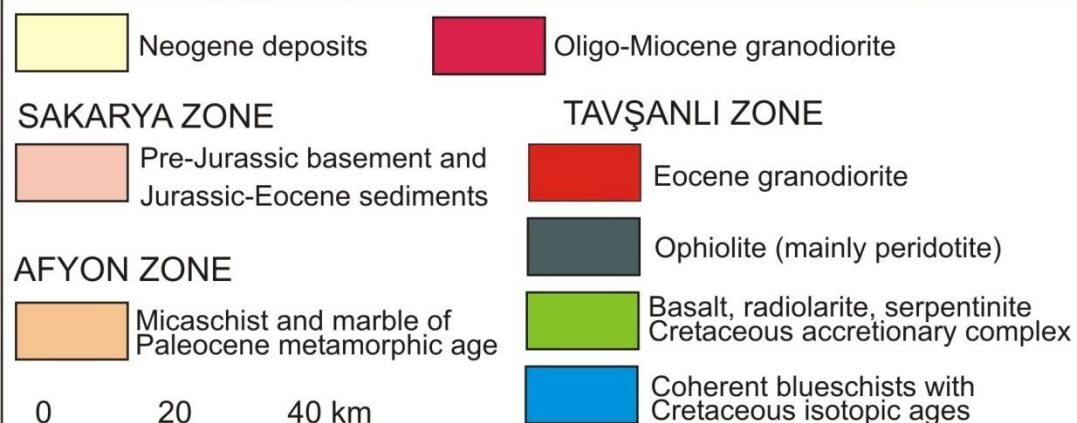
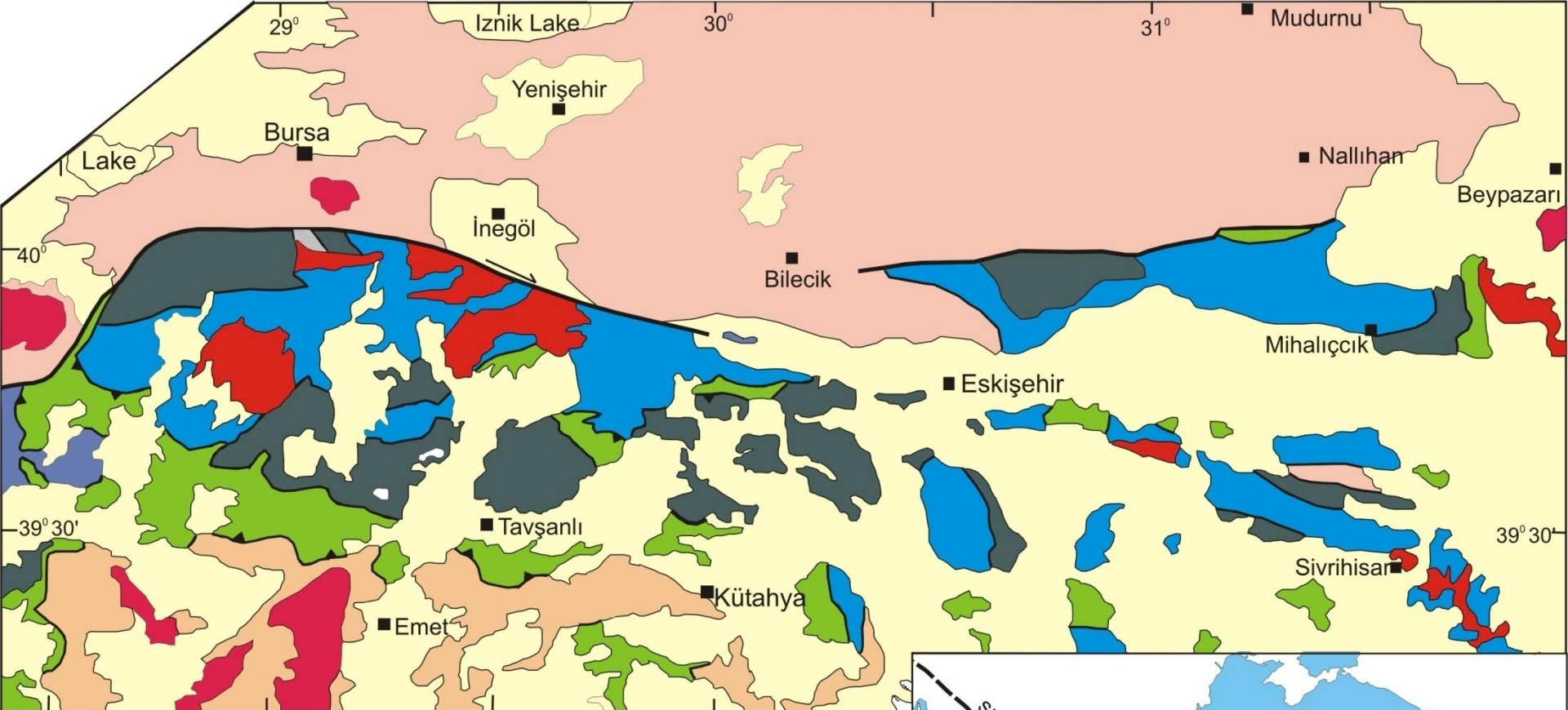
Mavişist ve ofiyolit birimlerini kesen
çarpışma sonrası sokulumlar

N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

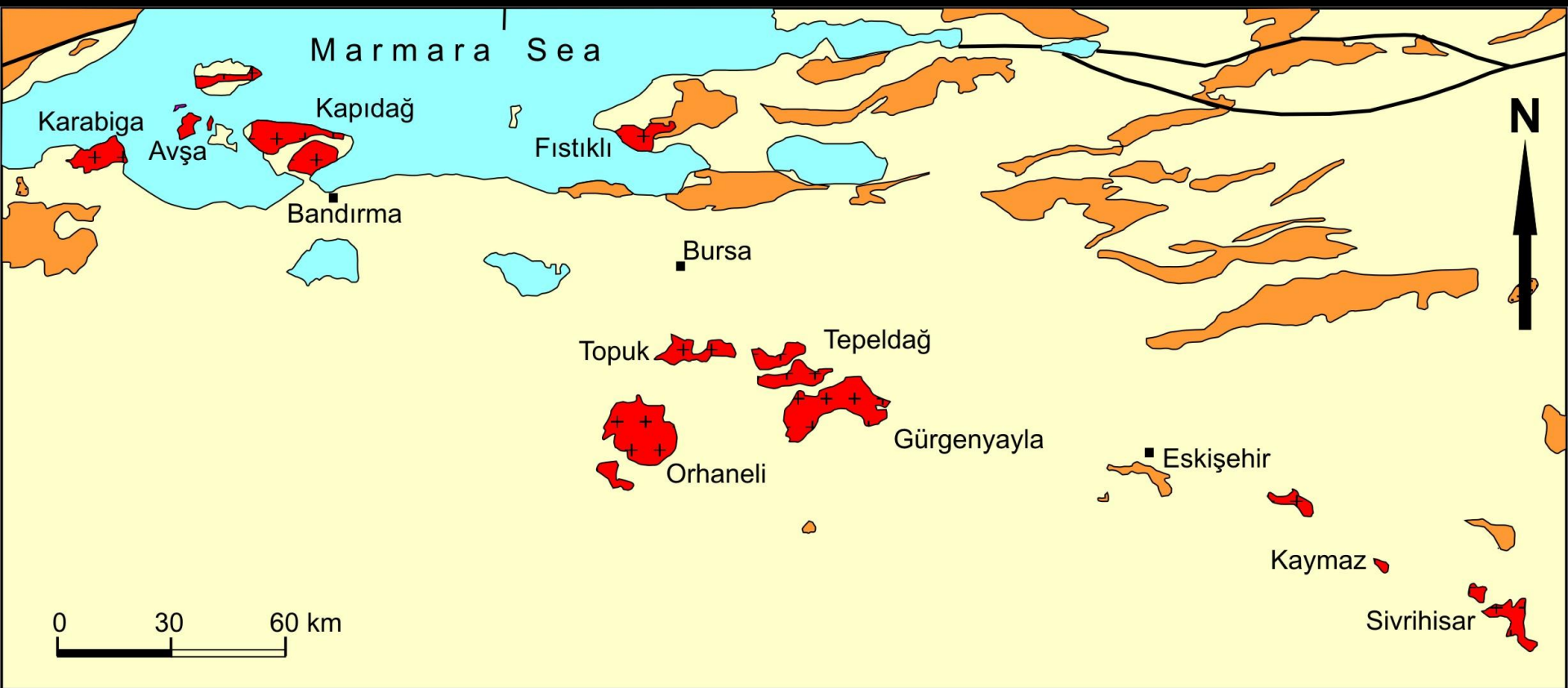
S





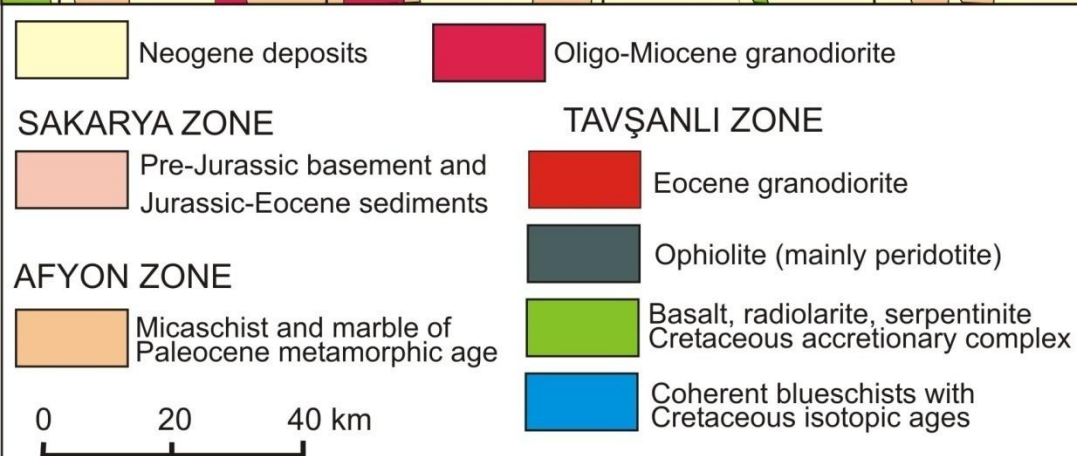
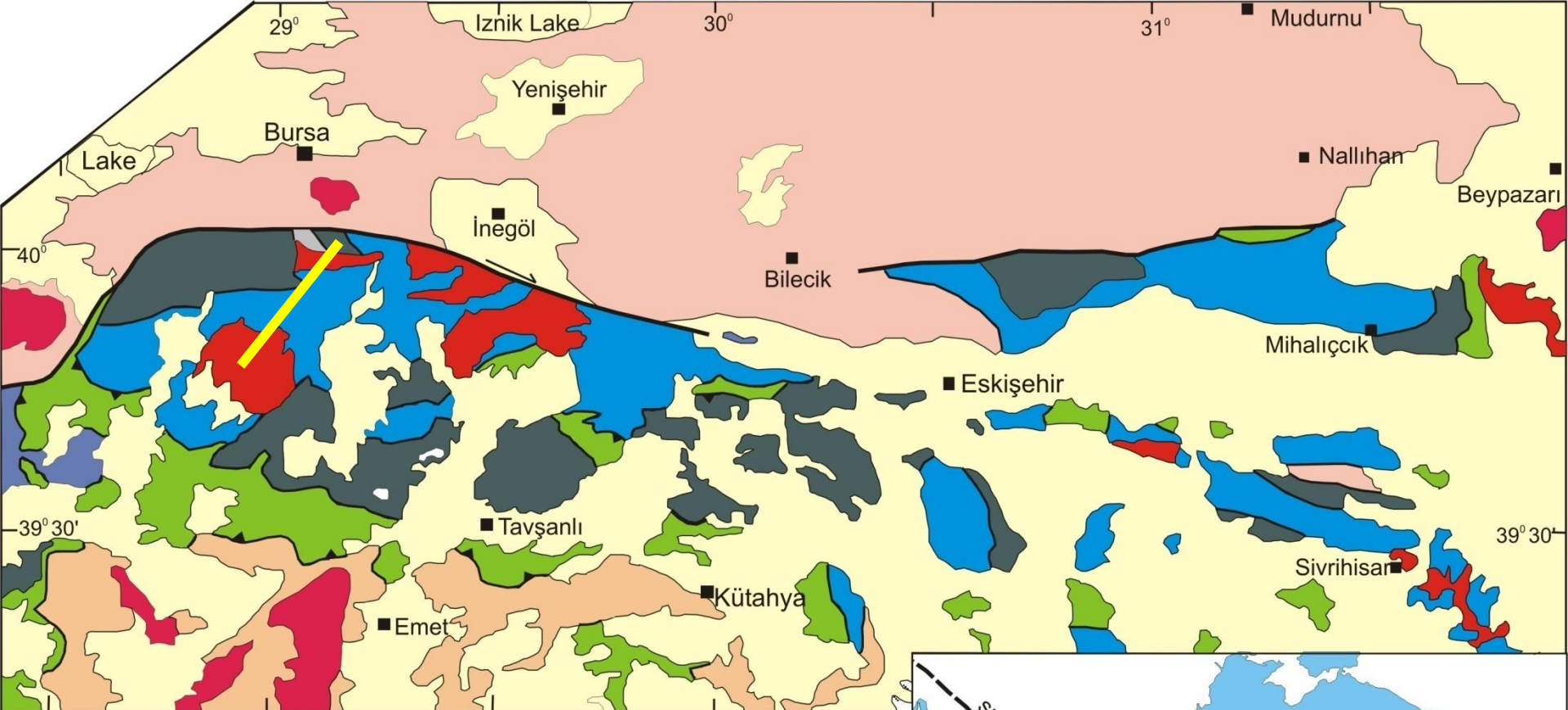
0 20 40 km

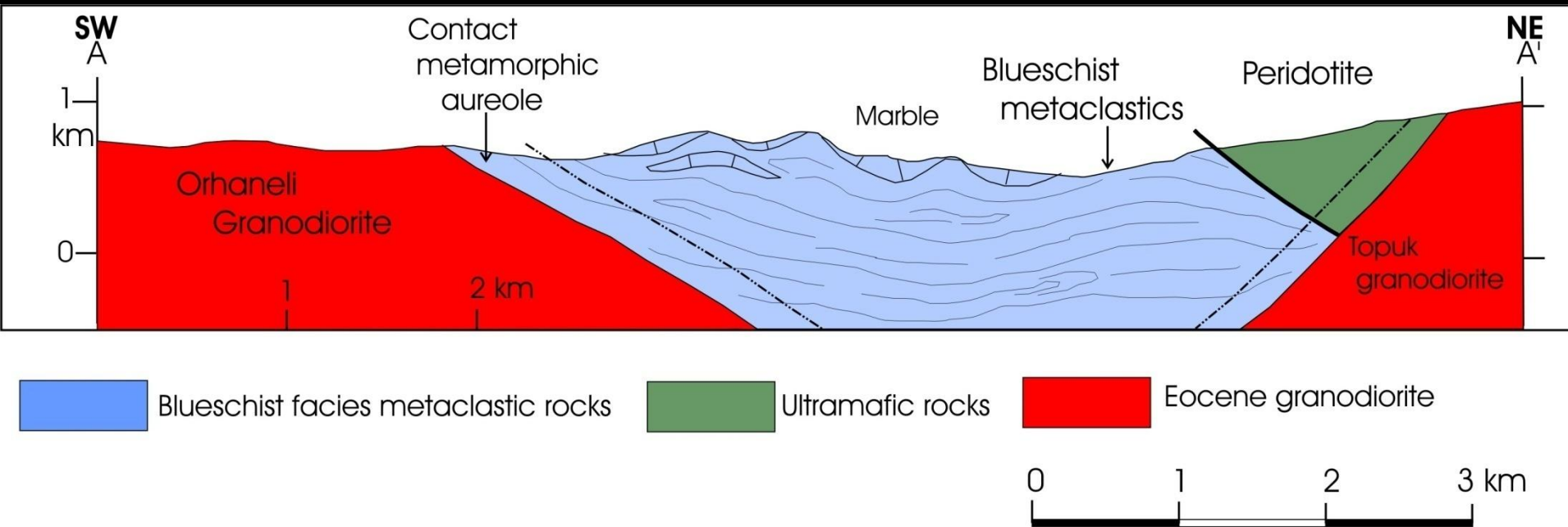




Upper Palaeocene - Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Eocene granitoids





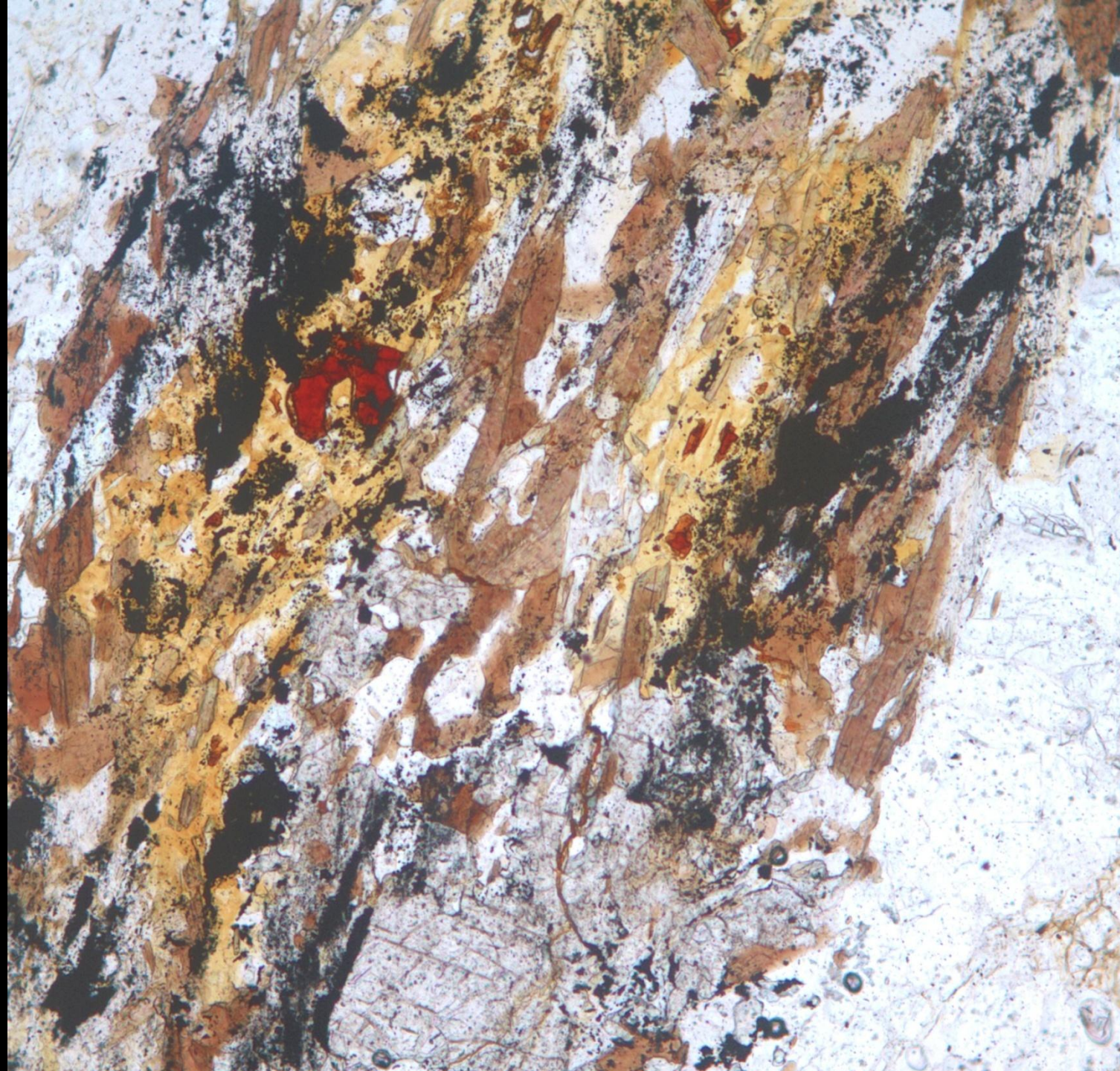
Geological cross-section from the Orhaneli region (Okay, 2002)

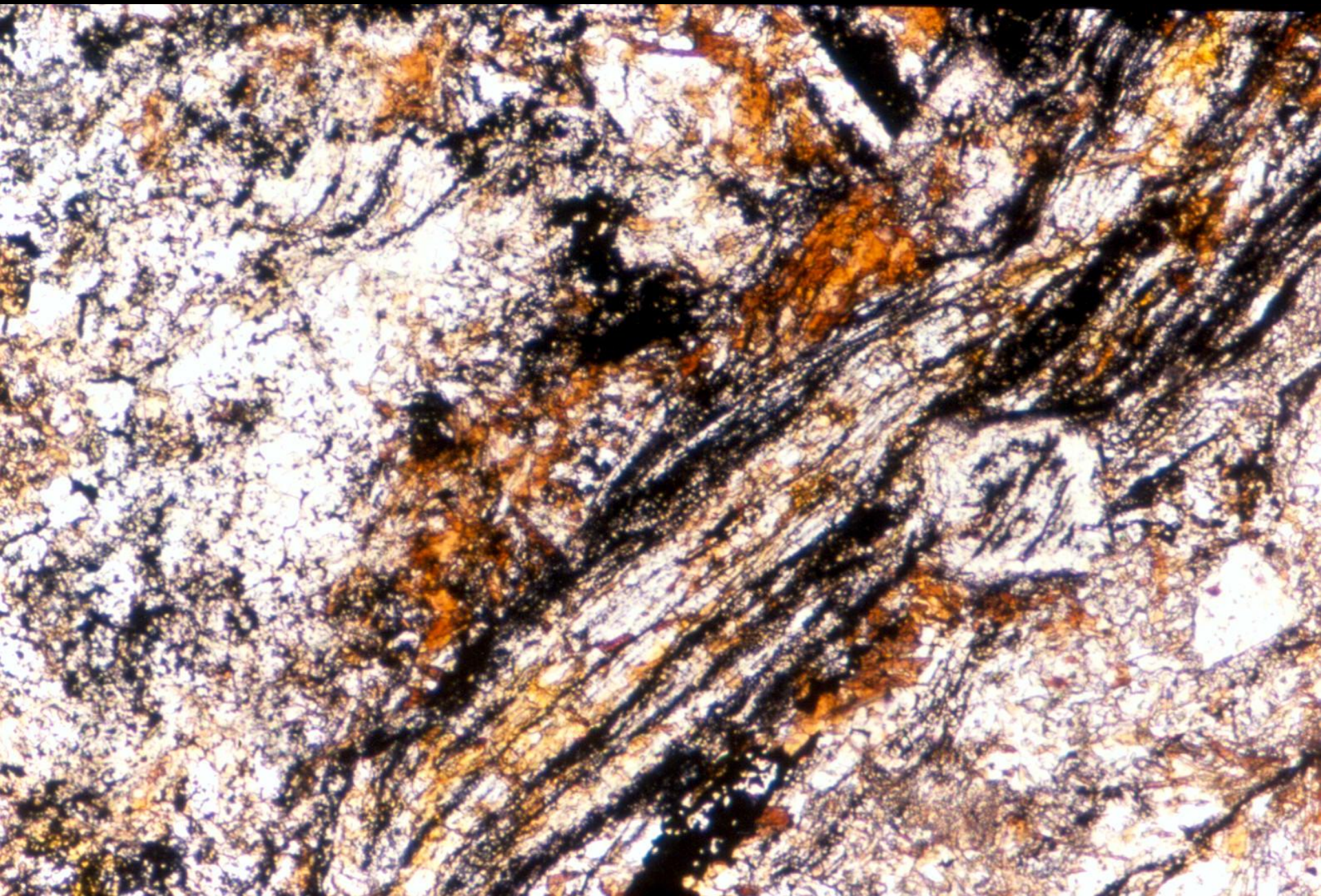


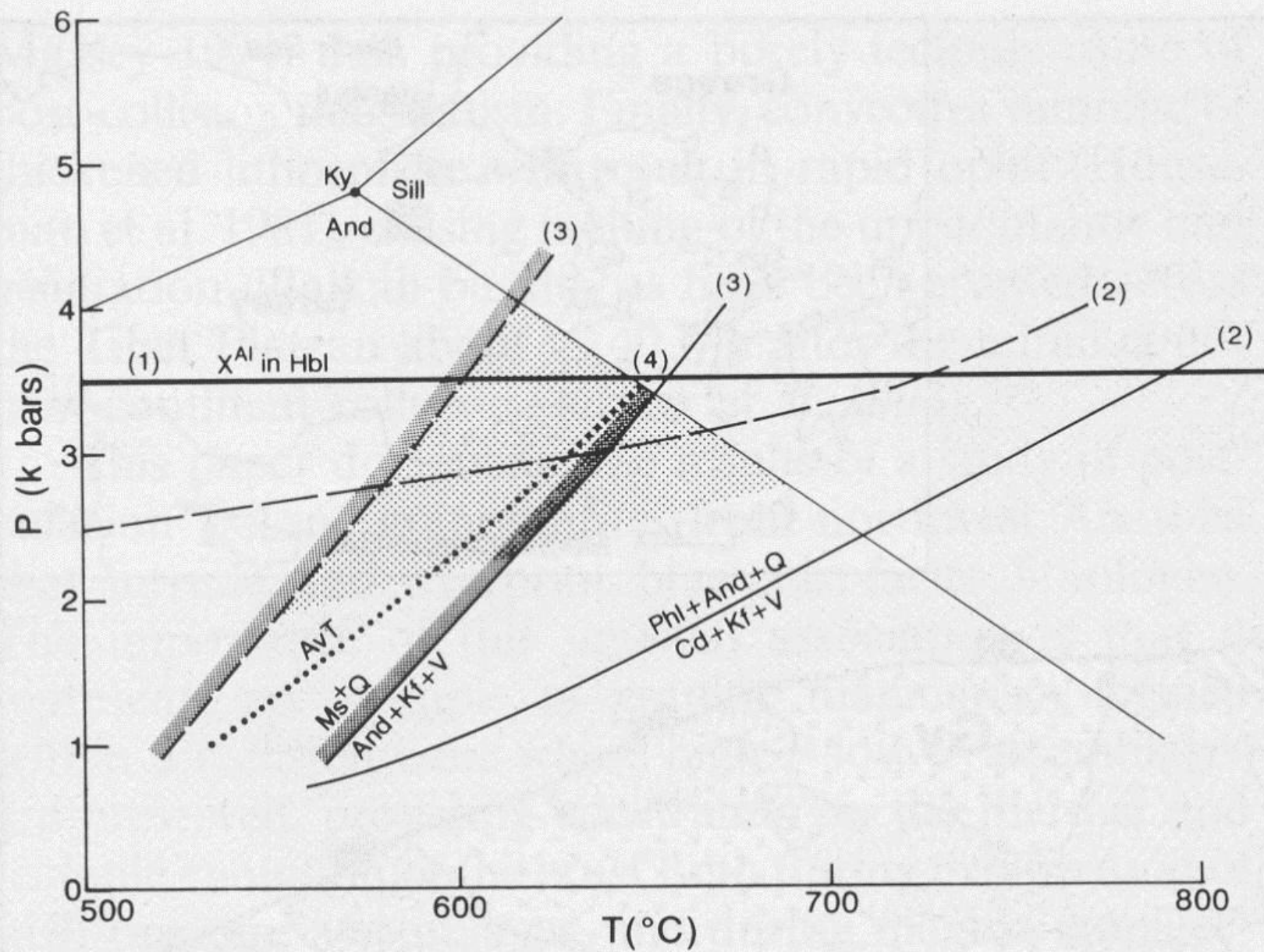


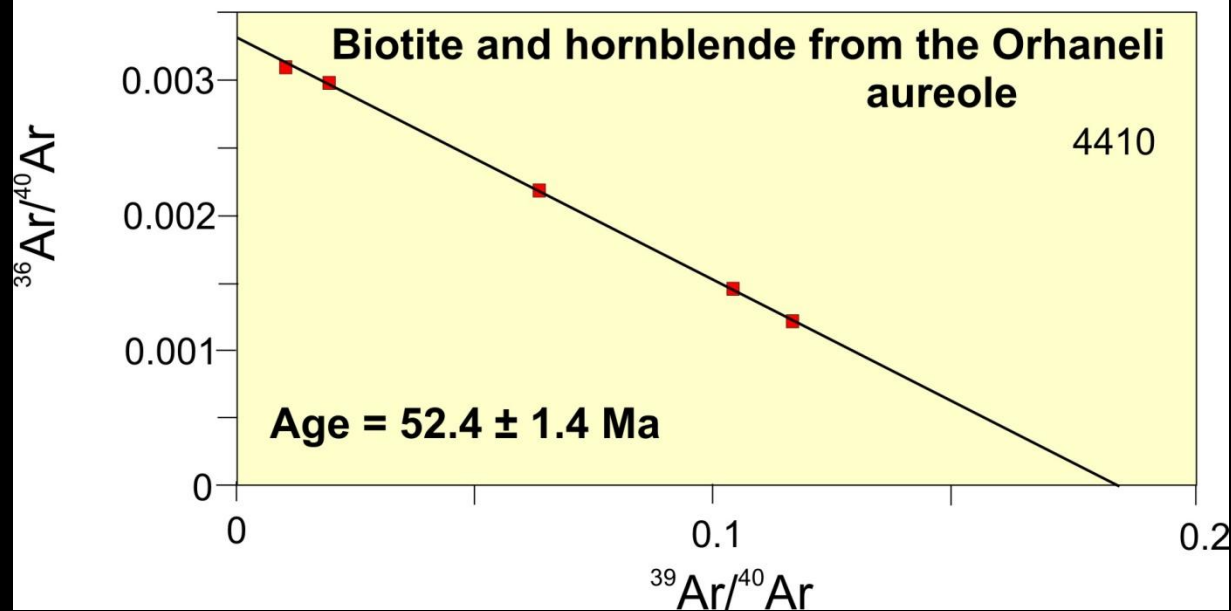
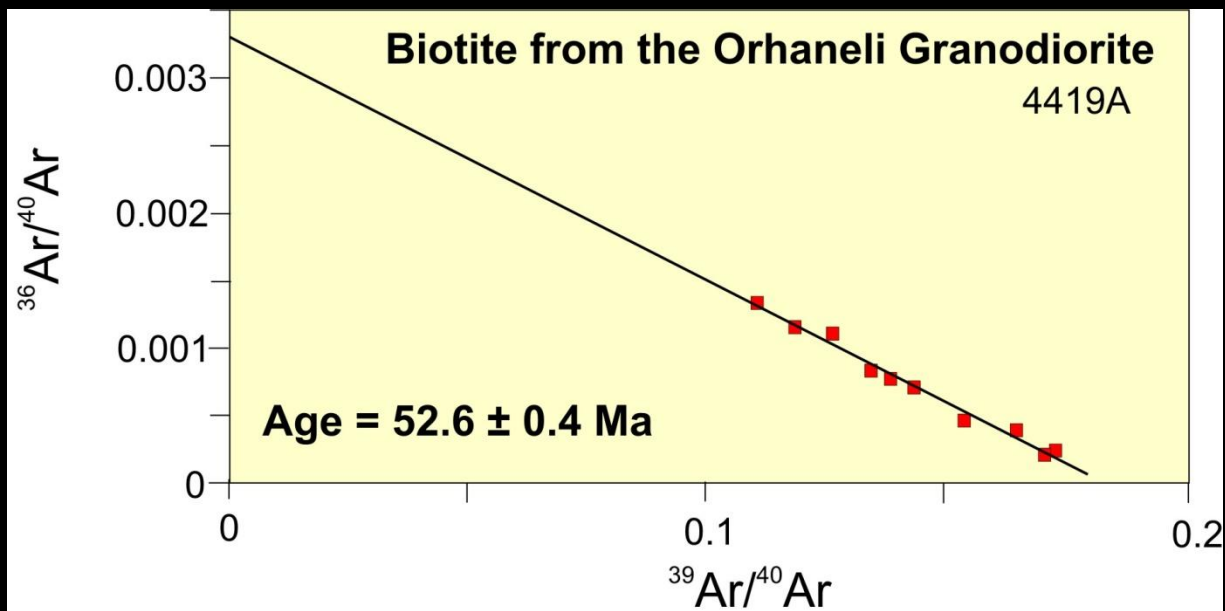




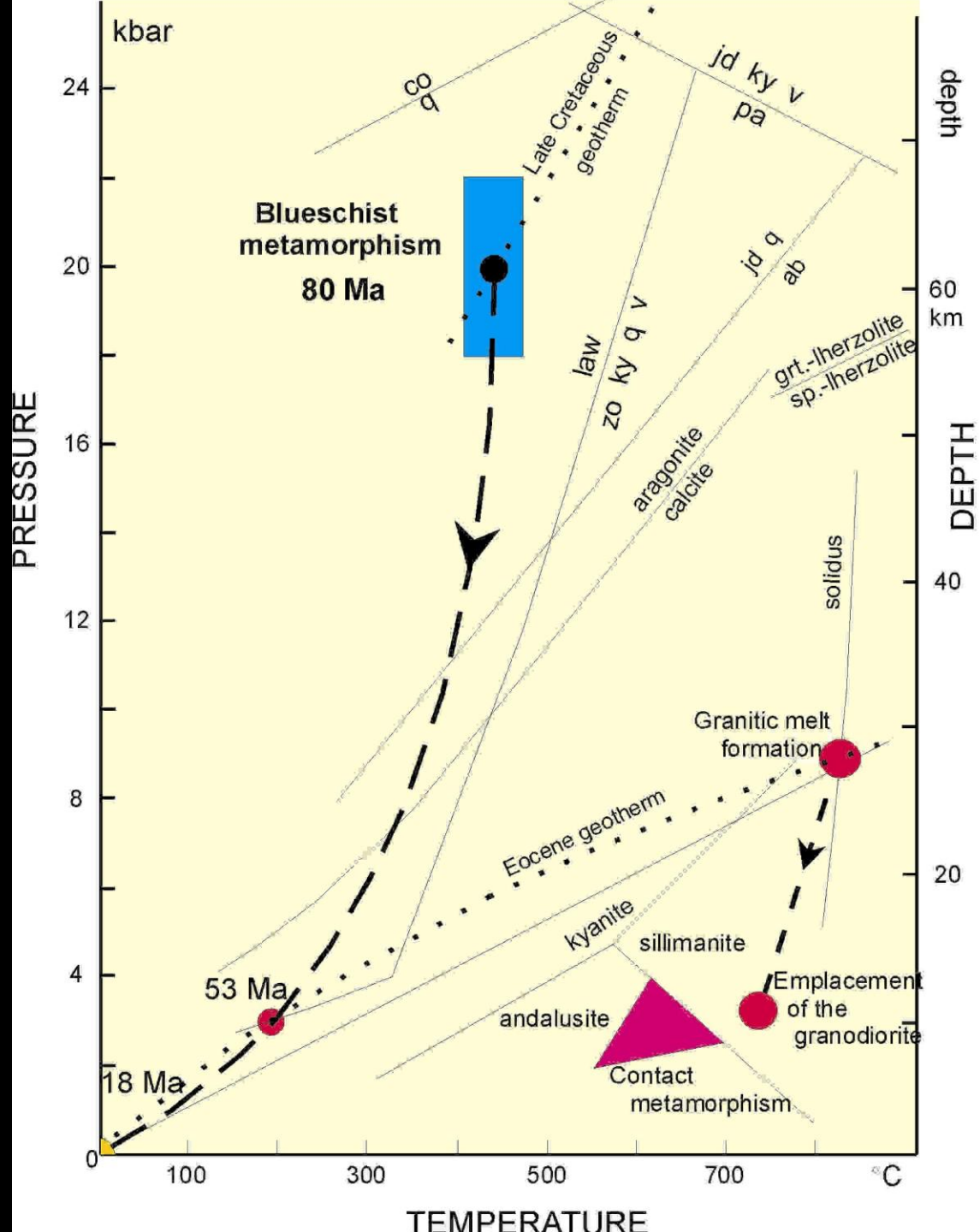








Erken Eosen'de (53 Ma) mavişist-
ofiyolit tektonik istifî bugünkü
konumundaydı ve yer sathından
derinliğı 10 km'ye geçmiyordu.



Pressure-temperature diagram showing P - T - t path followed by the blueschists of the Tavşanlı Zone (Okay et al., 1998).

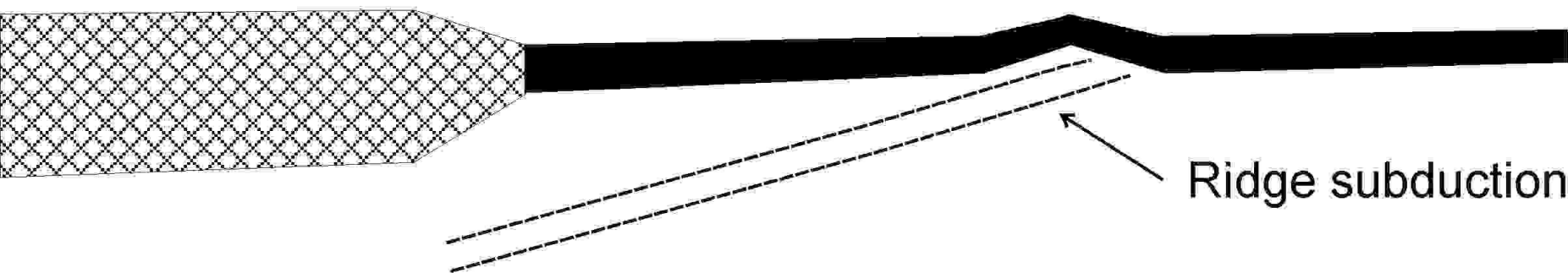
Genel tektonik evrim

Albian

N

Pontides

İzmir-Ankara ocean

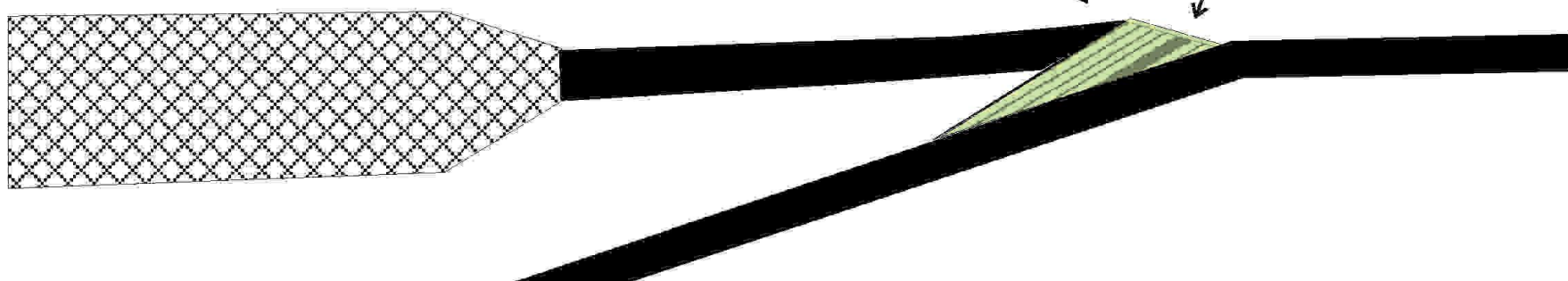


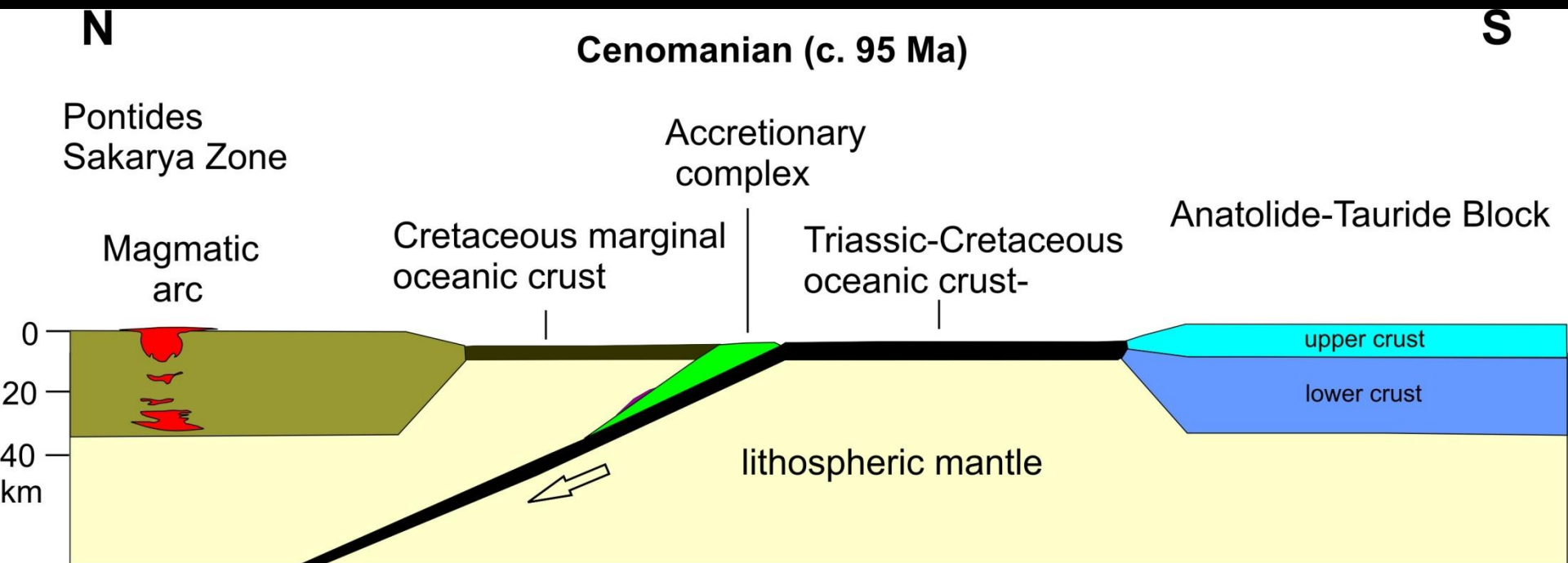
Ridge subduction

Cenomanian

Early Cretaceous
oceanic crust

Accretionary complex





Campanian (c. 80 Ma)

N

S

Pontides
Sakarya Zone

Anatolide-Tauride Block

Magmatic
arc

Fore-arc basin

Accretionary
complex

0

20

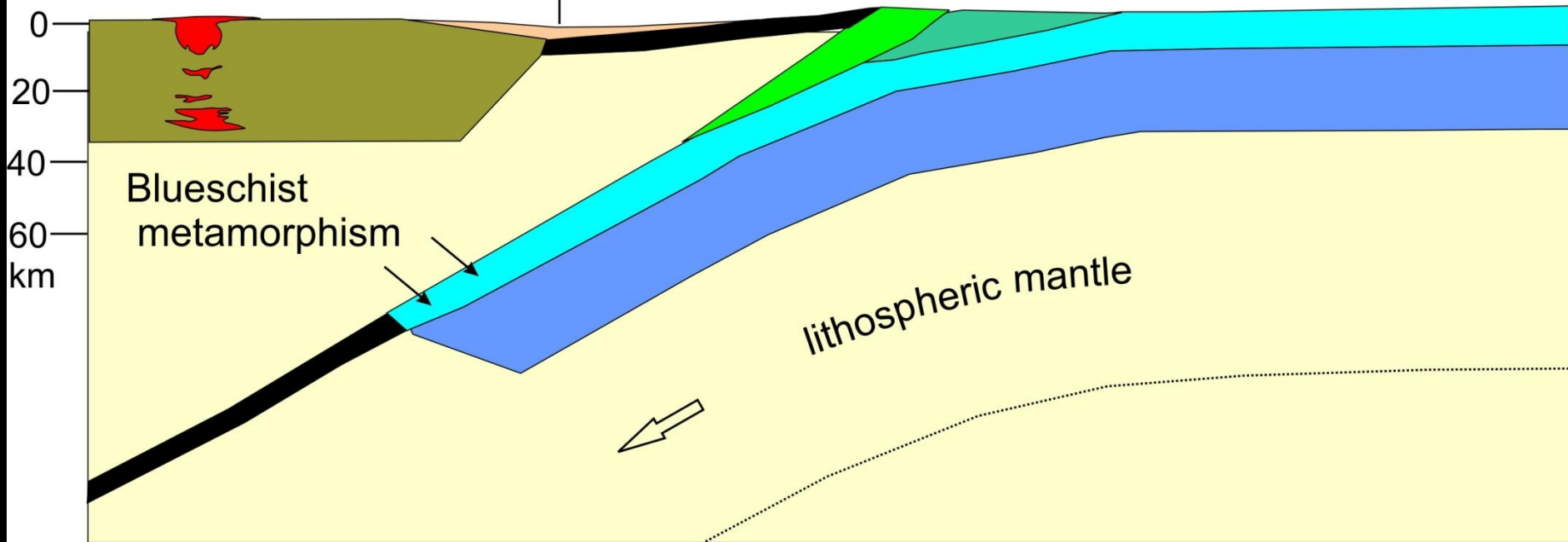
40

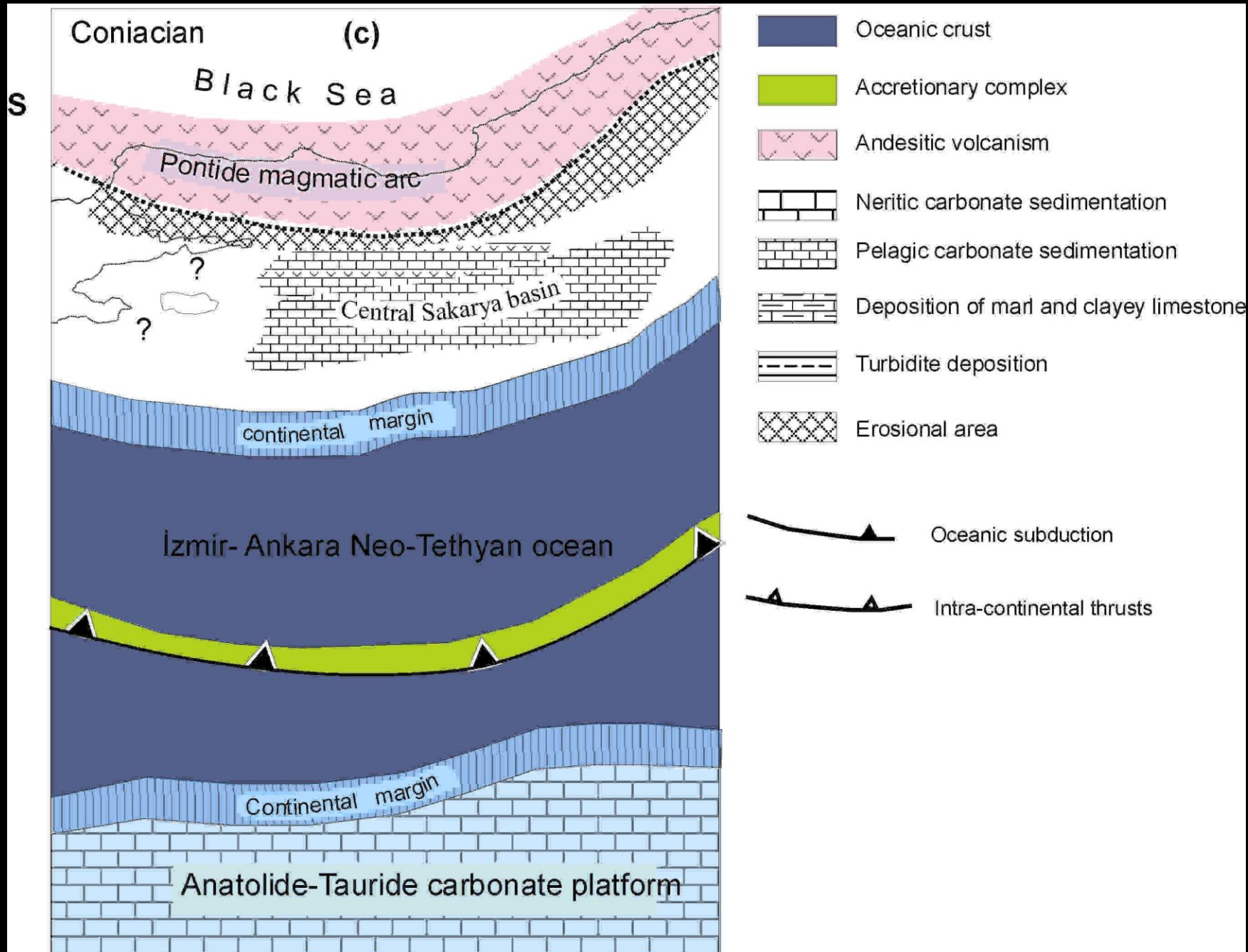
60

km

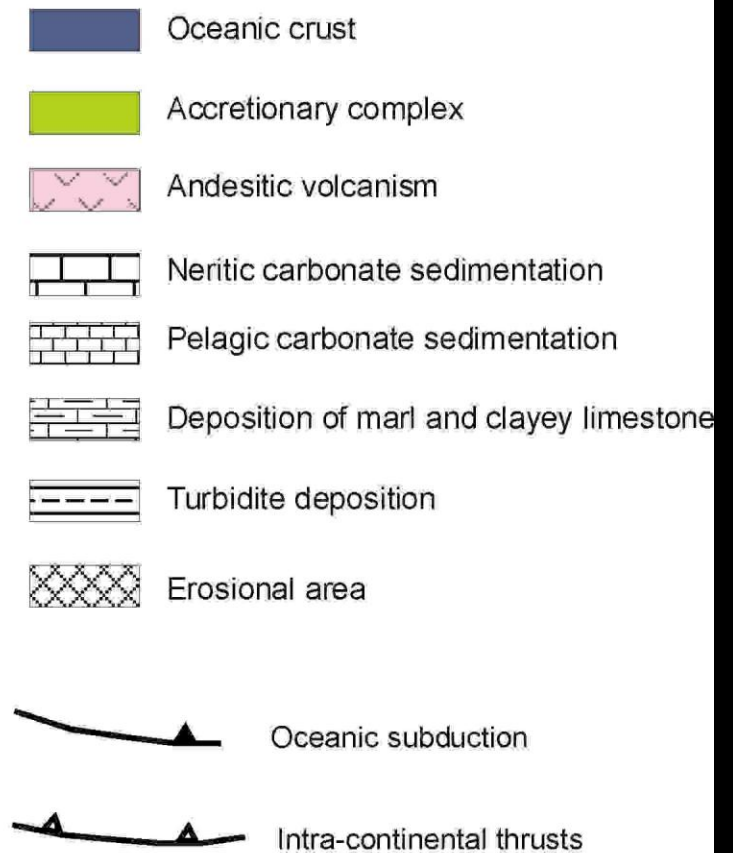
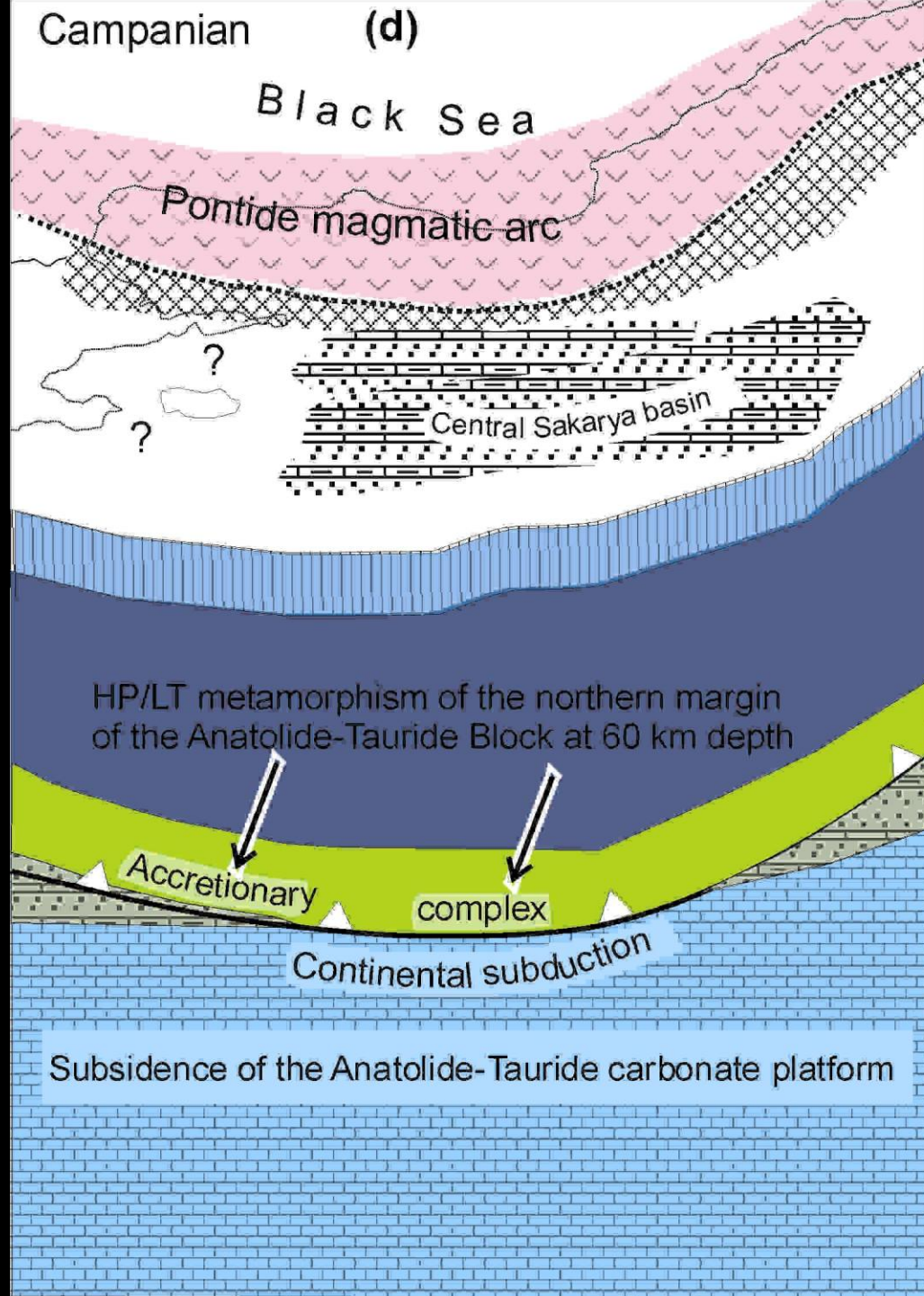
Blueschist
metamorphism

lithospheric mantle





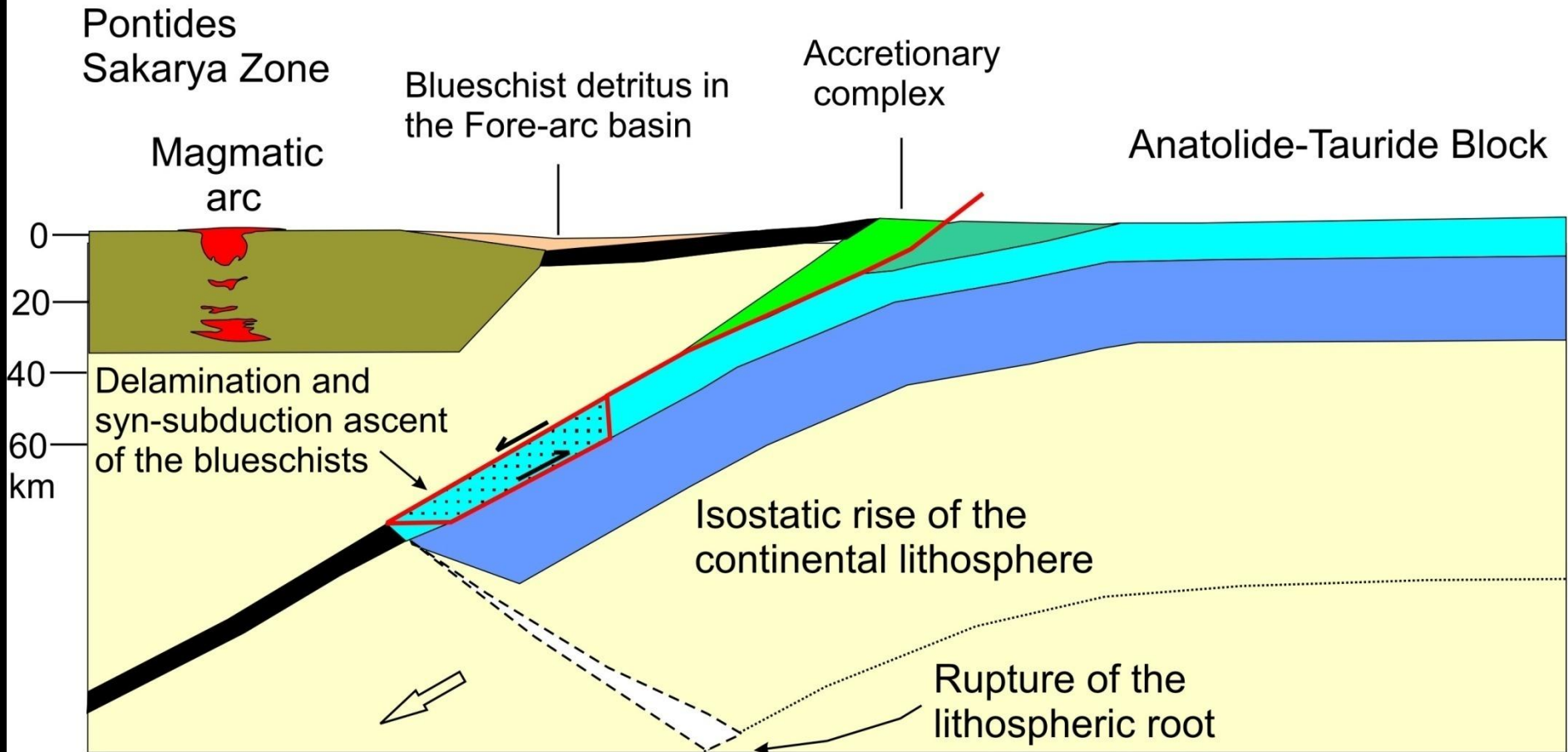
Campanian (d)



Late Campanian (c. 75 Ma)

N

S



Maastrichtian (e)

Black Sea

Fore-arc basins

-
- Oceanic crust
 - Accretionary complex
 - Andesitic volcanism
 - Neritic carbonate sedimentation
 - Pelagic carbonate sedimentation
 - Deposition of marl and clayey limestone
 - Turbidite deposition
 - Erosional area
 - Oceanic subduction
 - Intra-continental thrusts

N

S

Taurides

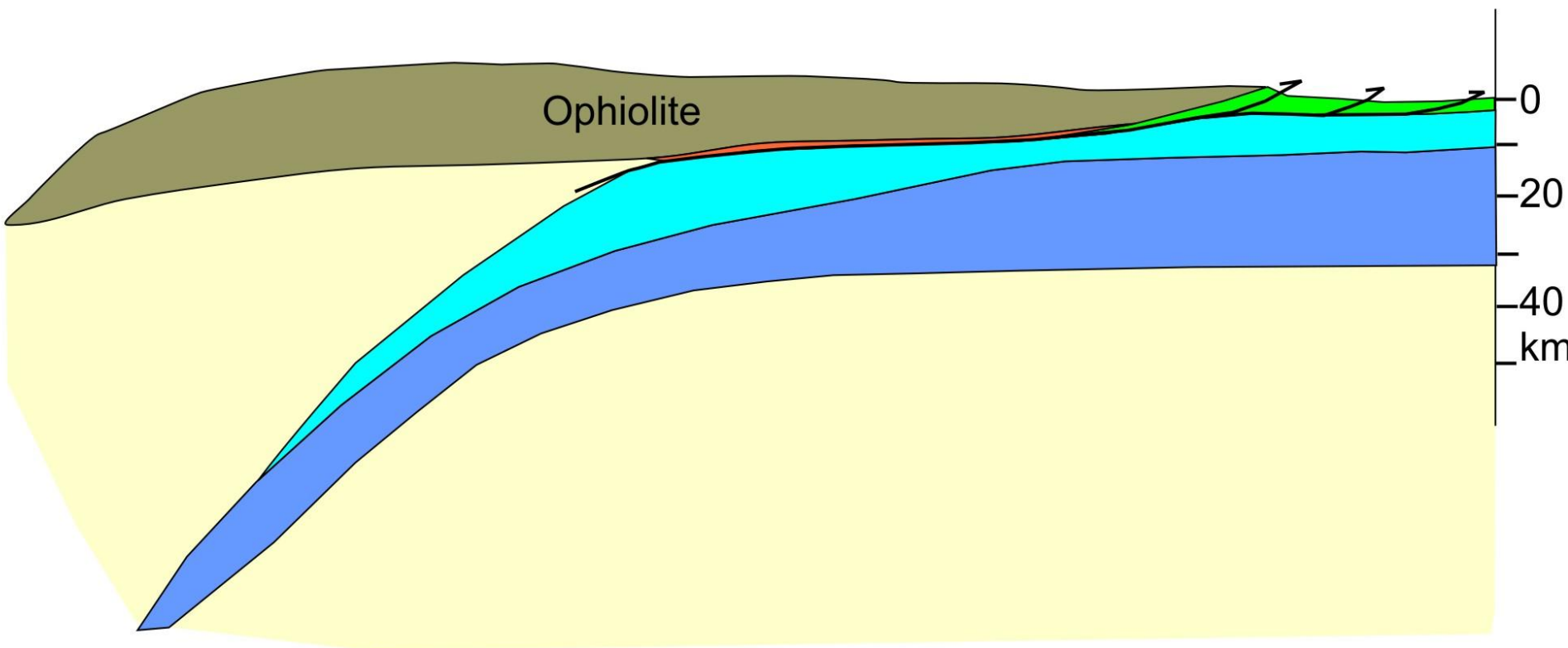
Ophiolite

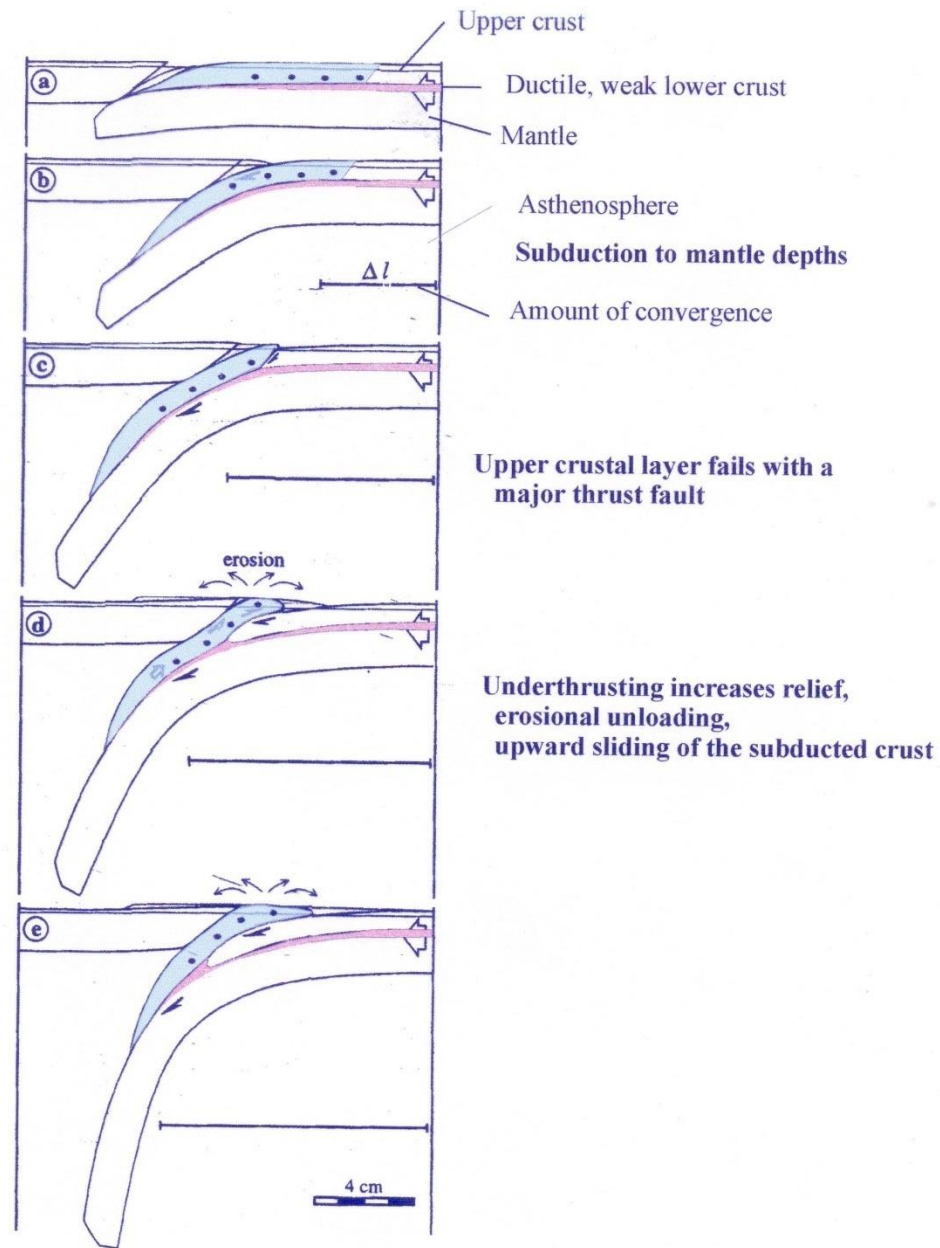
0

20

40

km





Drawing of an analogue experiment of subduction of continental lithosphere (Chemenda et al., 1995). The model includes a strong upper crust, a weak ductile lower crust and a strong mantle part.

Some unanswered questions

N

S

