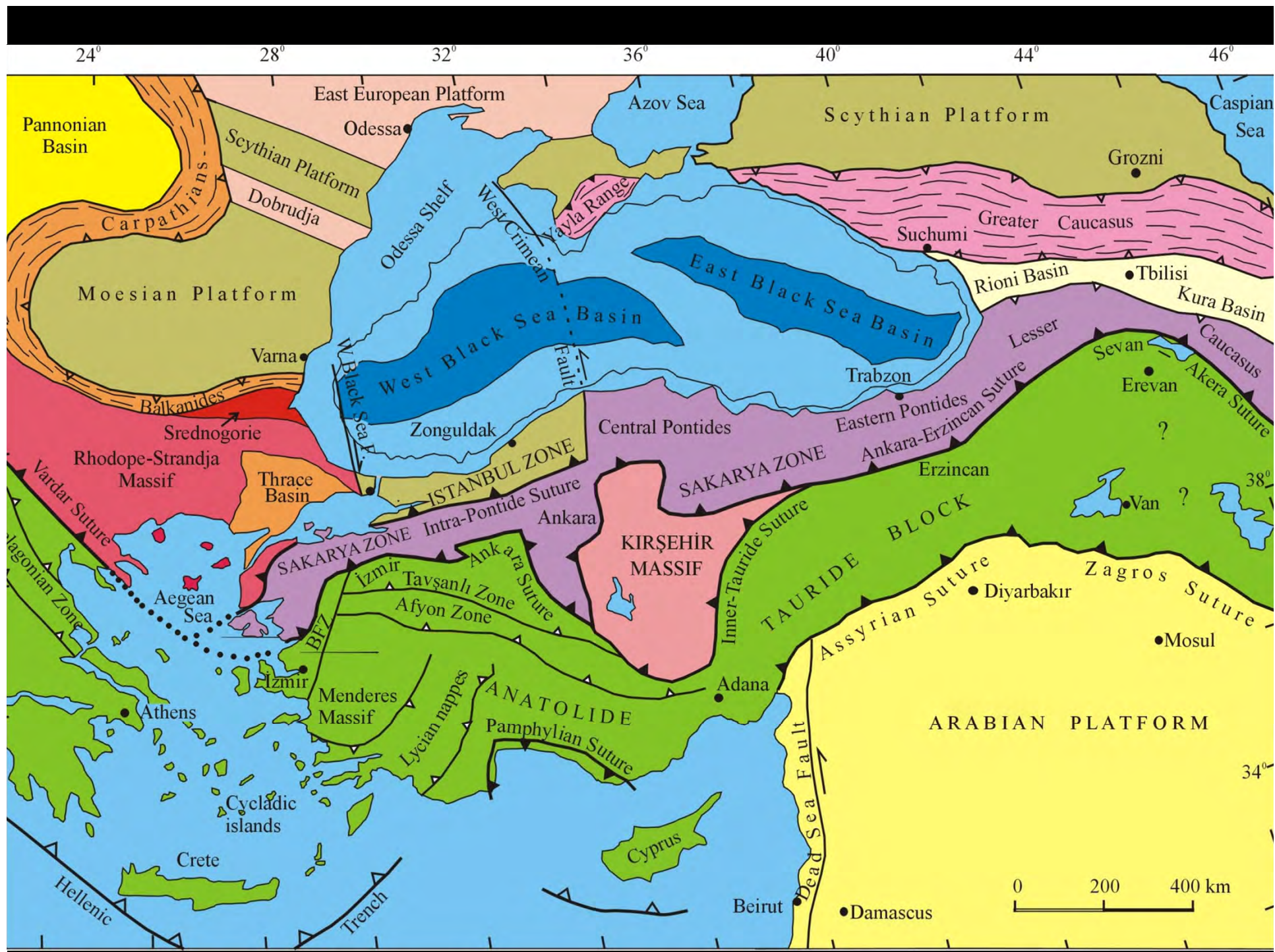


Anatolide-Tauride Block

Aral I. Okay

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi



Anatolide-Tauride Block - platform
and passive continental margin

Pontides – active continental margin

Distinguishing features of the Anatolide-Tauride Block

Late Precambrian crystalline basement

Paleozoic-Tertiary sedimentary cover

 Paleozoic - clastics and carbonates

 Mesozoic - carbonates

Volcanic rocks very rare

No evidence for Hercynian (Carboniferous) and Cimmerian (Triassic) orogenies

Alpide deformation and metamorphism start in the Late Cretaceous and continue into the Miocene.

Anatolide-Tauride Block is subdivided into zones based on the type of metamorphism and age of deformation:

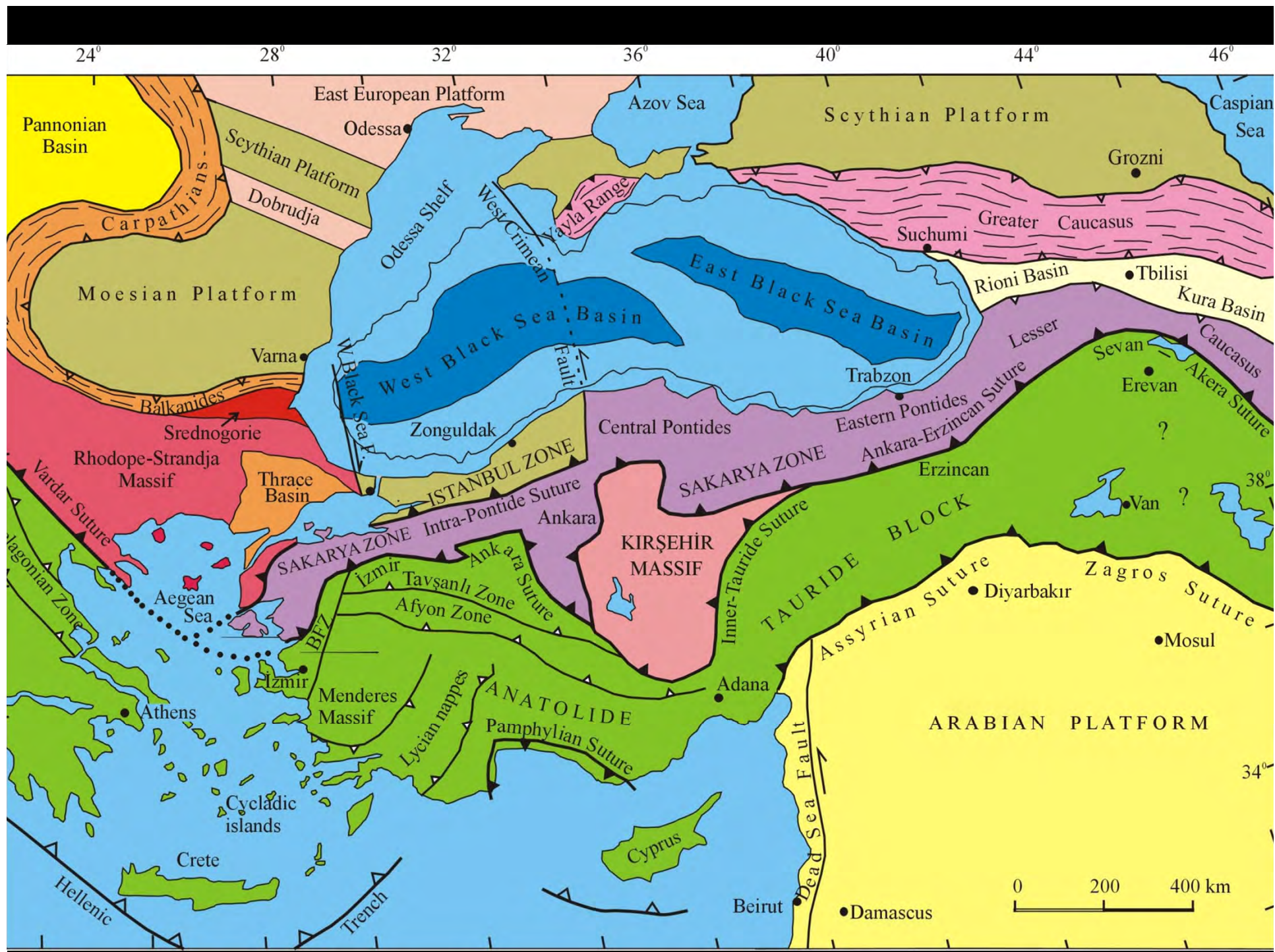
Tavşanlı Zone: high pressure metamorphism during the Late Cretaceous

Afyon Zone: high pressure metamorphism at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary

Menderes Massif: medium pressure metamorphism during the Eocene

Bornova Flysch Zone: a belt of melange and olistostromes

Taurides: Paleozoic-Tertiary sedimentary sequences deformed during the Late Cretaceous – Tertiary.



Tavşanlı Zone

The deeply subducted northern margin of the
Anatolide-Tauride Block

N

Cenomanian (c. 95 Ma)

S

Pontides
Sakarya Zone

Accretionary
complex

Anatolide-Tauride Block

Magmatic
arc

Cretaceous marginal
oceanic crust

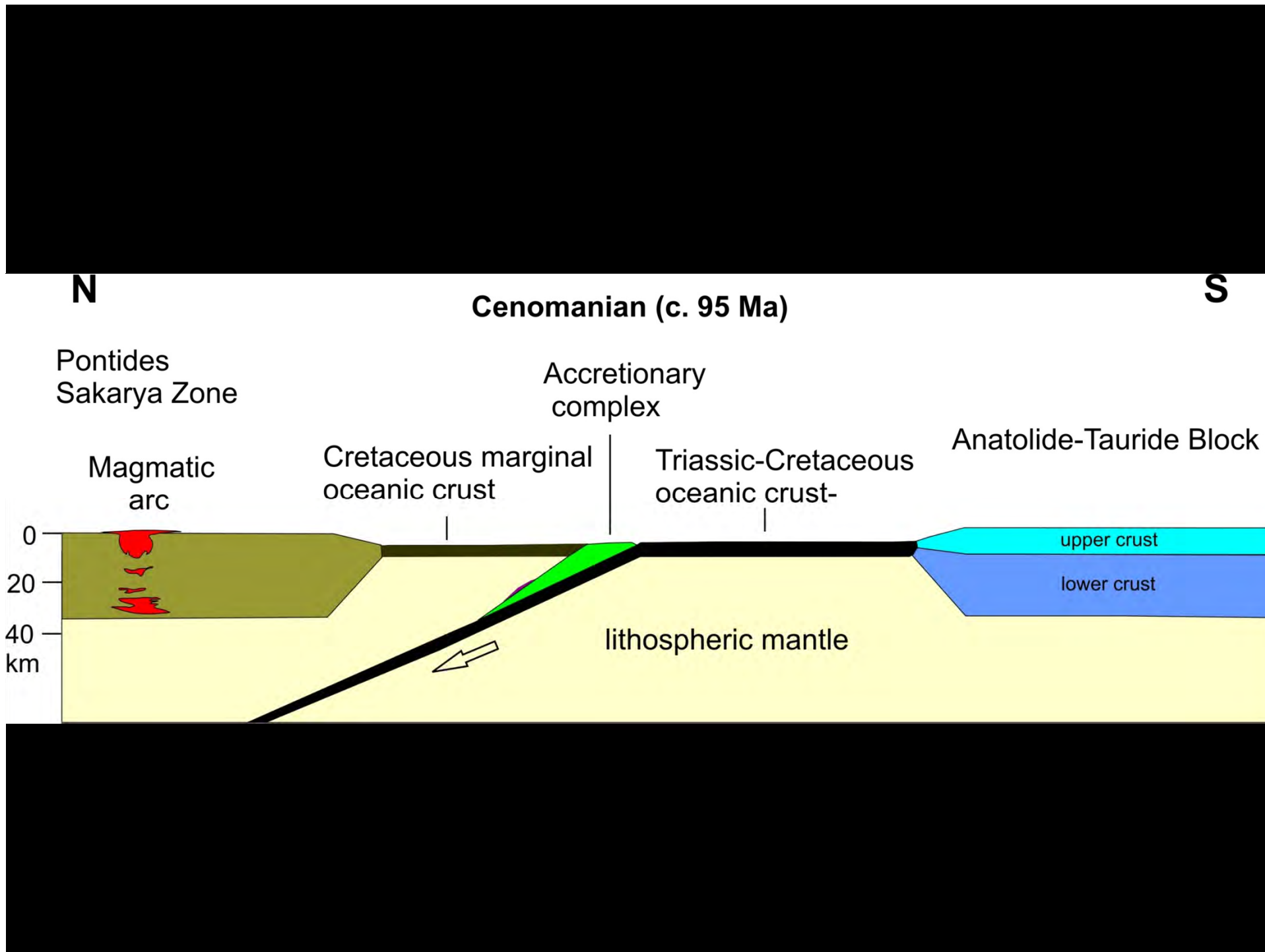
Triassic-Cretaceous
oceanic crust-

upper crust

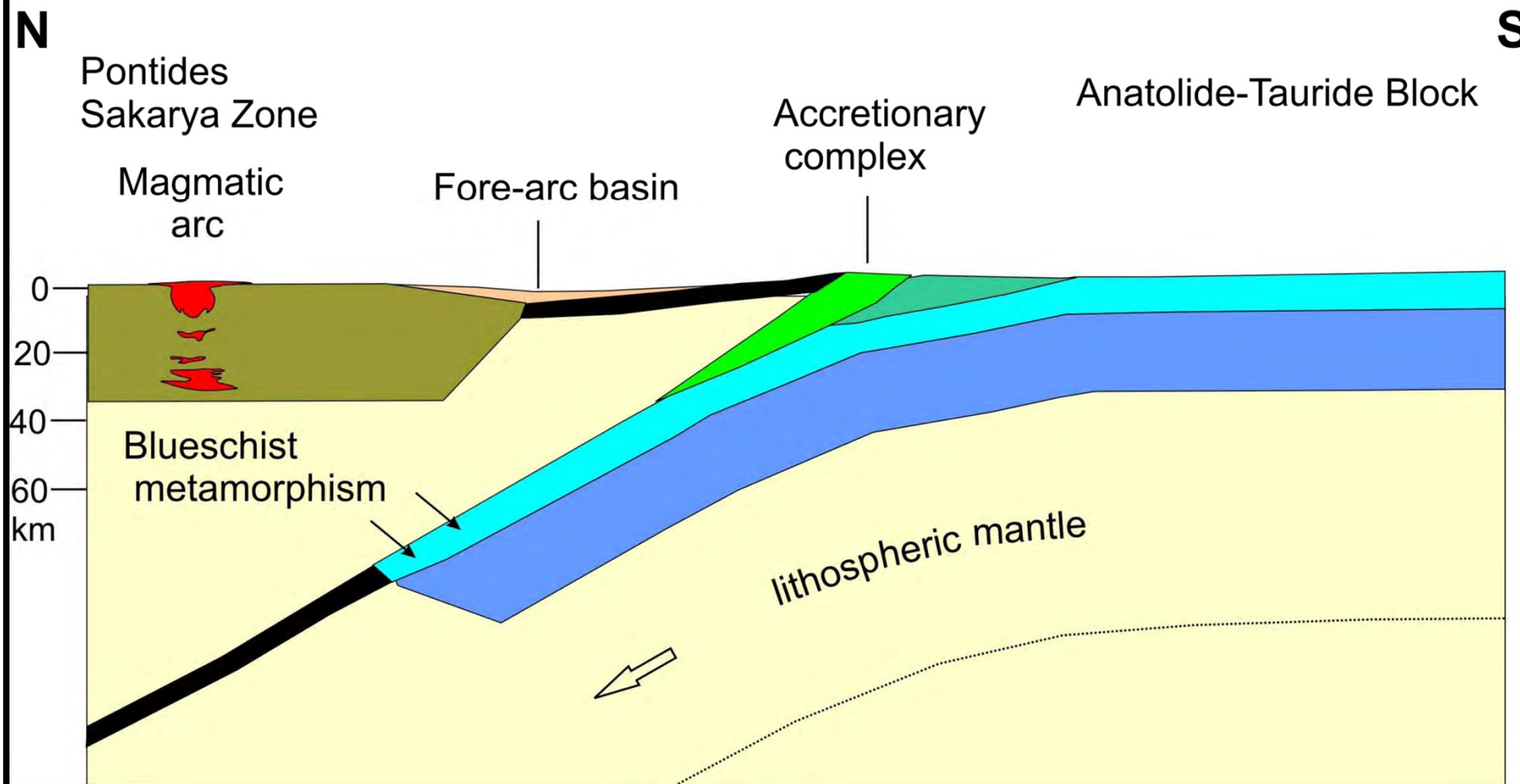
lower crust

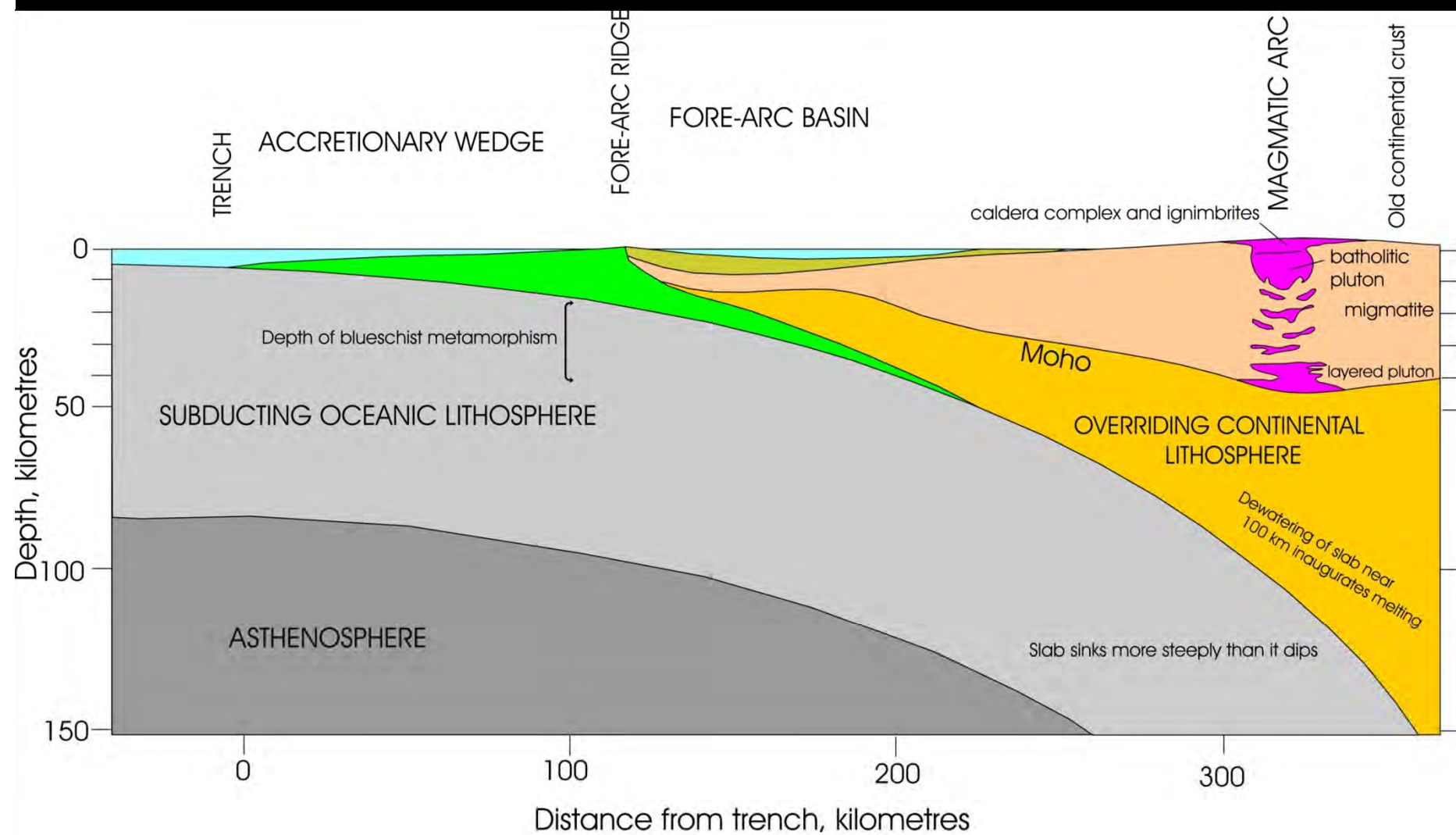
0
20
40
km

lithospheric mantle

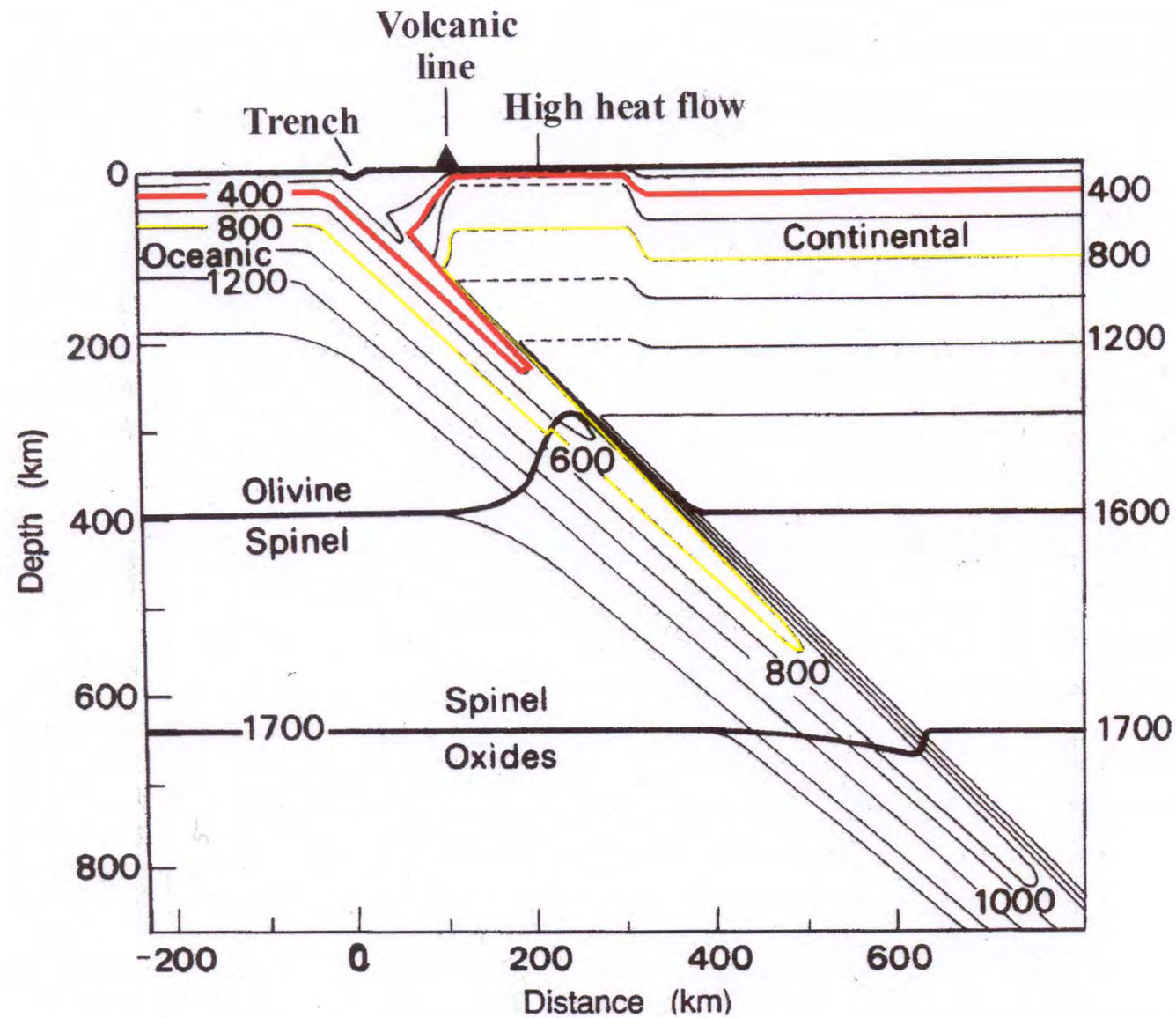


Campanian (c. 80 Ma)

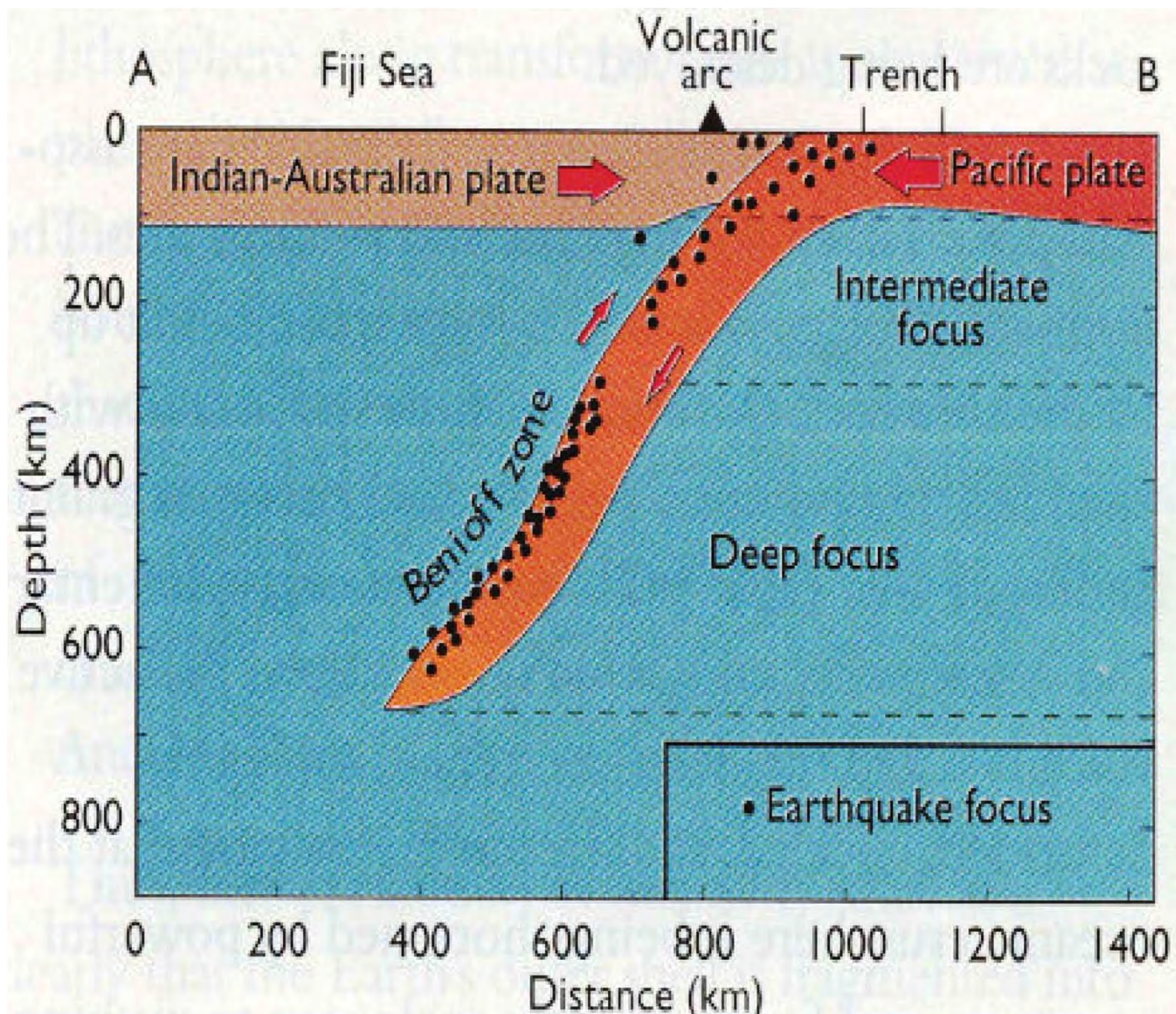


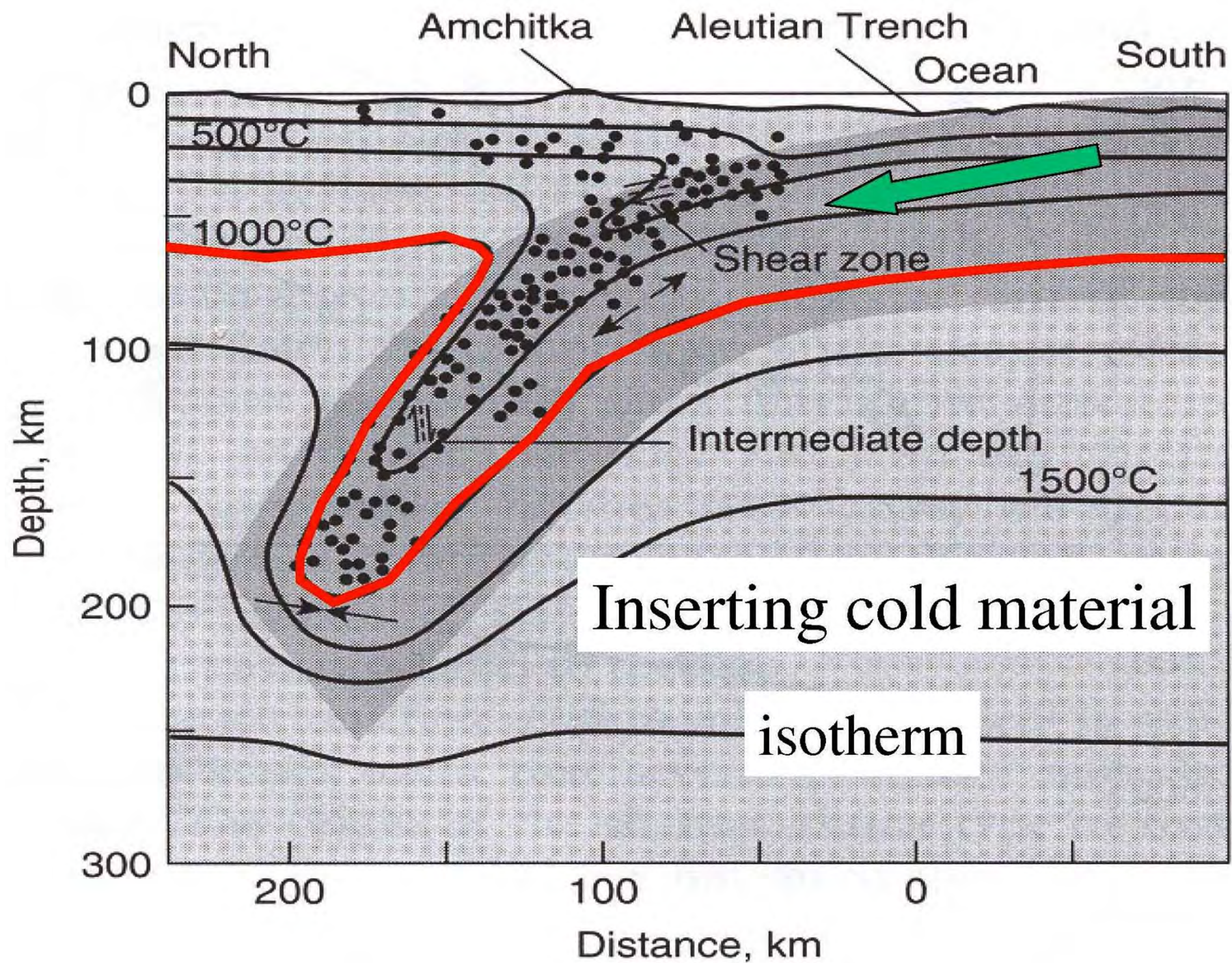


Section across a continental-margin subduction zone (Hamilton, 1988)

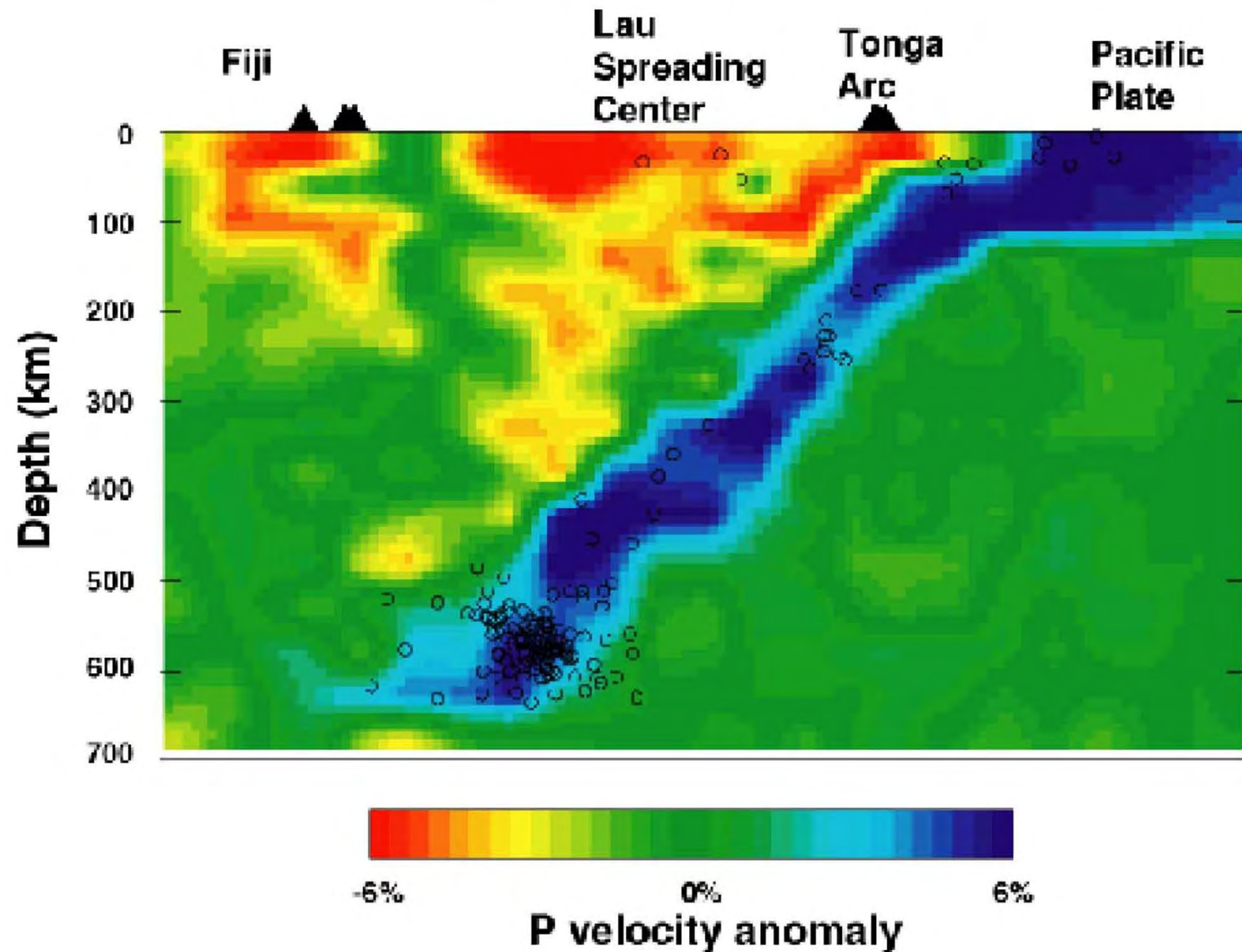


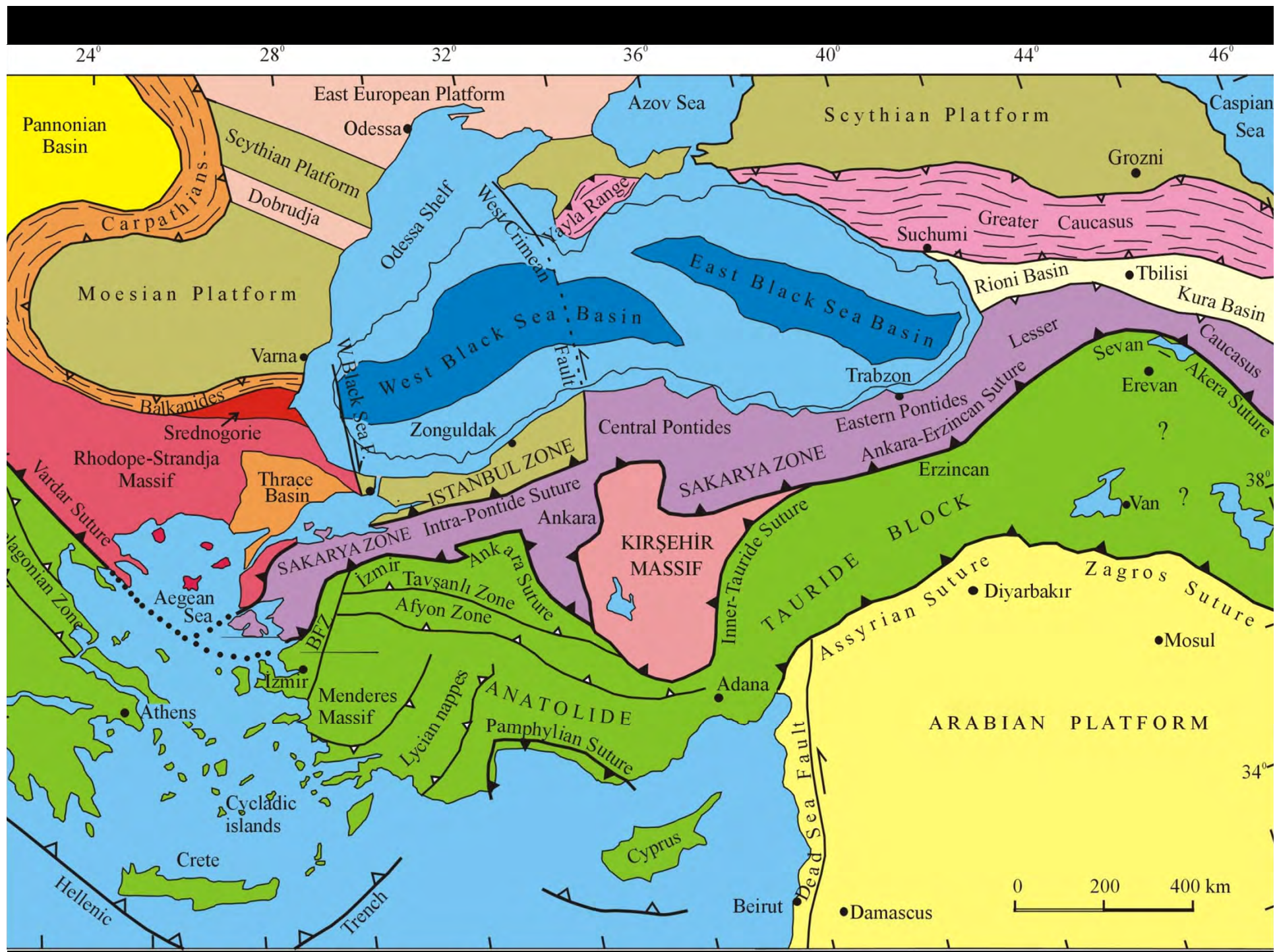
Thermal structure of a subducting oceanic lithosphere (Schubert et al., 1975). Calculations include the effects of frictional heating (to a max. value of 100 MPa)

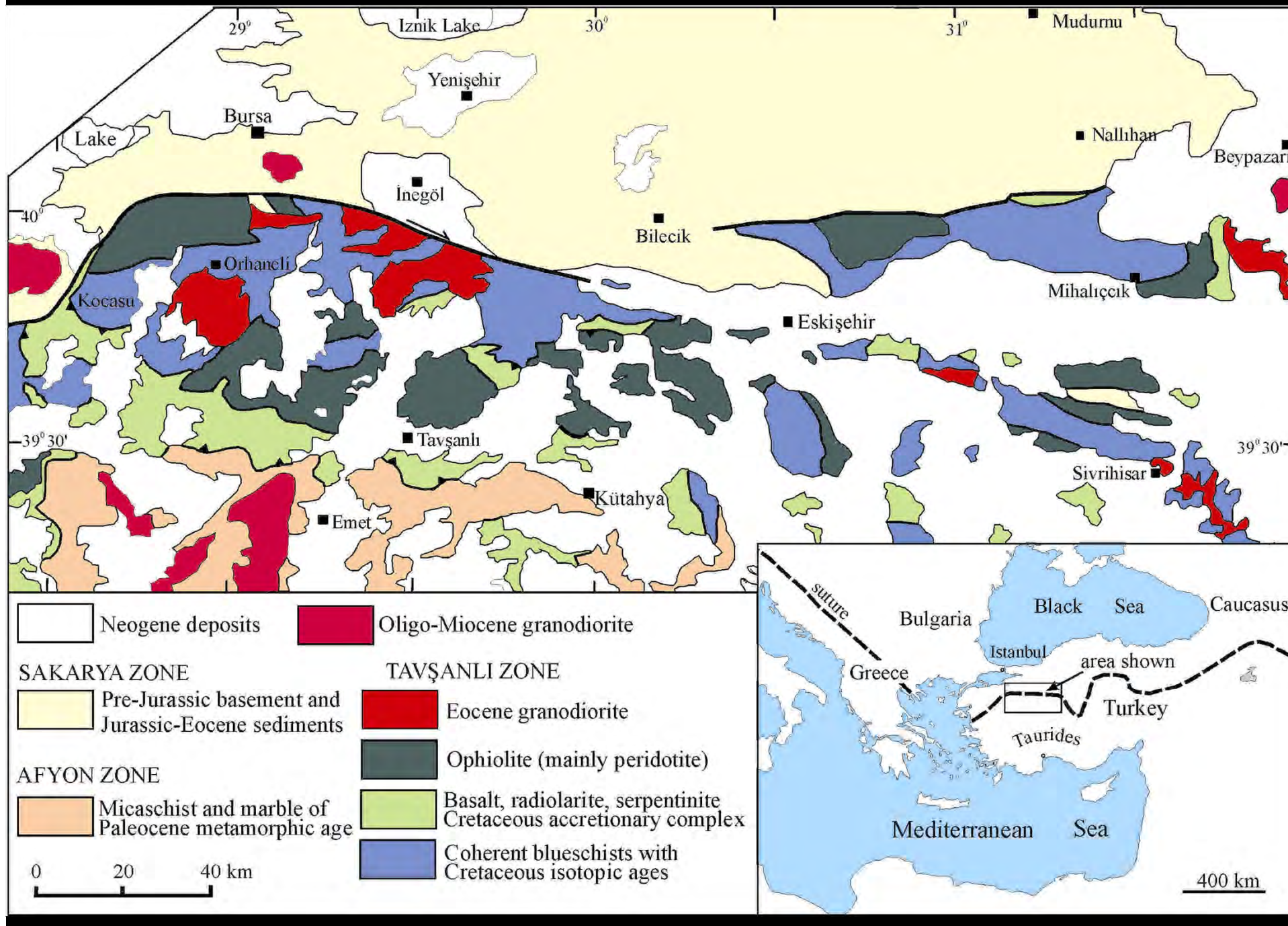




P-wave Tomography



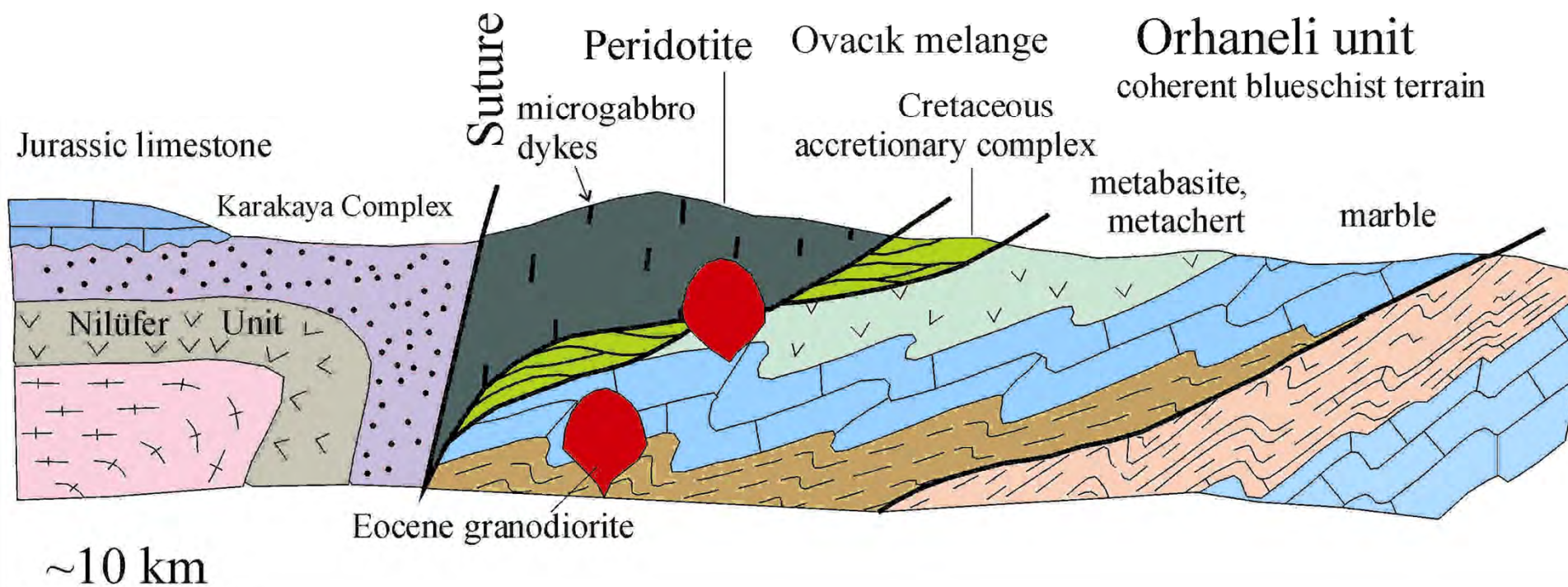




N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S





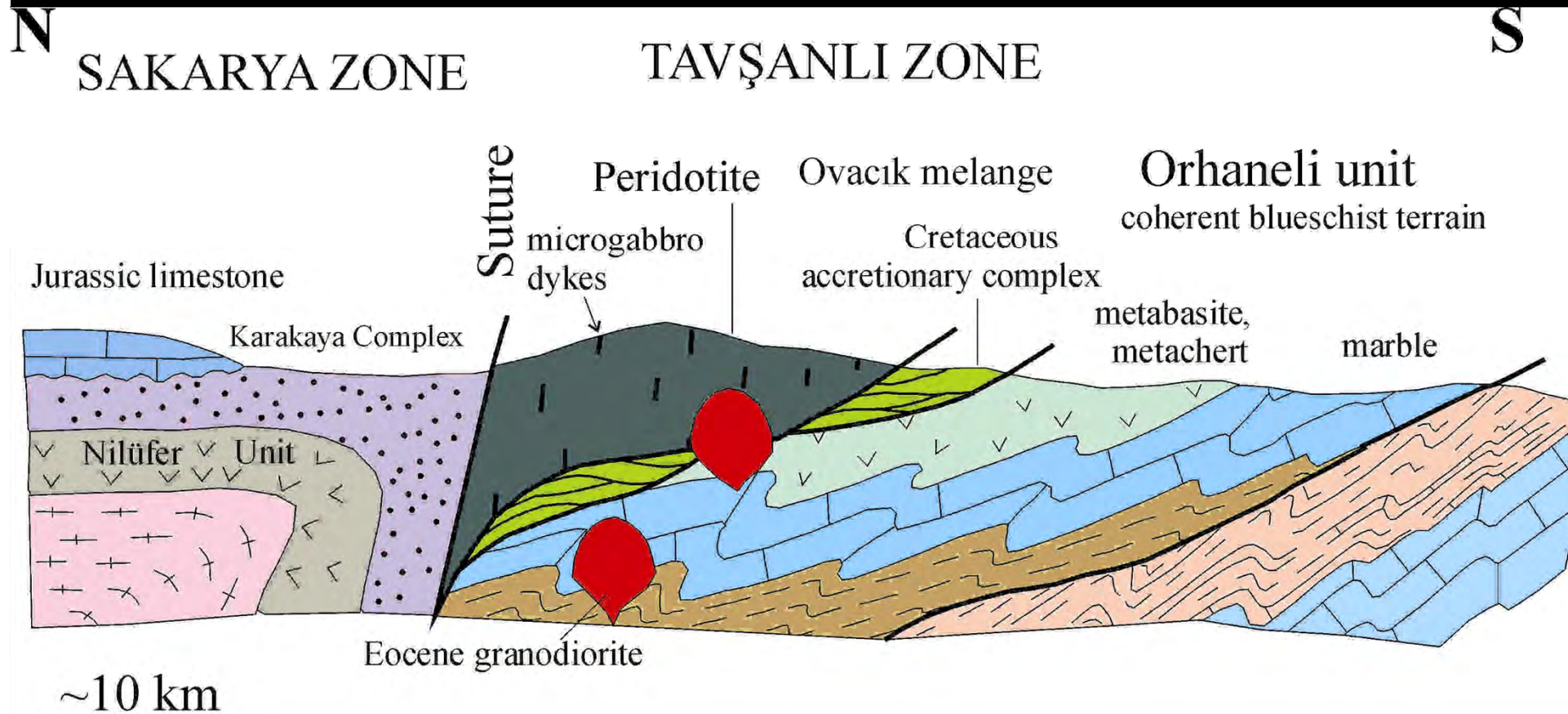












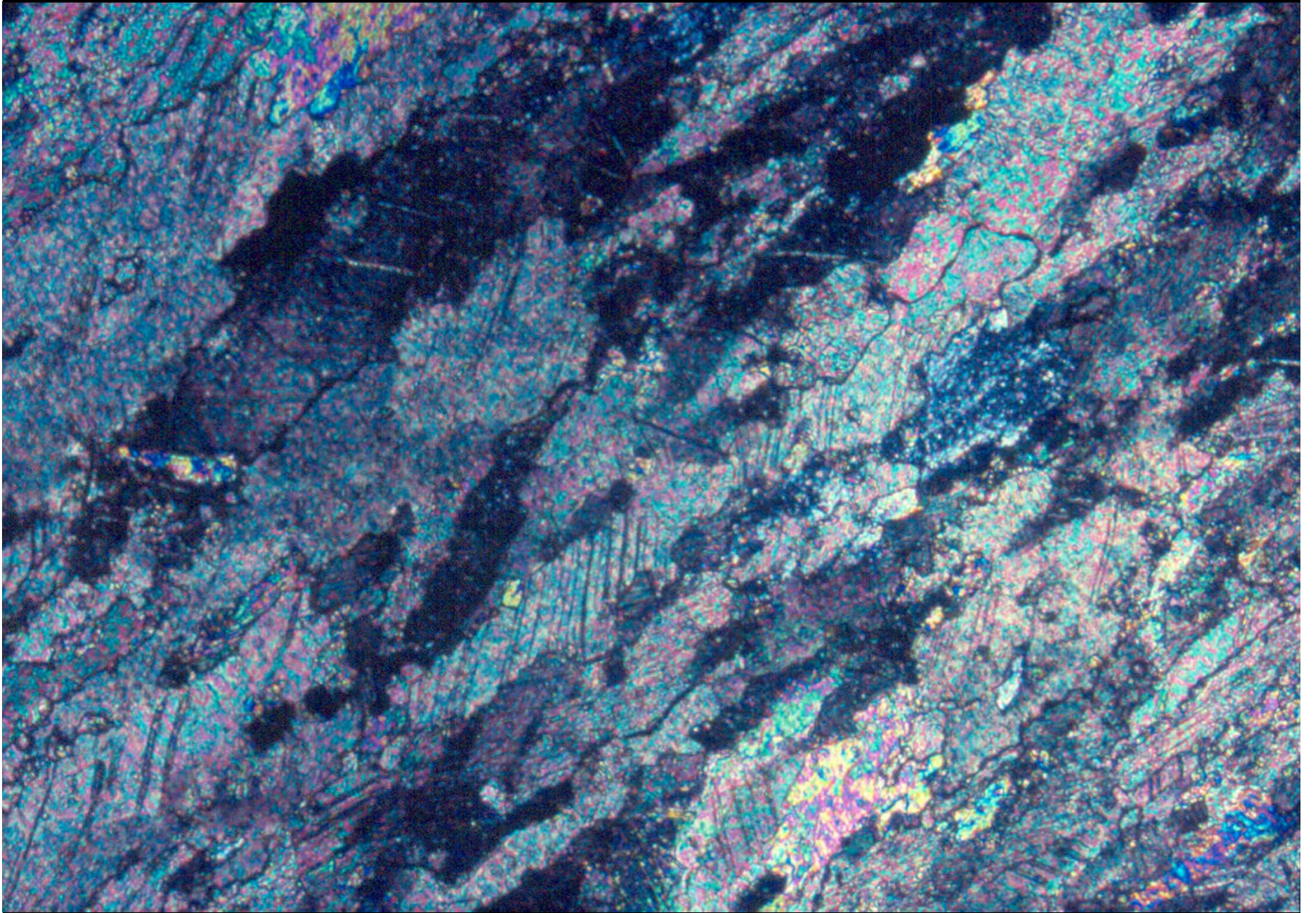








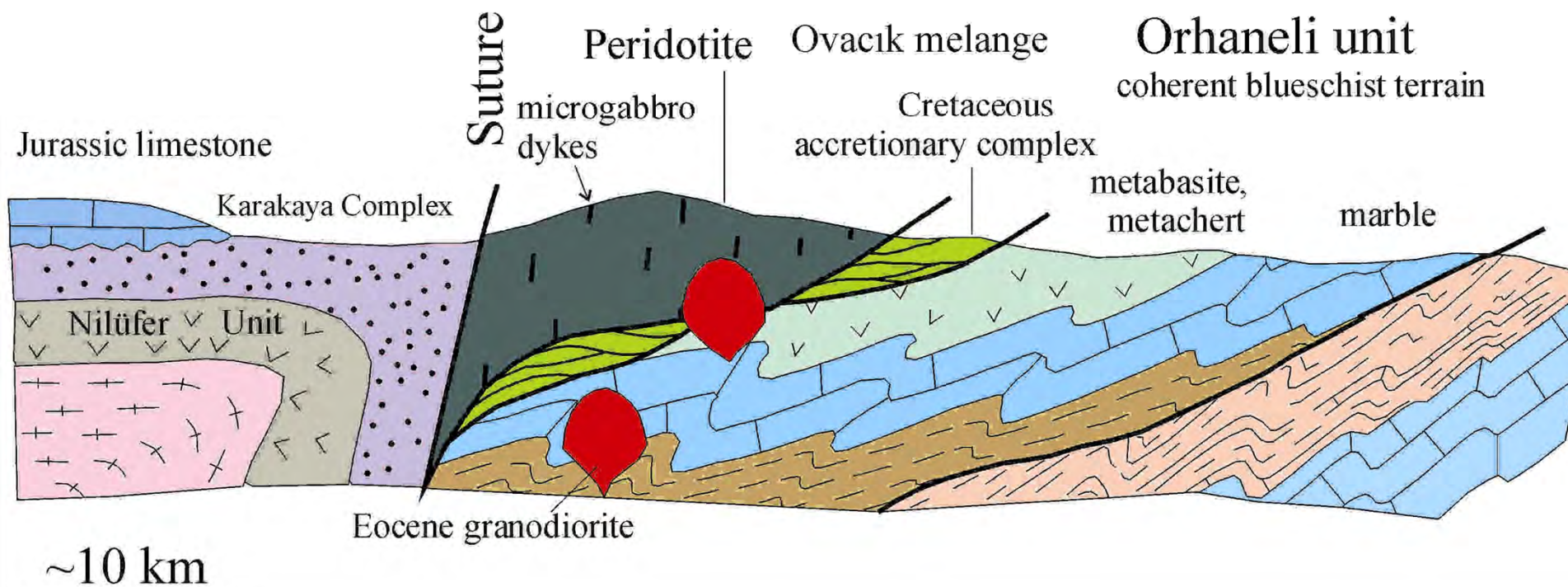




N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S



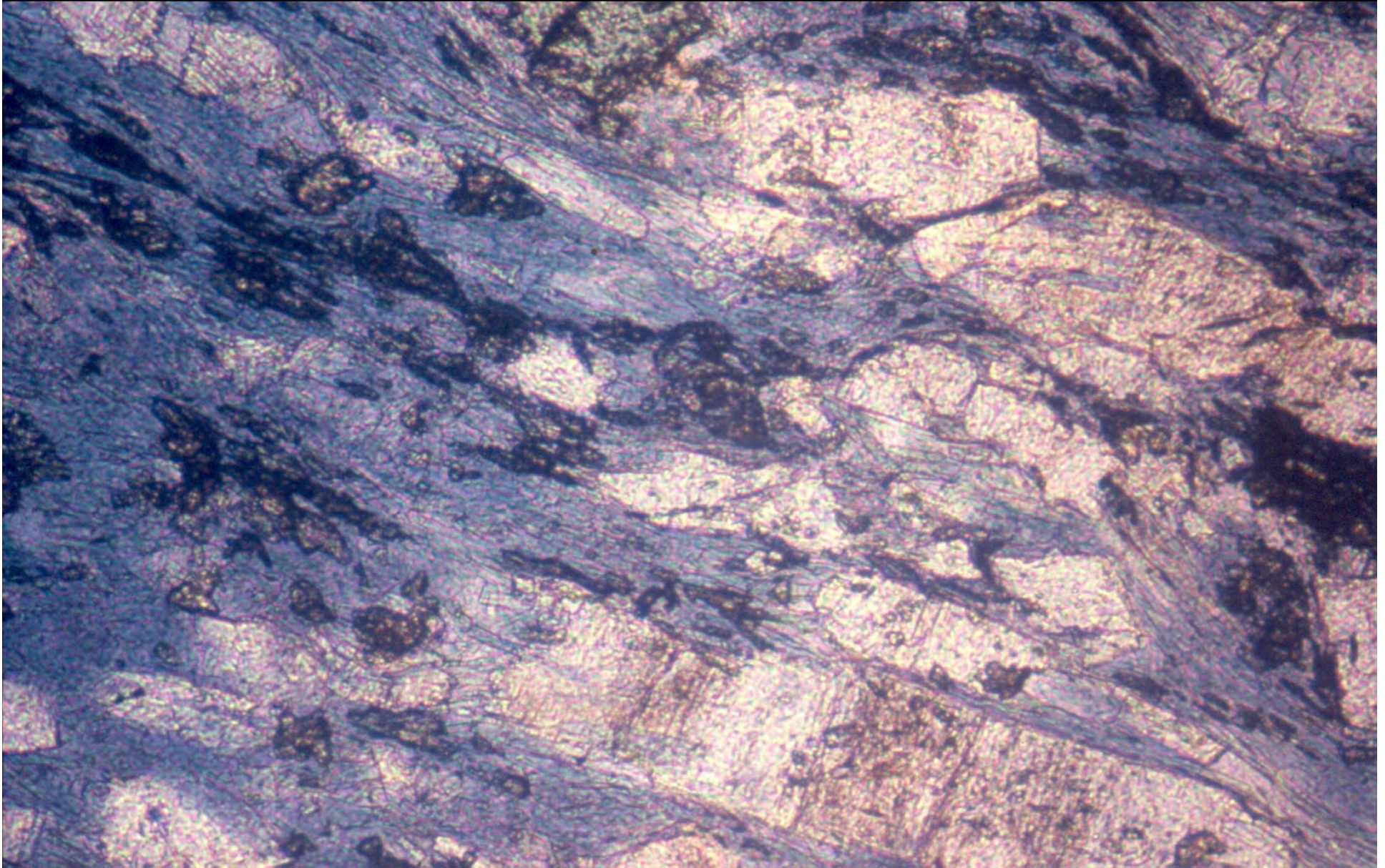




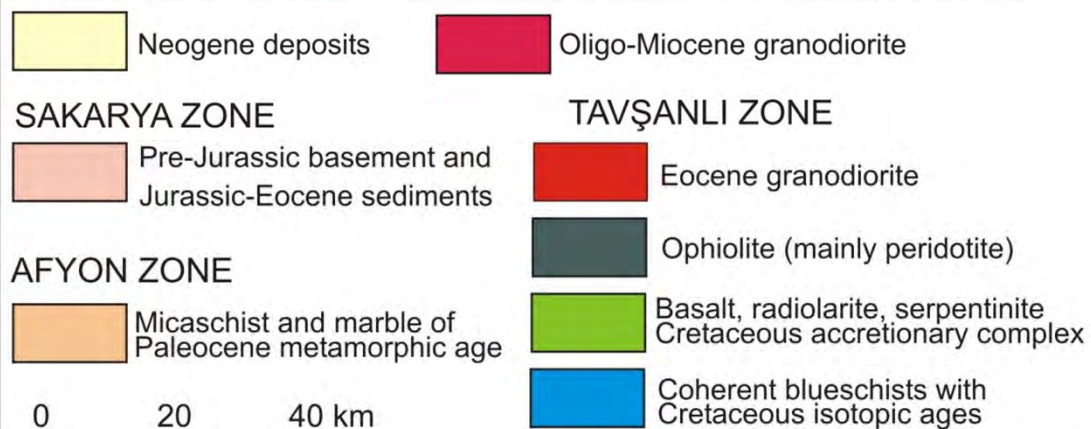
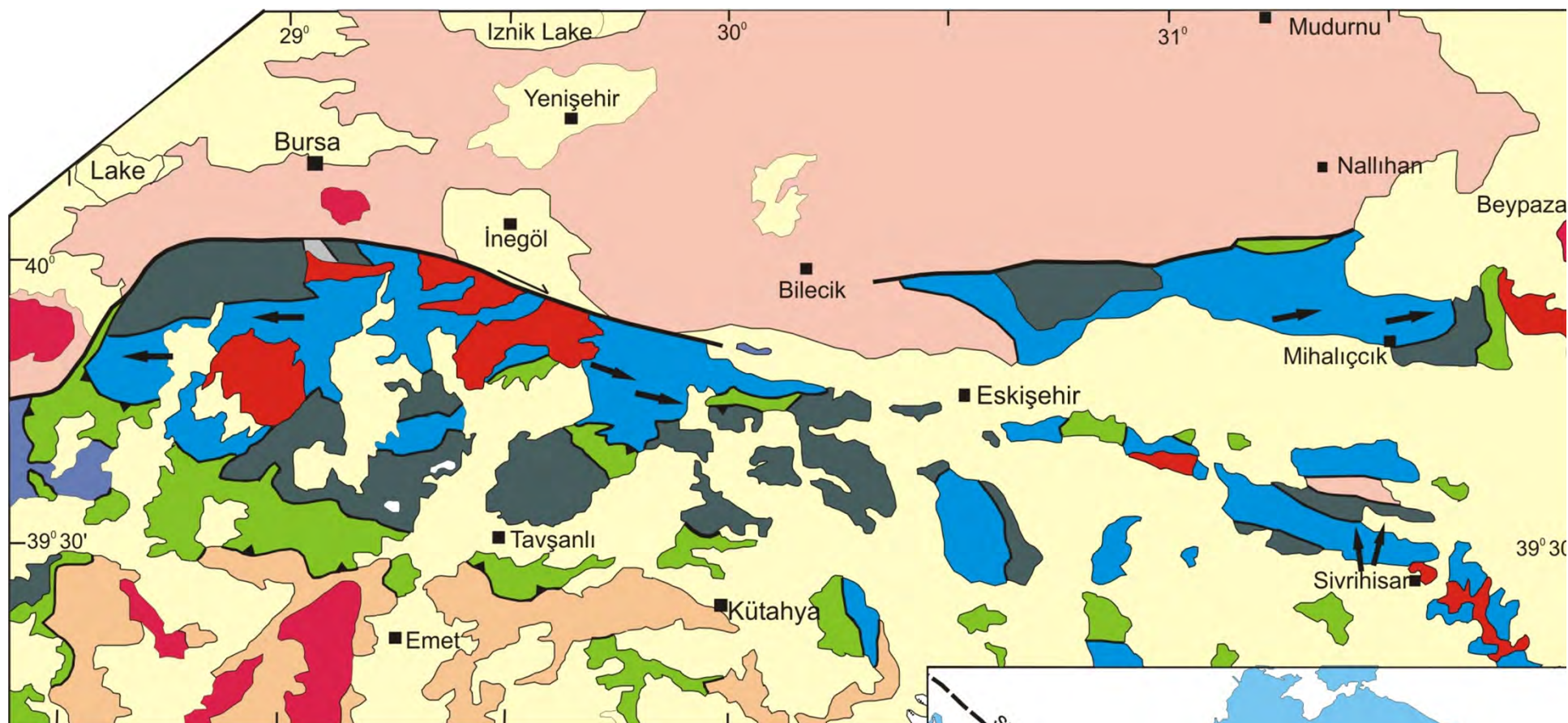








Structural features of the coherent blueschist sequence



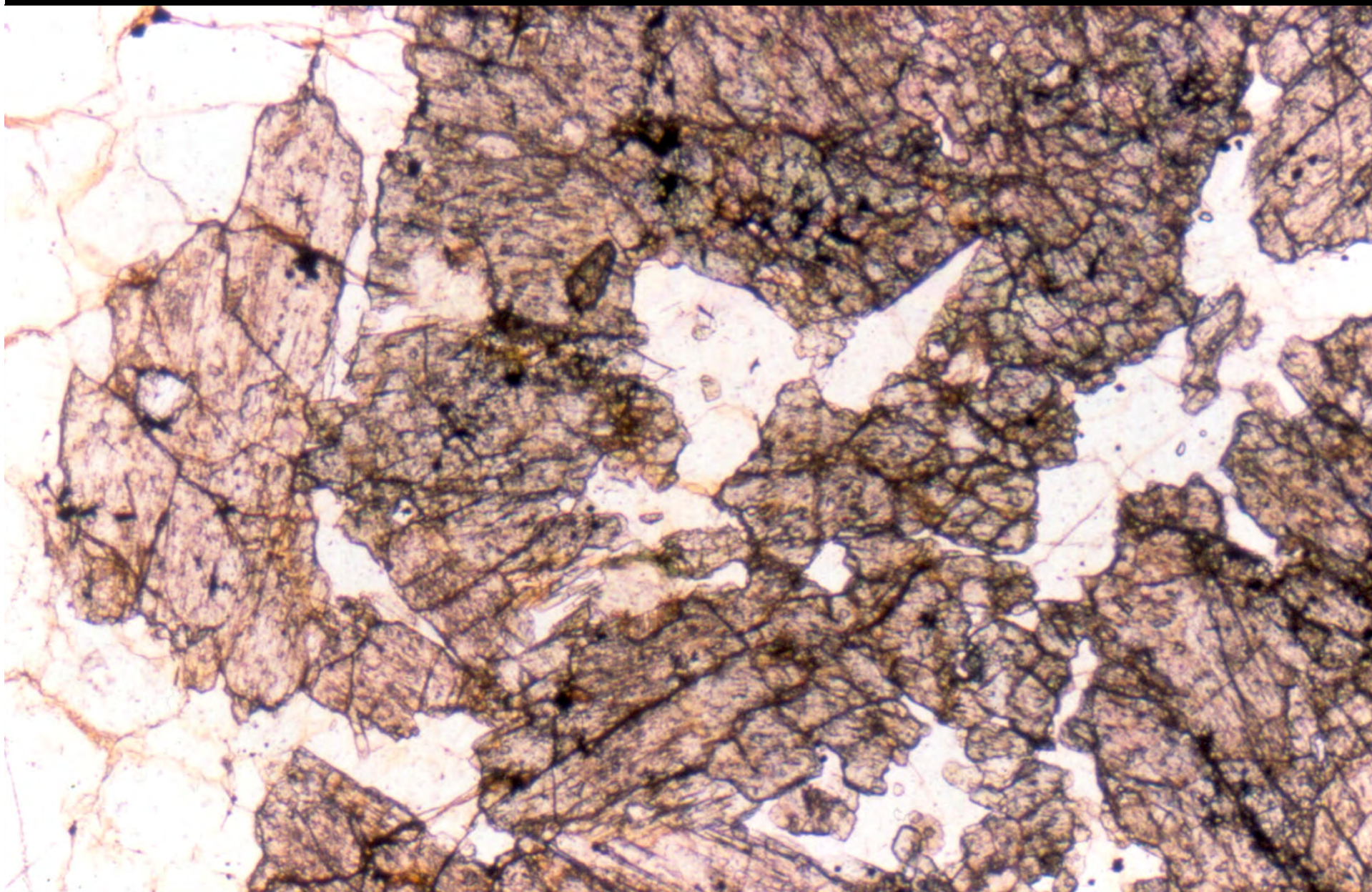
Okay 2001

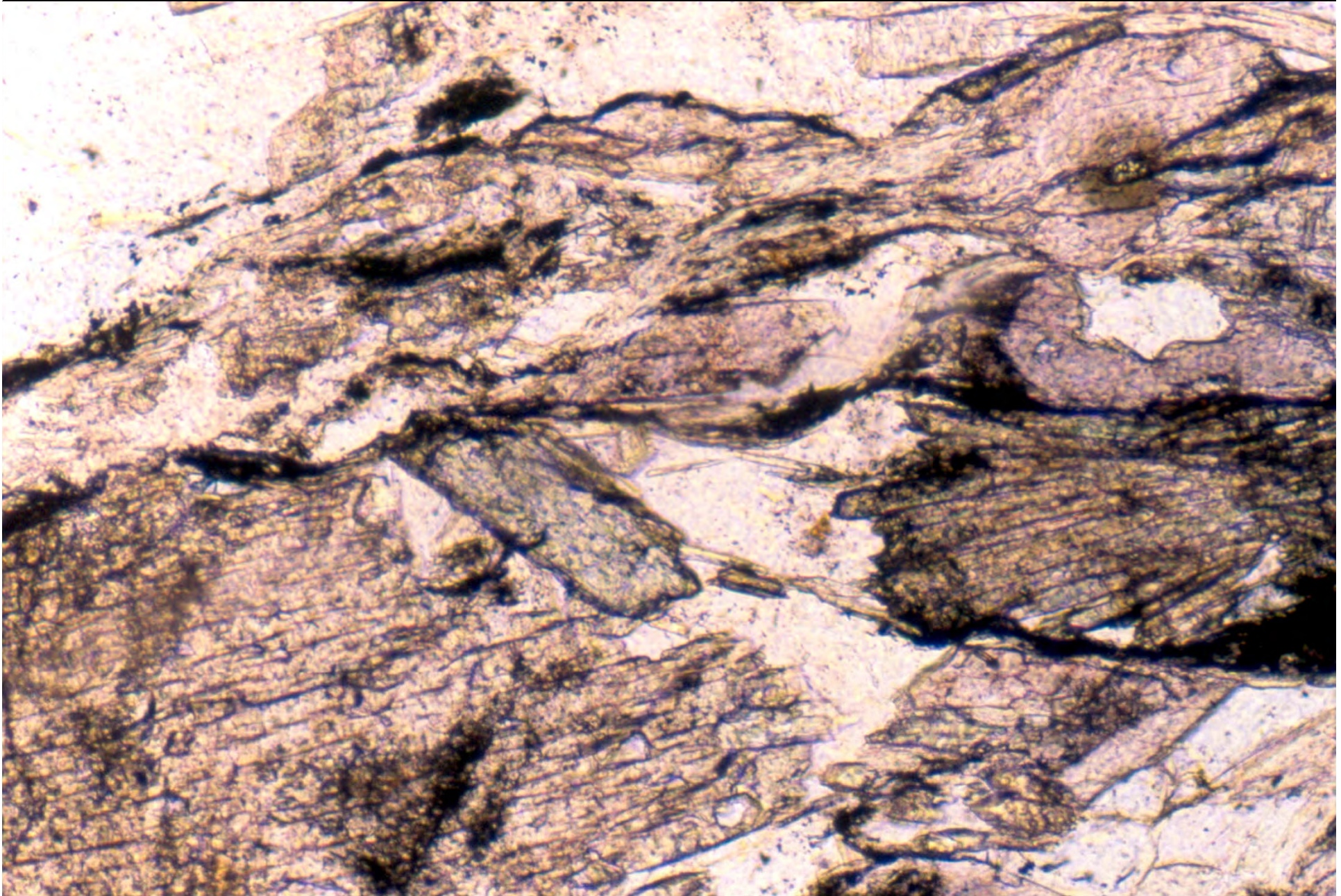


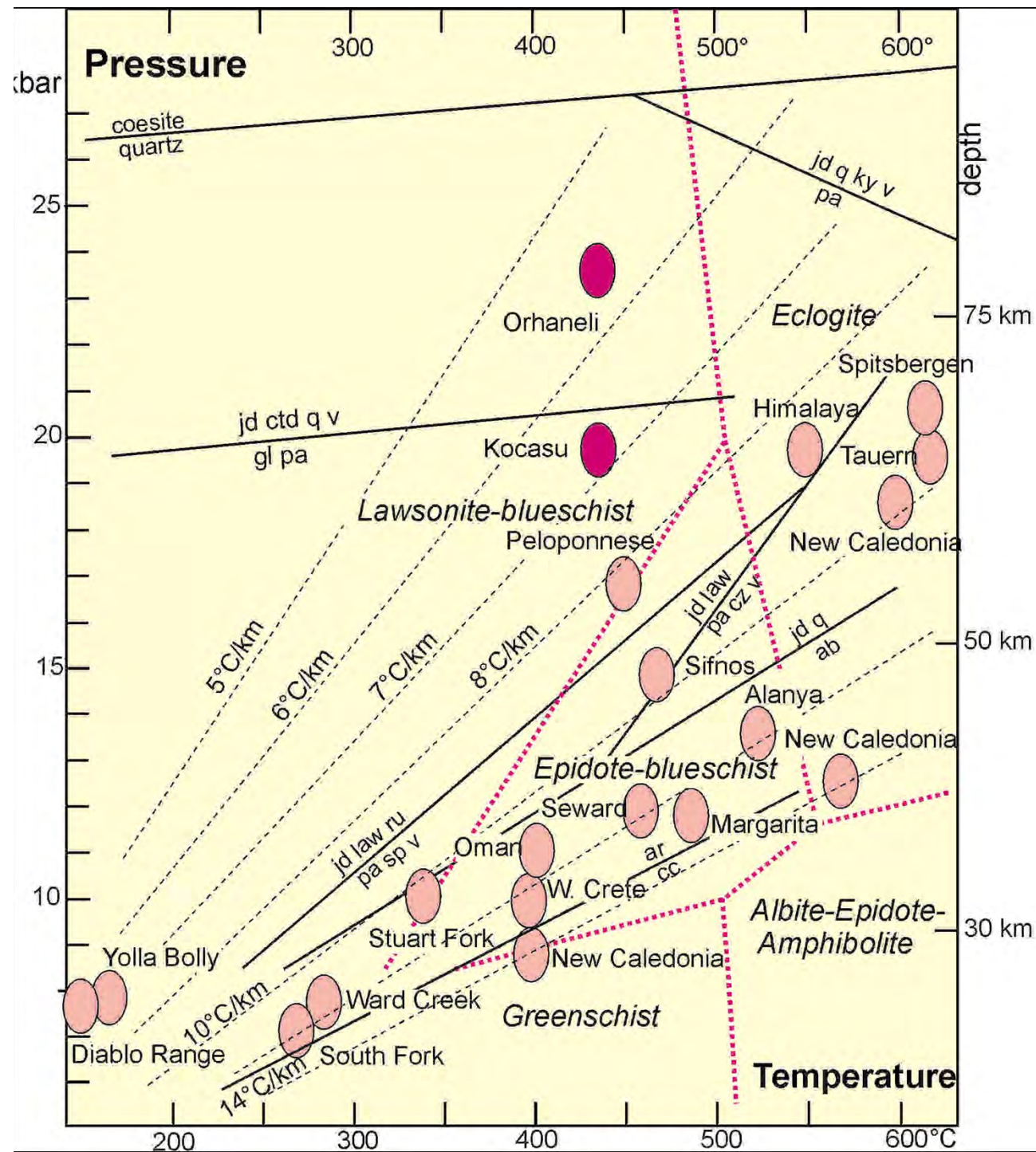




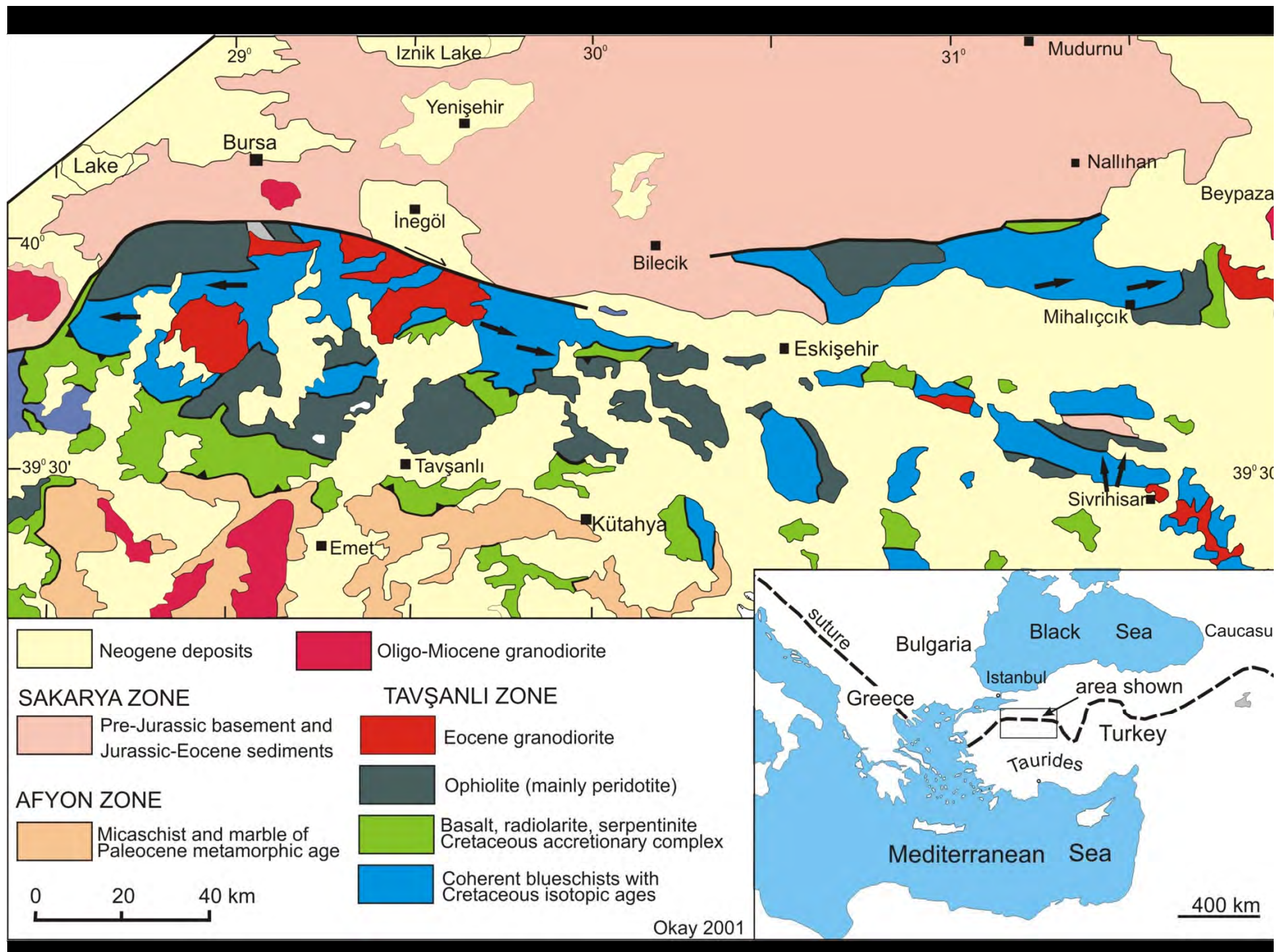
Pressure – temperature conditions of
the blueschist metamorphism





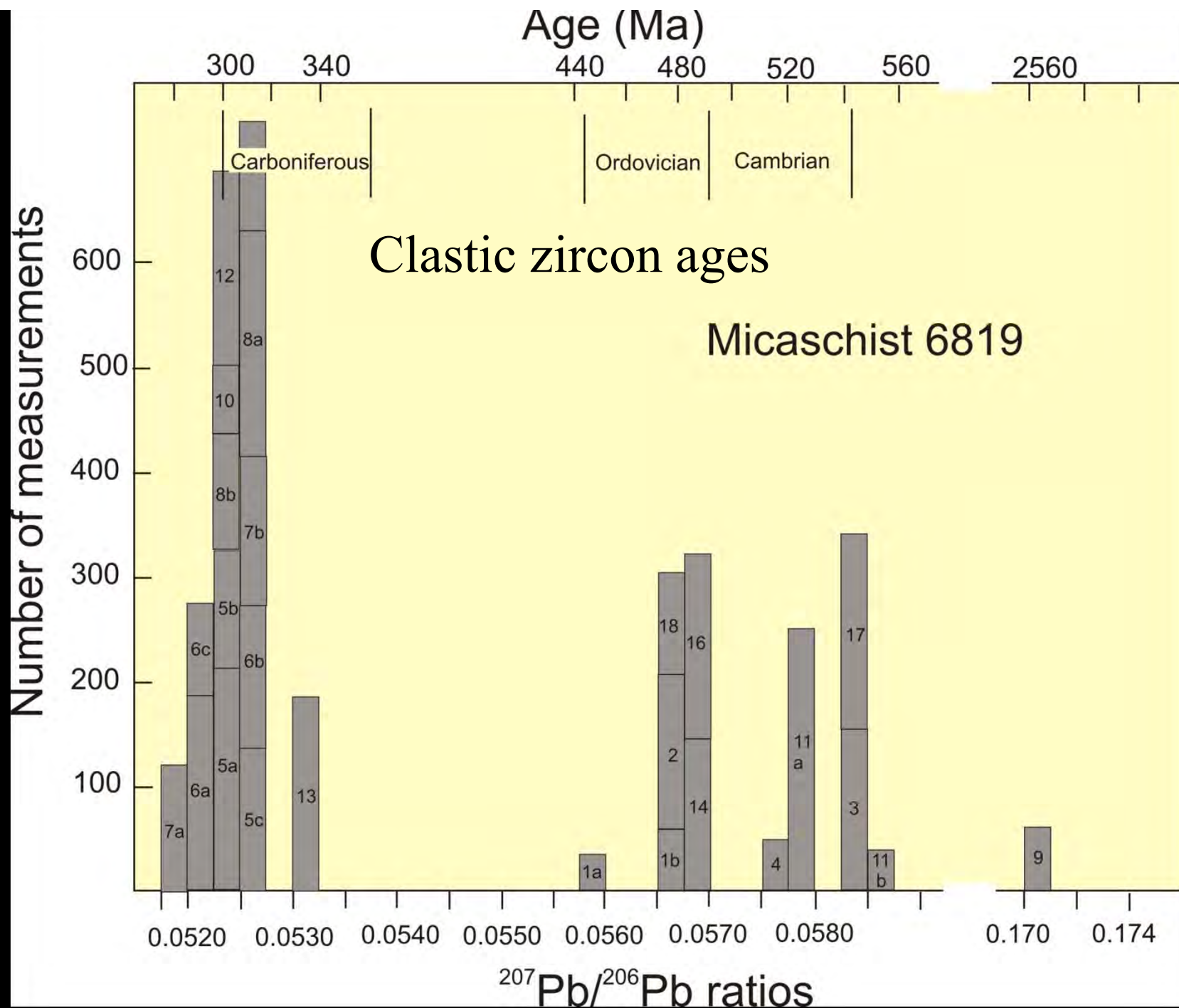


Estimates of peak P-T conditions of various blueschist and eclogite terrains in the world with the respective geothermal gradients (Okay, 2002).

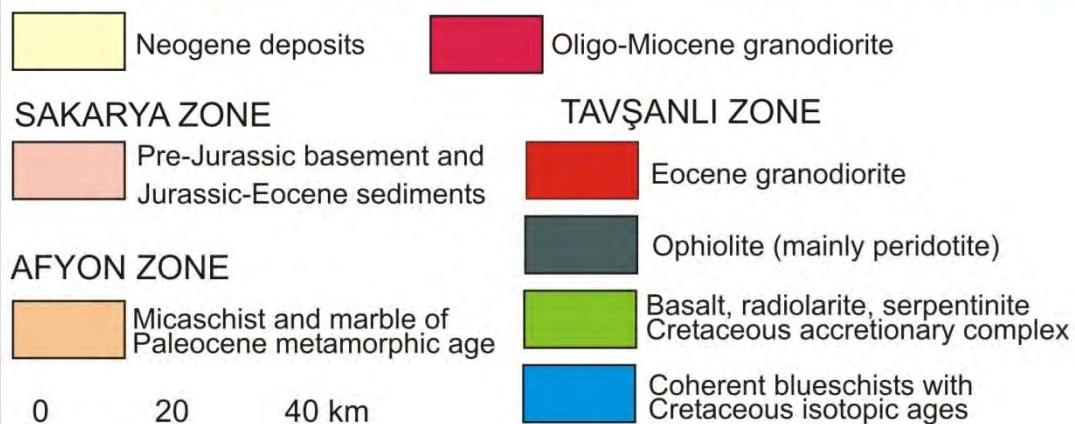
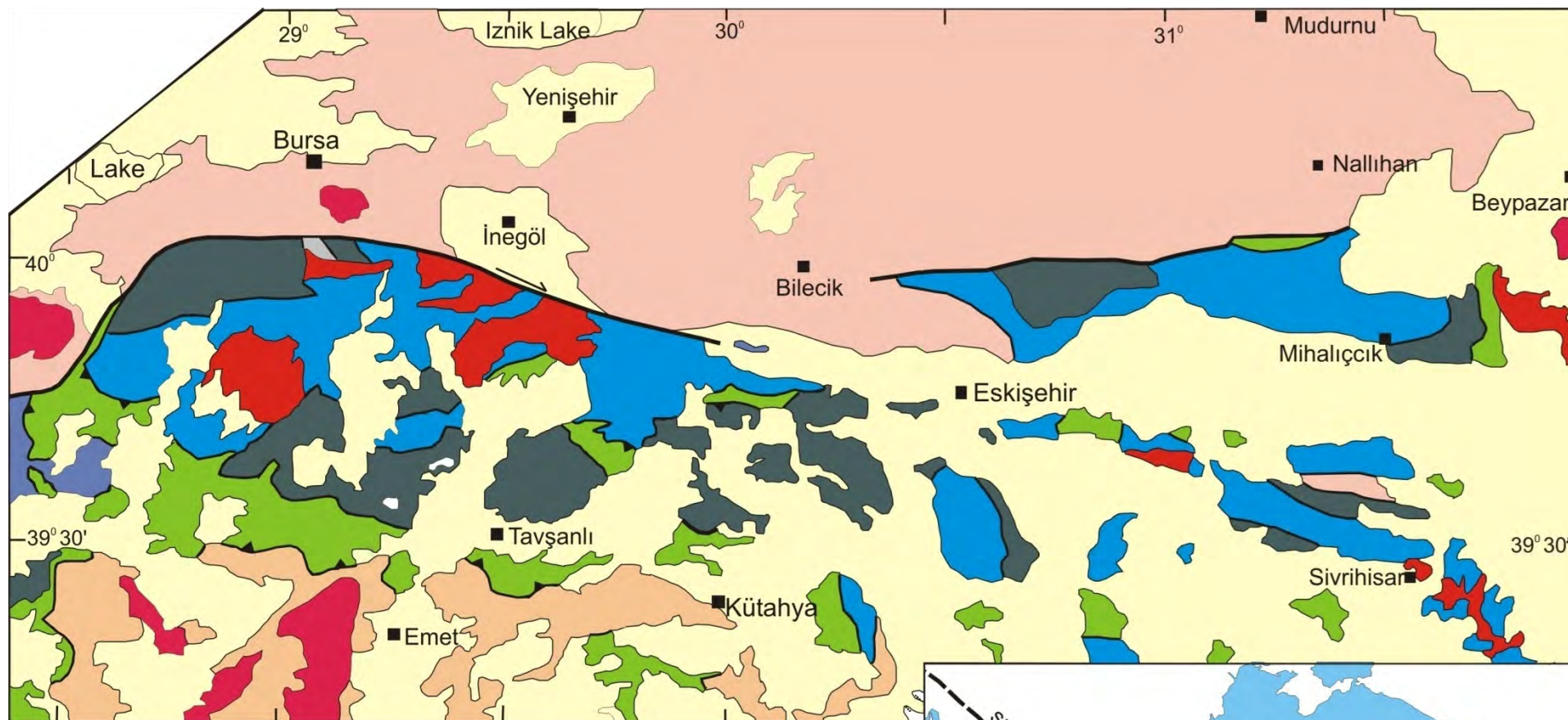


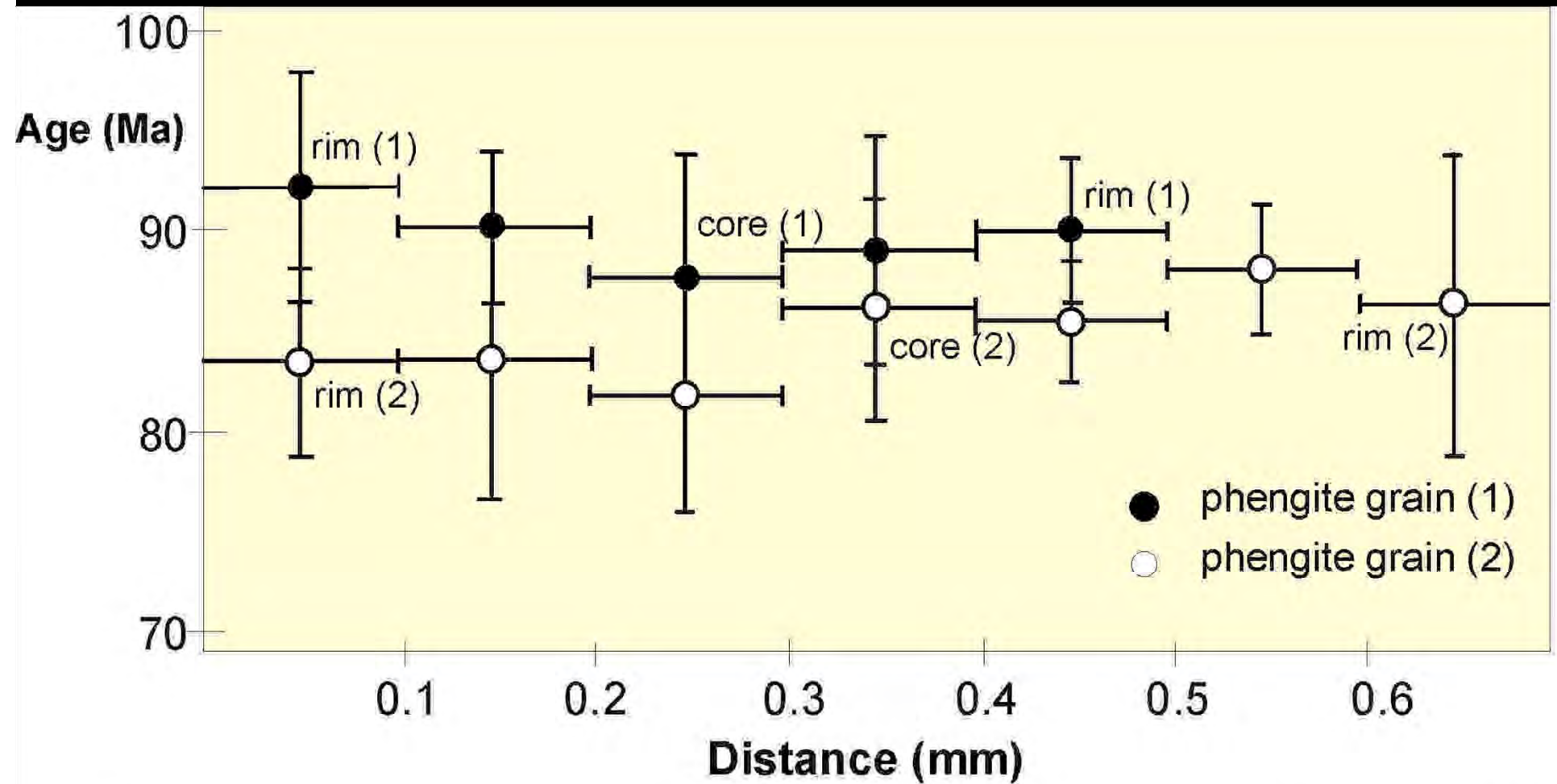
Age of the coherent blueschist sequence
(Orhaneli Group):
depositional age



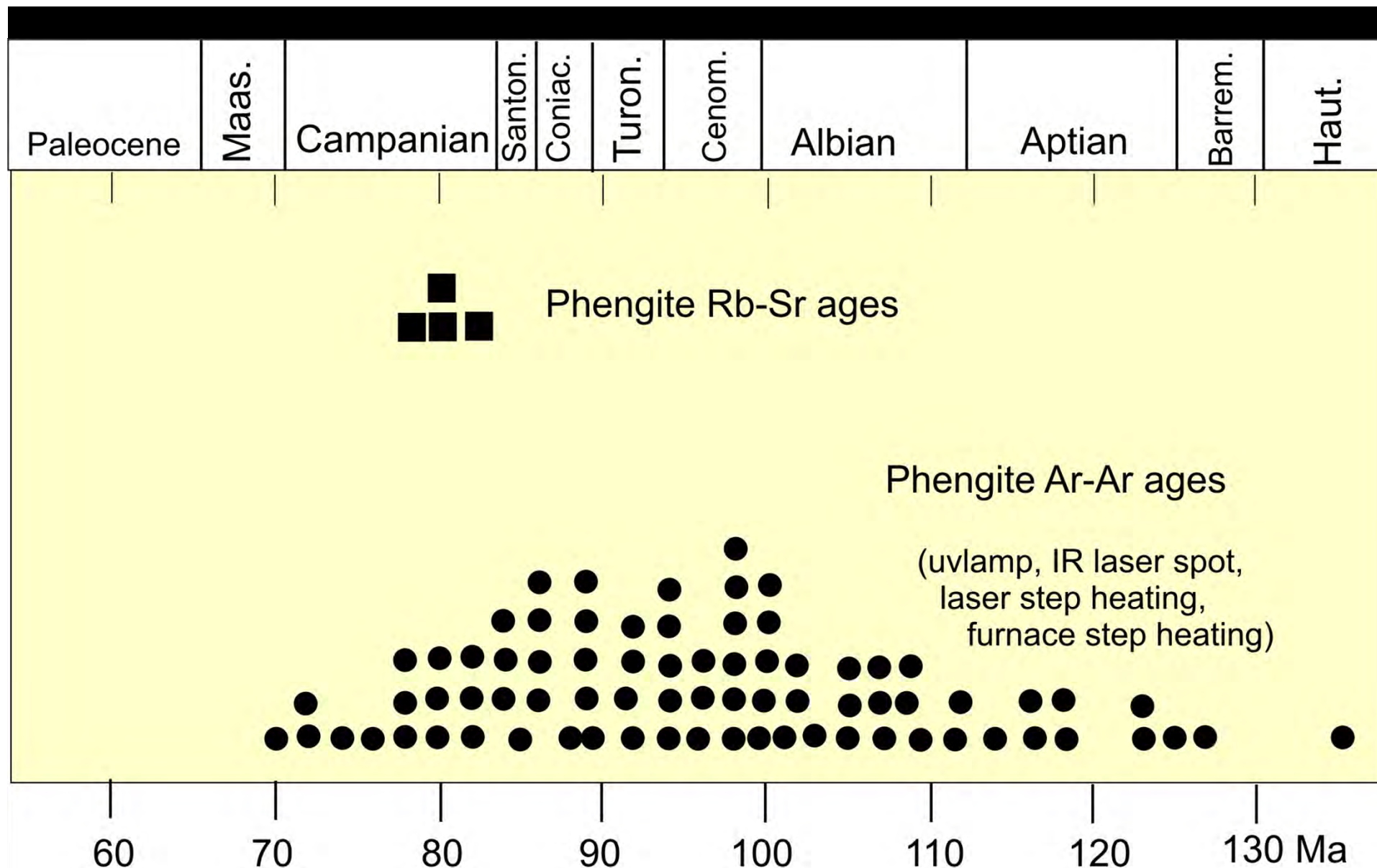


The age of blueschist metamorphism





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)

Tectonic model

N

Cenomanian (c. 95 Ma)

S

Pontides
Sakarya Zone

Accretionary
complex

Anatolide-Tauride Block

Magmatic
arc

Cretaceous marginal
oceanic crust

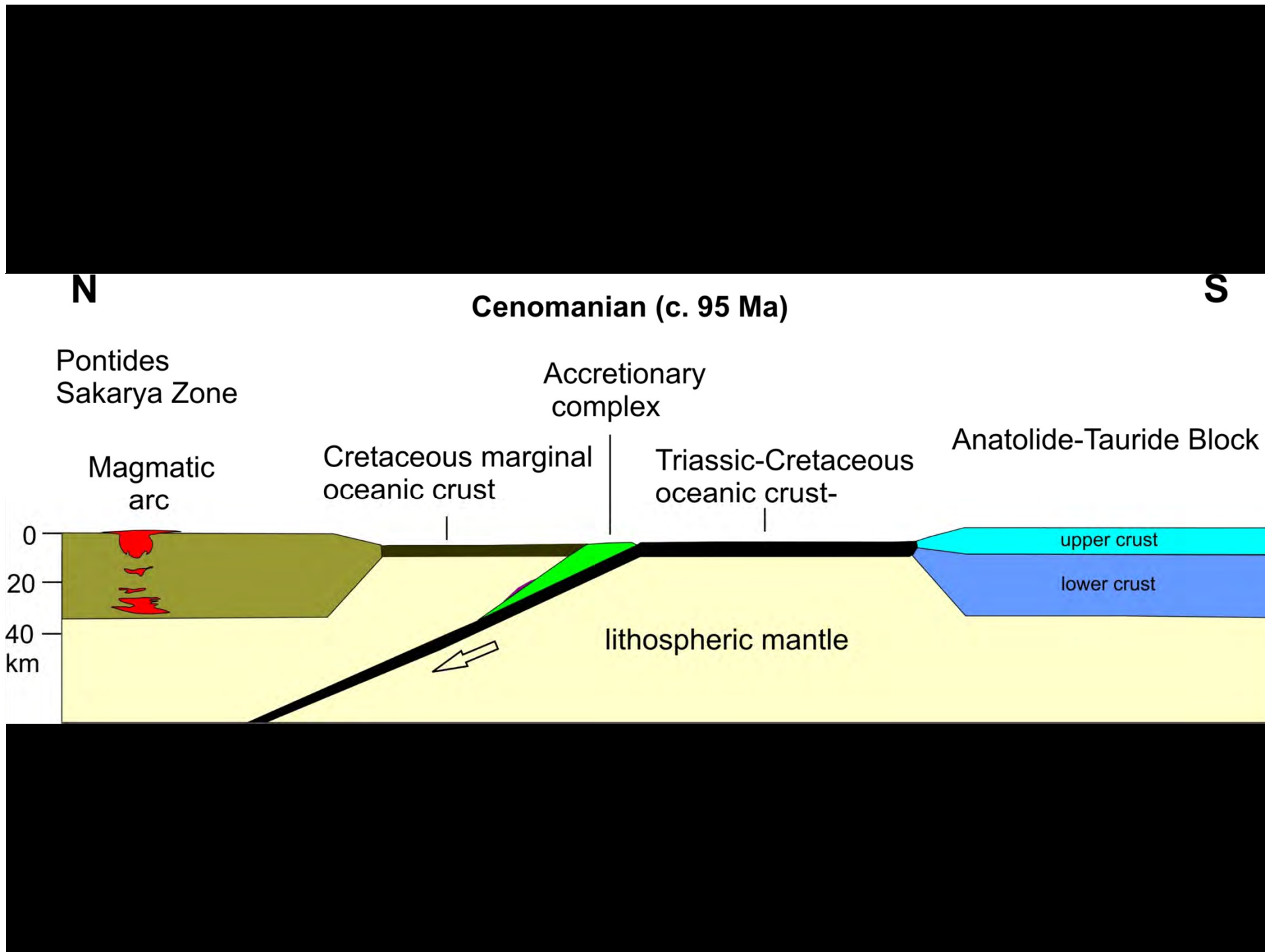
Triassic-Cretaceous
oceanic crust-

upper crust

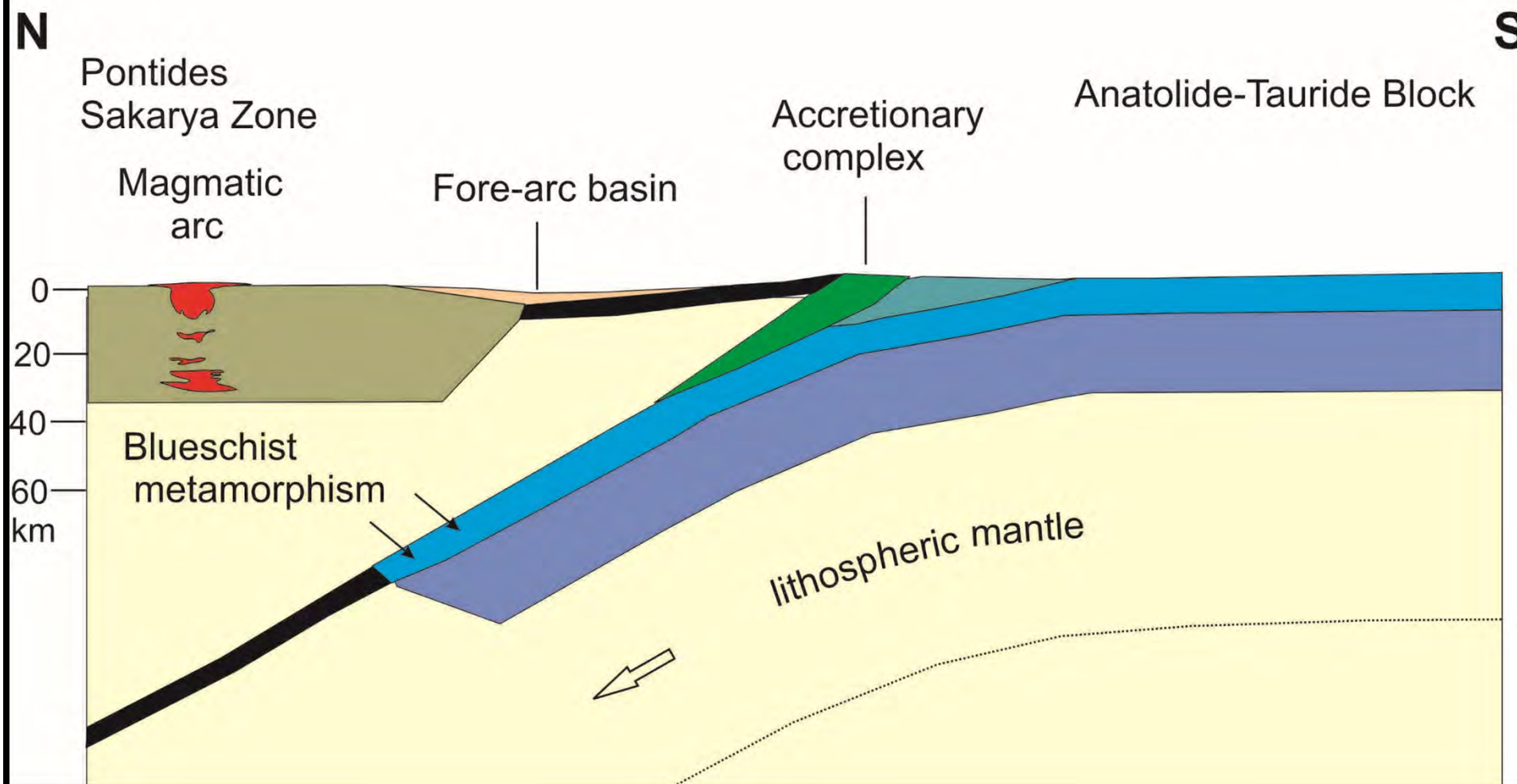
lower crust

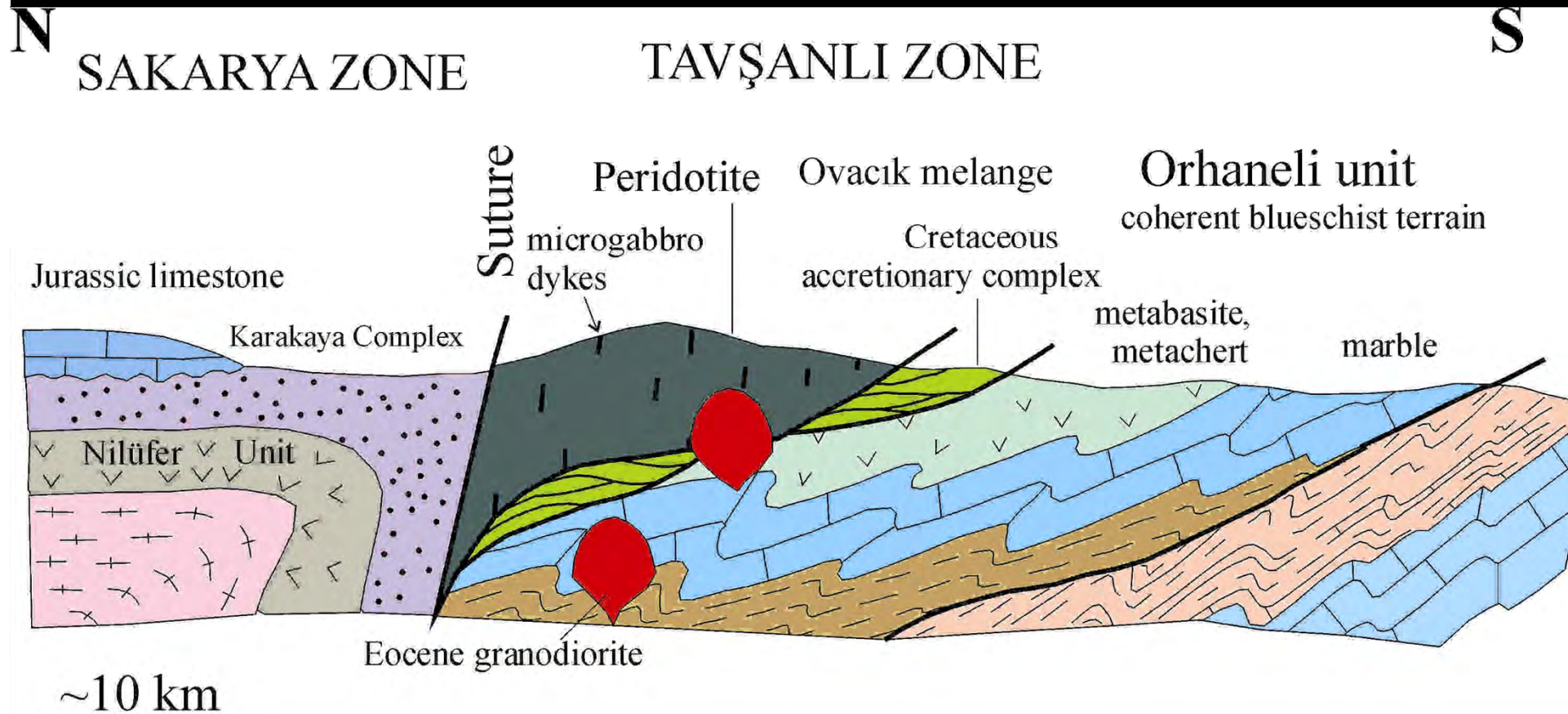
0
20
40
km

lithospheric mantle



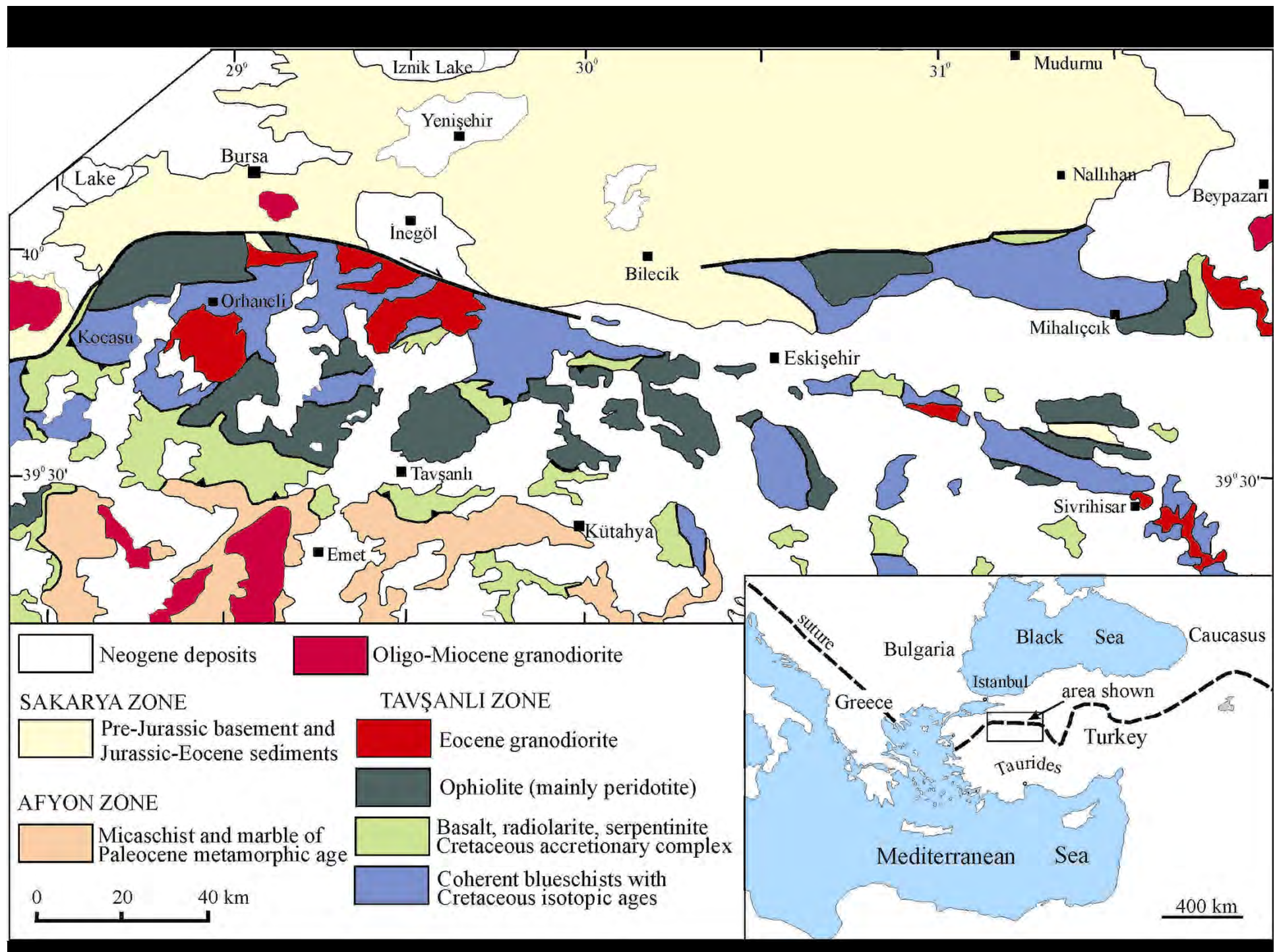
Campanian (c. 80 Ma)





Accretionary complex (Ophiolitic melange)

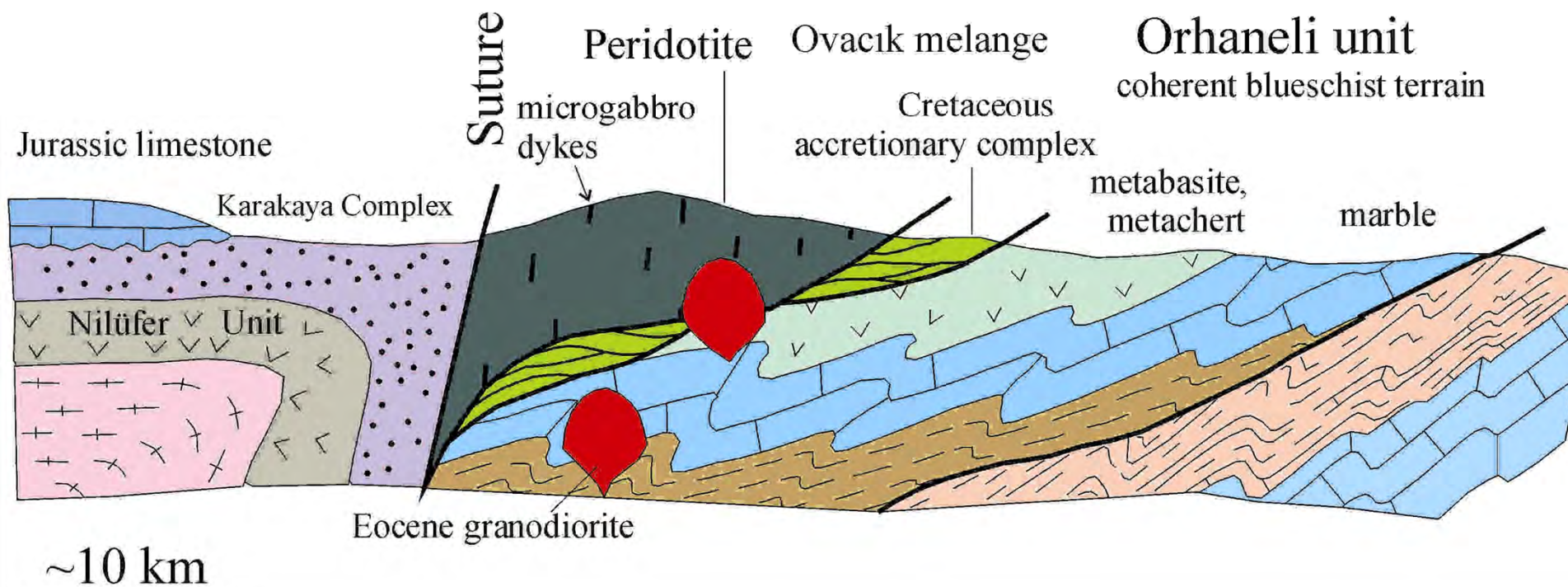
An accretionary complex made up of the upper crustal sections of the Tethyan ocean



N
SAKARYA ZONE

TAVŞANLI ZONE

S







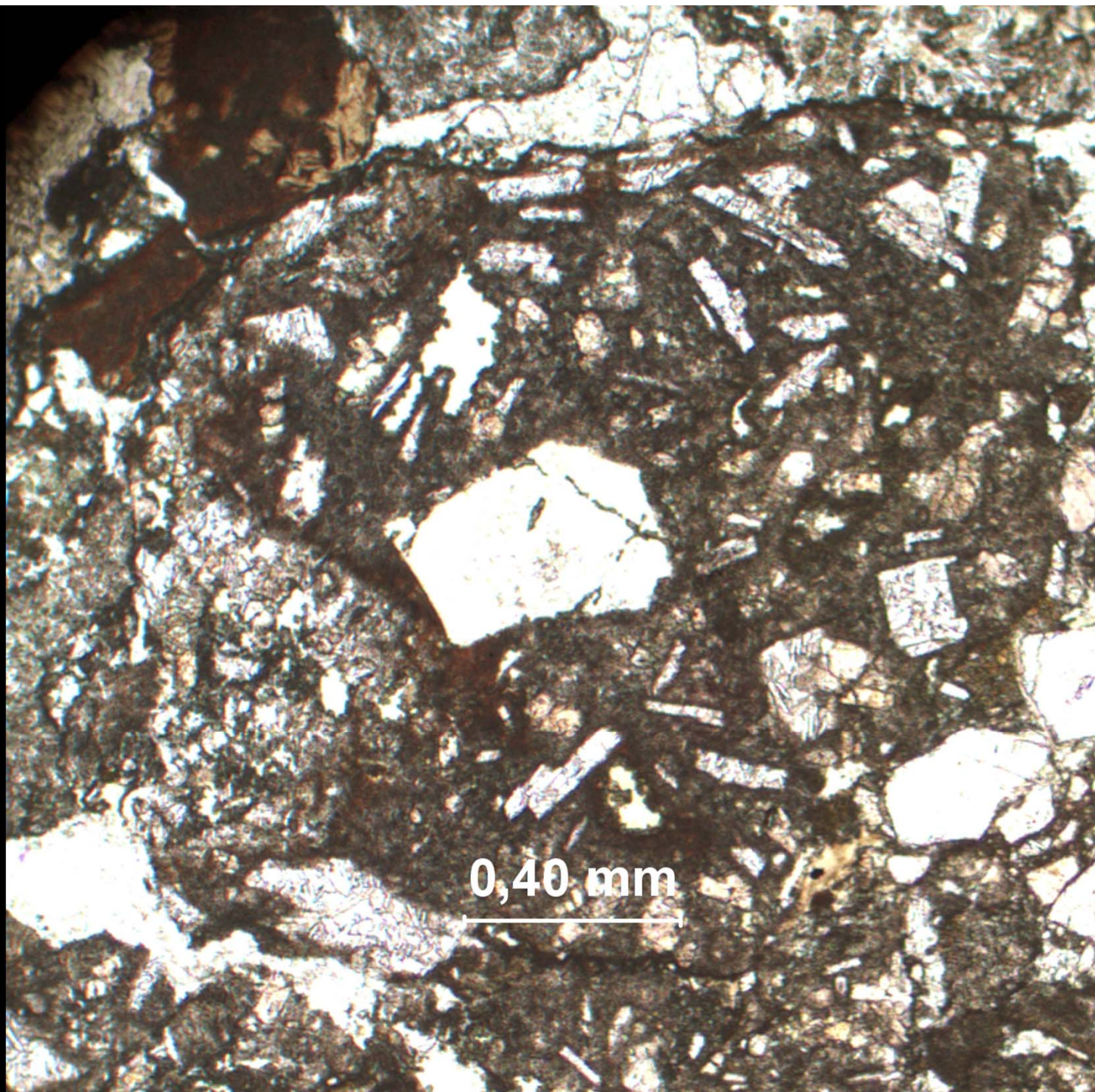








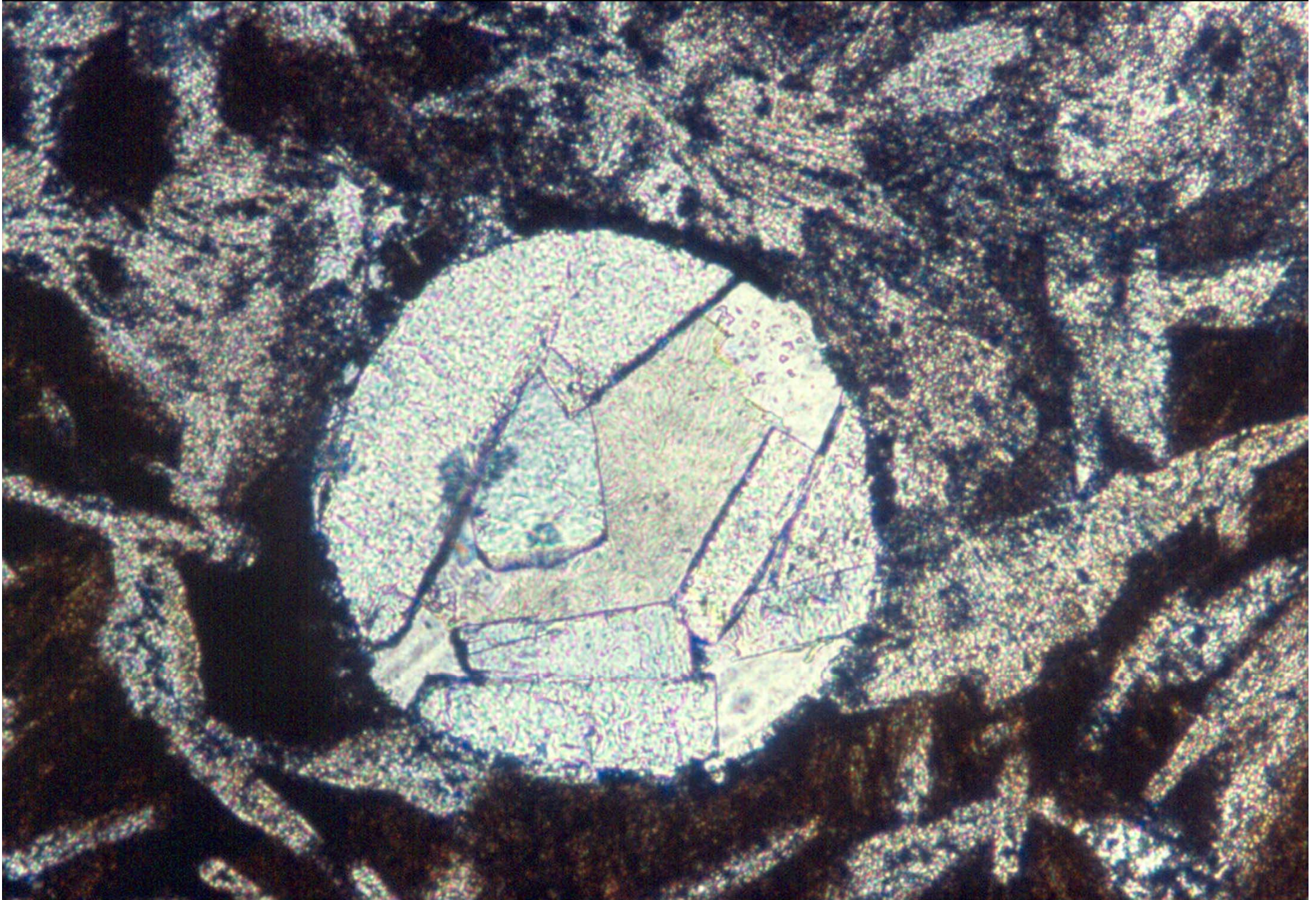


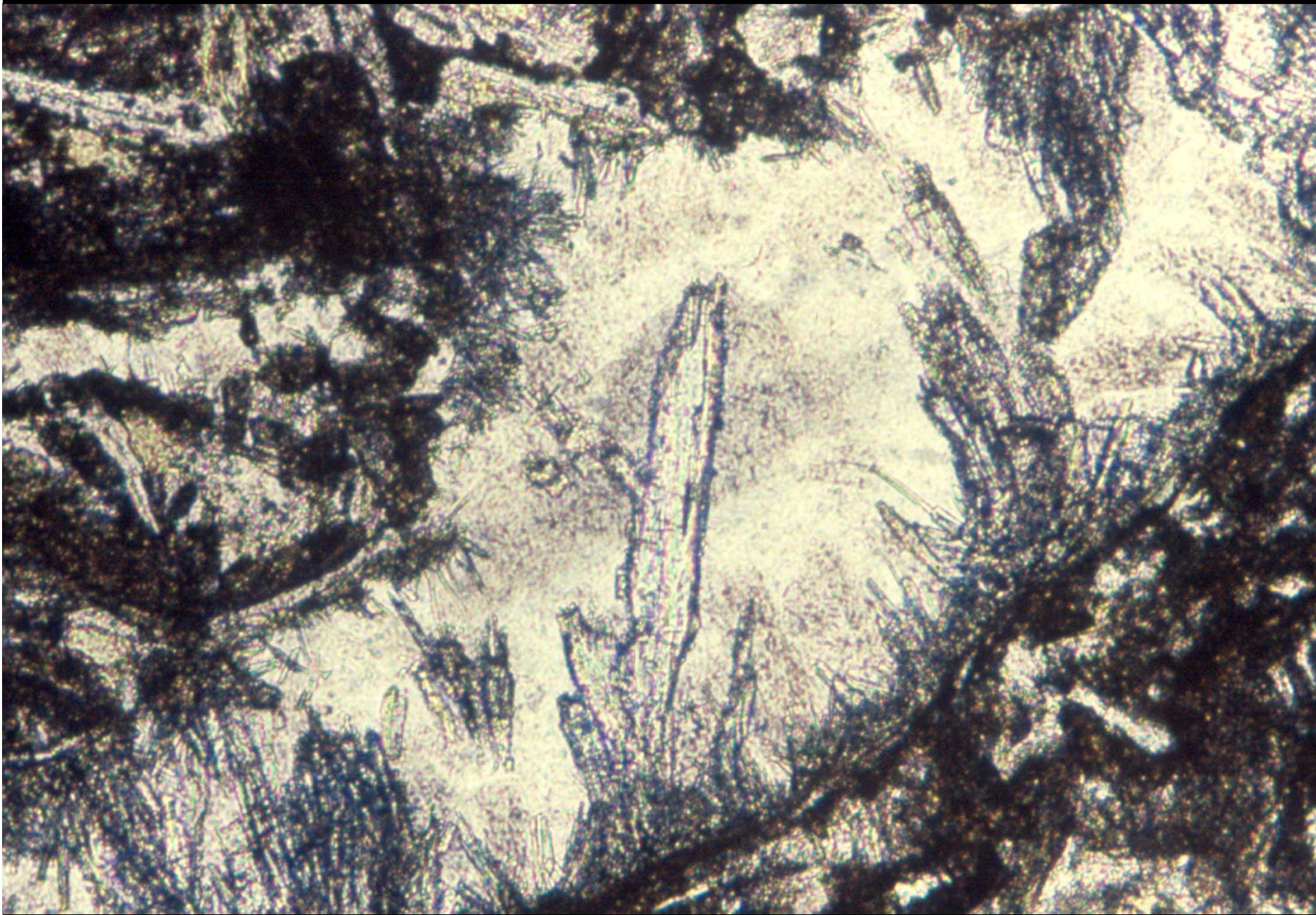


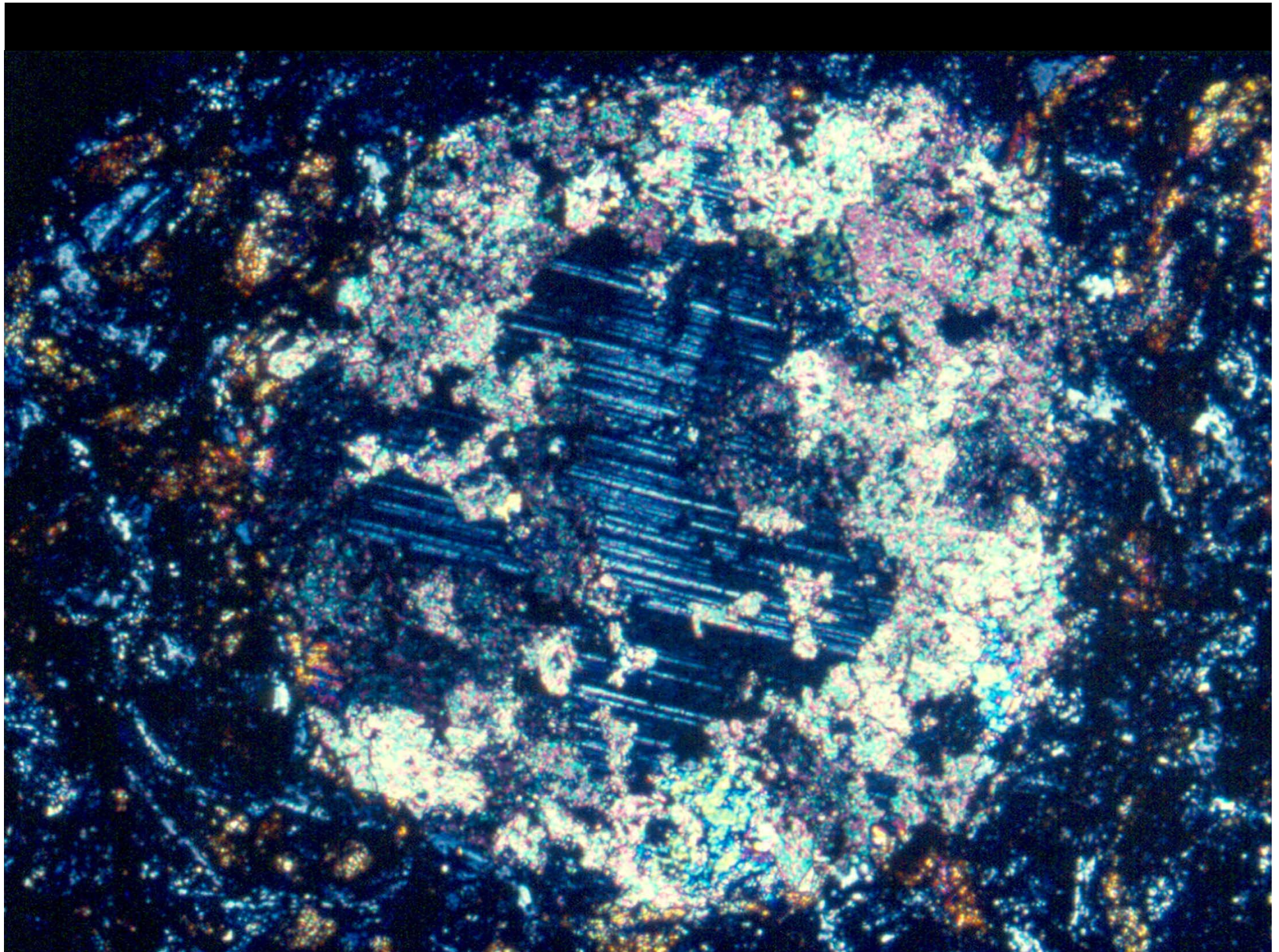
A microscopic image showing a dark, textured matrix with several elongated, light-colored crystals. One crystal is specifically labeled with a white line pointing to it. The crystals have a distinct internal structure, possibly fibrous or lamellar. A scale bar is present in the bottom left corner.

lawsonite

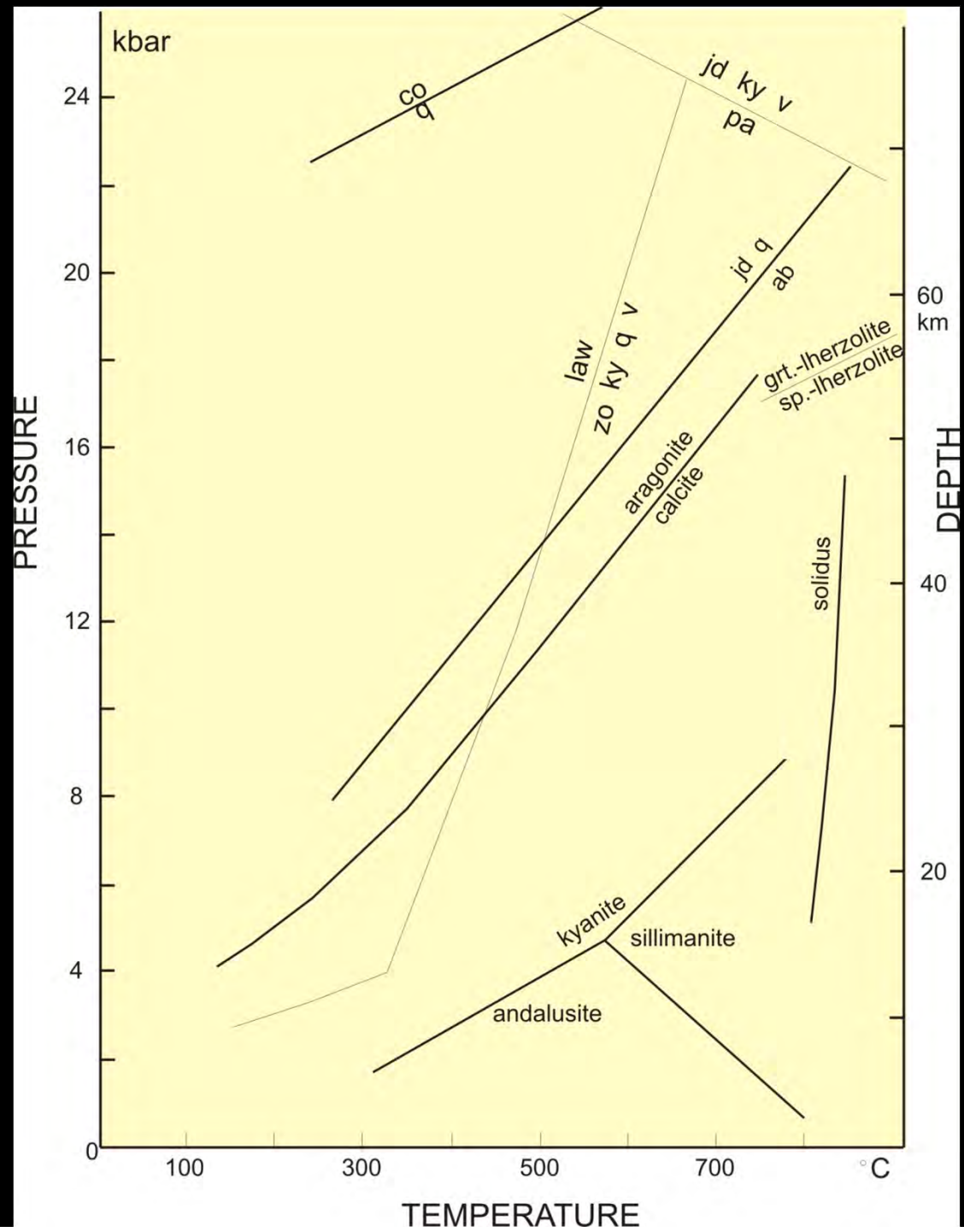
0,10 mm







Partially aragonitised micritic limestones

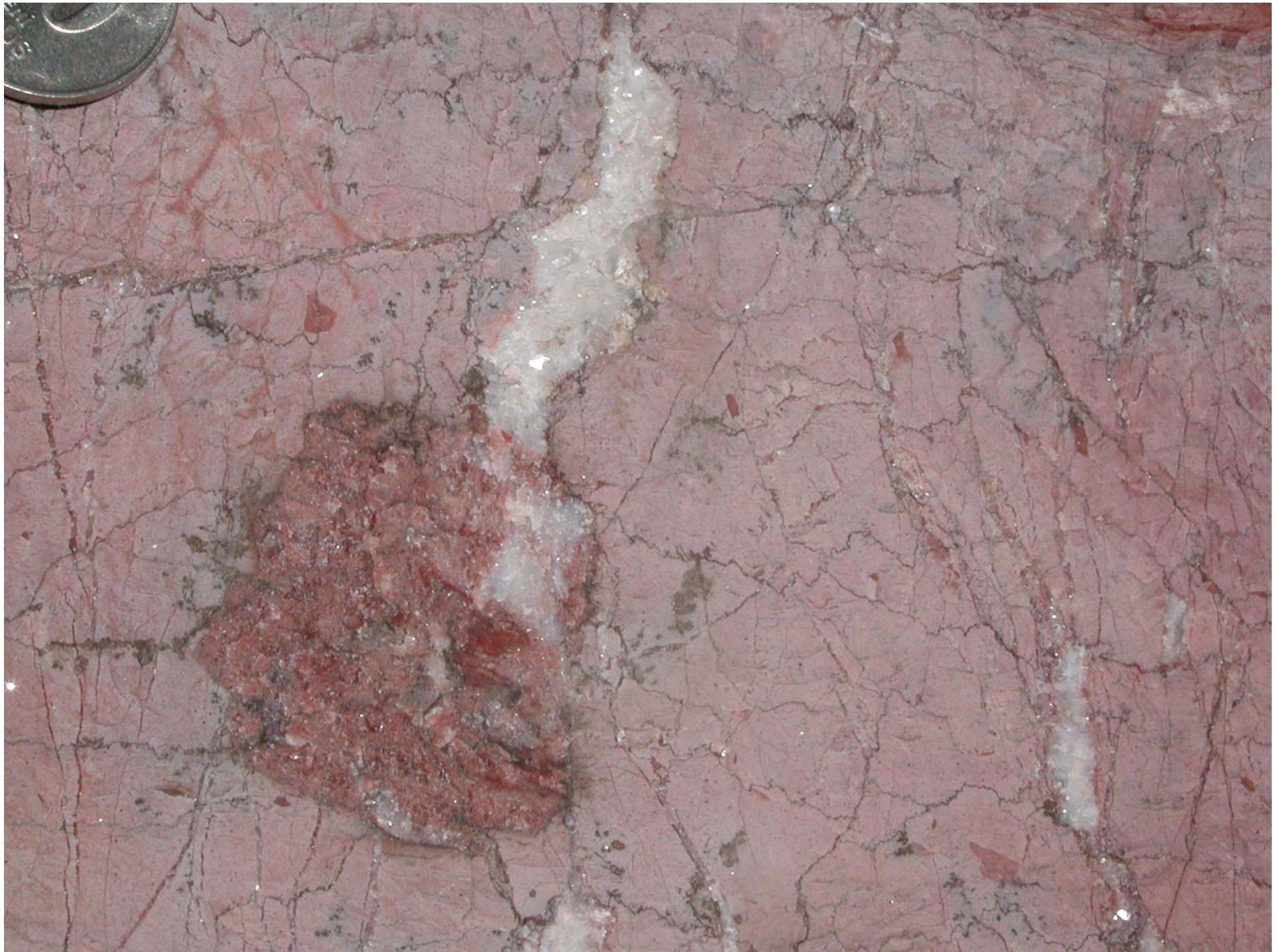


















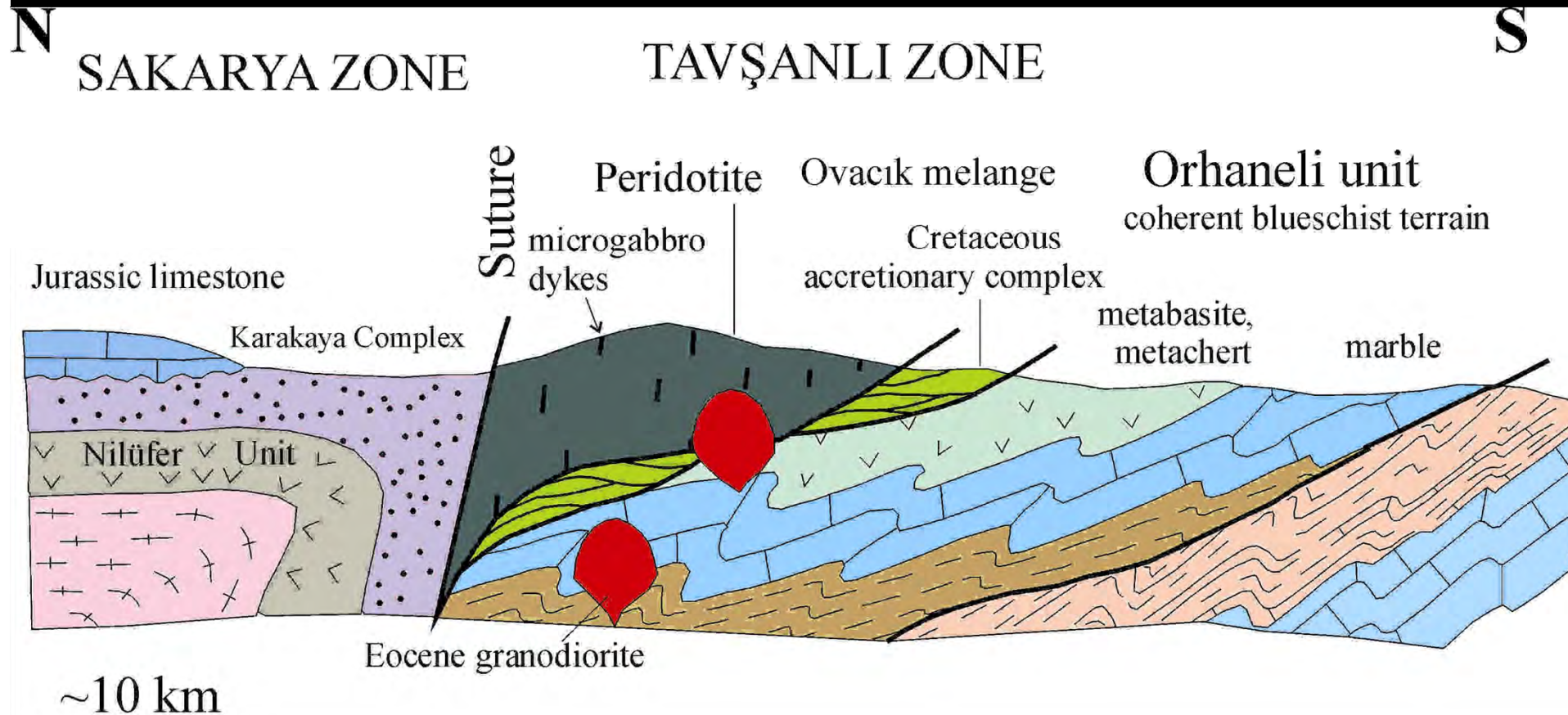


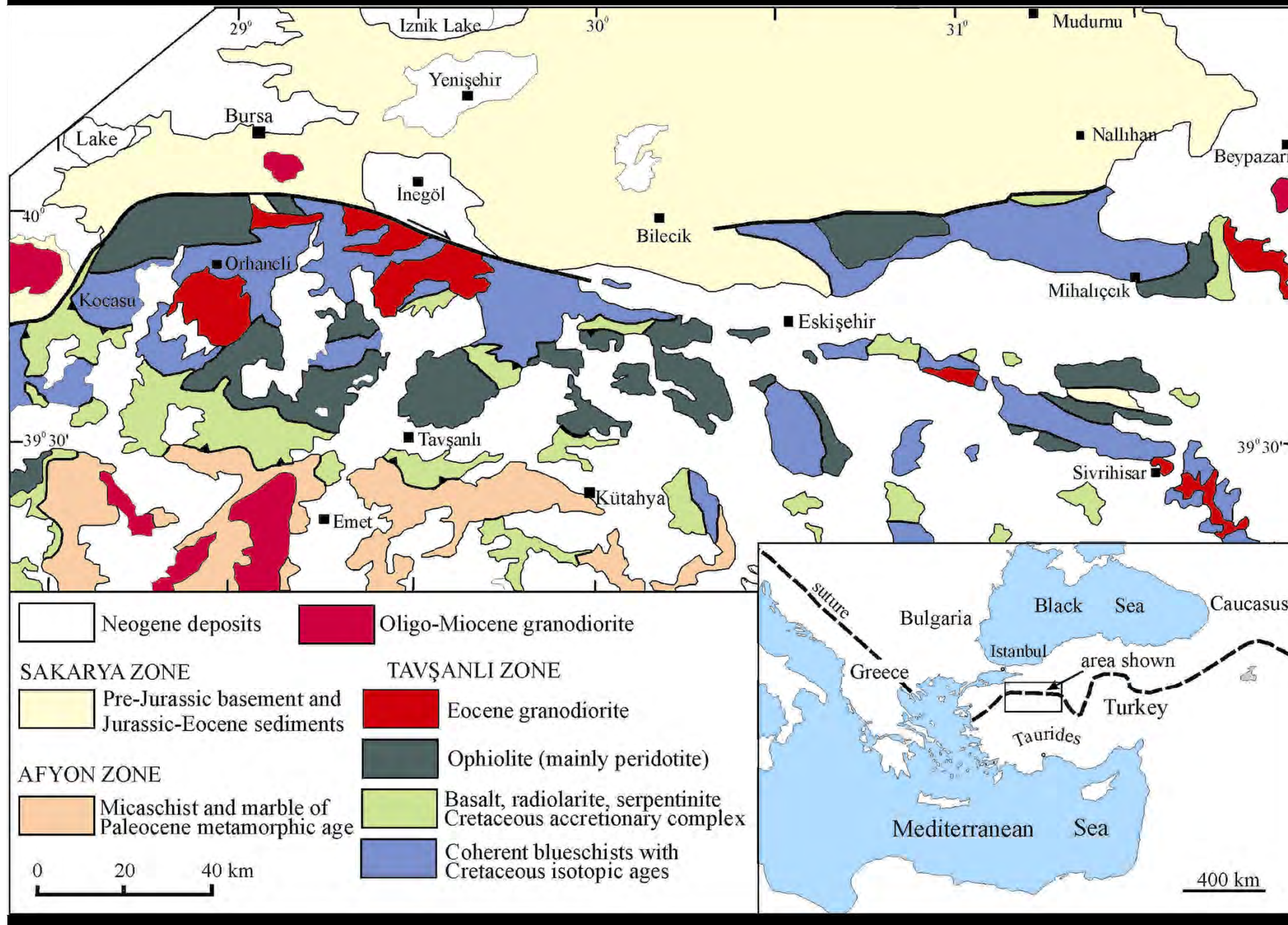




Peridotite (Ophiolite)

Ultramafic rocks with minor gabbro and
diabase dykes – upper mantle section of the
Tethyan ocean











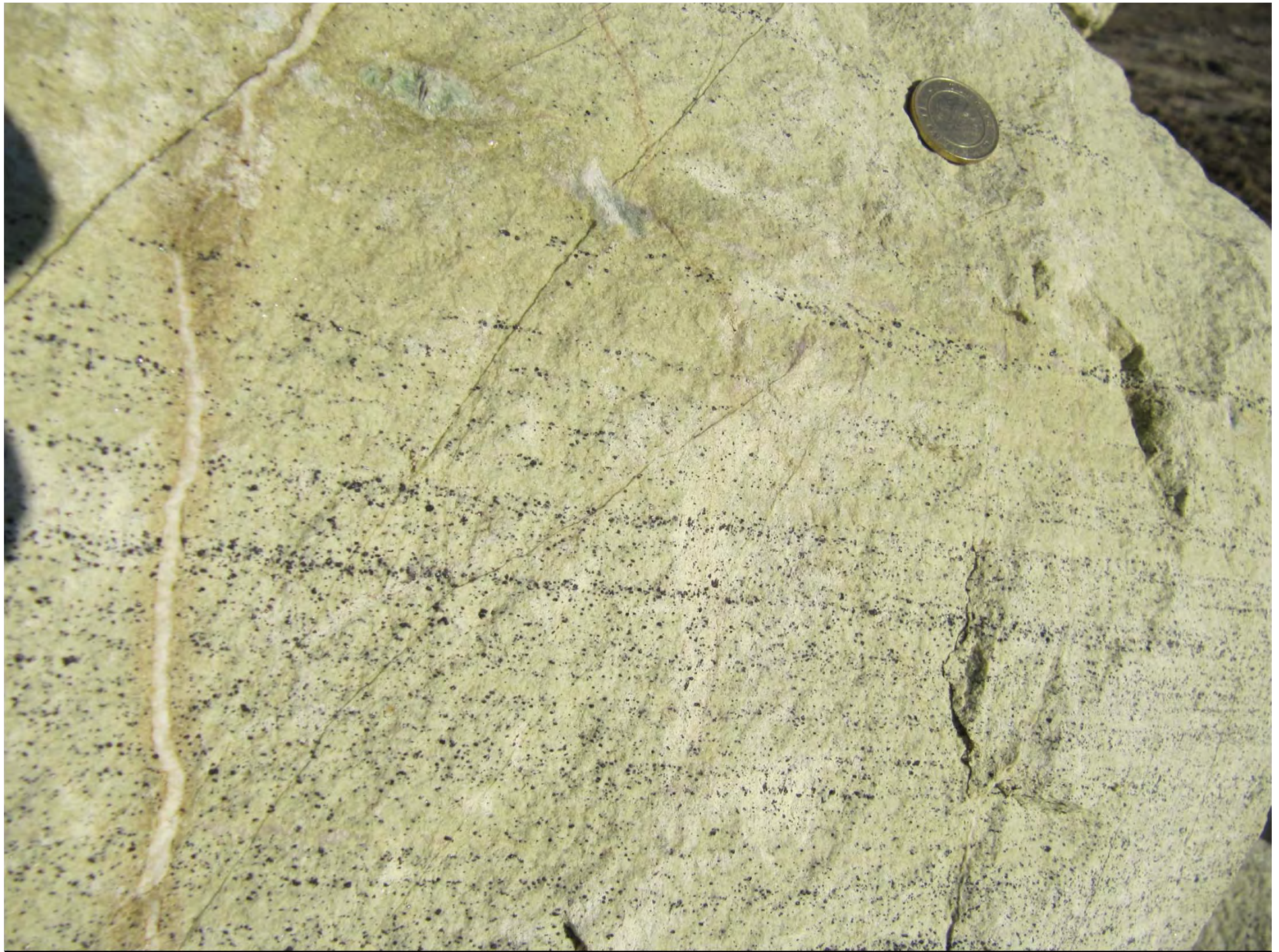


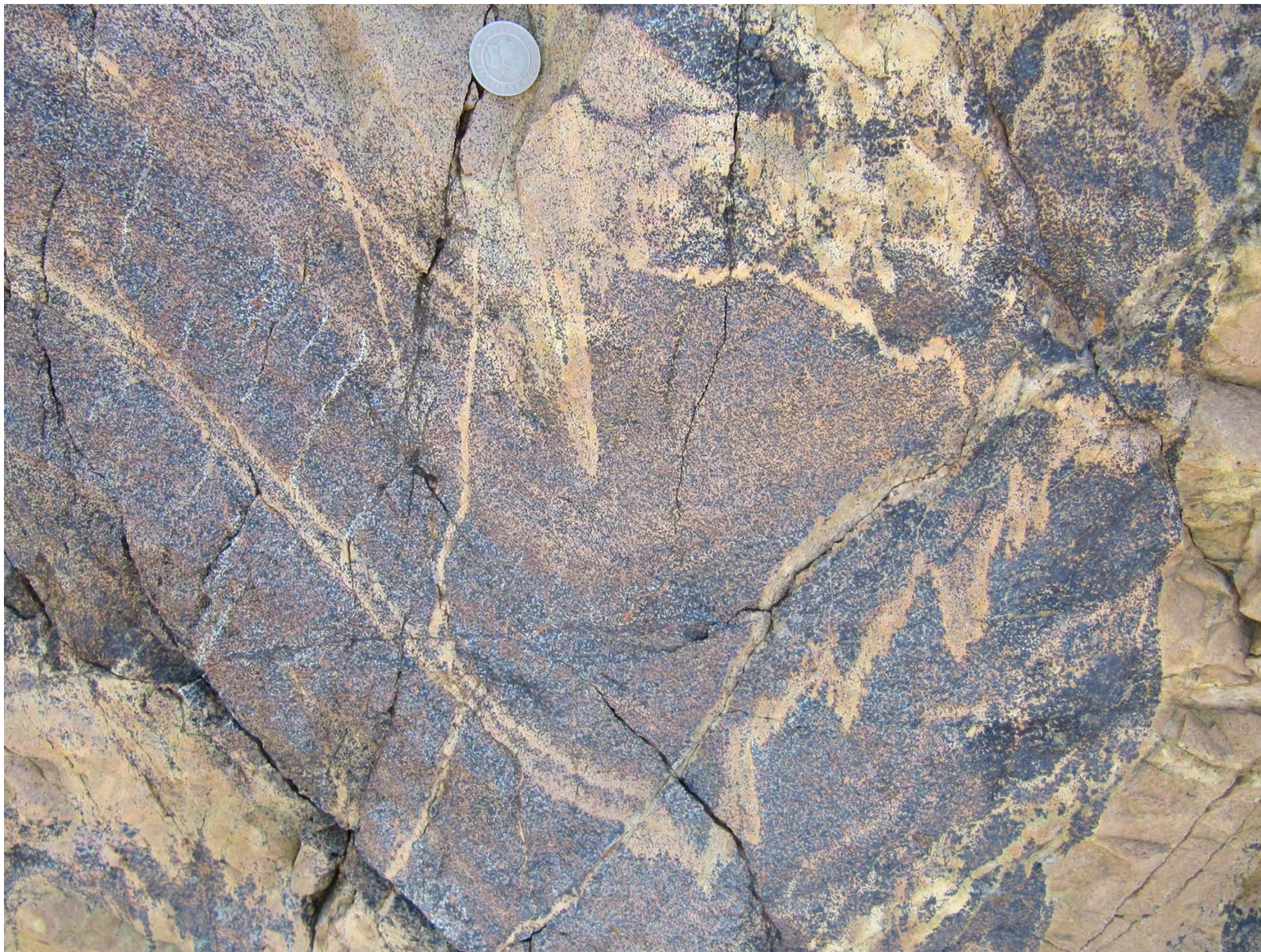
Chromite deposits

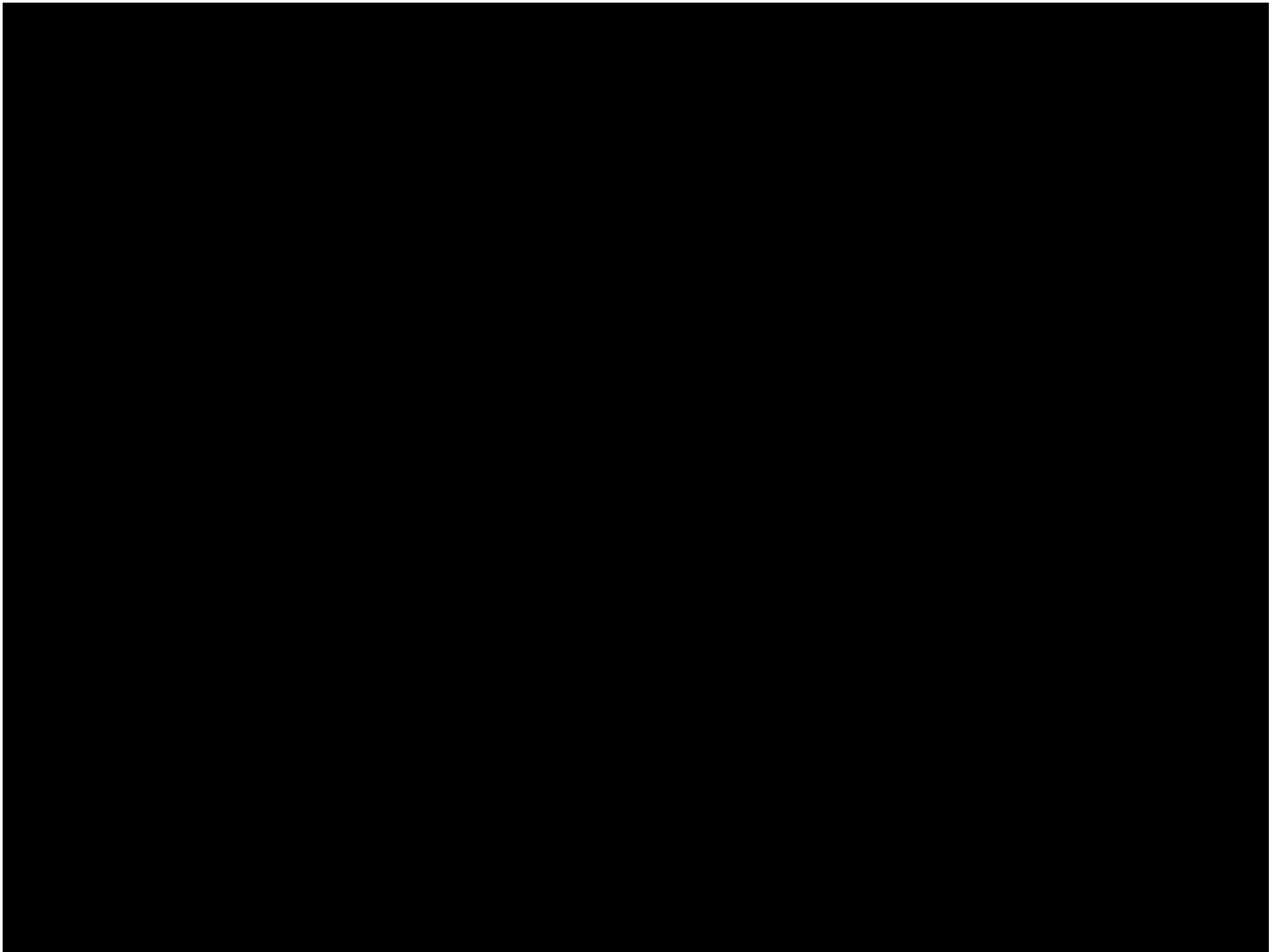






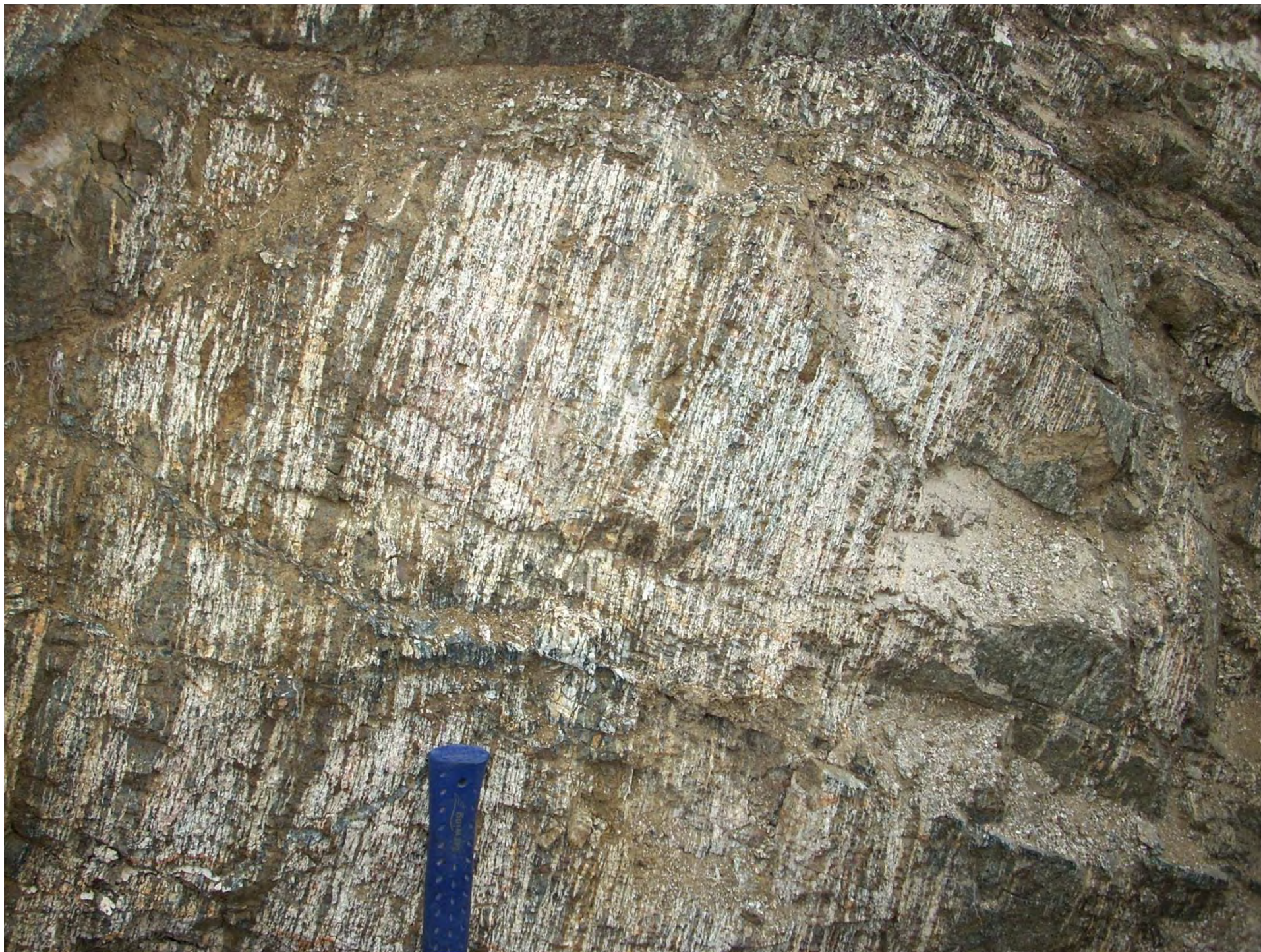






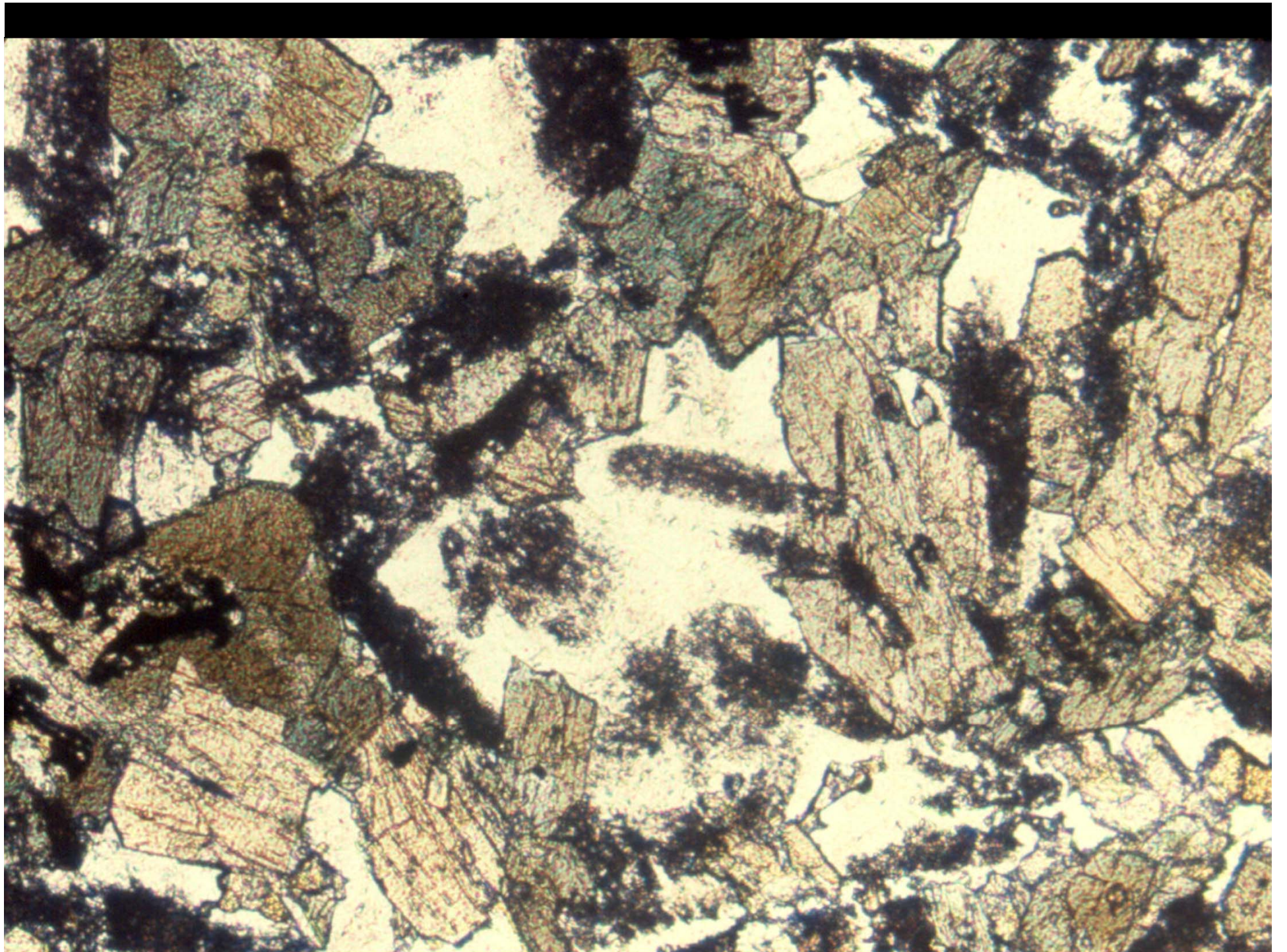
Gabbro and diabase dykes





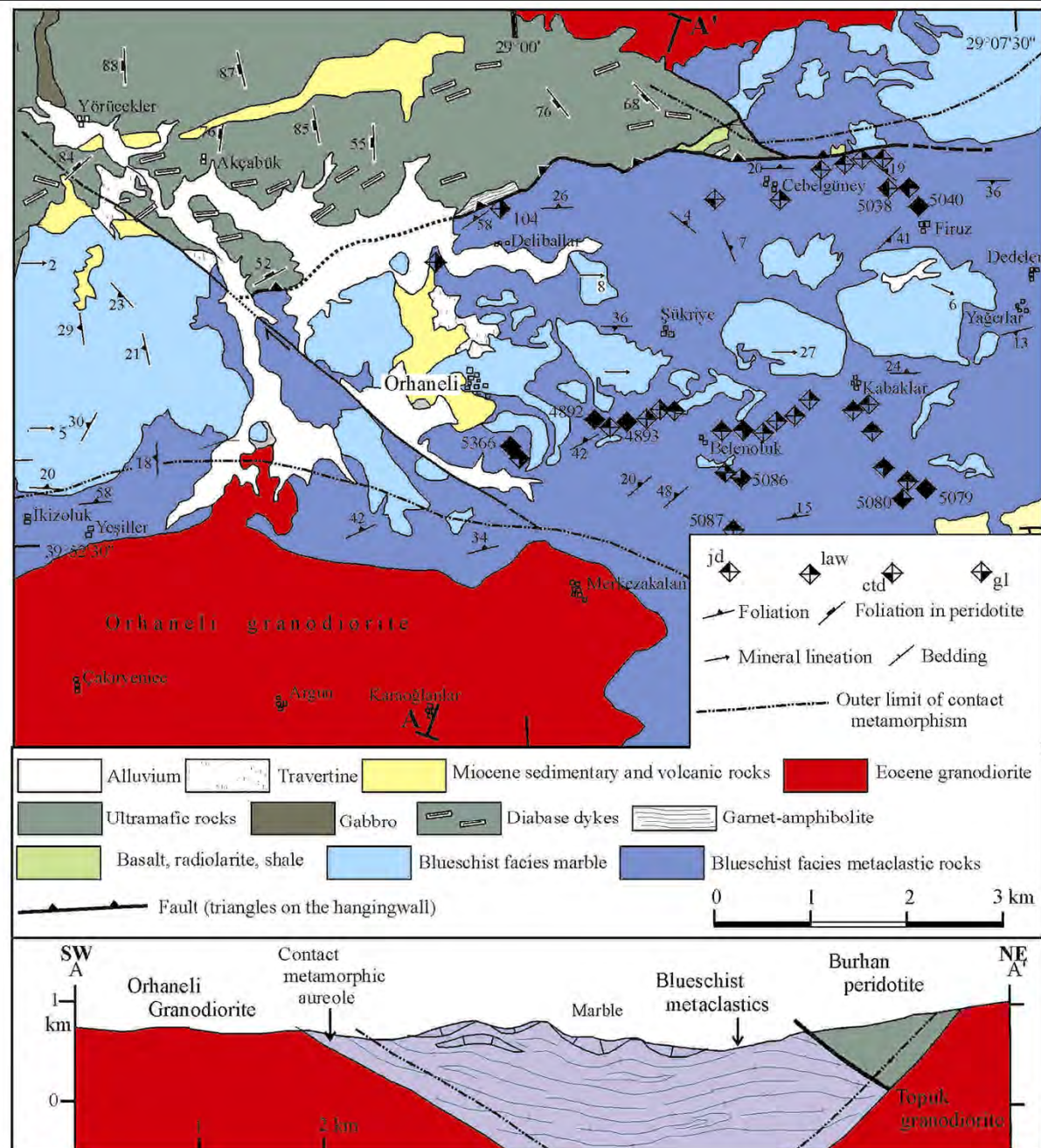




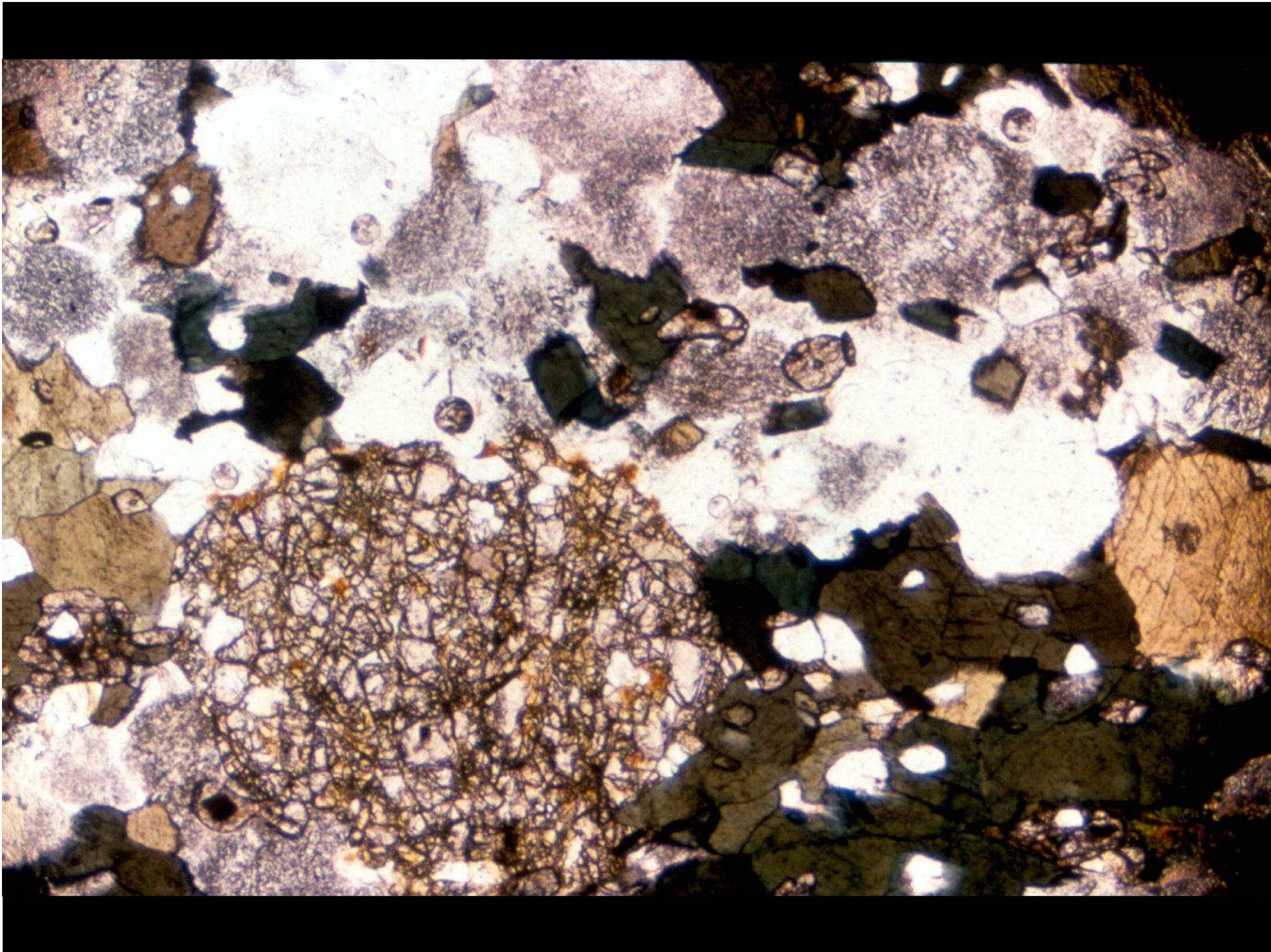


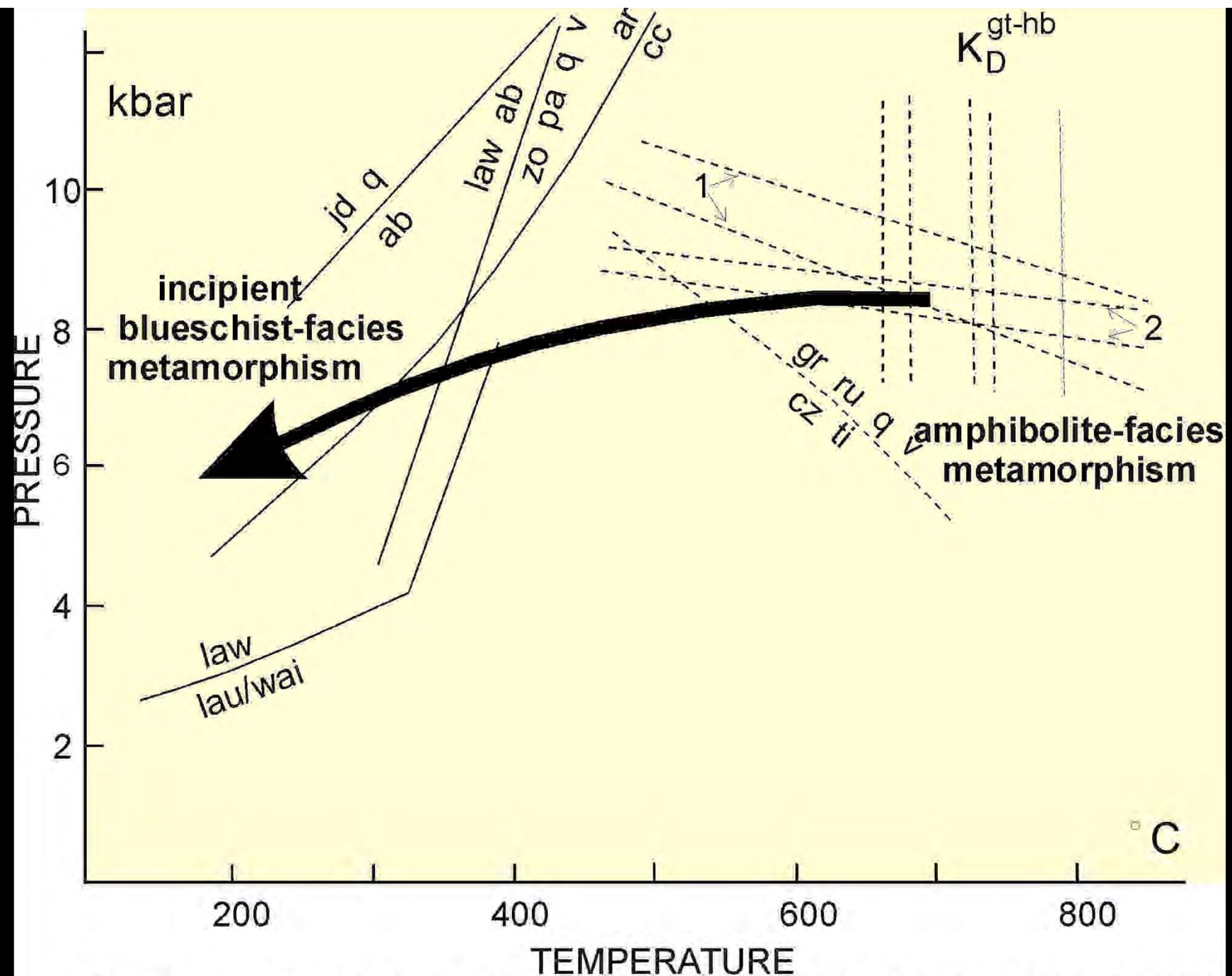
Sub-ophiolite metamorphic rocks

Metamorphism during the initial stages of
ophiolite obduction

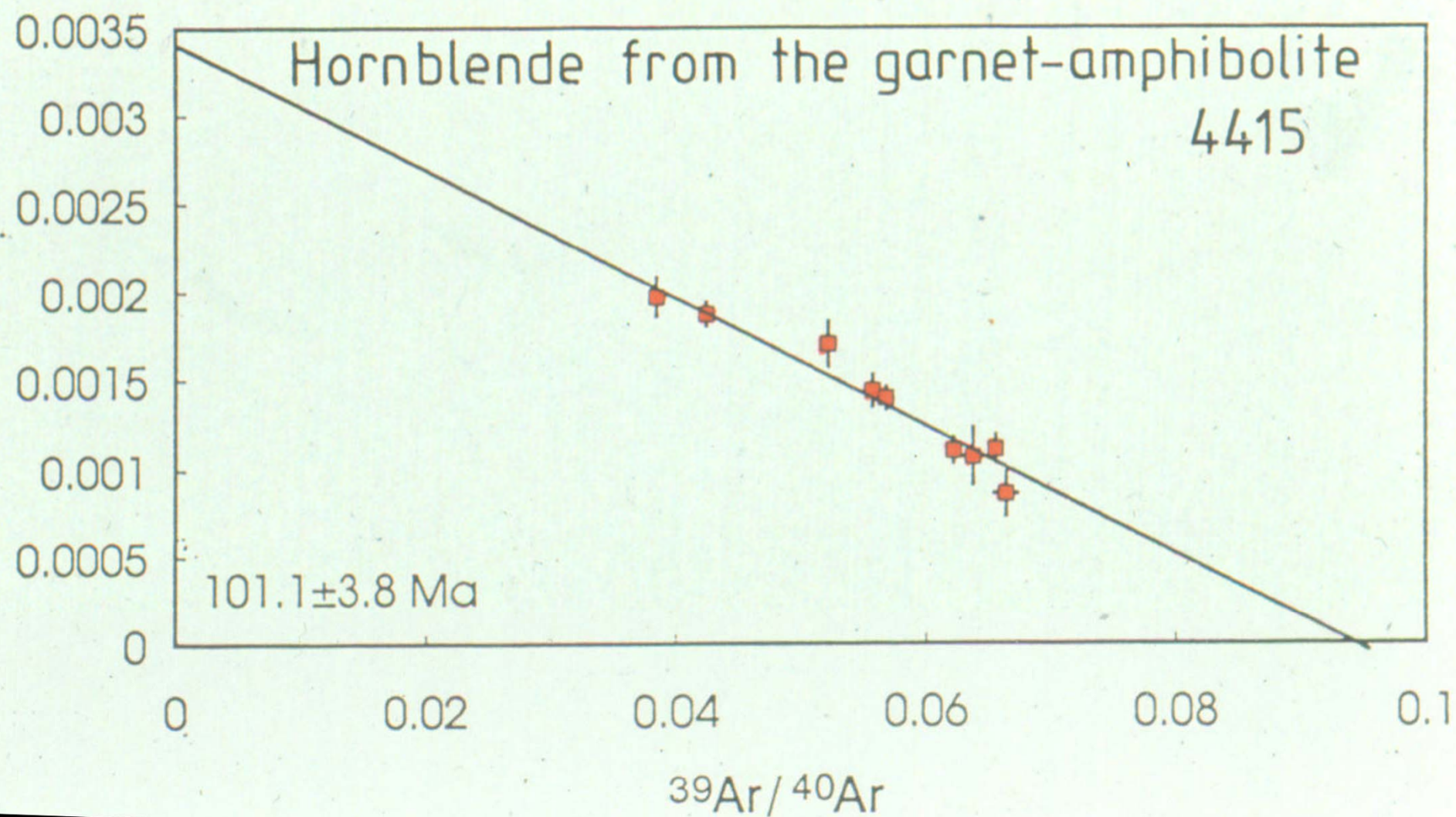


Geological map and cross-section of the Orhaneli region (Okay, 2002)





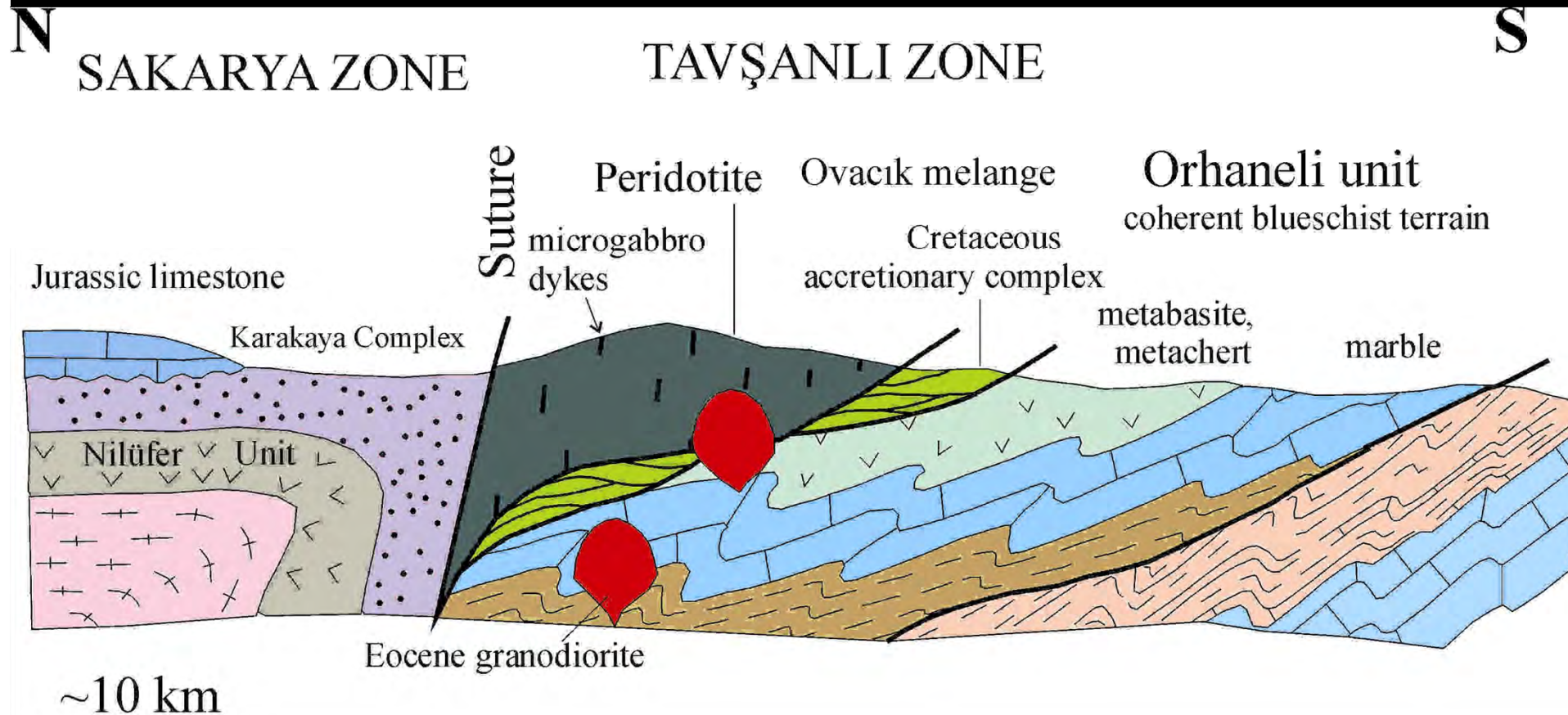
Pressure-temperature path of the garnet-amphibolites from the base of the peridotite in the Torrey Zone (Olsen et al., 1988)

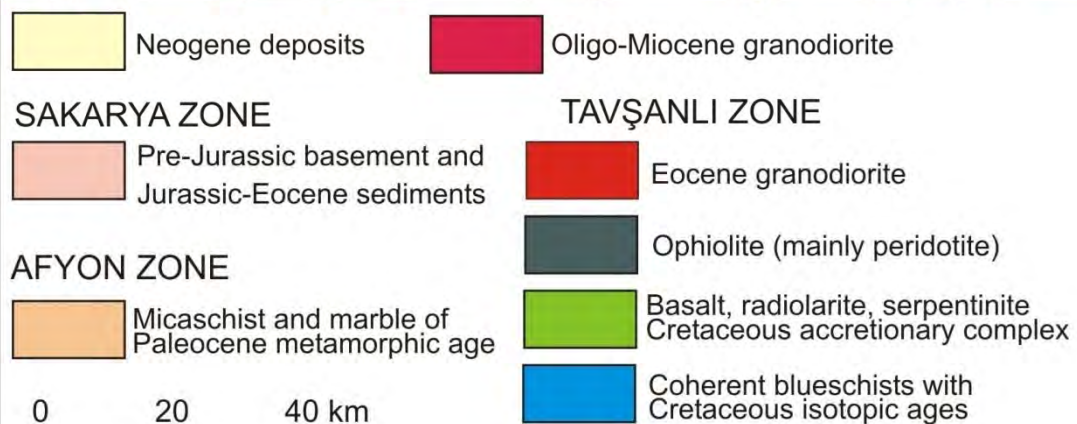
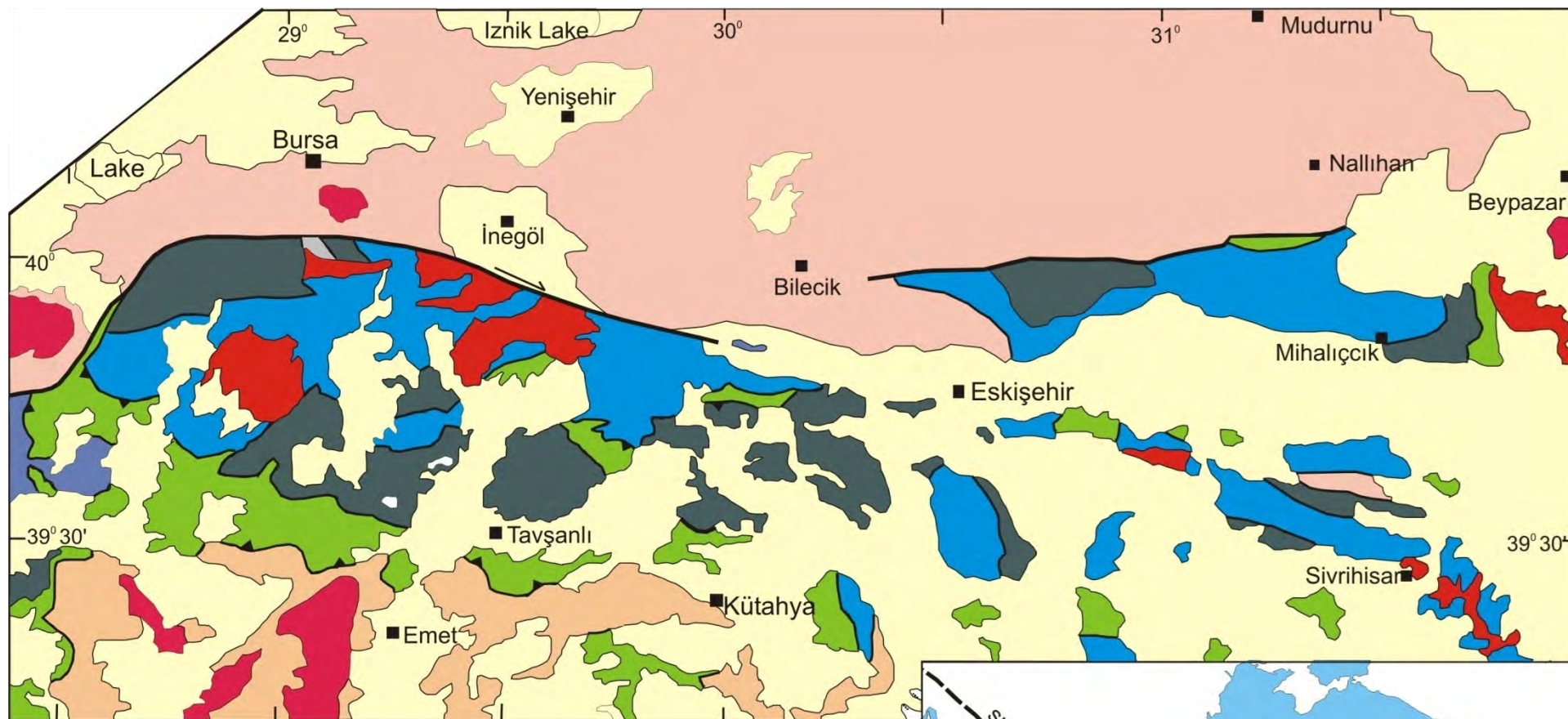


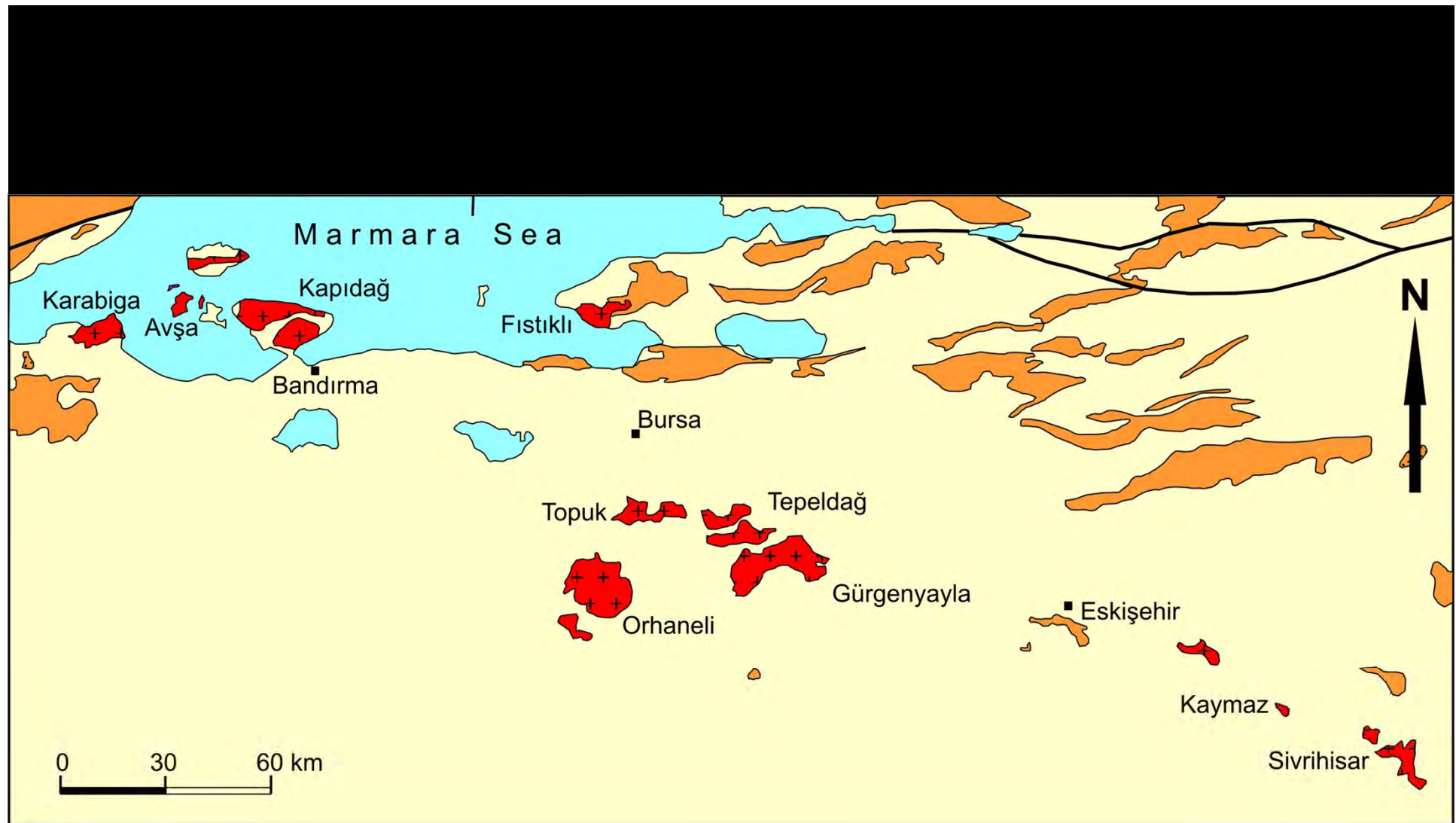
When did the blueschists and
ophiolite come together?

Eocene granodiorites

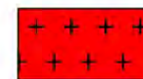
Post-collisional intrusions cutting both the
blueschists and ophiolite



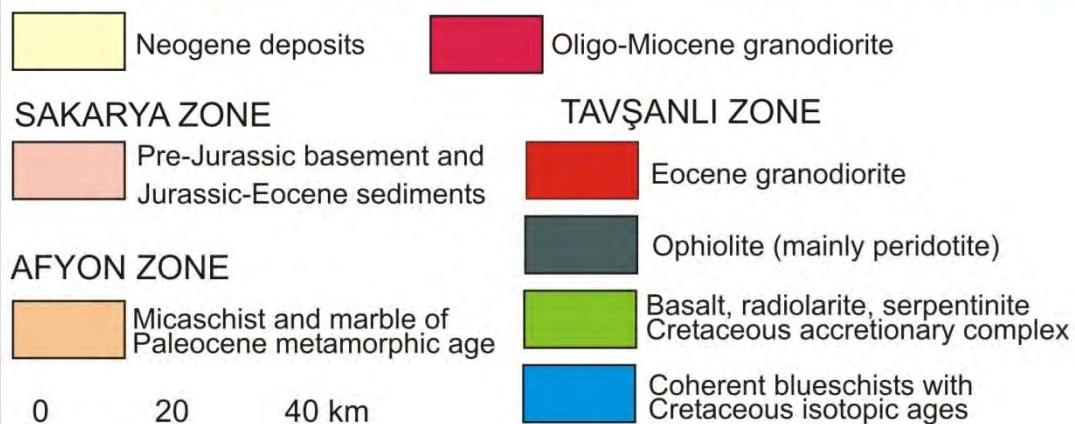
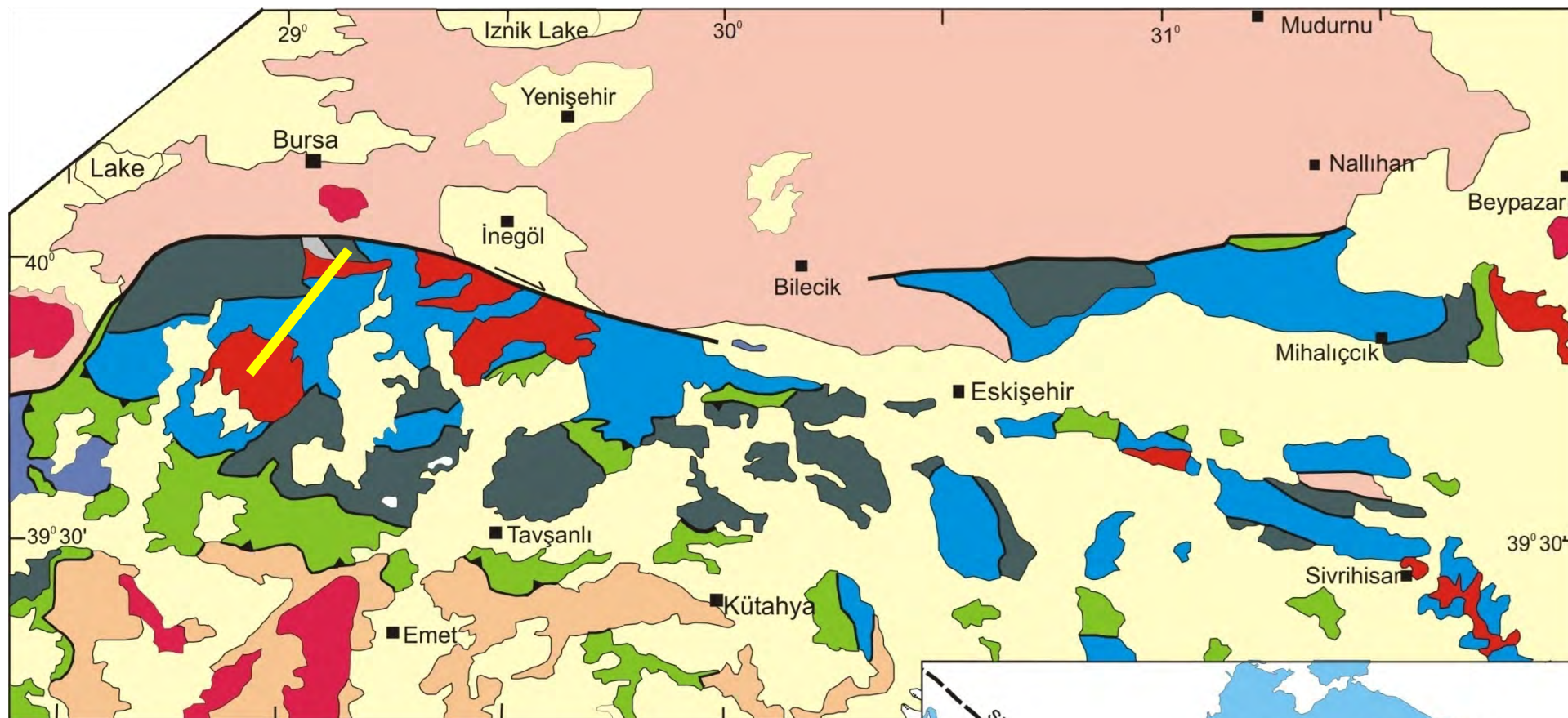


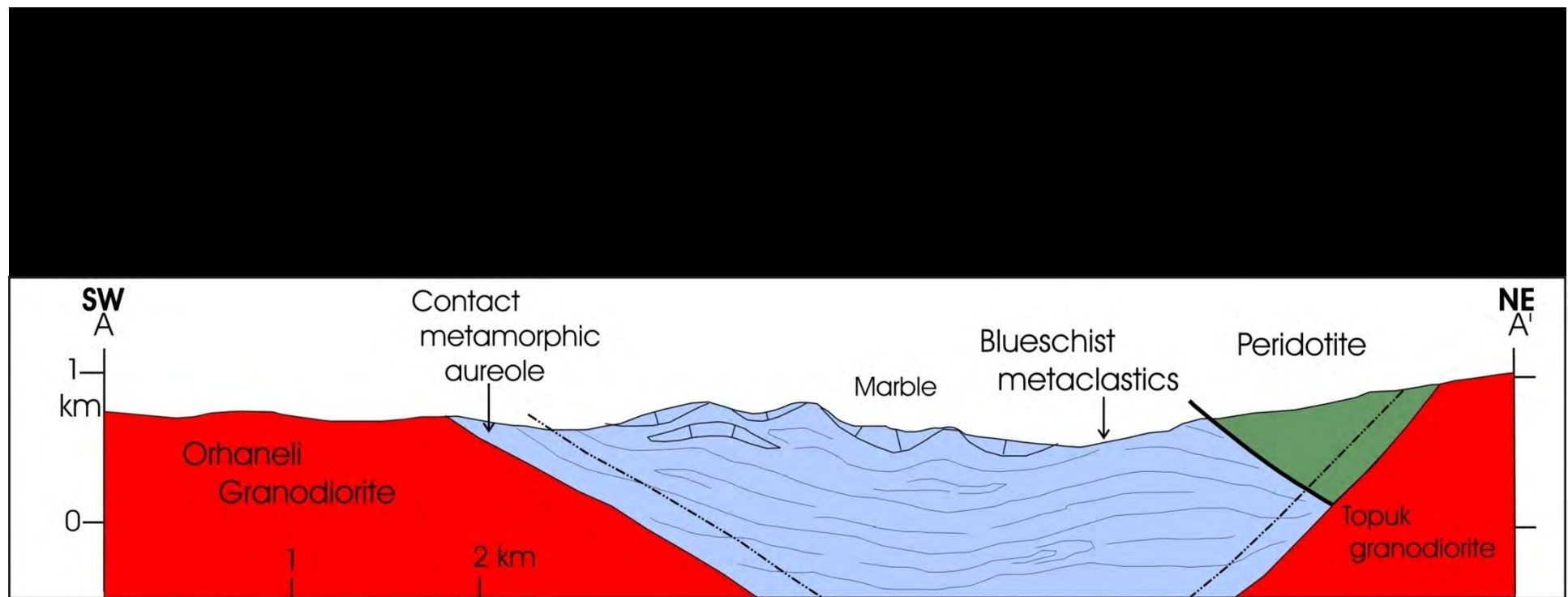


Upper Palaeocene - Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks



Eocene granitoids





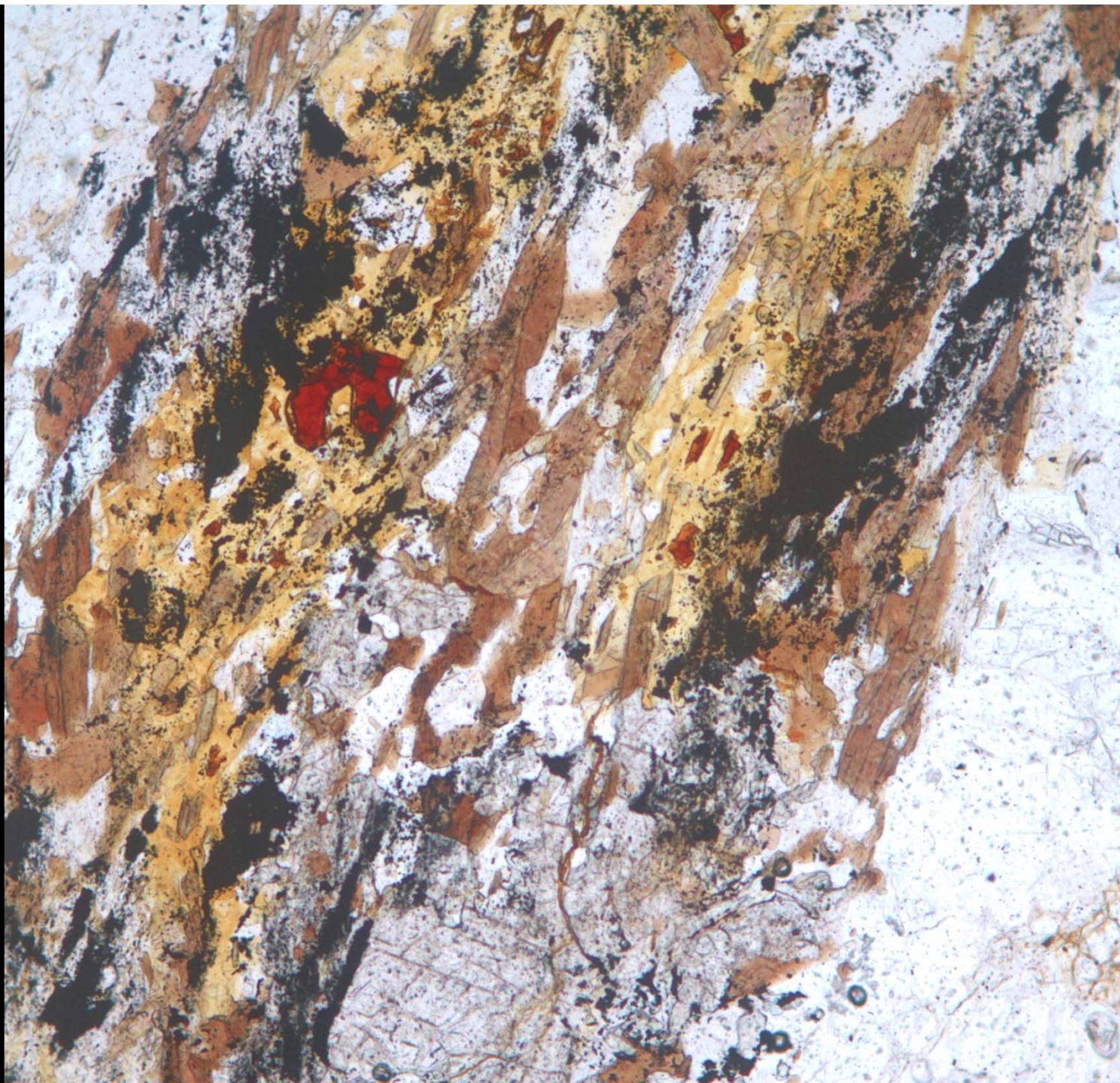
Geological cross-section from the Orhaneli region (Okay, 2002)

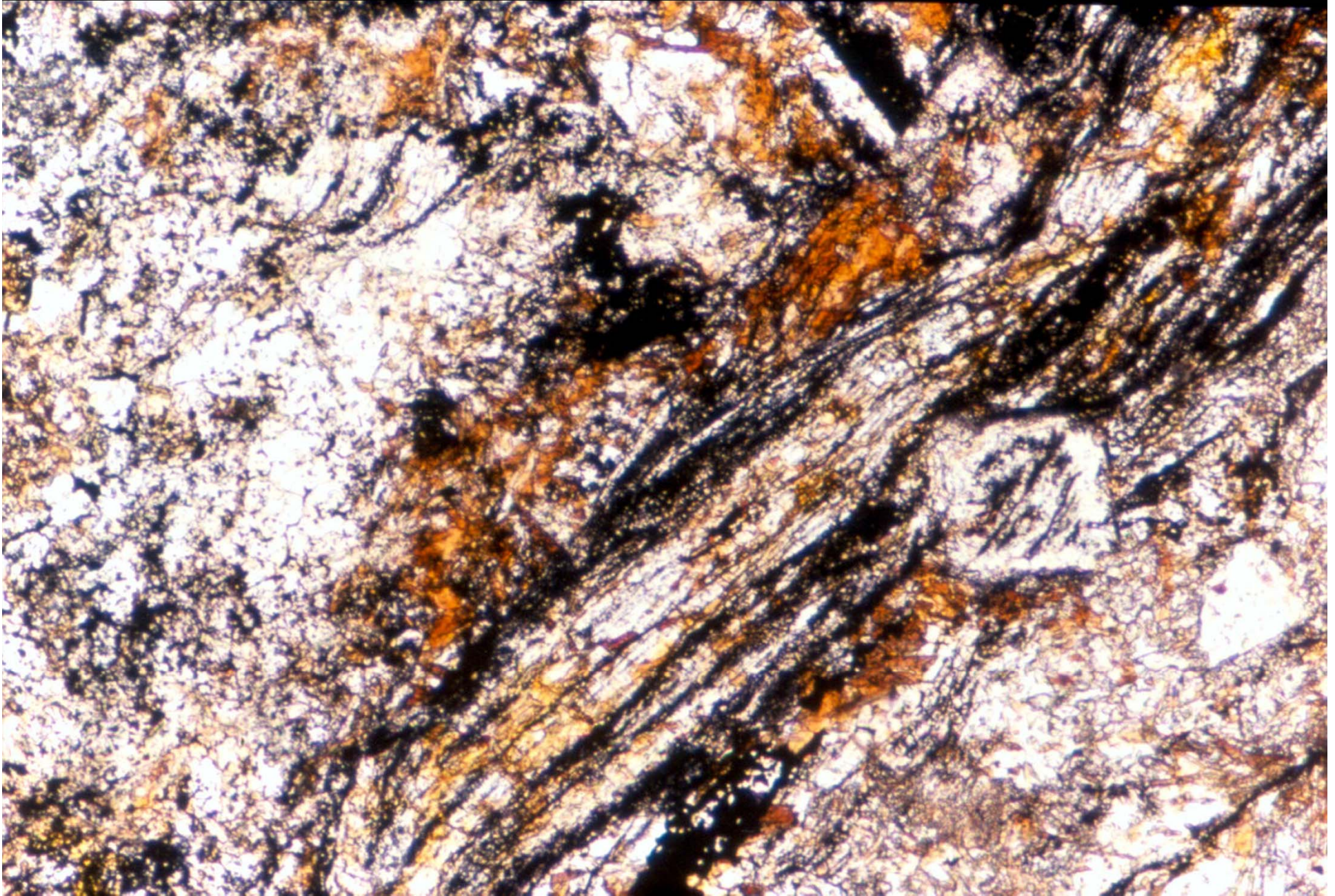


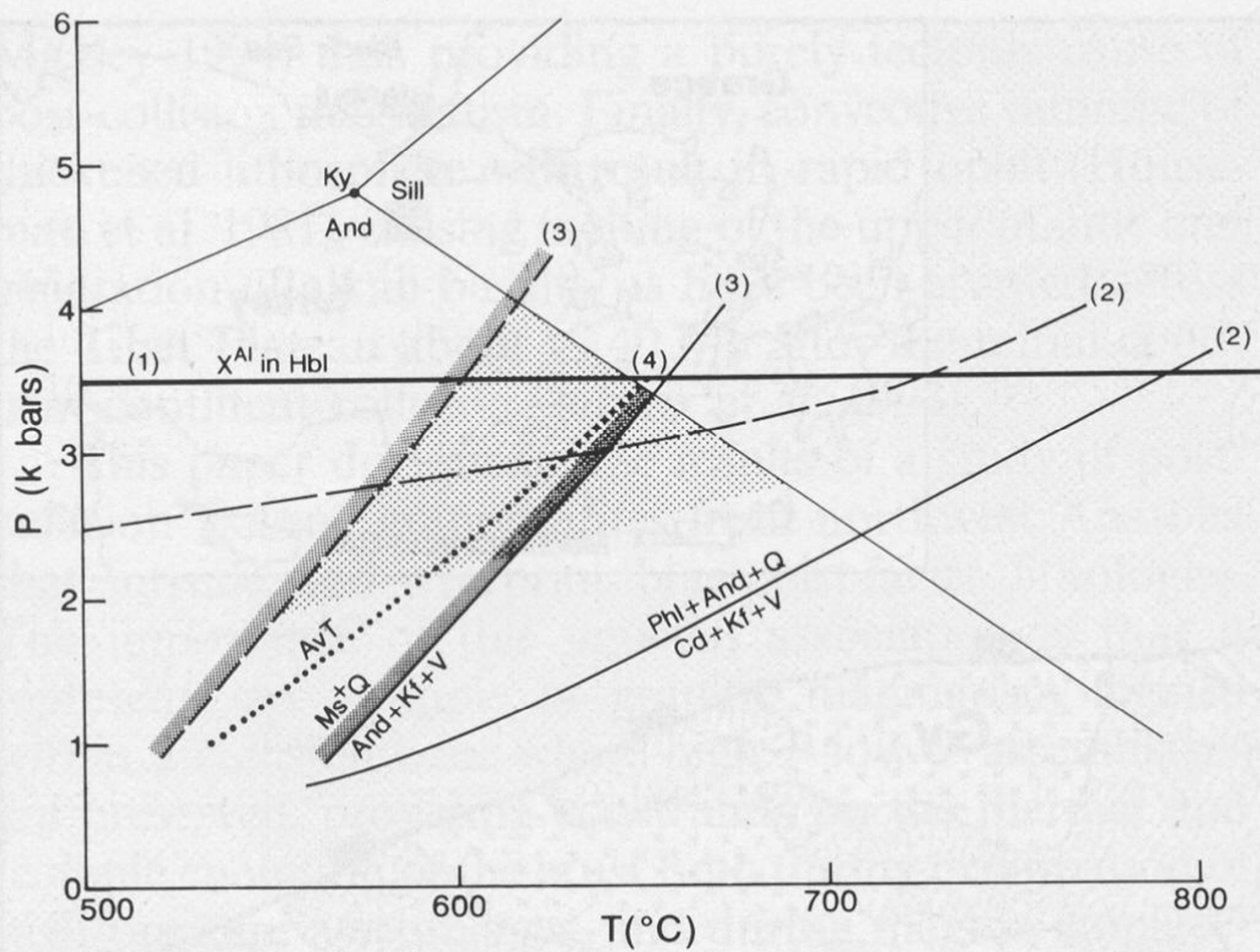


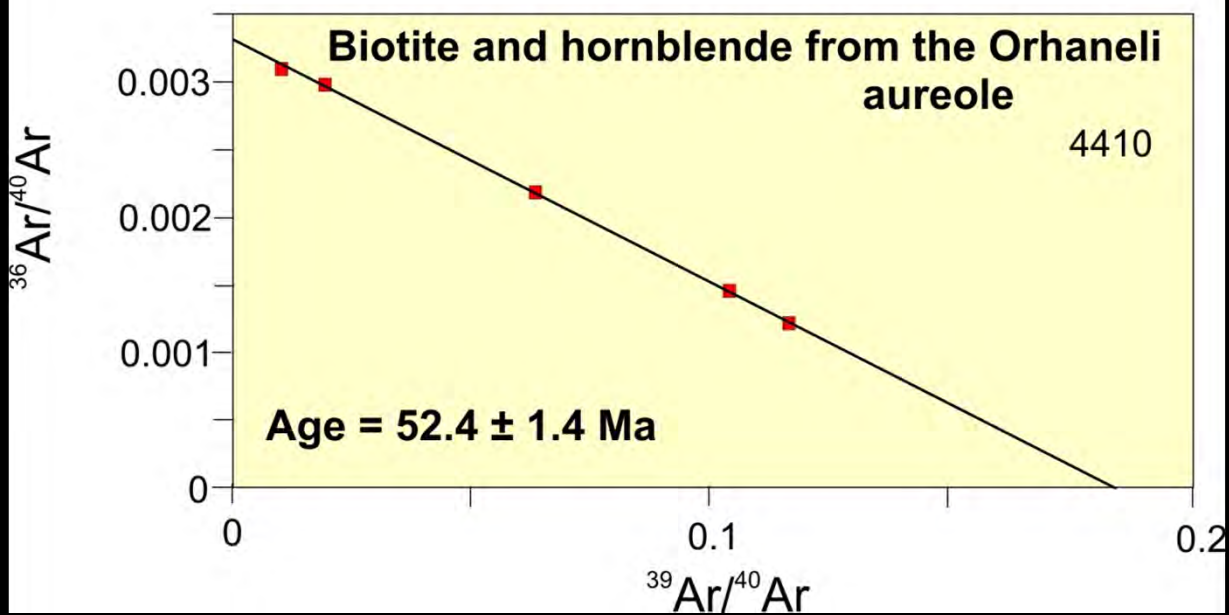
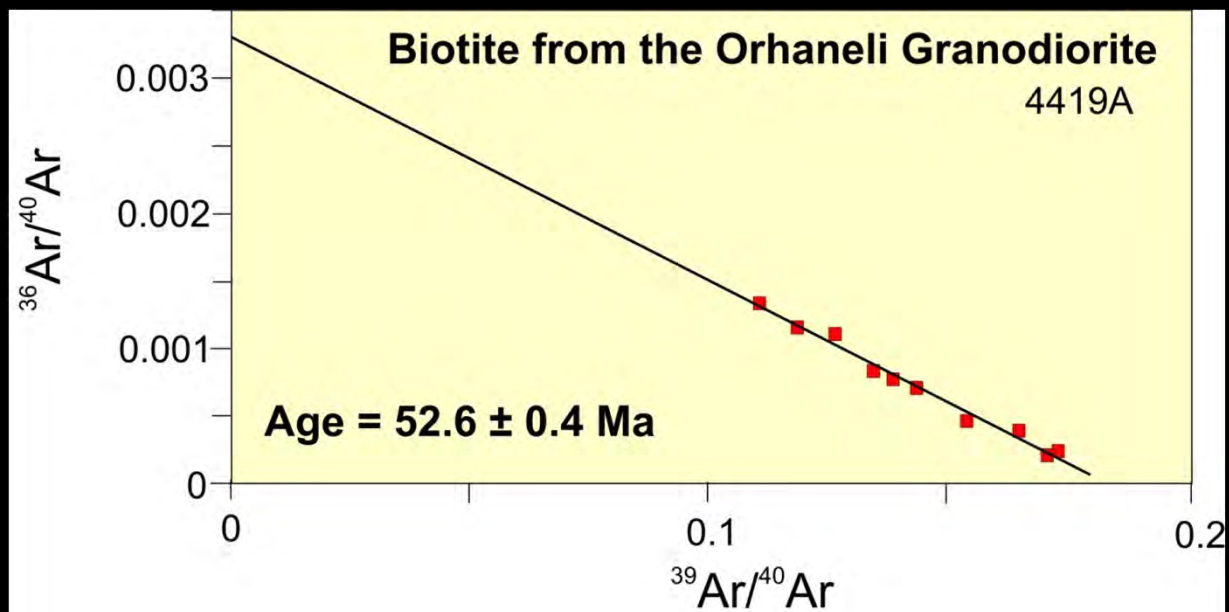




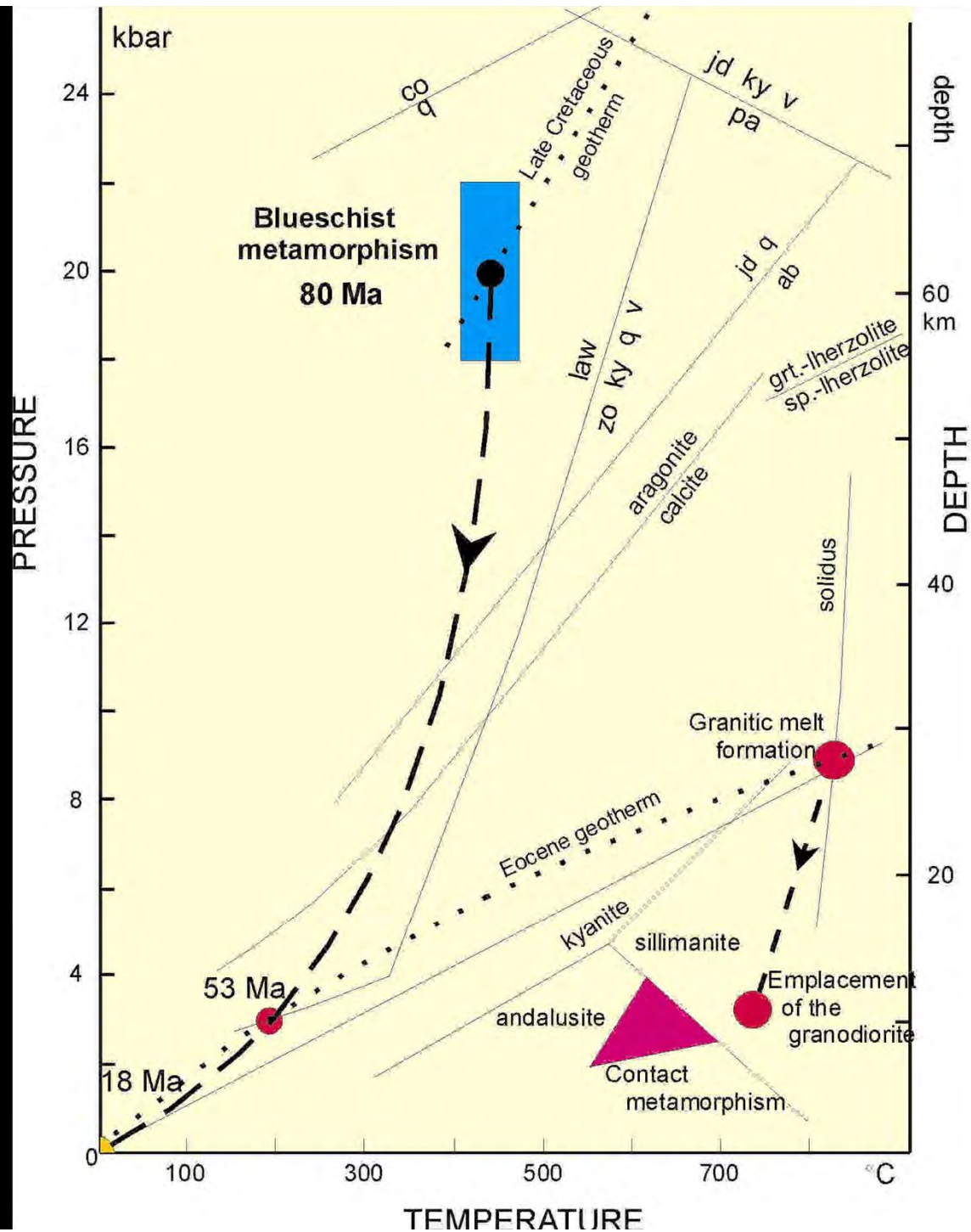








In the Early Eocene (53 Ma) the blueschist-ophiolite tectonic stack was essentially in their present position and within 10 km of the surface



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

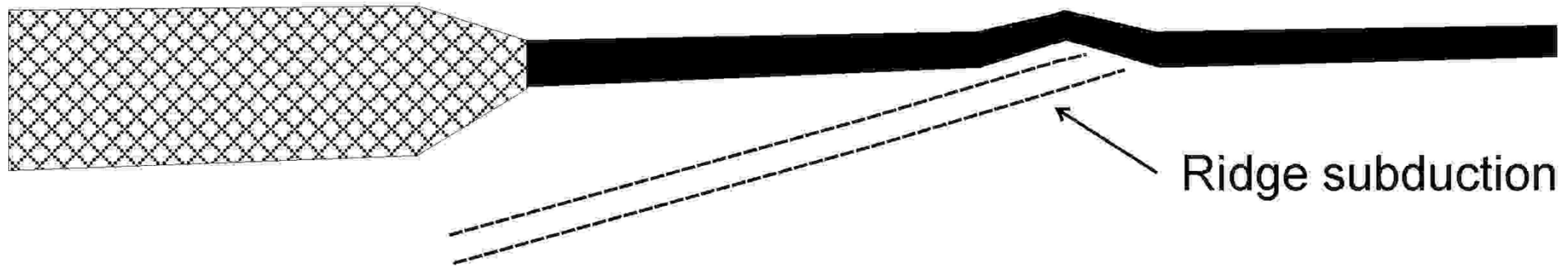
Tectonic evolution

Albian

N

Pontides

İzmir-Ankara ocean

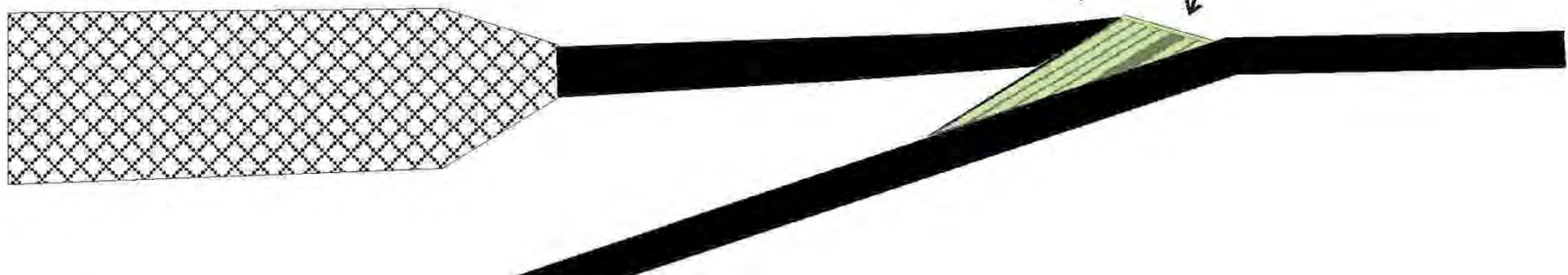


Ridge subduction

Cenomanian

Early Cretaceous
oceanic crust

Accretionary complex



N

Cenomanian (c. 95 Ma)

S

Pontides
Sakarya Zone

Accretionary
complex

Anatolide-Tauride Block

Magmatic
arc

Cretaceous marginal
oceanic crust

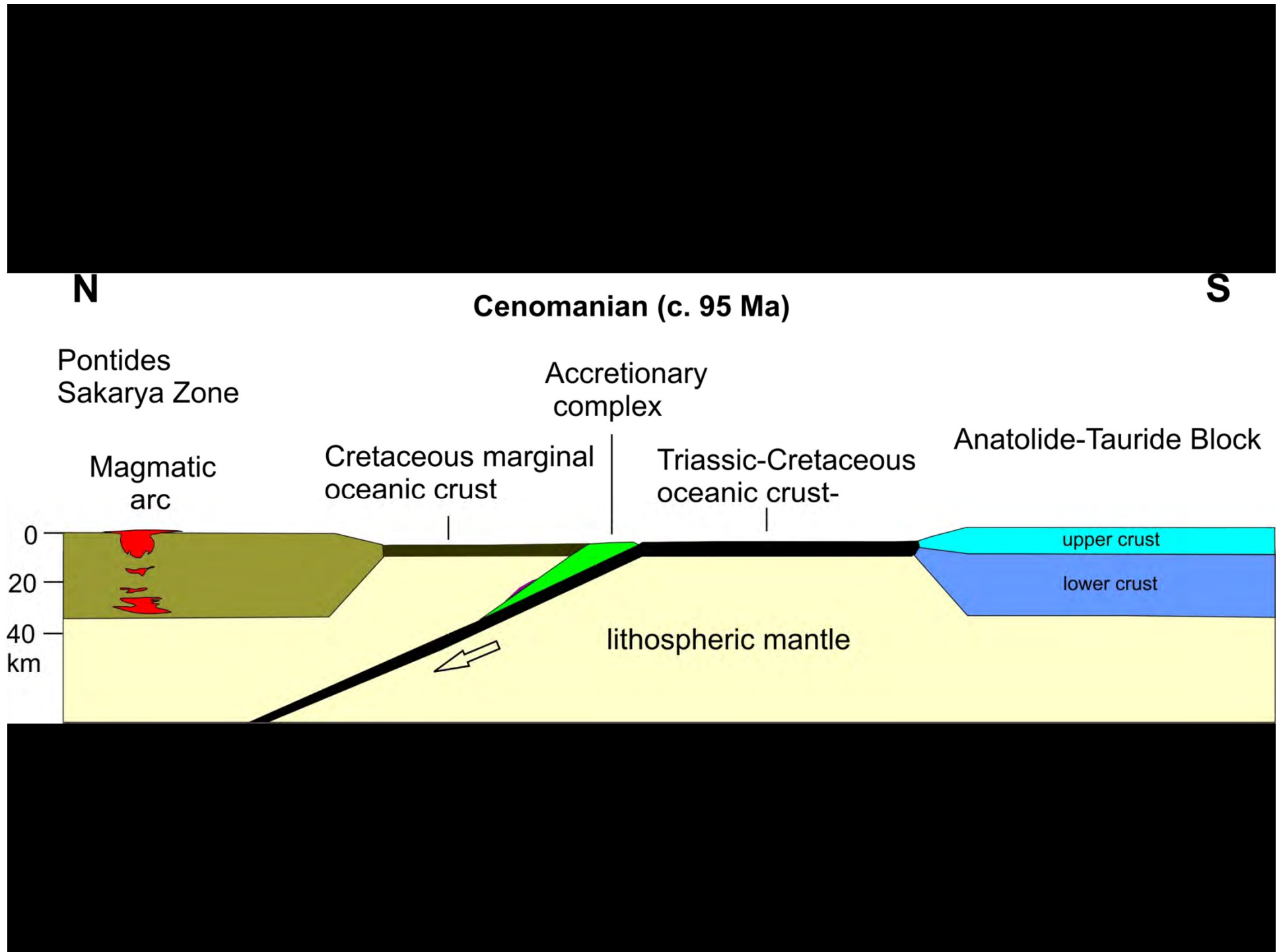
Triassic-Cretaceous
oceanic crust-

upper crust

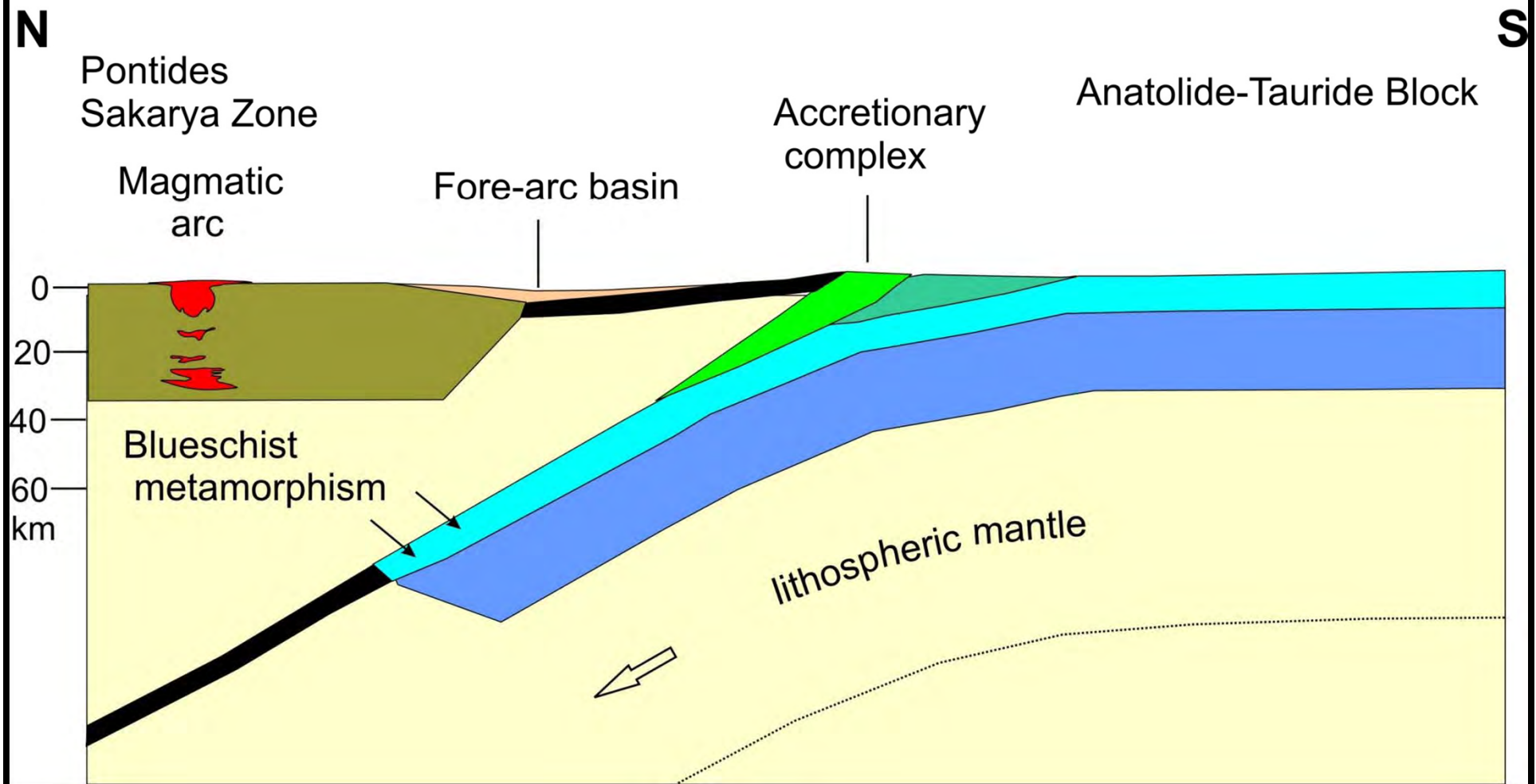
lower crust

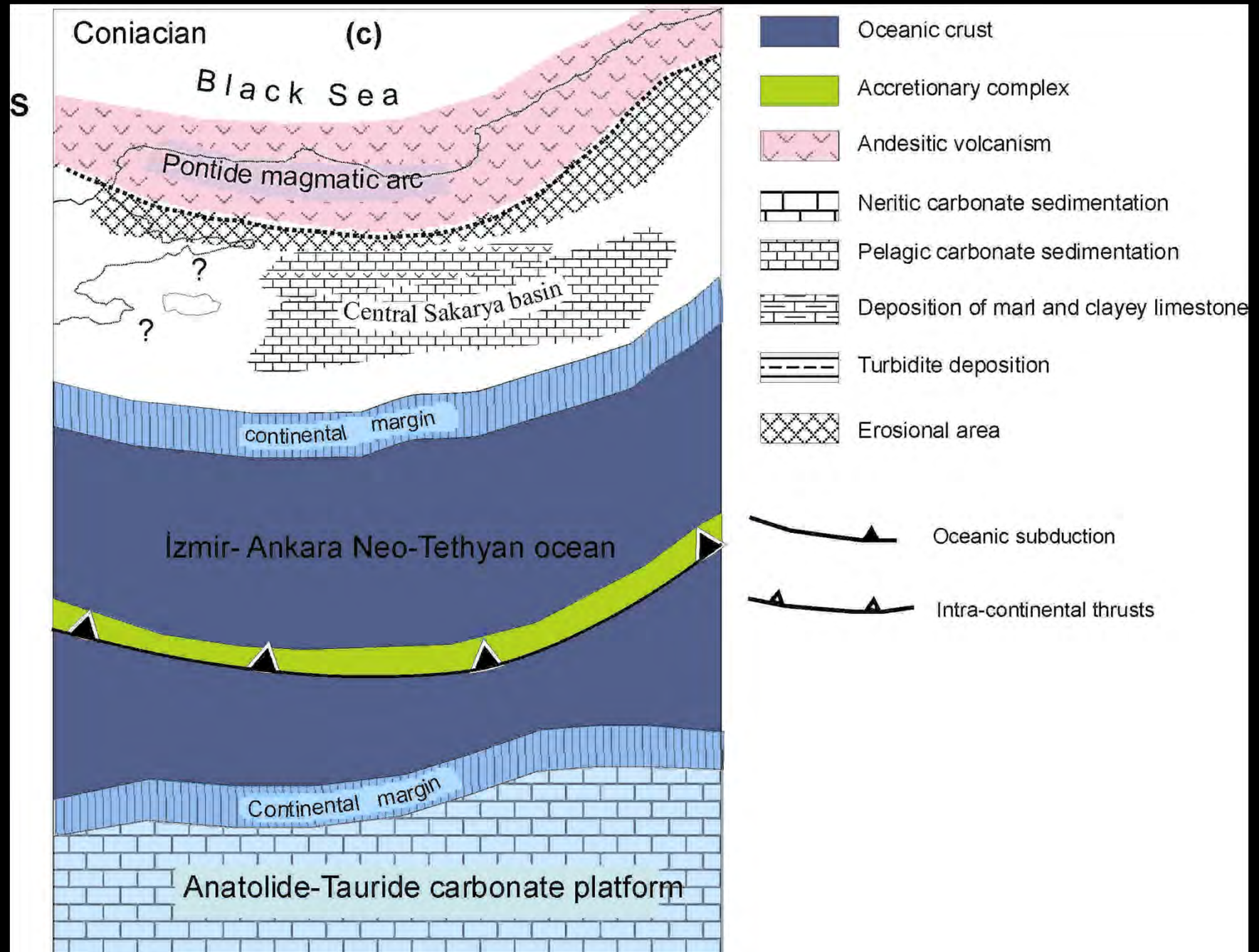
0
20
40
km

lithospheric mantle



Campanian (c. 80 Ma)





Campanian (d)

Black Sea

Pontide magmatic arc

Central Sakarya basin

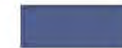
HP/LT metamorphism of the northern margin of the Anatolide-Tauride Block at 60 km depth

Accretionary

complex

Continental subduction

Subsidence of the Anatolide-Tauride carbonate platform



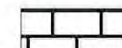
Oceanic crust



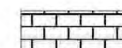
Accretionary complex



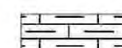
Andesitic volcanism



Neritic carbonate sedimentation



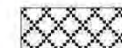
Pelagic carbonate sedimentation



Deposition of marl and clayey limestone



Turbidite deposition



Erosional area

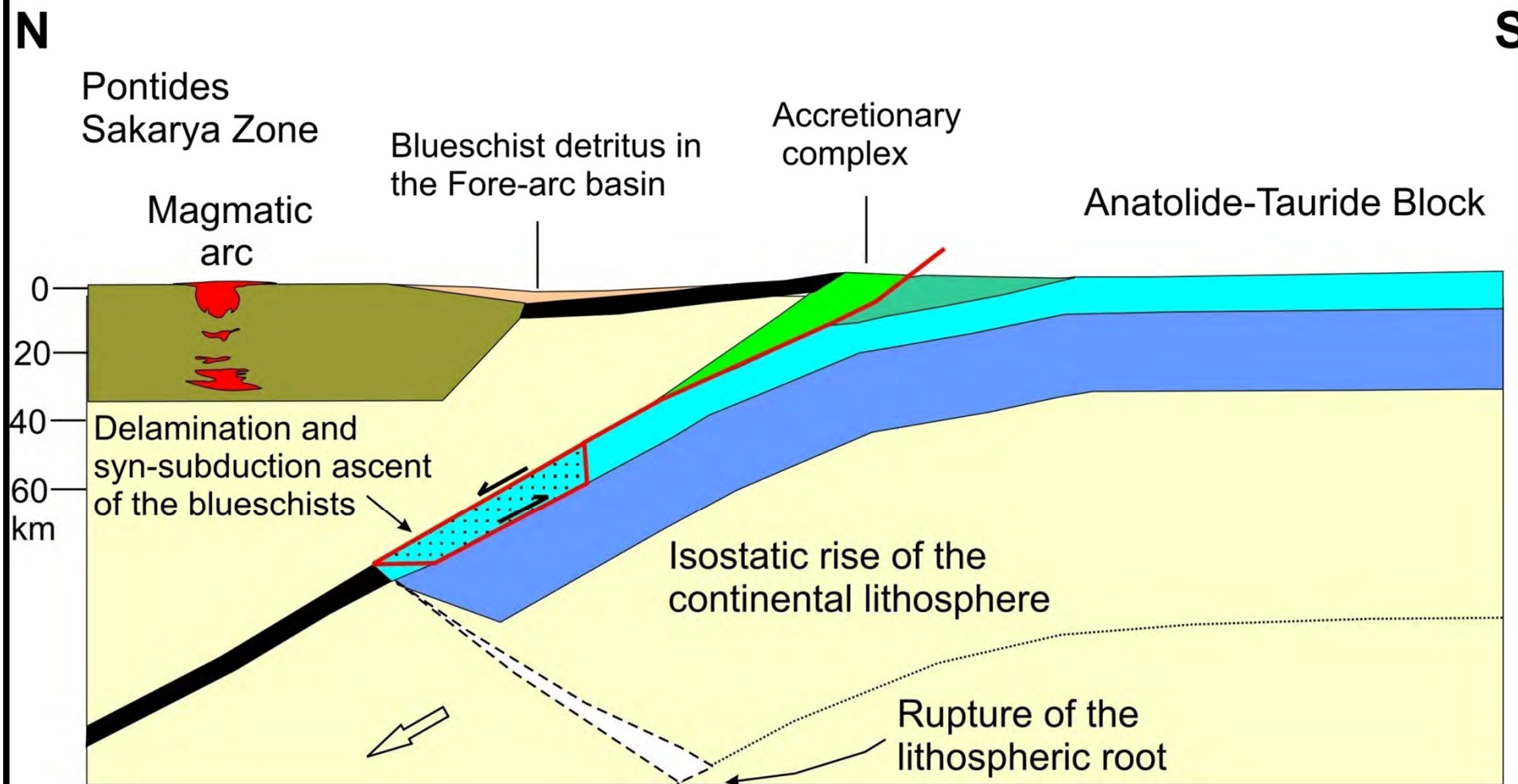


Oceanic subduction

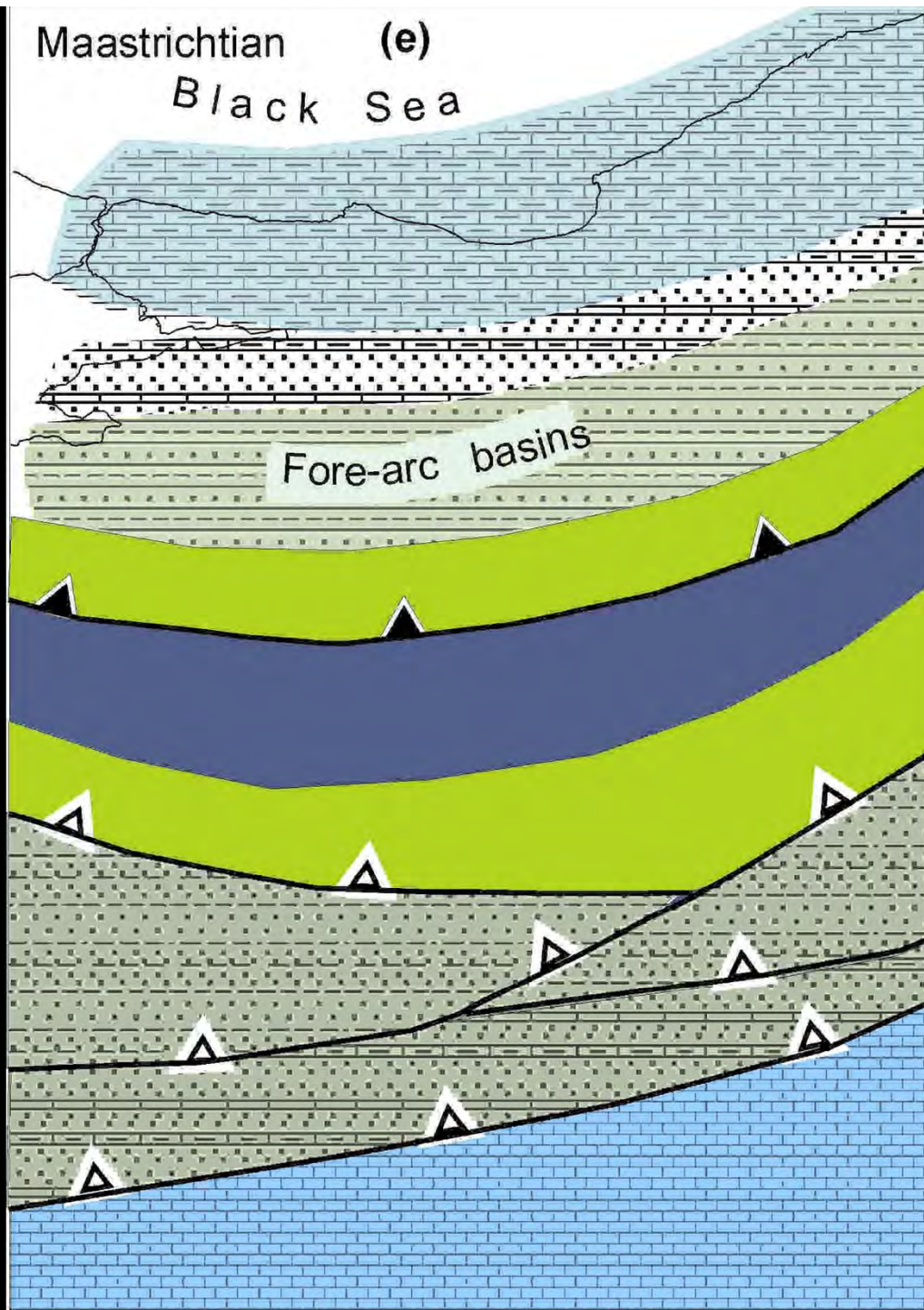





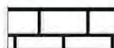
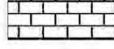
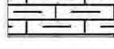




Intra-continental thrusts

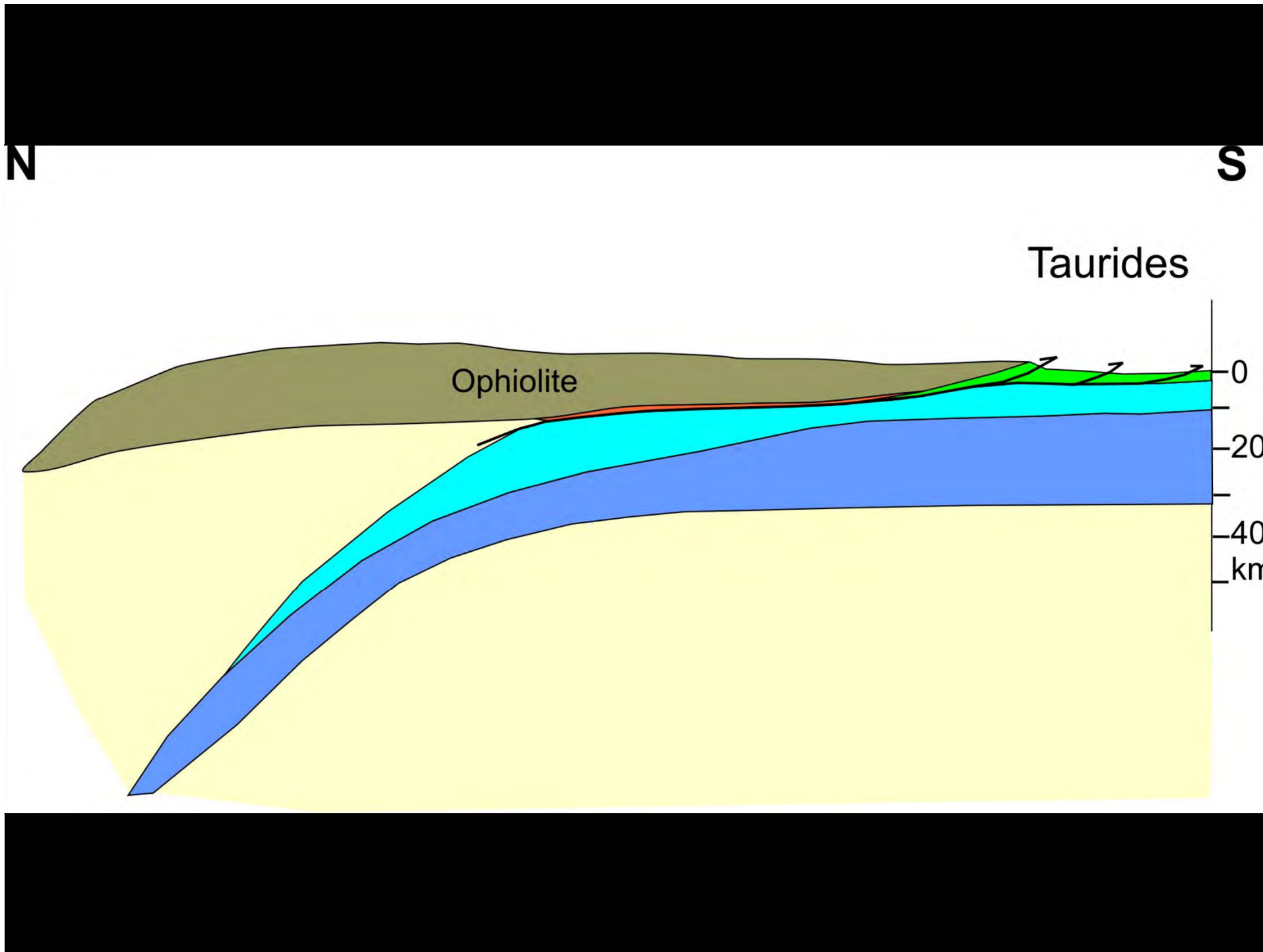
Late Campanian (c. 75 Ma)

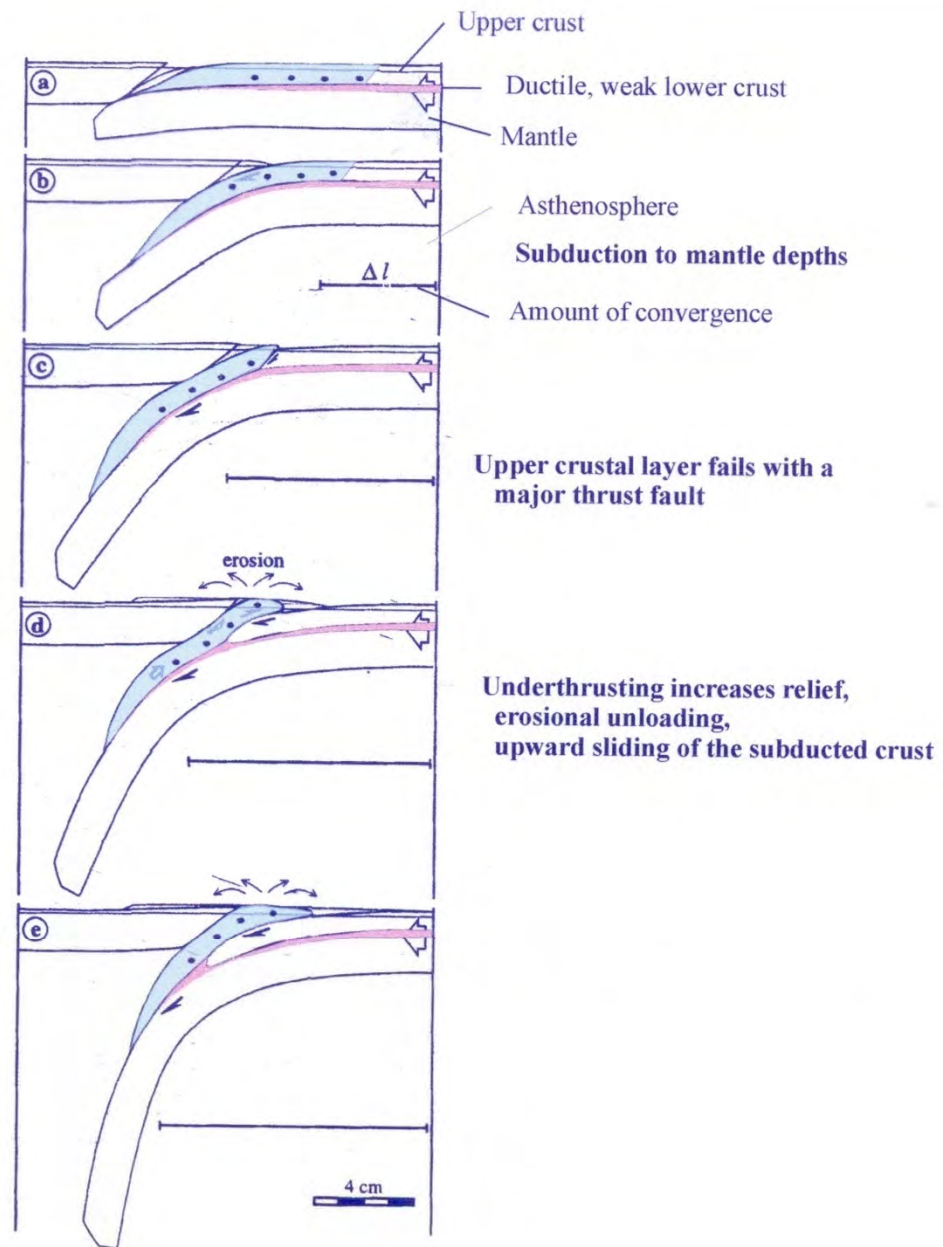


Maastrichtian (e)
Black Sea



-  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





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

