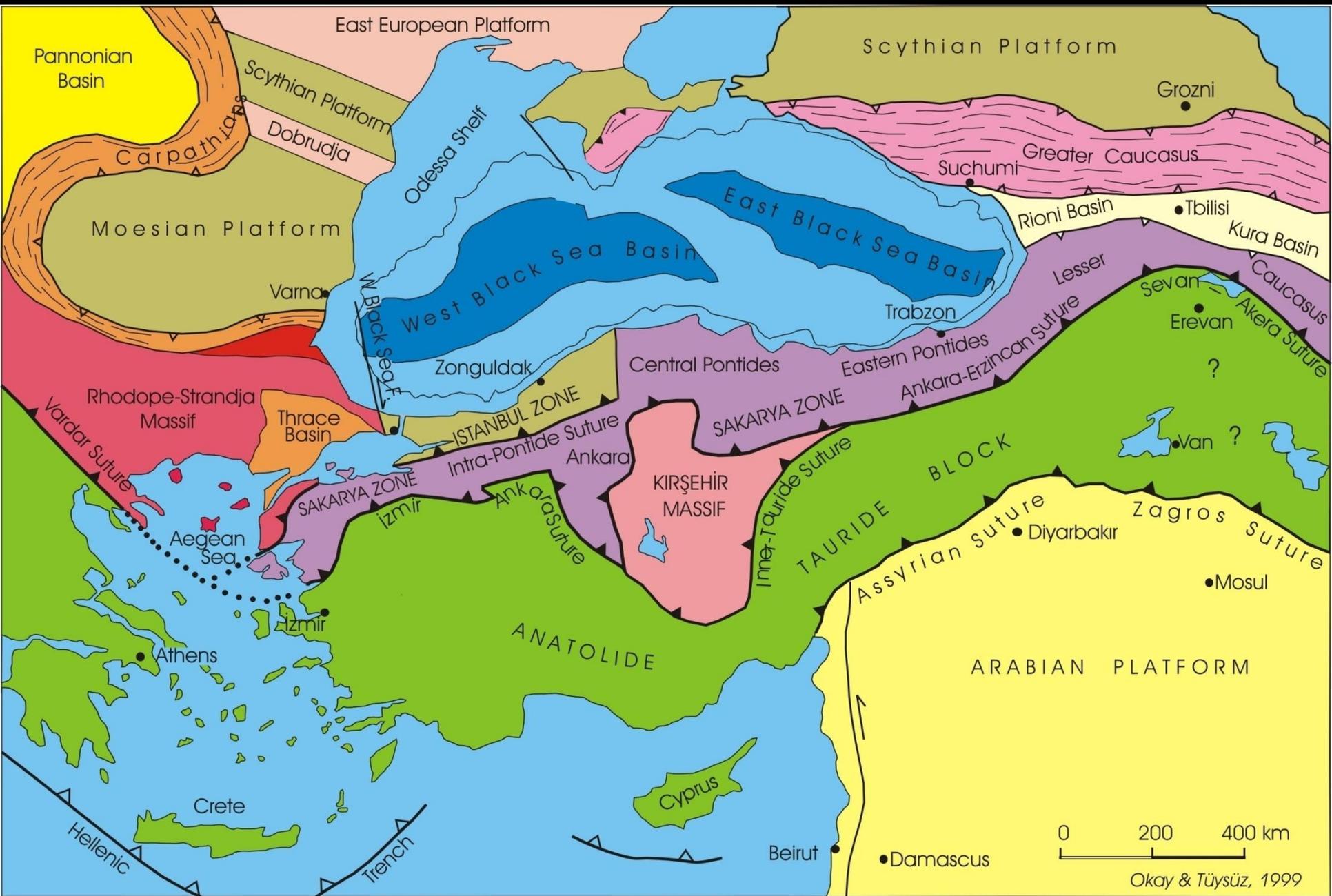
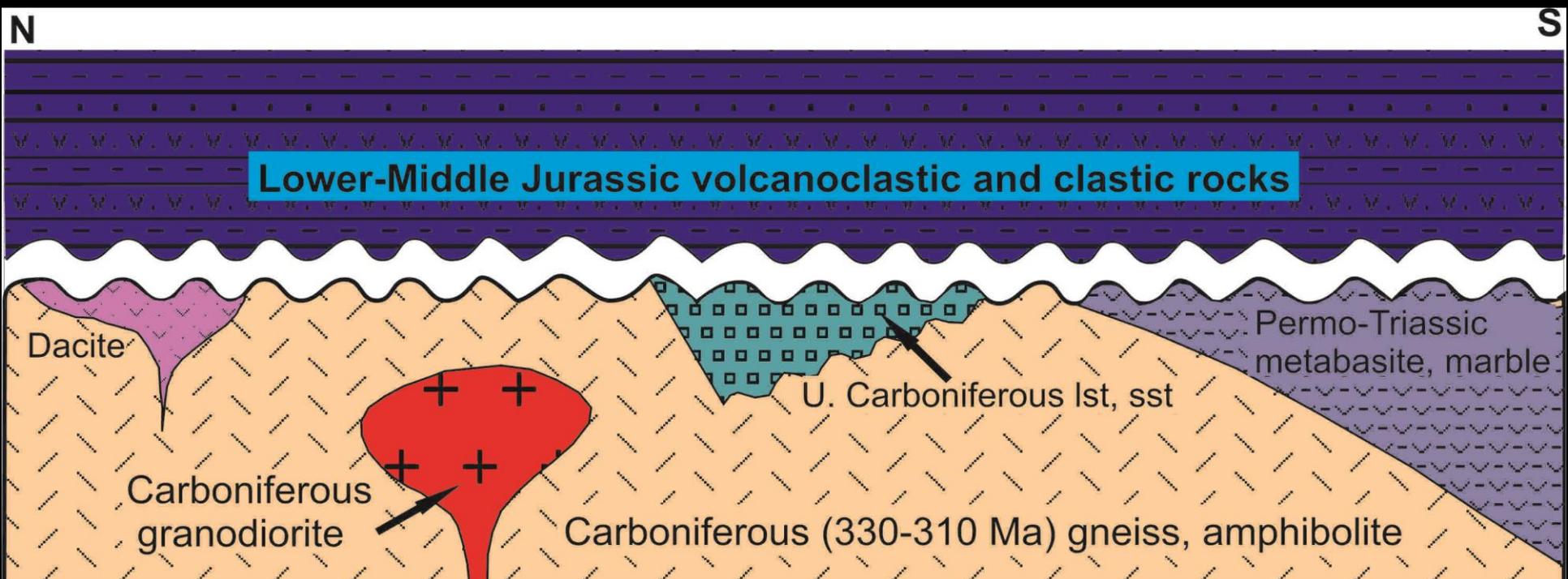
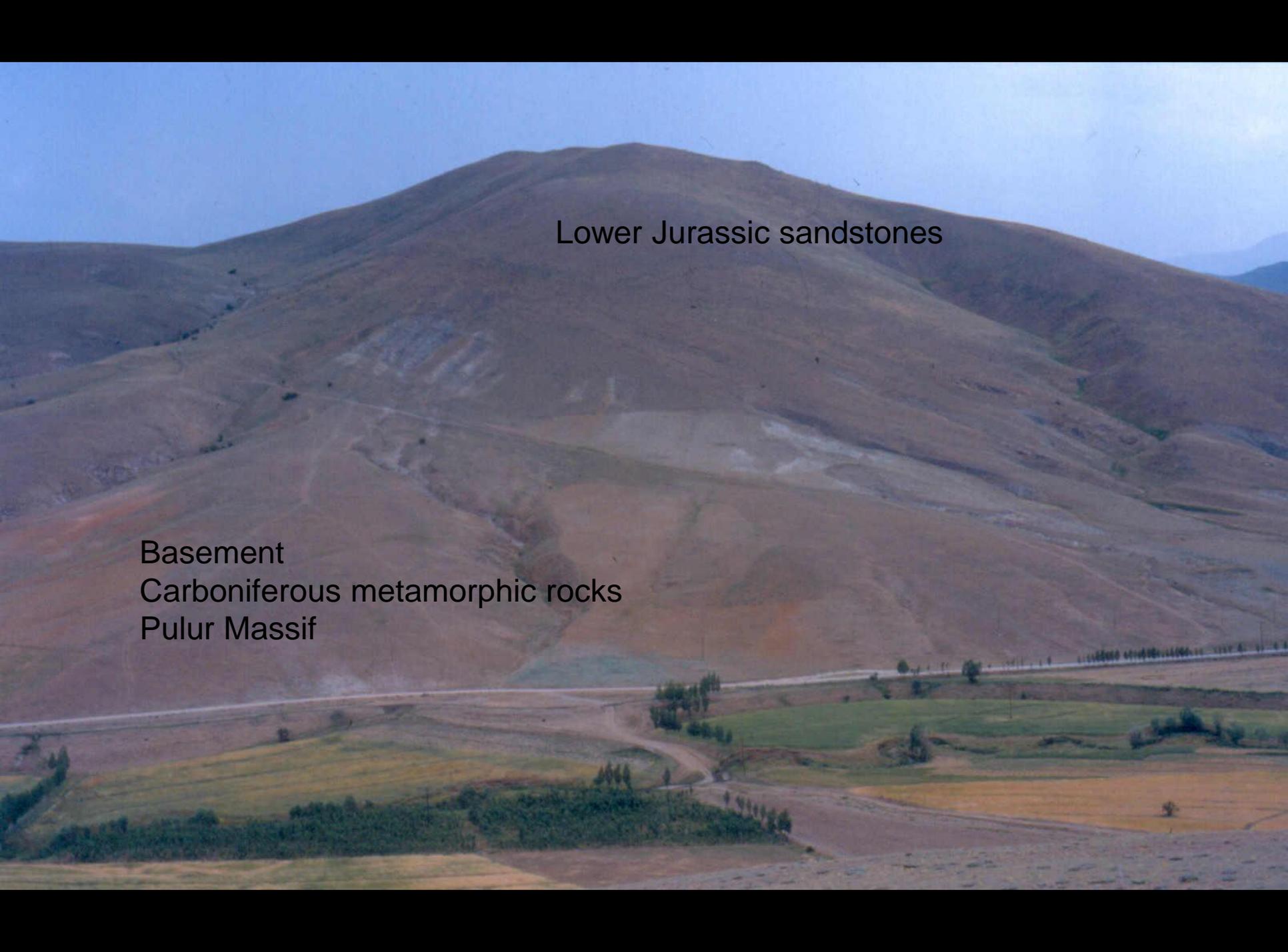


Post-Triassic evolution of the Sakarya Zone





Pre-Jurassic basement units in the Eastern Pontides

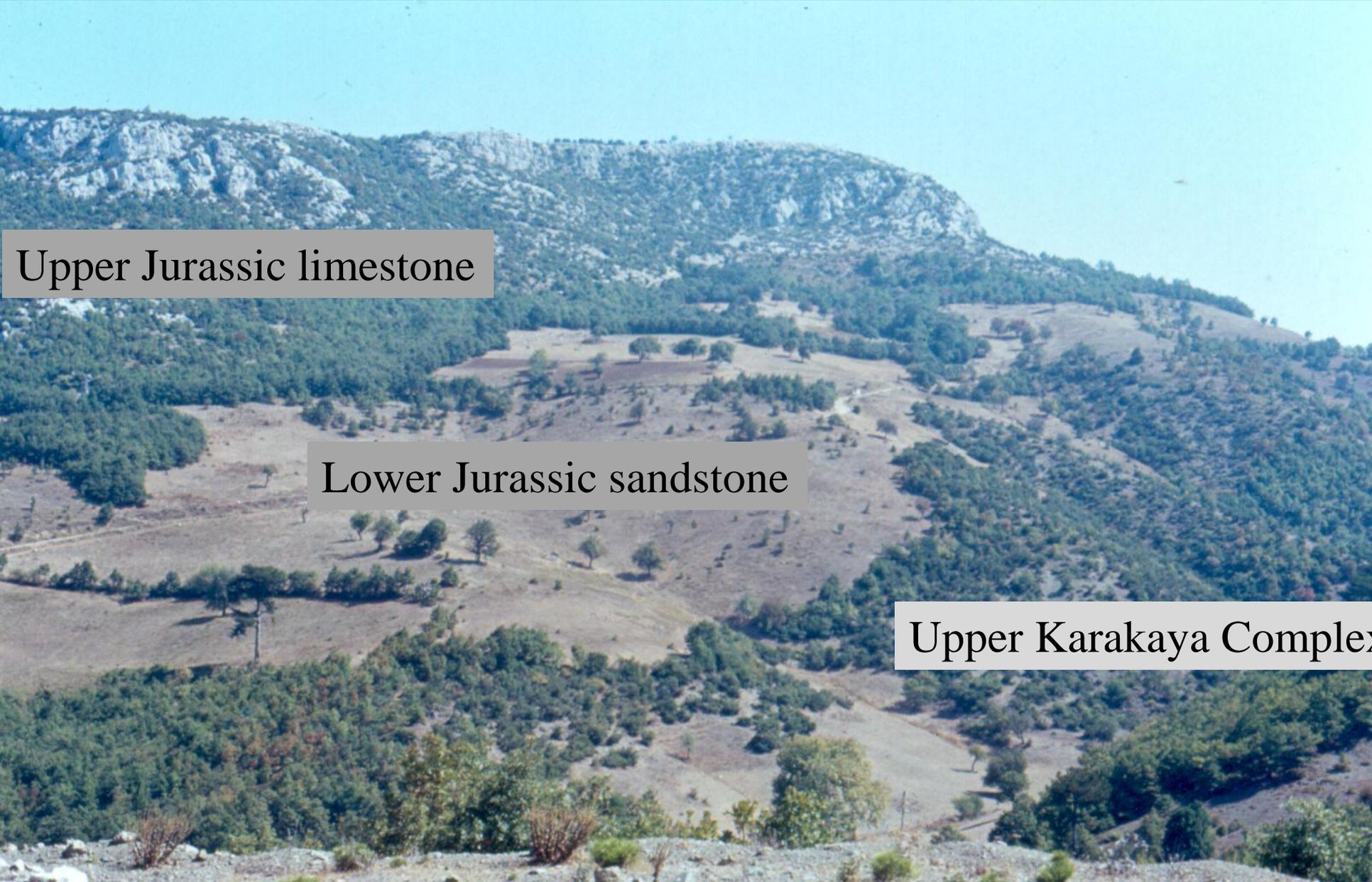


Lower Jurassic sandstones

Basement

Carboniferous metamorphic rocks

Pulur Massif



Upper Jurassic limestone

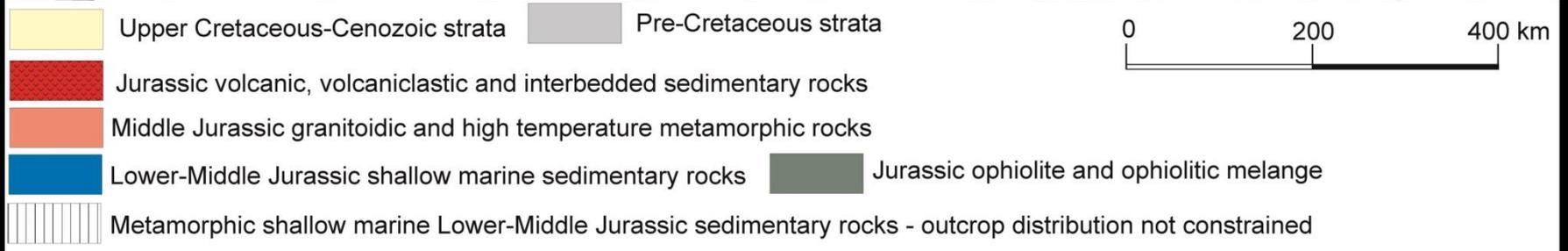
Lower Jurassic sandstone

Upper Karakaya Complex

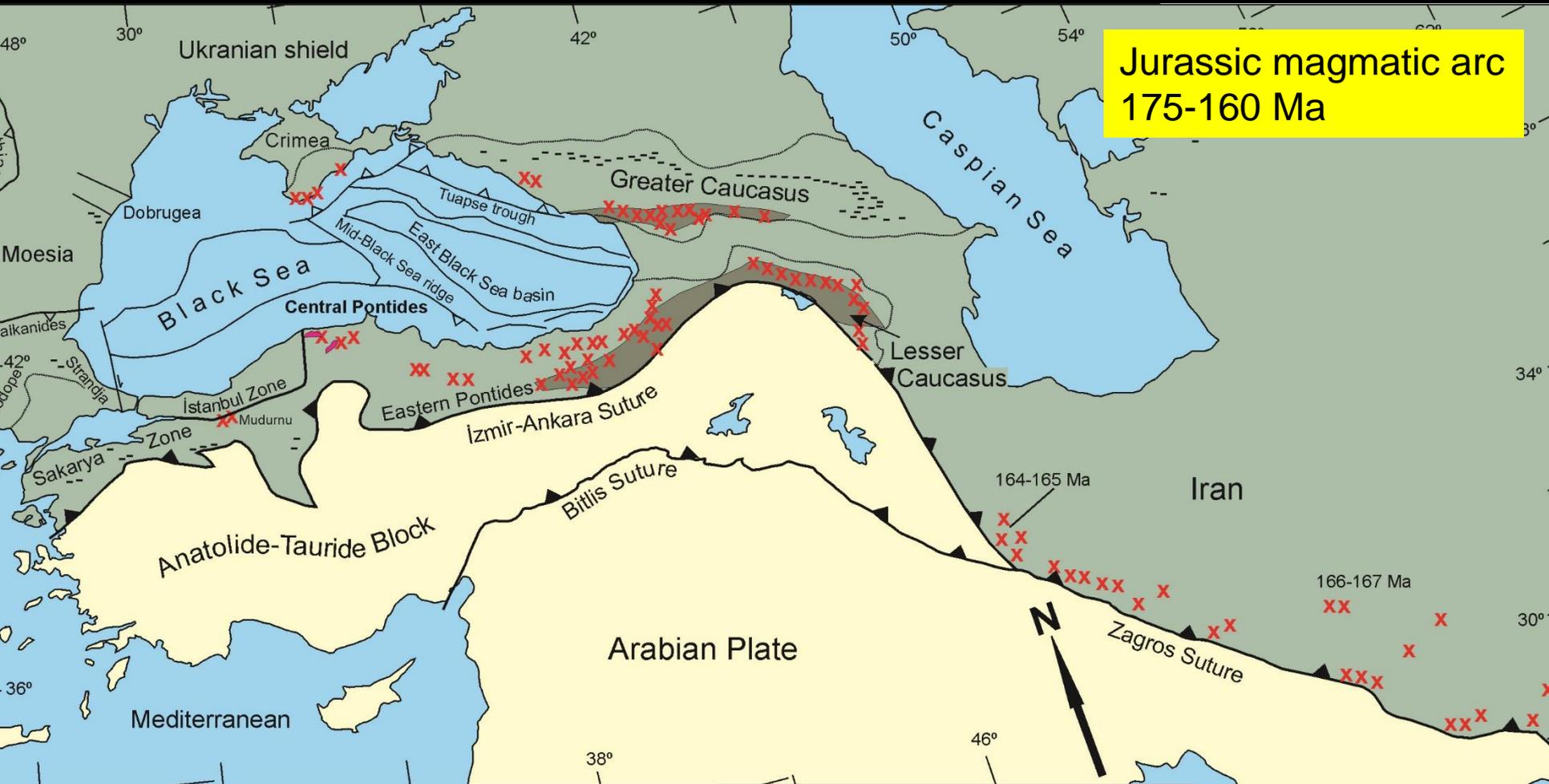




Lower-Middle Jurassic in the Sakarya Zone:
 clastic deposition in the west
 arc magmatism in the east



**Jurassic magmatic arc
175-160 Ma**

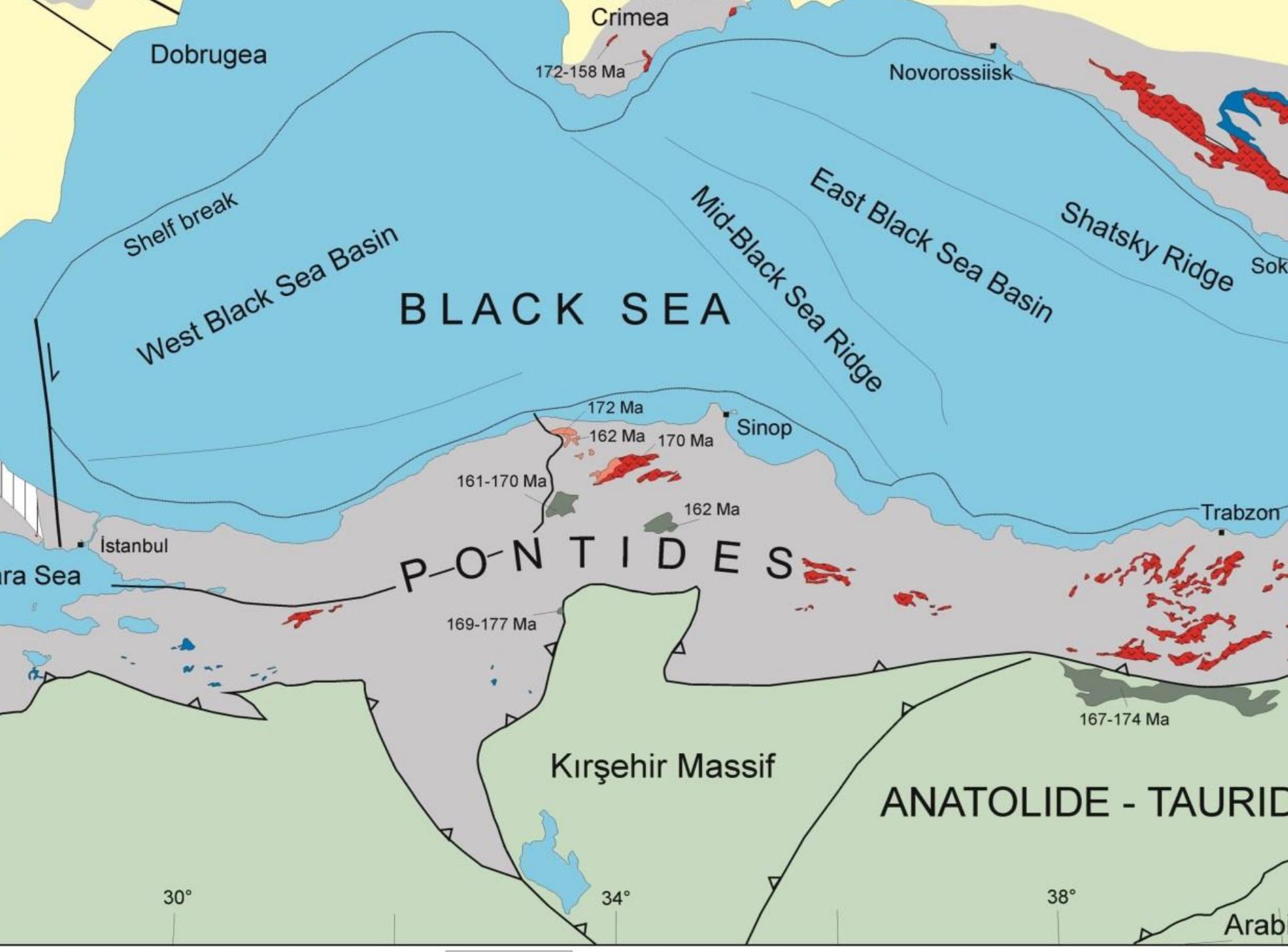


Lower-Middle Jurassic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks	Lower-Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks
More than 2000 meters thick Jurassic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks	Middle Jurassic low pressure - high-temperature metamorphic rocks
Suture with former subduction polarity	

0 200 400 km

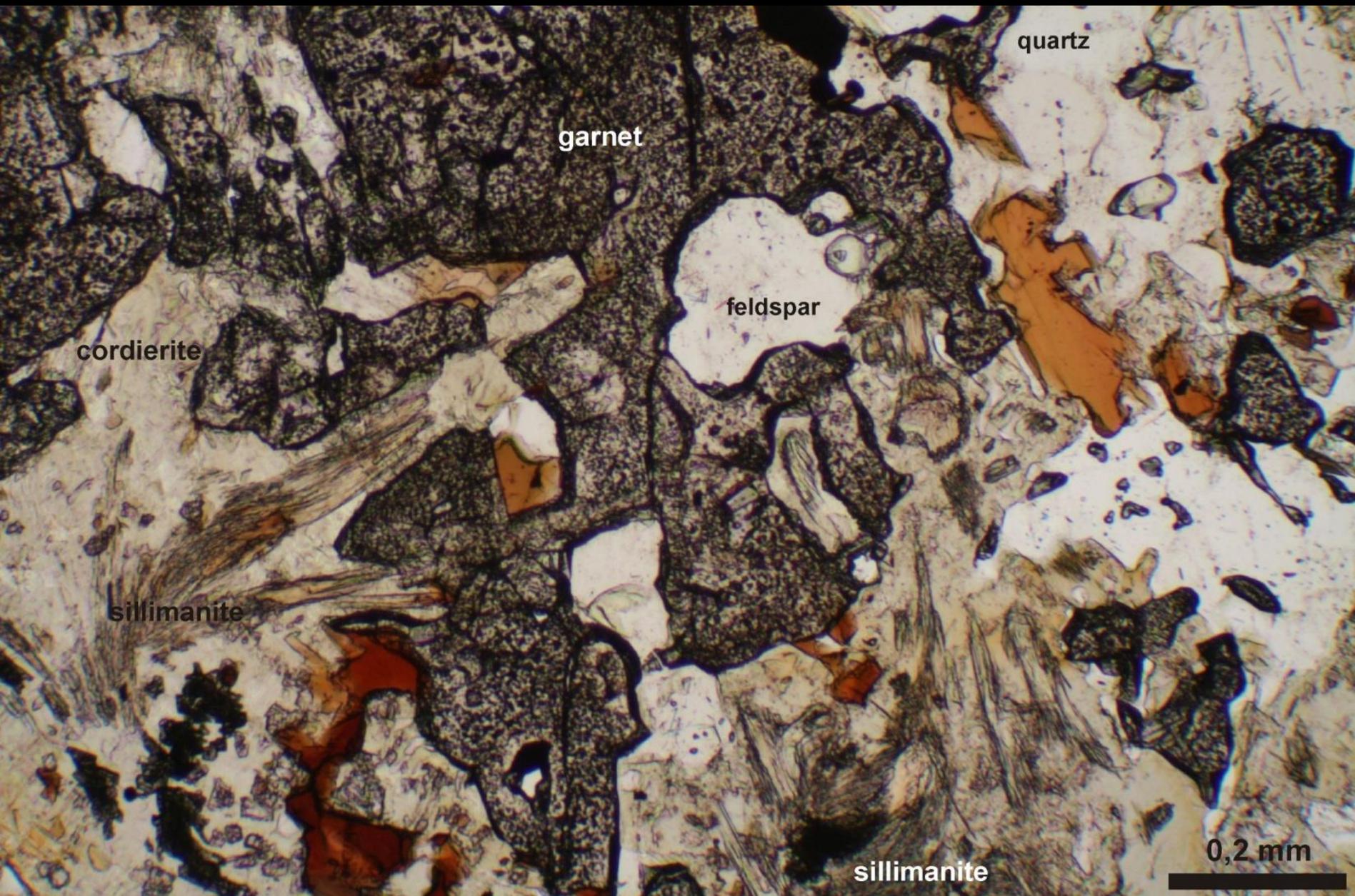




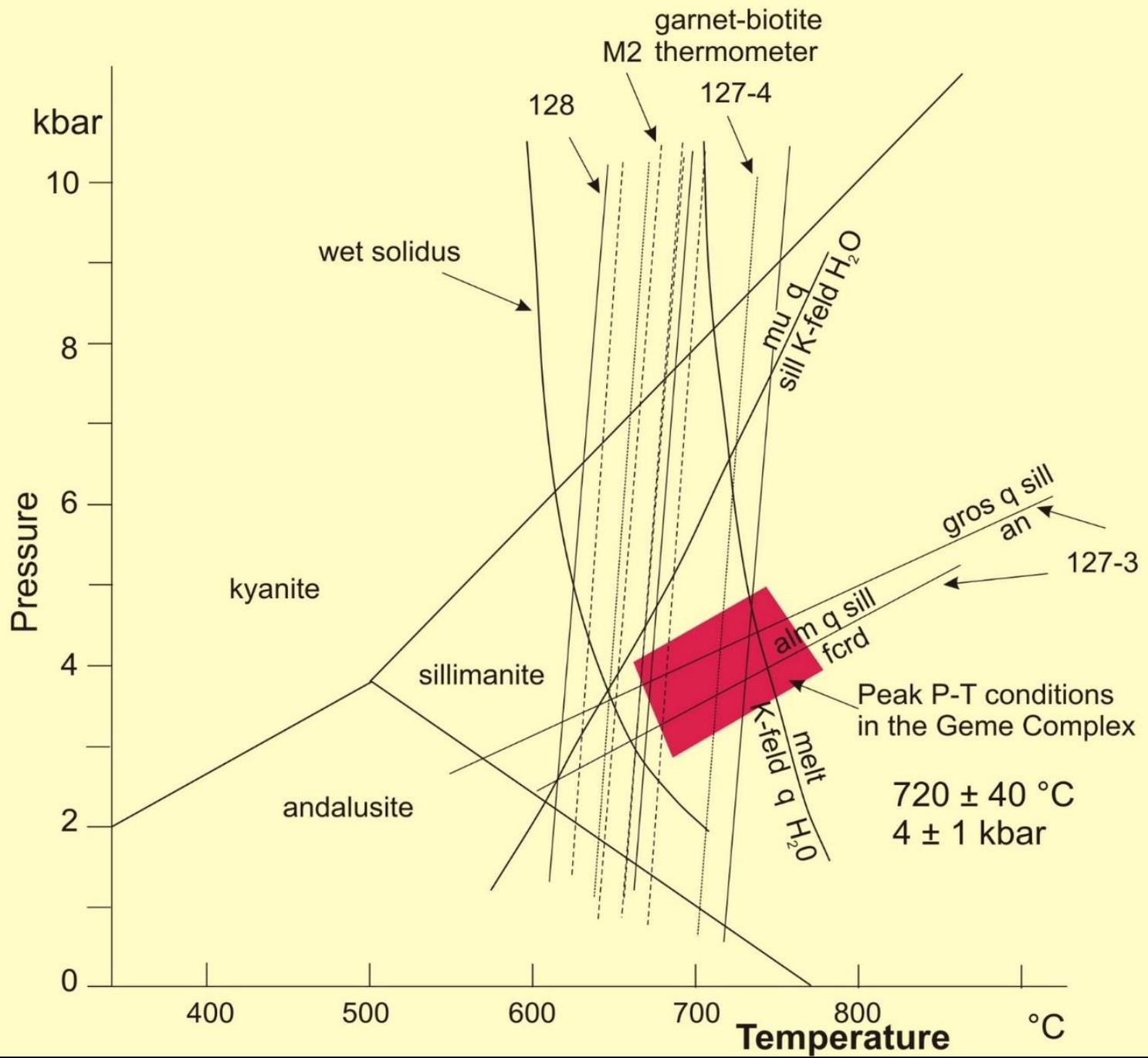


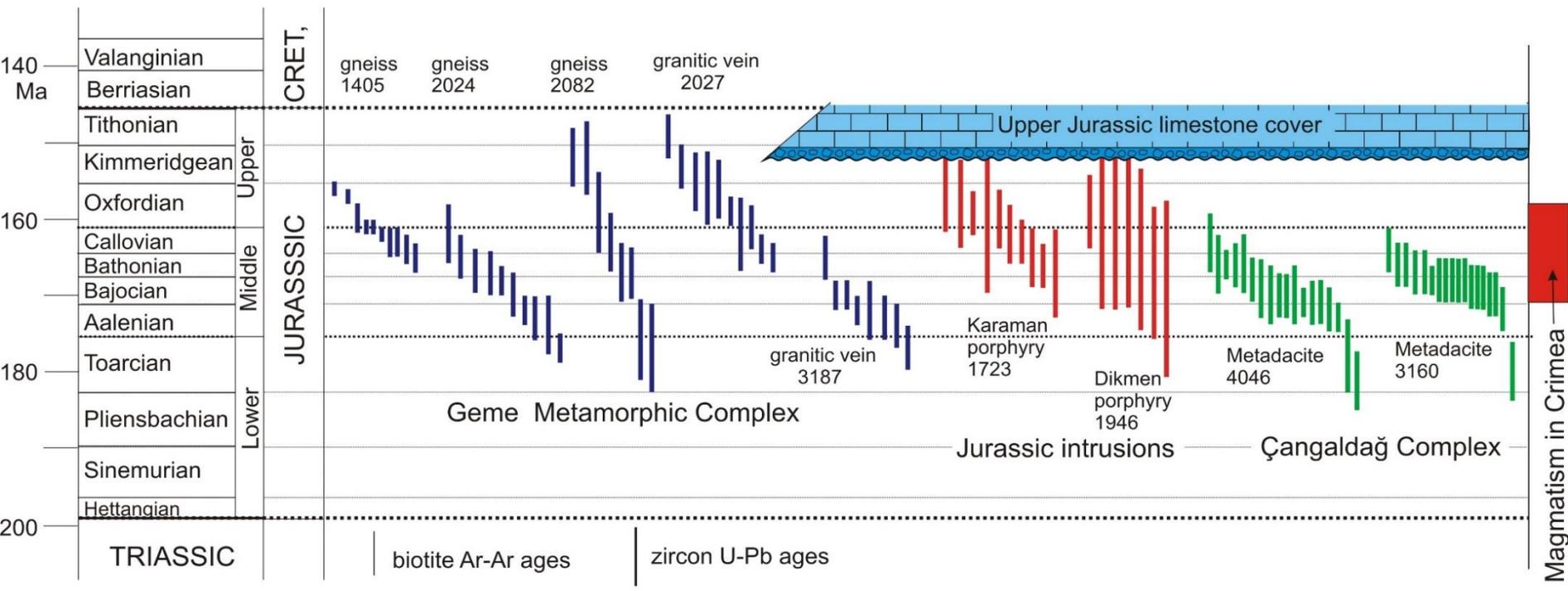
Migmatitic gneiss
Central Pontides, İnebolu region





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

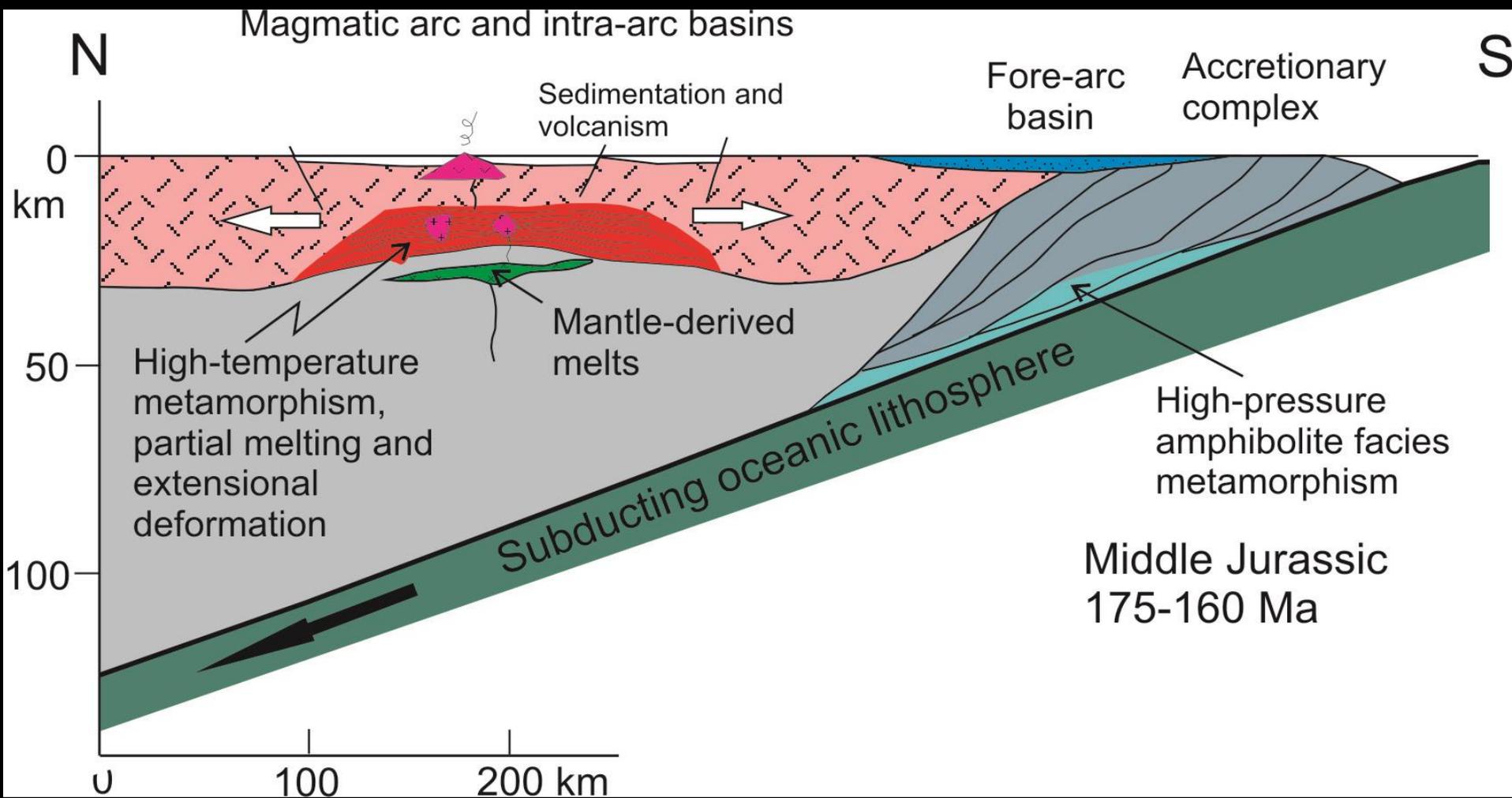




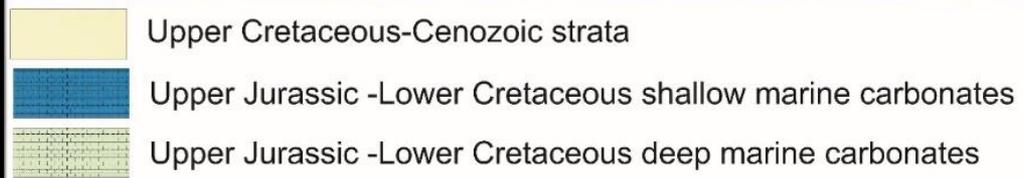
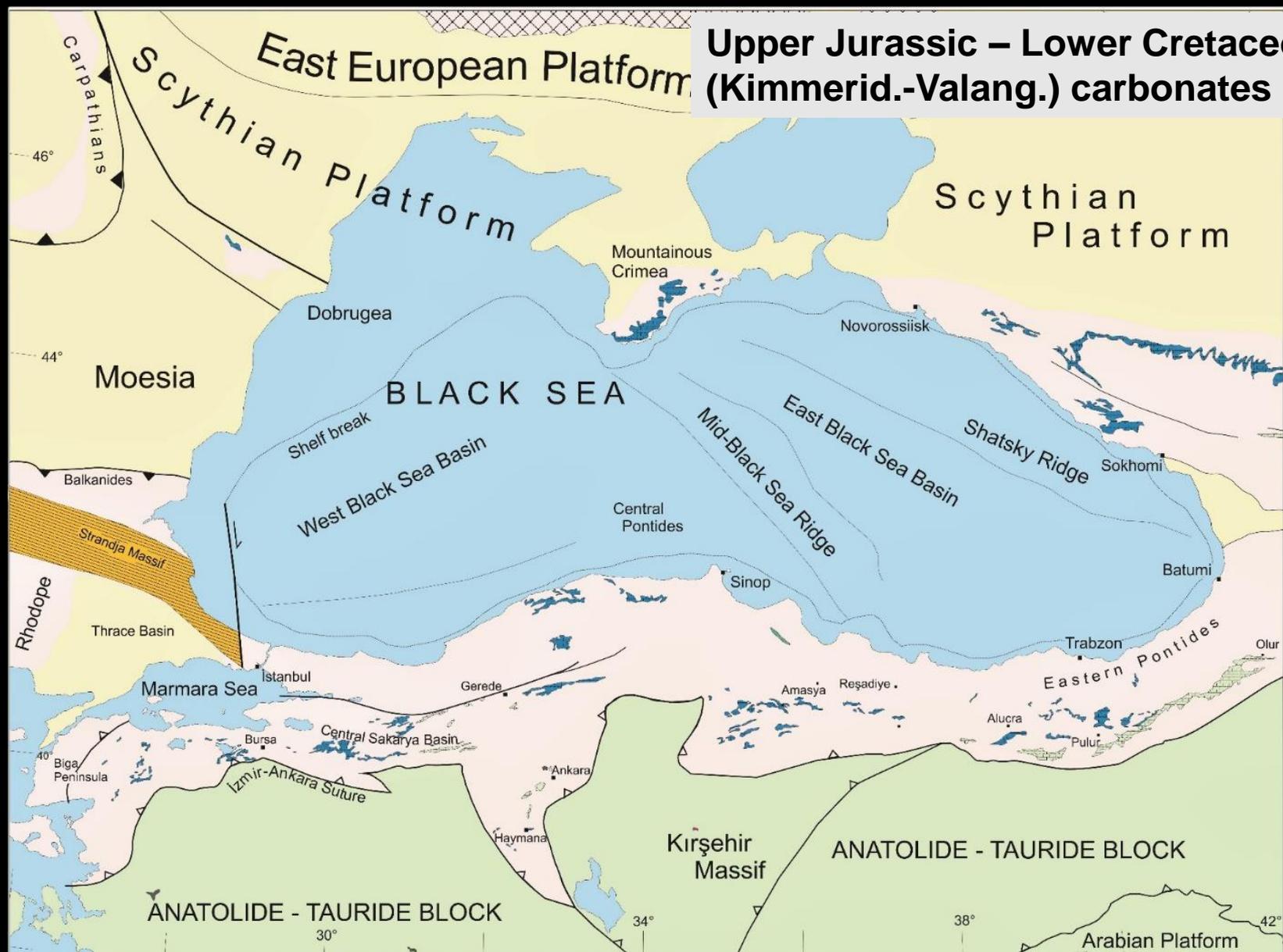
biotite Ar-Ar ages

zircon U-Pb ages

Magmatism in Crimea



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



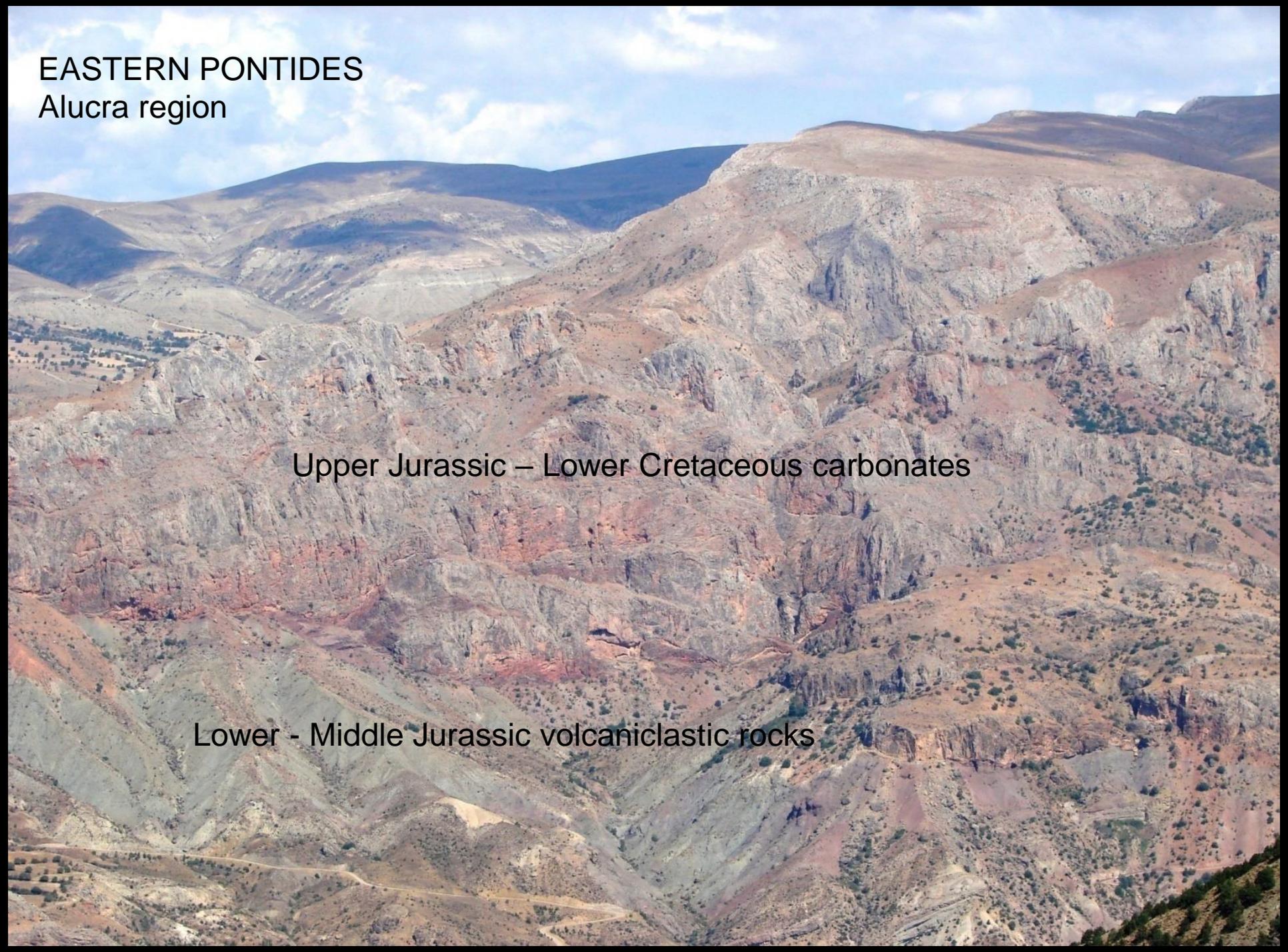
LATE JURASSIC – EARLY CRETACEOUS

**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







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



BLACK SEA

Shelf break

West Black Sea Basin

Central Pontides

Mid-Black Sea Ridge

East Black Sea

Sinop

Sakarya Zone

Istanbul Zone

Gerede

Amasya

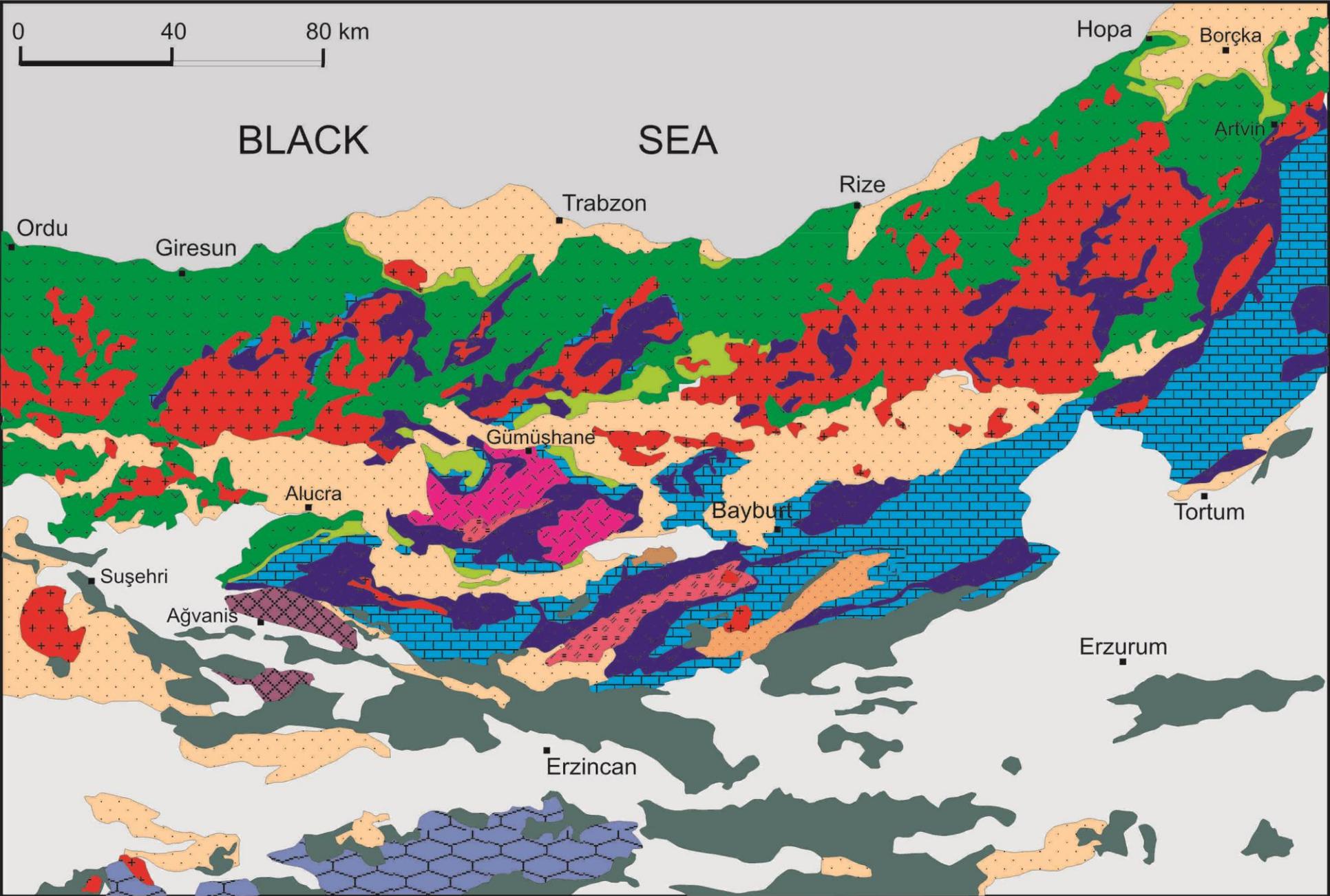
Reşadiye

Central Sakarya Basin

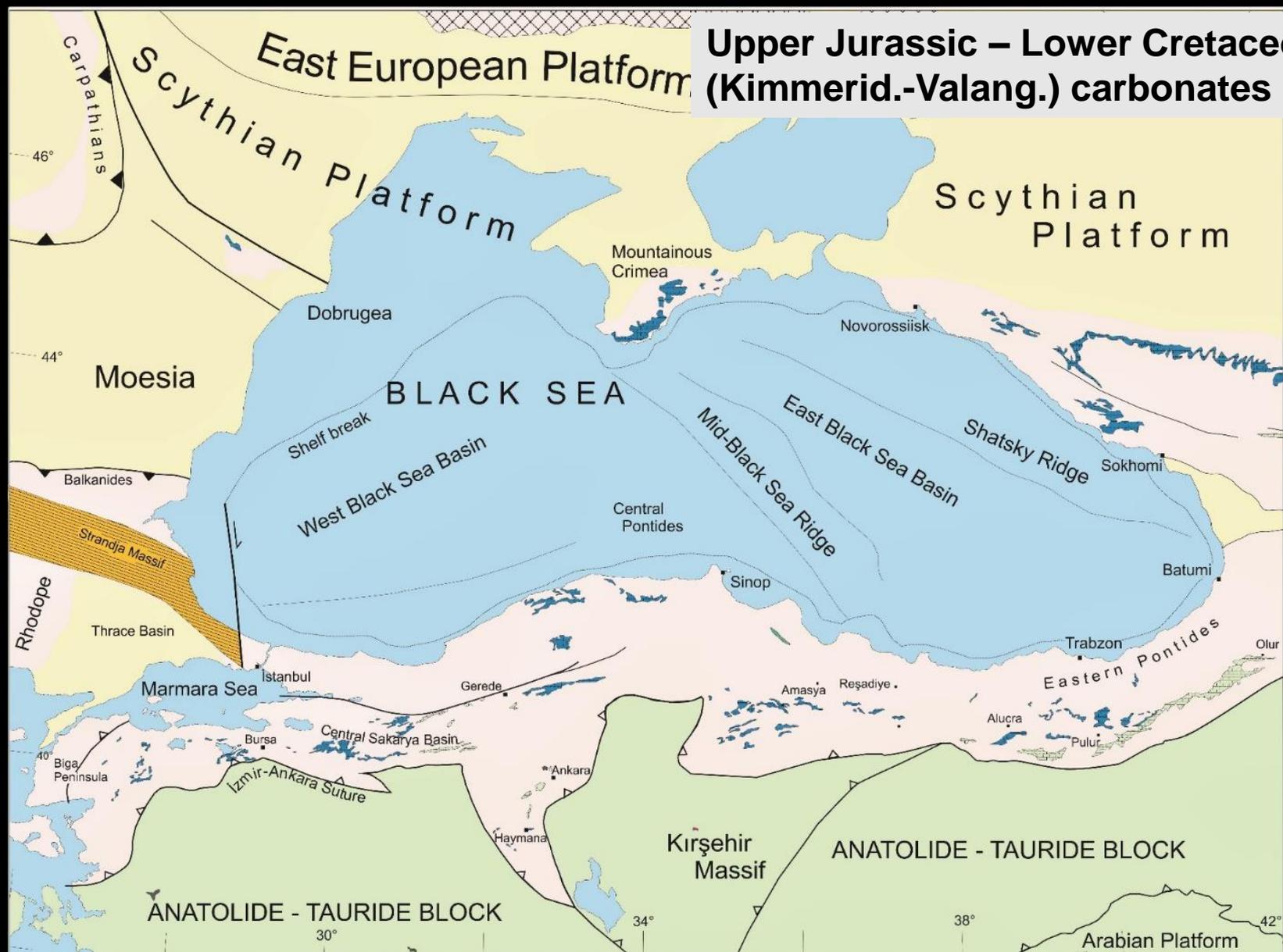
İnaltı Formasyonu
Üst Jura – Alt Kretase

Akgöl Formasyonu
Üst Triyas - ? Alt Liyas)





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



- Upper Cretaceous-Cenozoic strata
- Upper Jurassic -Lower Cretaceous shallow marine carbonates
- Upper Jurassic -Lower Cretaceous deep marine carbonates

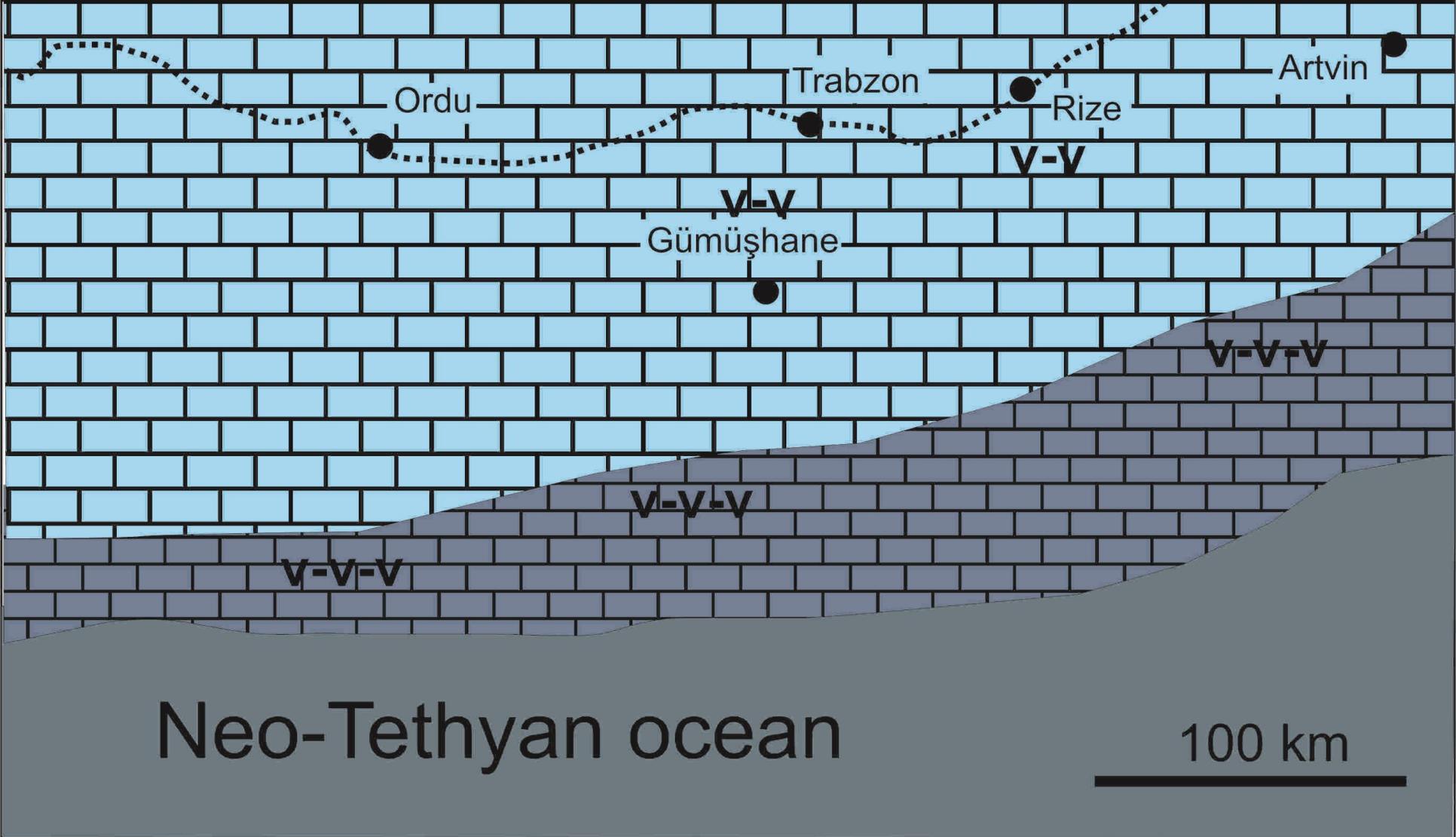








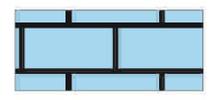




Neo-Tethyan ocean

100 km

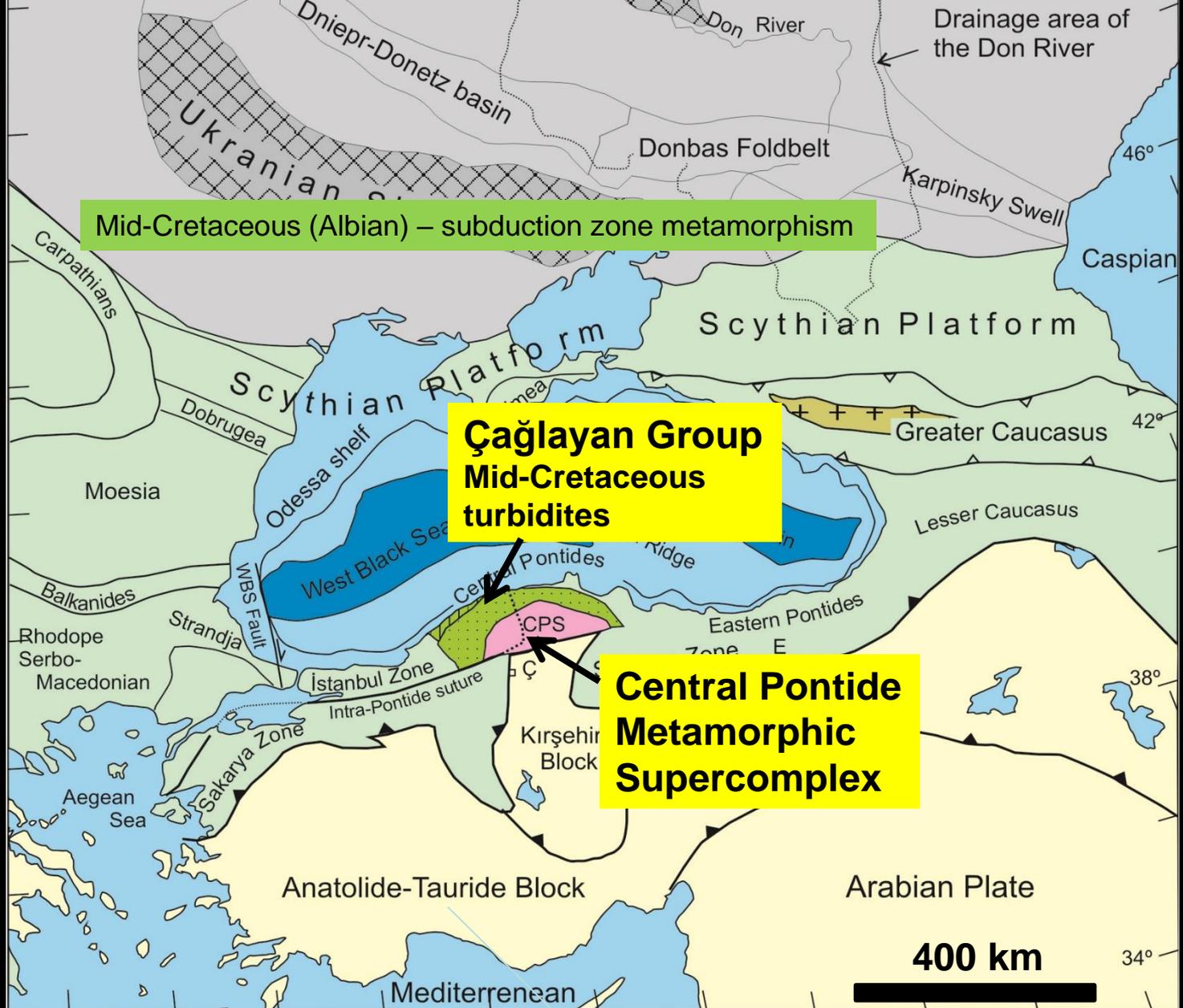
Early Cretaceous



Neritic limestone



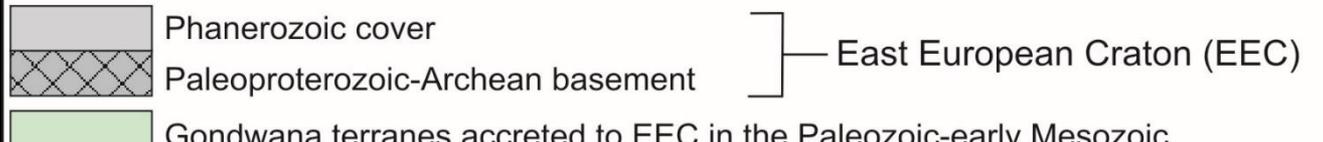
Pelagic limestone, calciturbidite



Mid-Cretaceous (Albian) – subduction zone metamorphism

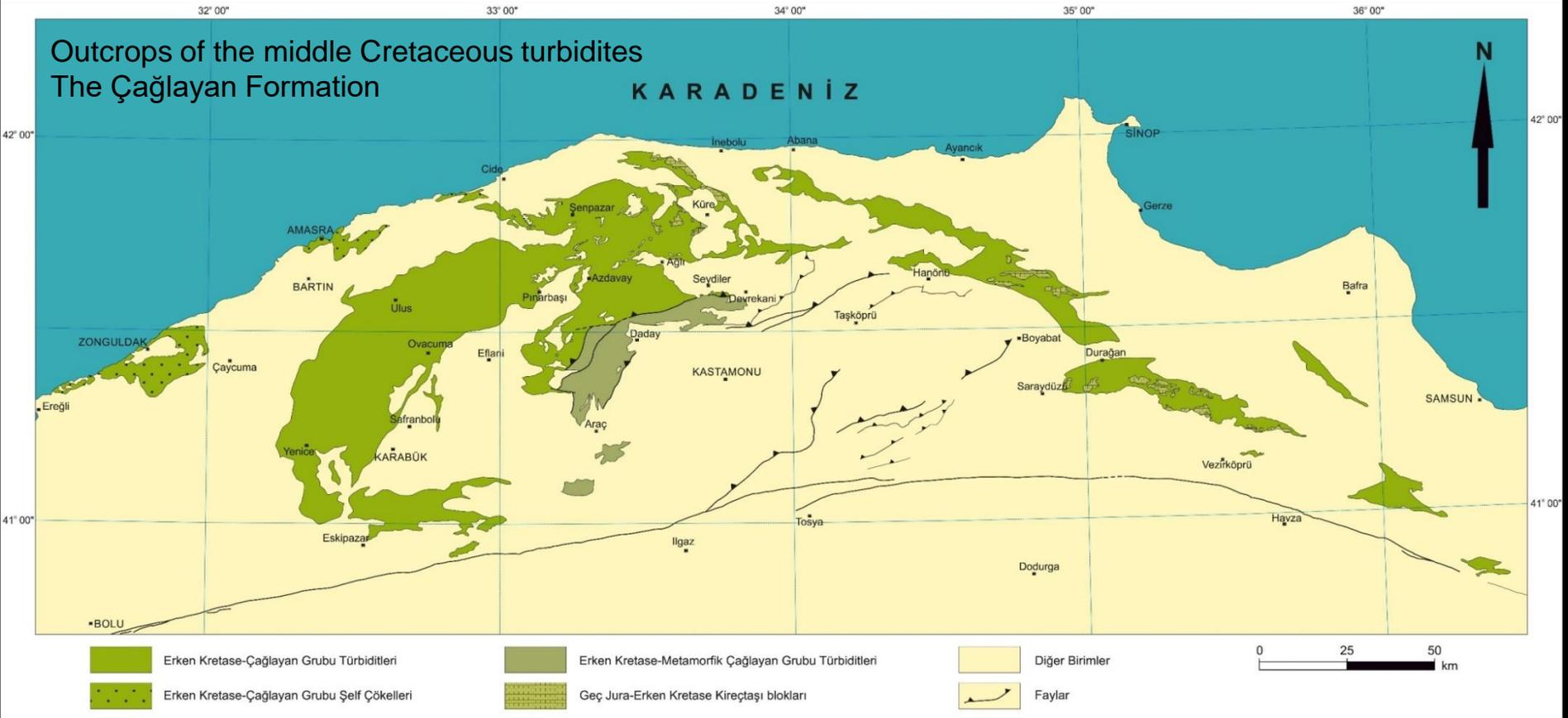
**Çağlayan Group
Mid-Cretaceous
turbidites**

**Central Pontide
Metamorphic
Supercomplex**

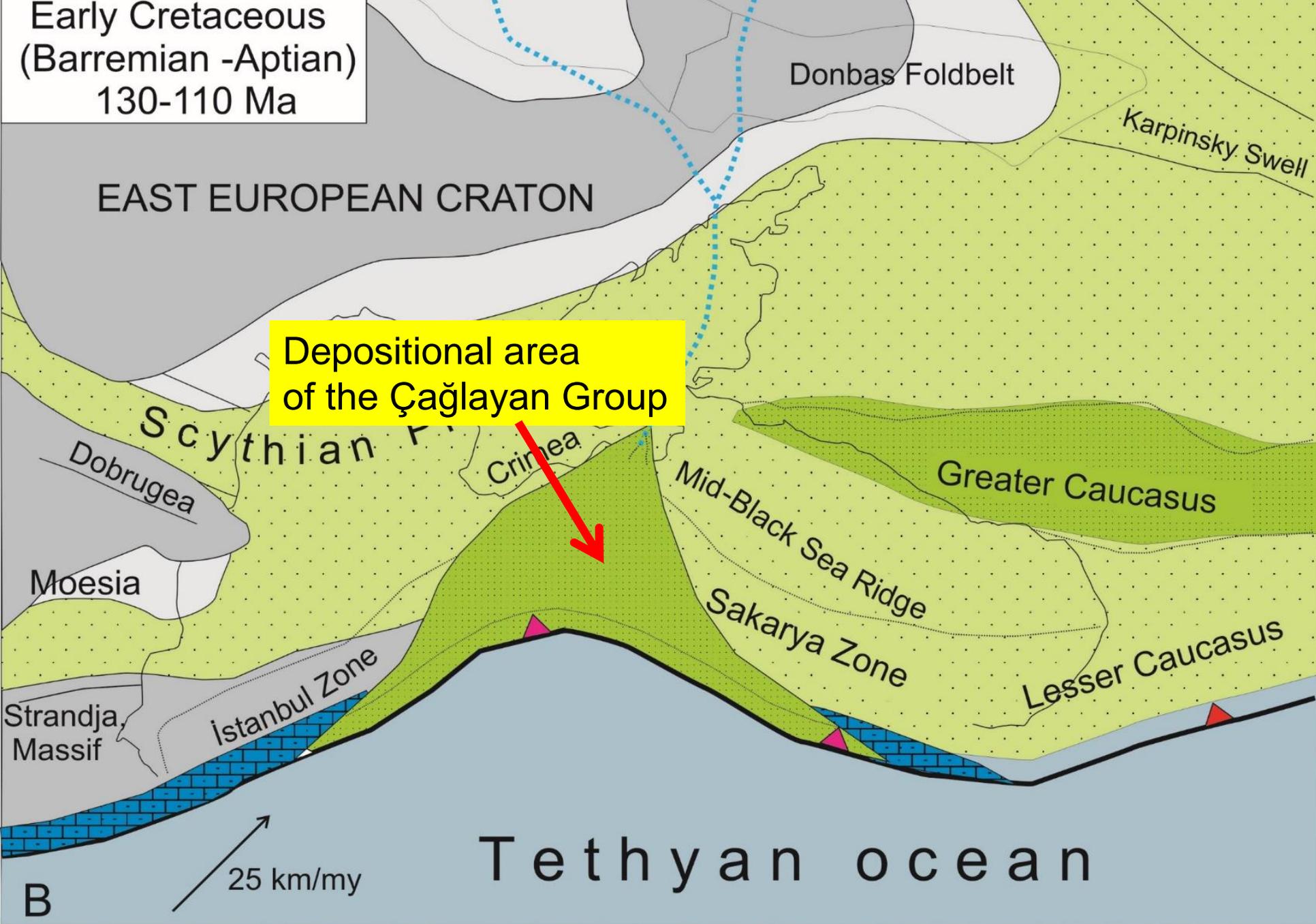


Outcrops of the middle Cretaceous turbidites The Çağlayan Formation

KARADENİZ



Early Cretaceous
(Barremian -Aptian)
130-110 Ma



Donbas Foldbelt

Karpinsky Swell

EAST EUROPEAN CRATON

Depositional area
of the Çağlayan Group

Scythian Platform

Dobrugea

Crimea

Moesia

Mid-Black Sea Ridge

Greater Caucasus

Istanbul Zone

Sakarya Zone

Lesser Caucasus

Strandja Massif

Tethyan ocean

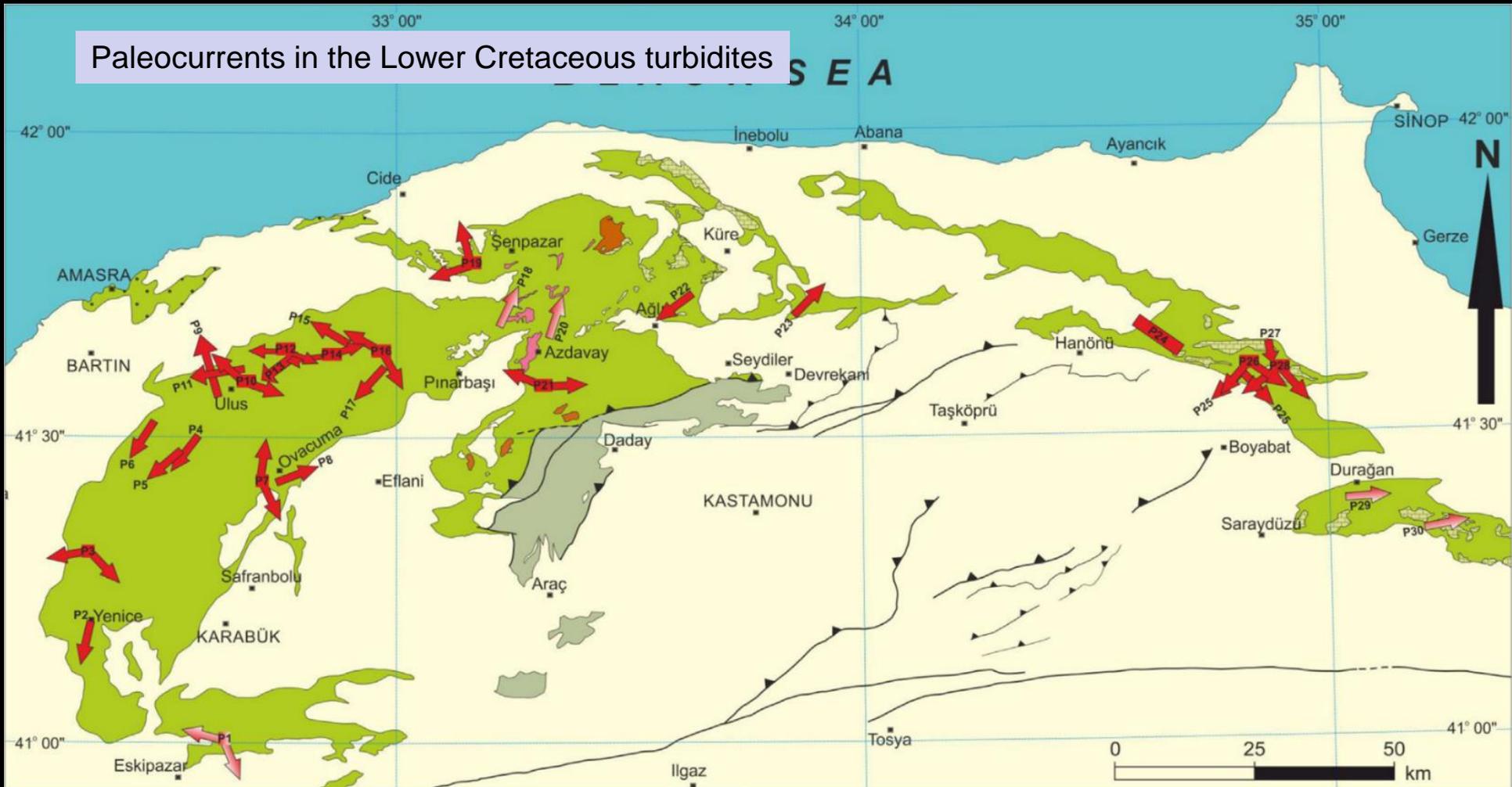
B

25 km/my

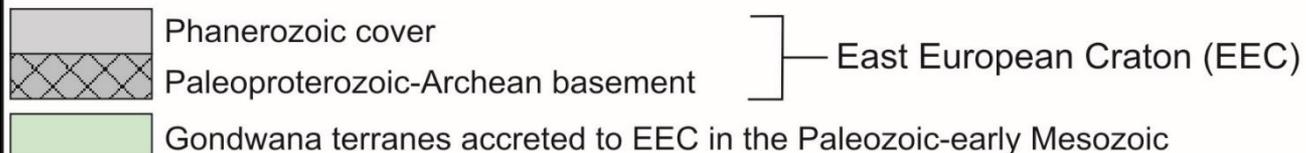
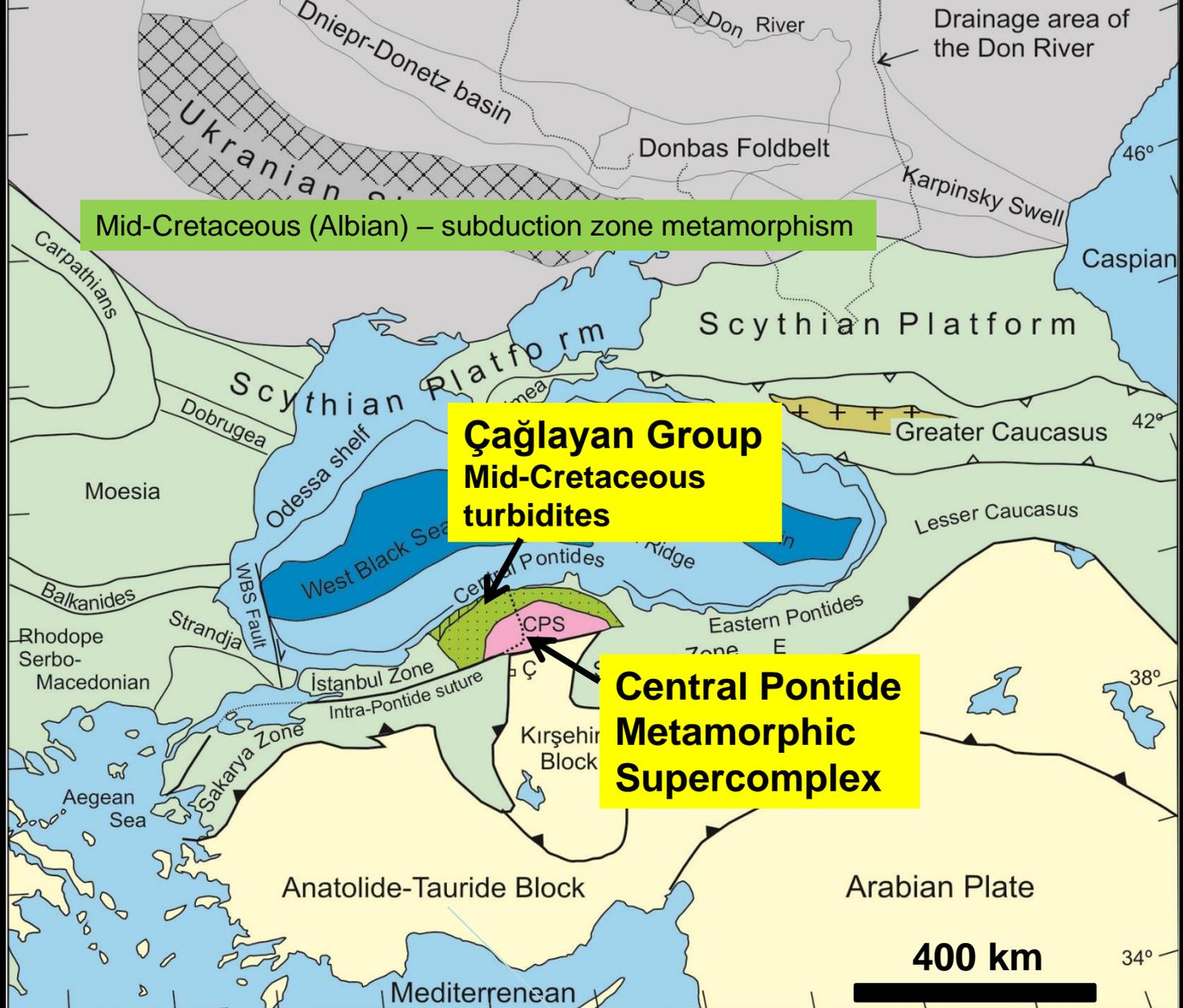
Mid-Cretaceous turbidites
Çağlayan Formation
Central Pontides, Kastamonu

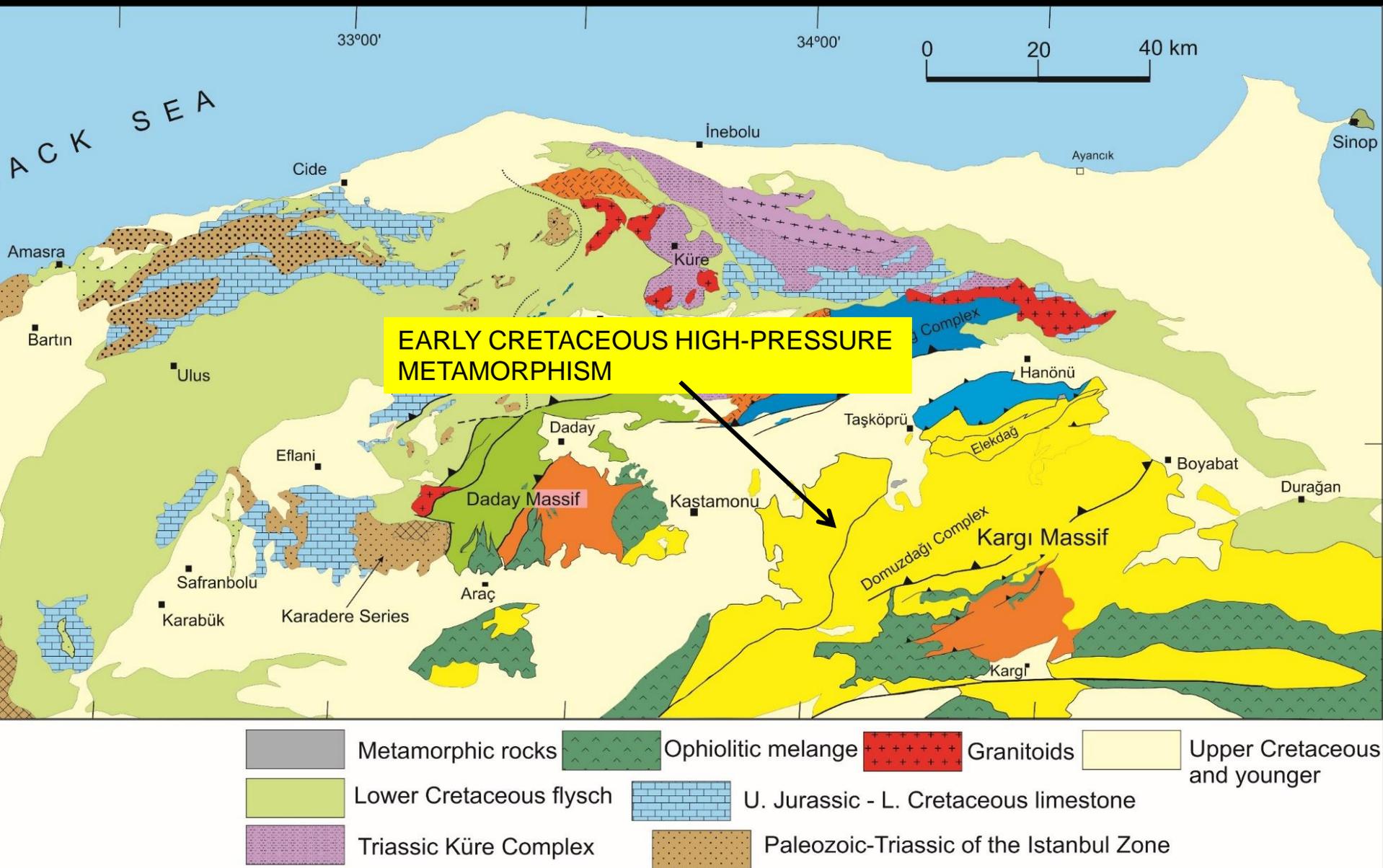


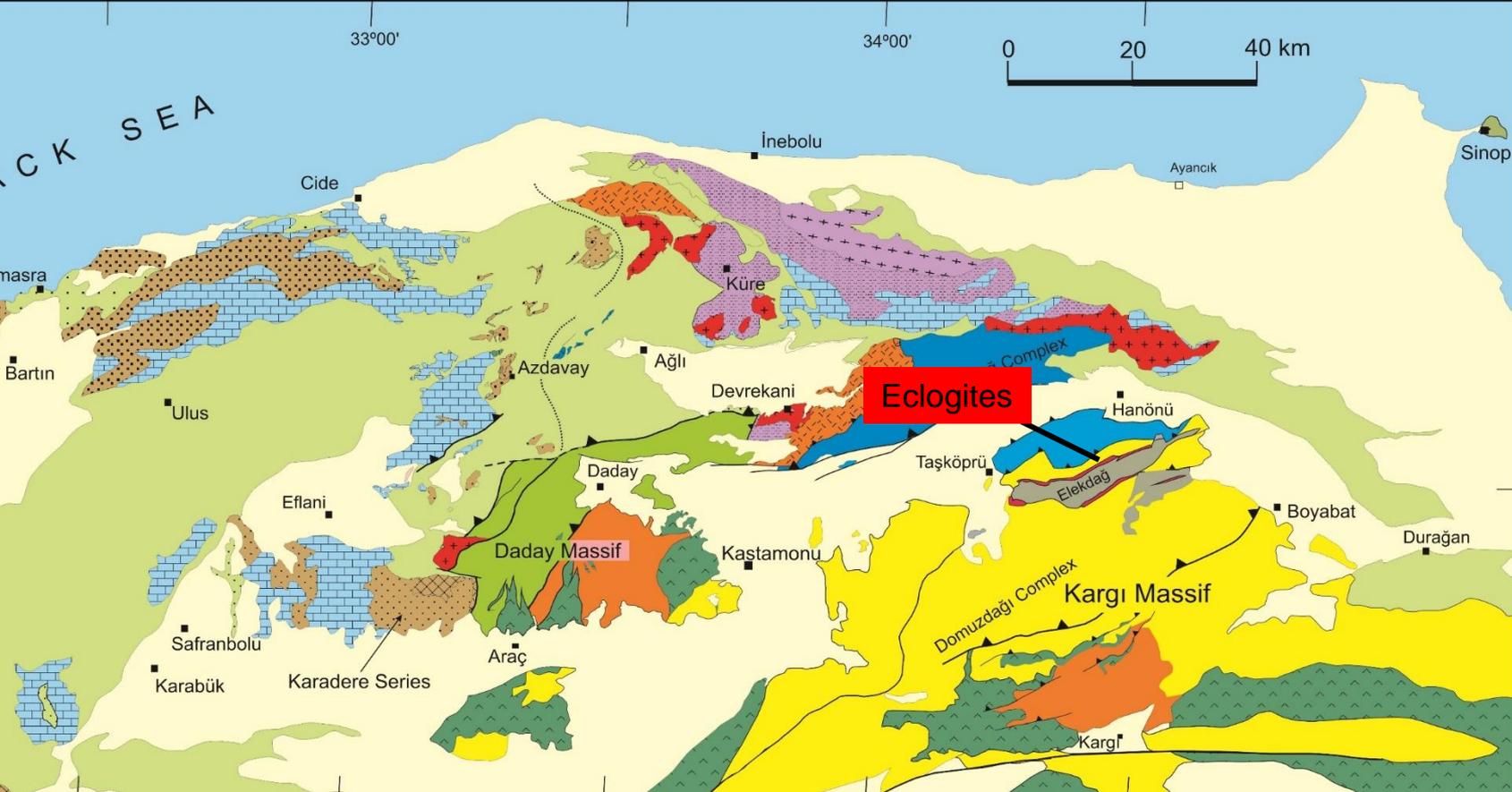
Paleocurrents in the Lower Cretaceous turbidites







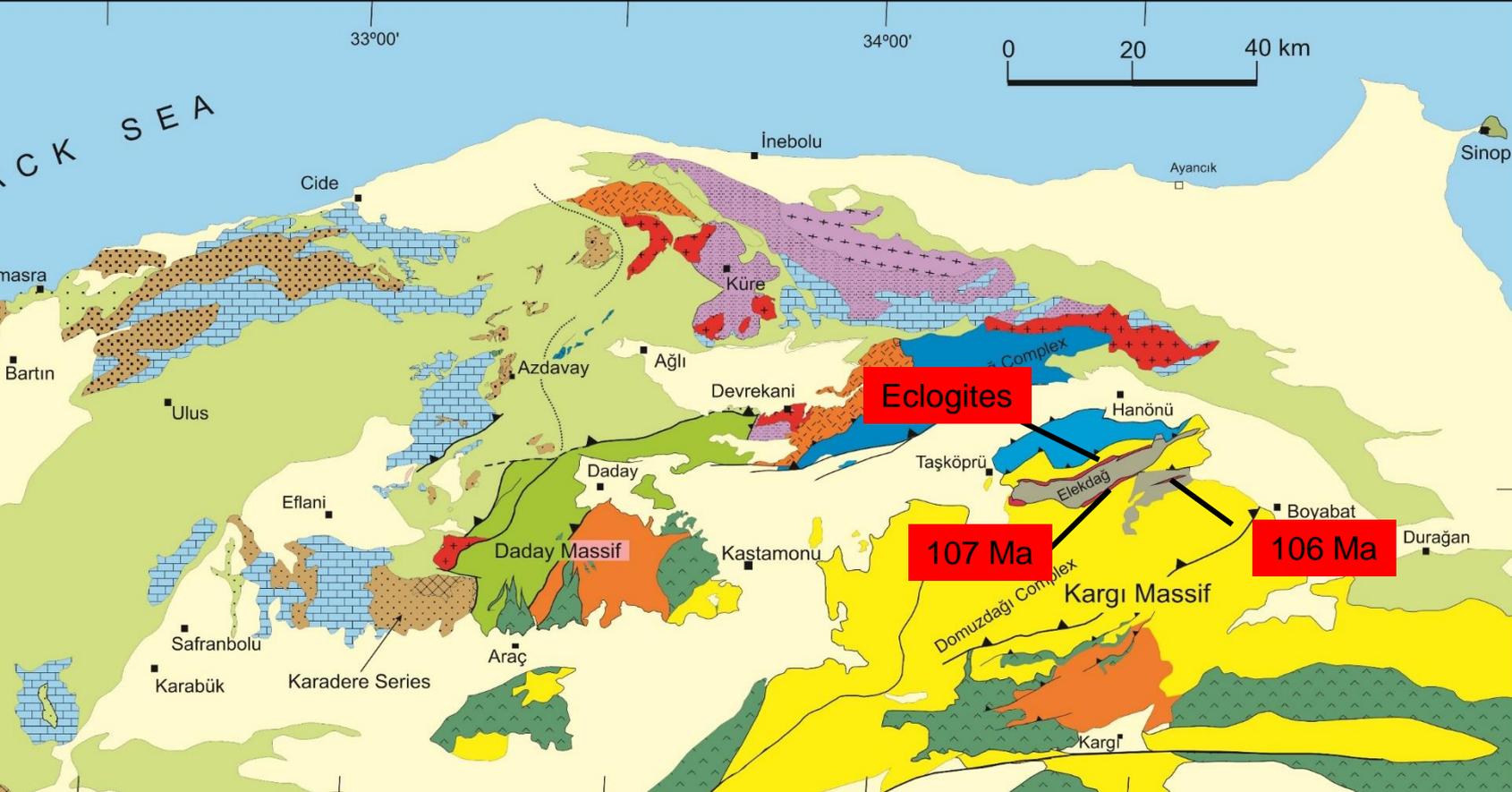


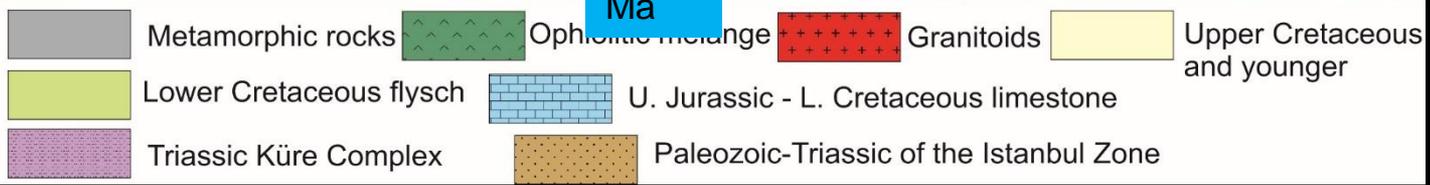
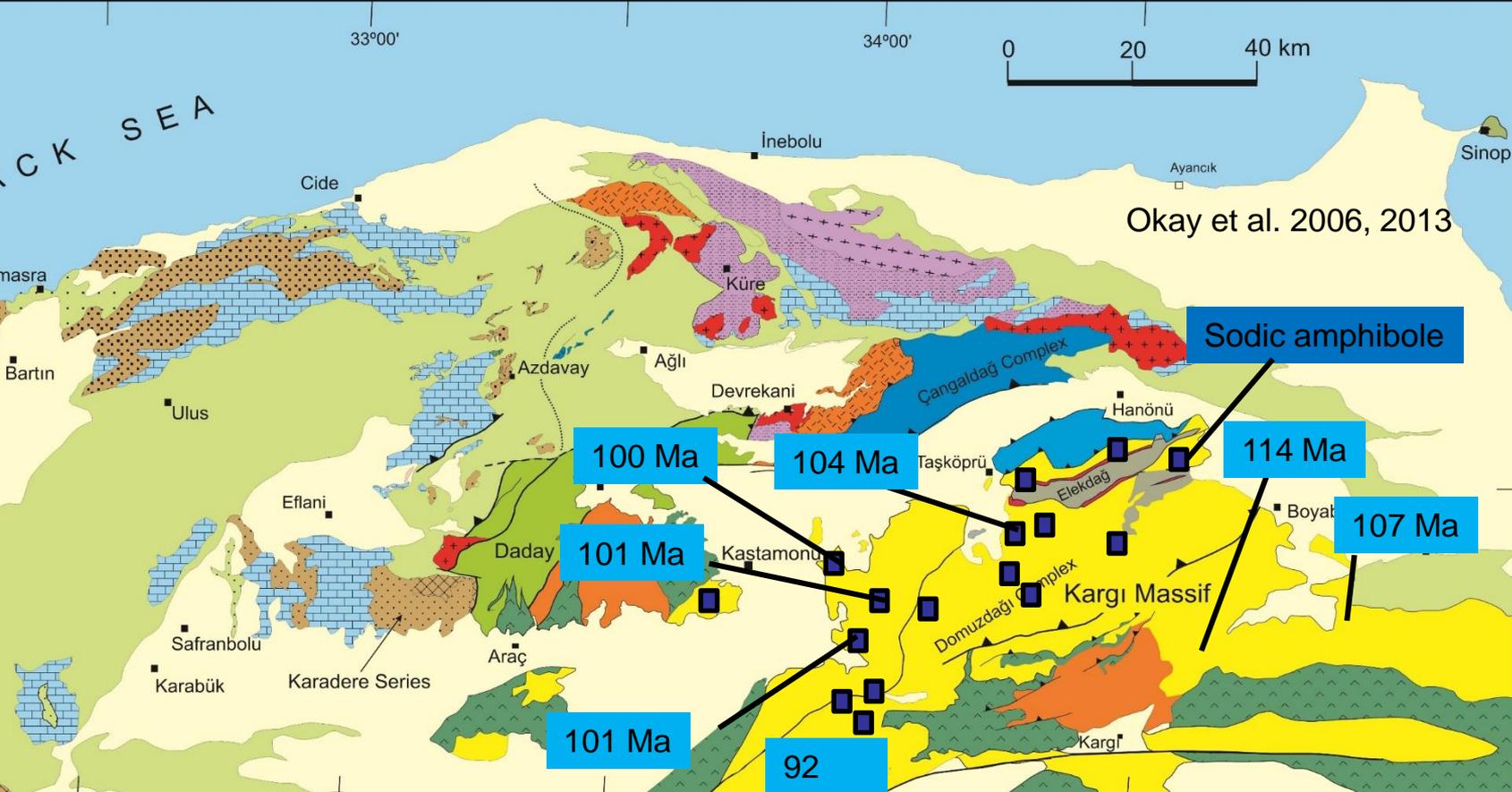


Elekdağ ridge – Early Cretaceous serpentinite and eclogite
Central Pontides, Boyabat region

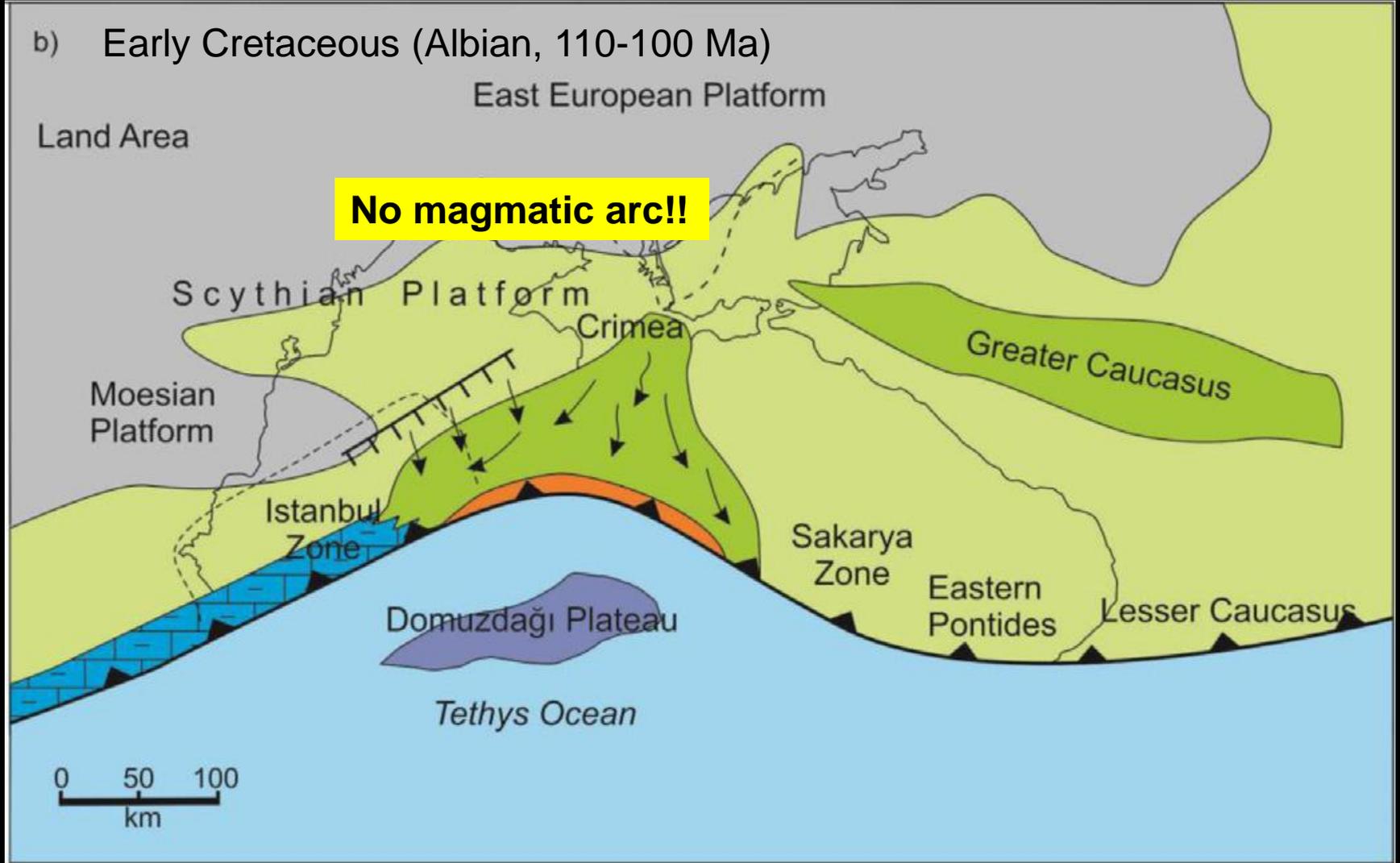








b) Early Cretaceous (Albian, 110-100 Ma)



PONTIDES

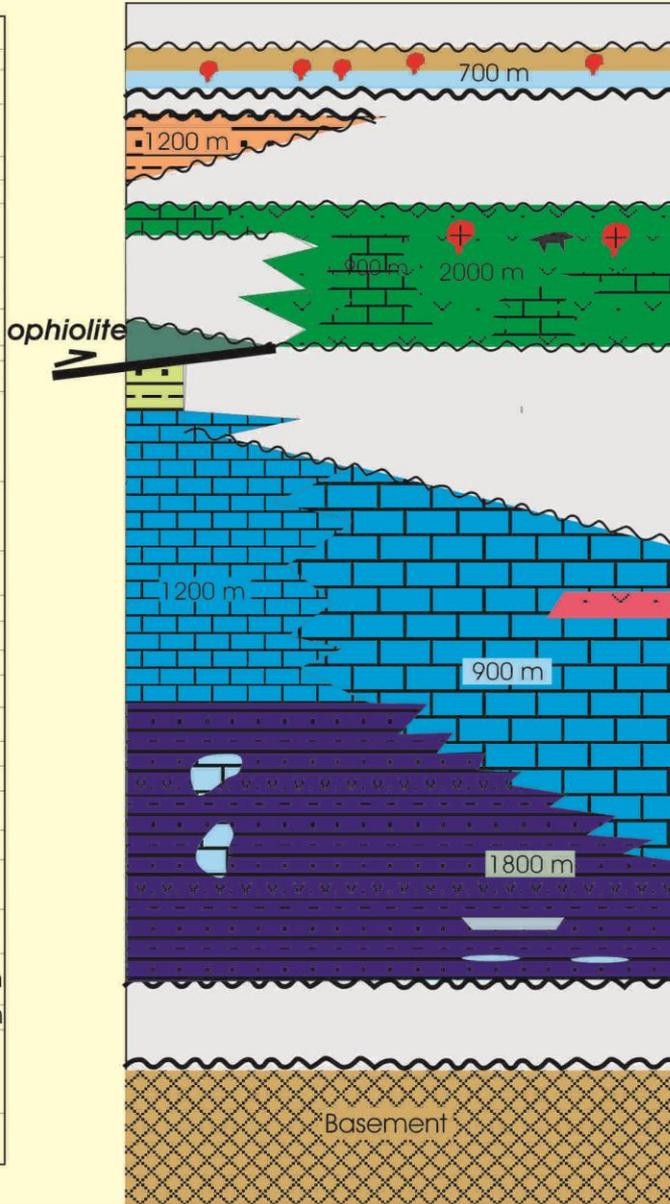
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

S

N

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



Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

Passive or
transform margin

Subduction









PONTIDES

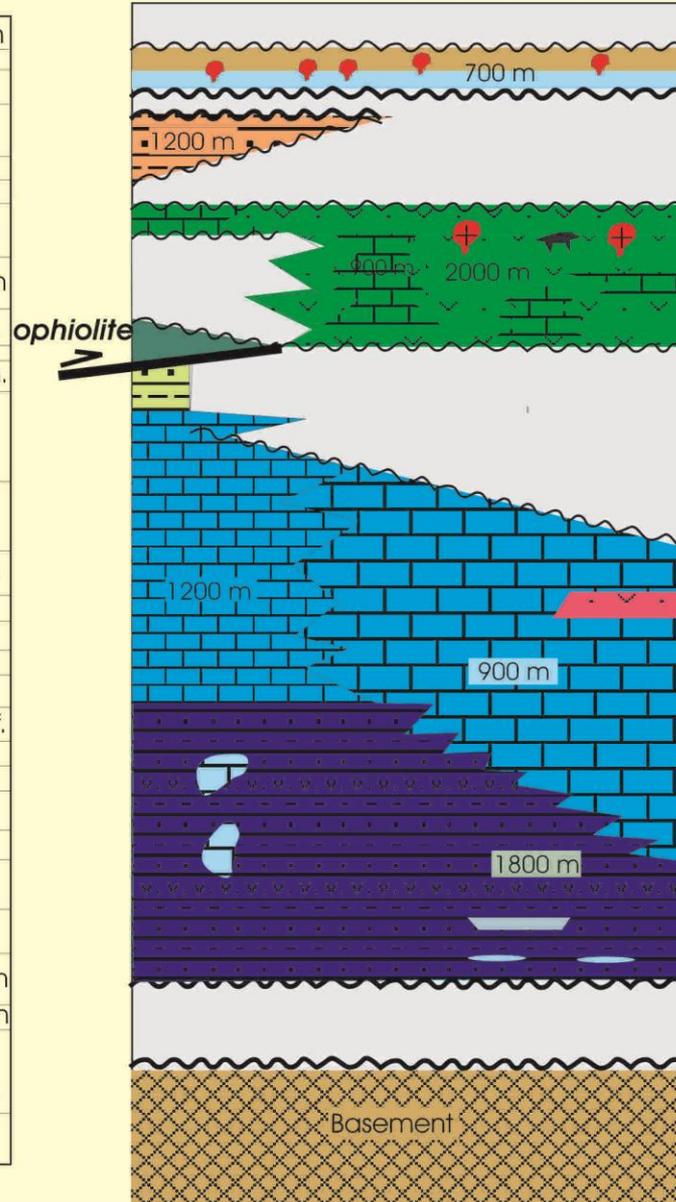
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

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	Bartonian
	Lutetian
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	Thanetian
PAL. EOCENE	Danian
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	Bajocian
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	Toarcian
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Hettangian	
TRIASSIC	Nor.-Rhae.



Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
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Initiation of subduction

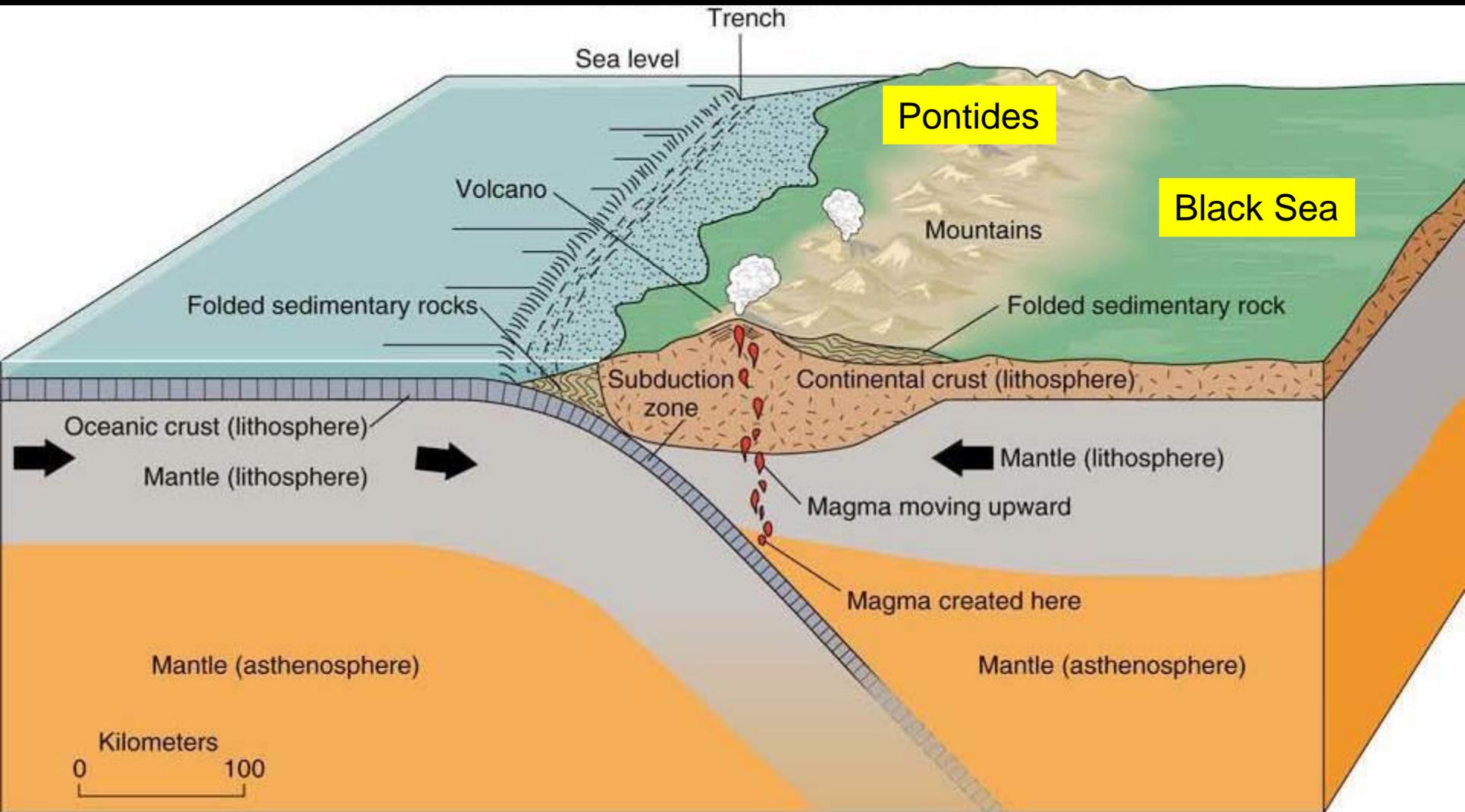
Passive or
transform margin

Subduction

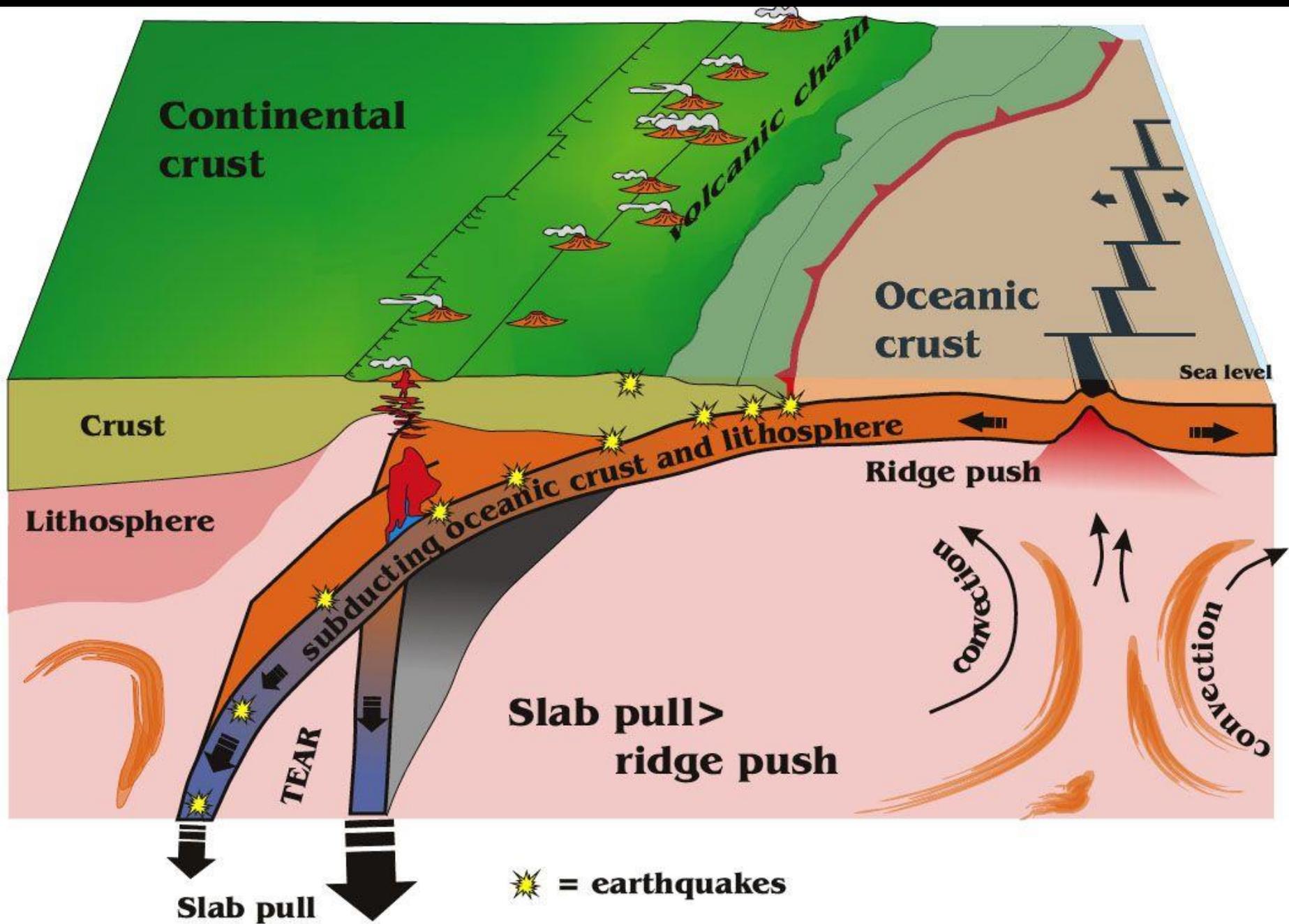
Basement

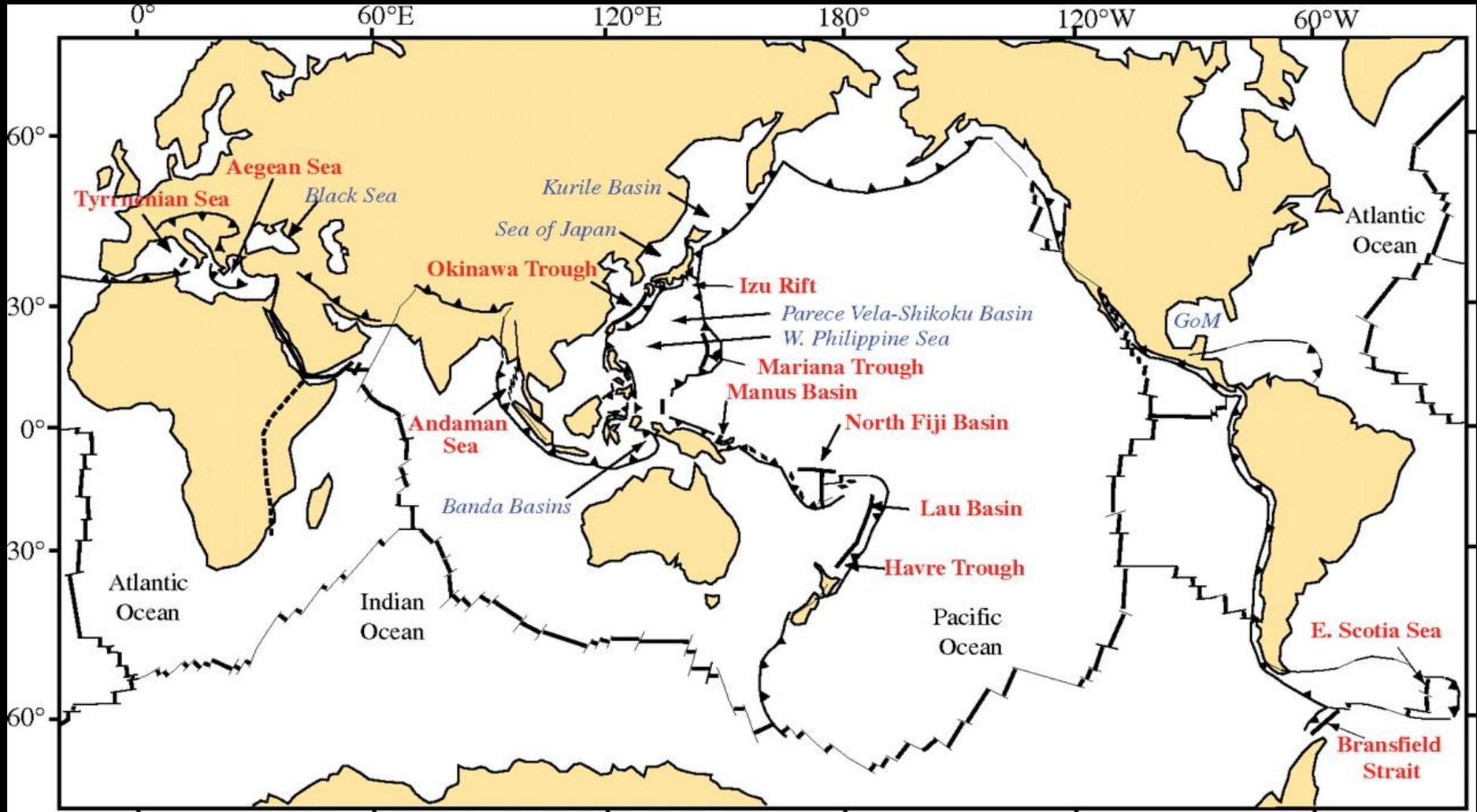
LATE CRETACEOUS IN THE
PONTIDES –

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



Convergent Margins and Magma Genesis

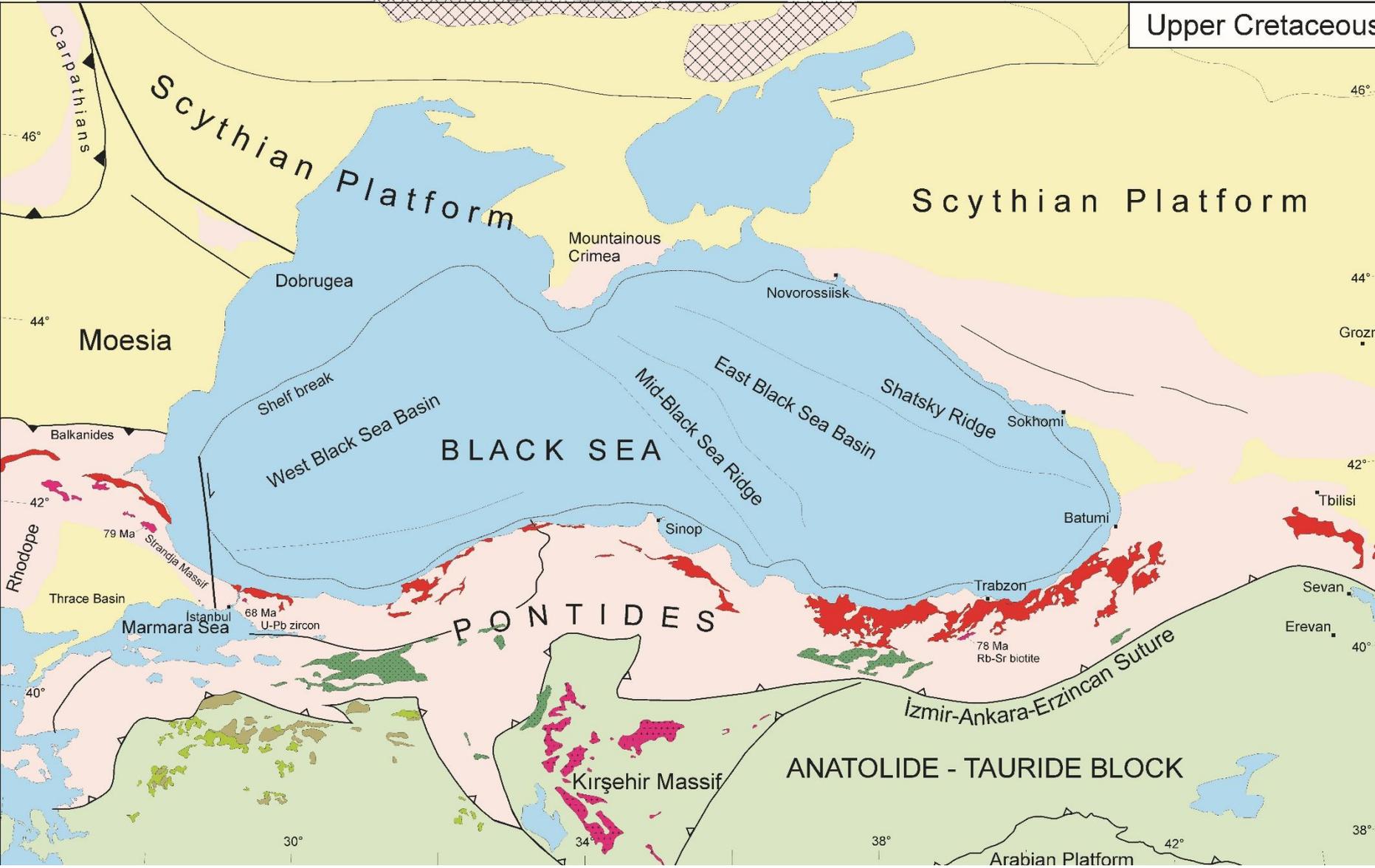




Active Backarc & Intra-arc Basins

Extinct Backarc Basins

Upper Cretaceous





PONTIDES

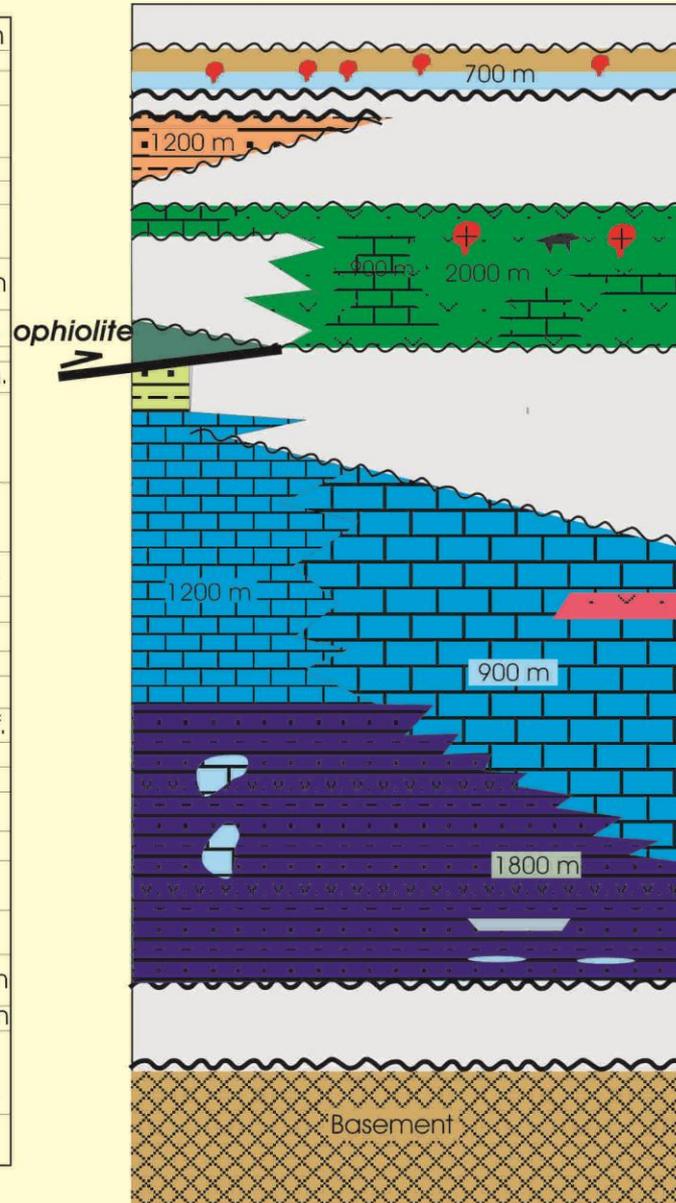
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

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	Albian
	Aptian
	Barremian
	Hauteriv.
Valangin.	
Berriasian	
JURASSIC	Tithonian
	Kimm.-Oxf.
	Callovian
	Bathonian
	Bajocian
	Aalenian
	Toarcian
	Pliensb.
	Sinemurian
	Hettangian
TRIASSIC	Nor.-Rhae.



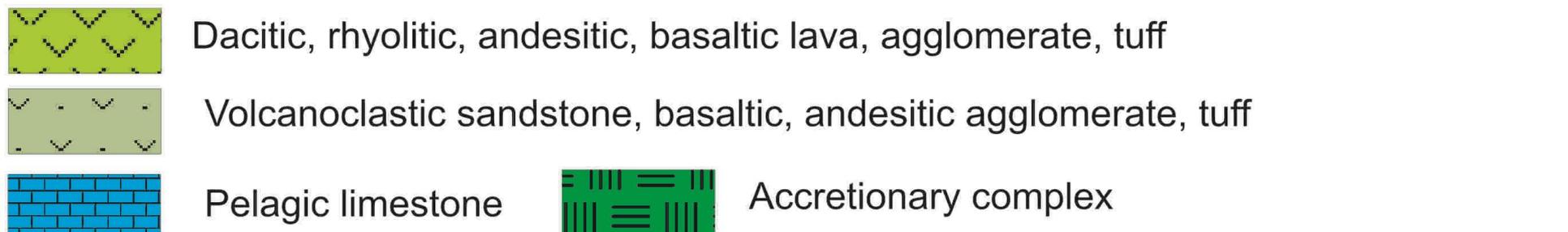
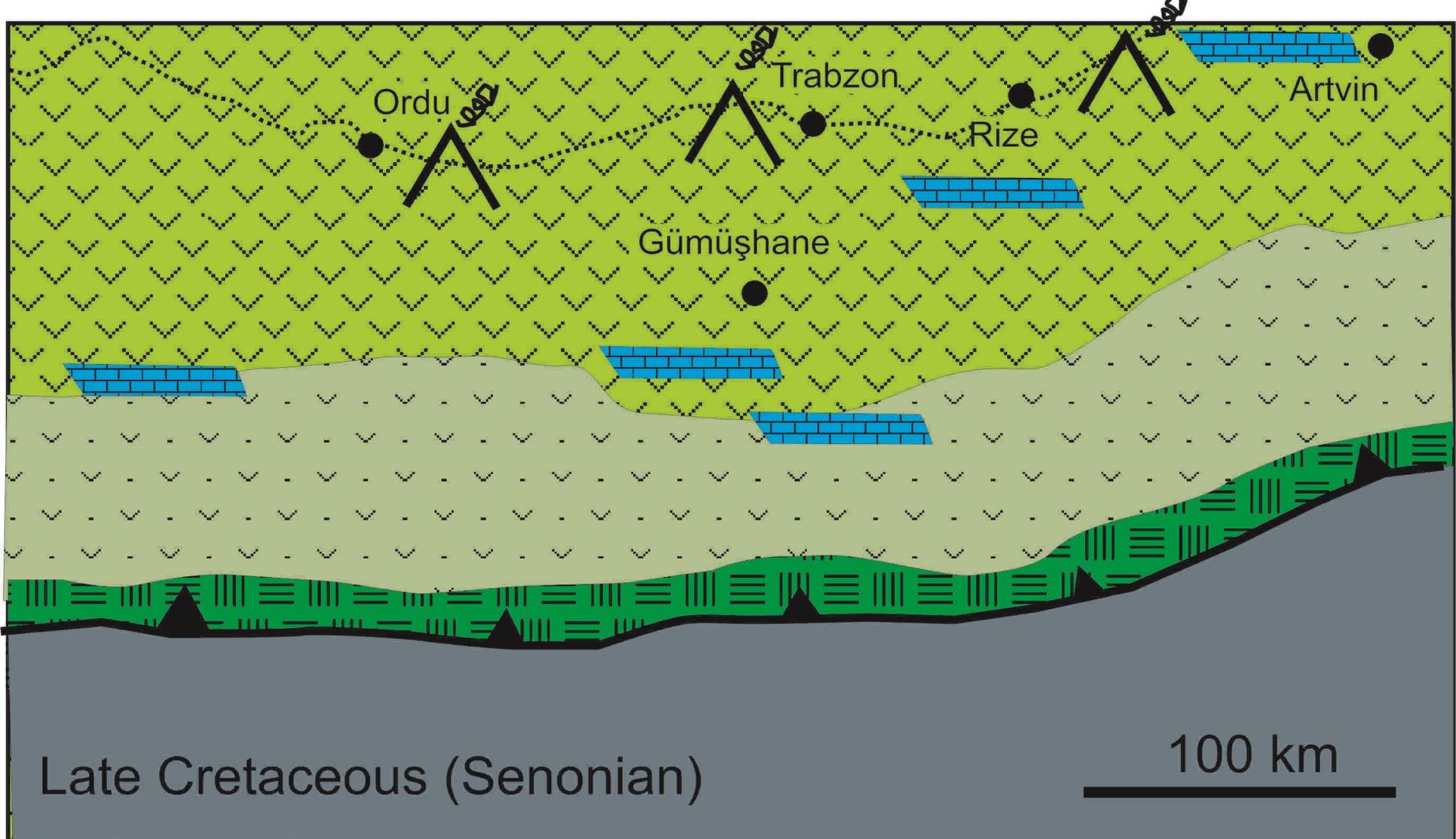
Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

Passive or
transform margin

Subduction

Basement









PONTIDES

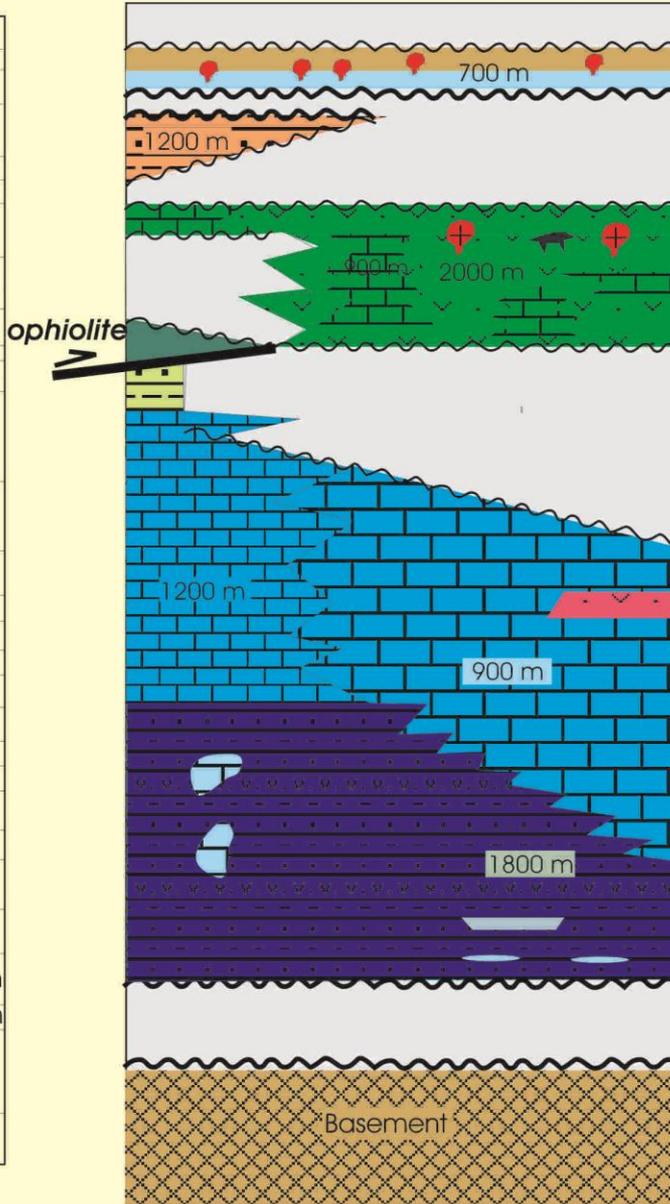
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	Hettangian
Nor.-Rhae.	

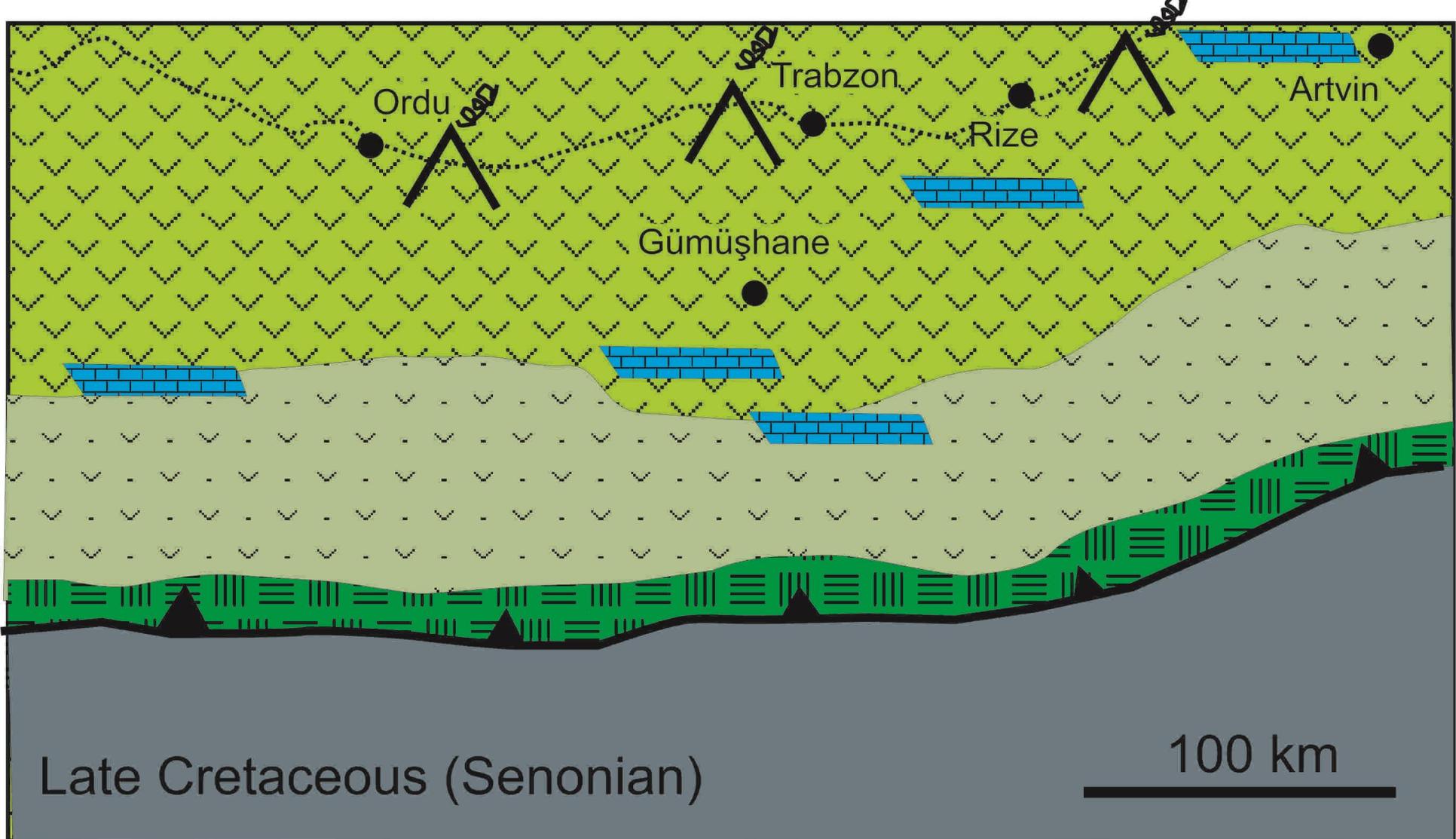


Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
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Subduction



Late Cretaceous (Senonian)

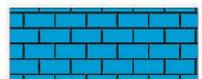
100 km



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



Volcanoclastic sandstone, basaltic, andesitic agglomerate, tuff



Pelagic limestone



Accretionary complex



















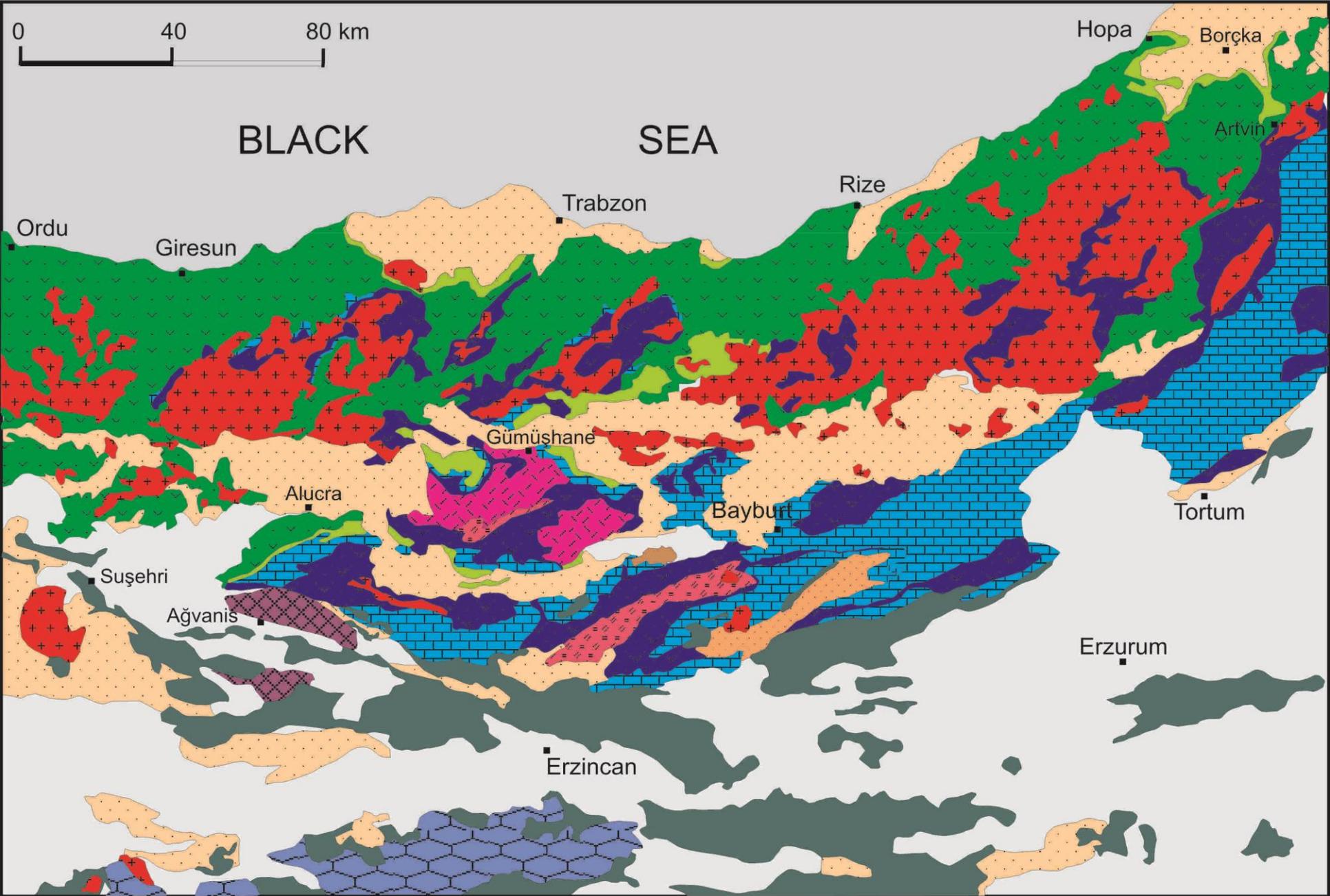






KURUKO TYPE VOLCANIC
MASSIVE SULPHIDE
DEPOSITS

MURGUL, ÇAYELİ etc.









LAHANOS 625
1980

WARNING
DANGER
DO NOT ENTER
UNLESS YOU ARE
PROPERLY TRAINED
AND EQUIPPED
FOR THE JOB
AND ARE AWARE
OF THE HAZARDS
INVOLVED
IN THE WORK

101

normet

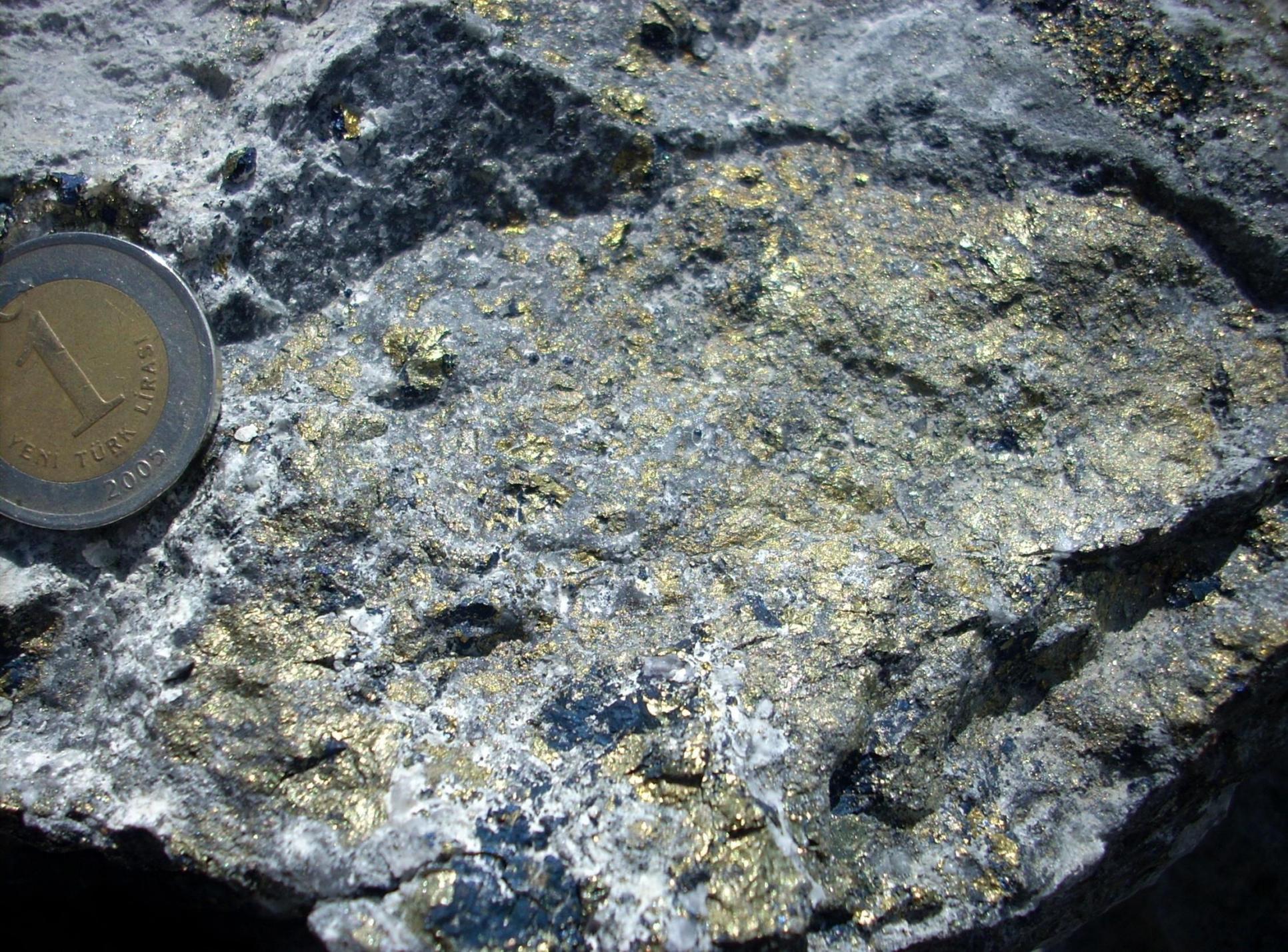
101

ÇAYELİ









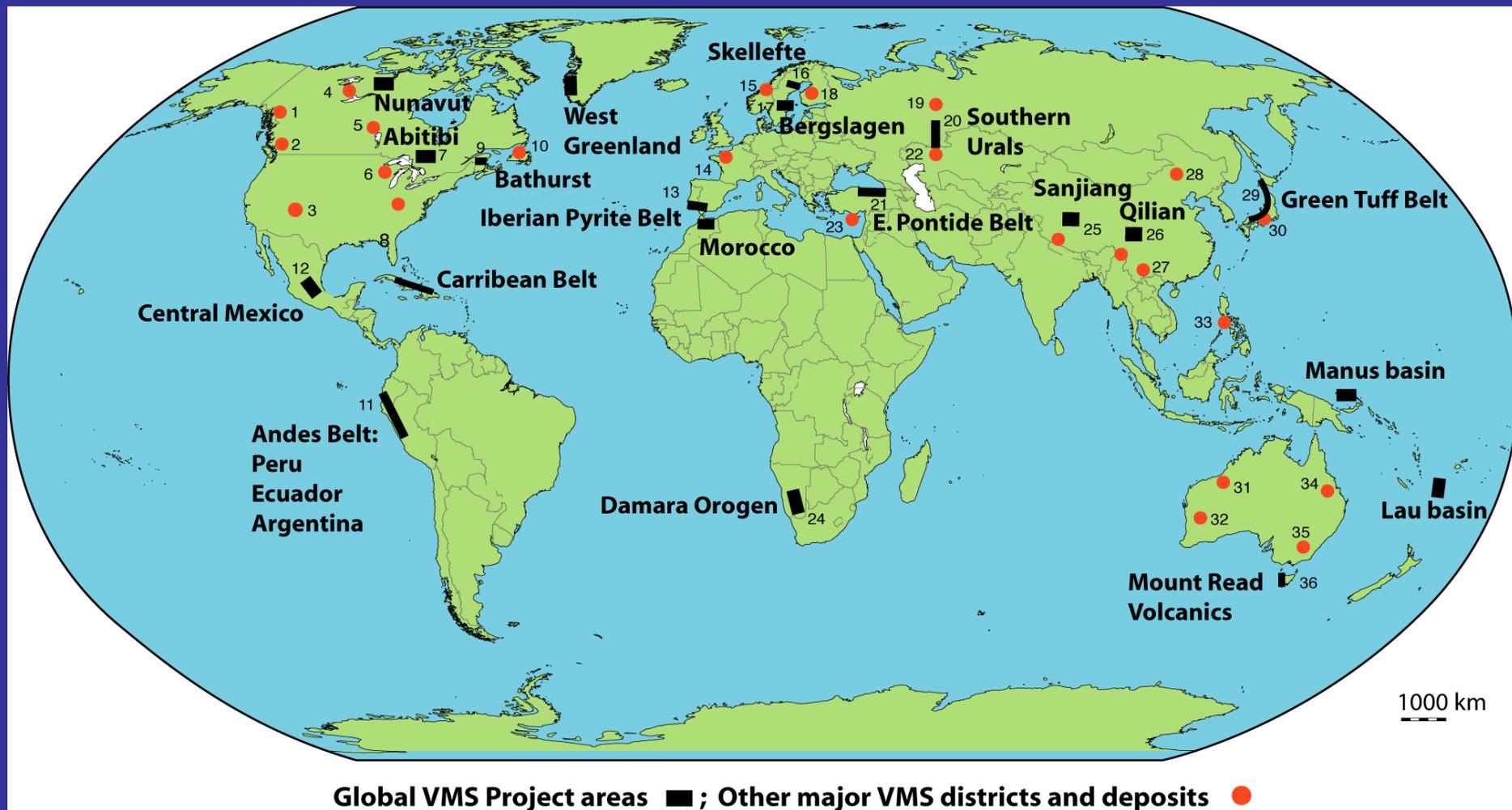
MURGUL

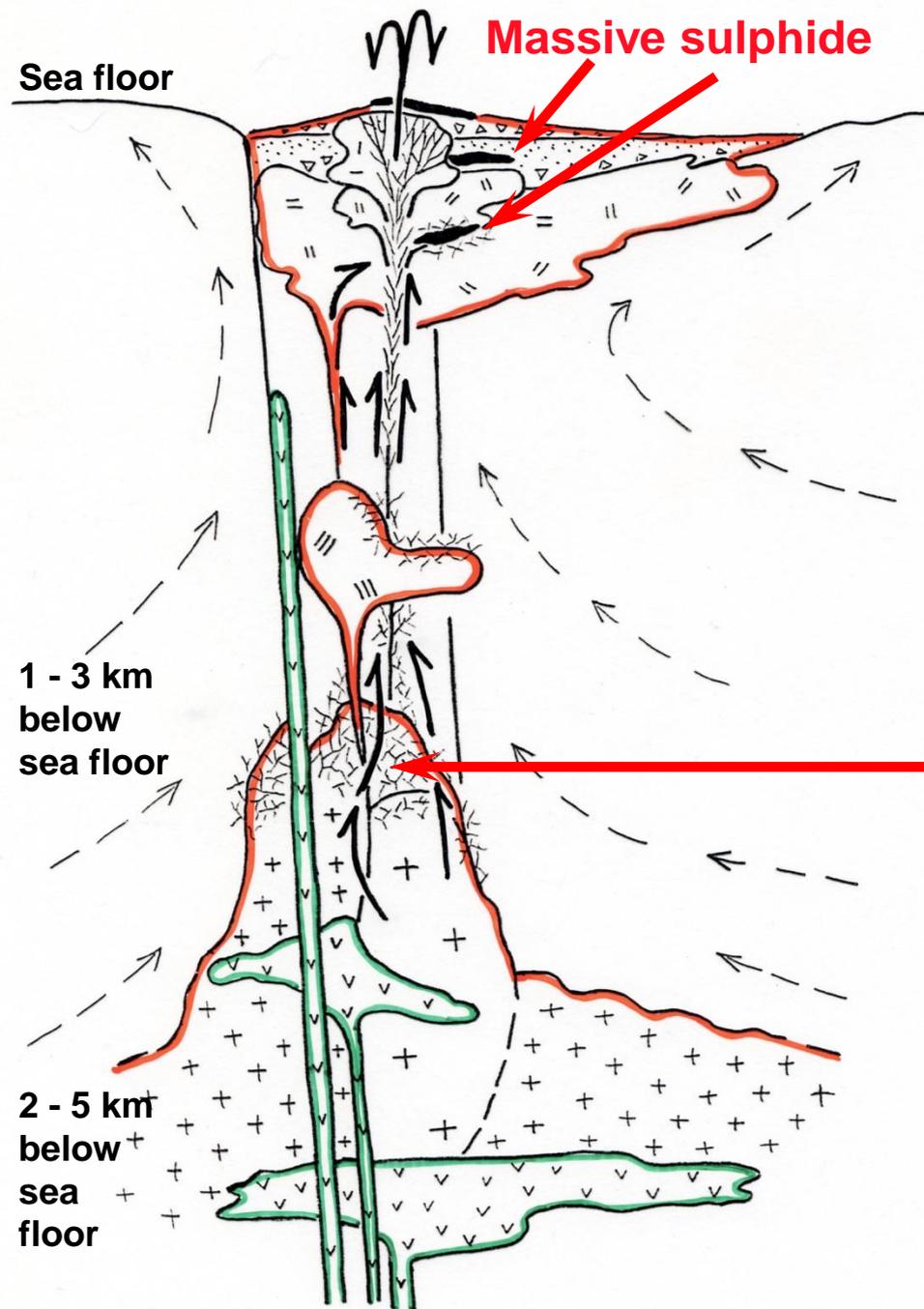






Global Comparison of VMS Districts: Project Study Areas





Model for rhyolite-hosted massive sulphide ores

Submarine rhyolite volcano

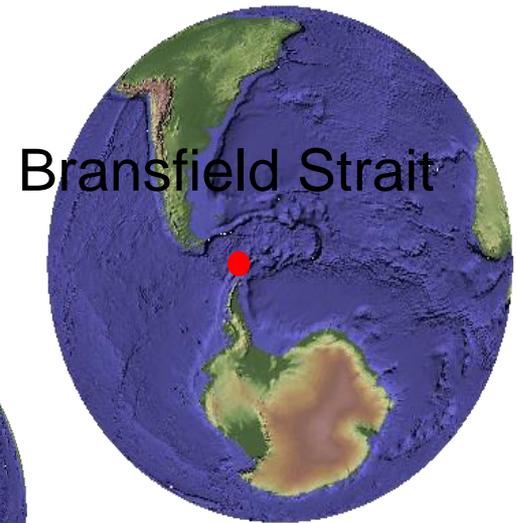
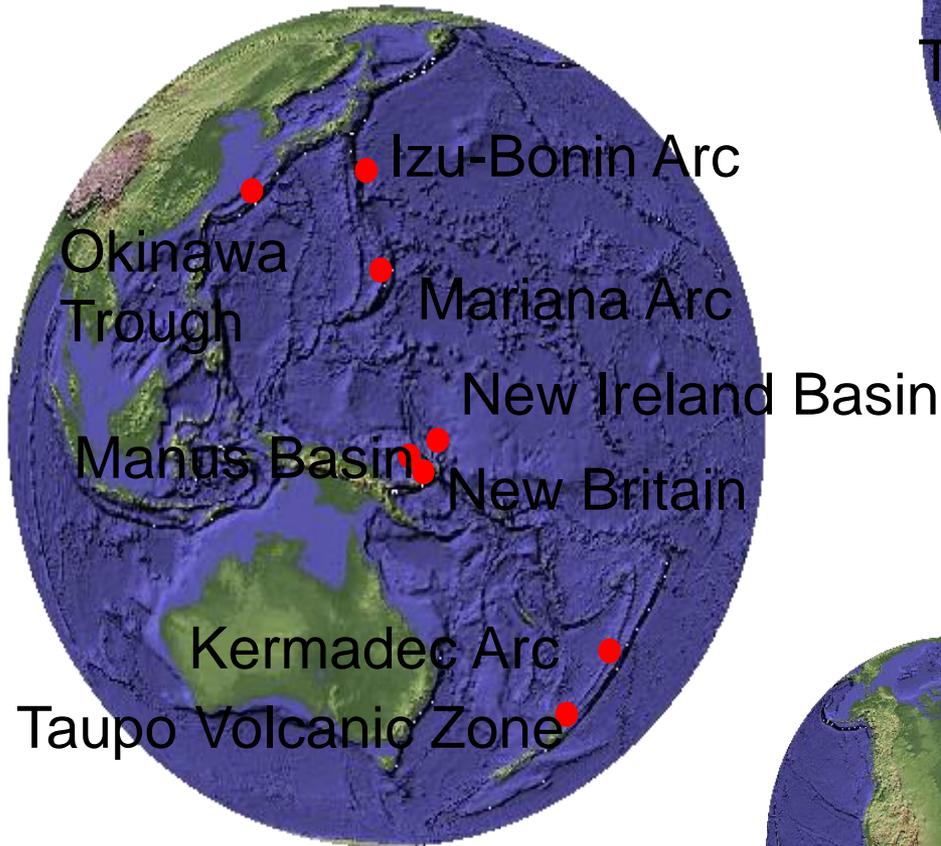
Regional convective sea water hydrothermal system (carries metals, causes alteration)

Magmatic hydrothermal system (carries metals, causes alteration)

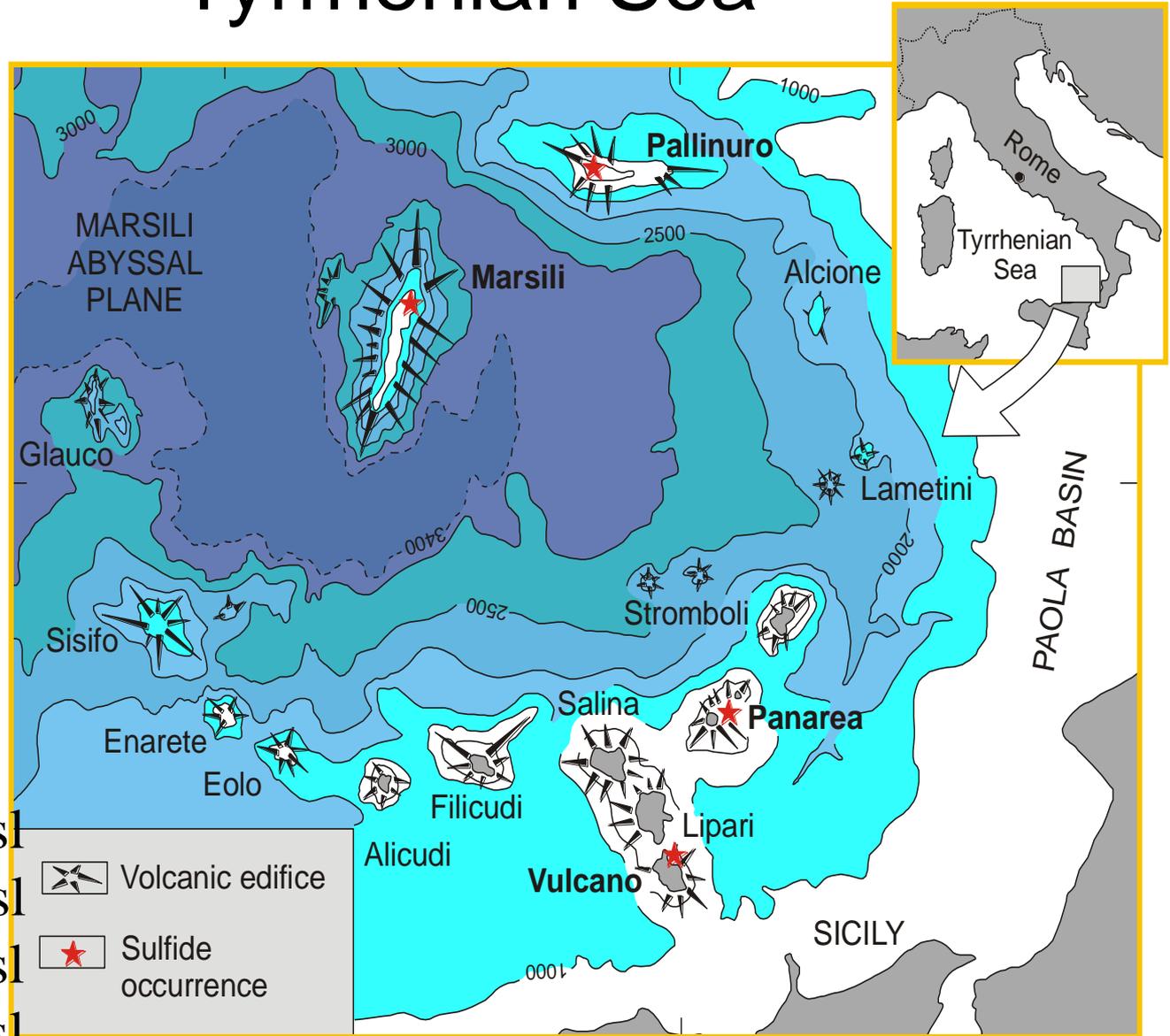
Felsic subvolcanic intrusion

Mafic intrusions

Modern shallow marine systems



Tyrrhenian Sea

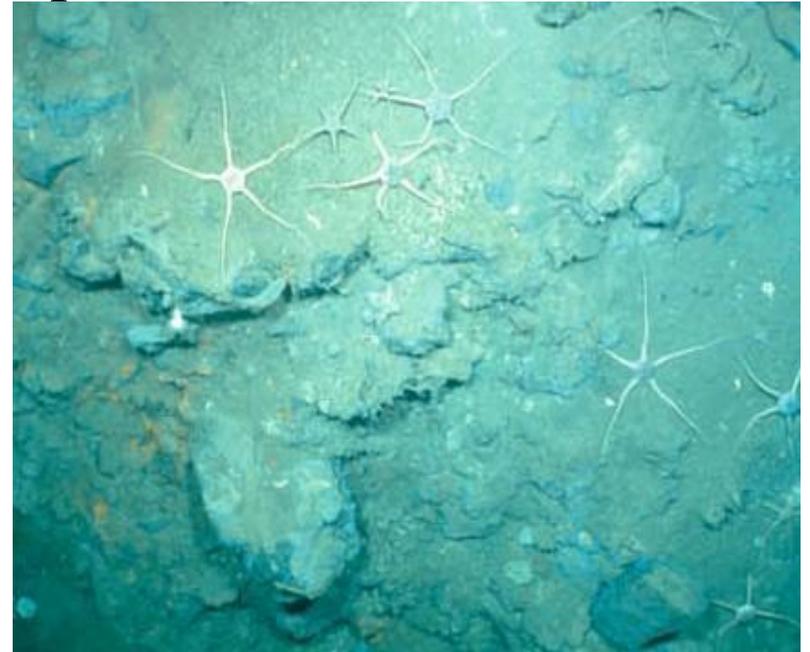


Vulcano: <15 mbsl
 Panarea: 80 mbsl
 Marsili: 500 mbsl
 Palinuro: 600 mbsl

 Volcanic edifice
 Sulfide occurrence

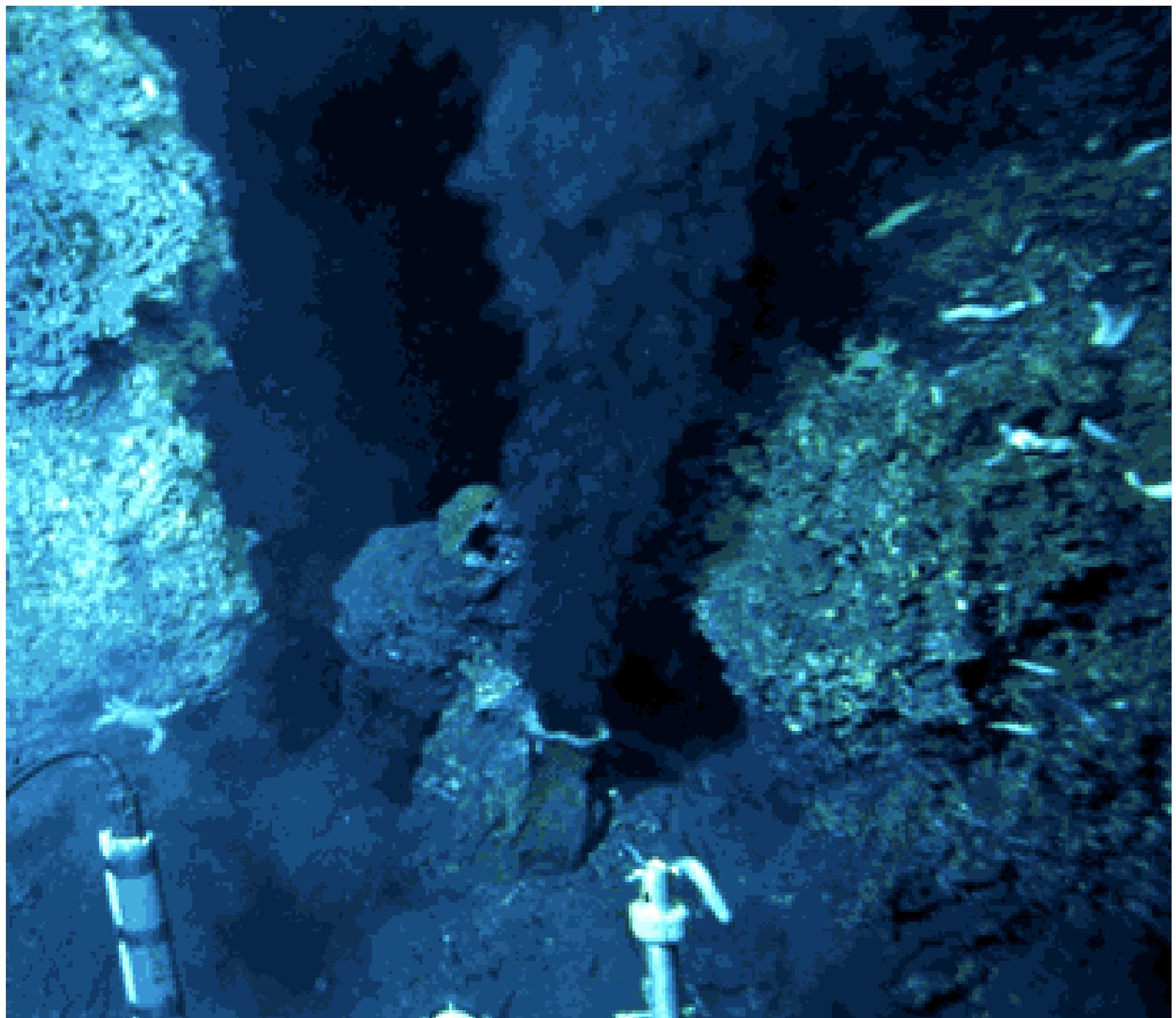


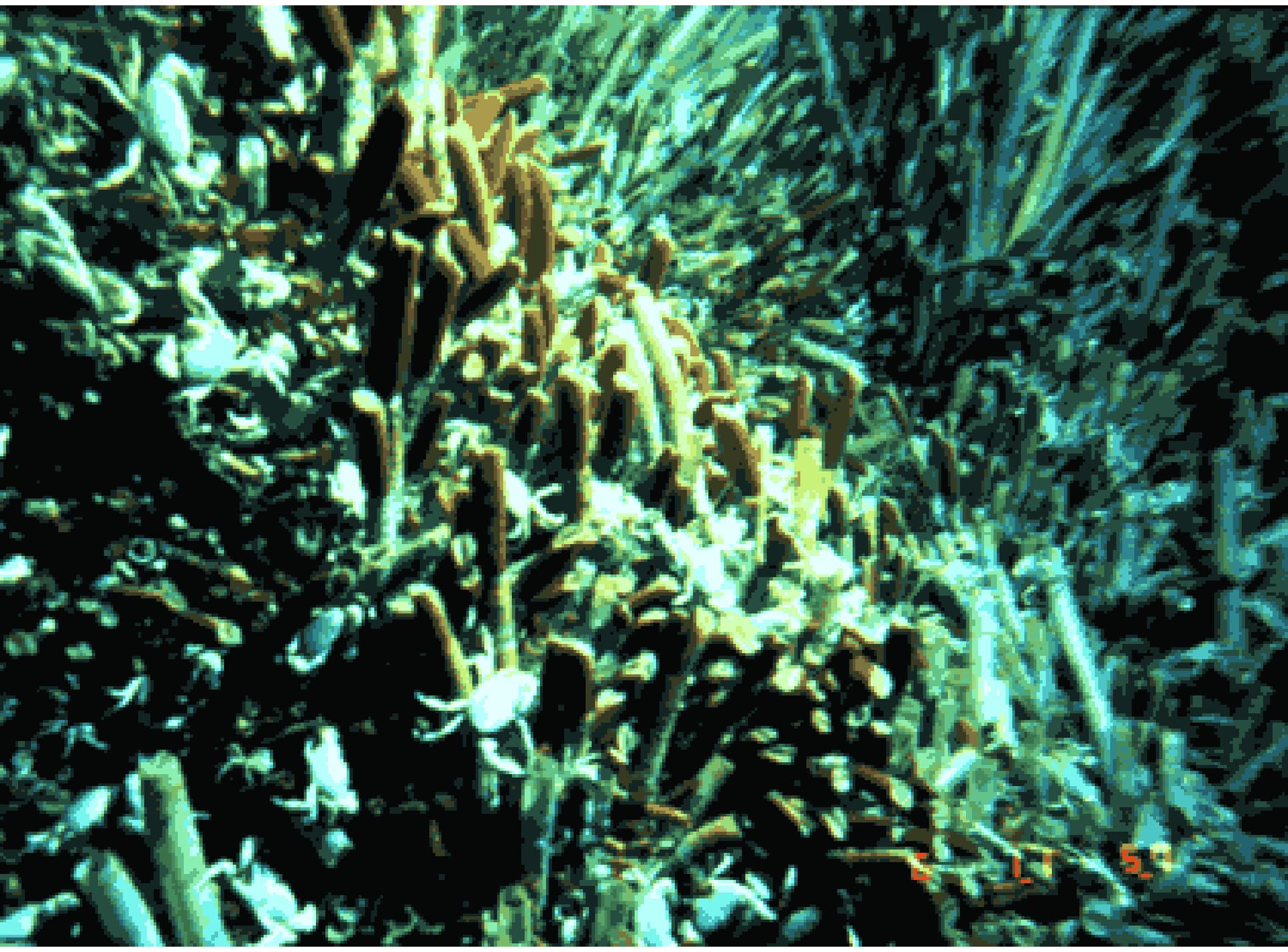
Sulfide talus at Hook Ridge (1070 m water depth)



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







₺
100
BİN LİRA
2006

MAASTRICHTIAN – PALEOCENE

END OF MAGMATISM –
LIMESTONE DEPOSITION

PONTIDES

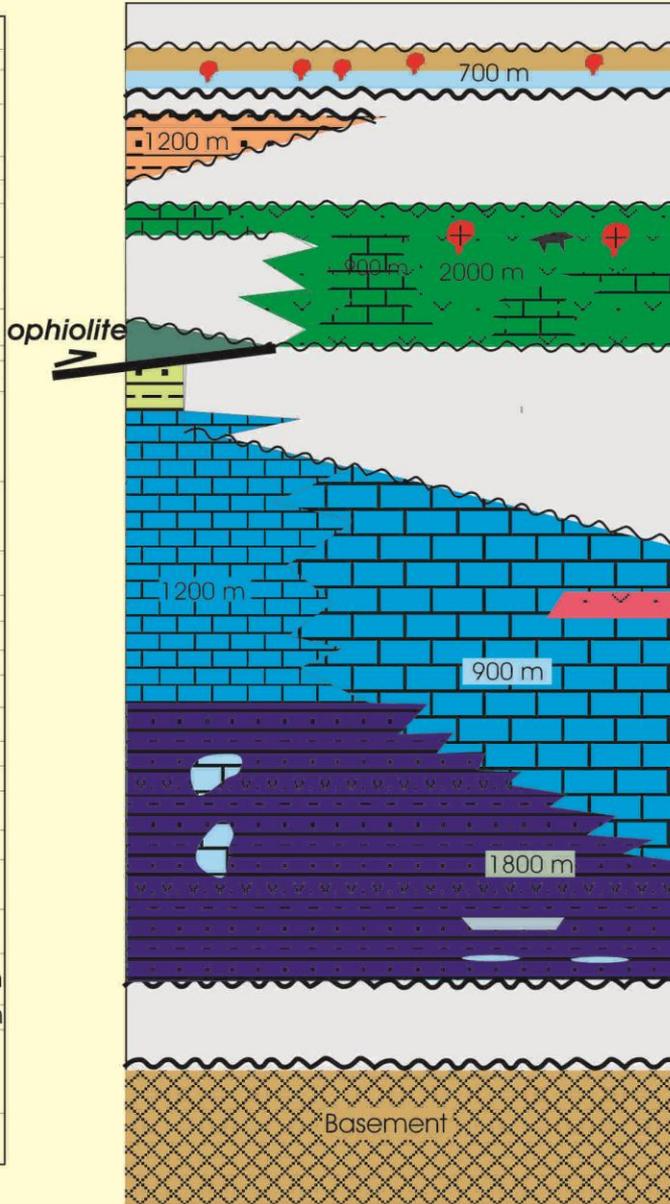
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

S

N

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



Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

Passive or
transform margin

Subduction





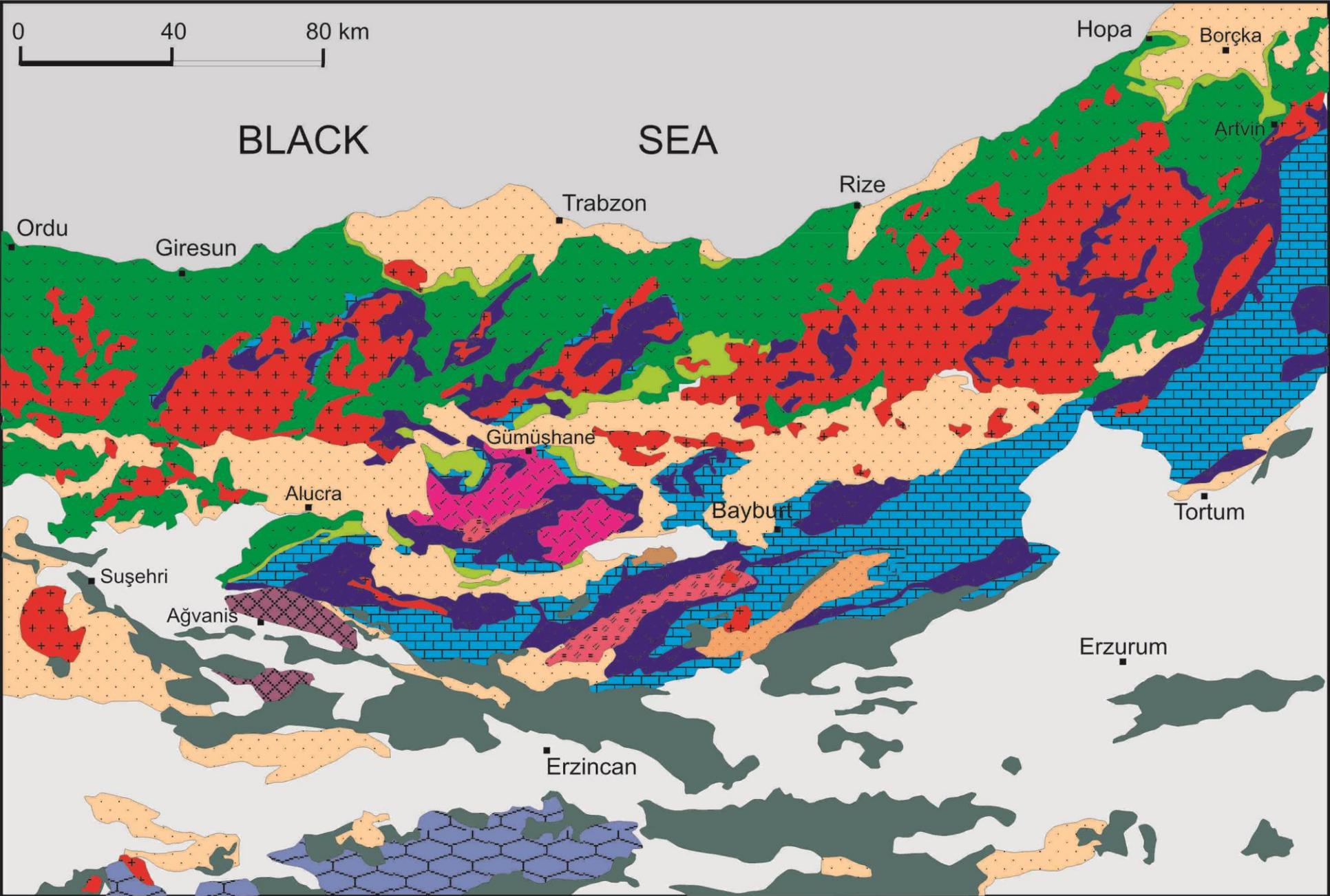


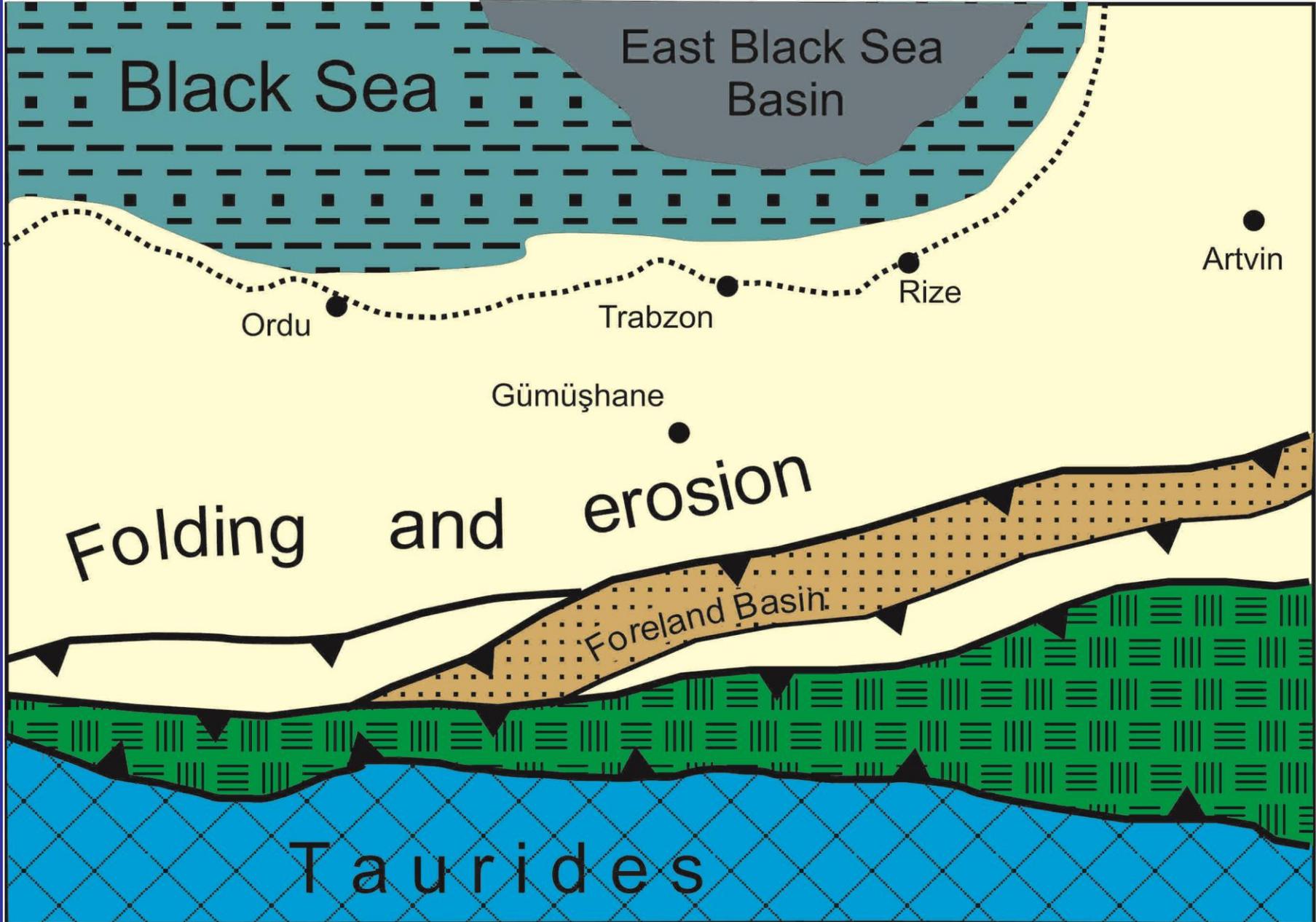




LATE PALEOCENE – EARLY
EOCENE

COLLISION BETWEEN THE
PONTIDES AND THE
ANATOLIDE-TAURIDE BLOCK





Early Eocene

100 km







MIDDLE – LATE EOCENE

POST-COLLISIONAL EXTENSION
AND MAGMATISM

A NEW PHASE OF DEPOSITION

PONTIDES

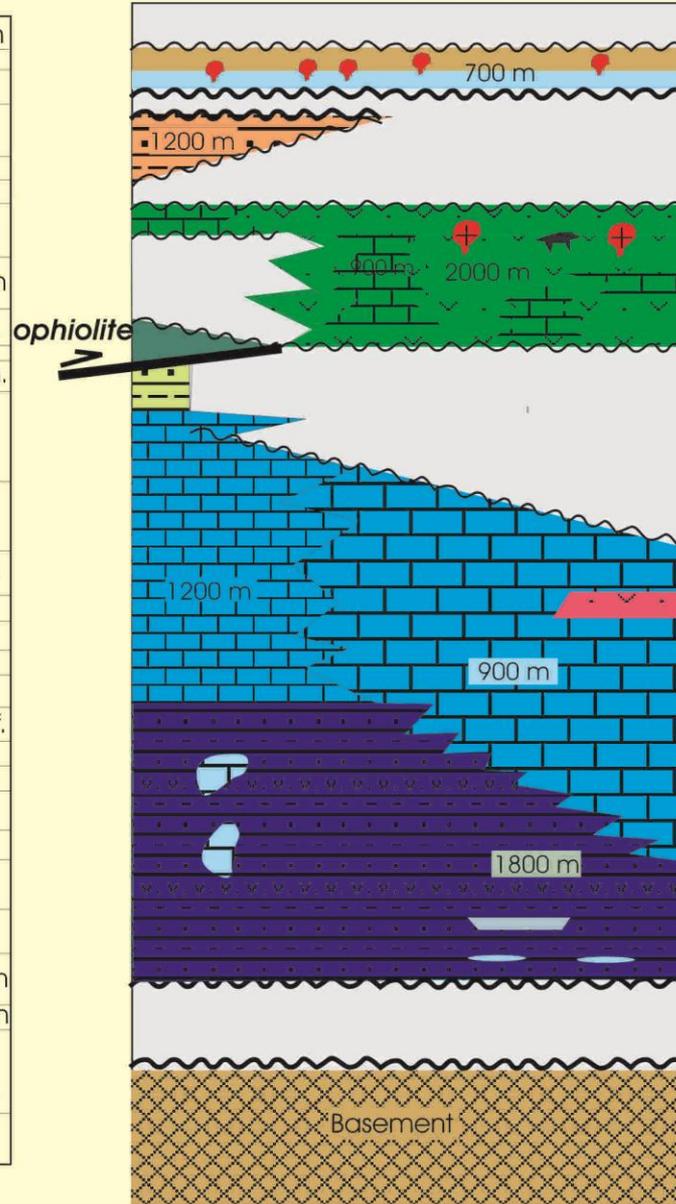
Inner Pontides

Outer Pontides

S

N

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

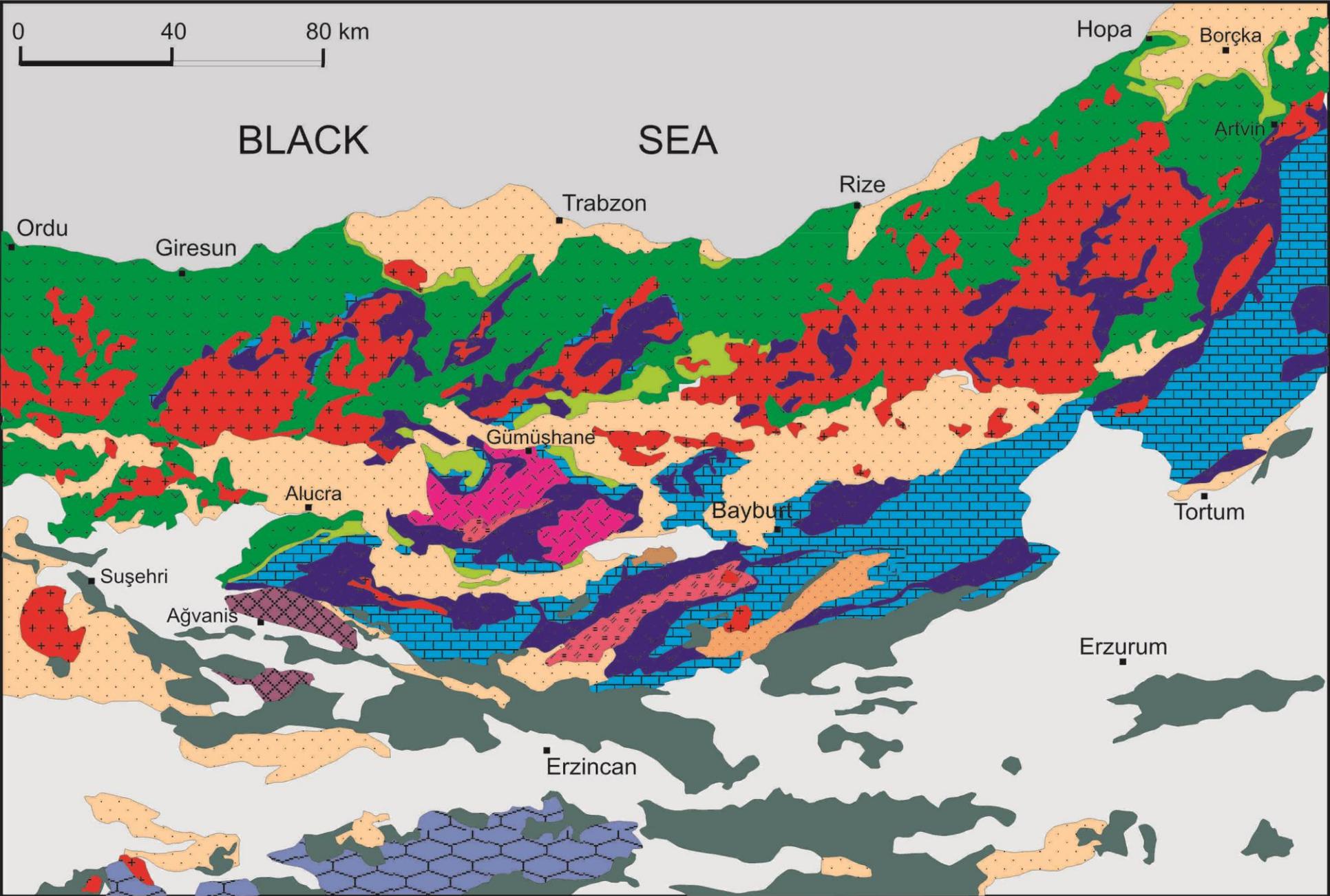


Extension
Continental collision

Magmatic arc and
fore-arc evolution
Initiation of subduction

Passive or
transform margin

Subduction



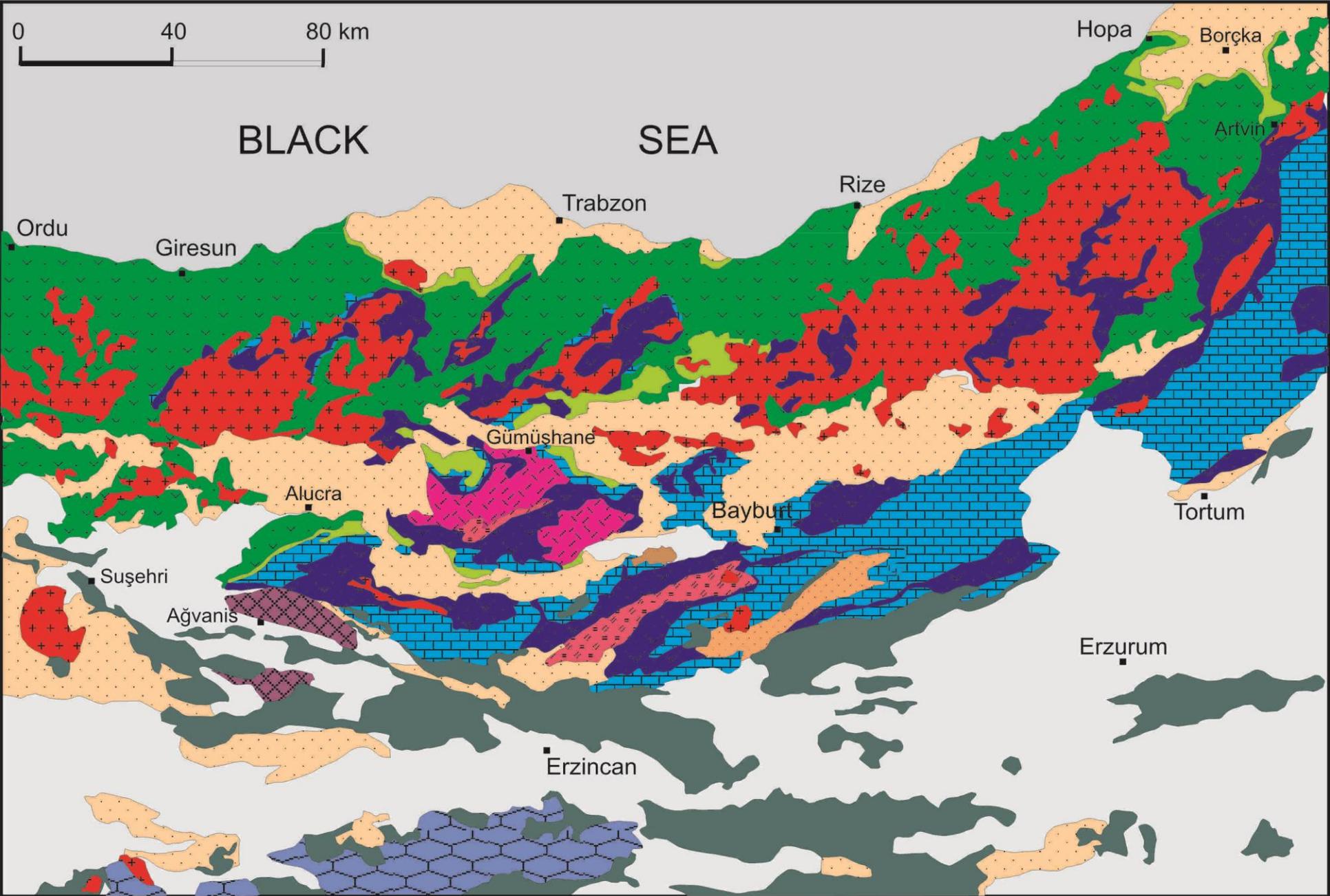






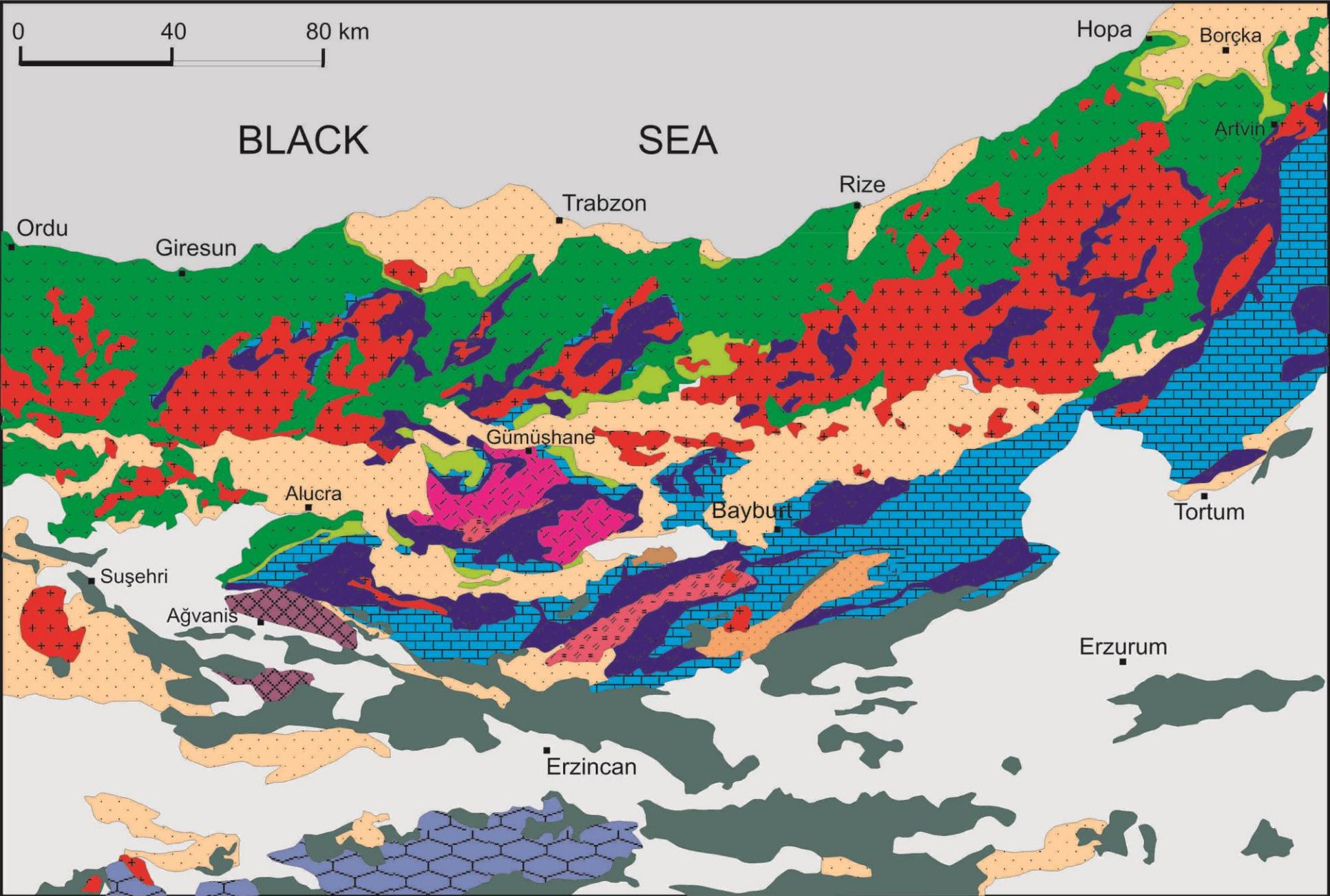




















AFTER THE EOCENE
CONTINENTAL DEPOSITION
AND VOLCANISM











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.

Red pelagic limestones





flysch







