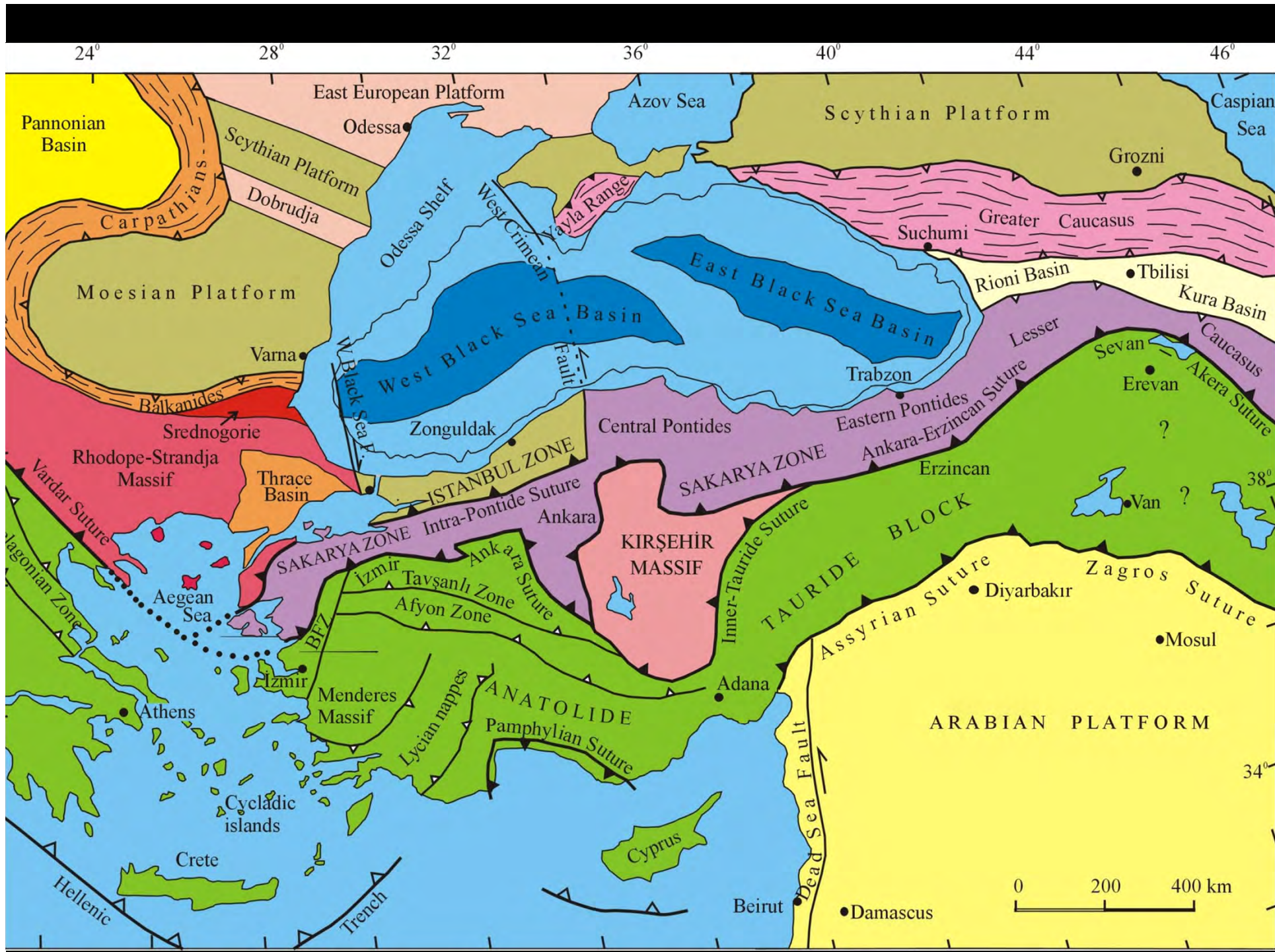


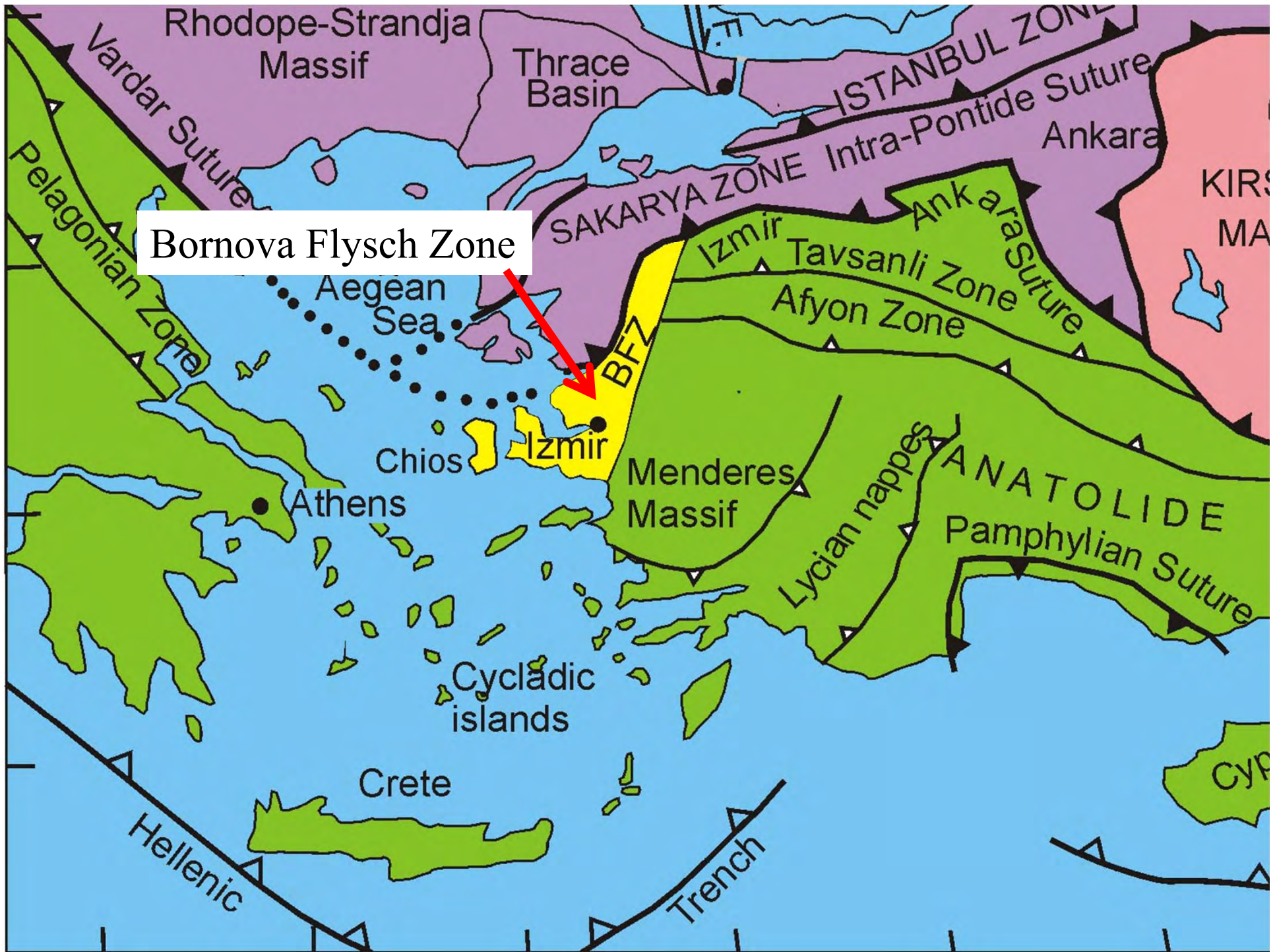
Bornova Flysch Zone
A large melange – olistostrome belt

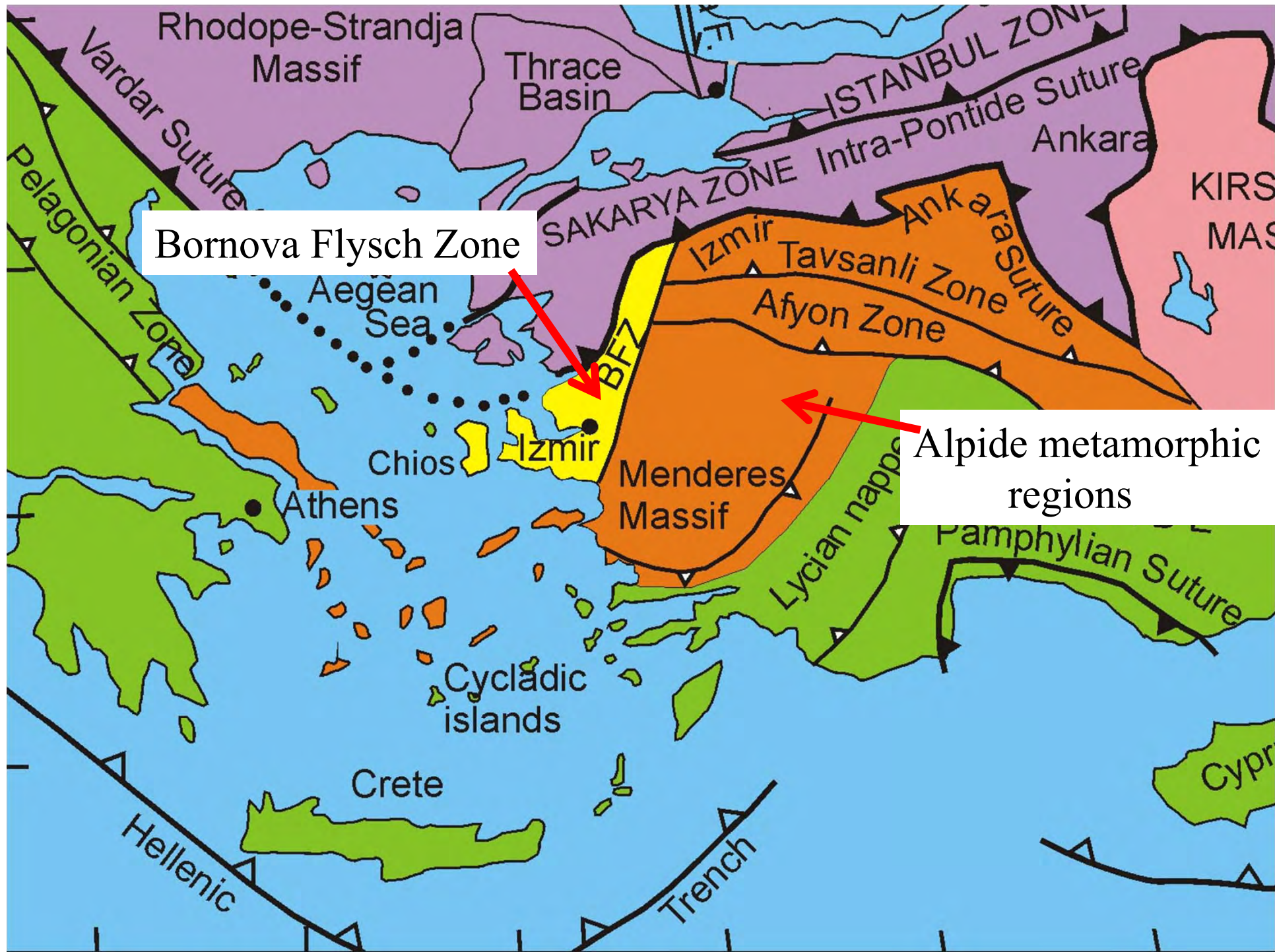
Aral Okay

Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi



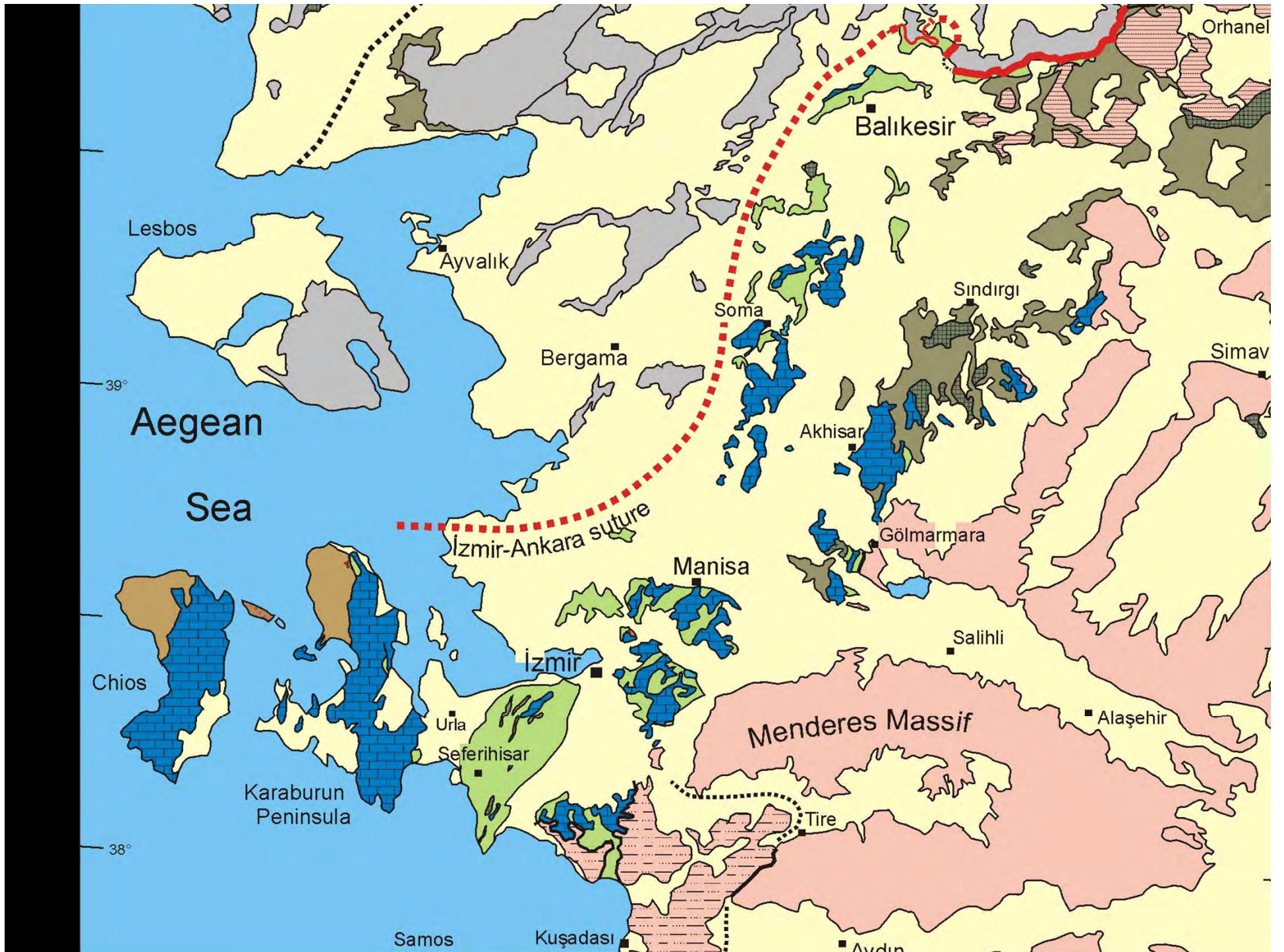






Bornova Flysch Zone

Alpide metamorphic regions



Debris flows - olistostromes





A photograph of a geological outcrop. The left side shows a dark brown, silty matrix with some vertical cracks. The right side shows a large, light-colored, crystalline block of limestone. The top of the image shows some green vegetation and scattered rocks.

A large block of limestone

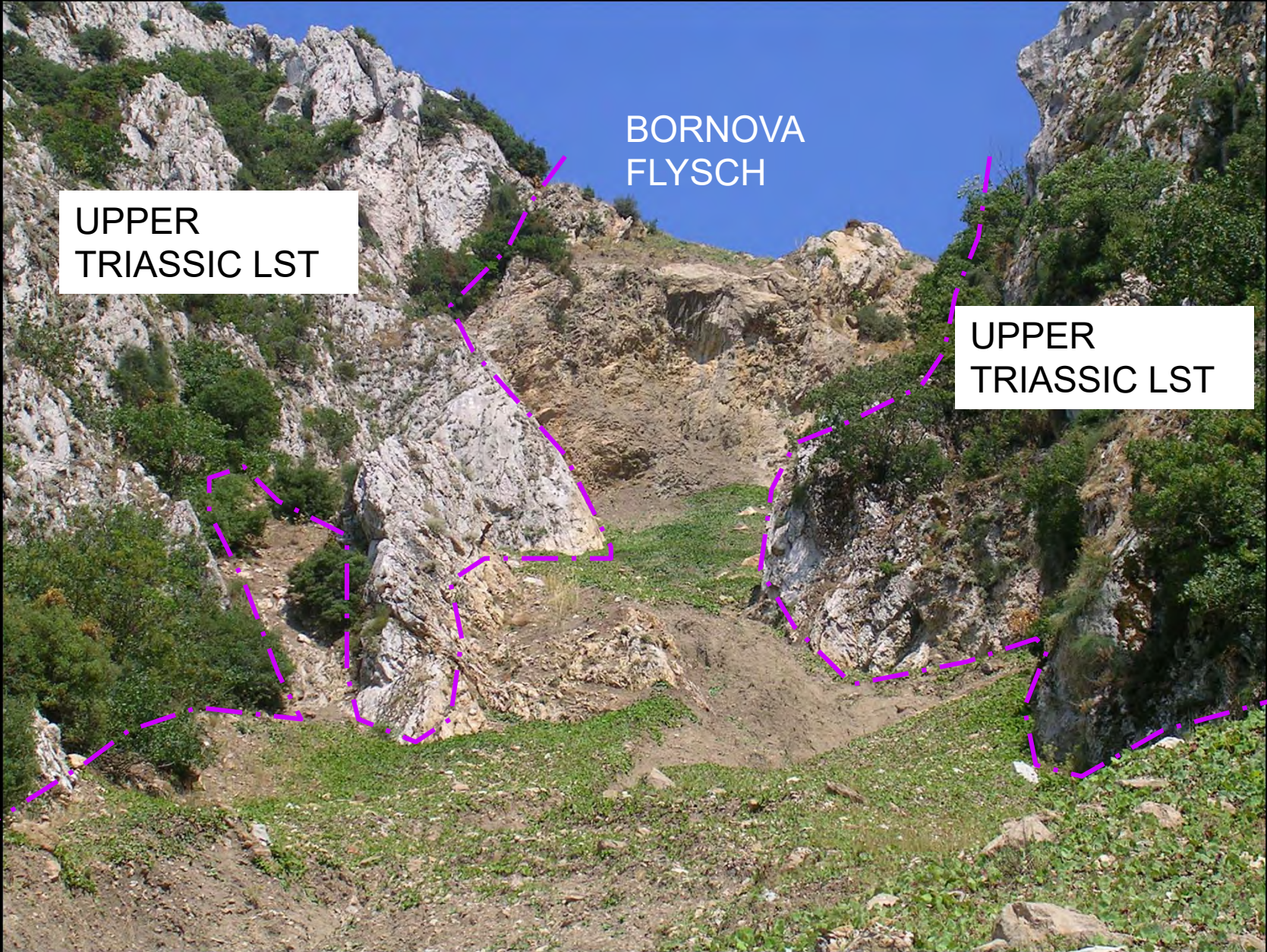
Matrix of the olistostrome



UPPER
TRIASSIC LST

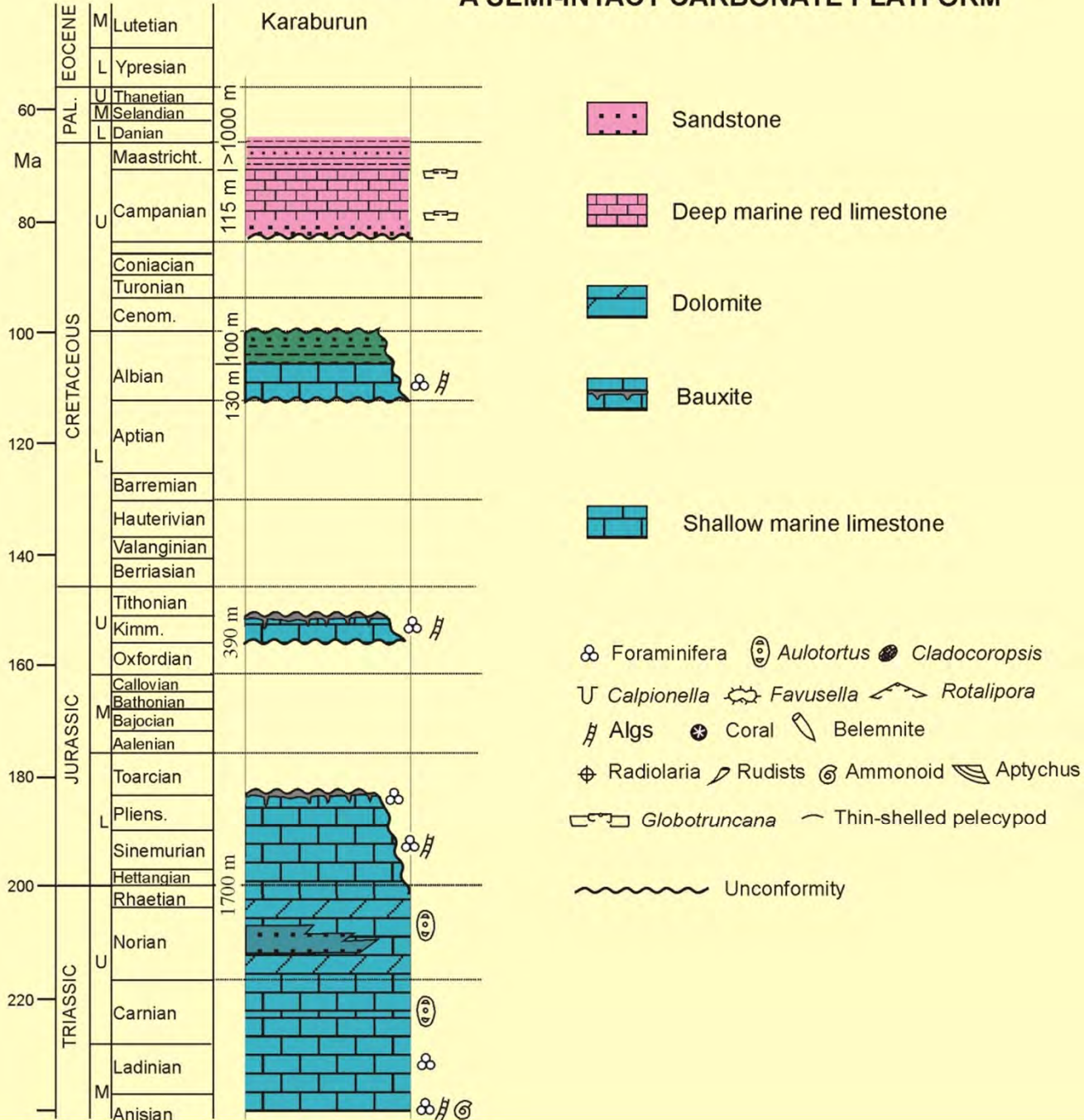
BORNOVA
FLYSCH

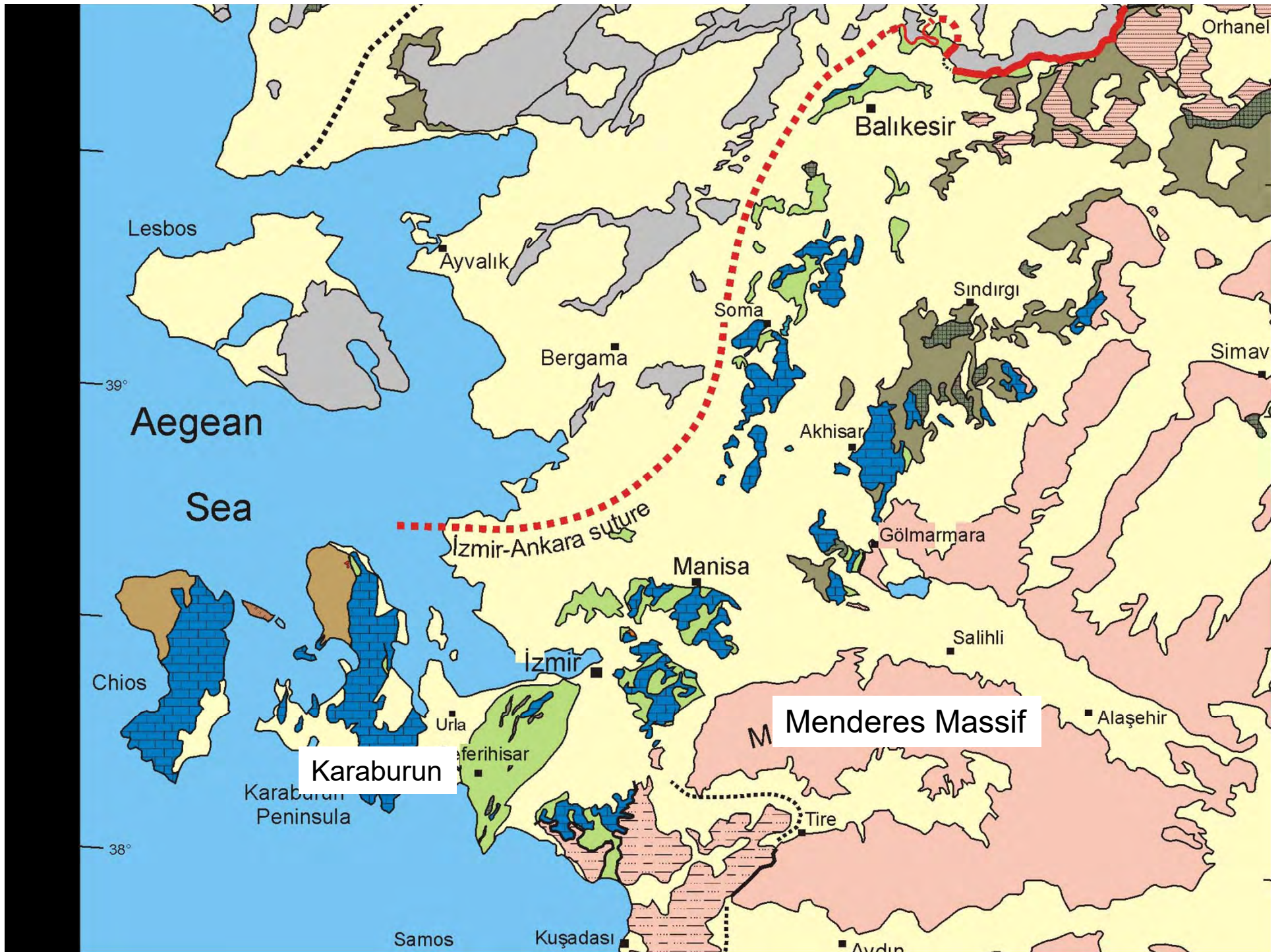
UPPER
TRIASSIC LST

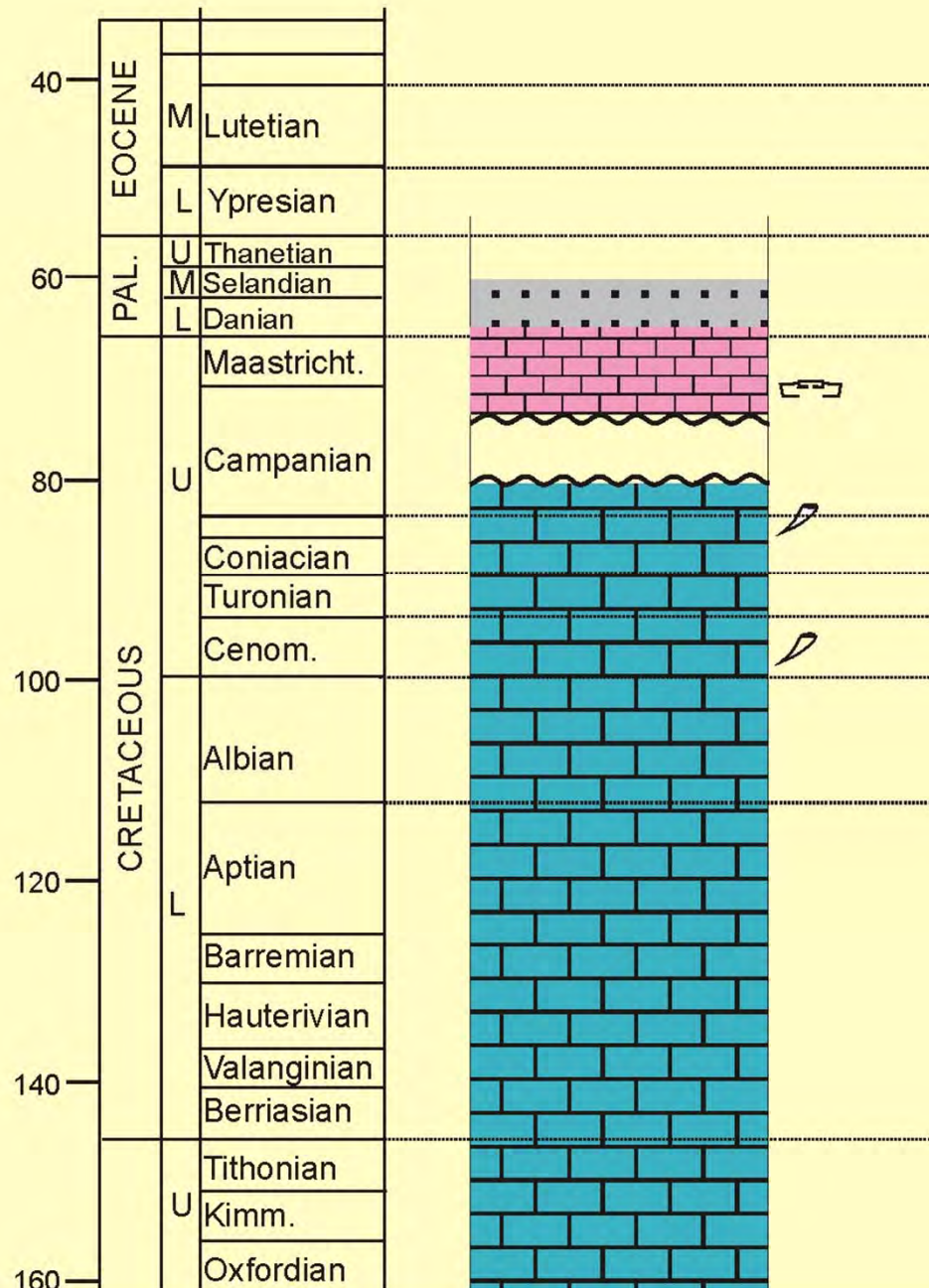




KARABURUN STRATIGRAPHY A SEMI-INTACT CARBONATE PLATFORM



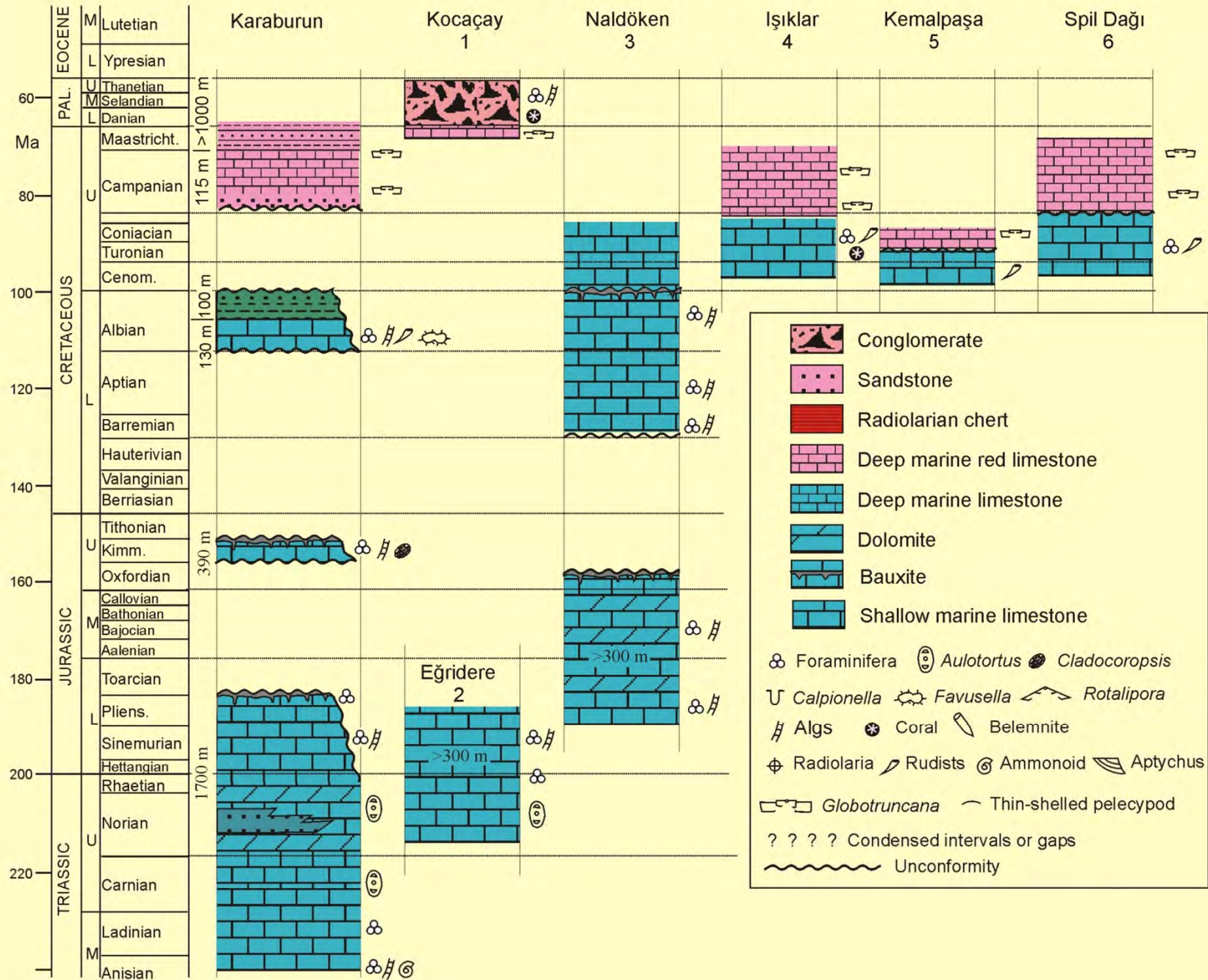


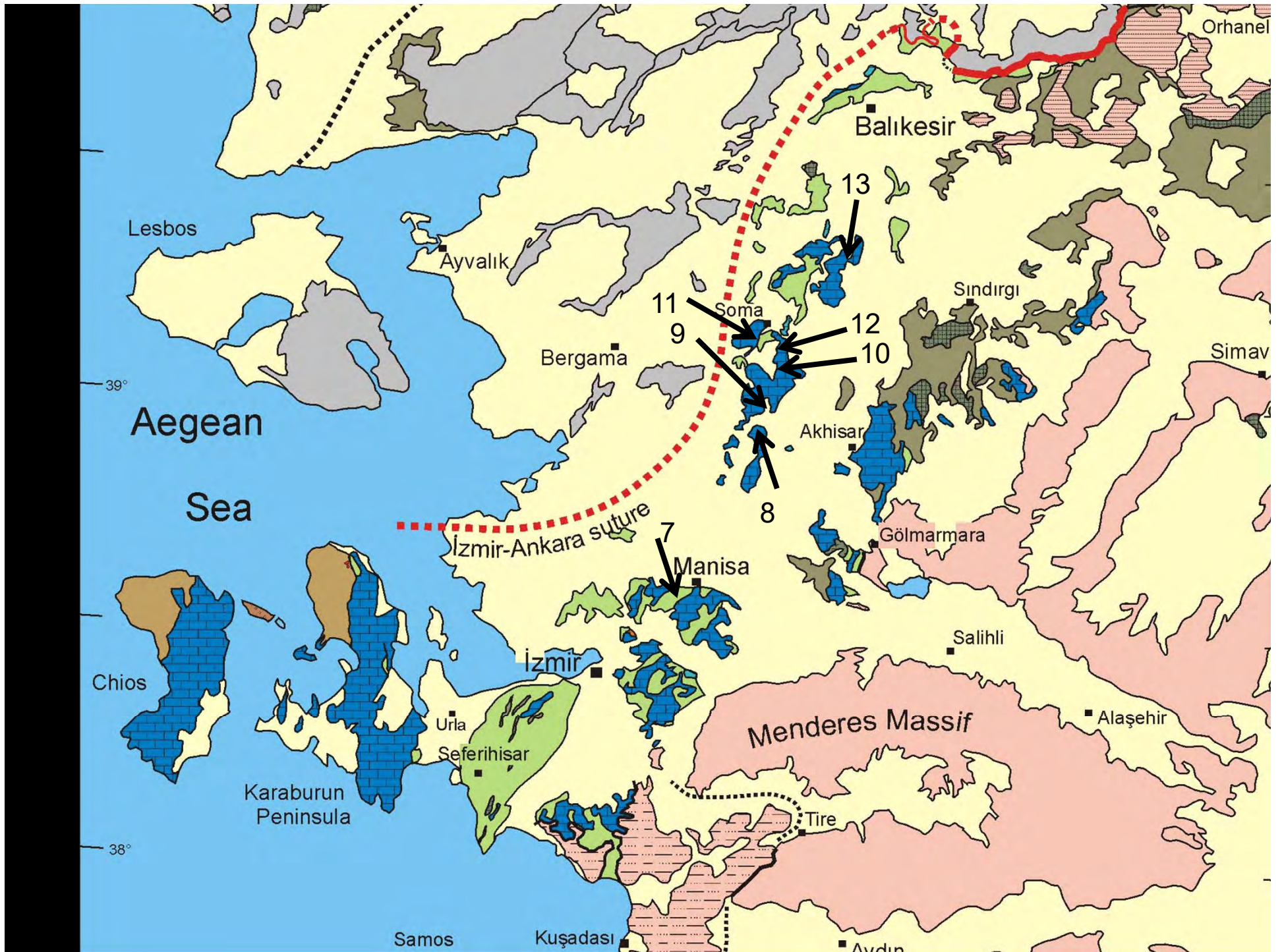


Menderes Massif

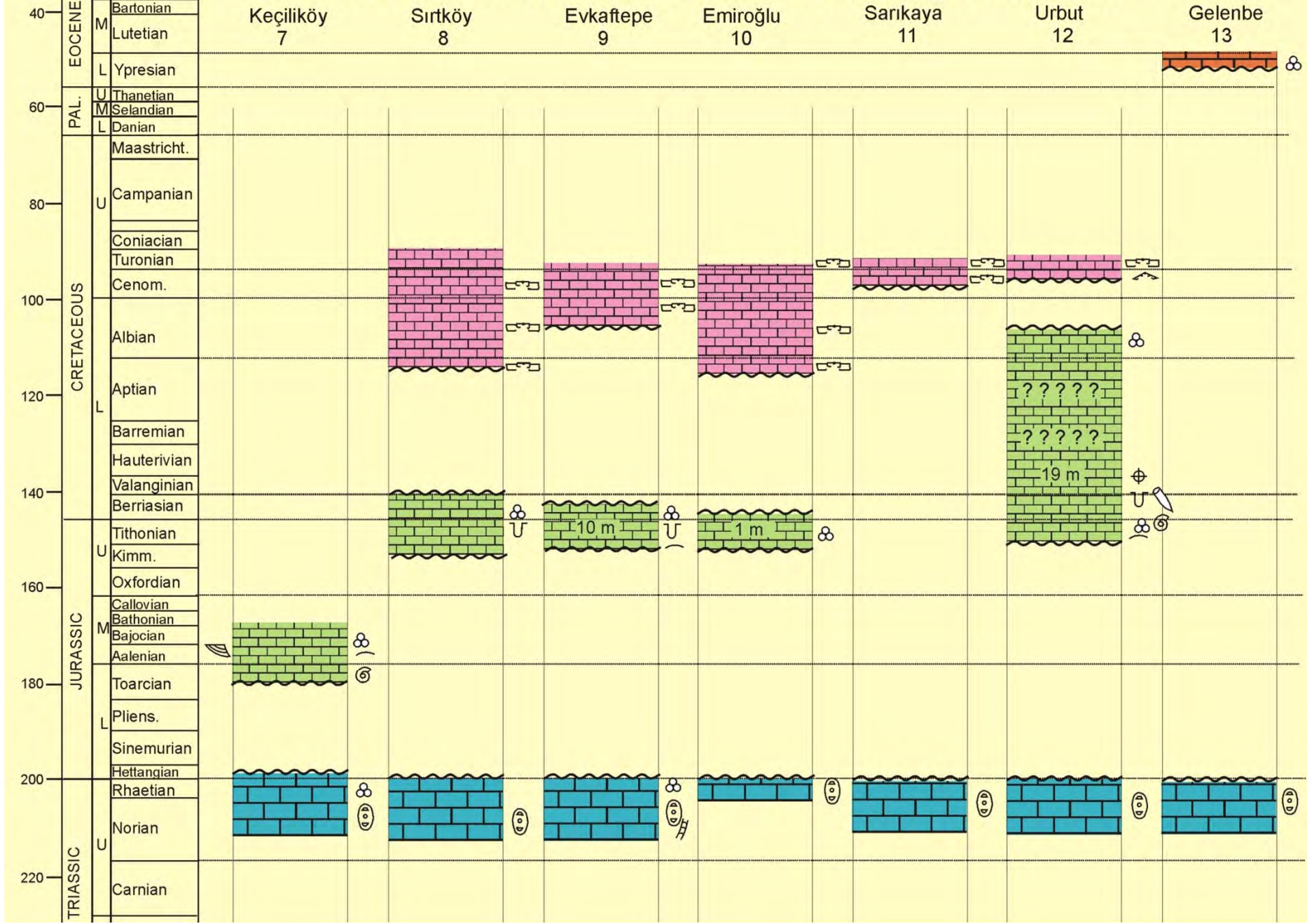


KARABURUN AND PLATFORM TYPE BLOCKS IN THE BORNOVA FLYSCH ZONE

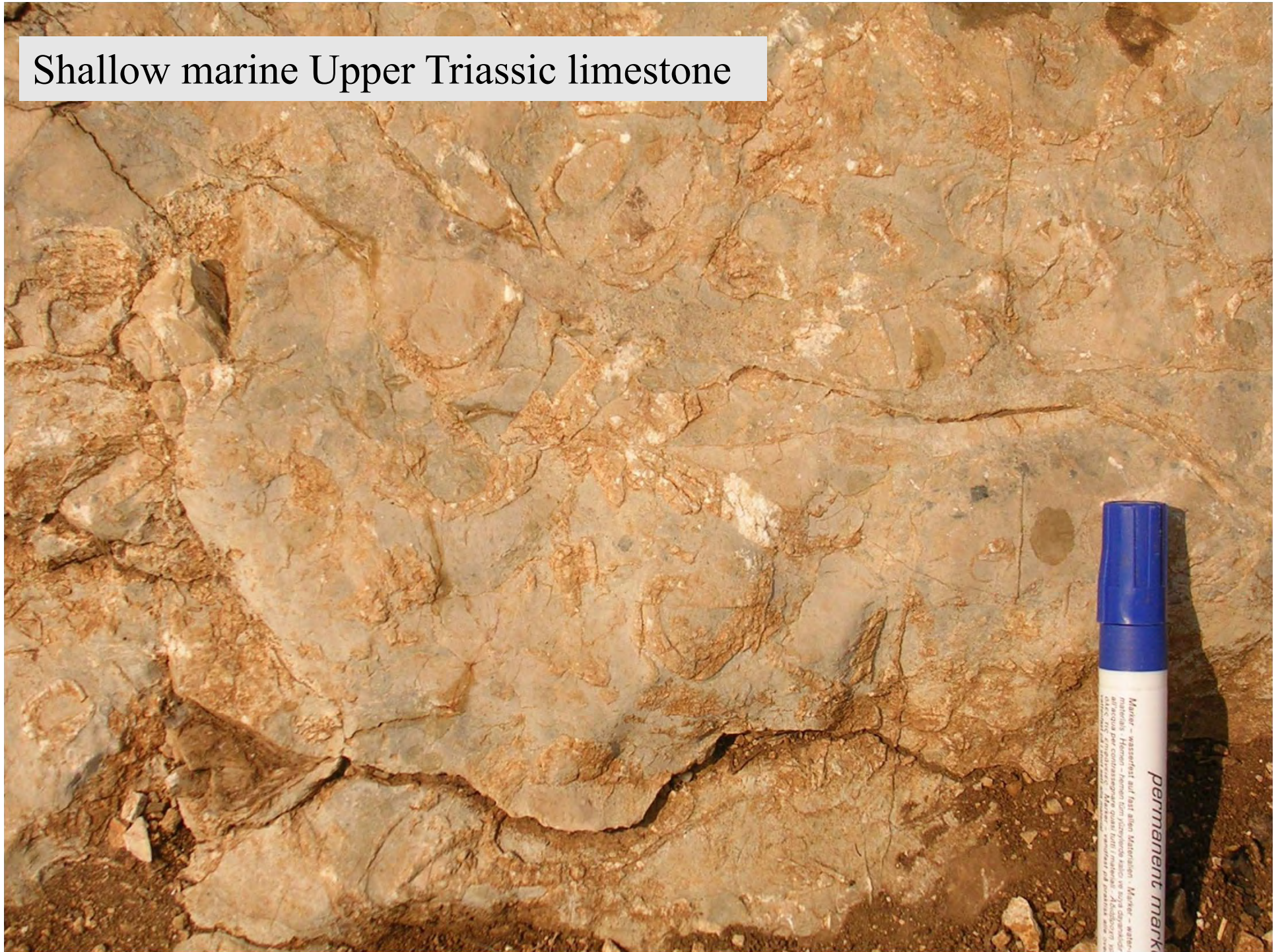




PLATFORM MARGIN TYPE BLOCKS IN THE BORNOVA FLYSCH ZONE



Shallow marine Upper Triassic limestone

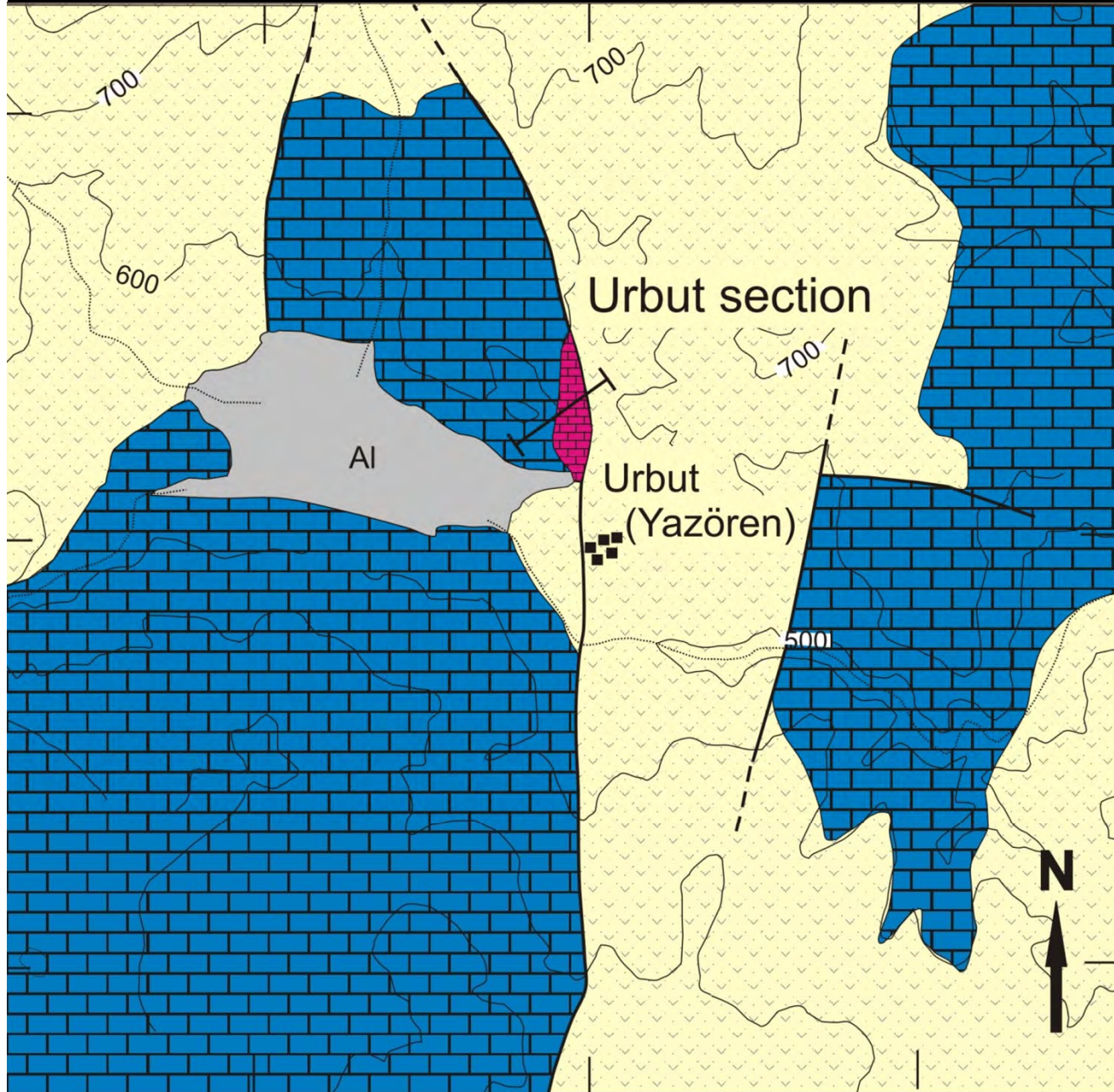




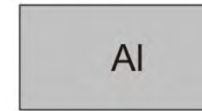
ALBIAN

TITHONIAN TO
BERRIASIAN

SHALLOW MARINE NORIAN-
RHAETIAN



Quaternary

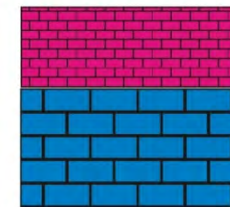


alluvium

Miocene



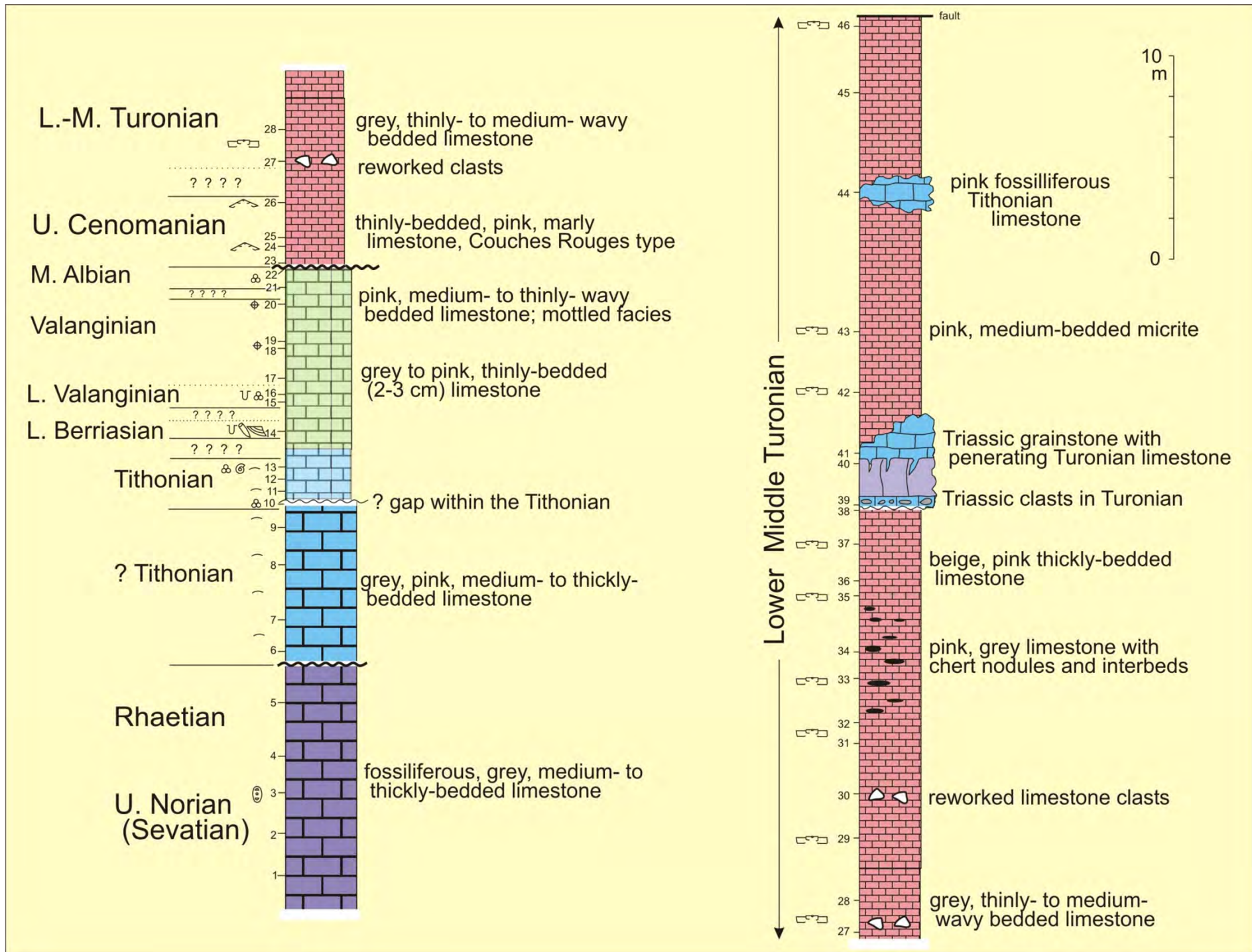
volcanic rocks

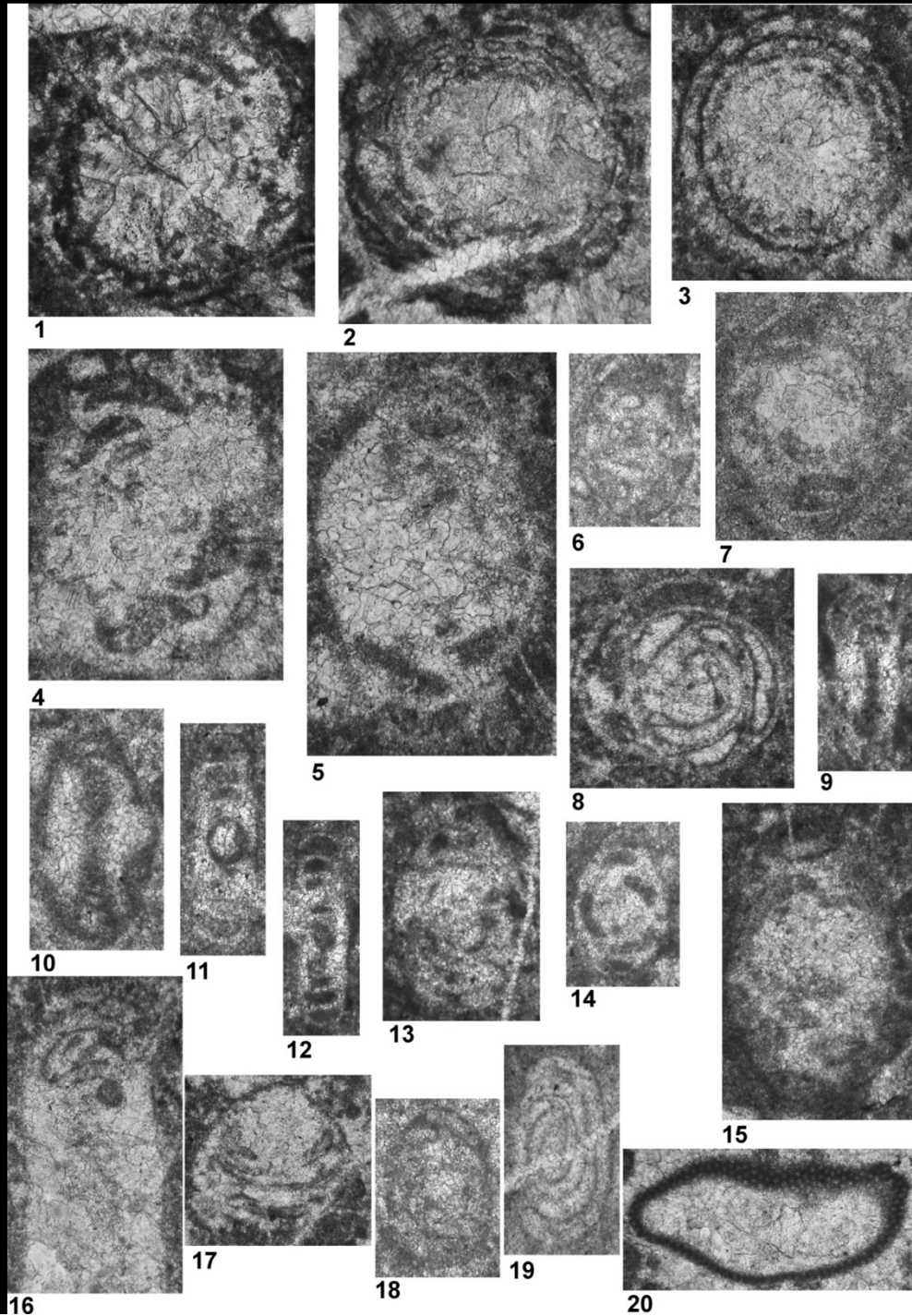


Upper Cretaceous
limestone

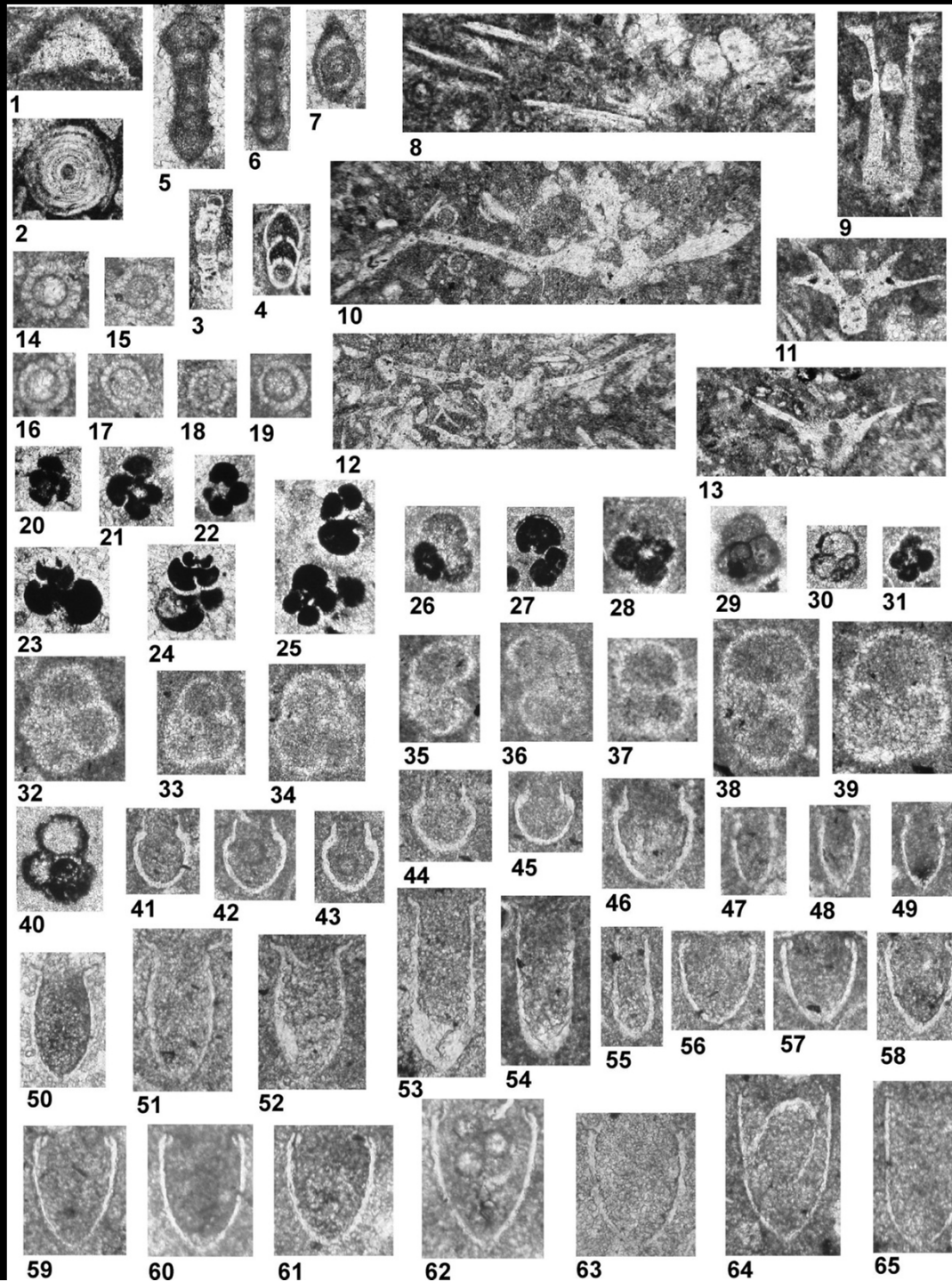
Triassic-Cretaceous



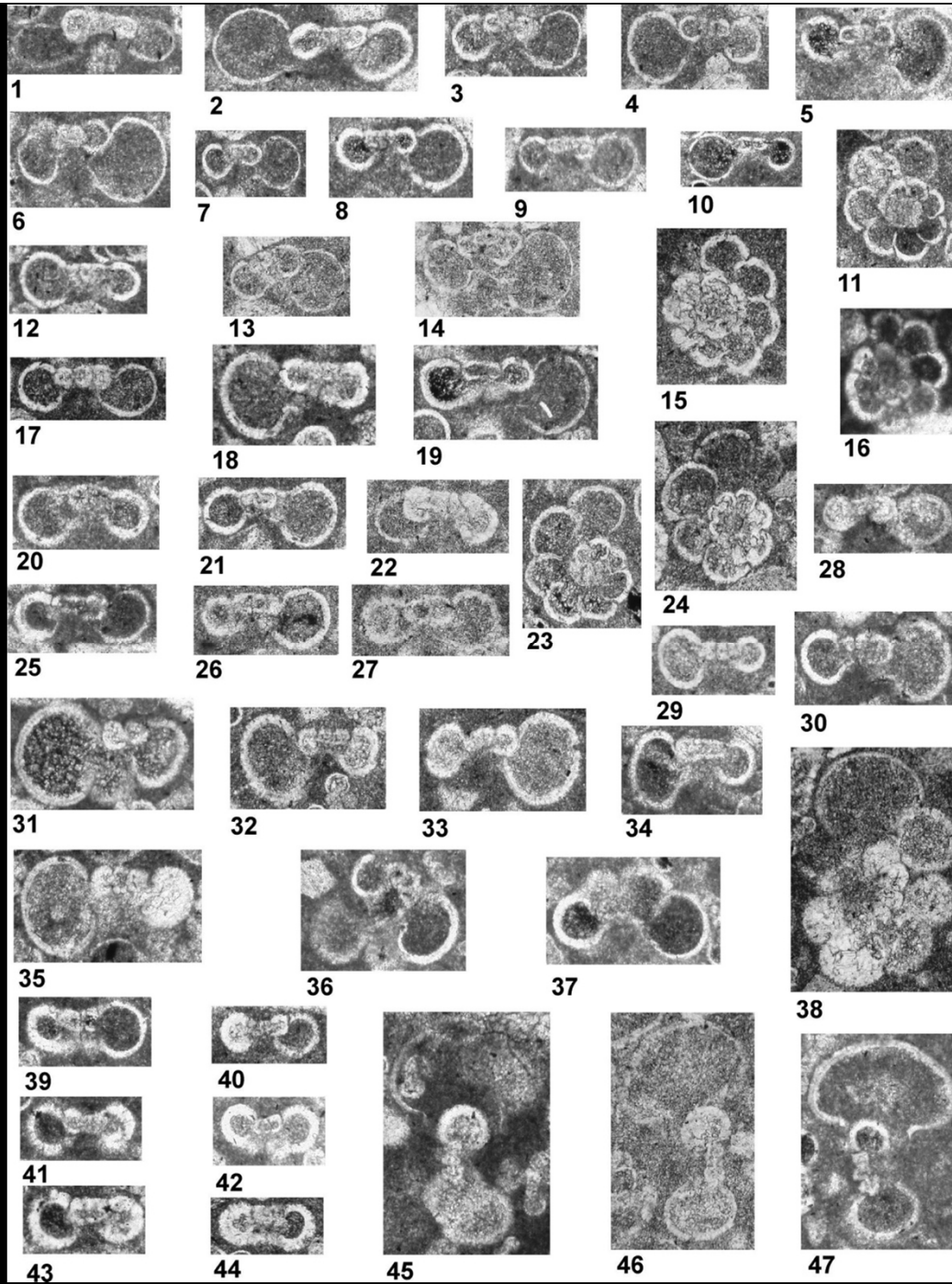




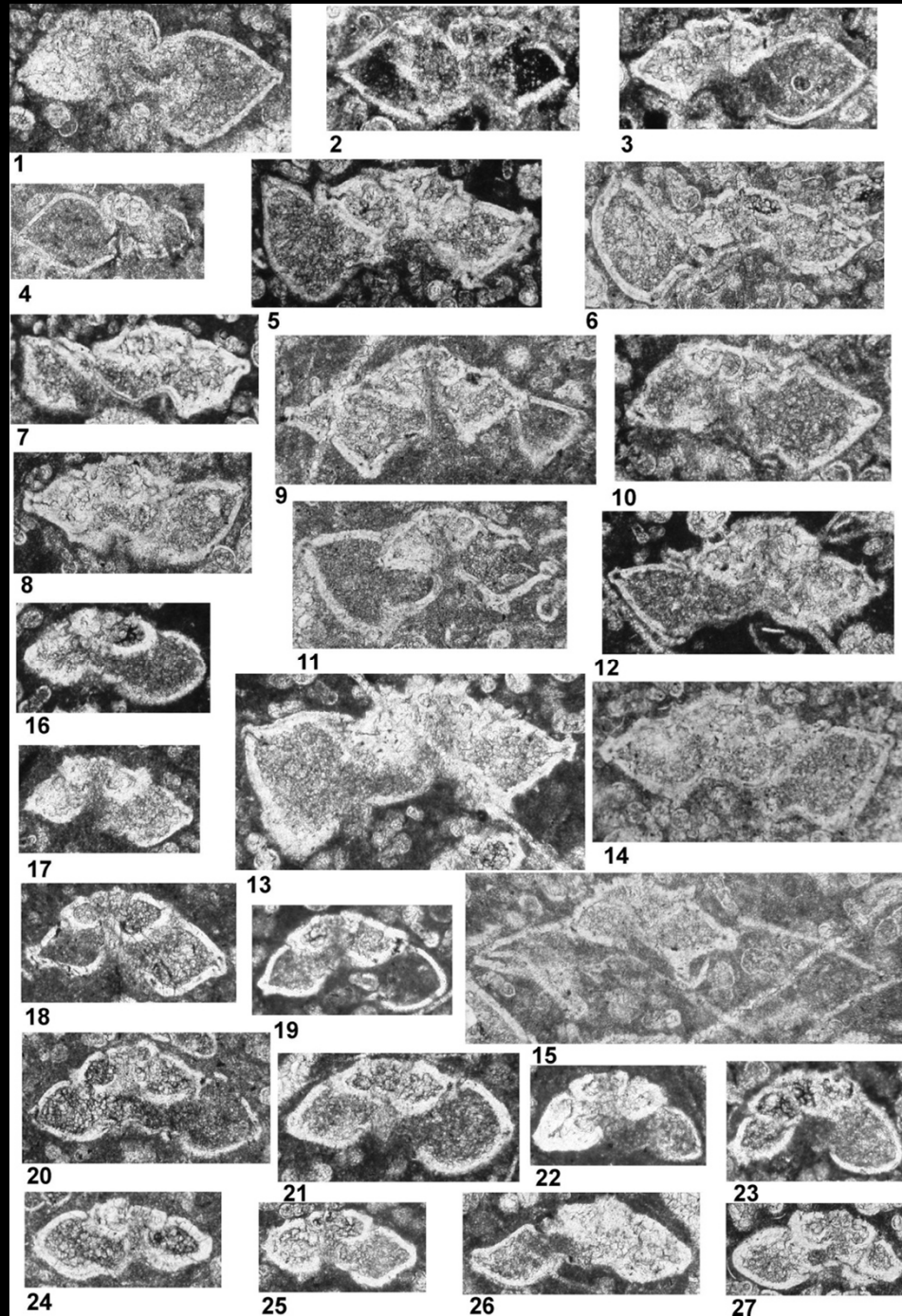
Upper Norian –
Rhaetian



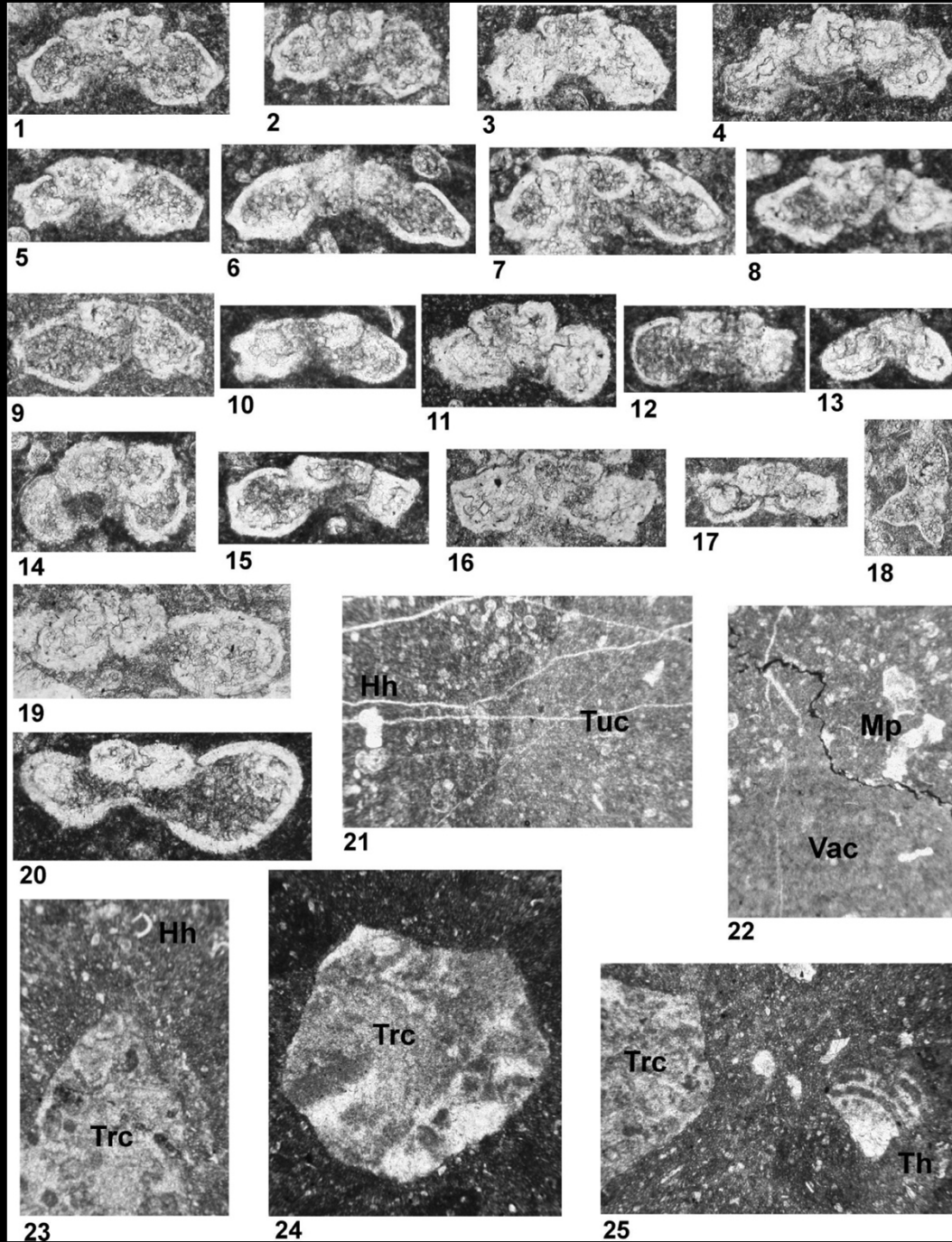
Tithonian –
Valanginian



Middle Albian



Upper Cenomanian



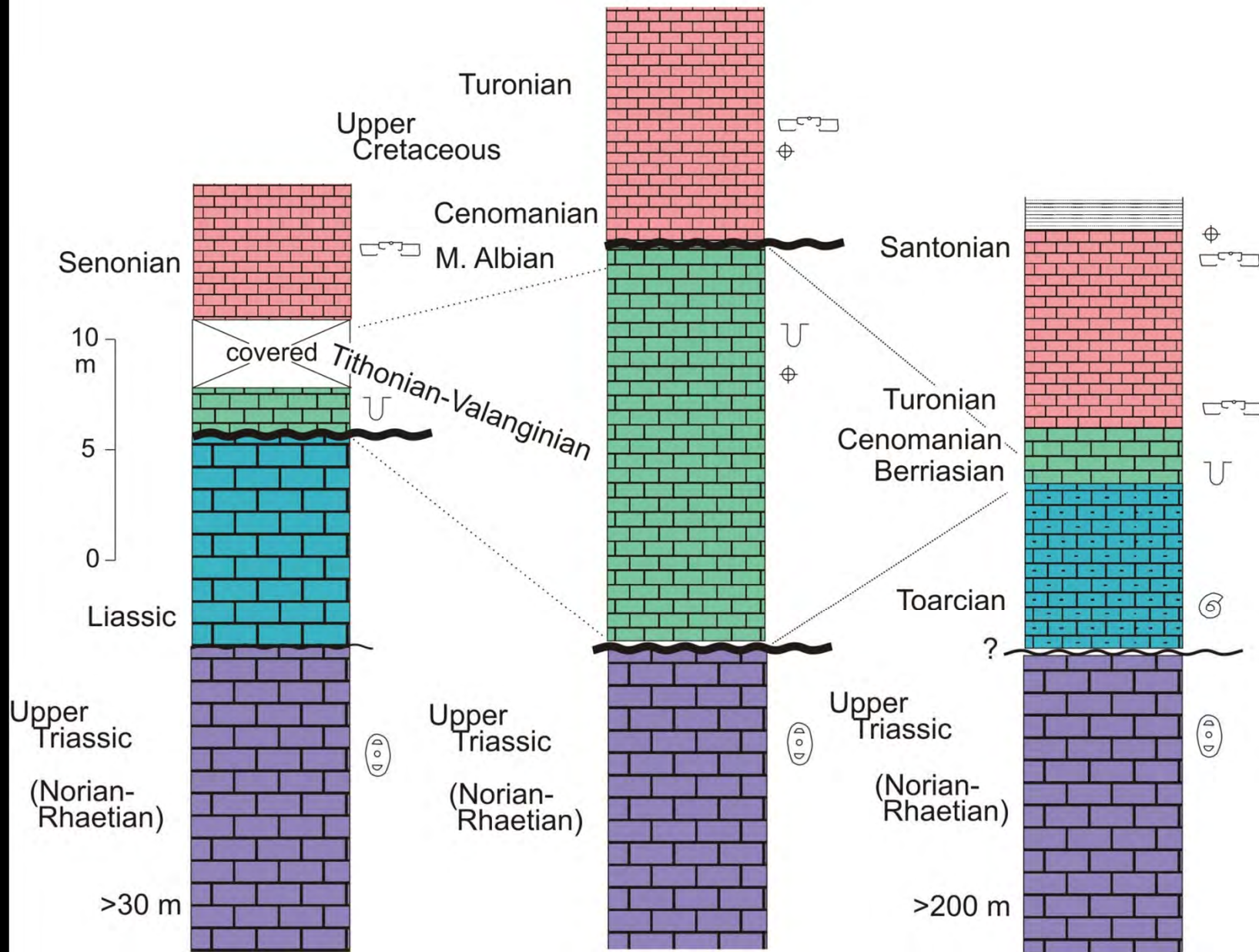
Lower-Middle Turonian

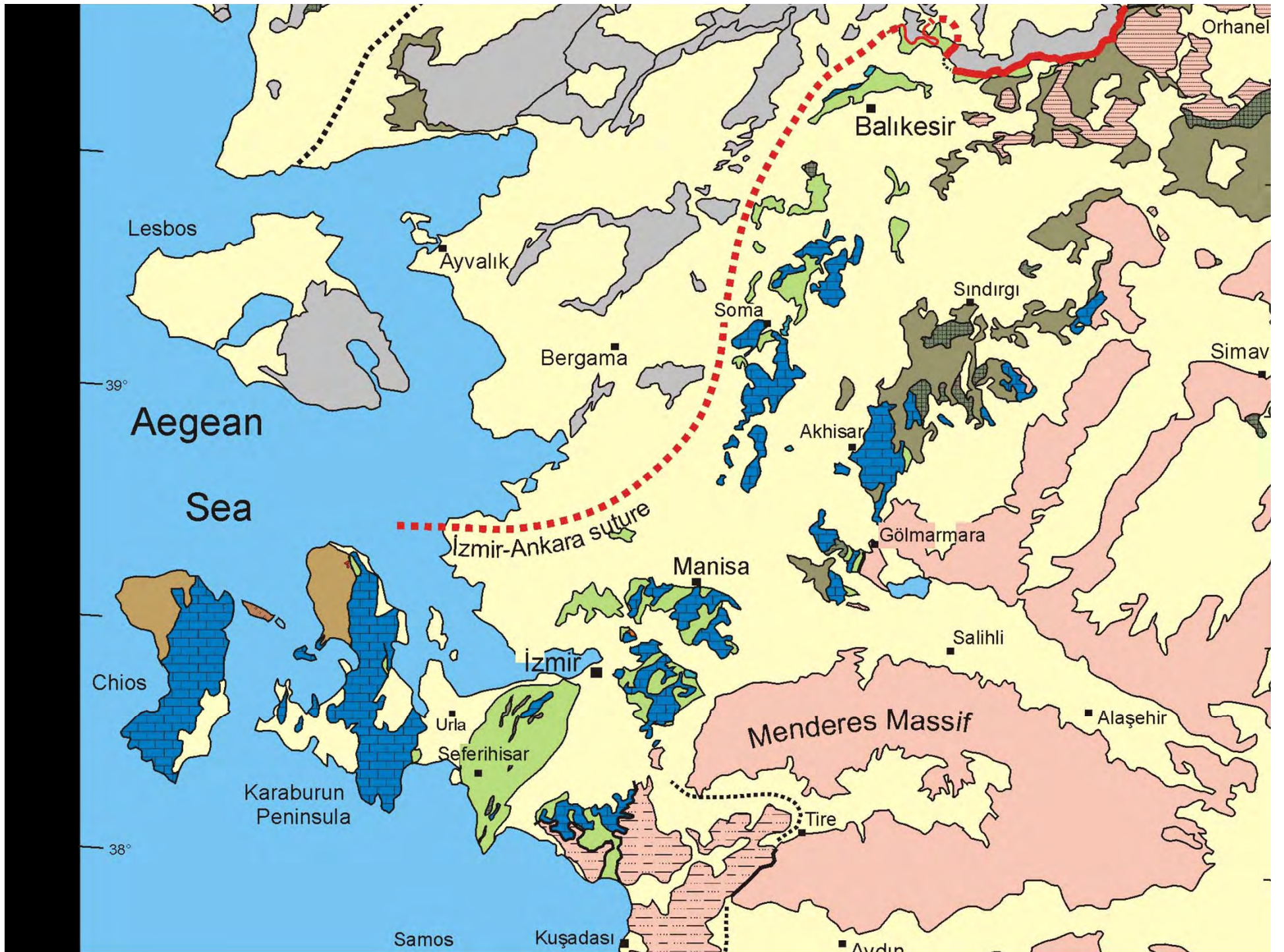


Domuzdağ,
Lycian nappes

Urbut,
Bornova Flysch
Zone

Boyalı Tepe unit,
Central Taurides

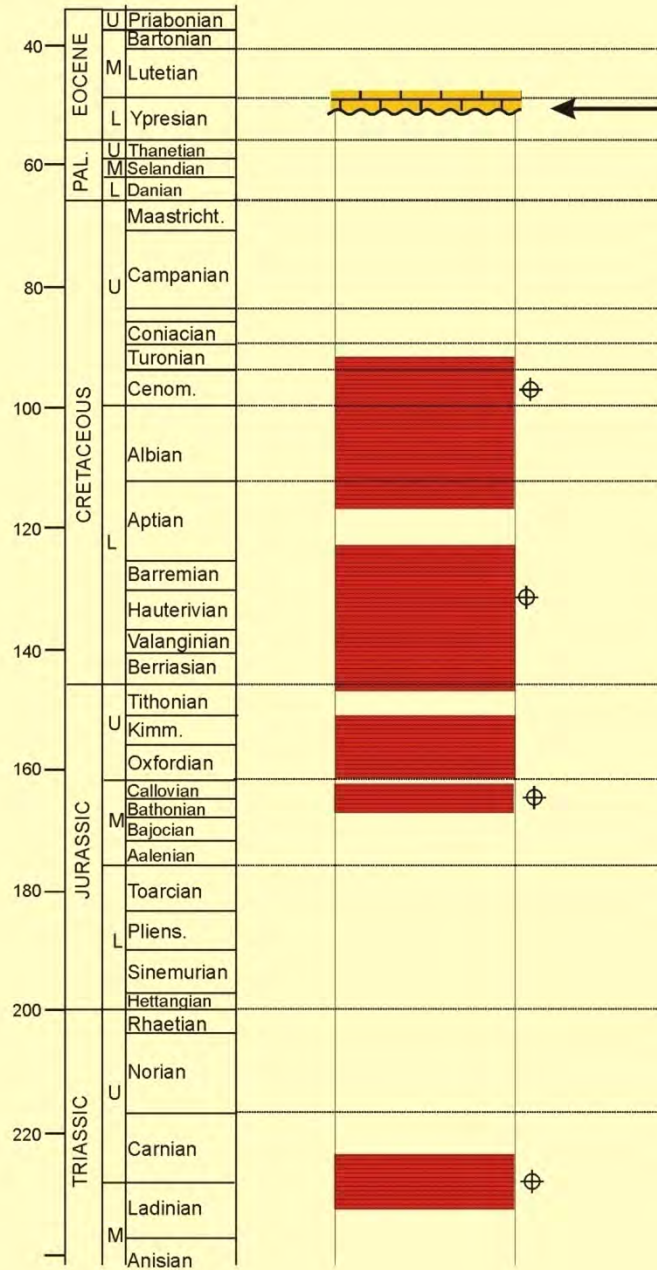




Ophiolitic melange, Balıkesir

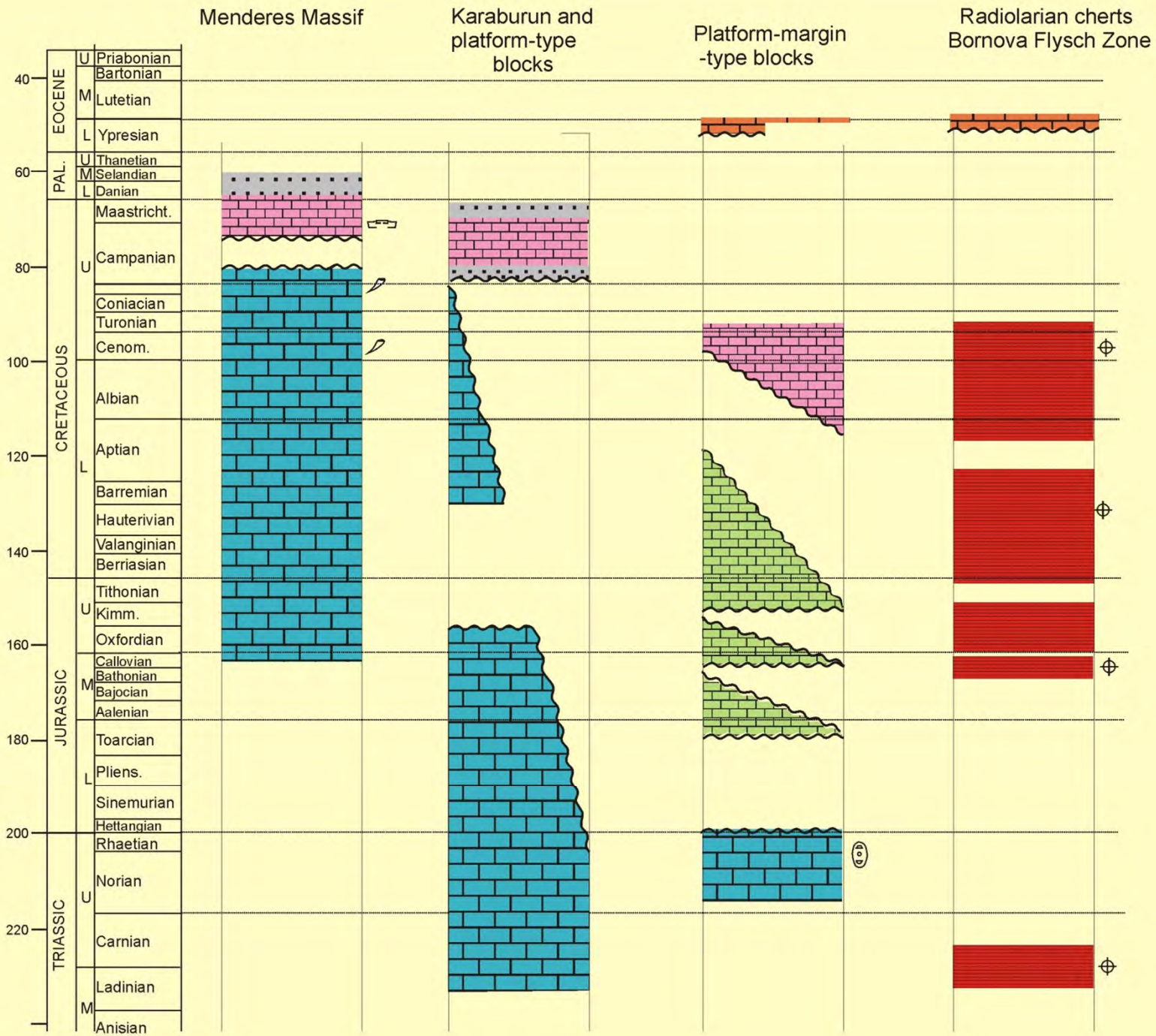


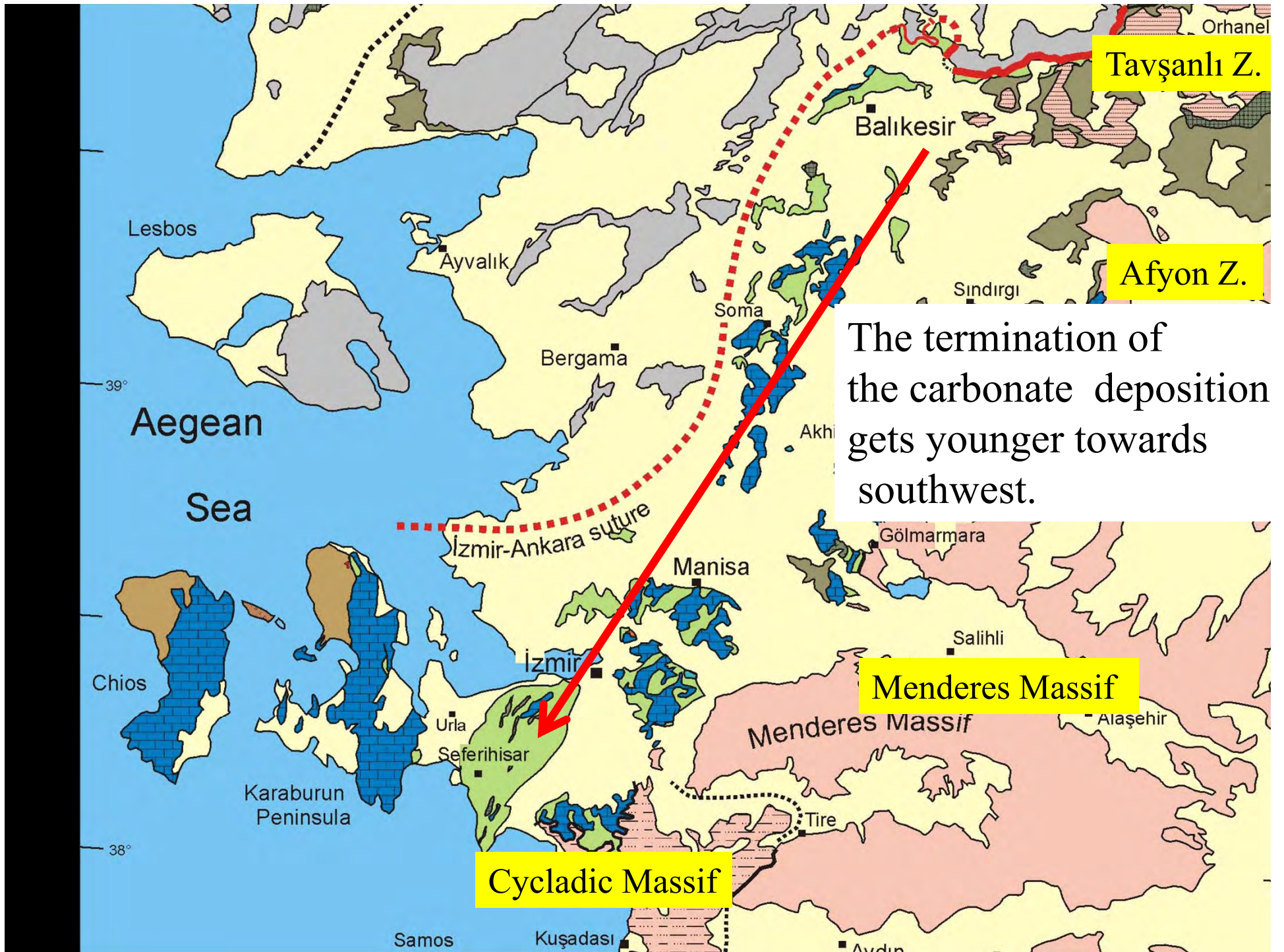




Unconformable Eocene cover

Radiolaria ages from the chert blocks in the Bornova Flysch Zone (Tekin & Göncüoğlu, 2007, 2009)





Tavşanlı Z.

Afyon Z.

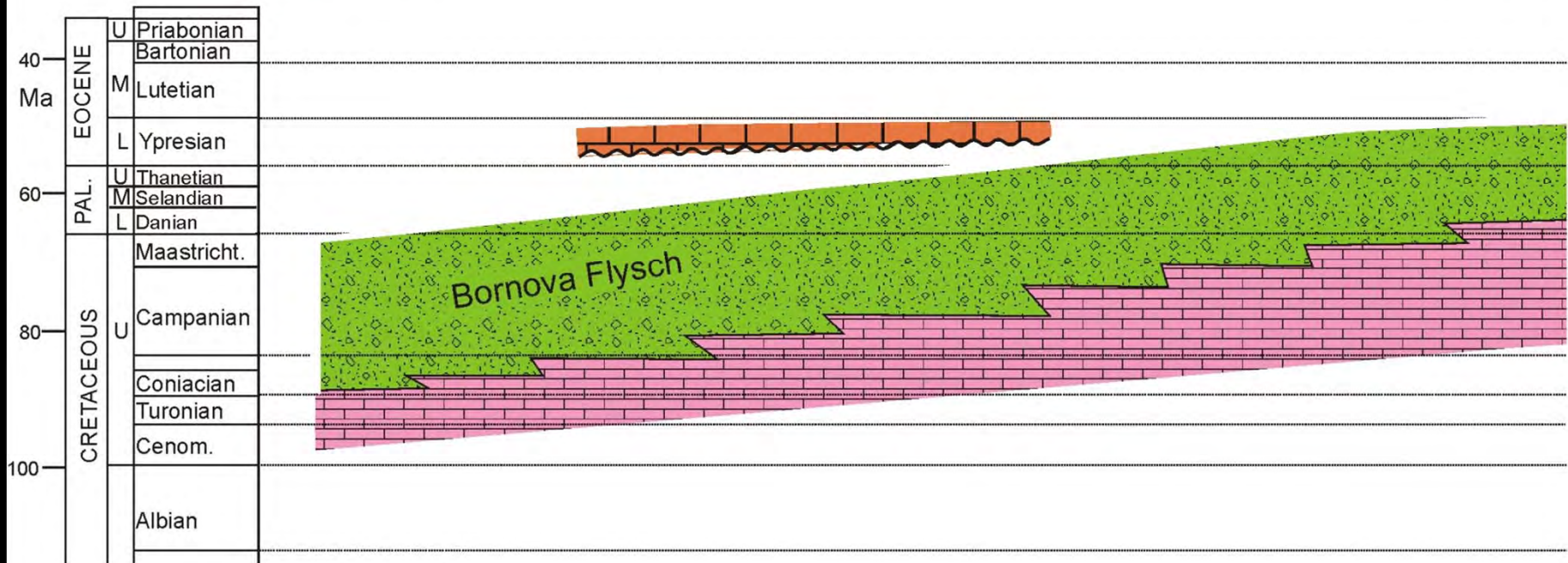
The termination of the carbonate deposition gets younger towards southwest.

Menderes Massif

Cycladic Massif

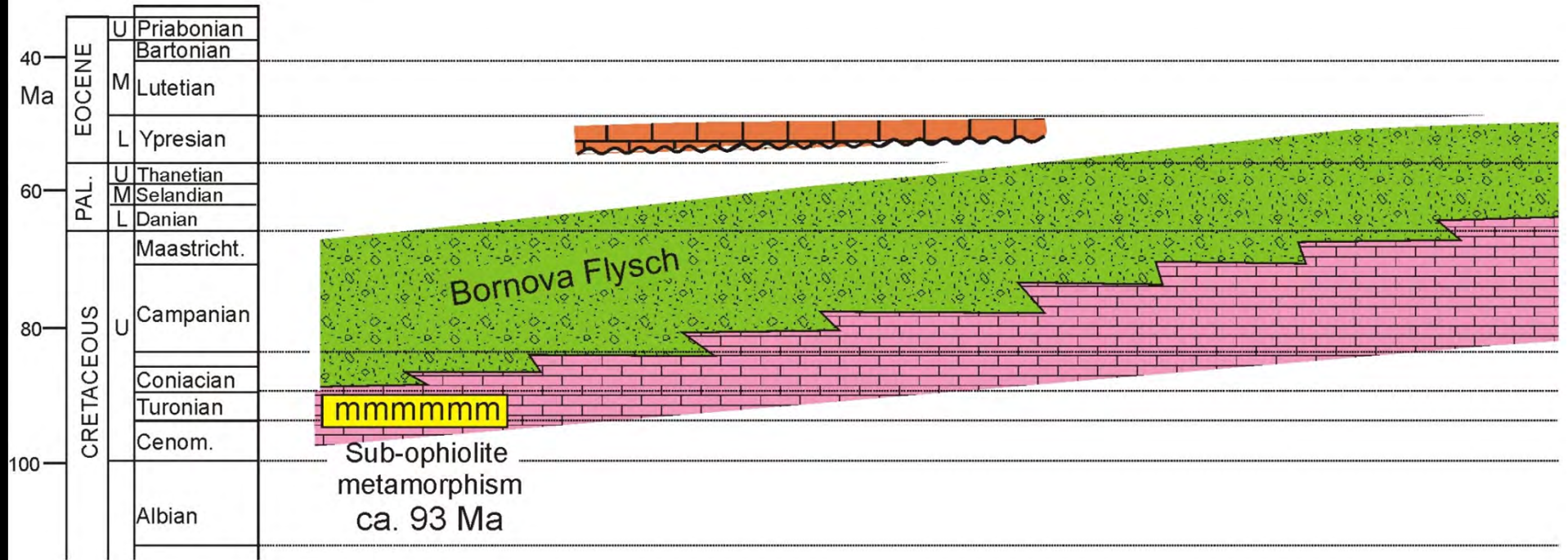
Northeast

Southwest



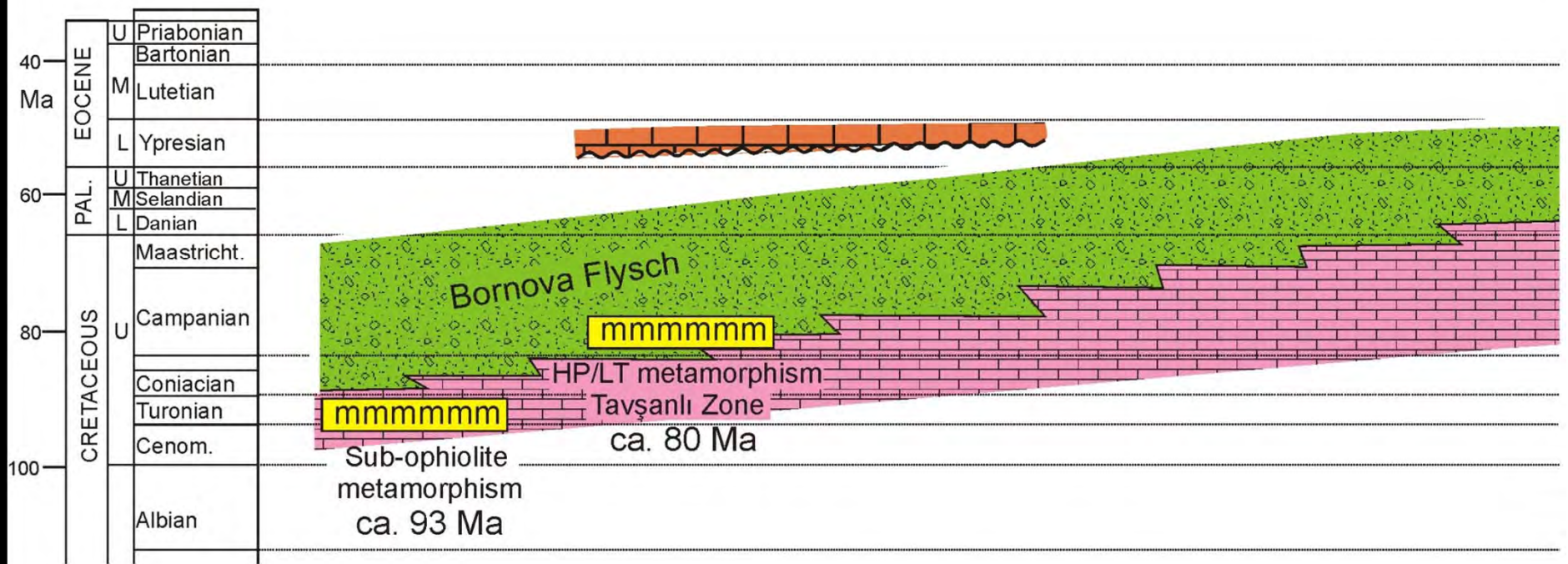
Northeast

Southwest



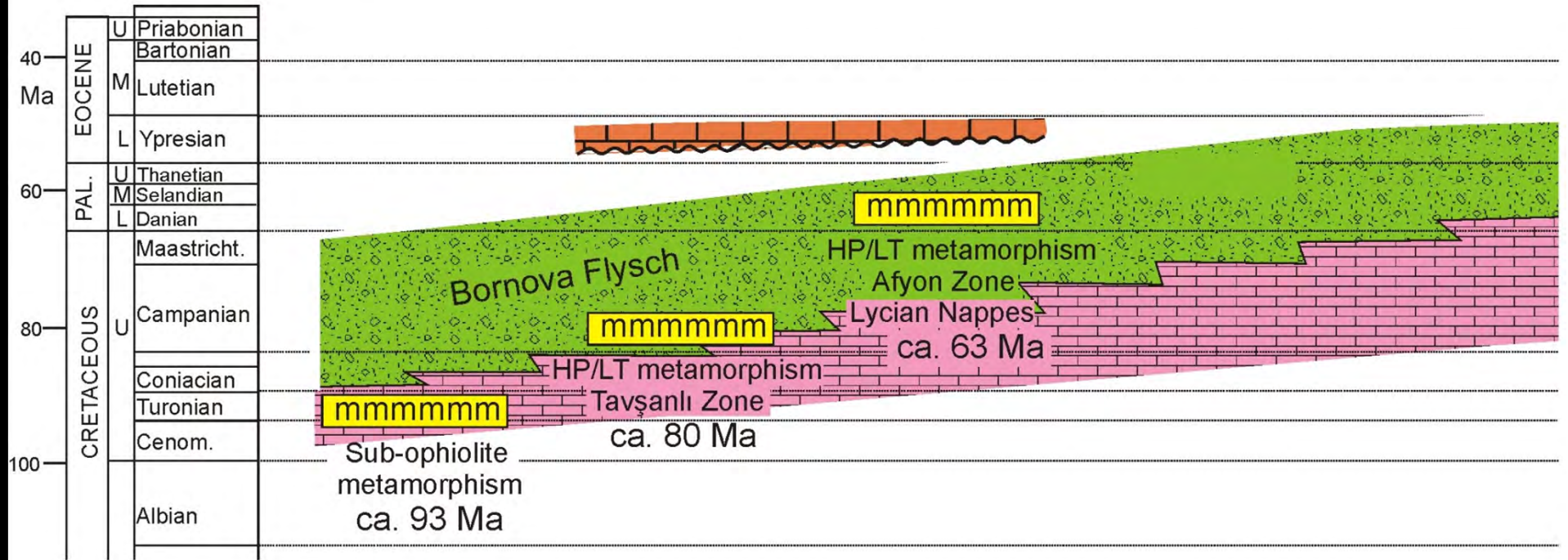
Northeast

Southwest



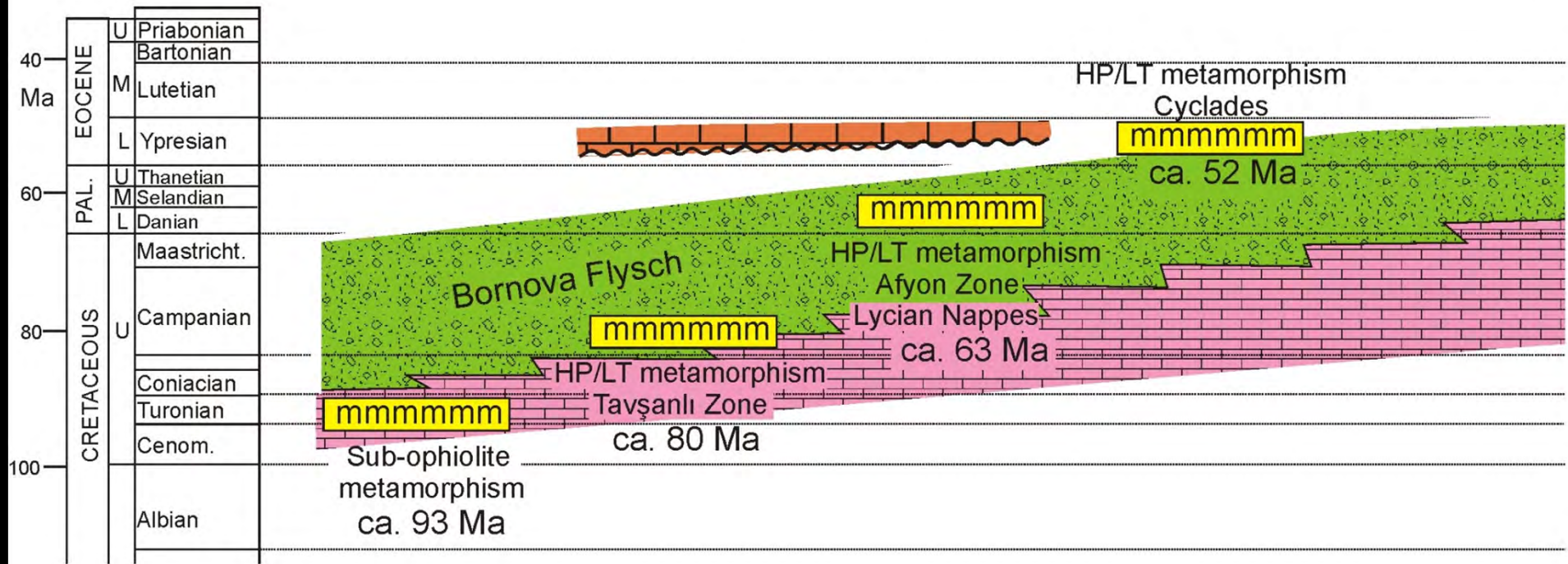
Northeast

Southwest



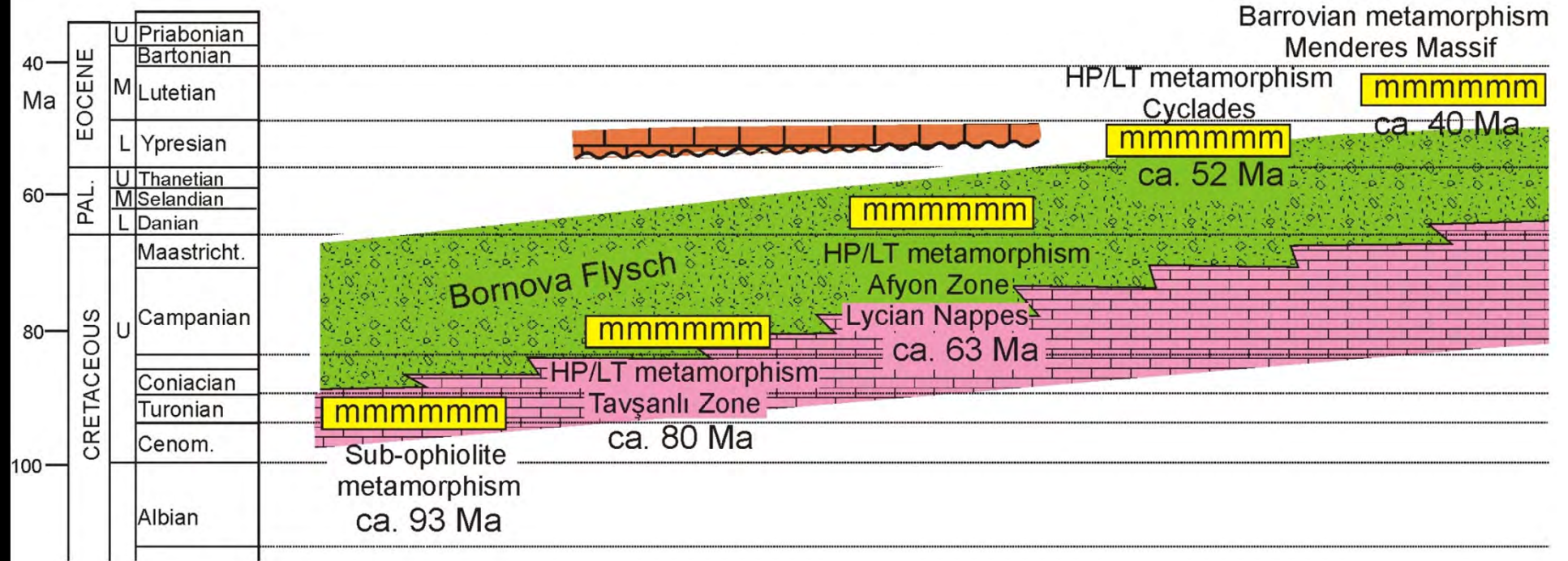
Northeast

Southwest



Northeast

Southwest





Aptian

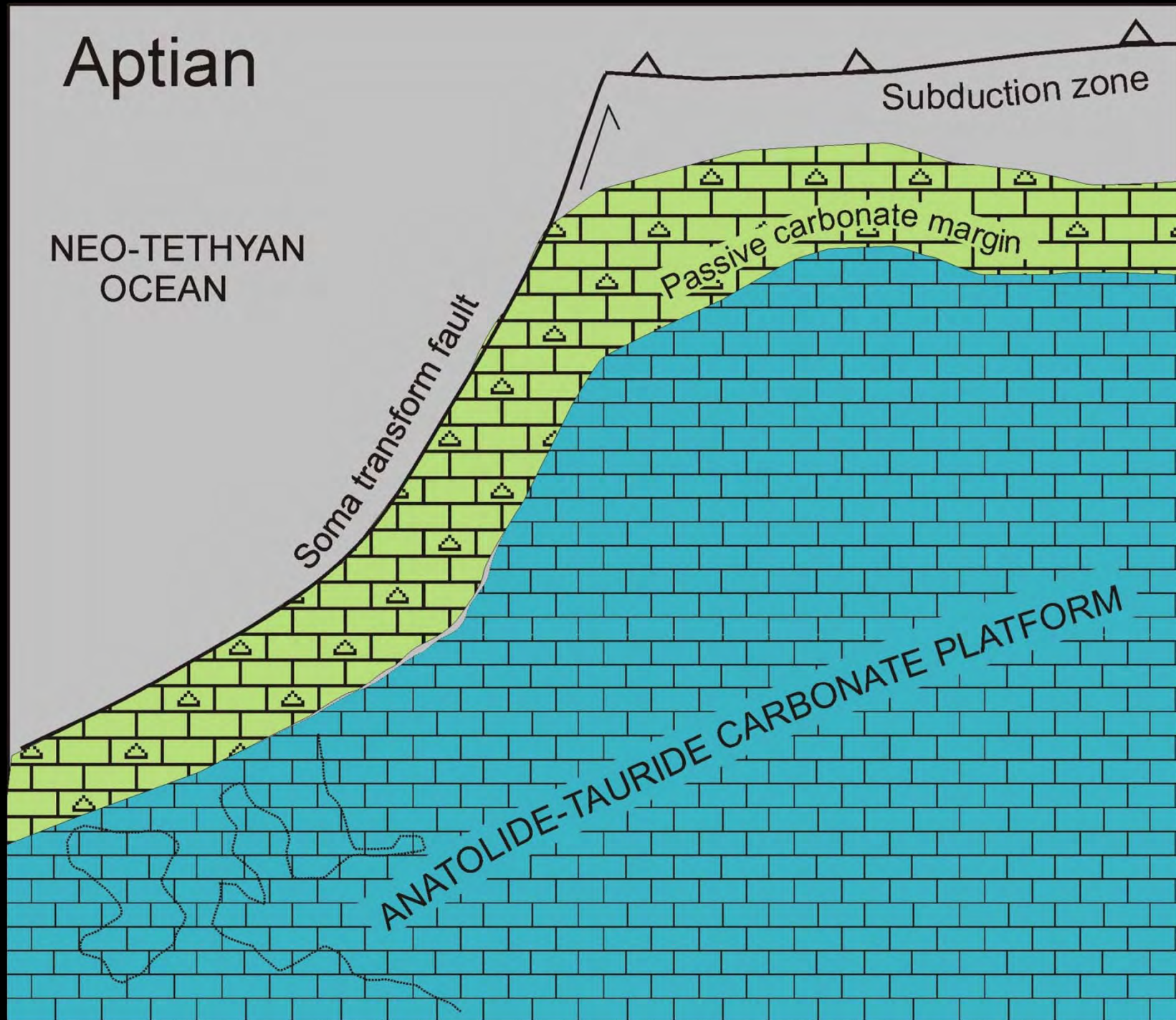
NEO-TETHYAN
OCEAN

Subduction zone

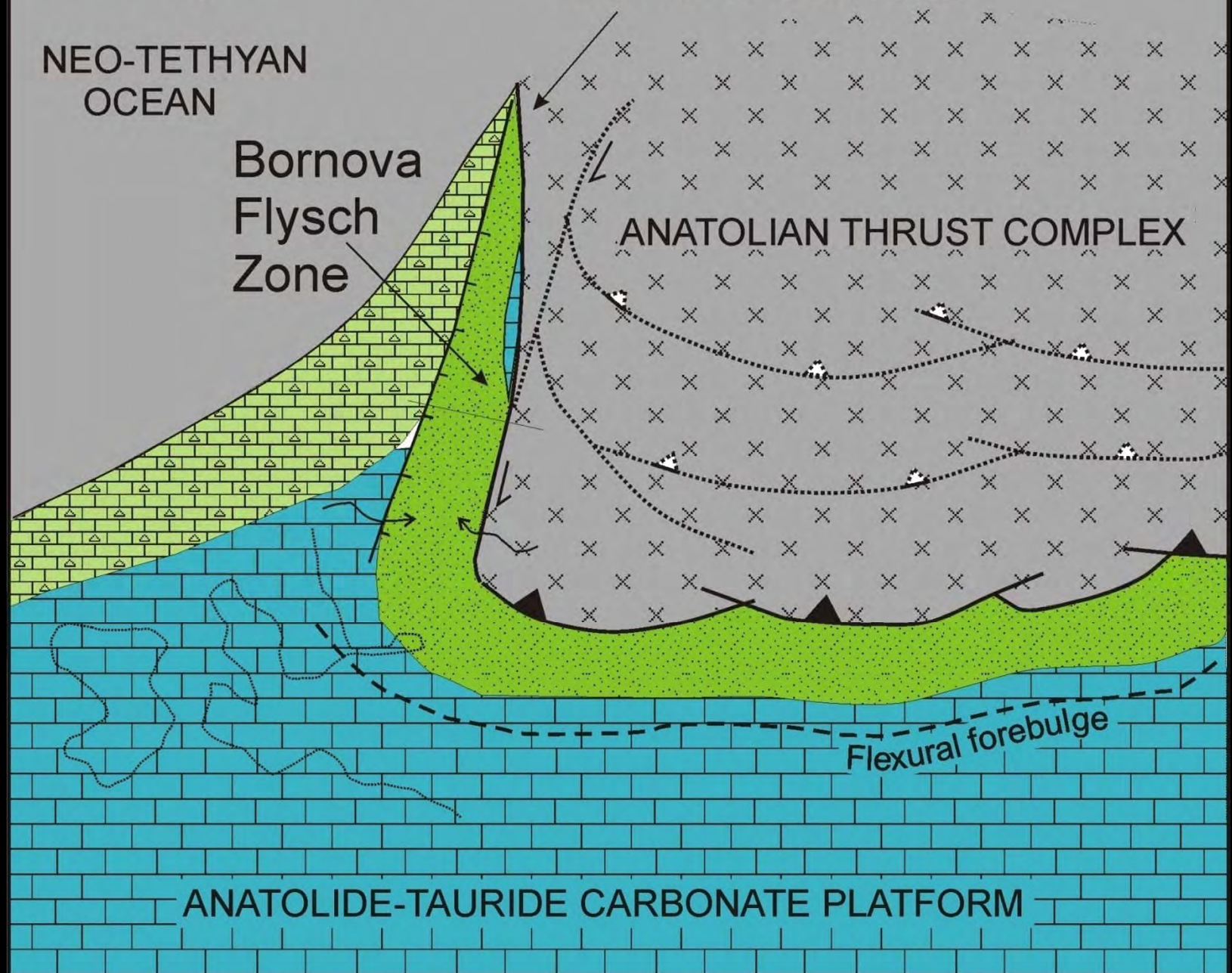
Soma transform fault

Passive carbonate margin

ANATOLIDE-TAURIDE CARBONATE PLATFORM



Campanian



Bornova tear fault

NEO-TETHYAN OCEAN

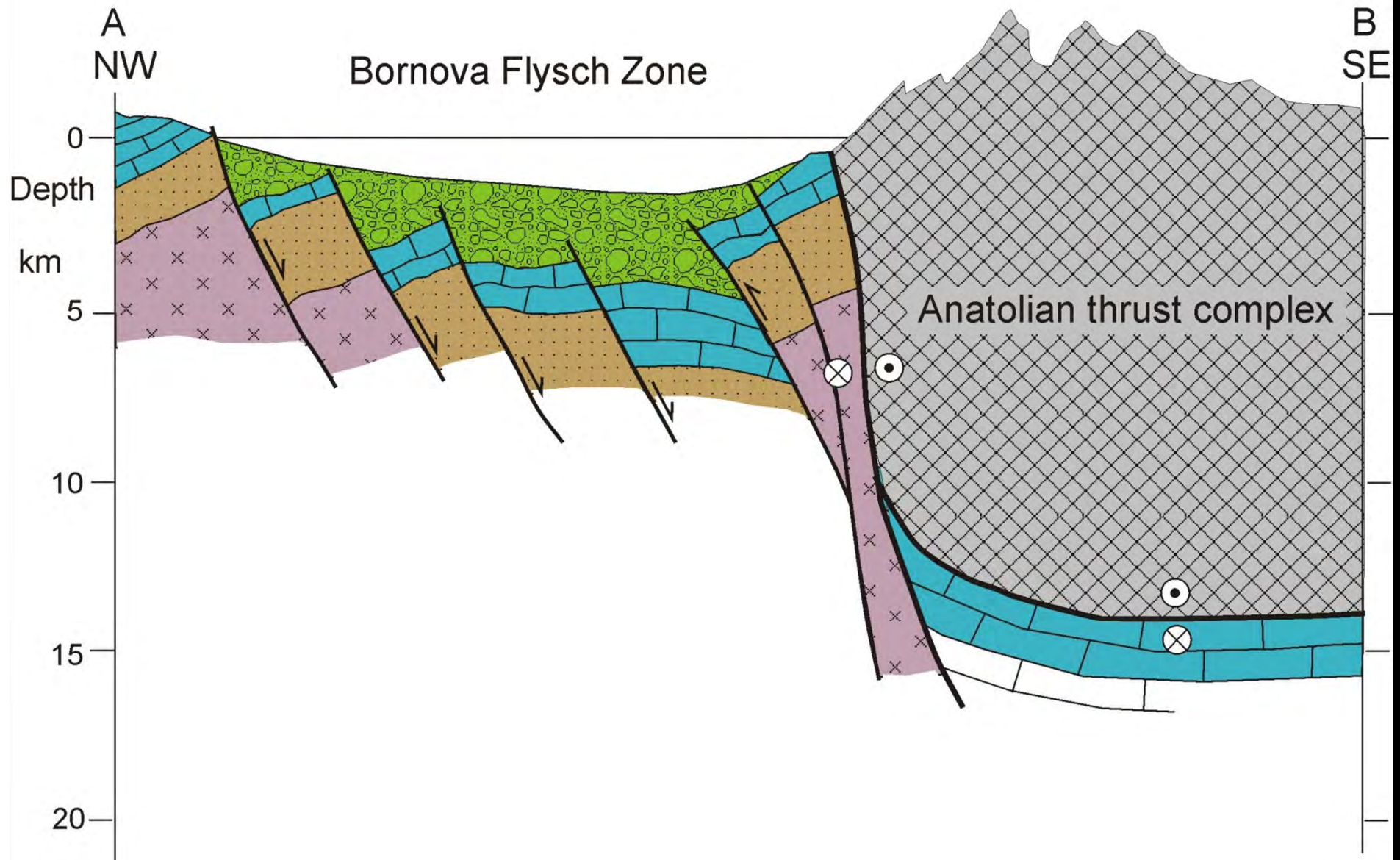
Bornova Flysch Zone

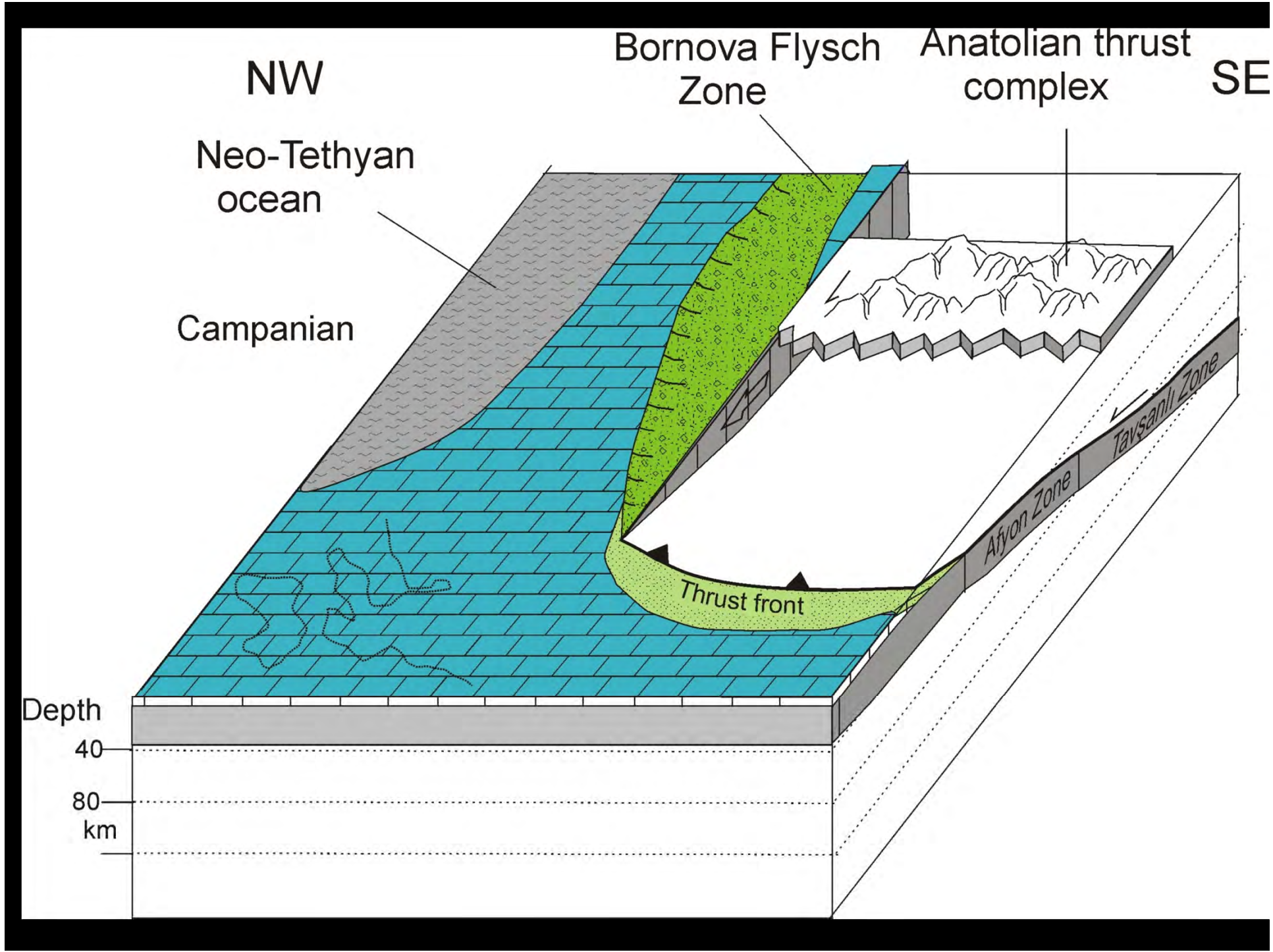
ANATOLIAN THRUST COMPLEX

Flexural forebulge

ANATOLIDE-TAURIDE CARBONATE PLATFORM

Campanian





Conclusions

1. The Bornova Flysch Zone (BFZ) is a regional olistostrome-melange belt of sedimentary and tectonic origin.

2. The blocks in the BFZ are mainly of Mesozoic carbonate and ophiolite, which lie in a latest Cretaceous-Paleocene clastic matrix.

The blocks are of two types:

- a) Carbonate platform type
- b) Carbonate platform margin type

3. The BFZ was formed and deformed in a dynamic basin in a lithospheric scale shear zone.