

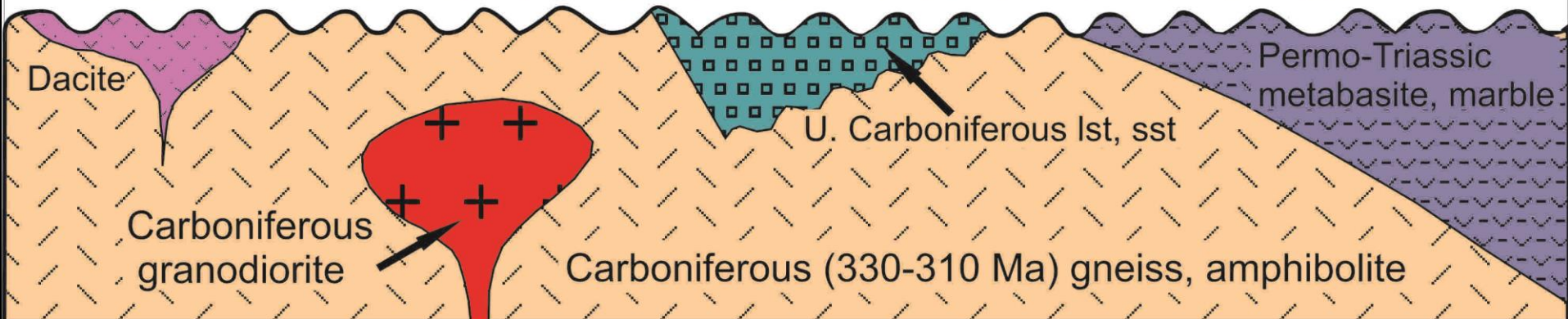
Post-Triassic evolution of the Sakarya Zone



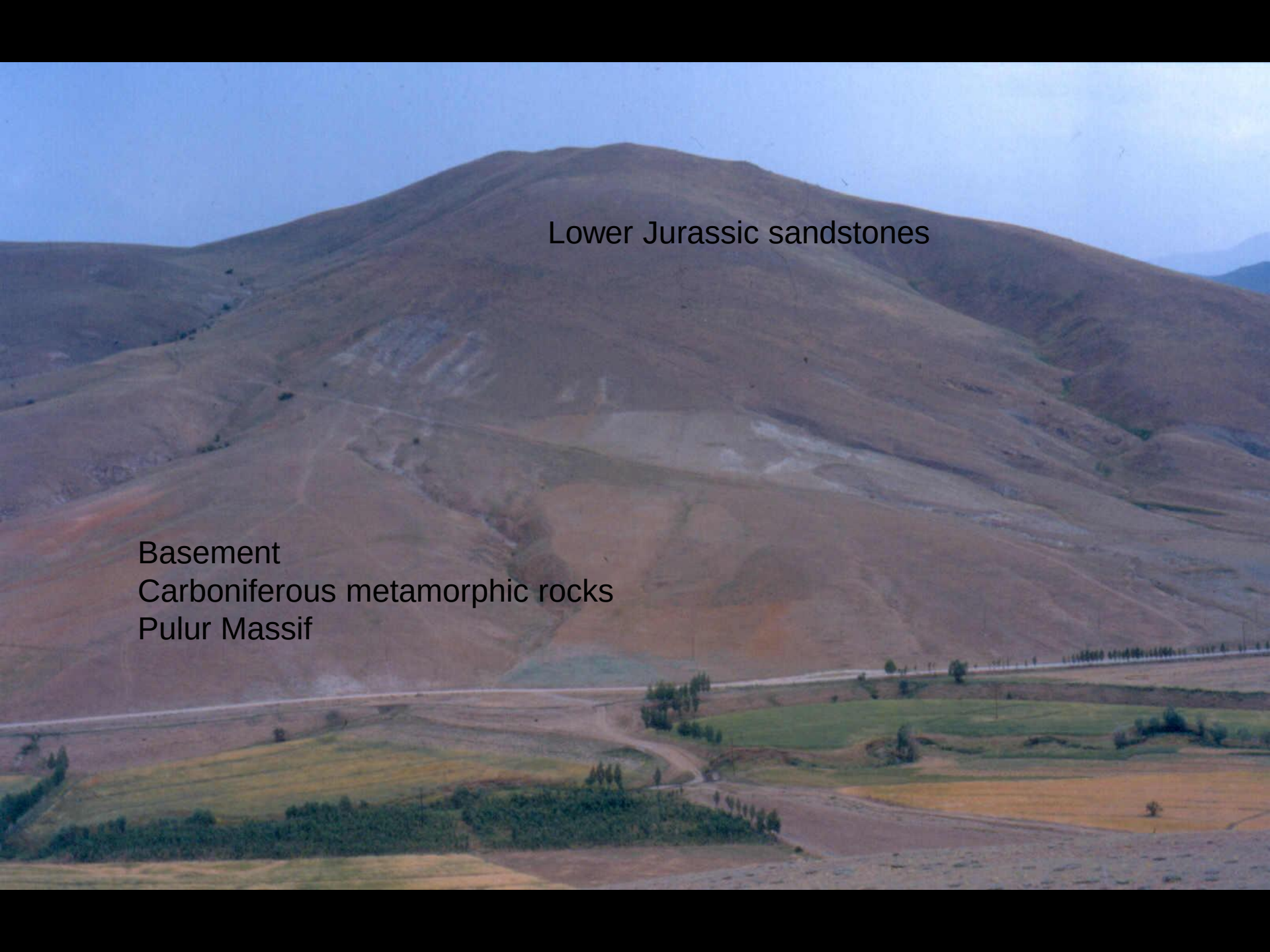
N

S

Lower-Middle Jurassic volcanoclastic and clastic rocks



Pre-Jurassic basement units in the Eastern Pontides

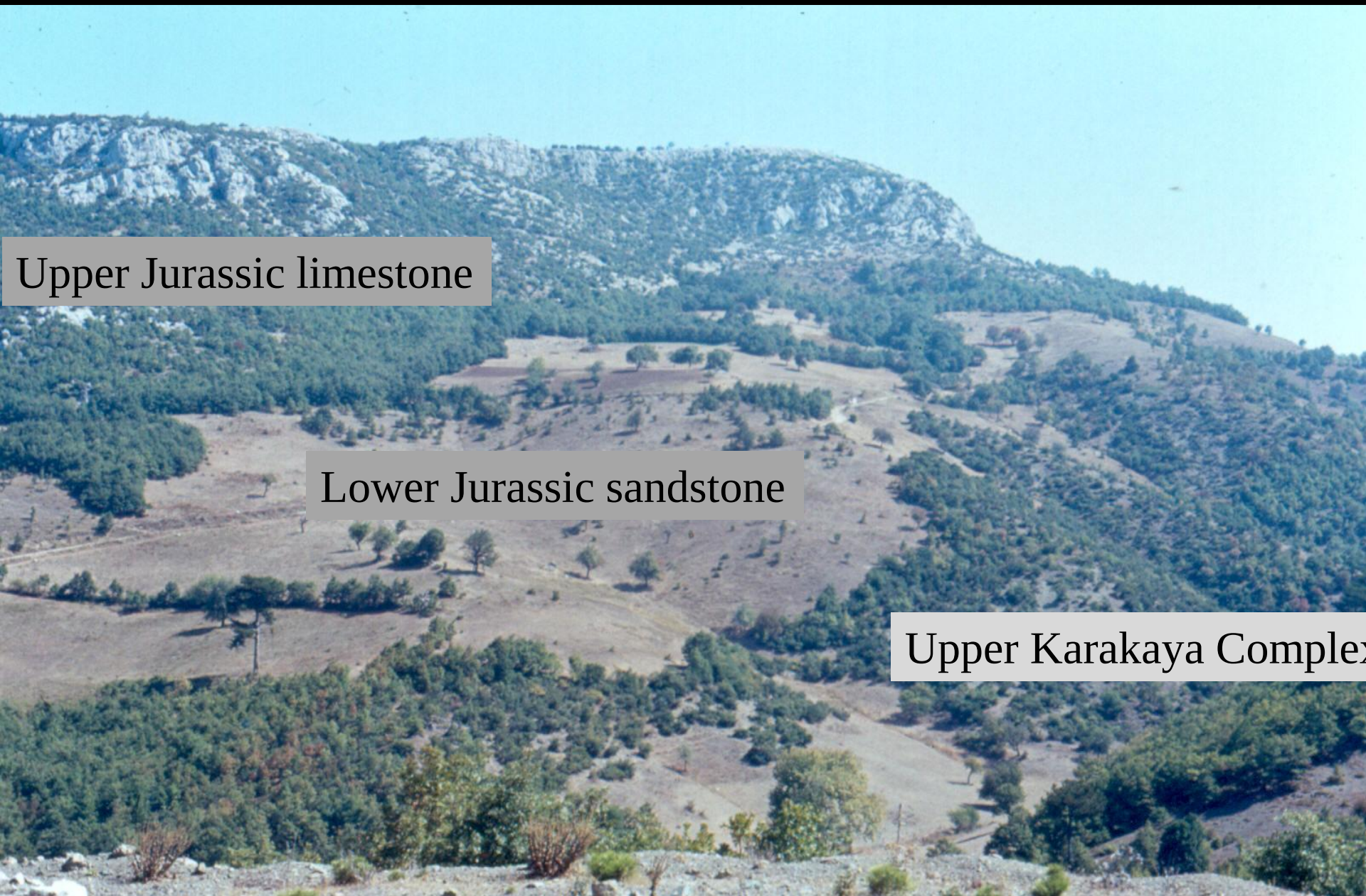


Lower Jurassic sandstones

Basement

Carboniferous metamorphic rocks

Pulur Massif



Upper Jurassic limestone

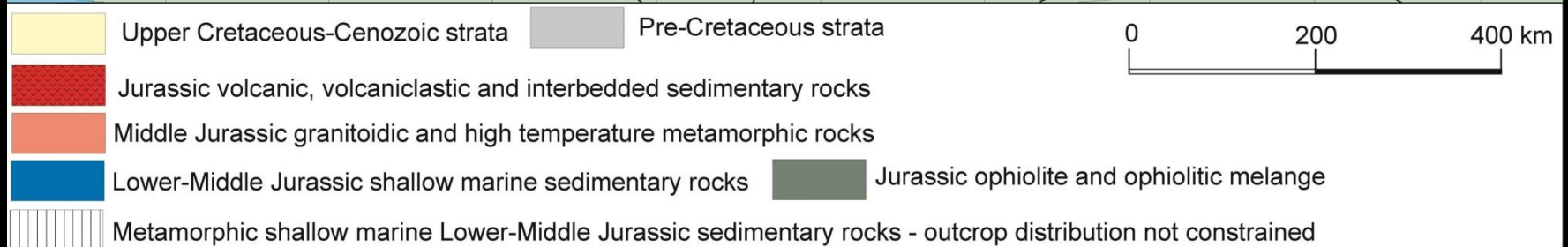
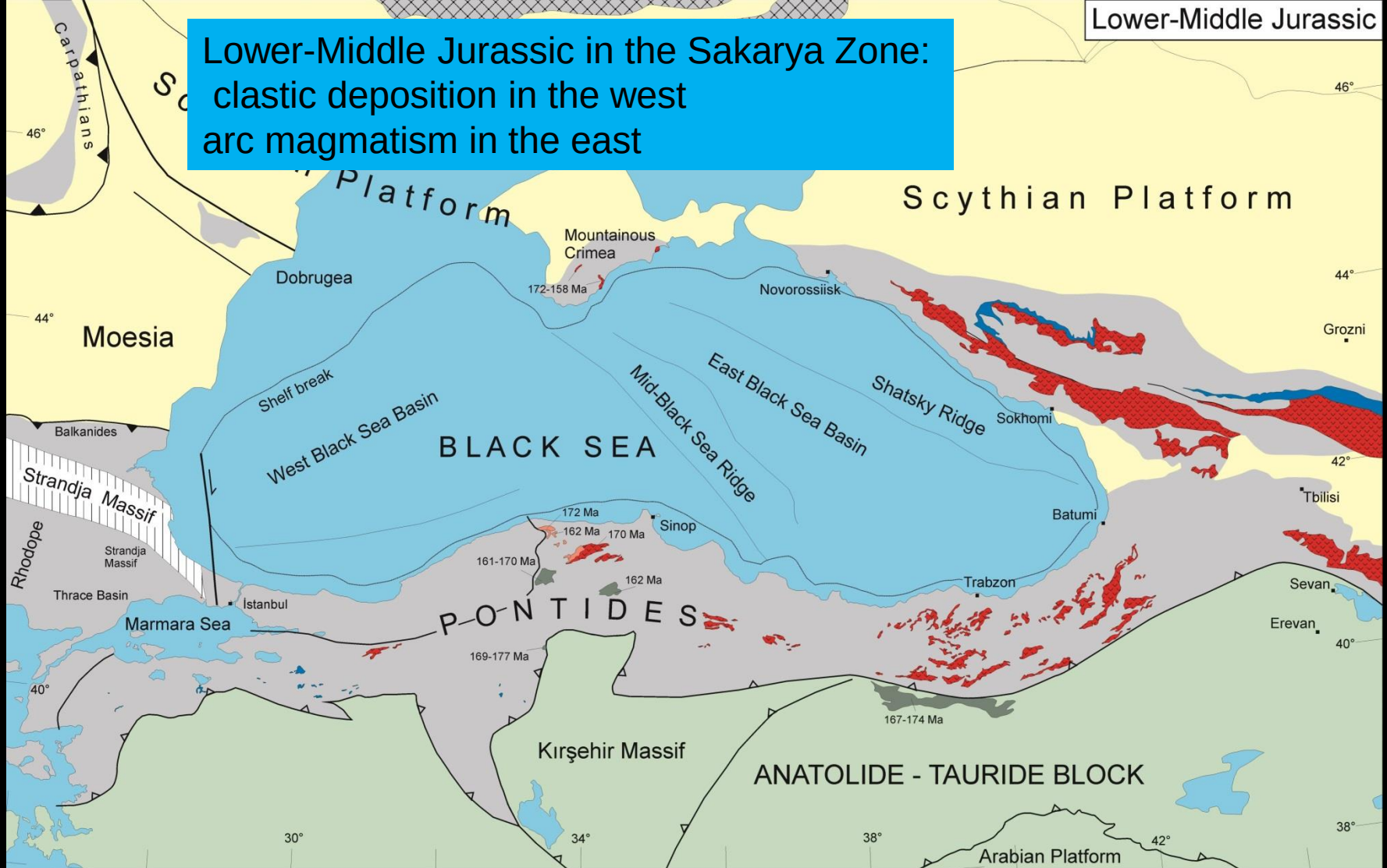
Lower Jurassic sandstone

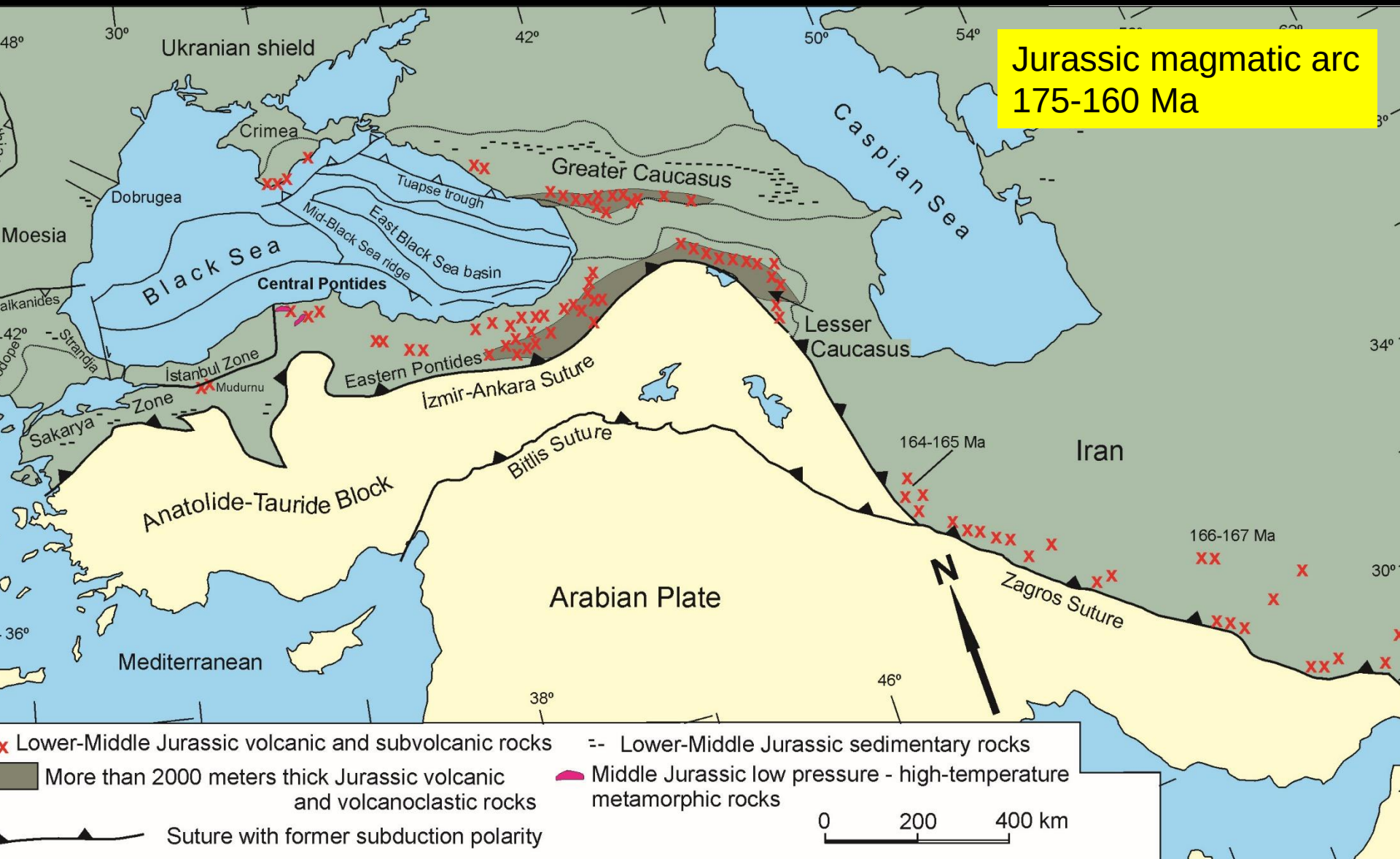
Upper Karakaya Complex





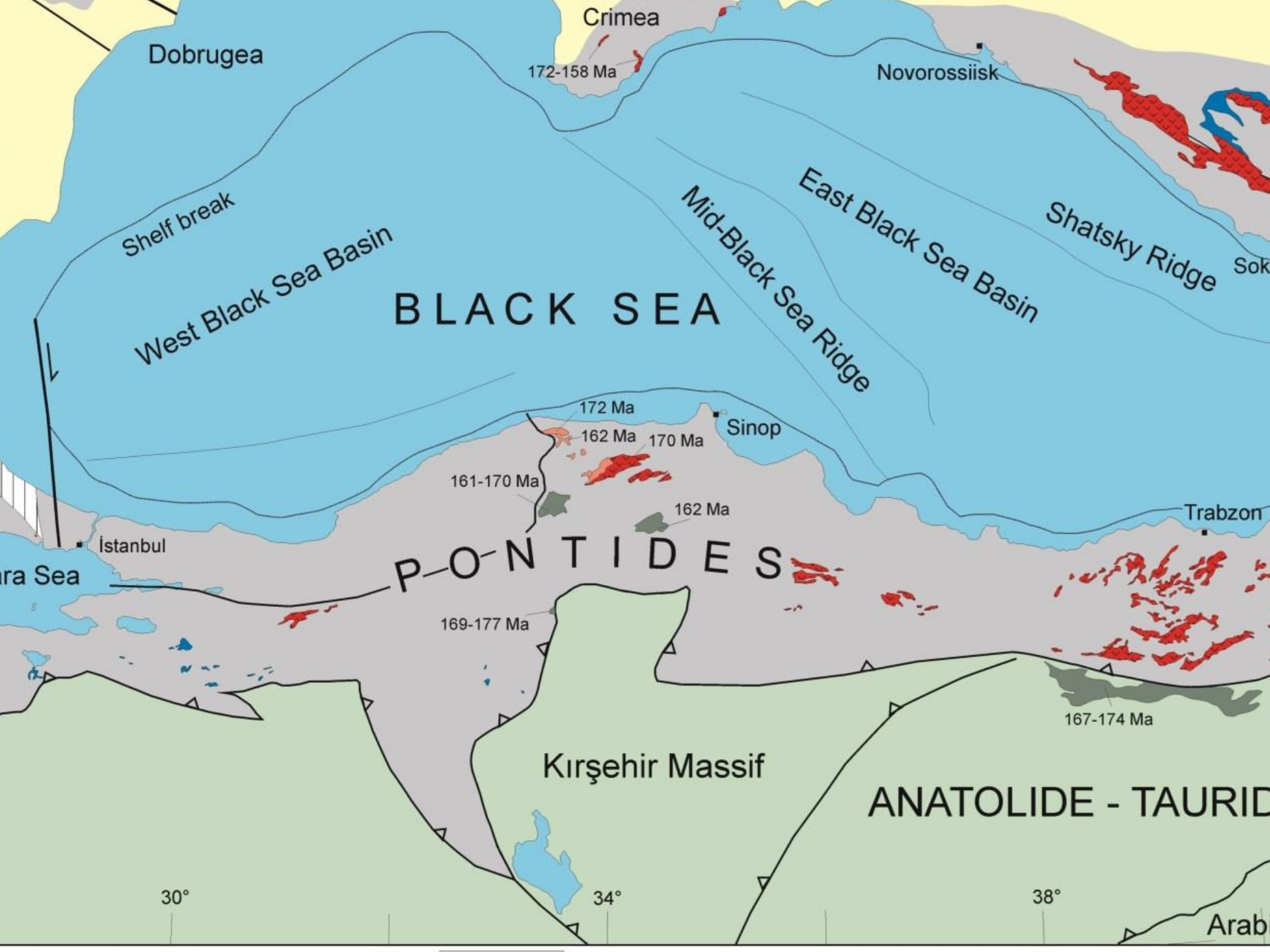
Lower-Middle Jurassic in the Sakarya Zone: clastic deposition in the west arc magmatism in the east





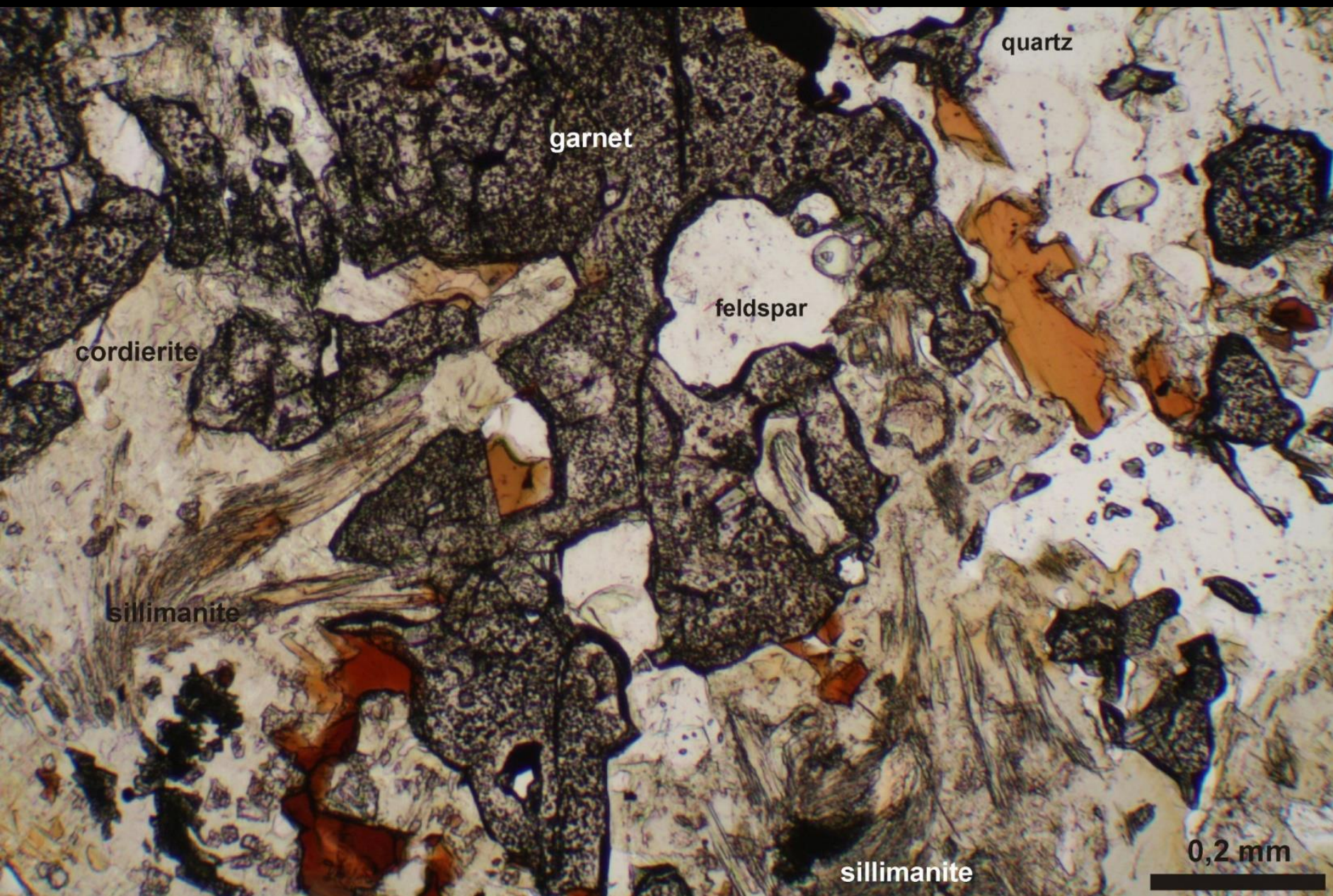




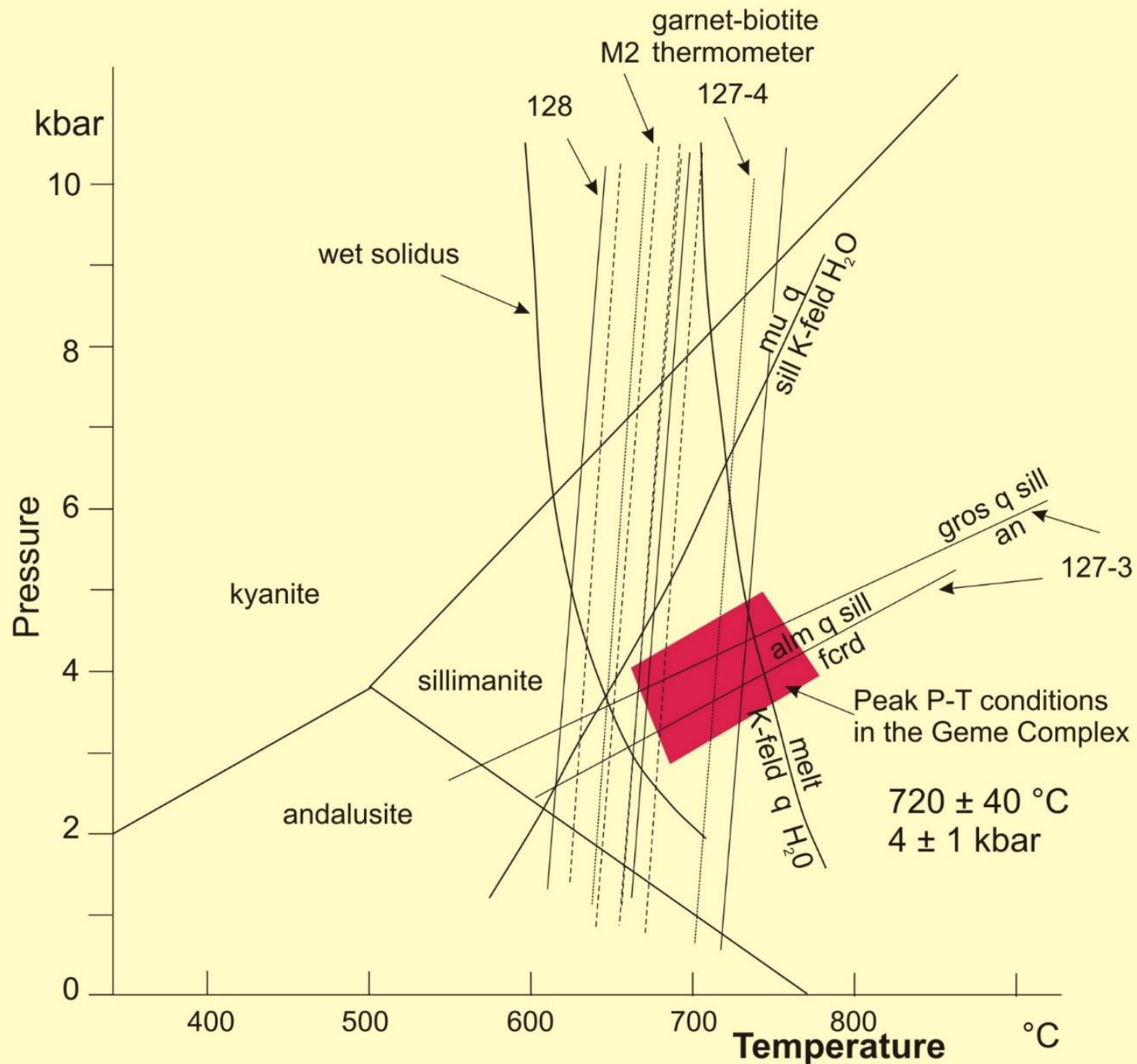


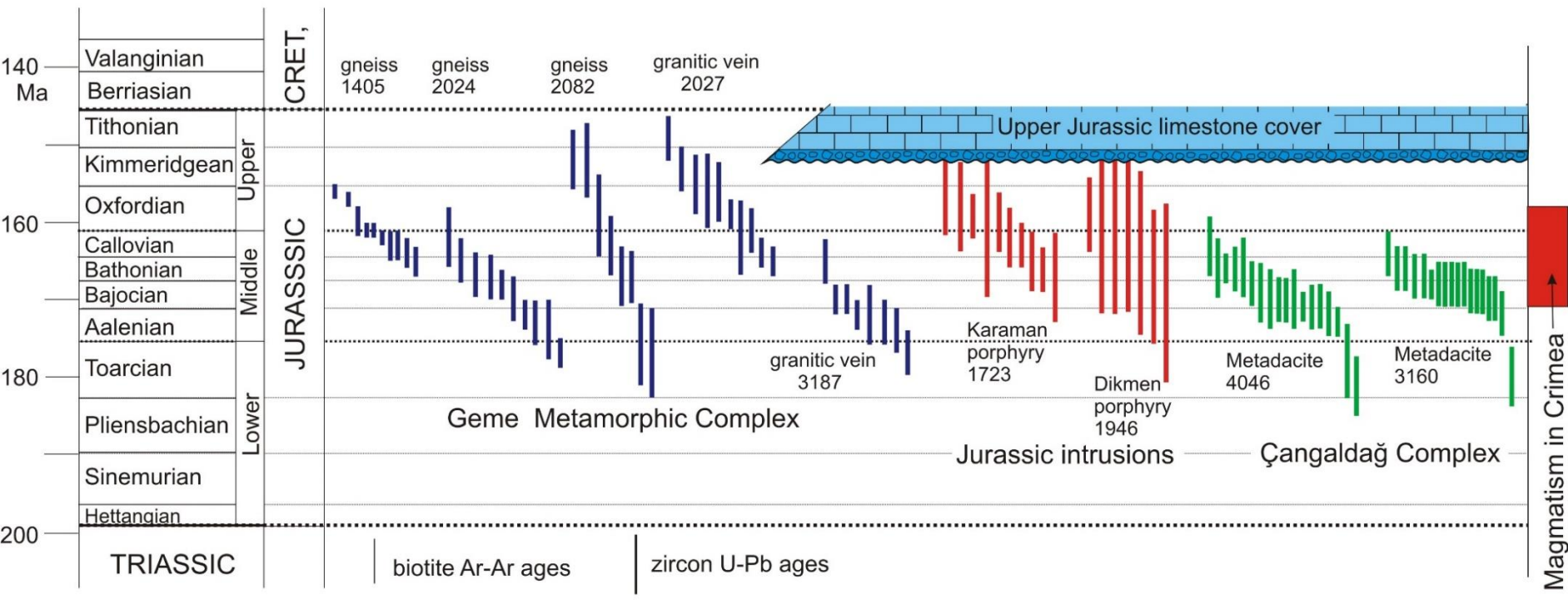
Migmatitic gneiss
Central Pontides, İnebolu region

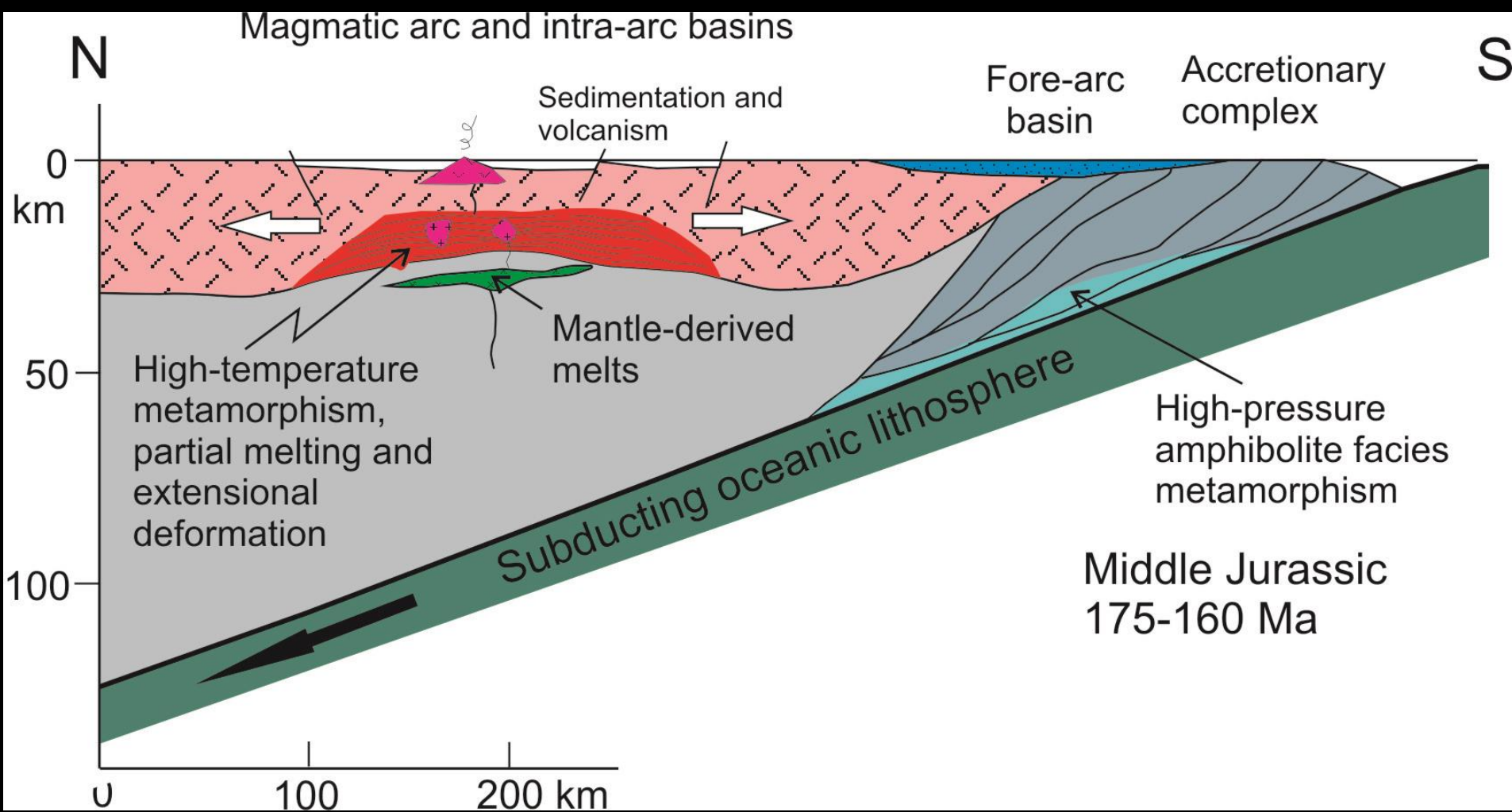




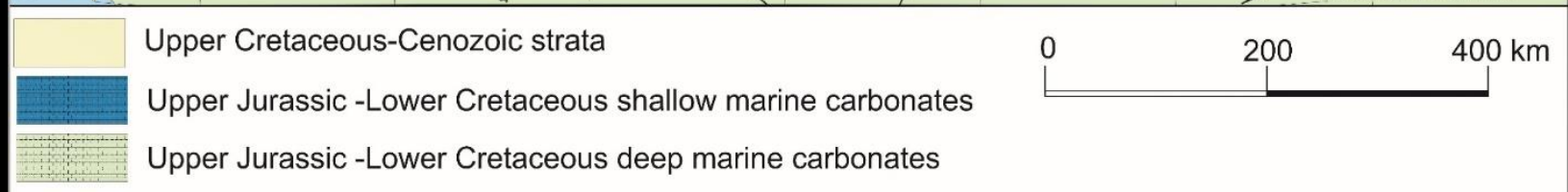
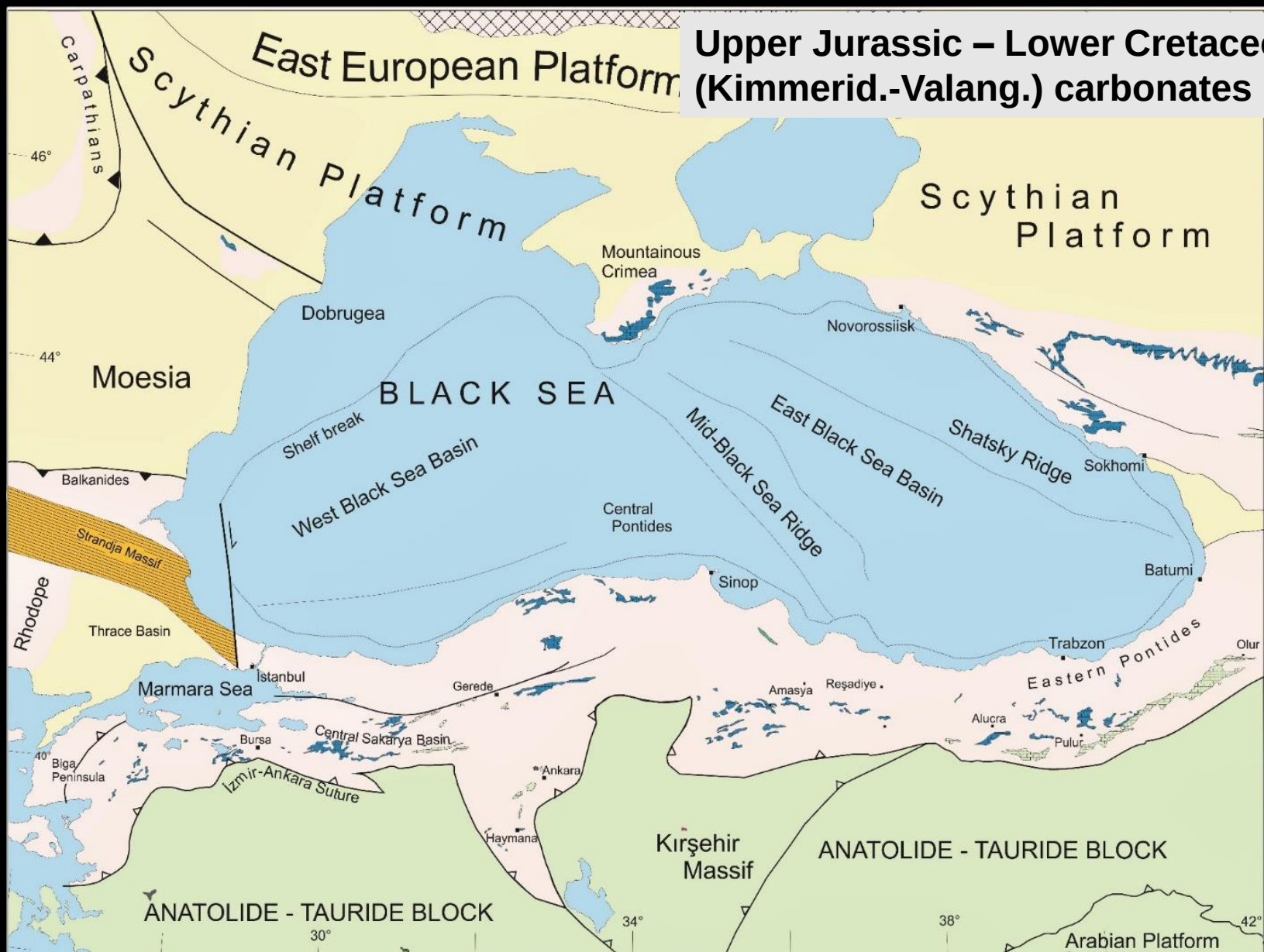
cordierite + garnet + sillimanite + biotite + plagioclase + K-feldspar + quartz







Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous (Kimmerid.-Valang.) carbonates



LATE JURASSIC – EARLY CRETACEOUS

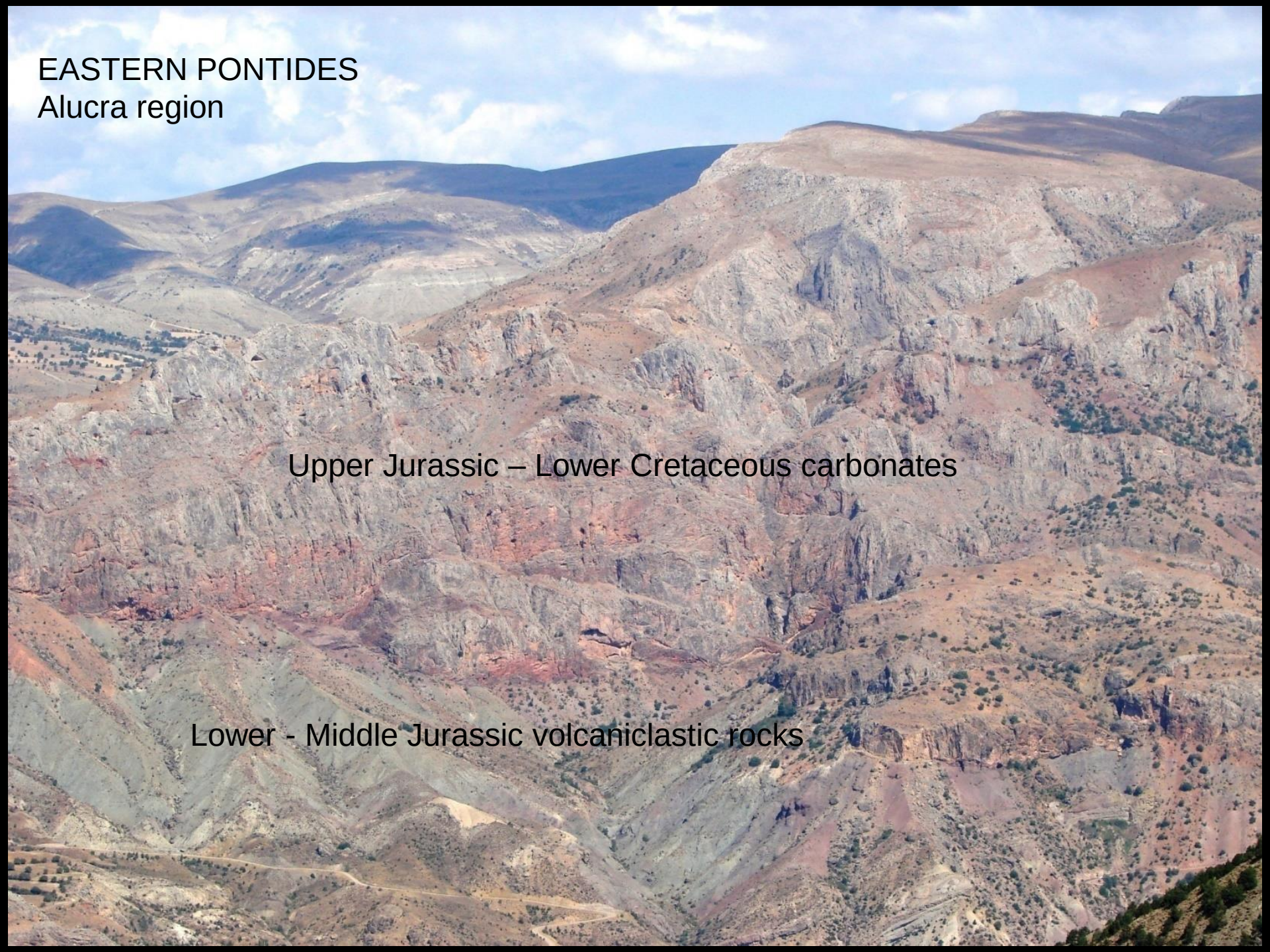
**UBIQUITOUS CARBONATE DEPOSITION
THROUGHOUT THE PONTIDES**

EASTERN PONTIDES

Alucra region

Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous carbonates

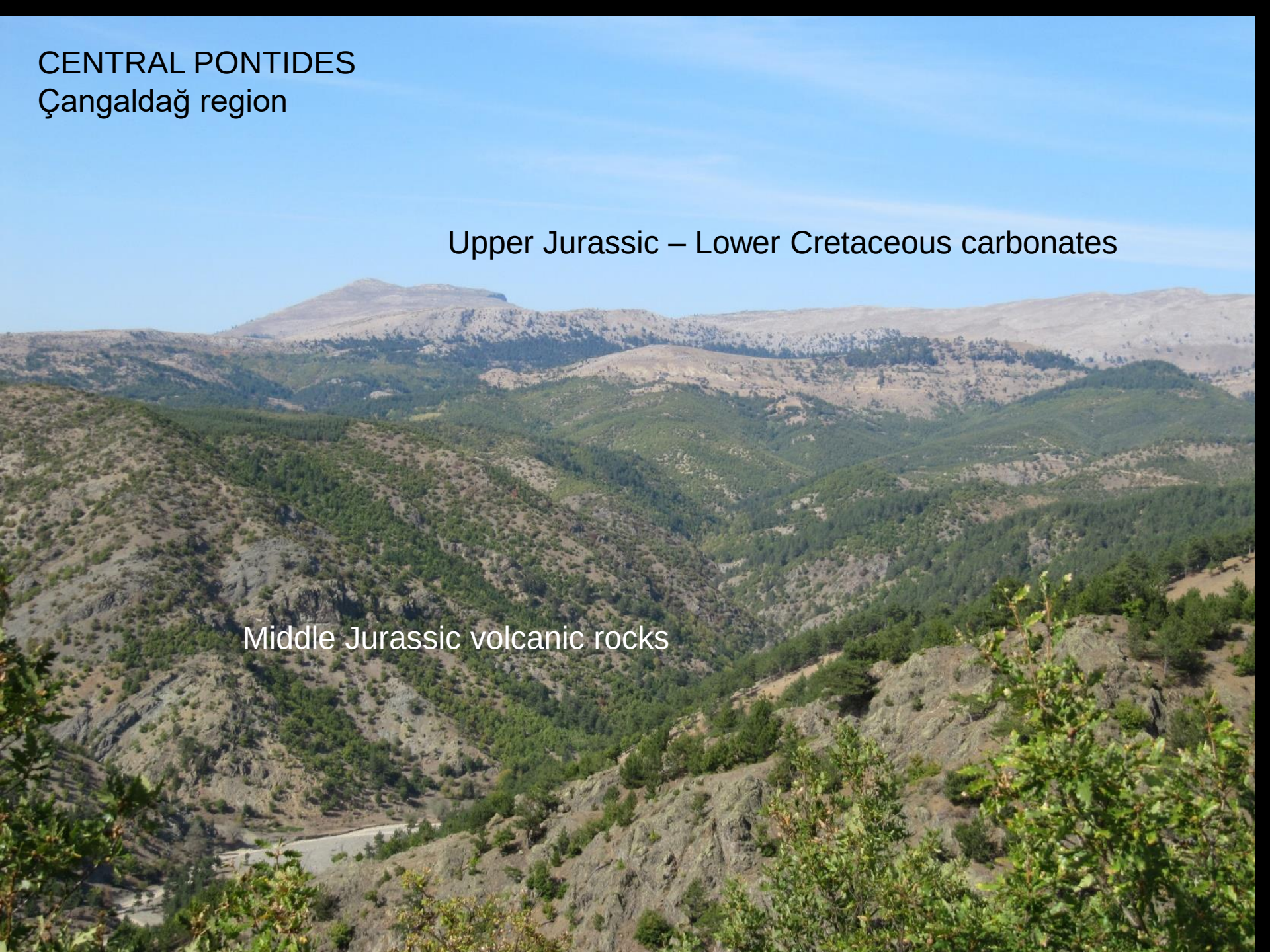
Lower - Middle Jurassic volcanoclastic rocks



CENTRAL PONTIDES
Çangaldağ region

Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous carbonates

Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks





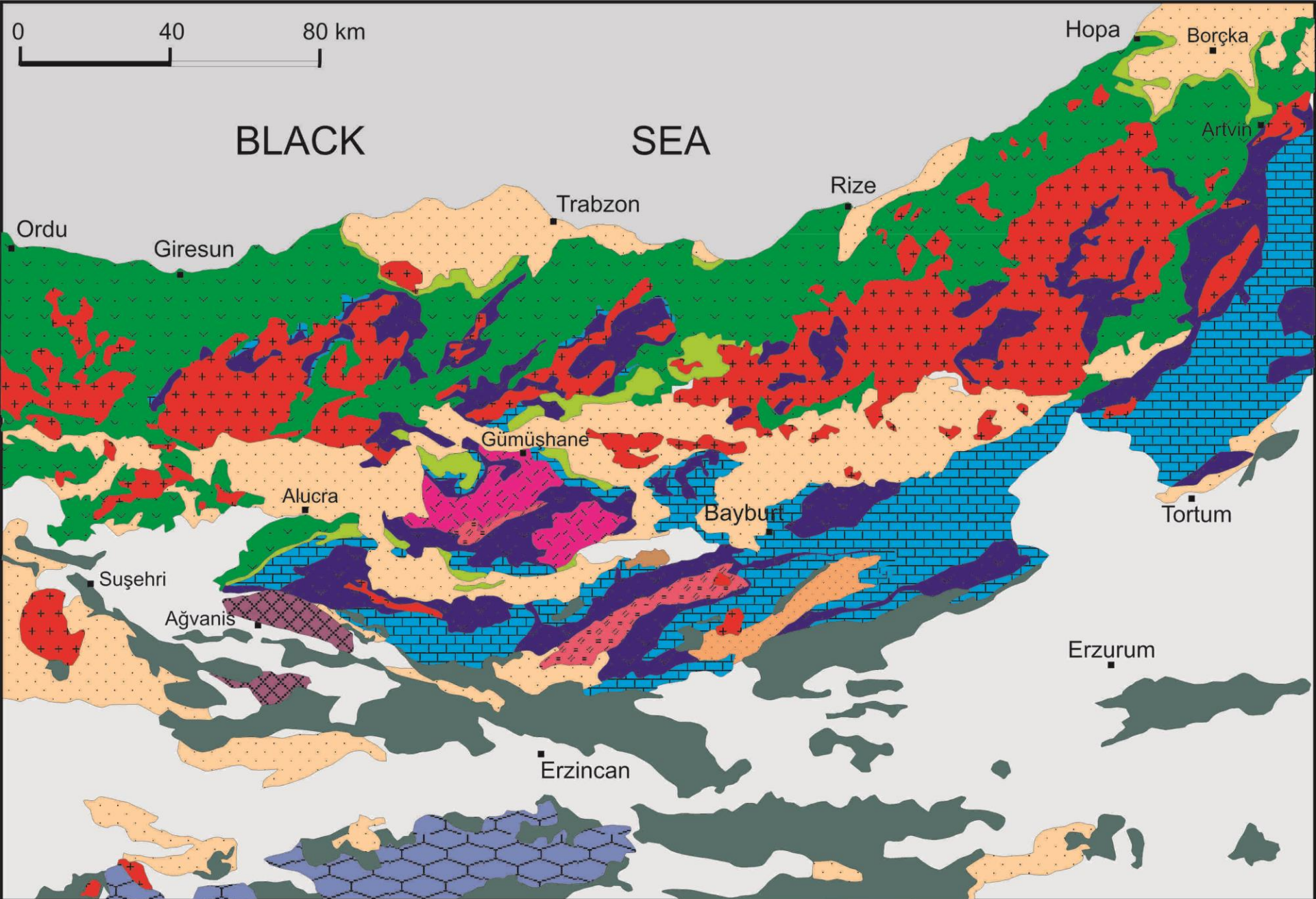




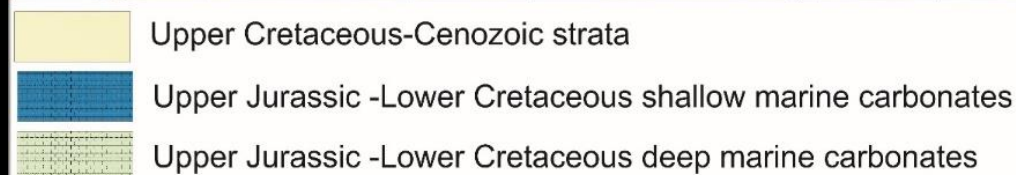
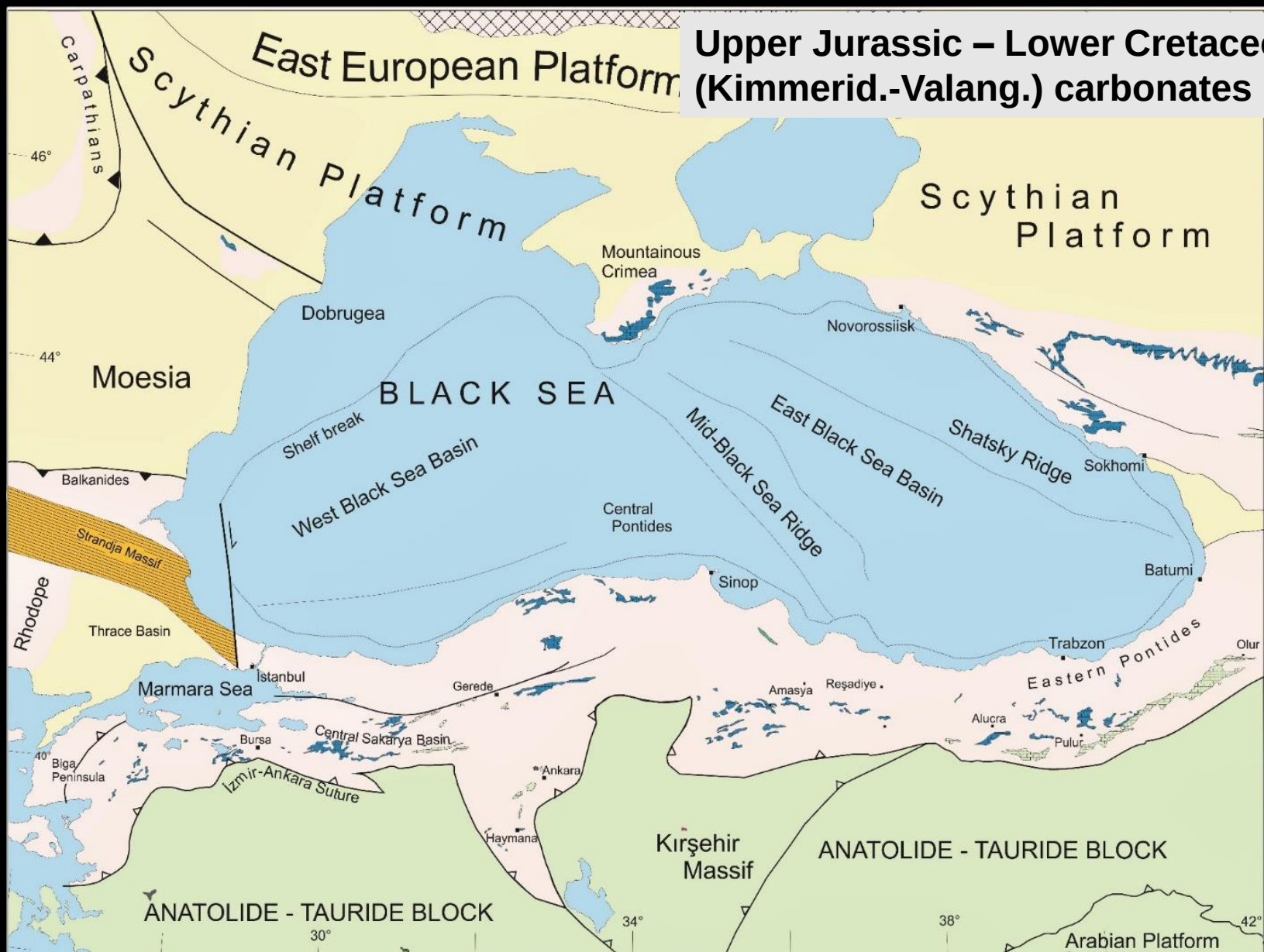
İnaltı Formasyonu
Üst Jura – Alt Kretase

Akgöl Formasyonu
Üst Triyas - ? Alt Liyas)





Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous (Kimmerid.-Valang.) carbonates

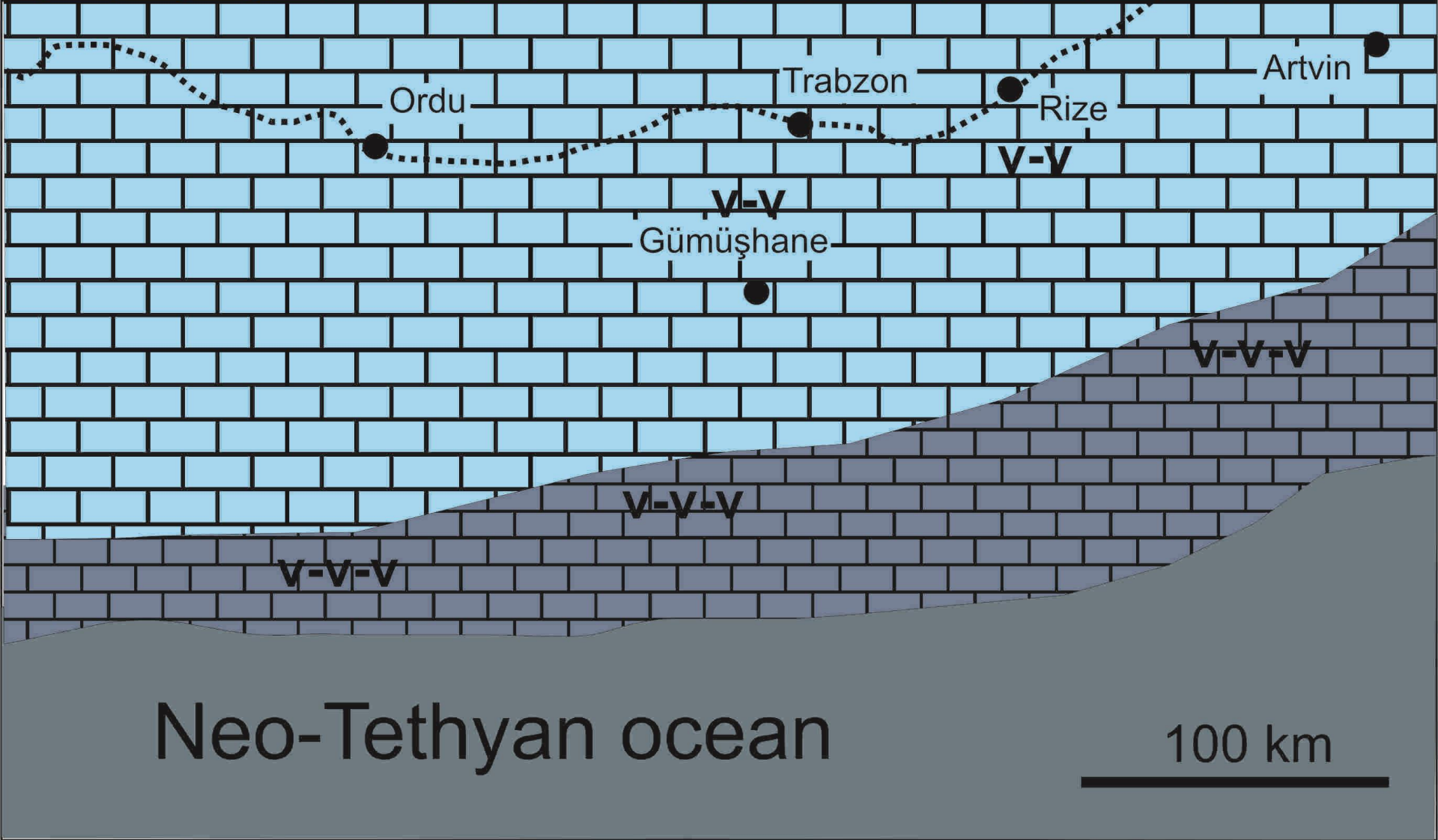












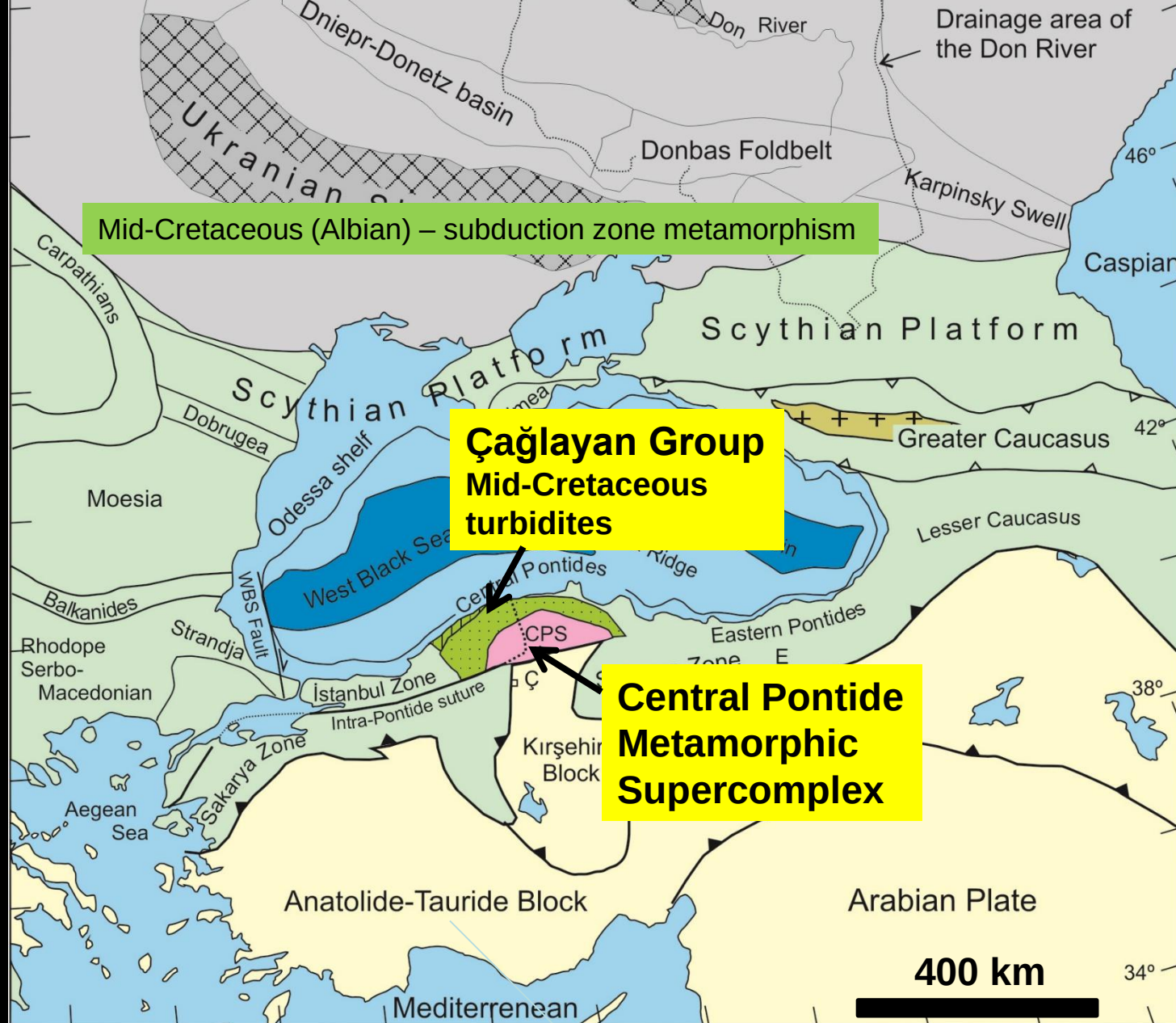
Early Cretaceous



Neritic limestone



Pelagic limestone, calciturbidite

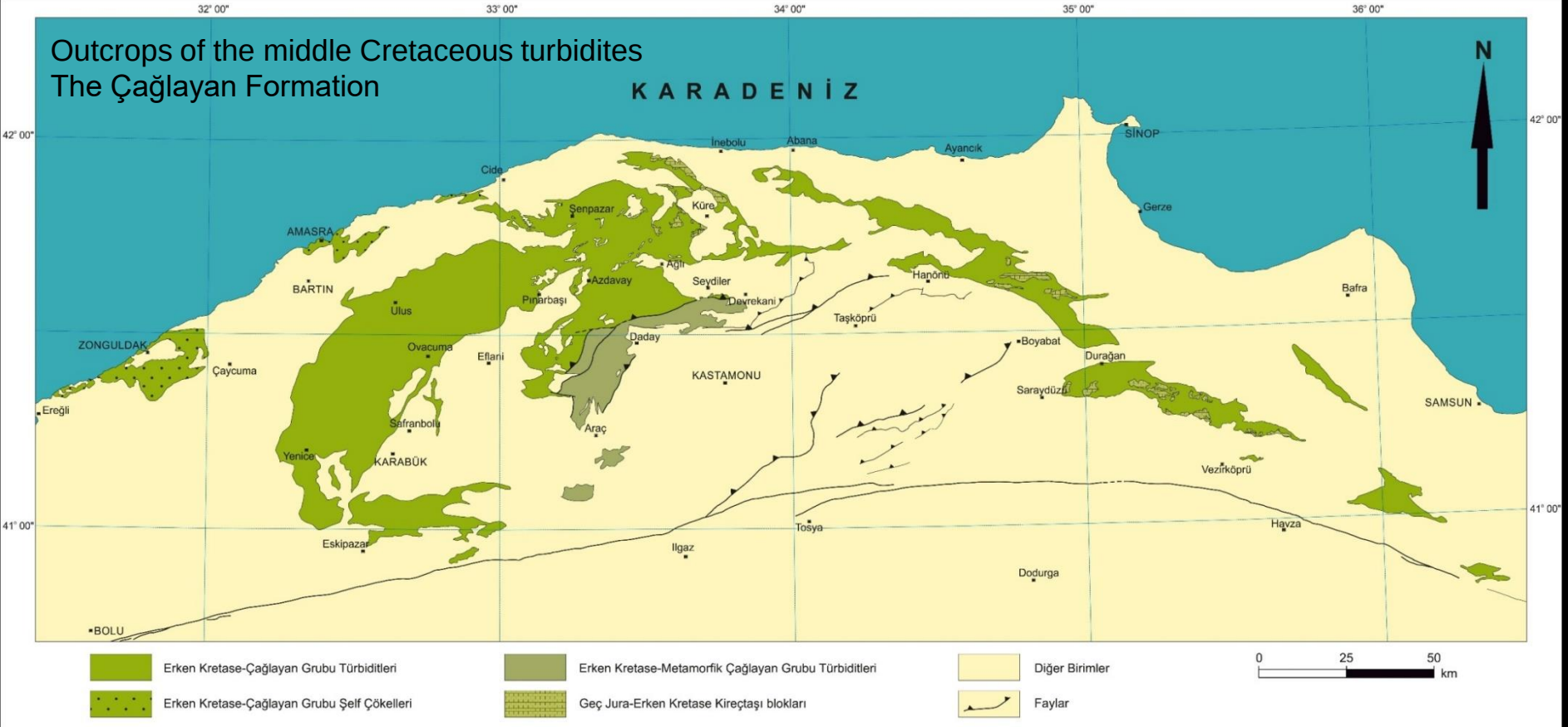


Mid-Cretaceous (Albian) – subduction zone metamorphism

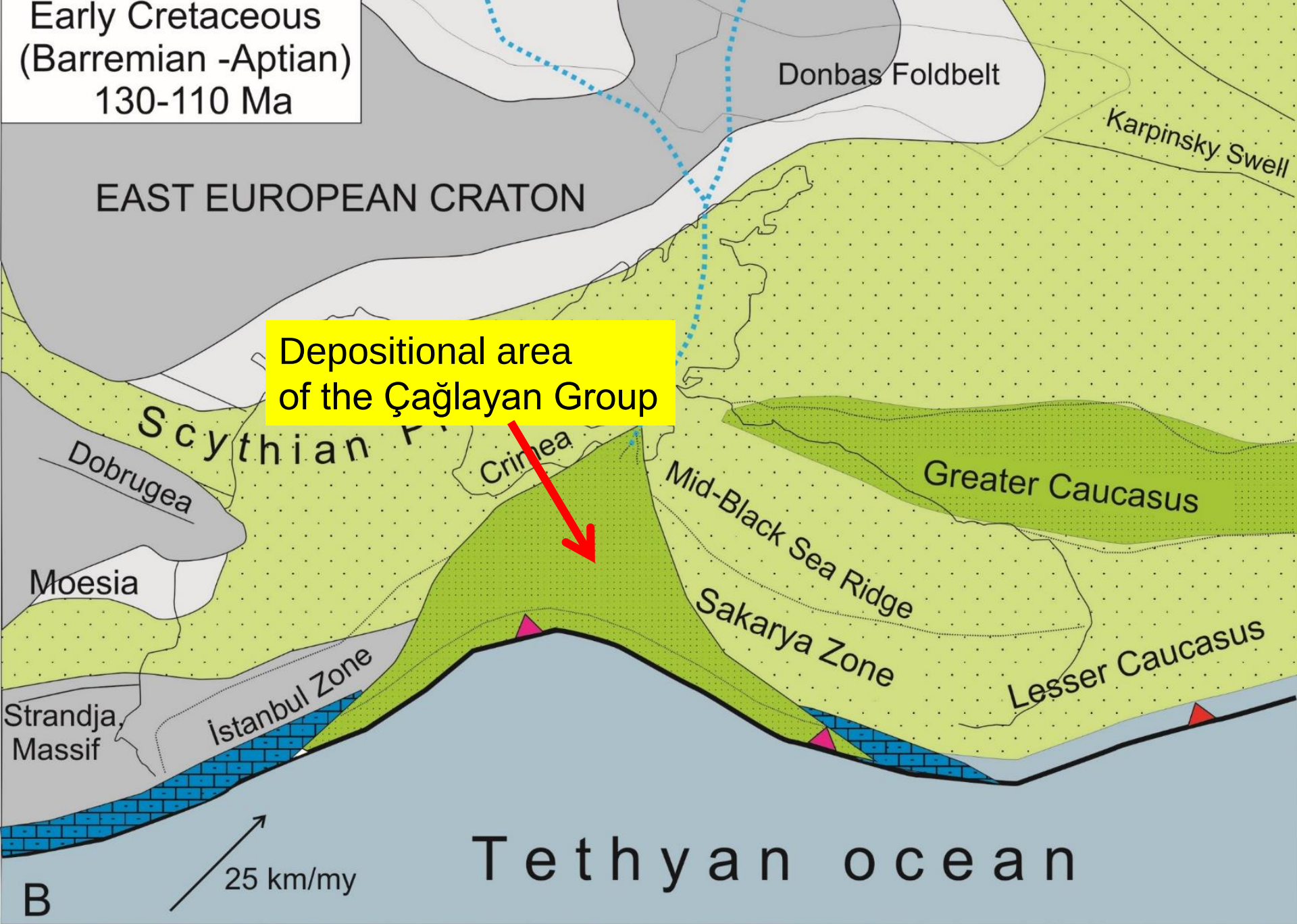
**Çağlayan Group
Mid-Cretaceous
turbidites**

**Central Pontide
Metamorphic
Supercomplex**

Outcrops of the middle Cretaceous turbidites The Çağlayan Formation



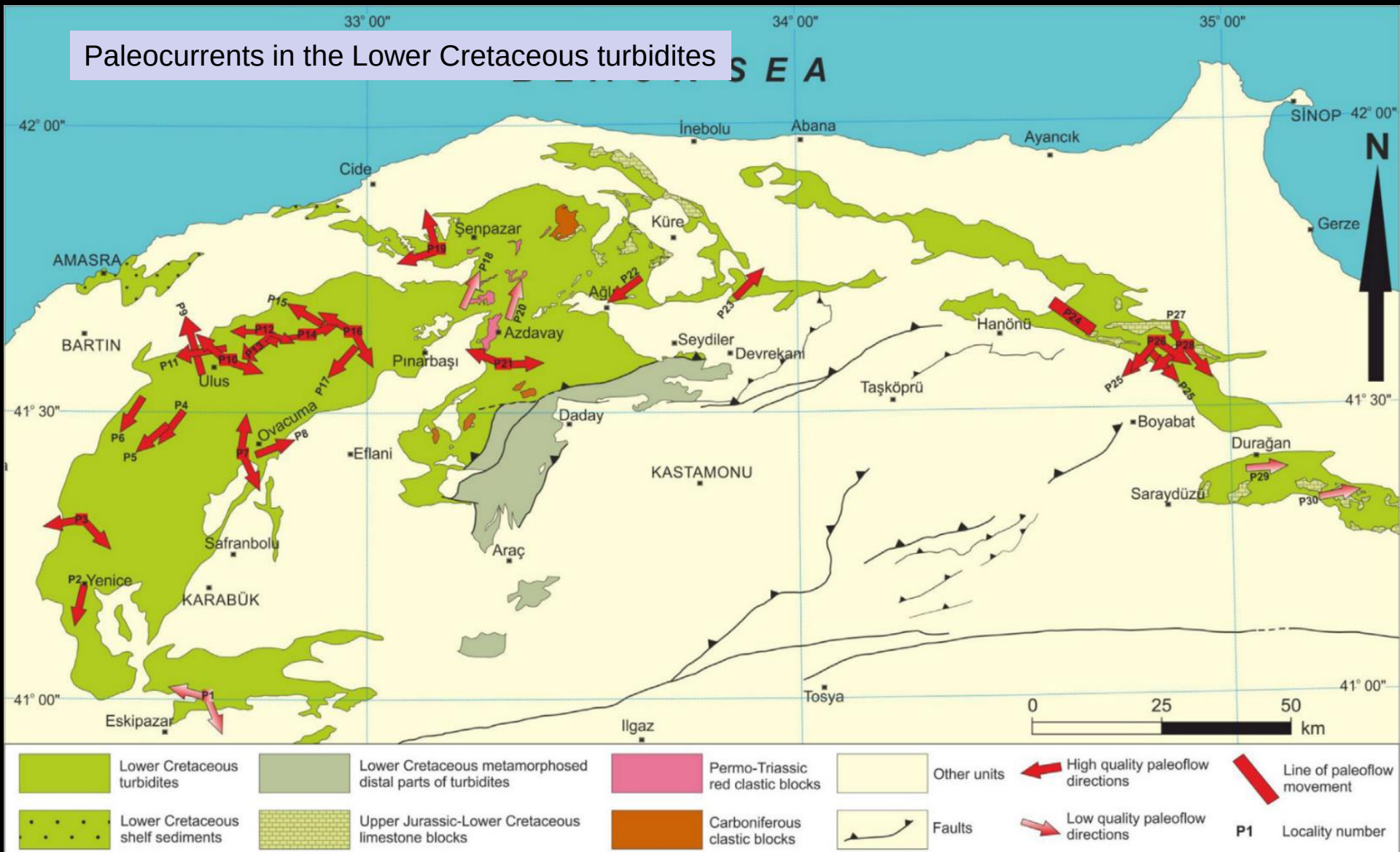
Early Cretaceous
(Barremian -Aptian)
130-110 Ma



Mid-Cretaceous turbidites
Çağlayan Formation
Central Pontides, Kastamonu



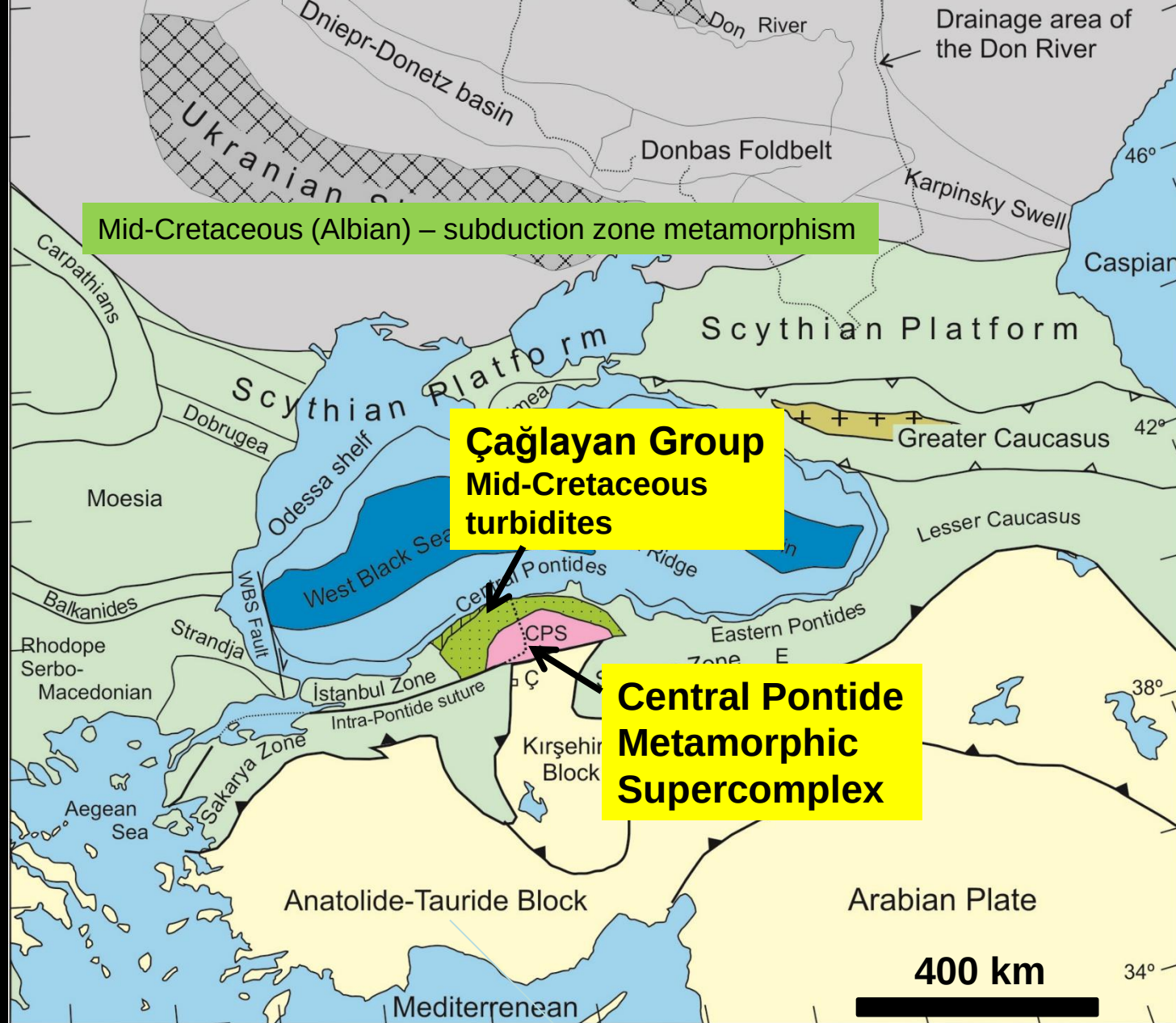
Paleocurrents in the Lower Cretaceous turbidites



max. age=3469



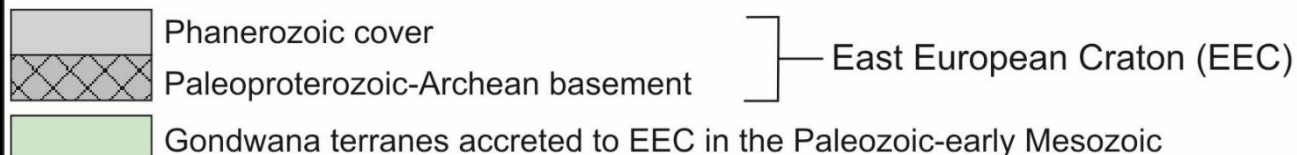


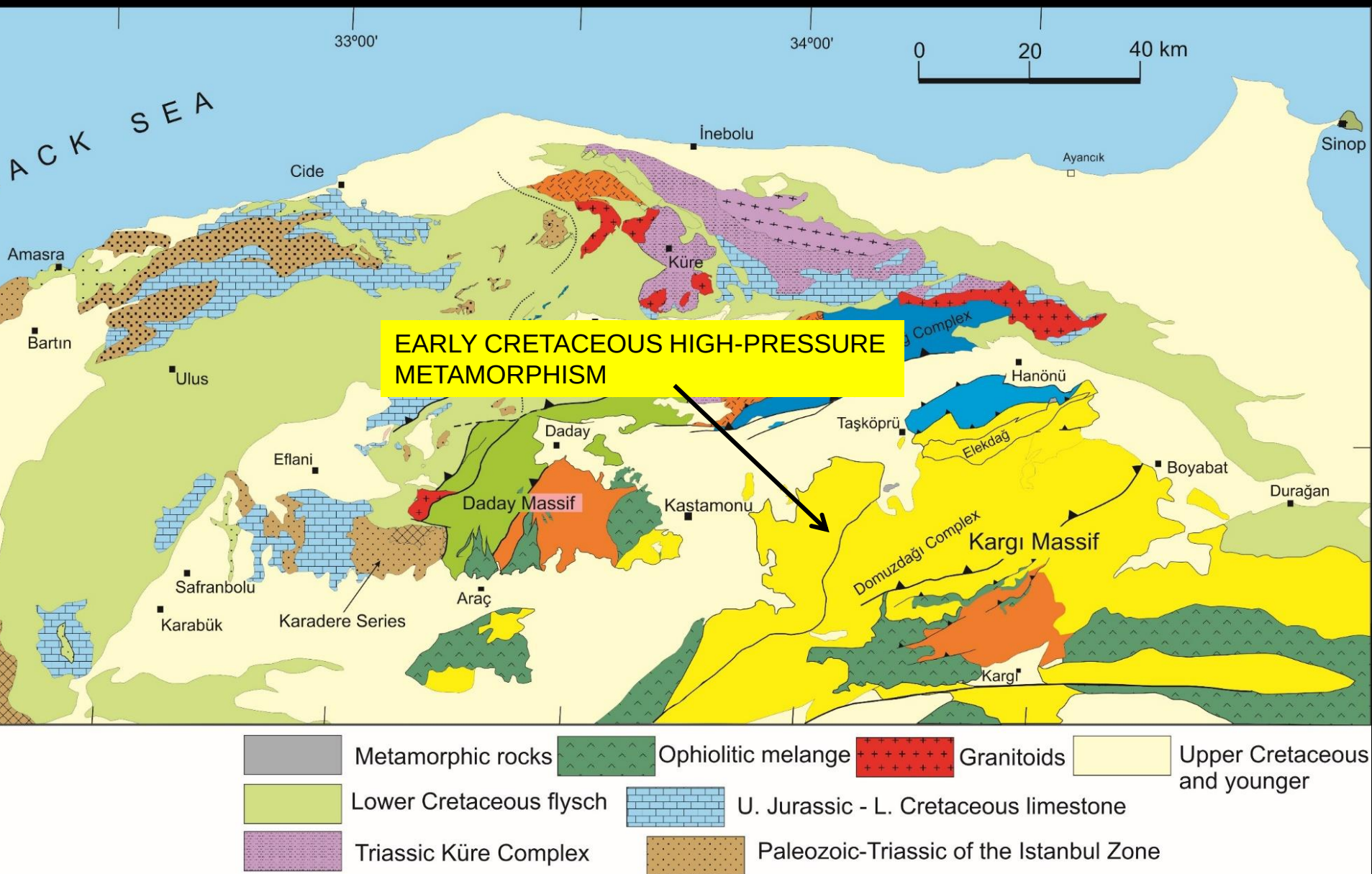


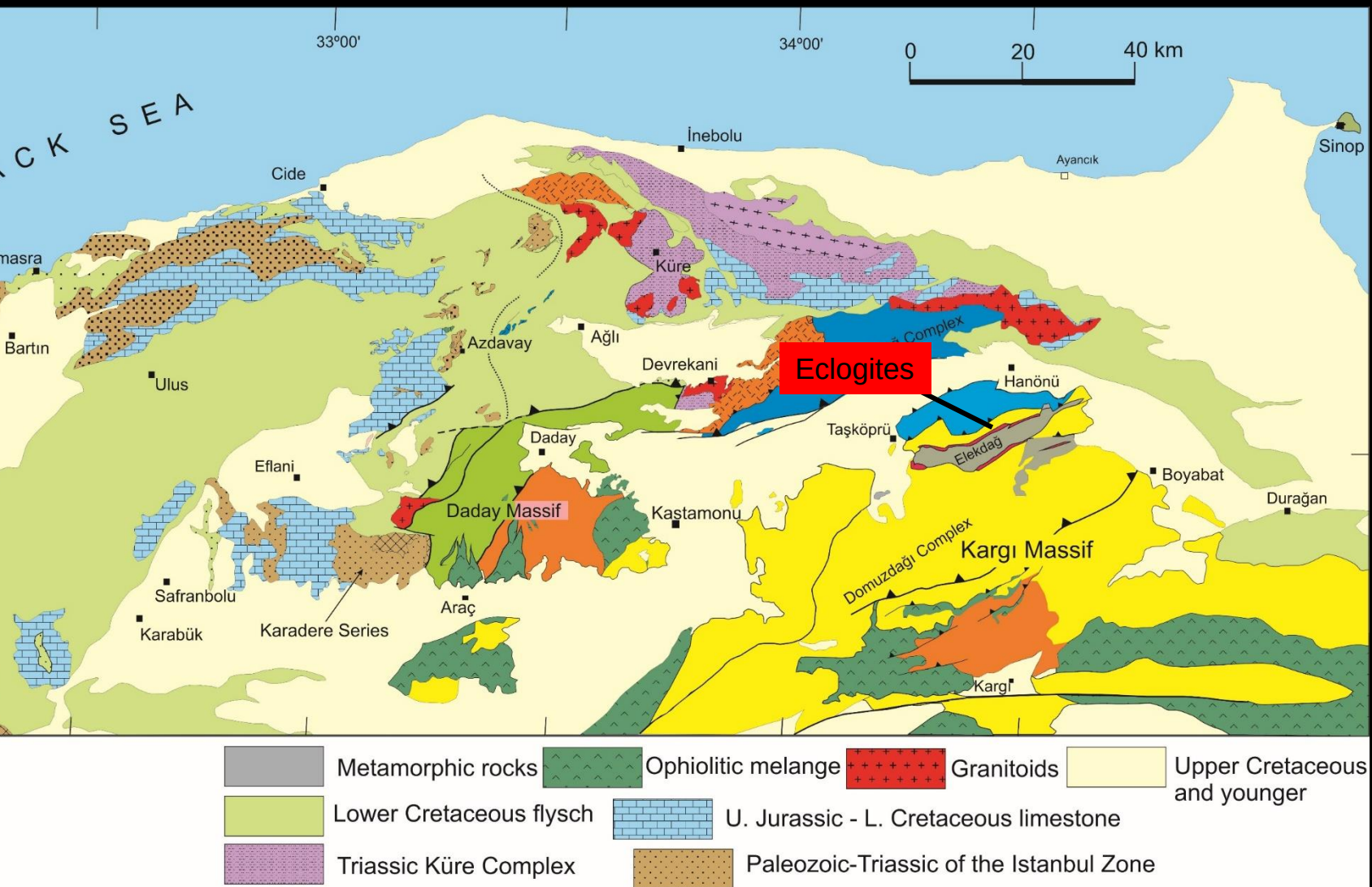
Mid-Cretaceous (Albian) – subduction zone metamorphism

**Çağlayan Group
Mid-Cretaceous
turbidites**

**Central Pontide
Metamorphic
Supercomplex**



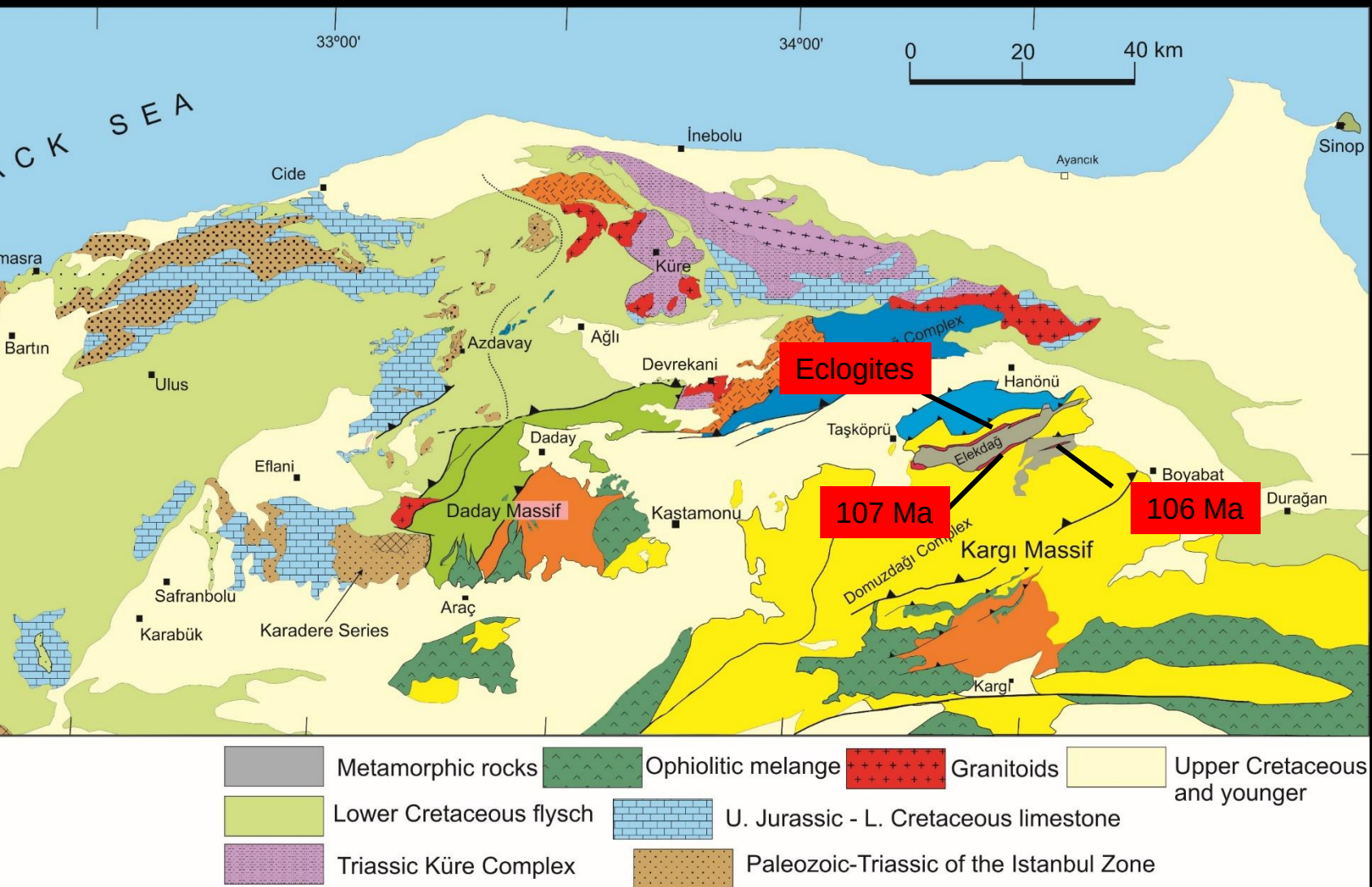


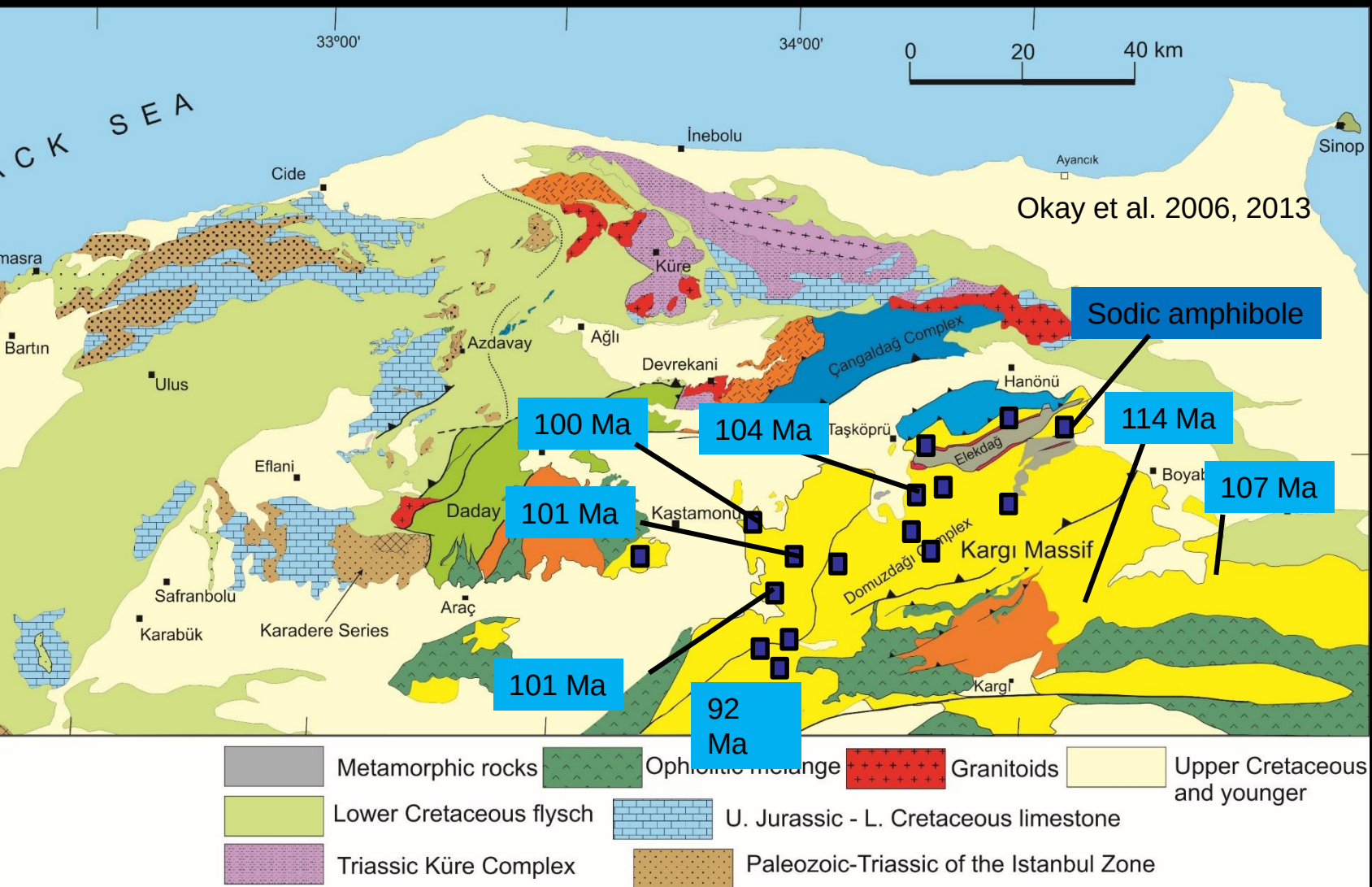


Elekdağ ridge – Early Cretaceous serpentinite and eclogite
Central Pontides, Boyabat region

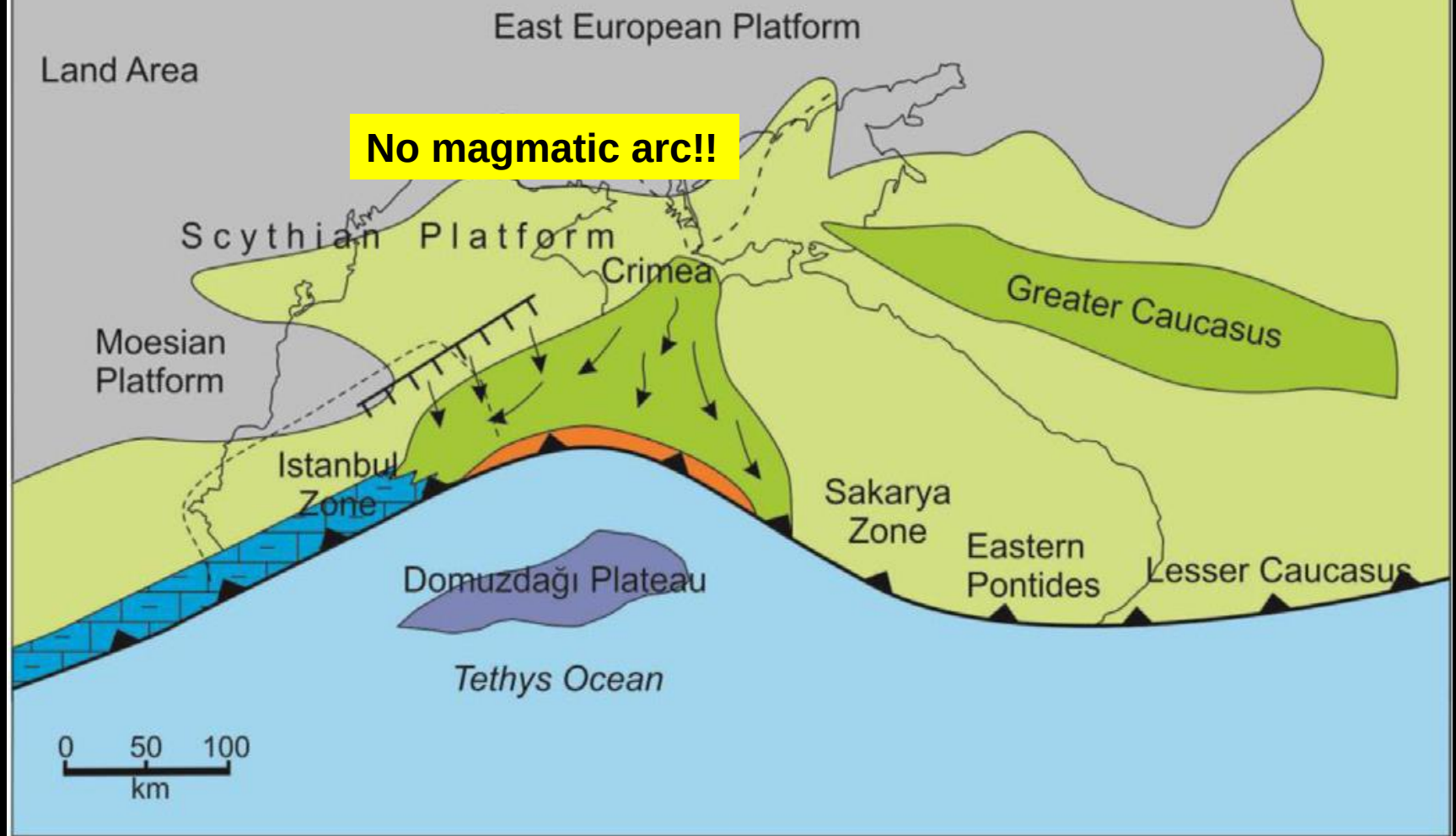








b) Early Cretaceous (Albian, 110-100 Ma)



PONTIDES

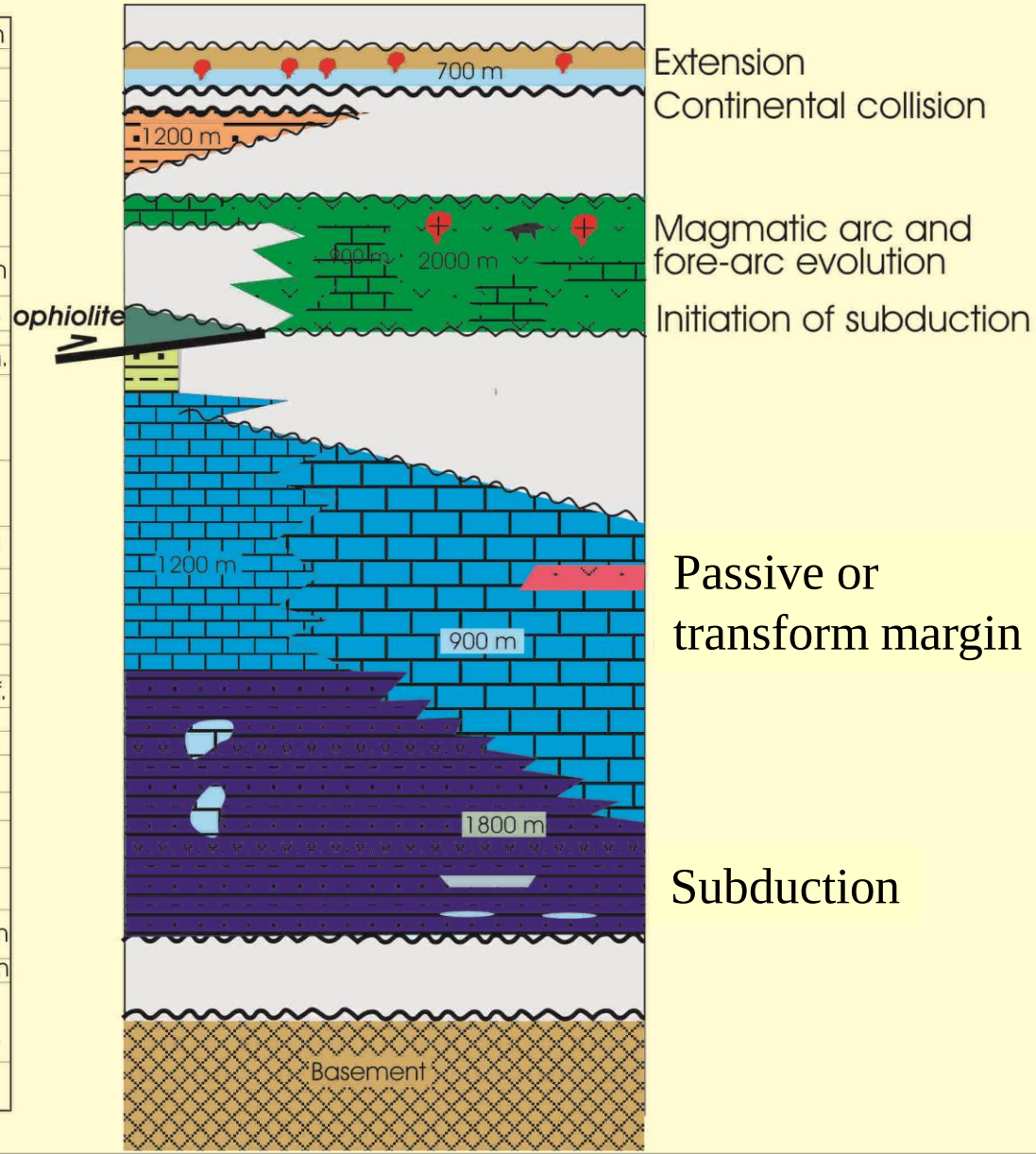
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

S

N

PAL. EOCENE	Priabonian
	Bartonian
PAL. EOCENE	Lutetian
	Ypresian
PAL. EOCENE	Thanetian
	Danian
CRETACEOUS	Maastrich.
	Campanian
	Sant.-Con.
	Turonian
	Cenoman.
	Albian
	Aptian
	Barremian
	Hauteriv.
	Valangin.
JURASSIC	Berriasian
	Tithonian
	Kimm.-Oxf.
	Callovian
	Bathonian
	Bajocian
	Aalenian
	Toarcian
	Pliensb.
	Sinemurian
TRIASSIC	Hettangian
	Nor.-Rhae.











PONTIDES

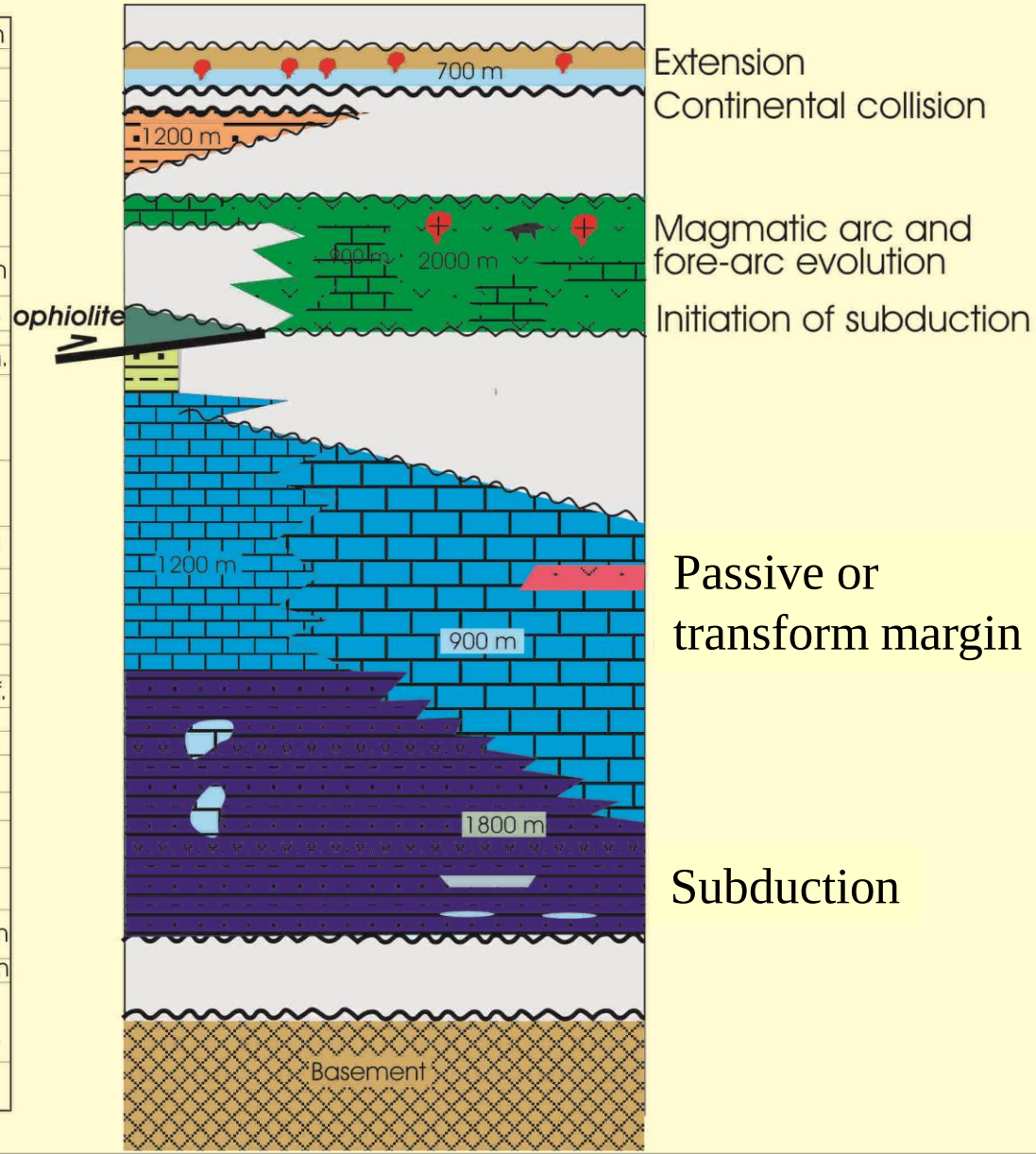
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

S

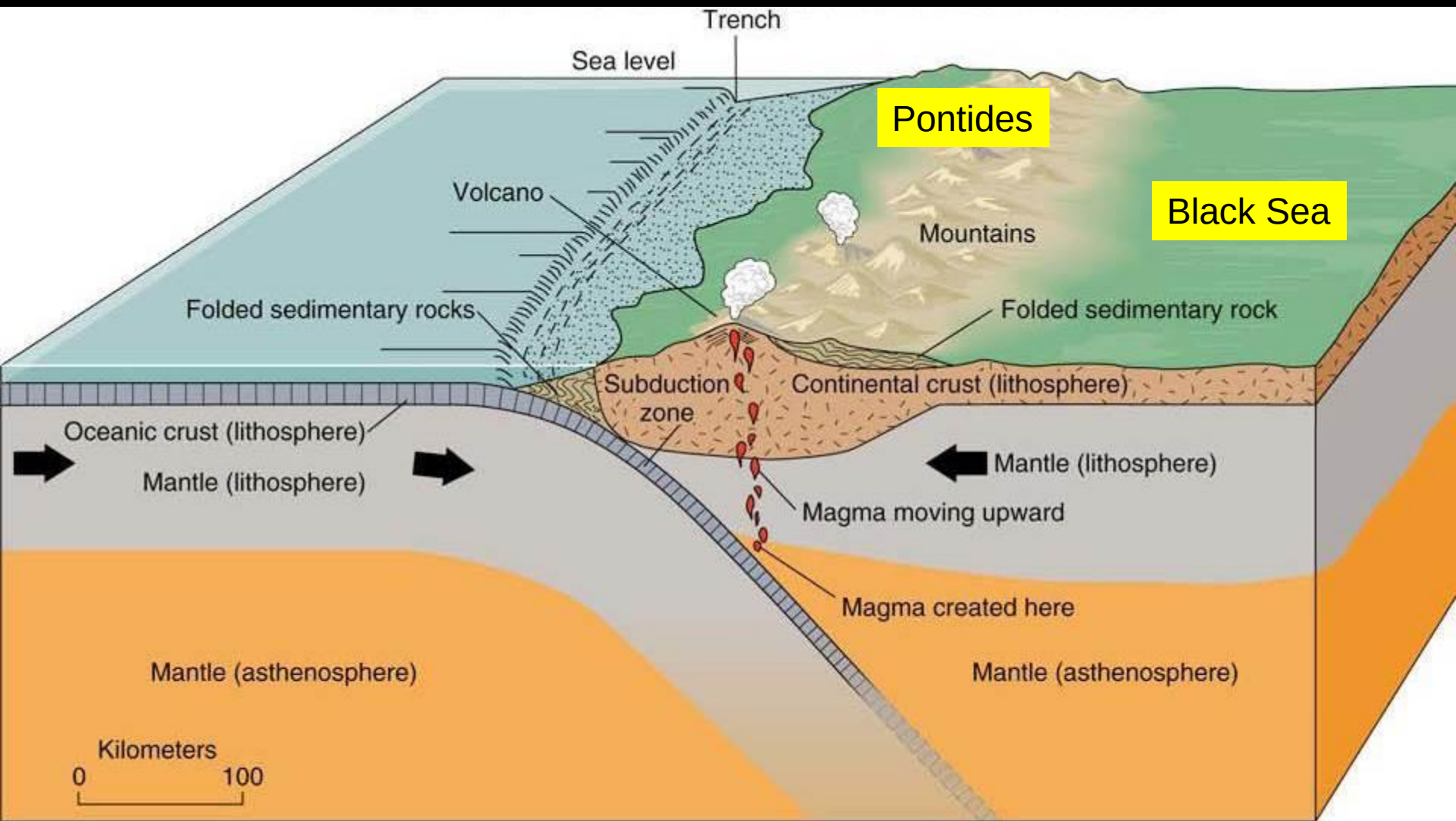
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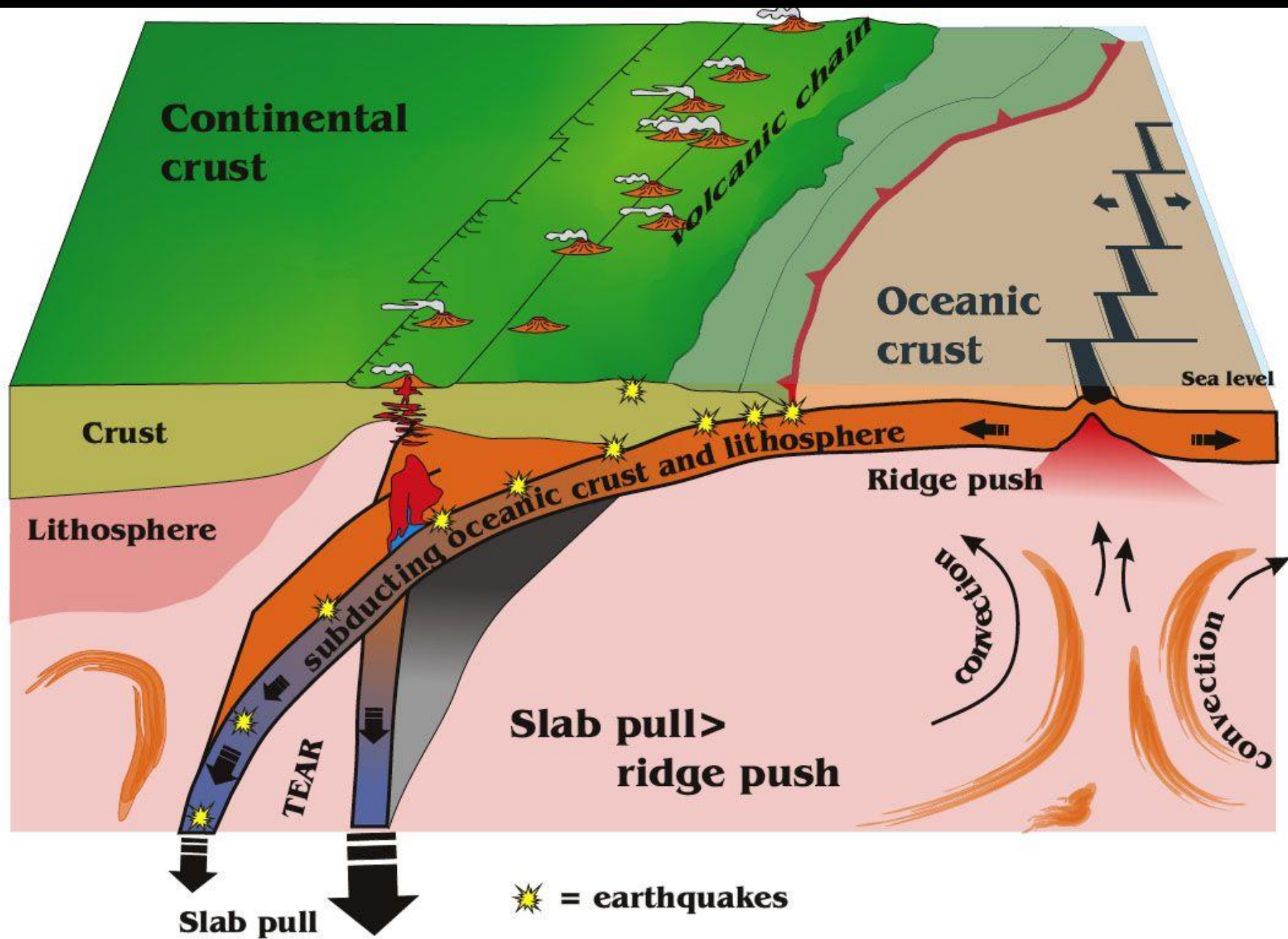


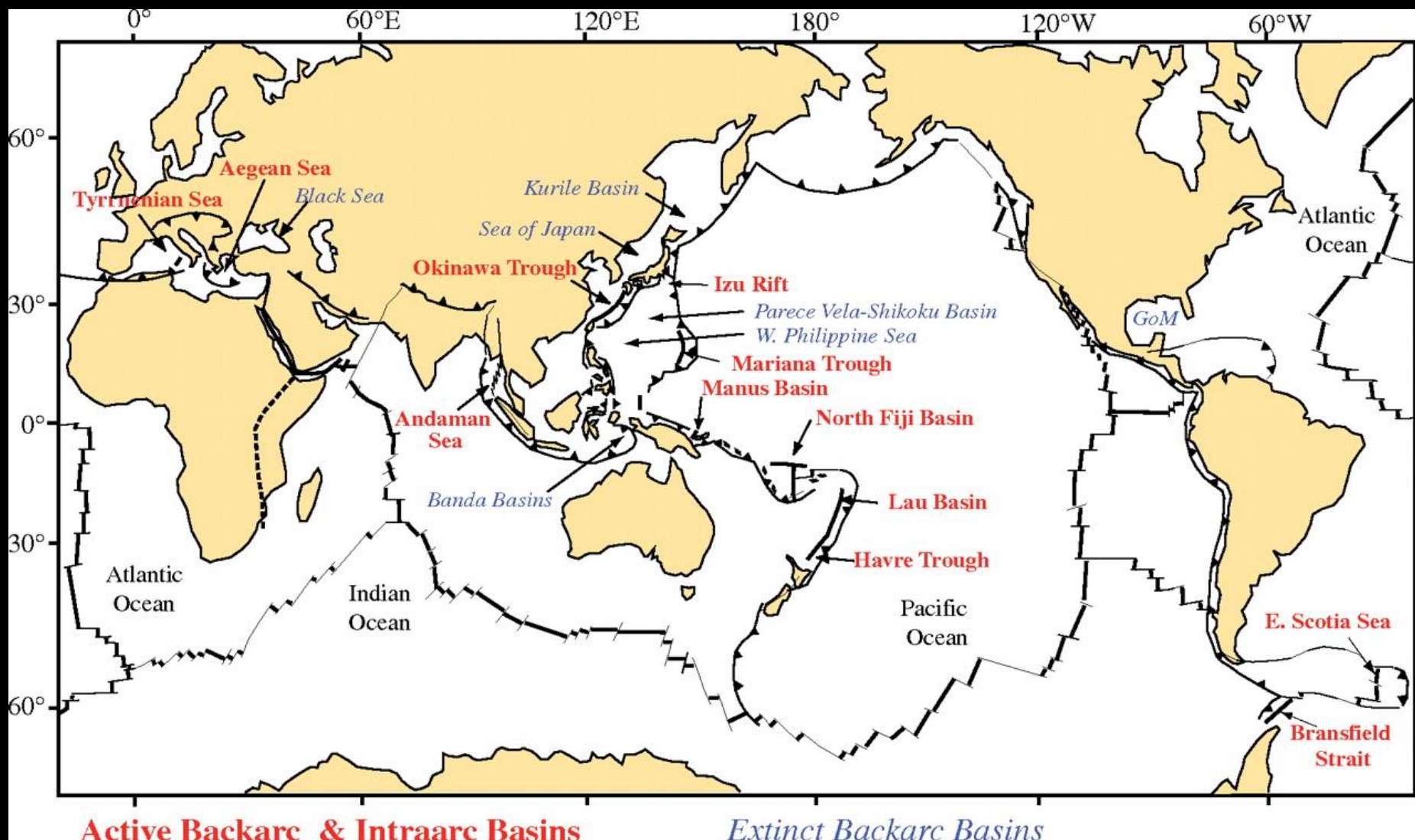
LATE CRETACEOUS IN THE
PONTIDES –

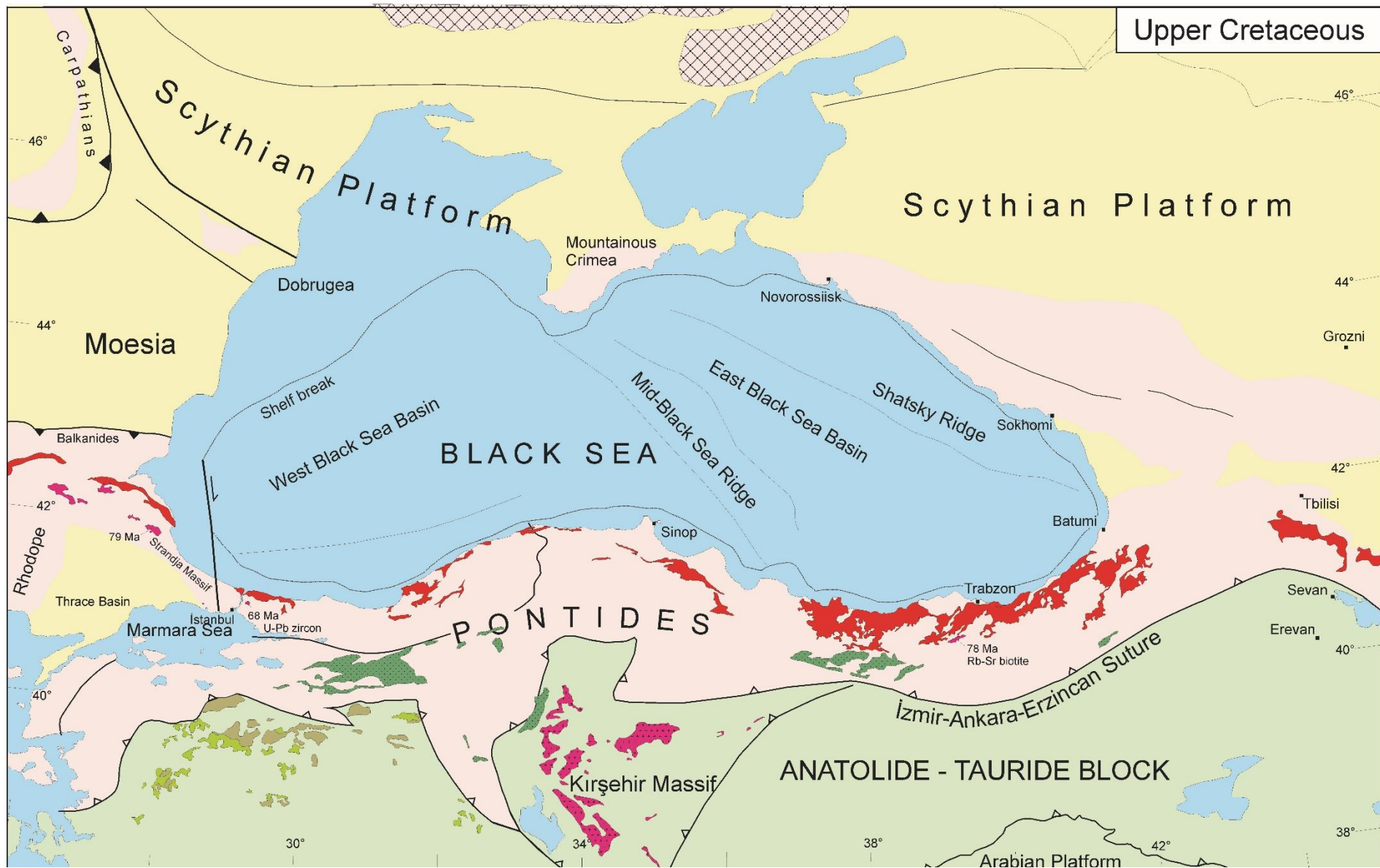
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
MAGMATIC ARC AND
OPENING OF THE BLACK SEA
AS A BACK-ARC BASIN



Convergent Margins and Magma Genesis









PONTIDES

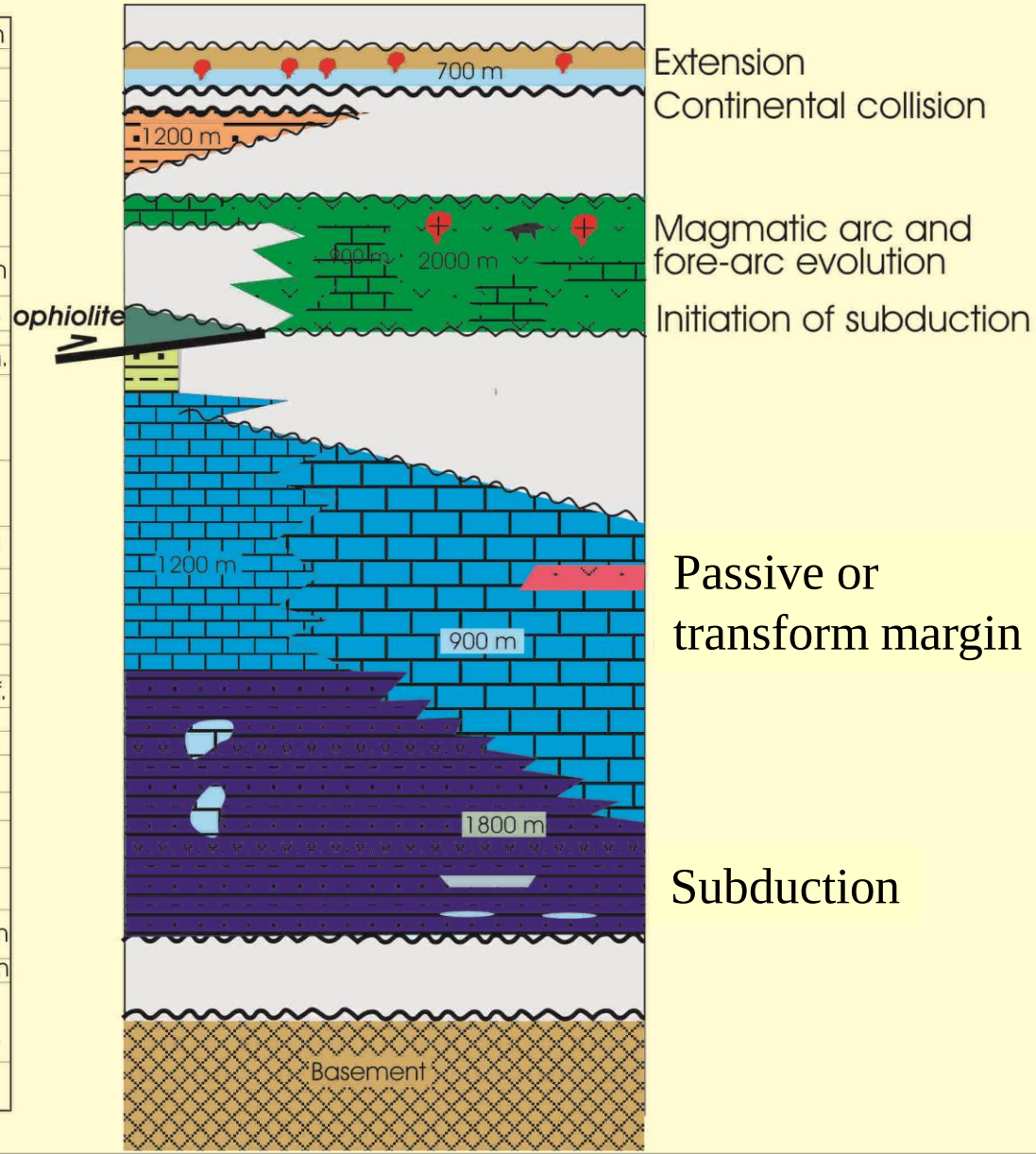
Inner Pontides

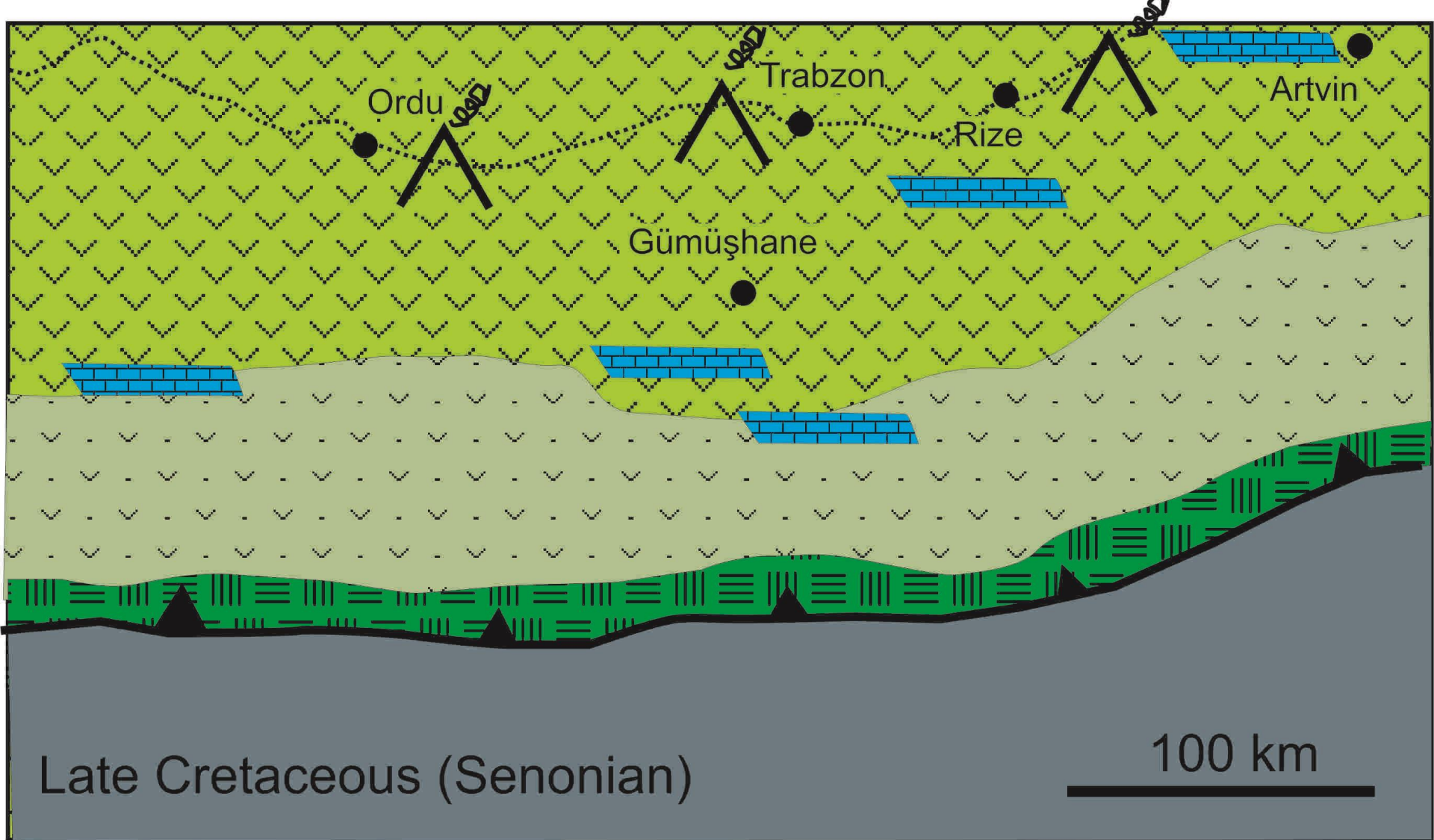
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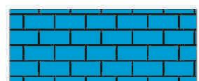




Dacitic, rhyolitic, andesitic, basaltic lava, agglomerate, tuff



Volcanoclastic sandstone, basaltic, andesitic agglomerate, tuff



Pelagic limestone



Accretionary complex







PONTIDES

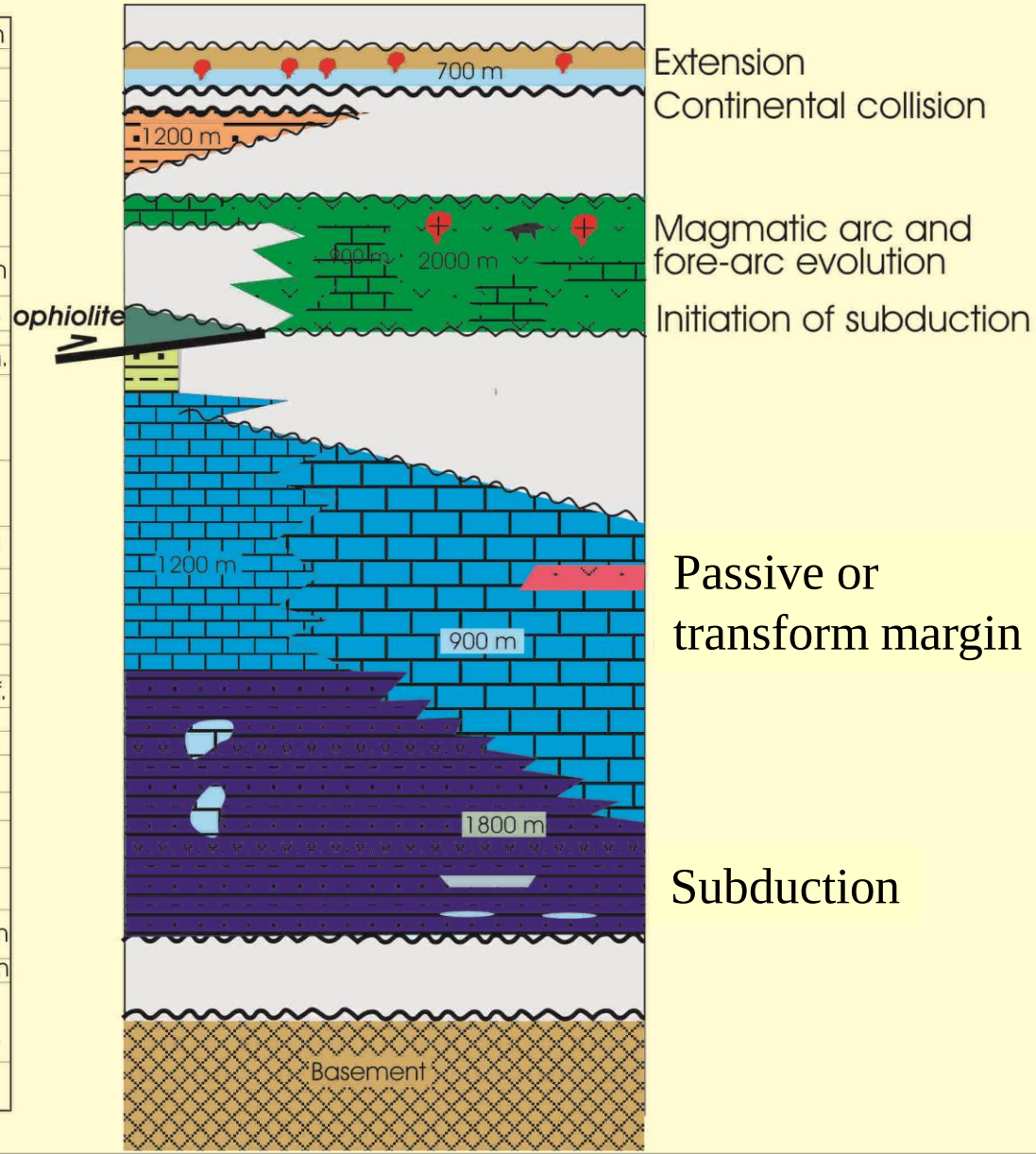
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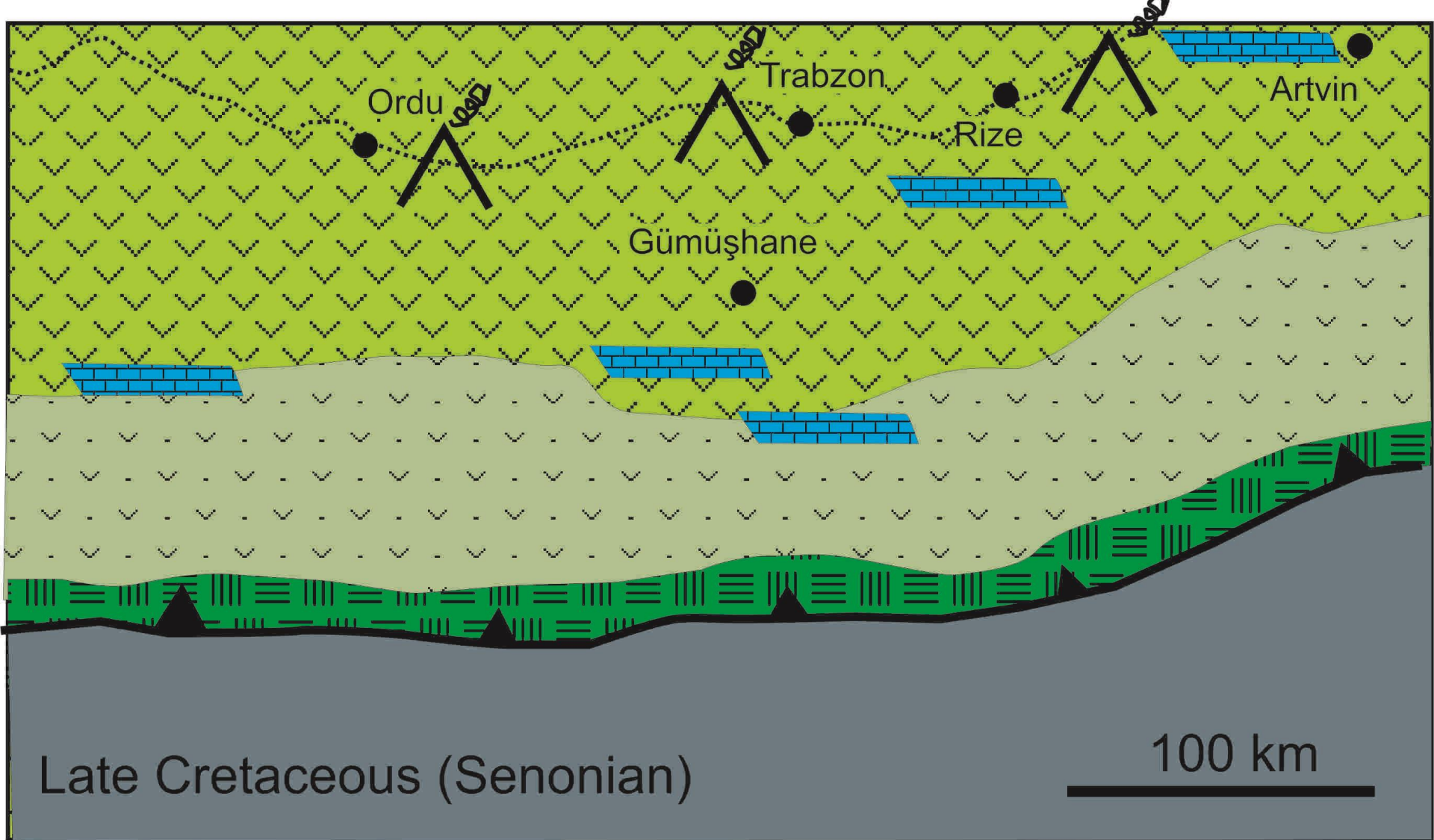
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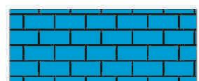




Dacitic, rhyolitic, andesitic, basaltic lava, agglomerate, tuff



Volcanoclastic sandstone, basaltic, andesitic agglomerate, tuff



Pelagic limestone



Accretionary complex



















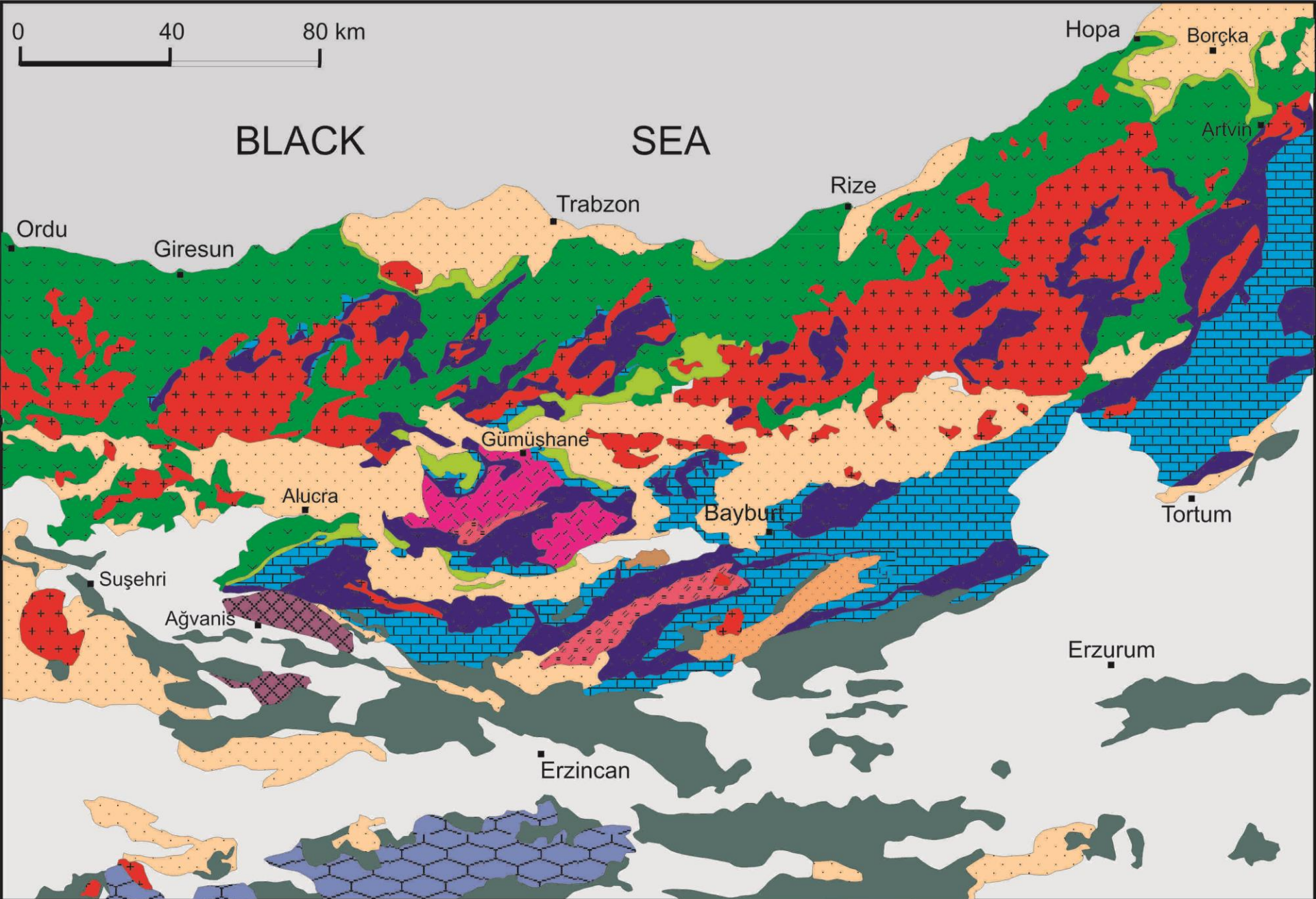






KURUKO TYPE VOLCANIC MASSIVE SULPHIDE DEPOSITS

MURGUL, ÇAYELİ etc.







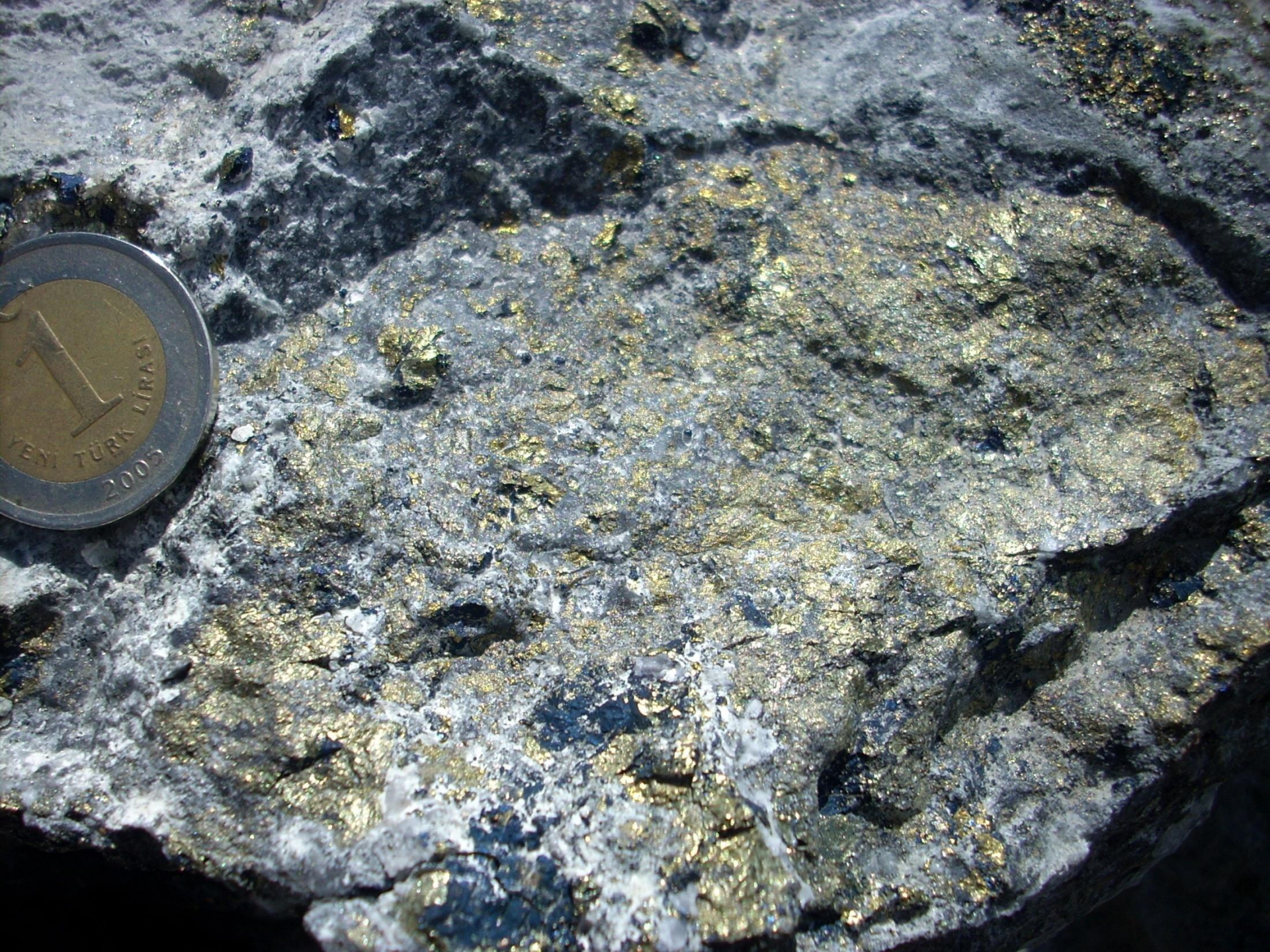


ÇAYELİ









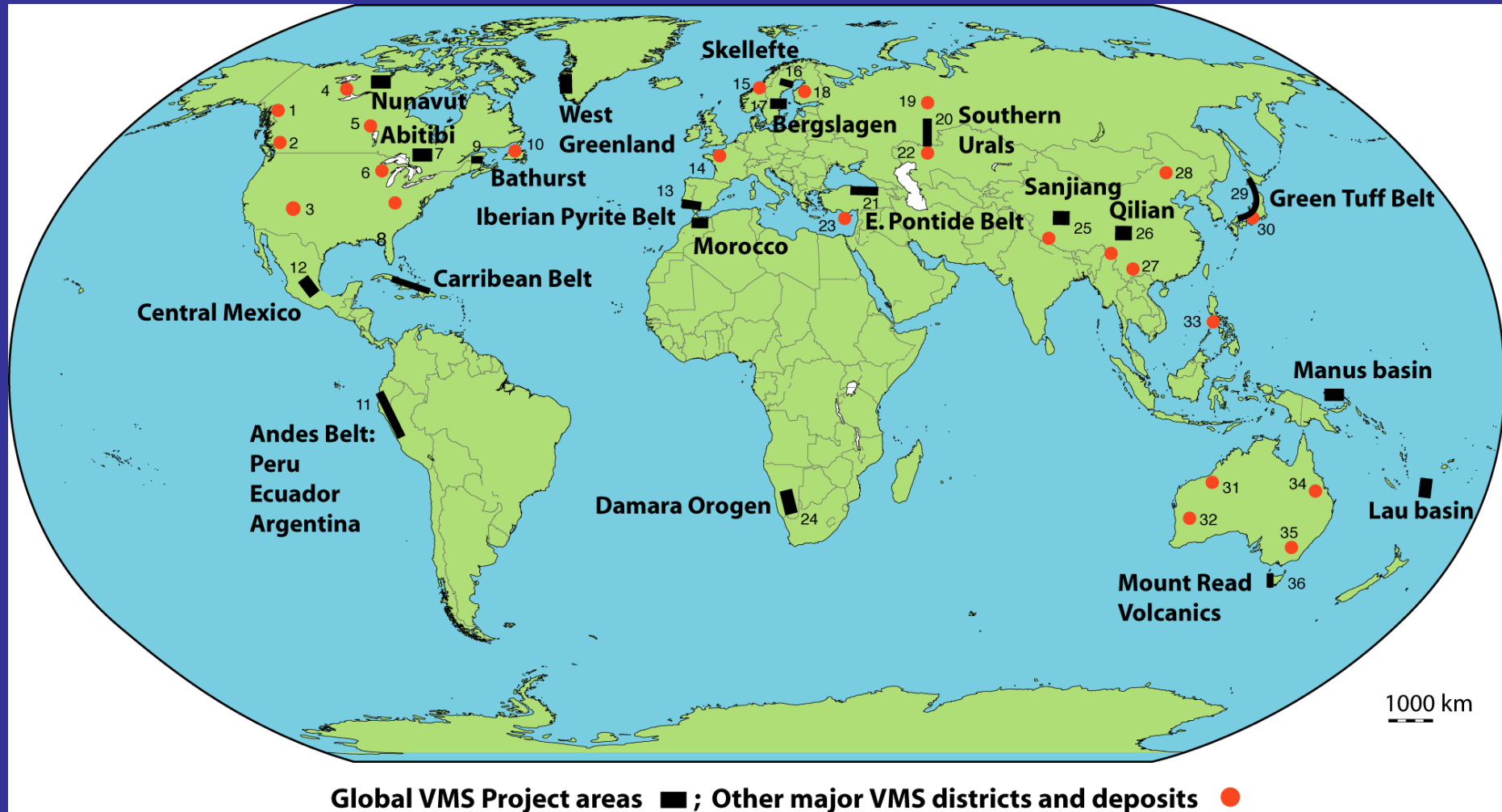
MURGUL

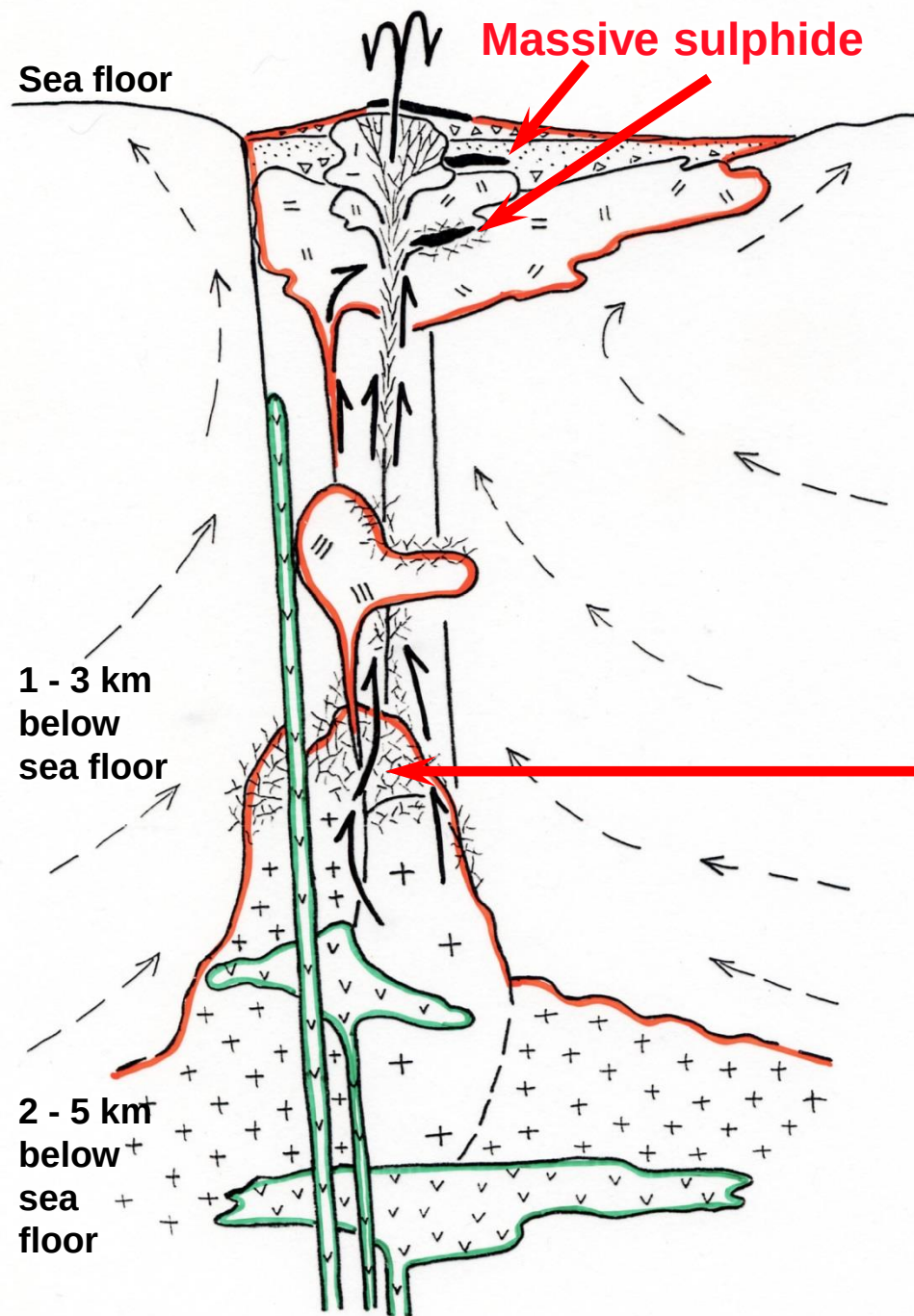






Global Comparison of VMS Districts: Project Study Areas





Model for rhyolite-hosted massive sulphide ores

Submarine rhyolite volcano

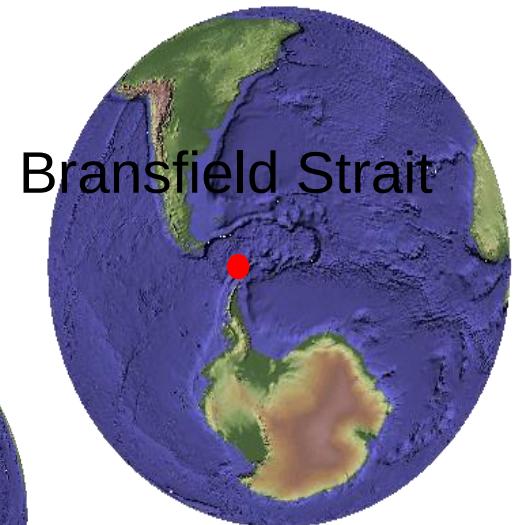
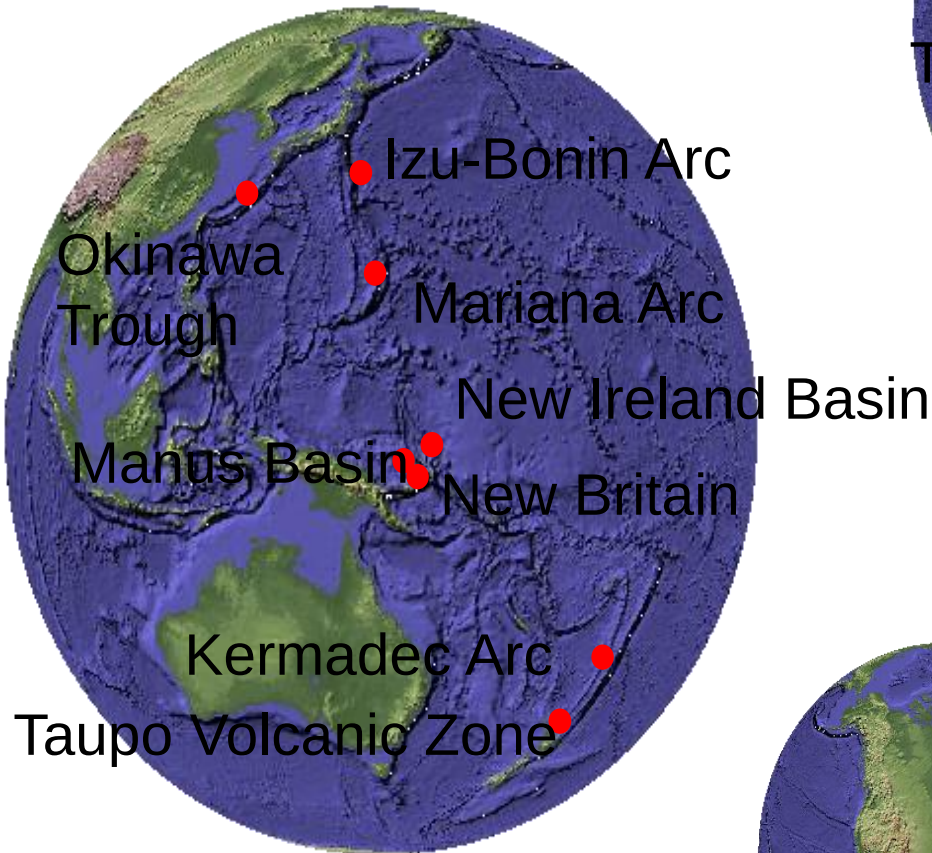
Regional convective sea water hydrothermal system (carries metals, causes alteration)

Magmatic hydrothermal system (carries metals, causes alteration)

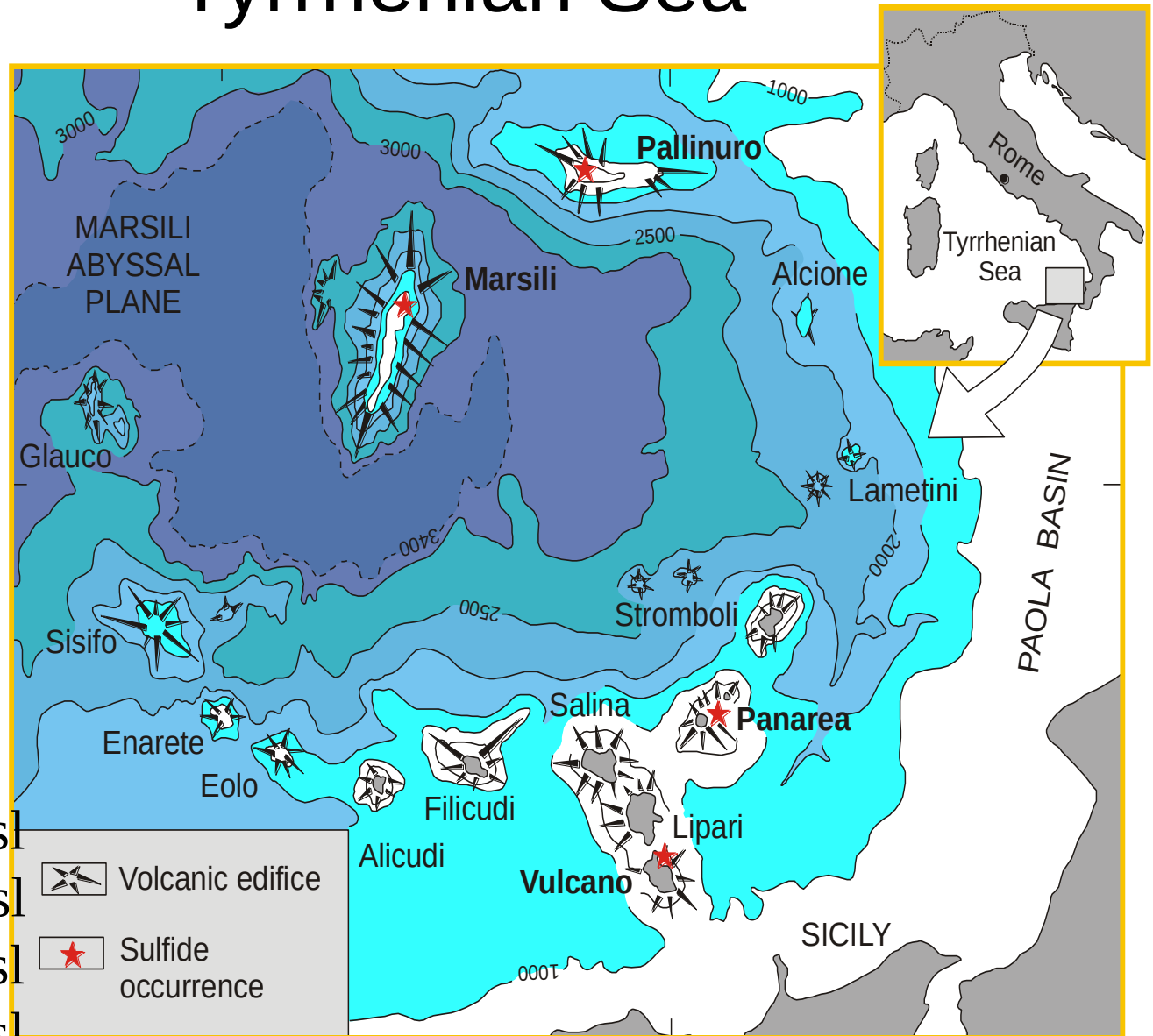
Felsic subvolcanic intrusion

Mafic intrusions

Modern shallow marine systems



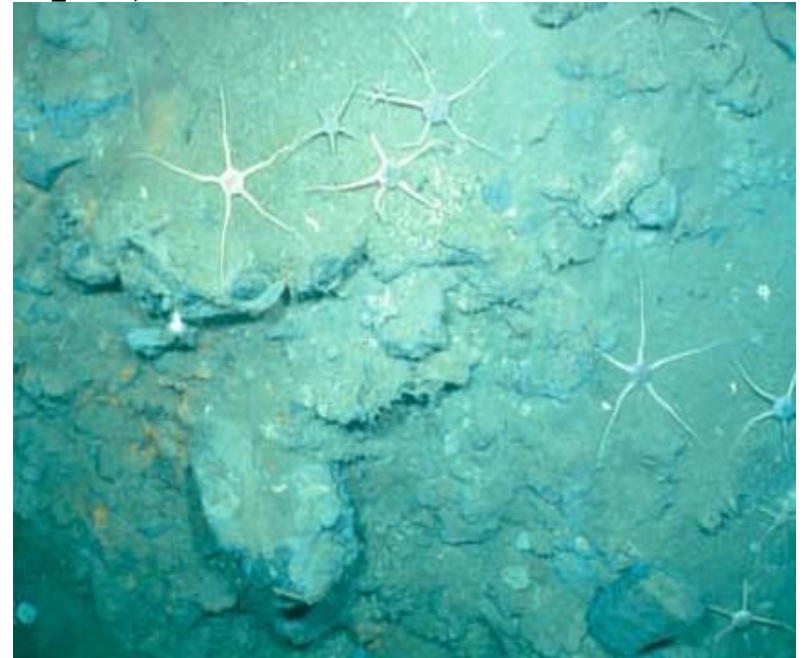
Tyrrhenian Sea



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

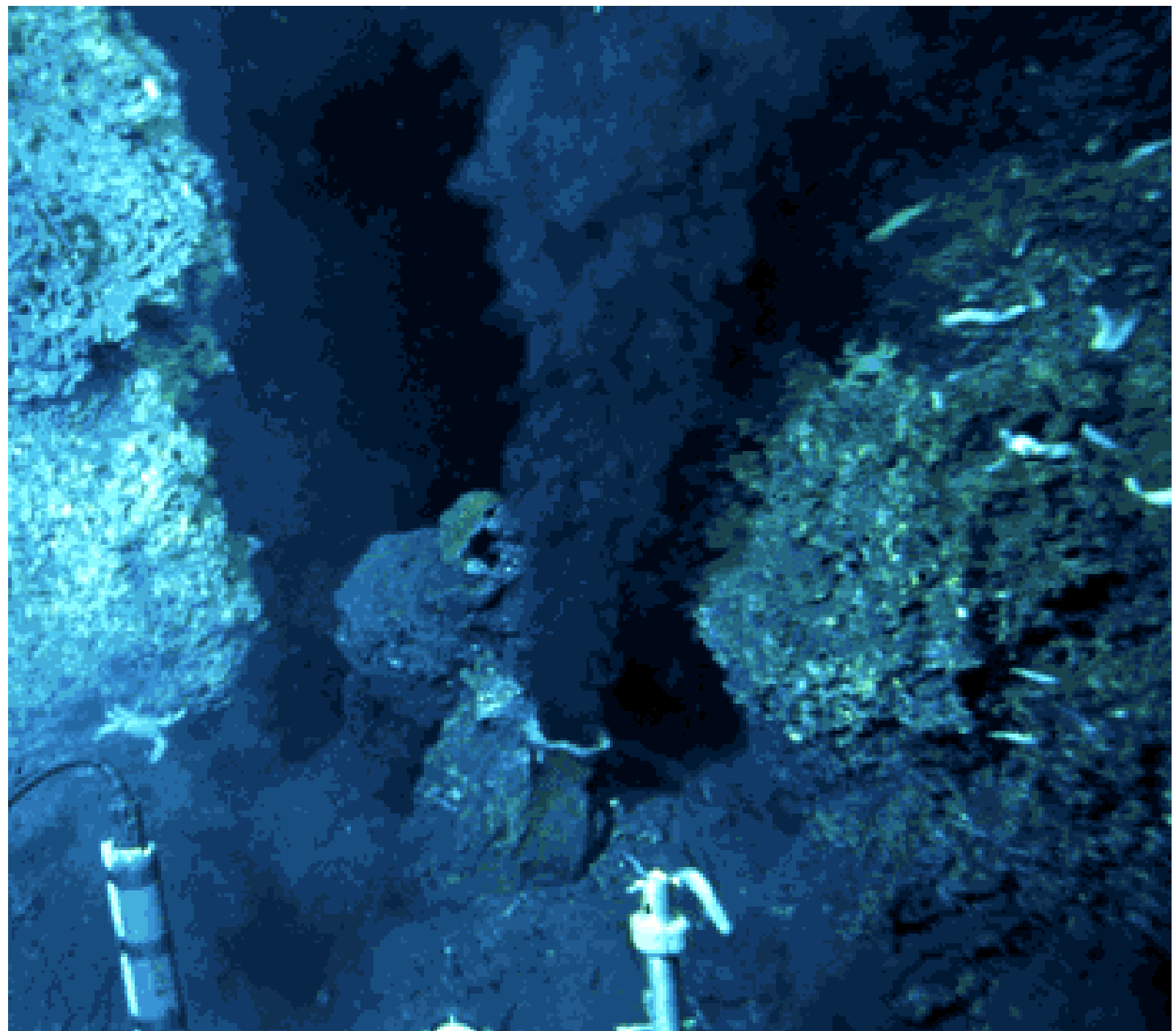


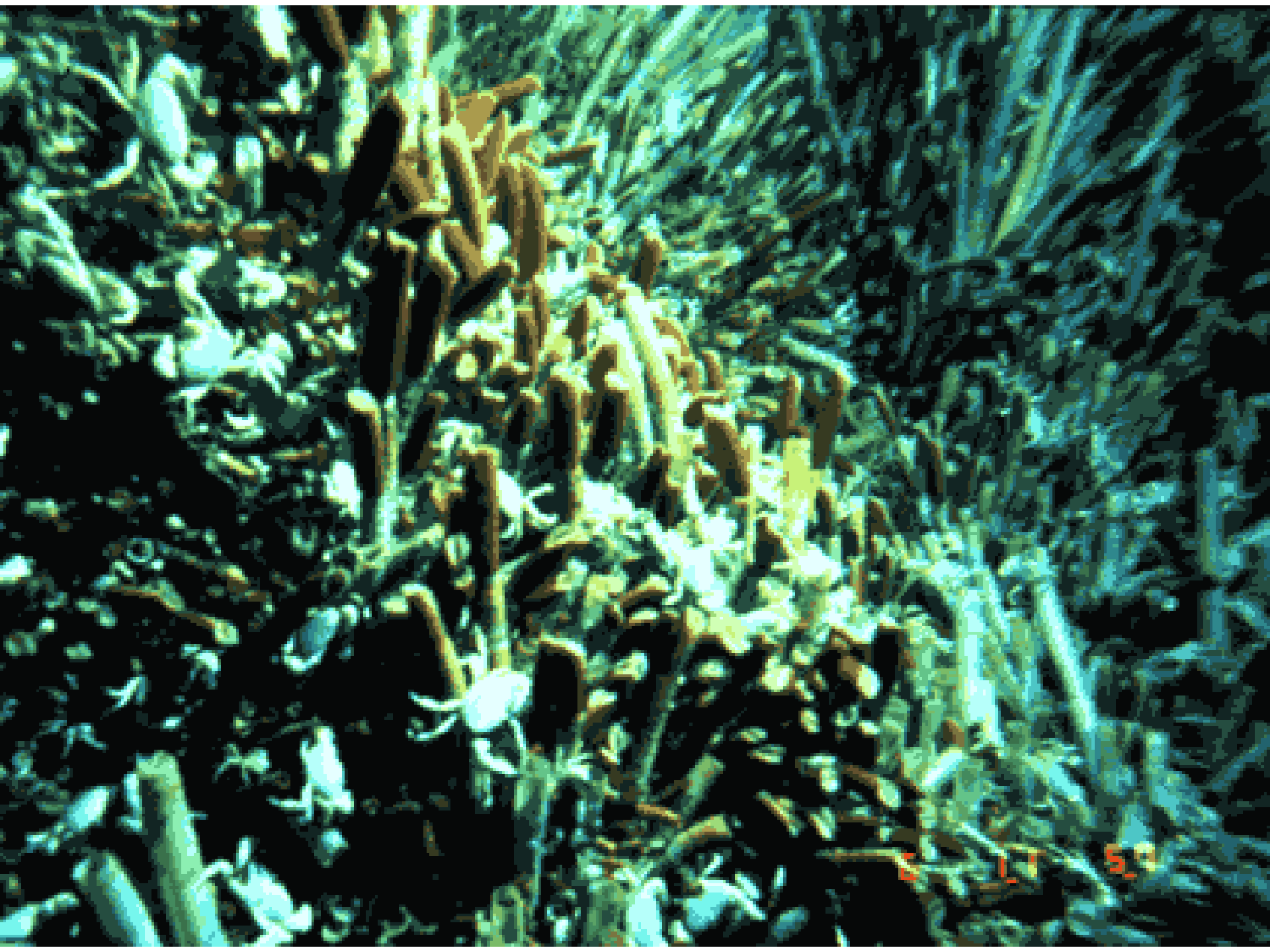
Sulfide talus at Hook Ridge (1070 m water depth)



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

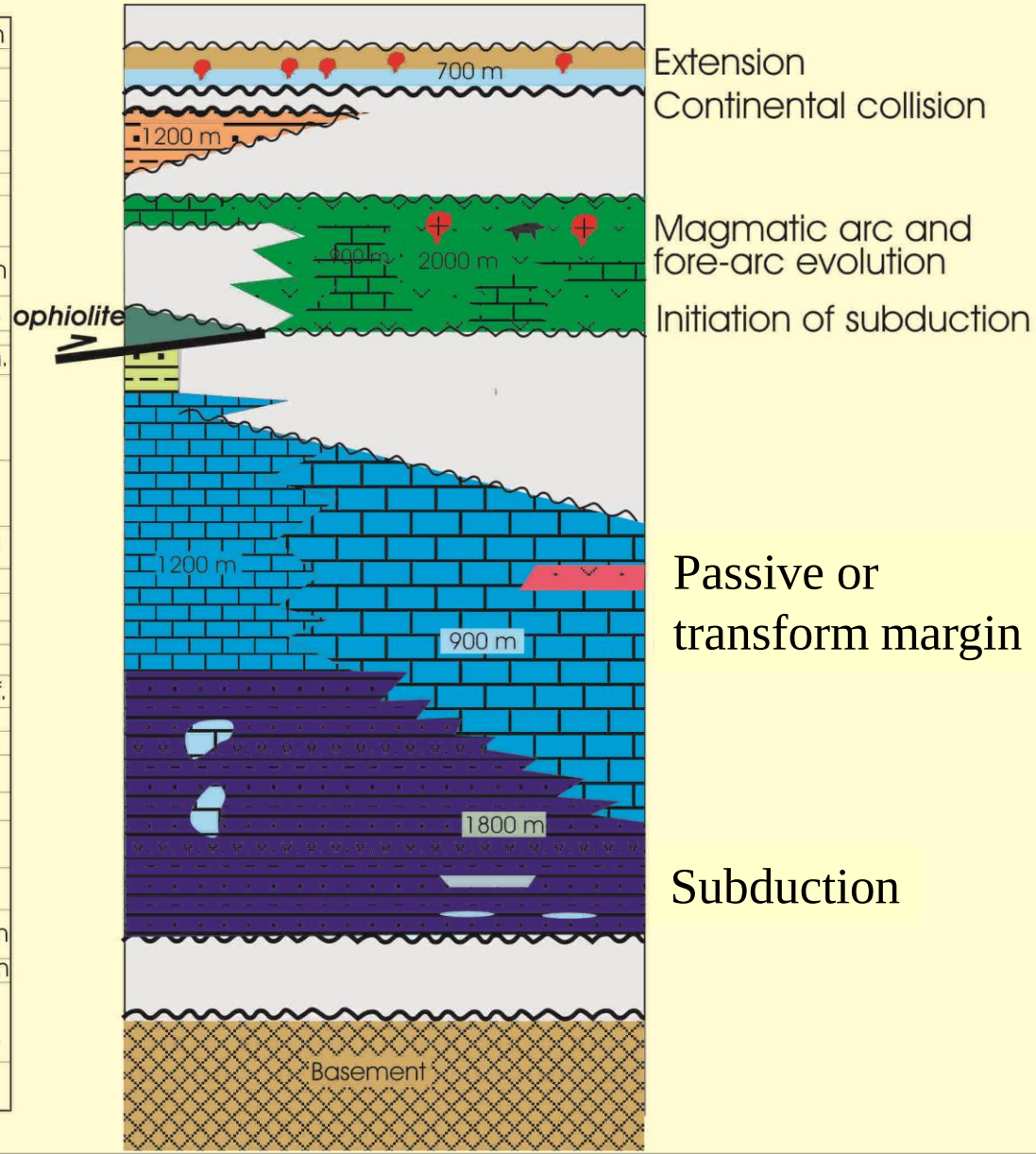
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

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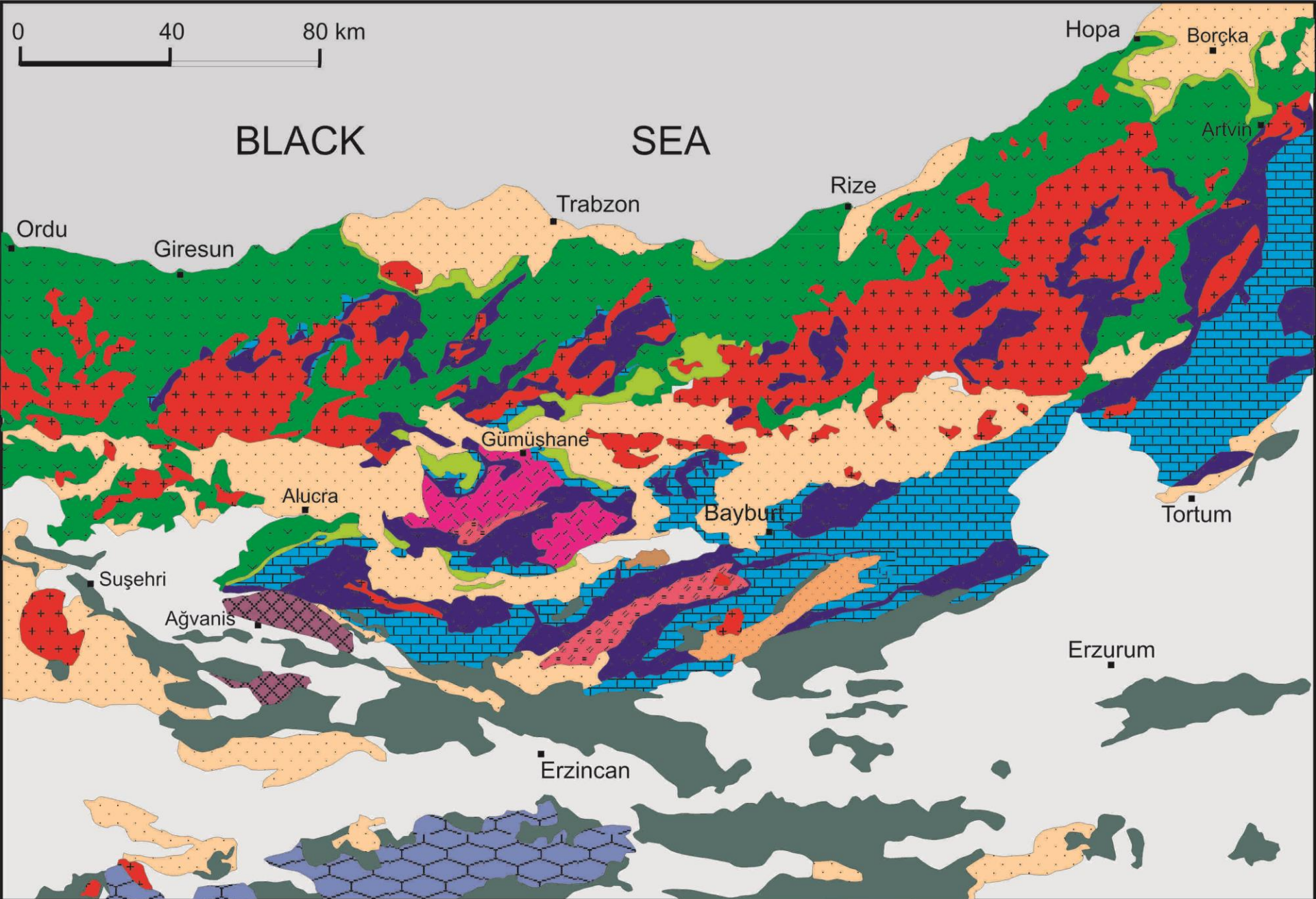


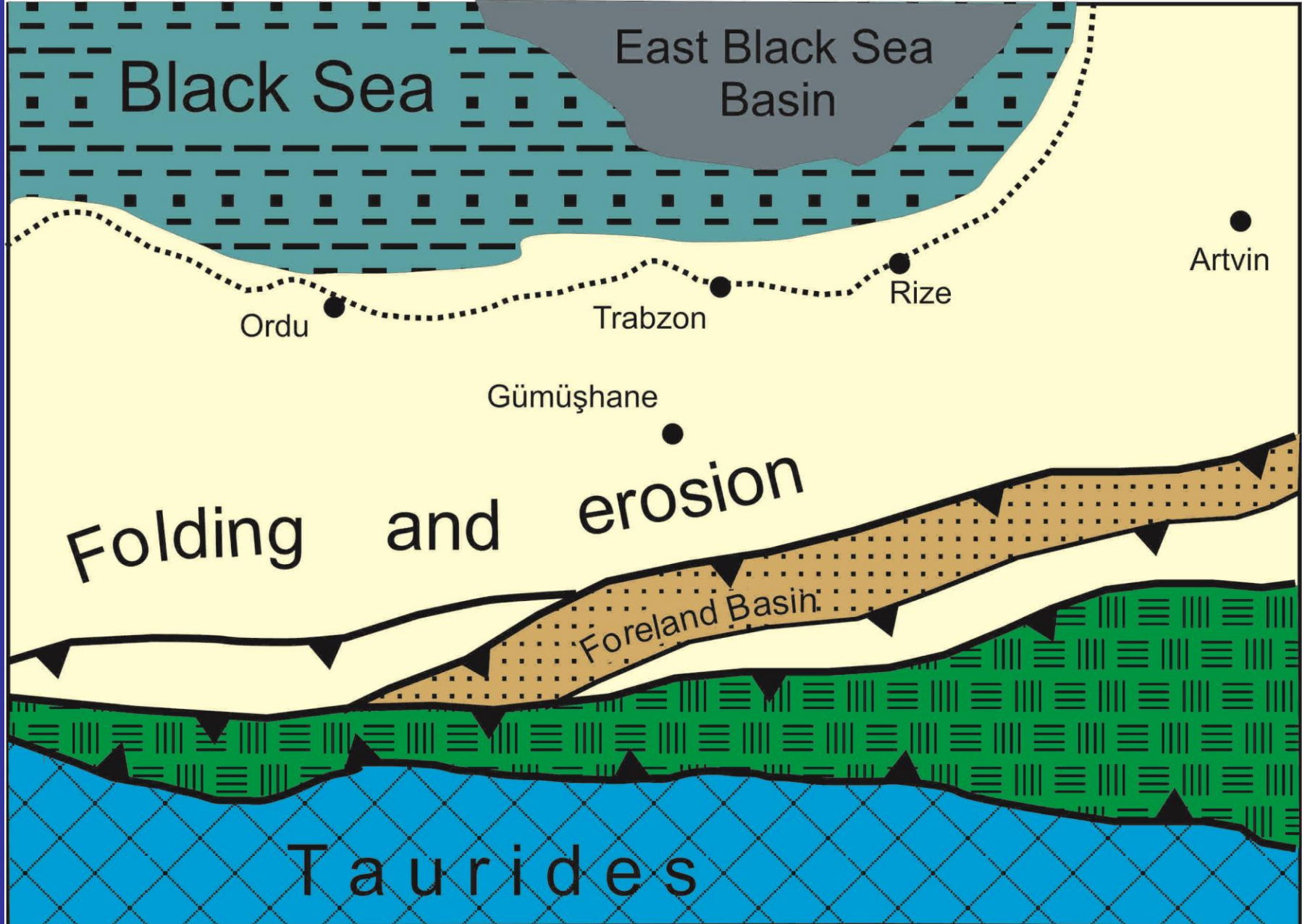




LATE PALEOCENE – EARLY
EOCENE

COLLISION BETWEEN THE
PONTIDES AND THE
ANATOLIDE-TAURIDE BLOCK





Early Eocene







MIDDLE – LATE EOCENE

POST-COLLISIONAL EXTENSION
AND MAGMATISM

A NEW PHASE OF DEPOSITION

PONTIDES

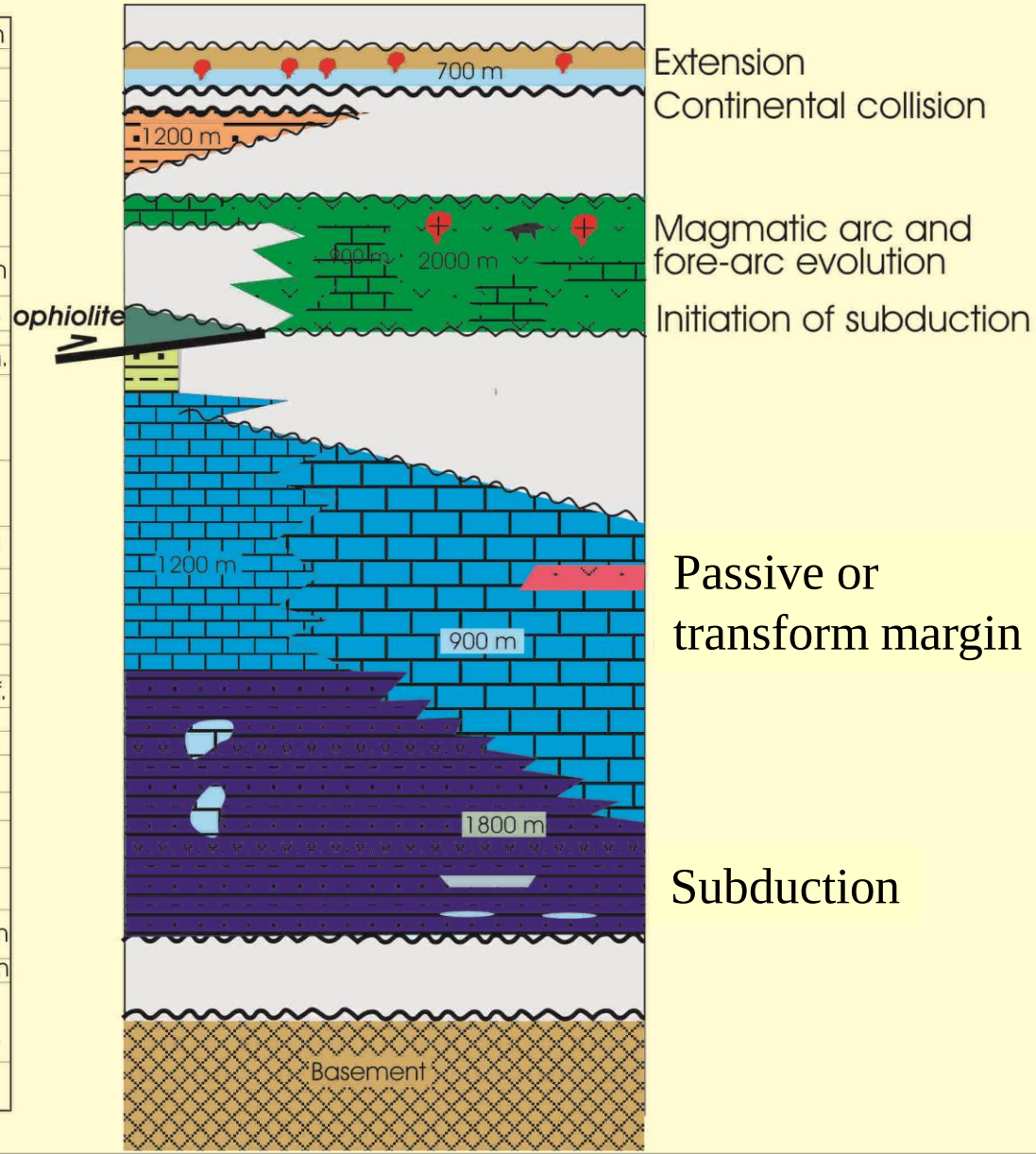
Inner Pontides

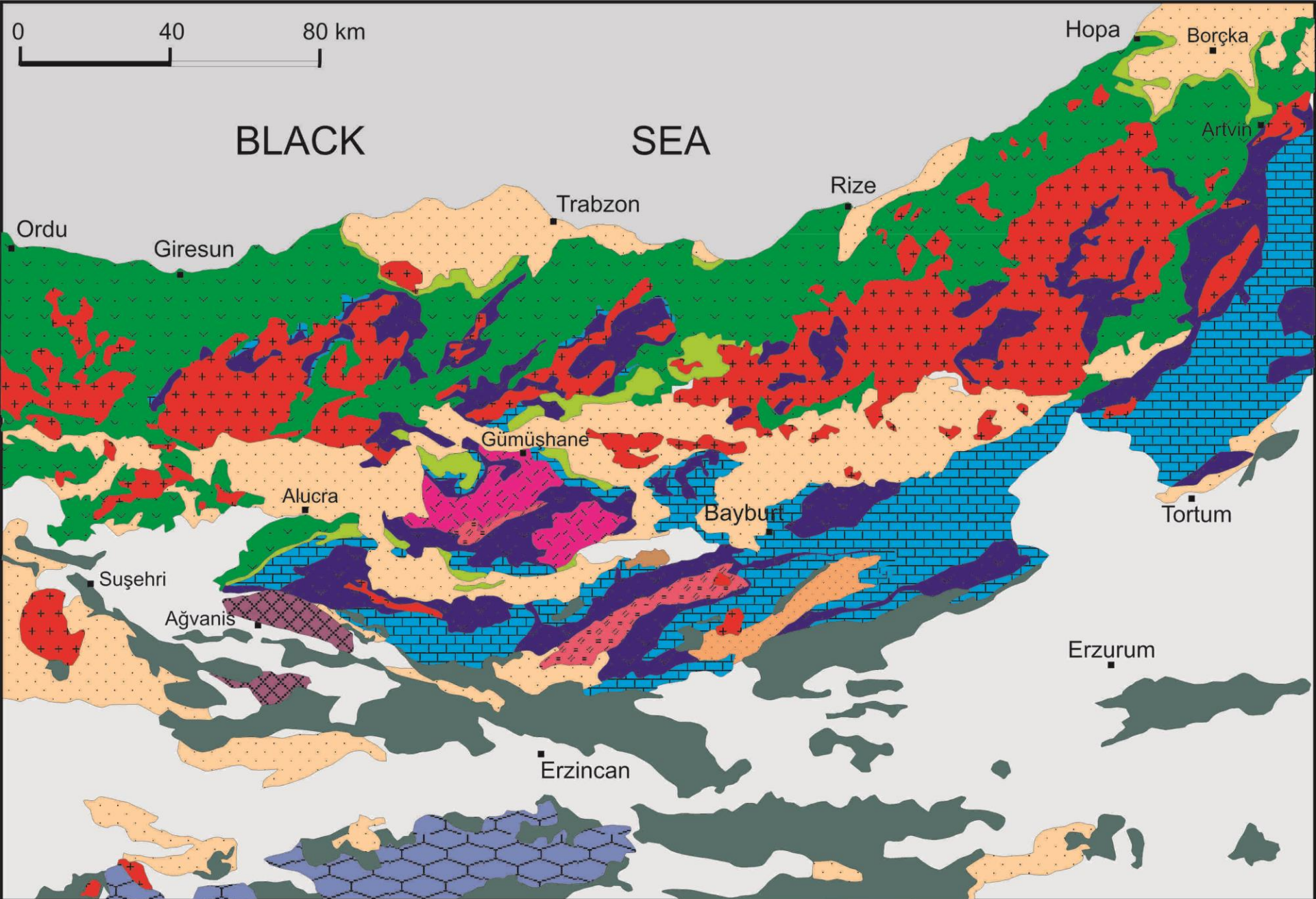
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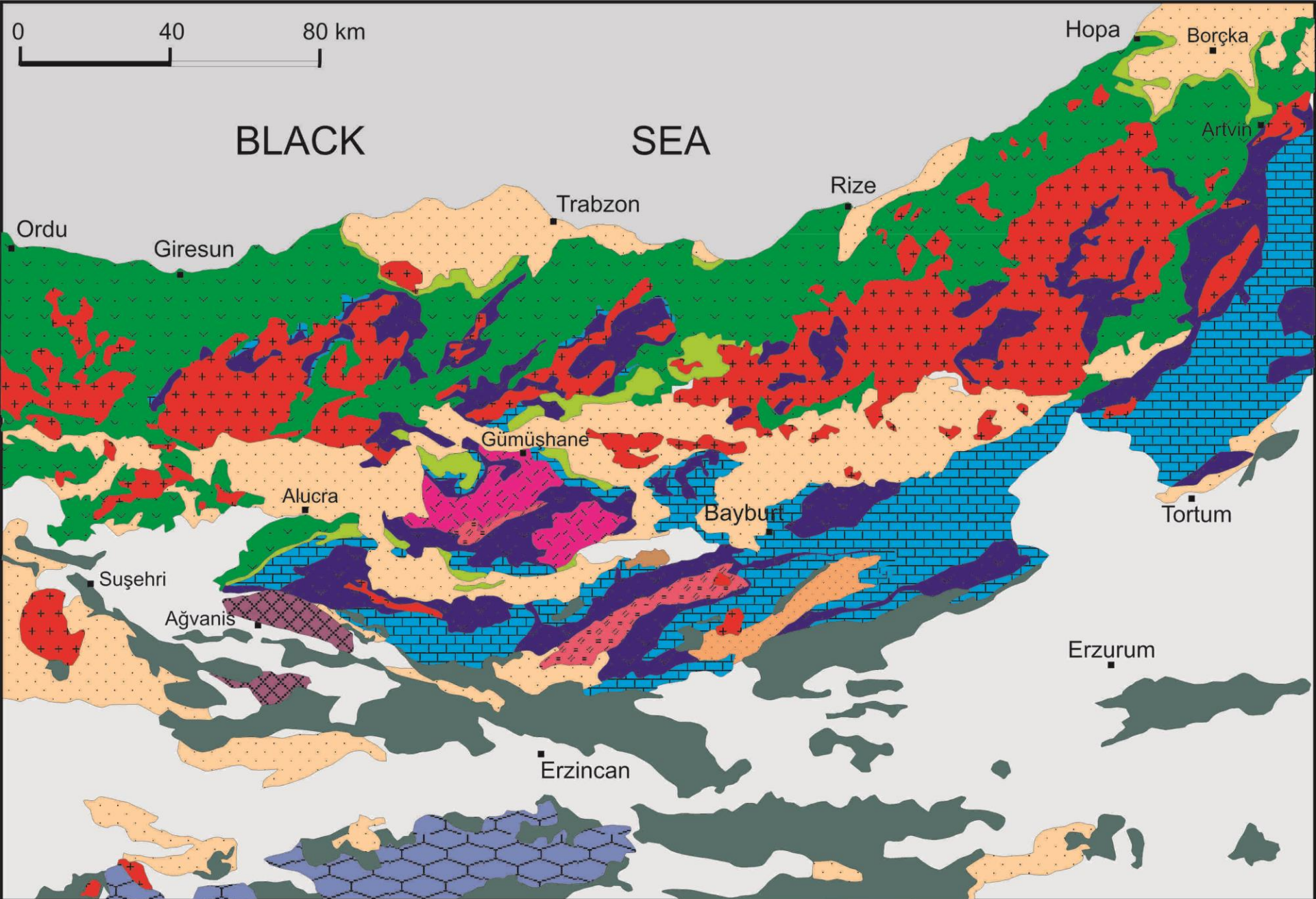






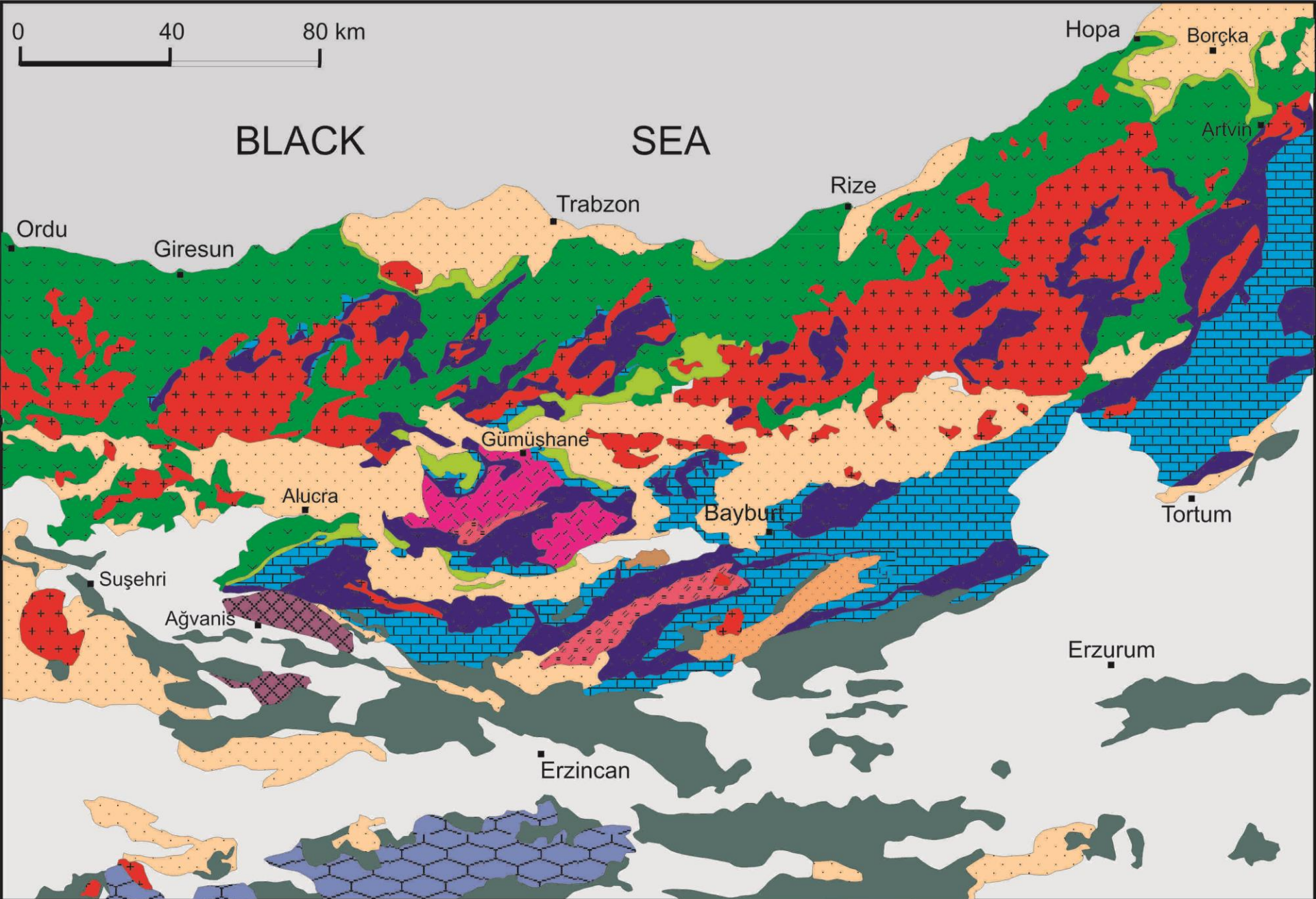




















AFTER THE EOCENE
CONTINENTAL DEPOSITION
AND VOLCANISM











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.

Red pelagic limestones





flysch







