



PALEONTOLOGY



Muhittin Görmüş
Department of Geology

Lecture 14

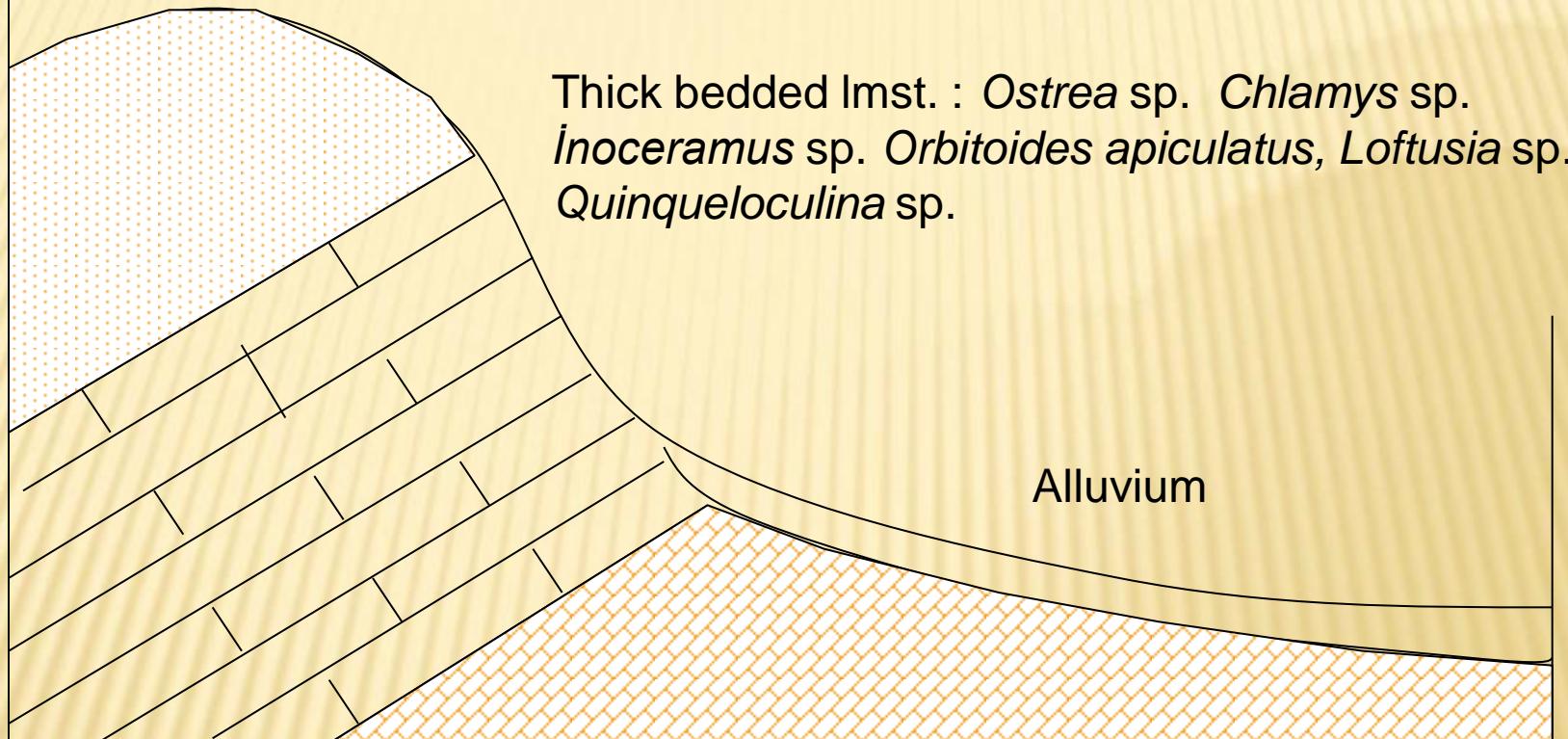


ANKARA UNIVERSITY



Applications

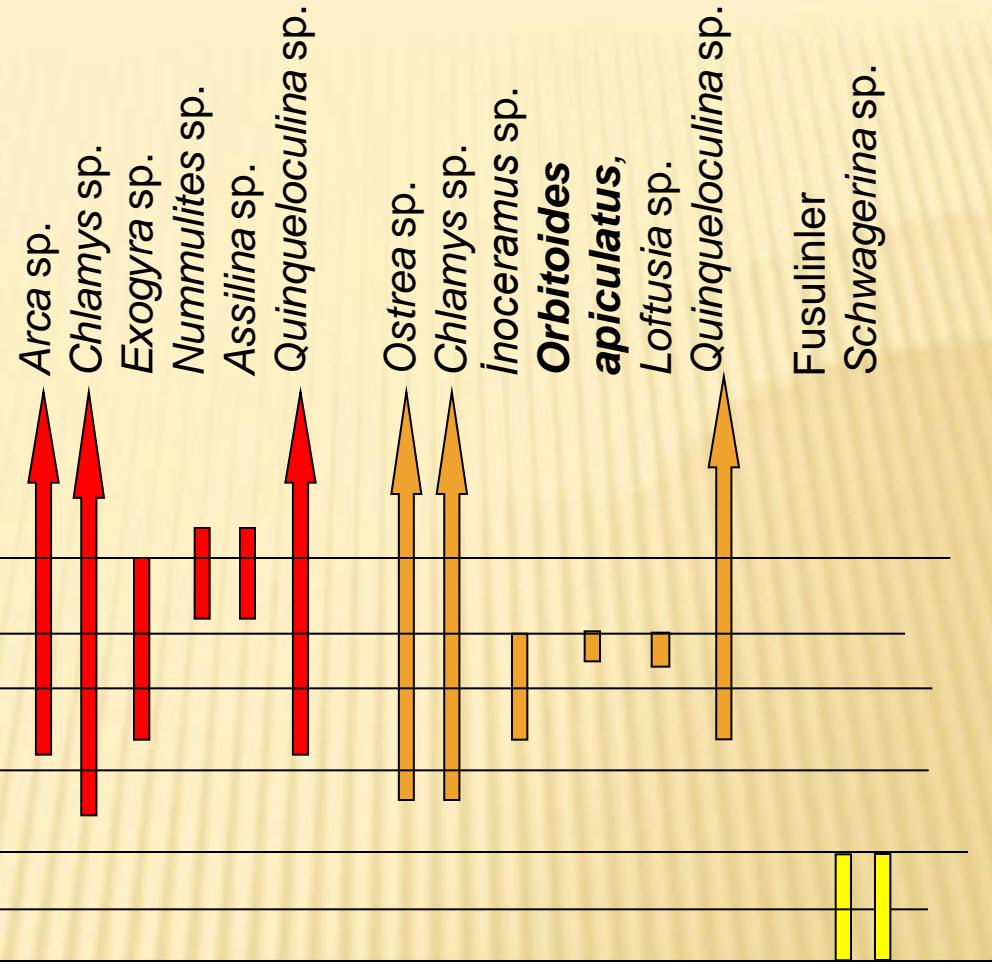
Sandstones: *Arca* sp. *Chlamys* sp. *Exogyra* sp. *Nummulites* sp.
Assilina sp. *Quinqueloculina* sp.

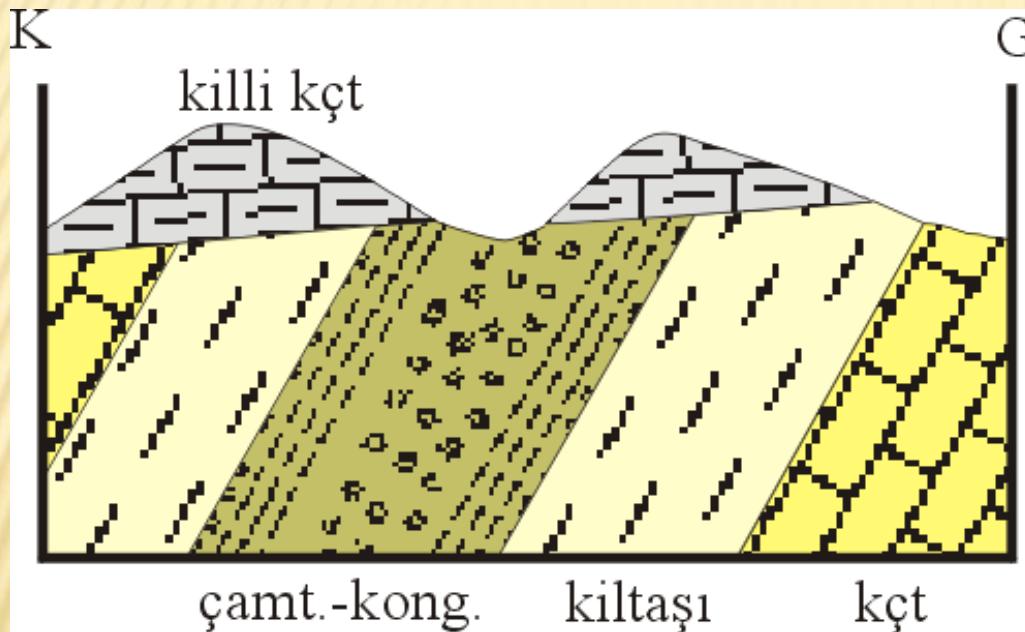


Thin to medium bedded Imst.: Rich
fusulins, *Schwagerina* sp.

QUESTION: Please find ages of stratigraphical units and interpretate their paleoenvironments

PALEOZOYİK		MESOZOYİK		SENOZOYİK		ÜST ZAMAN	ZAMAN	DEVİR	DEVRE	MİLYON YIL
		KUVATERNER								
		TERSİYER		NEOGEN		HOLOSEN	PLEYİSTOSEN			
		PALAJOEN		PLİYOSEN		PLİYOSEN	MİYOSEN	OLİGOSEN	EOSEN	PALEOSEN
KRIPTOZOYİK	PREKAMBRIYEN	ALGONKİYEN	ARKEEN	2 600						
ARKİPOZOYİK AZOYİK				2 600 den önce						





Limestone: *Loftusia* sp.,
Orbitoides sp., *Triloculina* sp.,
Algea

Claystone: *Globotruncana* sp.,
Heterohelix sp.,

Mudstone-Sandstone: at the
lower part; *Globigerina* sp.
(rich), at top; *Nummulites* sp.,
Assilina sp., *Peneroplis* sp.

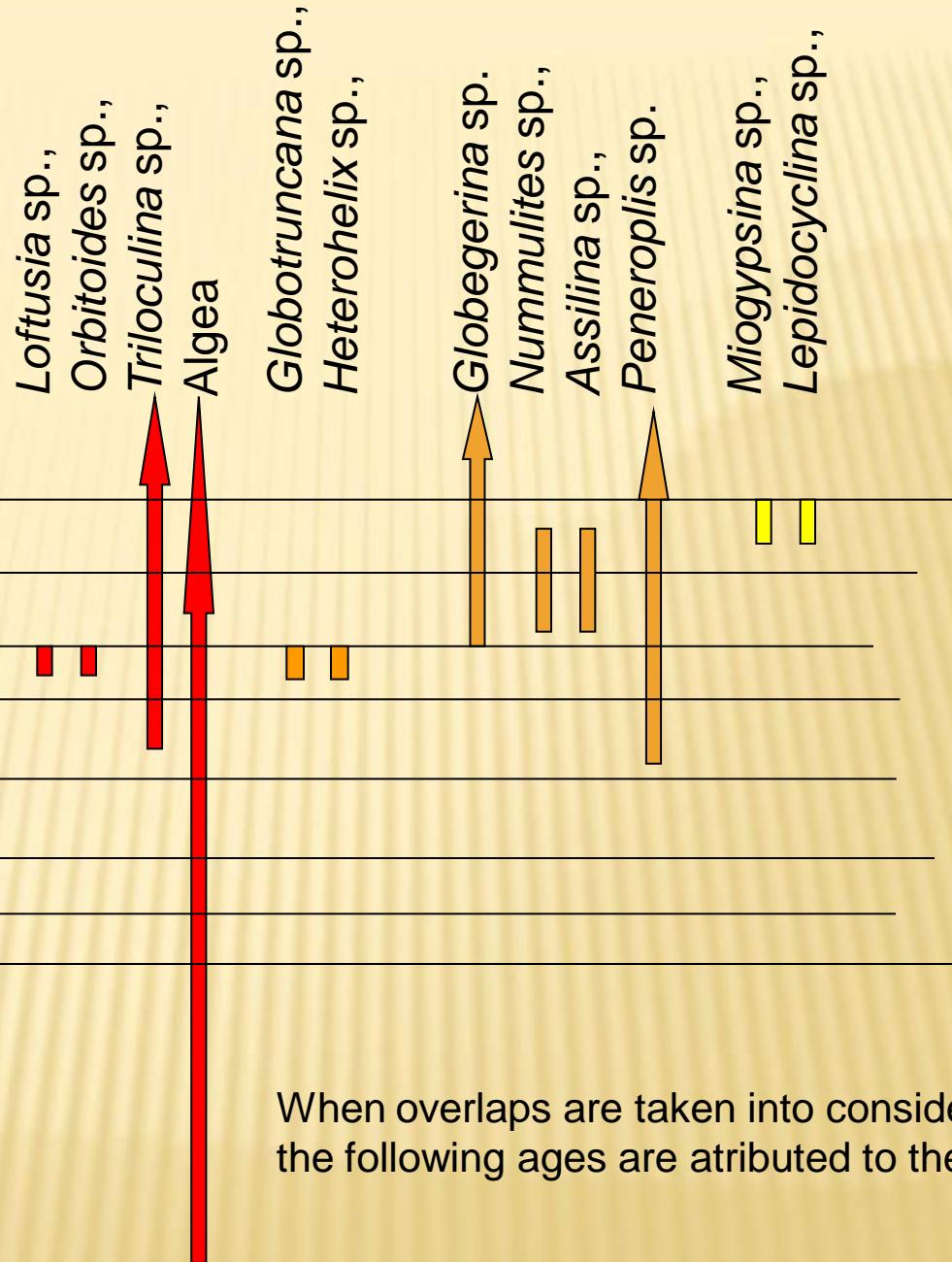
Clayey limestone: *Miogypsina*
sp., *Lepidocyclusina* sp.,



QUESTION: Please find ages of stratigraphical units and interpret their paleoenvironments and structural geology.

Aging

PALEOZOYİK		MESOZOYİK		SENOZOYİK		ÜST ZAMAN	ZAMAN	DEVİR	DEVRE	MİLYON YIL
FANEREZYOYİK	PRETEREZYOYİK	KRETASE		TERSIYER		KUVATERNER		HOLOSEN		0.8
		JURA		PALAJOEN		NEOJEN		PLEYİTOSEN		1.8
		TRİAS		ÜST		MIYOSEN		PLİYOSEN		5
		ÜST		ALT		MİYOSEN		OLİGOSEN		25
		ORTA		EOSEN		OLİGOSEN		EOSEN		40
		ALT		PALEOSEN		PALEOSEN		PALEOSEN		65
		PERMİYEN		ÜST		ÜST		ÜST		100
		KARBONİFER		ALT		ALT		ALT		140
		DEVONİYEN		ÜST		ÜST		ÜST		160
		SİLÜRİYEN		ORTA		ORTA		ORTA		180
		ORDOVİSYEN		ALT		ALT		ALT		200
		KAMBRIYEN		ÜST		ÜST		ÜST		230
KRIPTOZOYİK	PREKAMBİRYEN	ALGONKİYEN		2 600		ARKEEN		2 600 den önce		
KRIPTOZOYİK ARKEZOZOYİK AZOYİK										



When overlaps are taken into considerations, the following ages are attributed to the units:

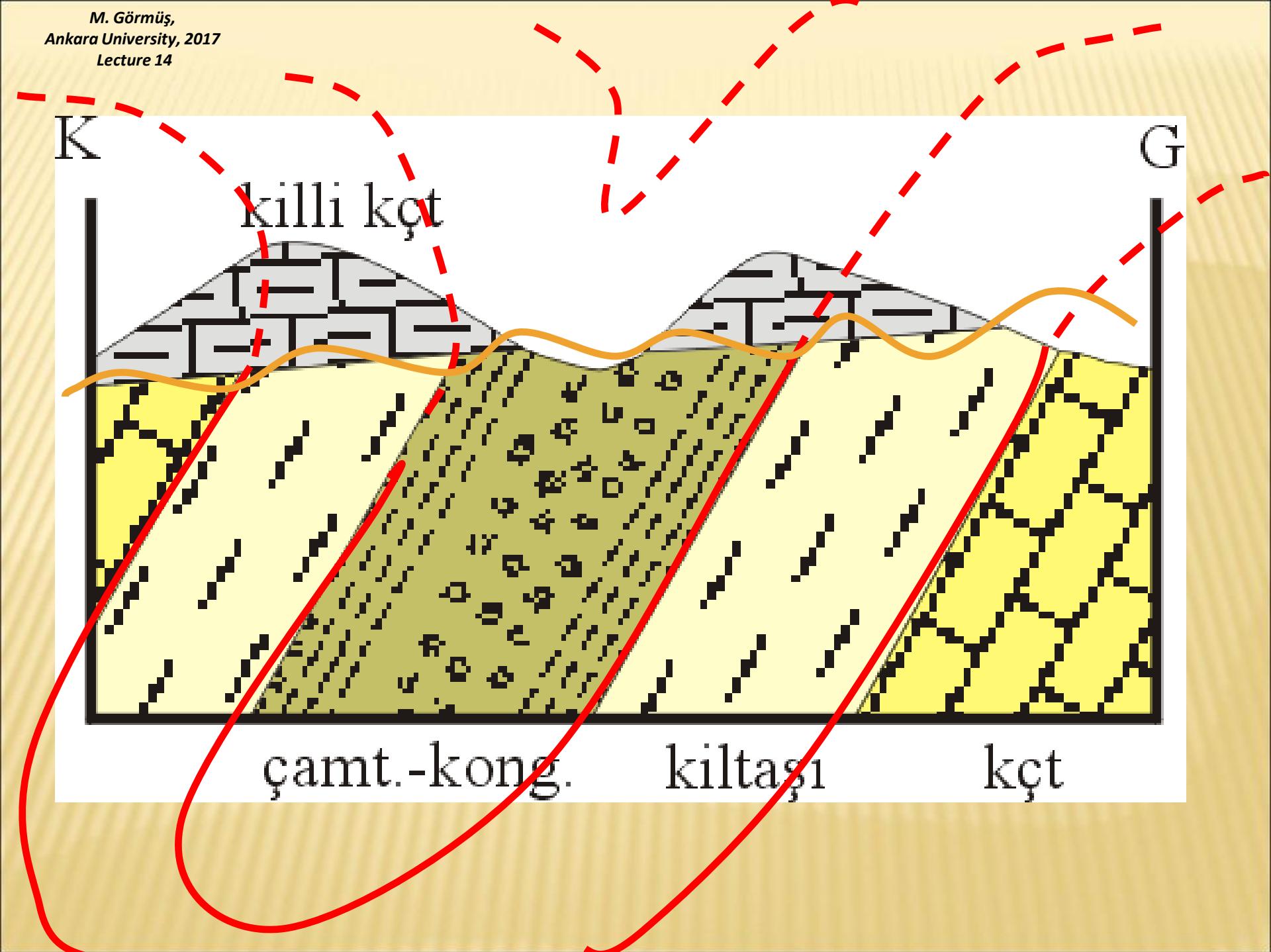
Paleoenvironmental approaches:

Loftusia sp., *Orbitoides* sp., *Triloculina* sp., Algea within the limestone unit are known as shallow marine organisms. Among them, *Triloculina* & algea show lagoon environment. Due to lack of the data on their abundances, it is said that the unit was deposited within shallow water environment.

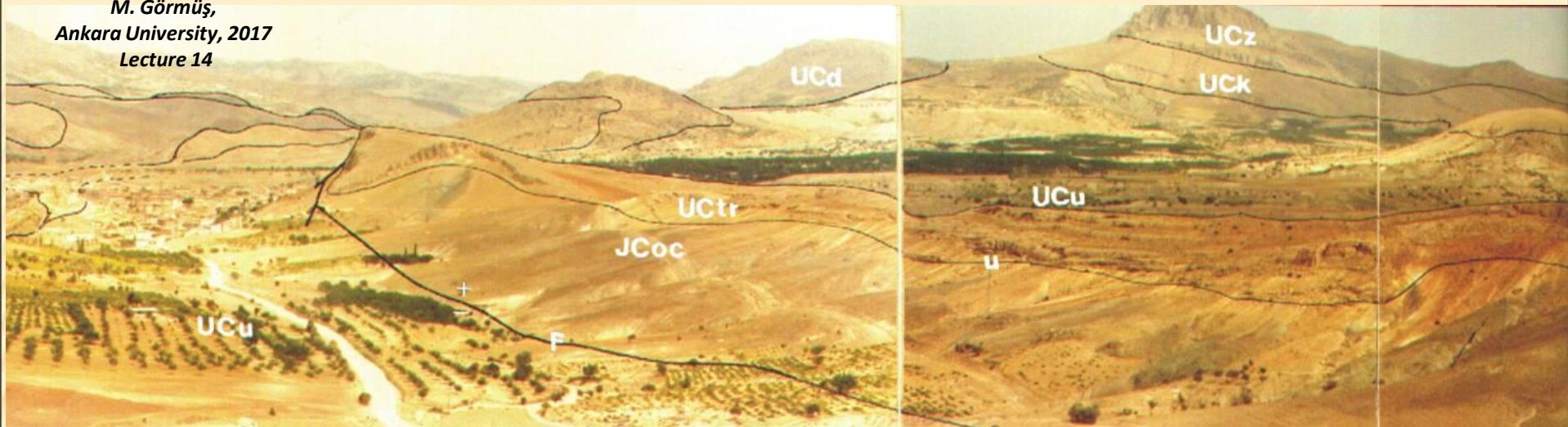
Globotruncana sp., *Heterohelix* sp., within the claystone unit are open-sea organisms. Lithology & fauna indicates open-sea conditions.

Richness of *Globigerina* sp. from the claystone-conglomerate unit also shows open-sea environment. Towards to upper part, *Nummulites* sp., *Assilina* sp., *Peneroplis* sp. indicates a shallowing water paleoenvironment.

Miogypsina sp., *Lepidocyclina* sp., are shallow water benthic foraminifera.



Hekimhan



F. Fay

JCoc. Jura-Kretase ofiyolitik kayalar

u- uyumsuzluk

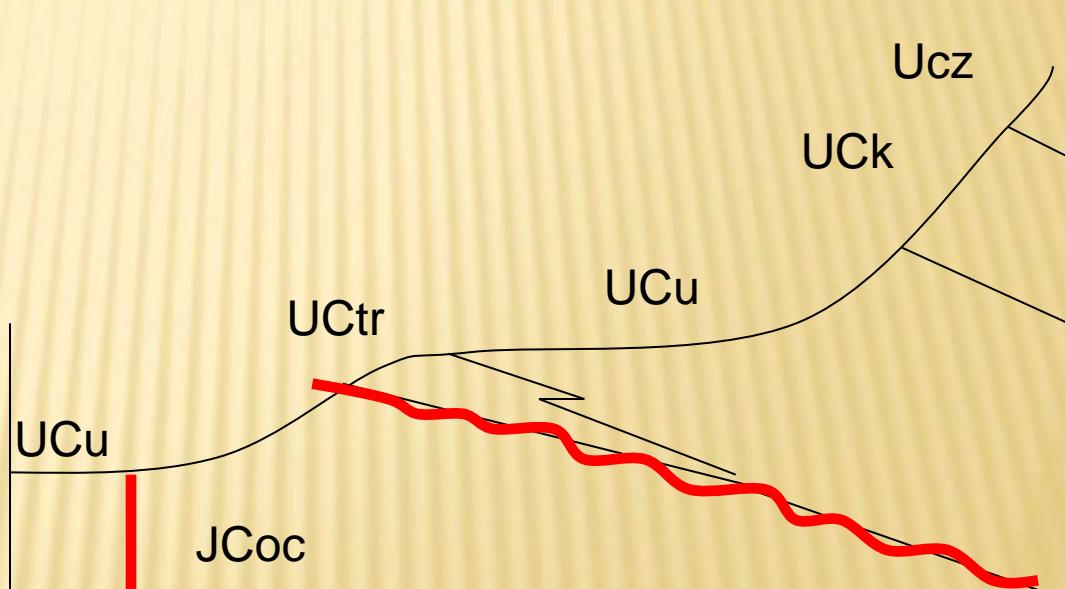
UCtr. Tohma resifleri (bol rudistli)

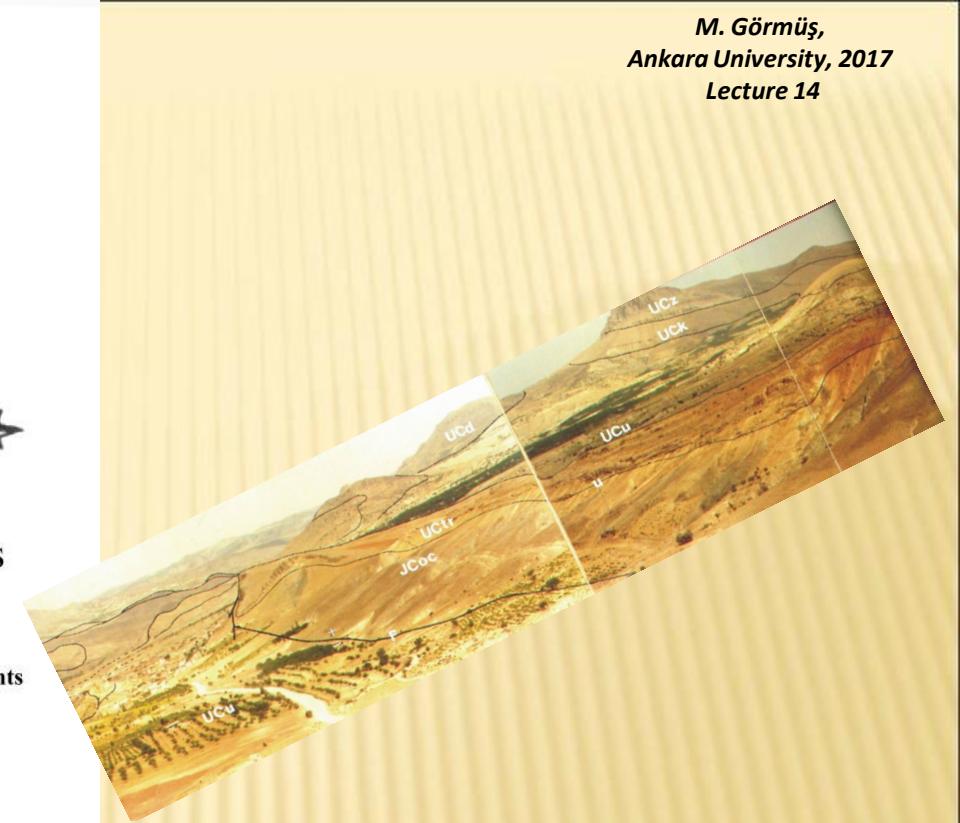
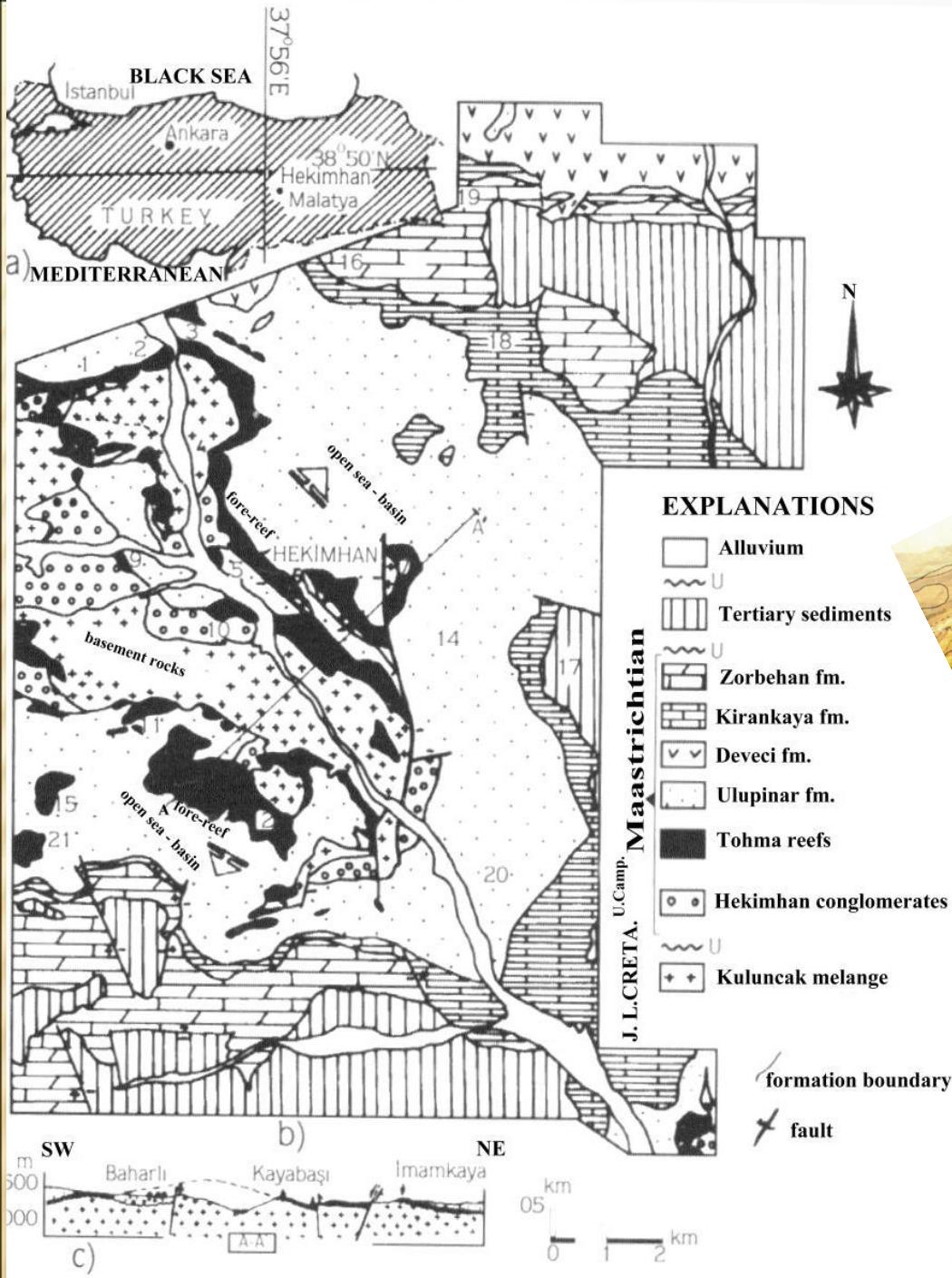
Ucu. Ulupınar fm.-kiltaşı-kumtaşlı
ardalanması (altta *Orbitoides*,
Siderolites, *Inoceramus*, üste doğru
Globotruncana)

UCd. Deveci Volkanikleri

UCk. Kırankaya Fm. Killi kireçtaşları
(*Orbitoides*, *Lepidorbitoides*)

Ucz. Zorbehan Fm. Dolomitik kct (*Loftusia*)

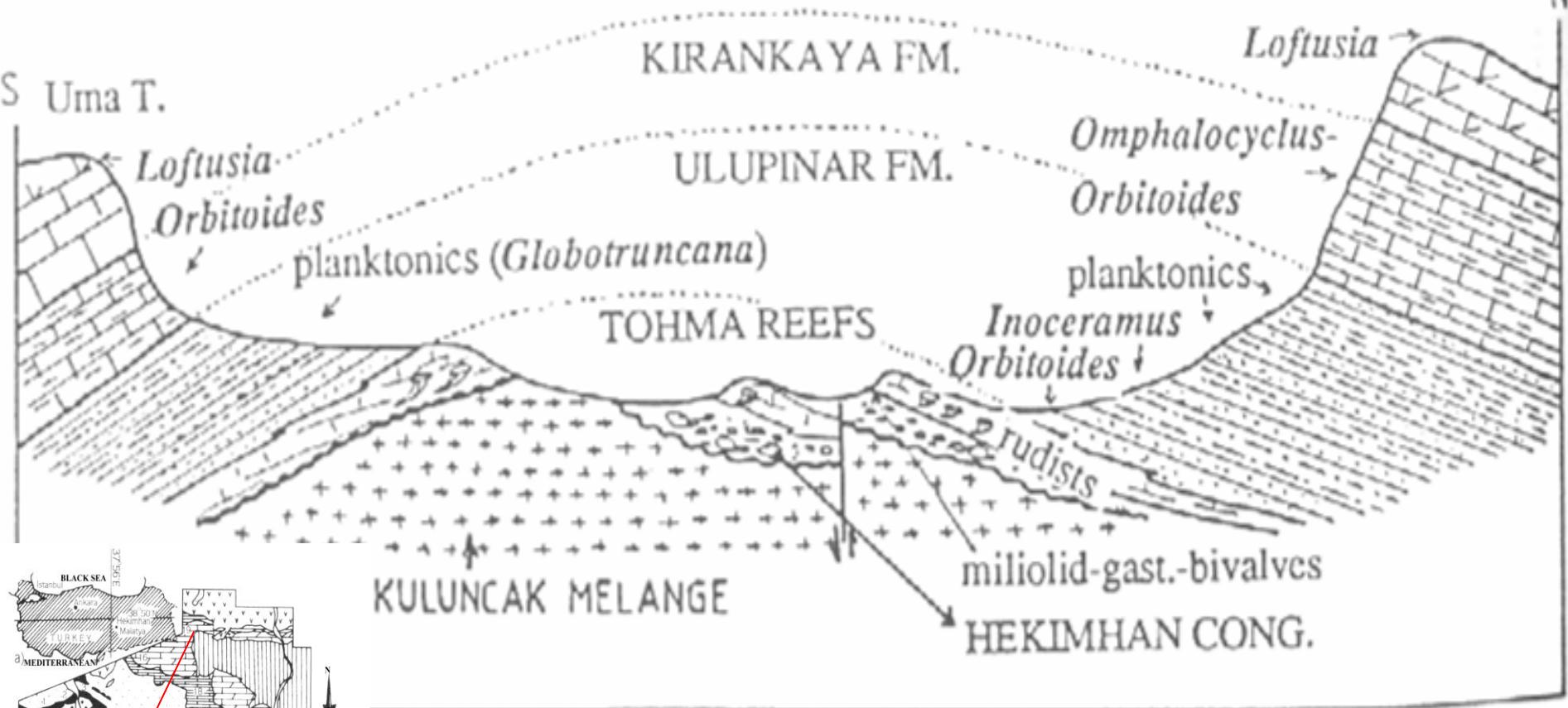




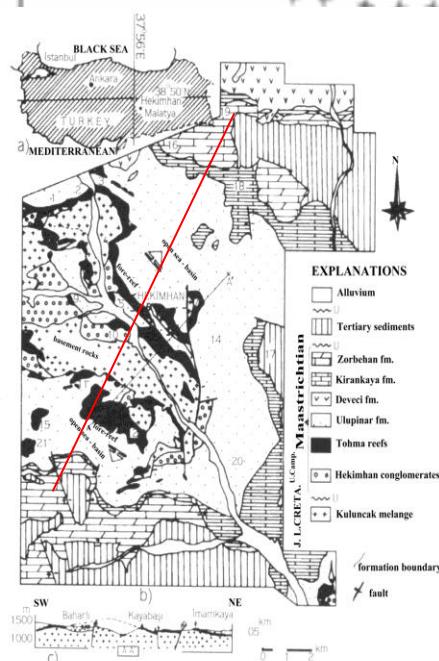
ZORBEHAN FM.

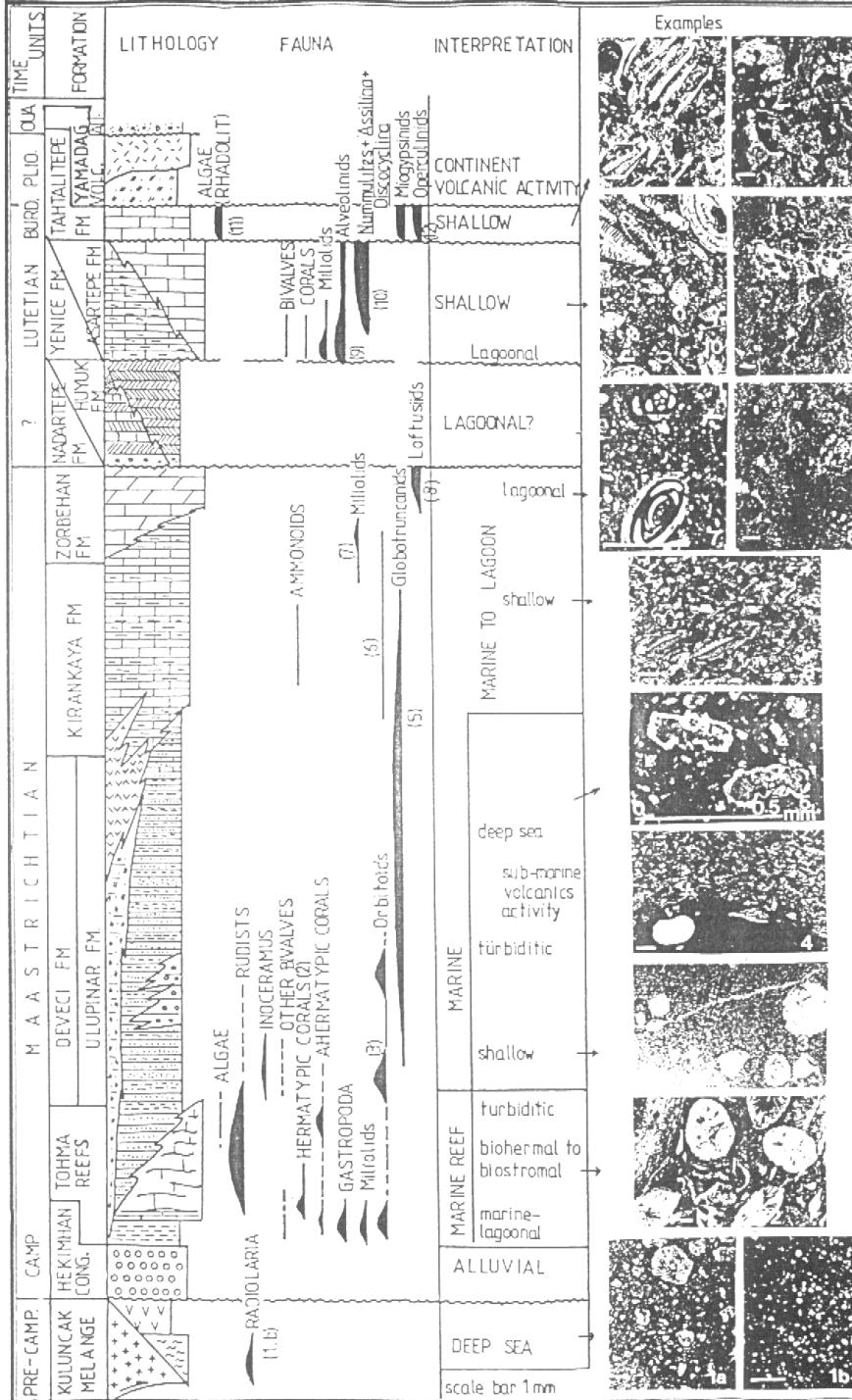
Zorbehan N

S Uma T.



A schematic geological cross-section, S-N in direction showing a large anticline and transgressive to regressive succession in the area during the Campanian to Maastrichtian times.



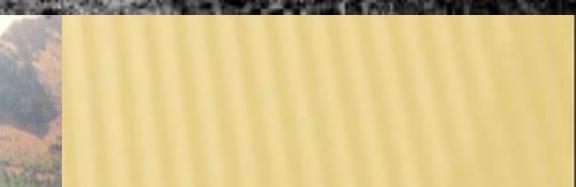
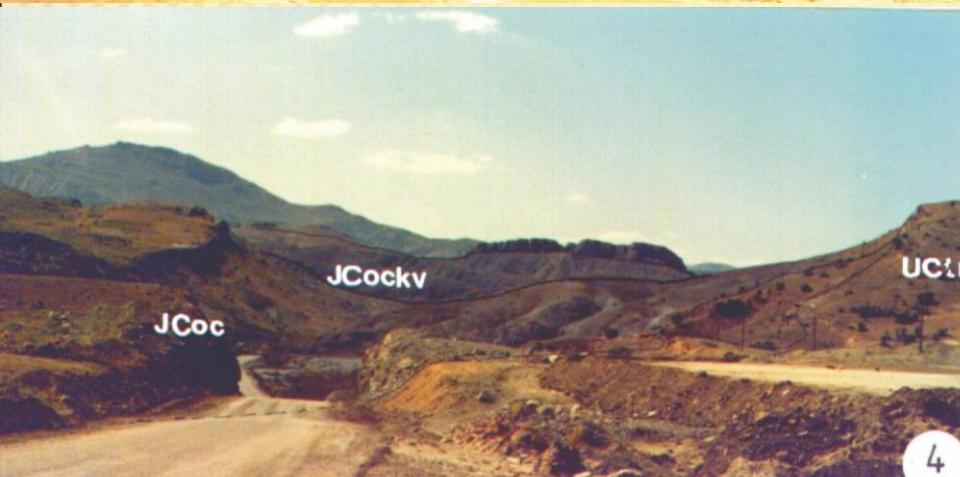
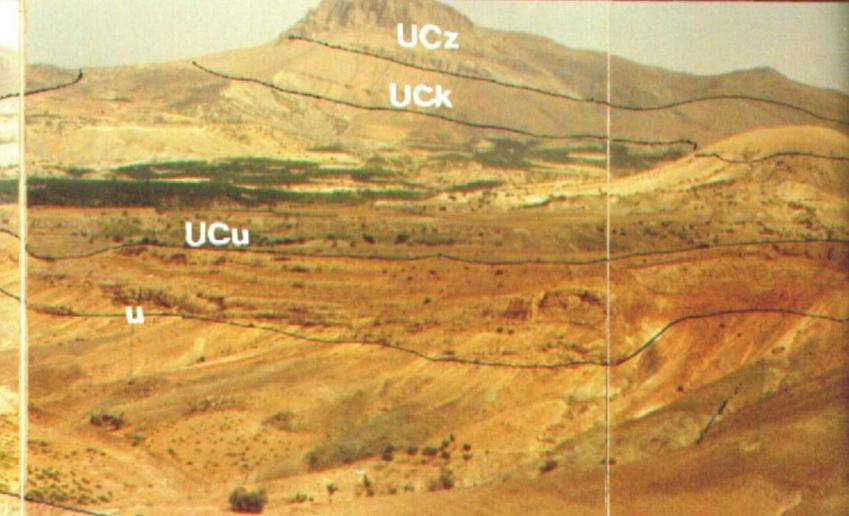
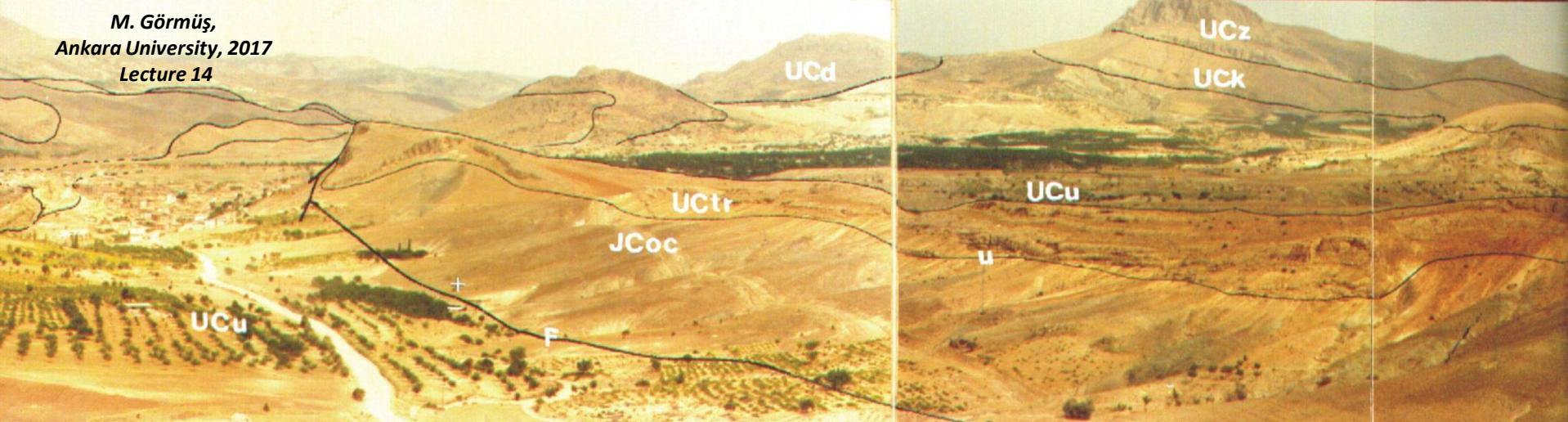




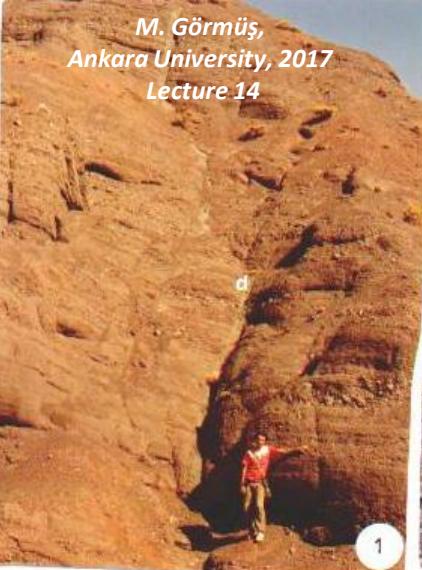
Basement units (Kuluncak melange rocks including deep sea sediments).

At the bottom: ophiolites

At the top: radiolarite-cherts and fine clastics



Campanian to
Maastrichtian sequence
overlying unconformably
the melange



Bottom
terrestrial
conglomerates
and reef views



Lateral facies changes with volcanoclastics of the
Deveci Fm., F. Faults



Top units

Maastrichtian in age



Bottom units

Pre-Maastrichtian in age



Eocene sequences overlying the Maastrichtian sediments



A grabene system, light unit is Eocene, the others are Maastrichtian sediments



Miocene carbonates showing a large scaled cross bedding



Carbonates of
Miocene
transgression on the
Cretaceous (left side)
and Eocene (right
side) sediments

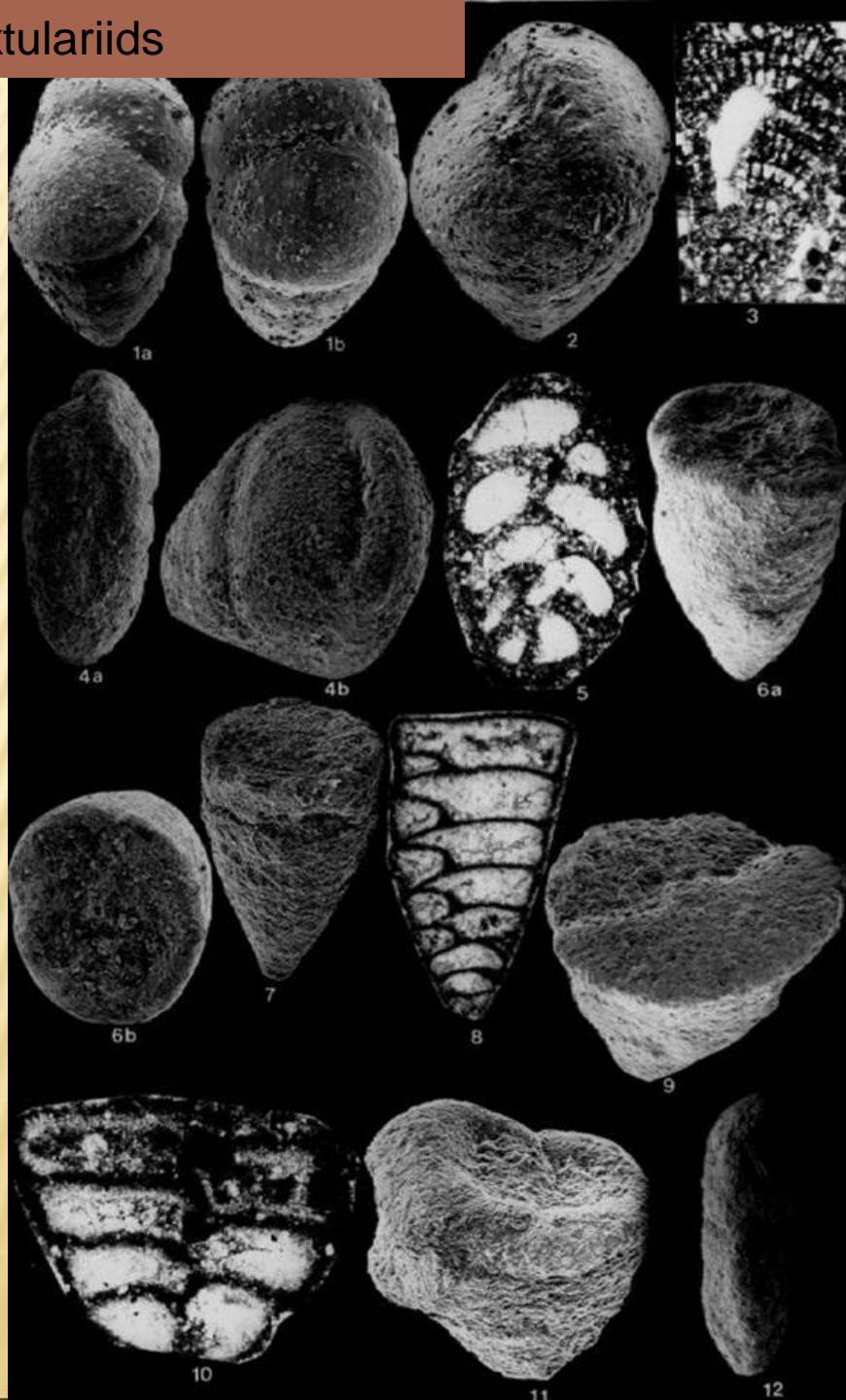
Miocene unit: *Migypsina, Lepidocyclina'*



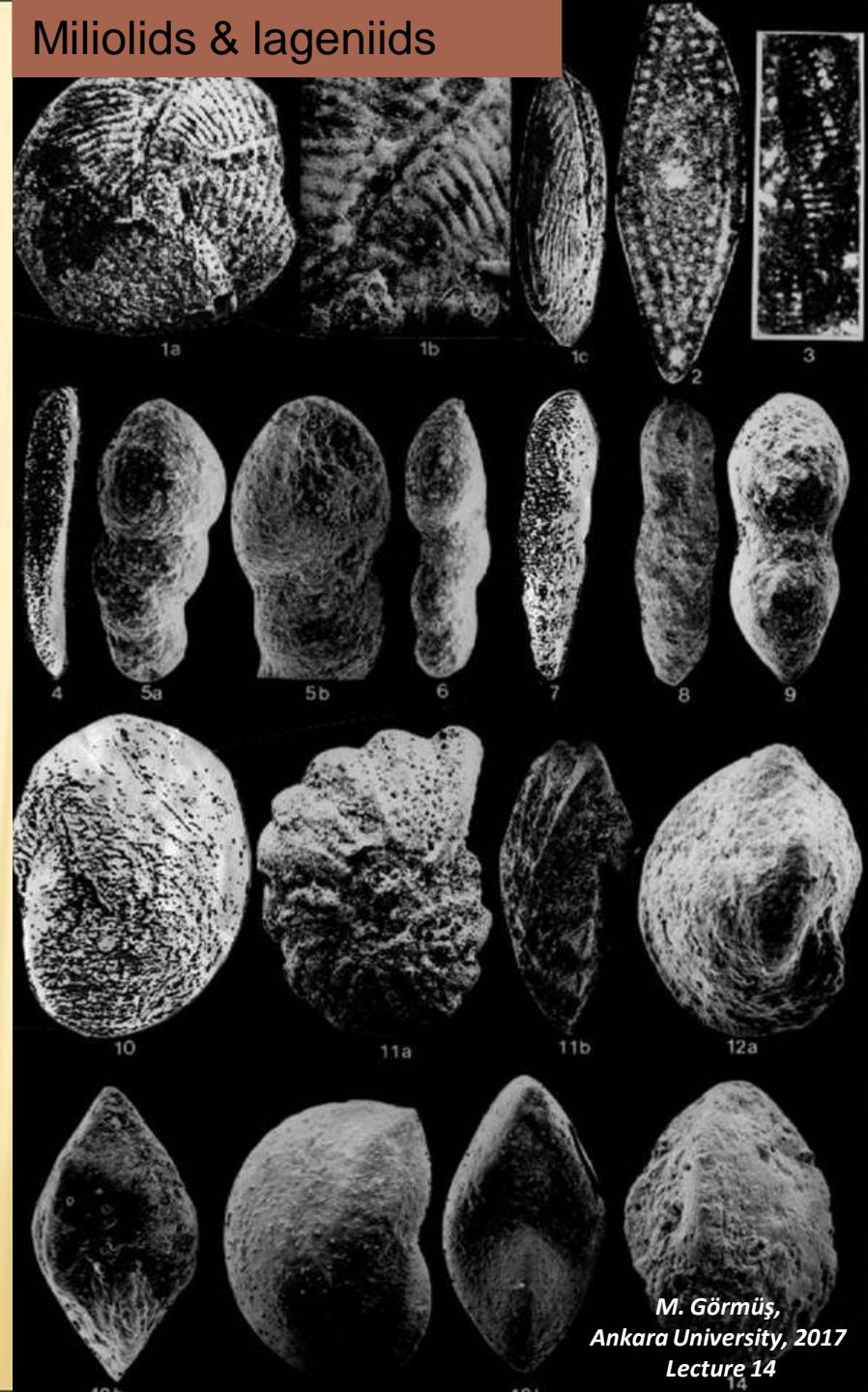
Late Cretaceous Imst: *Orbitoides*

Eocene clayey limestone: rich
Nummulites

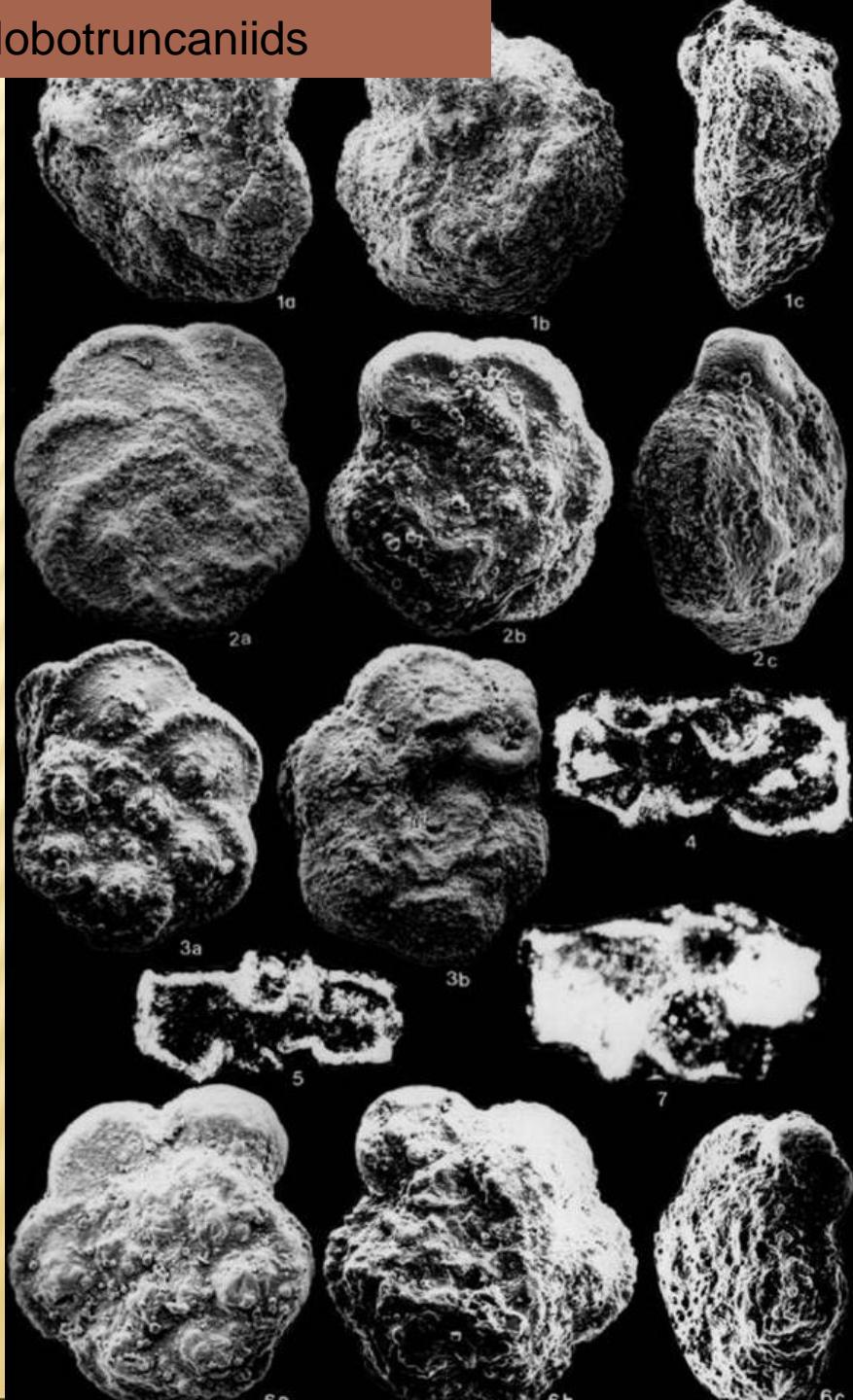
Textulariids



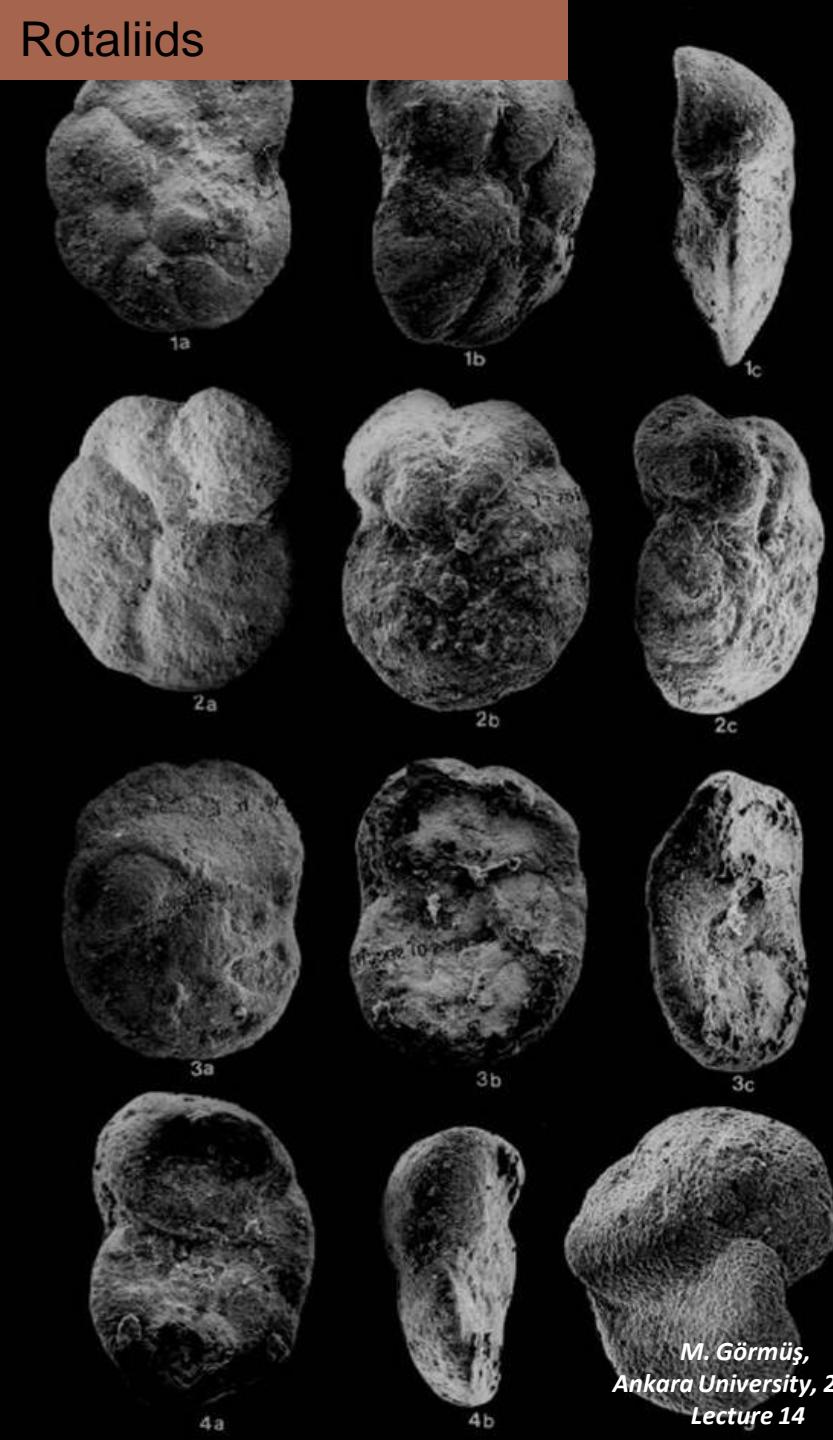
Miliolids & lageniids

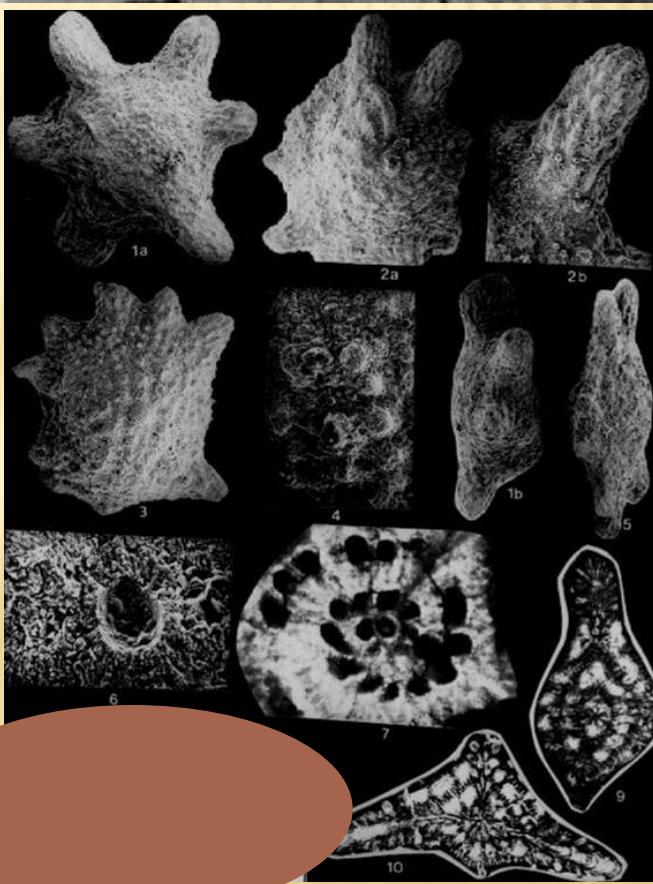
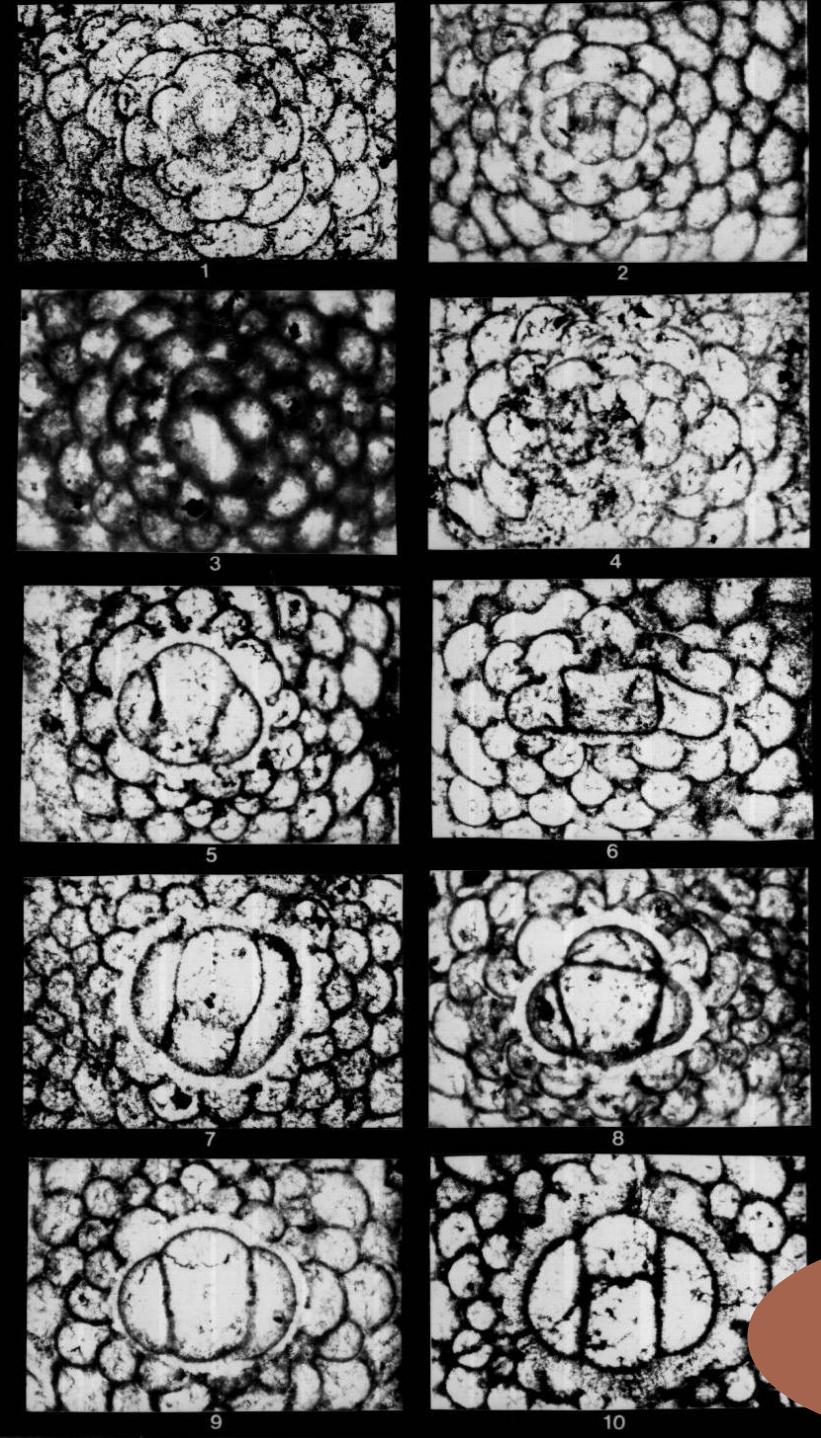


Globotruncaniids

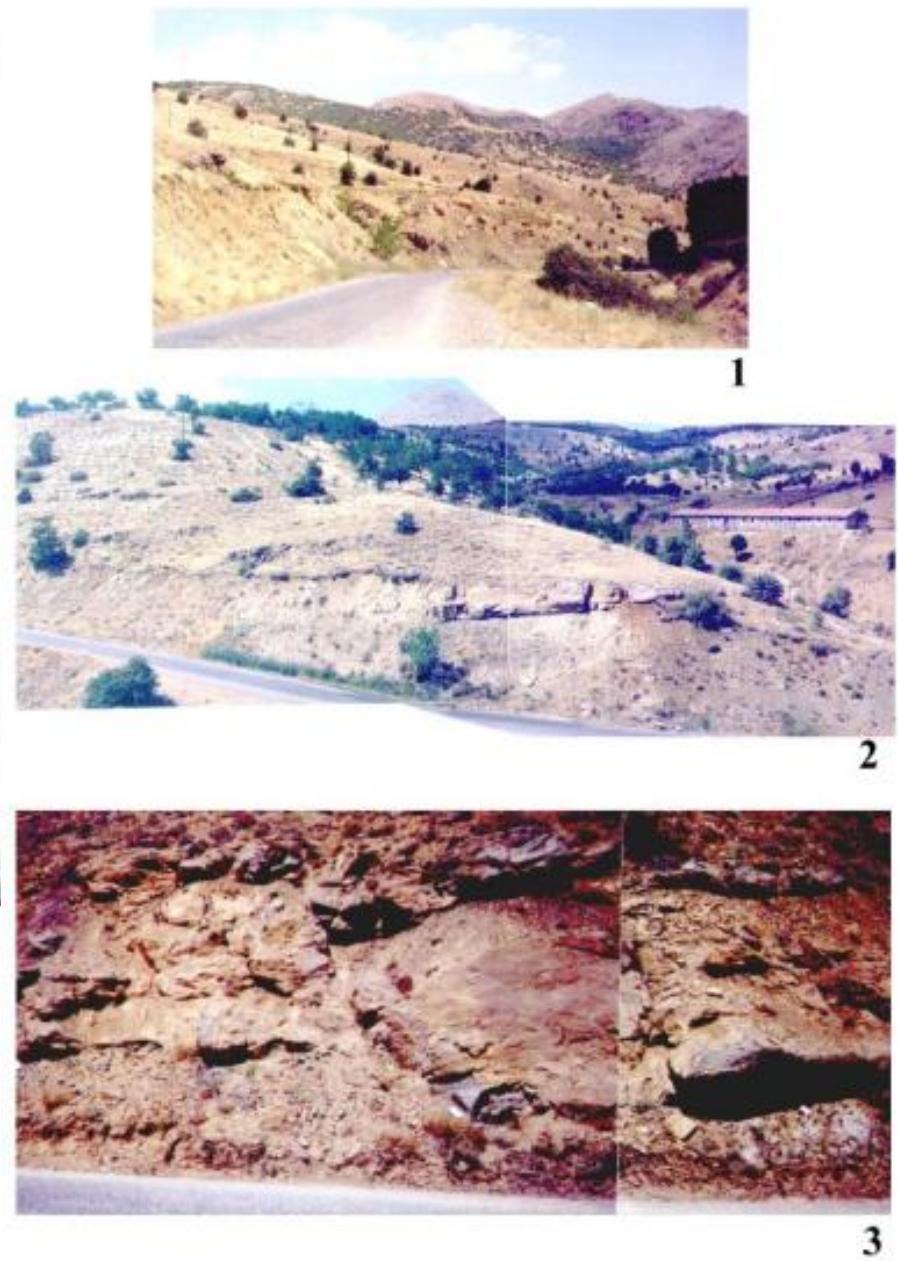
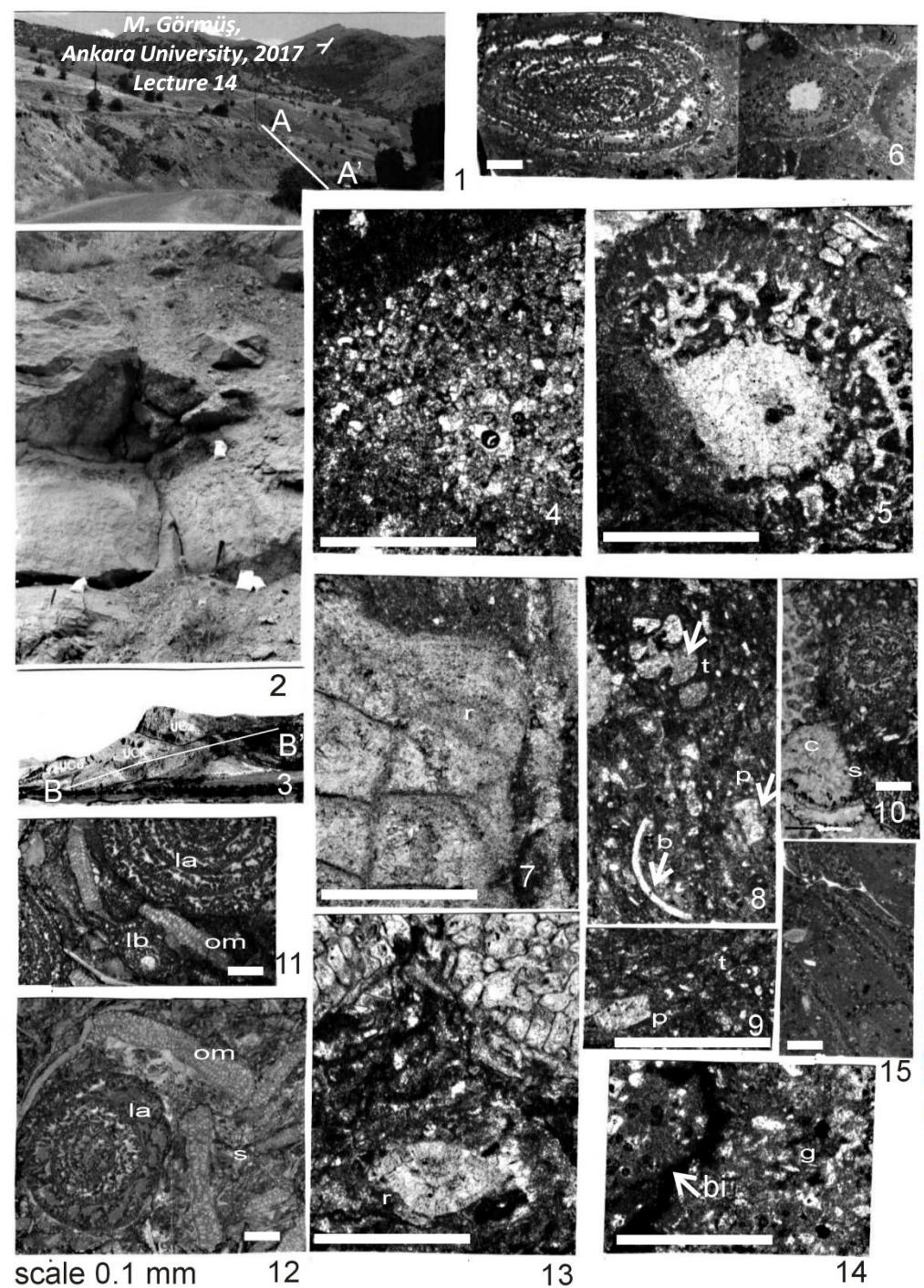


Rotaliids

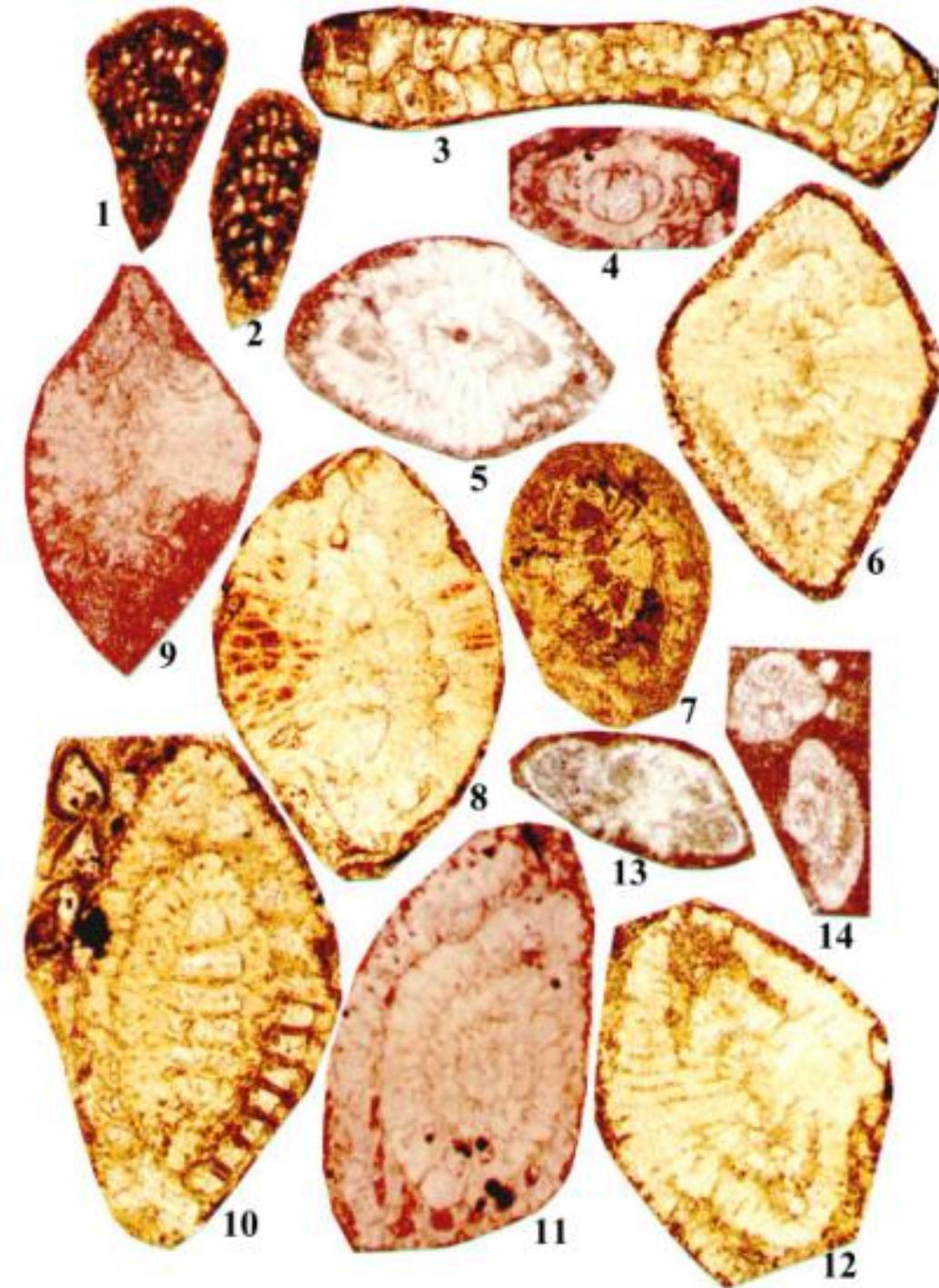




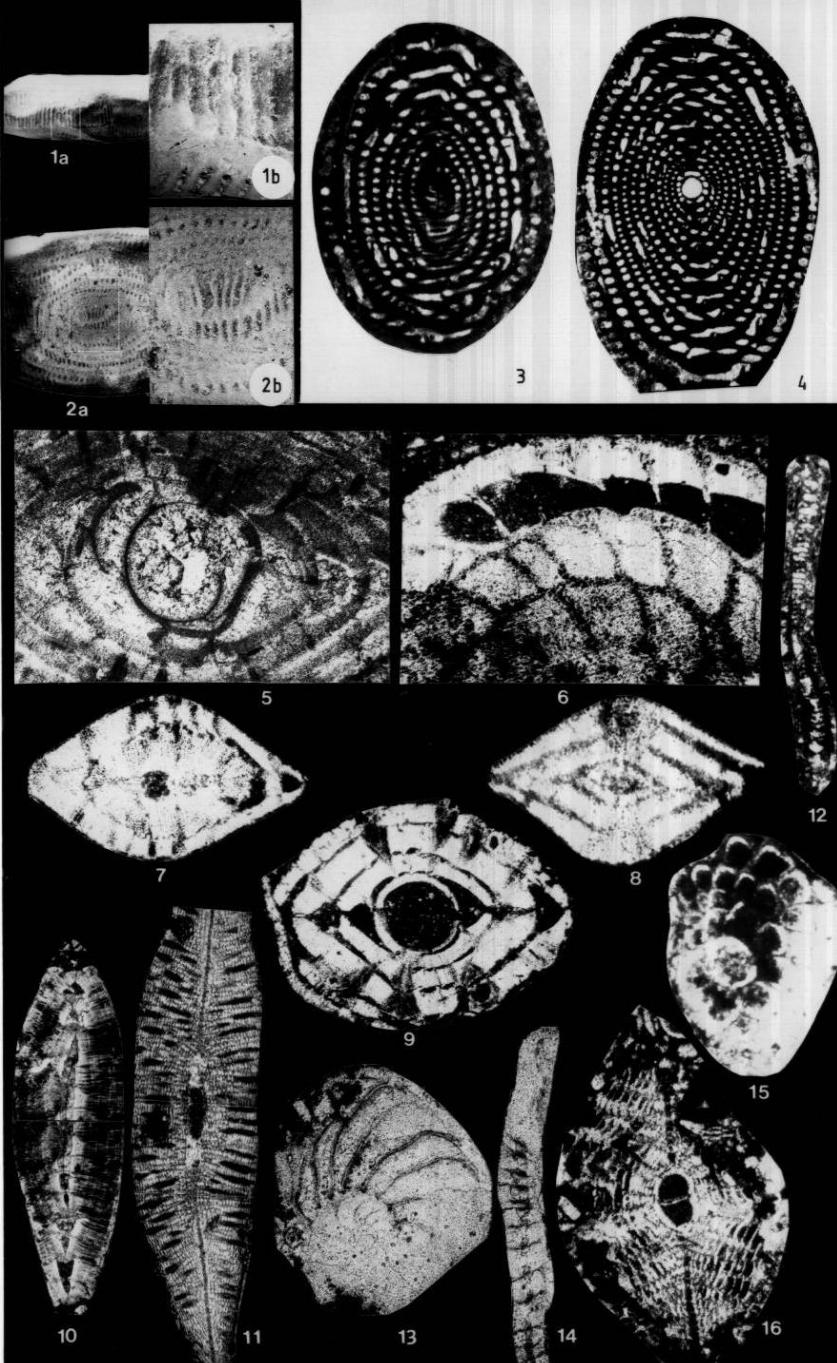
Orbitoides
Embryo views
on the left,
Siderolites on
the right
Location of the
fauna
association at
the top,



Maastrichtian loftusiid ant their
locations

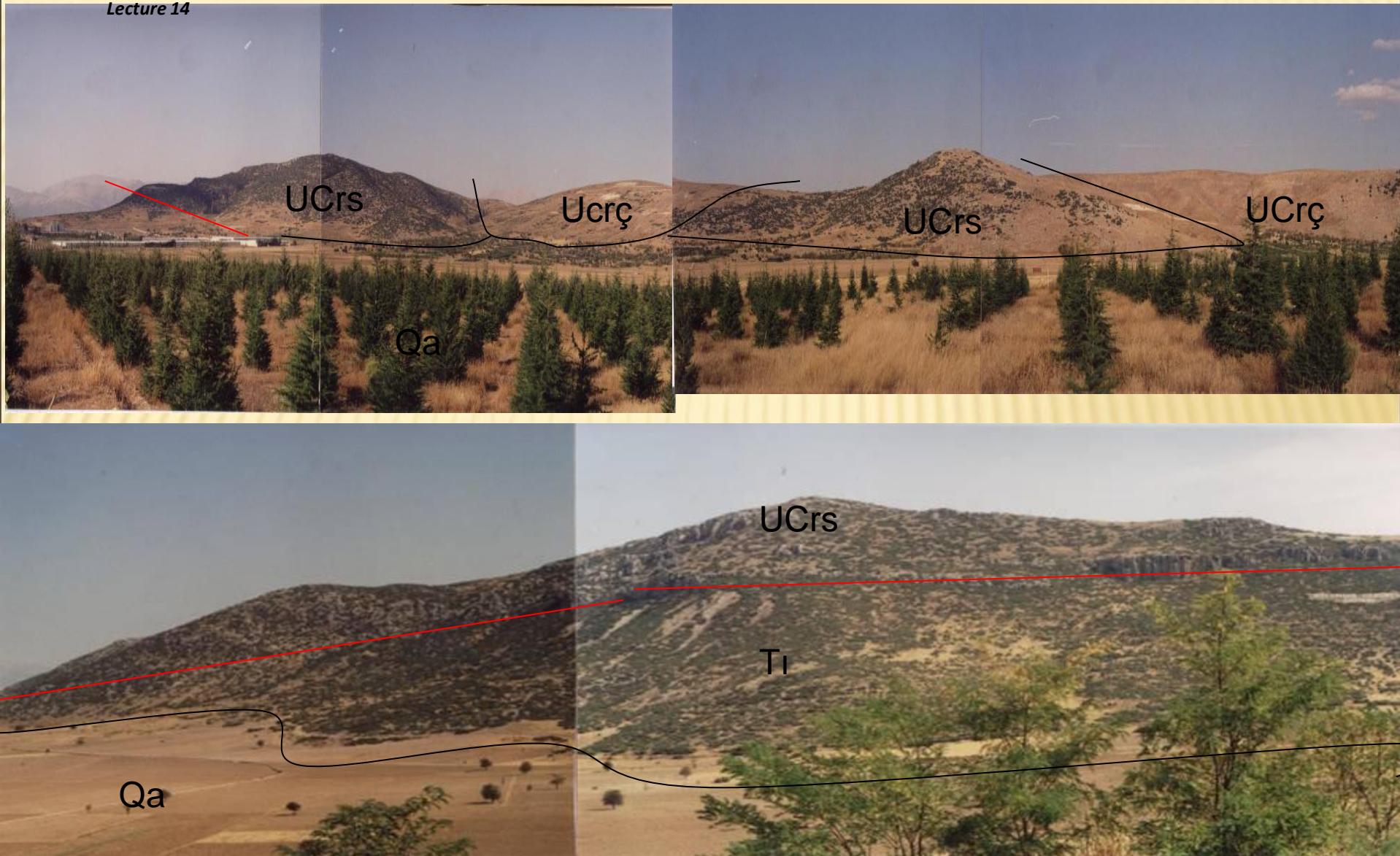


Upper Maastrichtian fauna
views

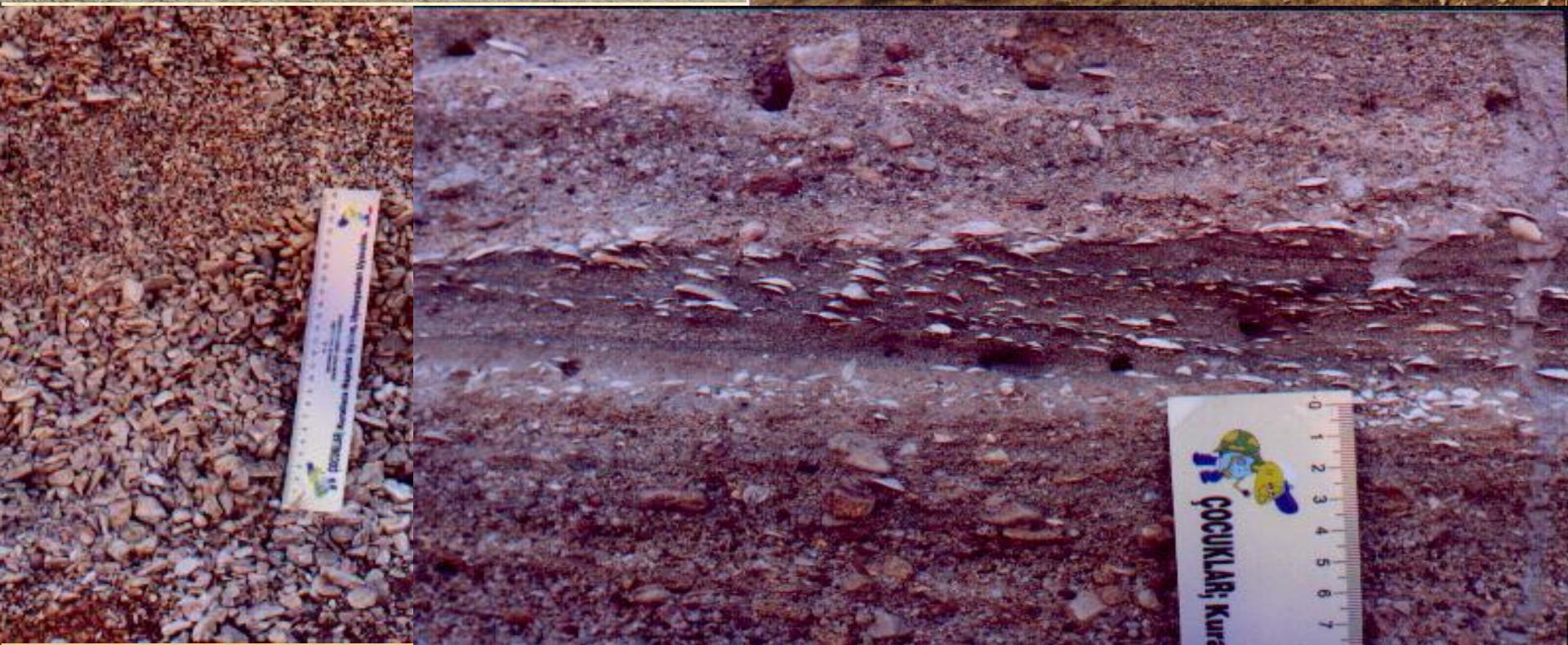


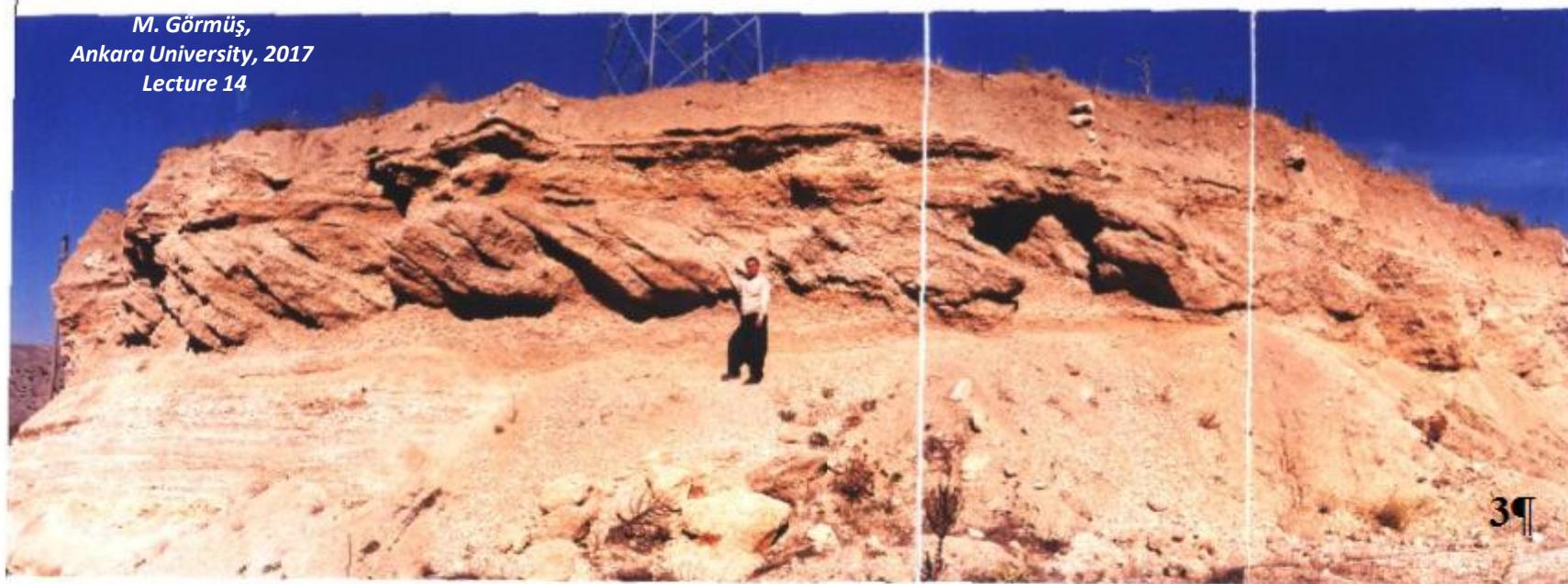
Eocene and Miocene benthic fauna

SDU Campus & its surroundings



Views from Cretaceous aged carbonates (UCrs. Söbüdağ Imst. UKrç. Çiğdemtepe Imst.) and Lower Tertiary aged clastics (Isparta Fm.), red lines show normal faults.

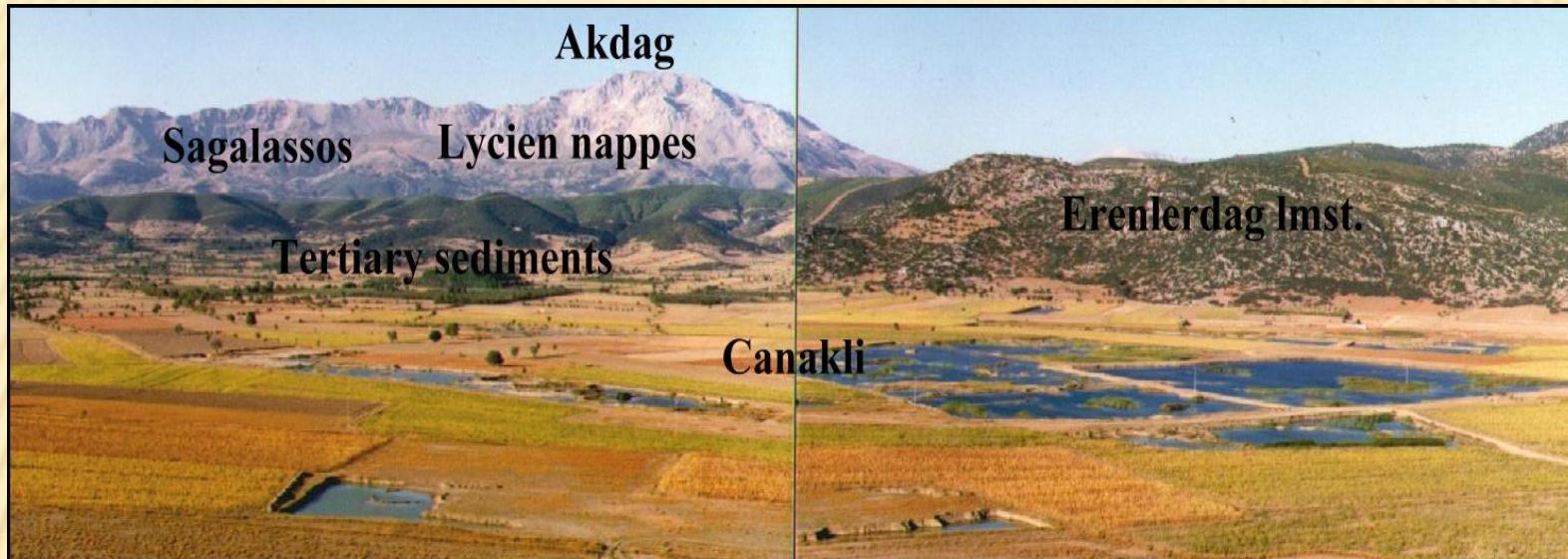




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Sagalassos-Dereboğazı

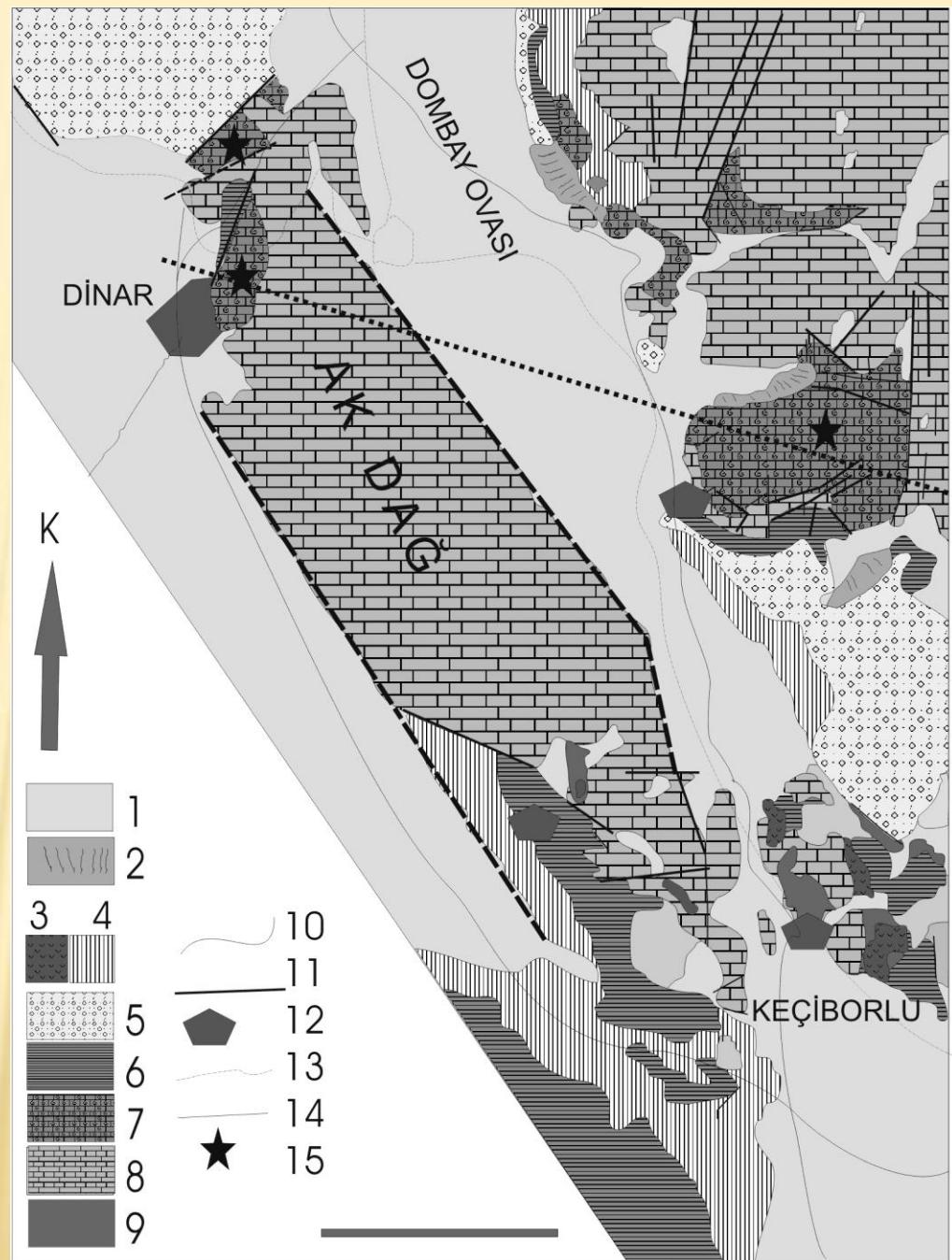
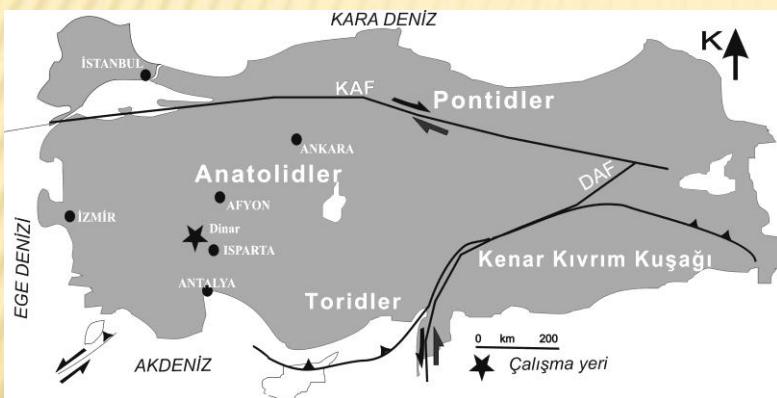


Clay material area around Canaklı for Sagalassos settlement place showing autochthonous Cretaceous aged Erenlerdag limestone and Tertiary sediments (C/T boundary) and allochthonous carbonates in Akdağ, namely Lycien nappes, looking towards the north.



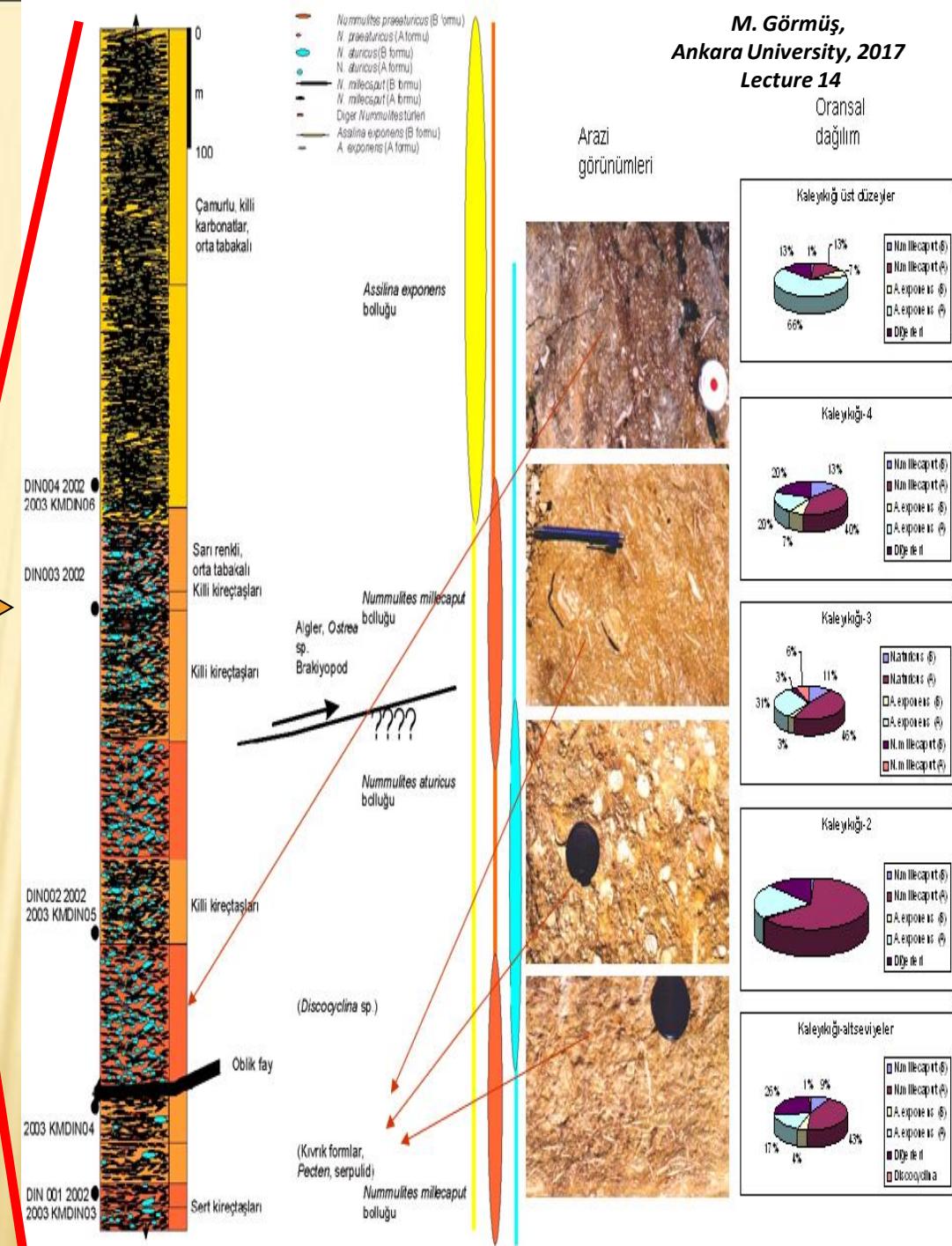
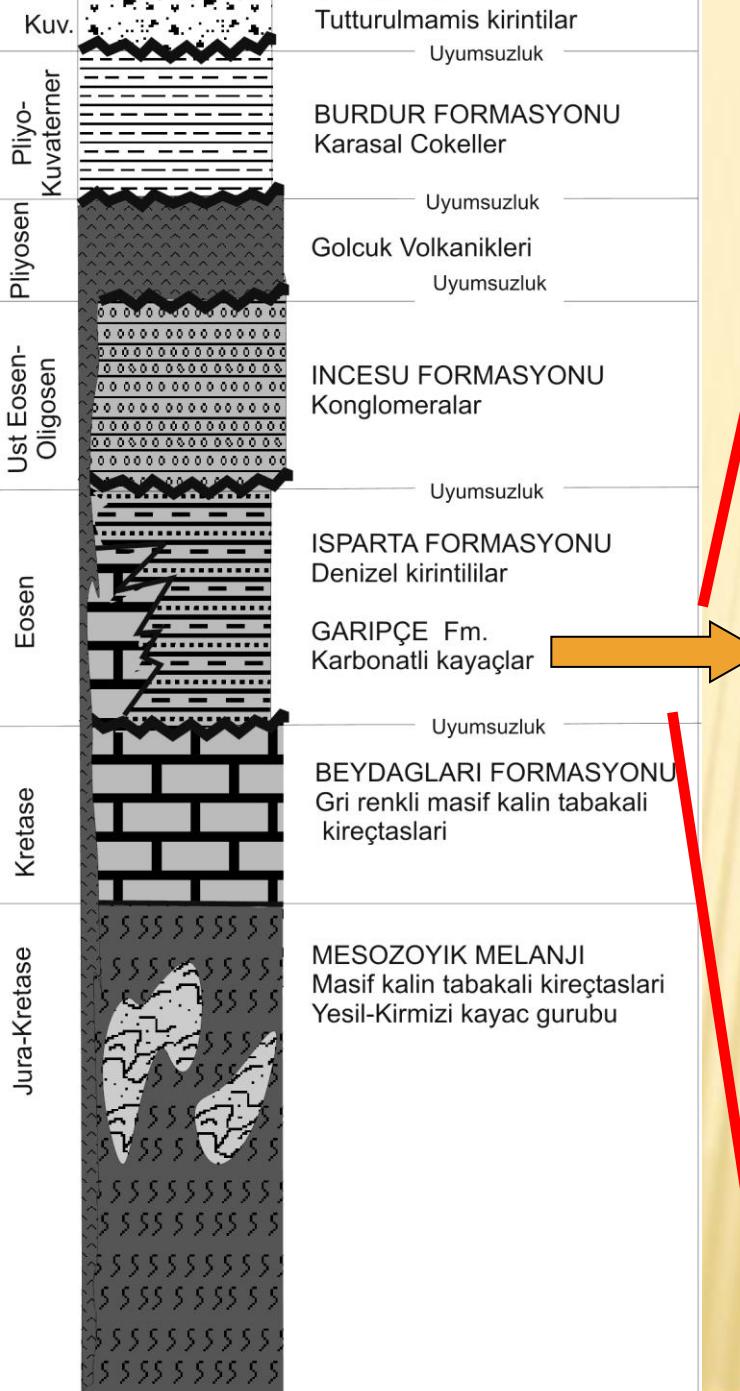
Unconformity between Ispartaçay (TrJ₁) and Karabayır (Mk) formations, Mk1. conglomerates, Mk2-3. algal, miliolid bearing carbonates (Görmüş & Hançer, 1997), İmrezi Village around.

Dinar



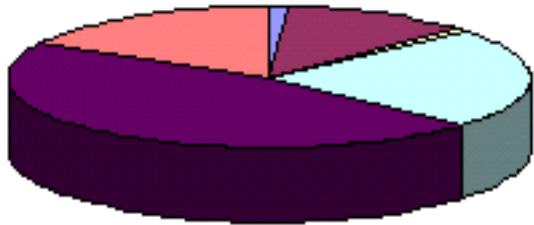
Oransal
dağılım

MESOZOYIK





Suçikan sert düzeyler

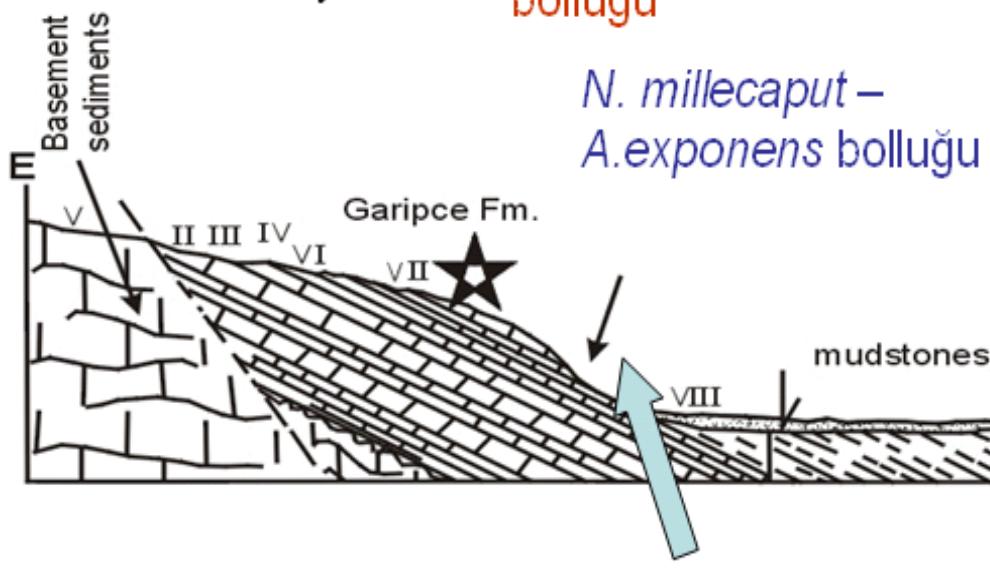


- N. millecaput (B)
- N. millecaput (A)
- A. exponens (B)
- A. exponens (A)
- N. aturicus (A)
- N. aturicus (B)

Alveolina'lı
düzeyler

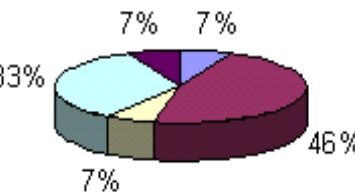
N. aturicus
bolluğu

N. millecaput –
A. exponens bolluğu



Bağlayıcı % 20
Fosil % 80

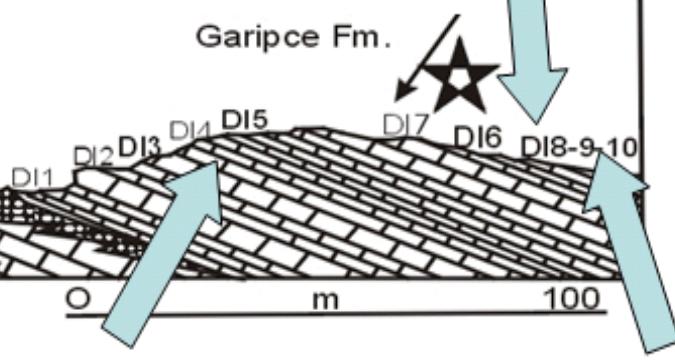
Suçikan üst düzeyler



- N. millecaput (B)
- N. millecaput (A)
- A. exponens (B)
- A. exponens (A)
- N. aturicus (A)

N. millecaput –
A. exponens bolluğu

N. aturicus
bolluğu



Bağlayıcı % 95
Fosil % 5

Bağlayıcı % 80
Fosil % 20

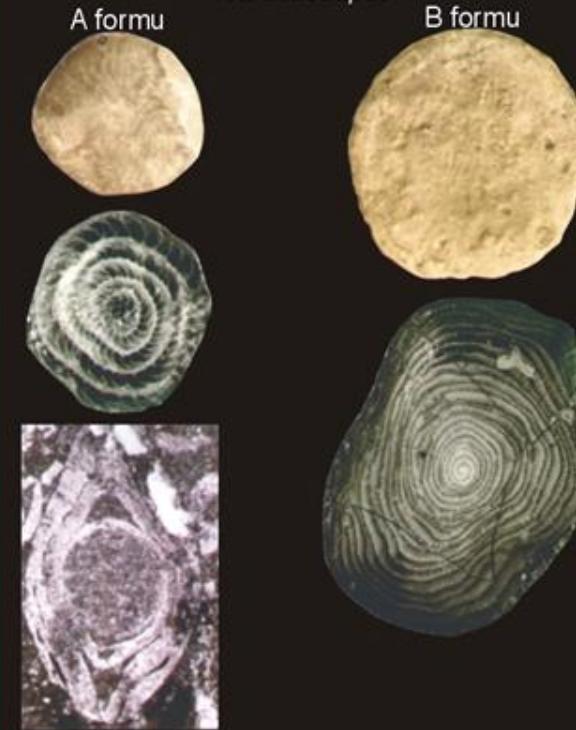
N. praeturicus



N. aturicus



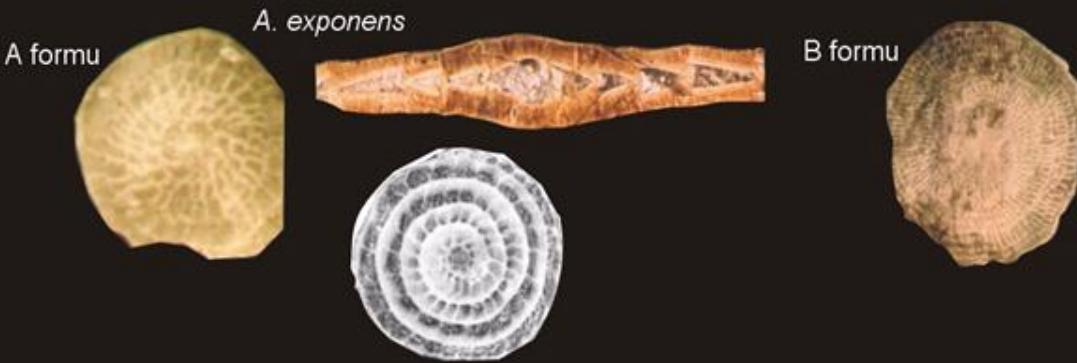
N. millecaput



N. beaumonti
A formu



A. exponens

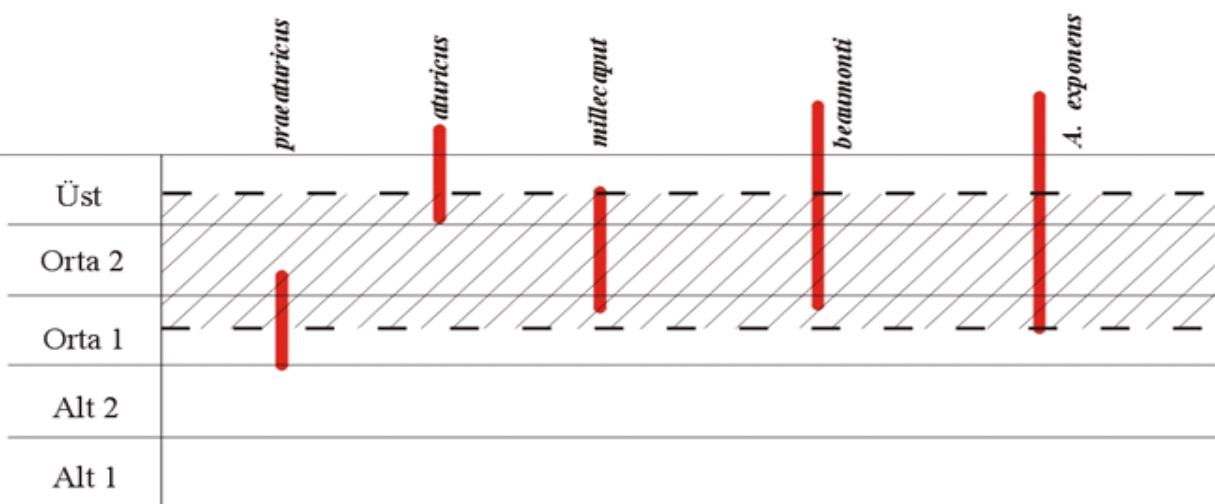
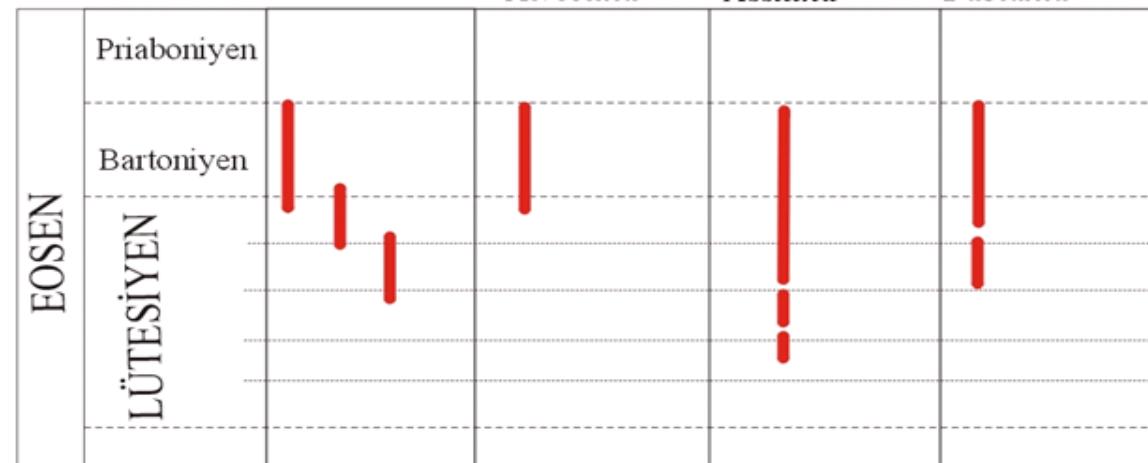


praeauricus
auricus
millecaput

A. fusiformis

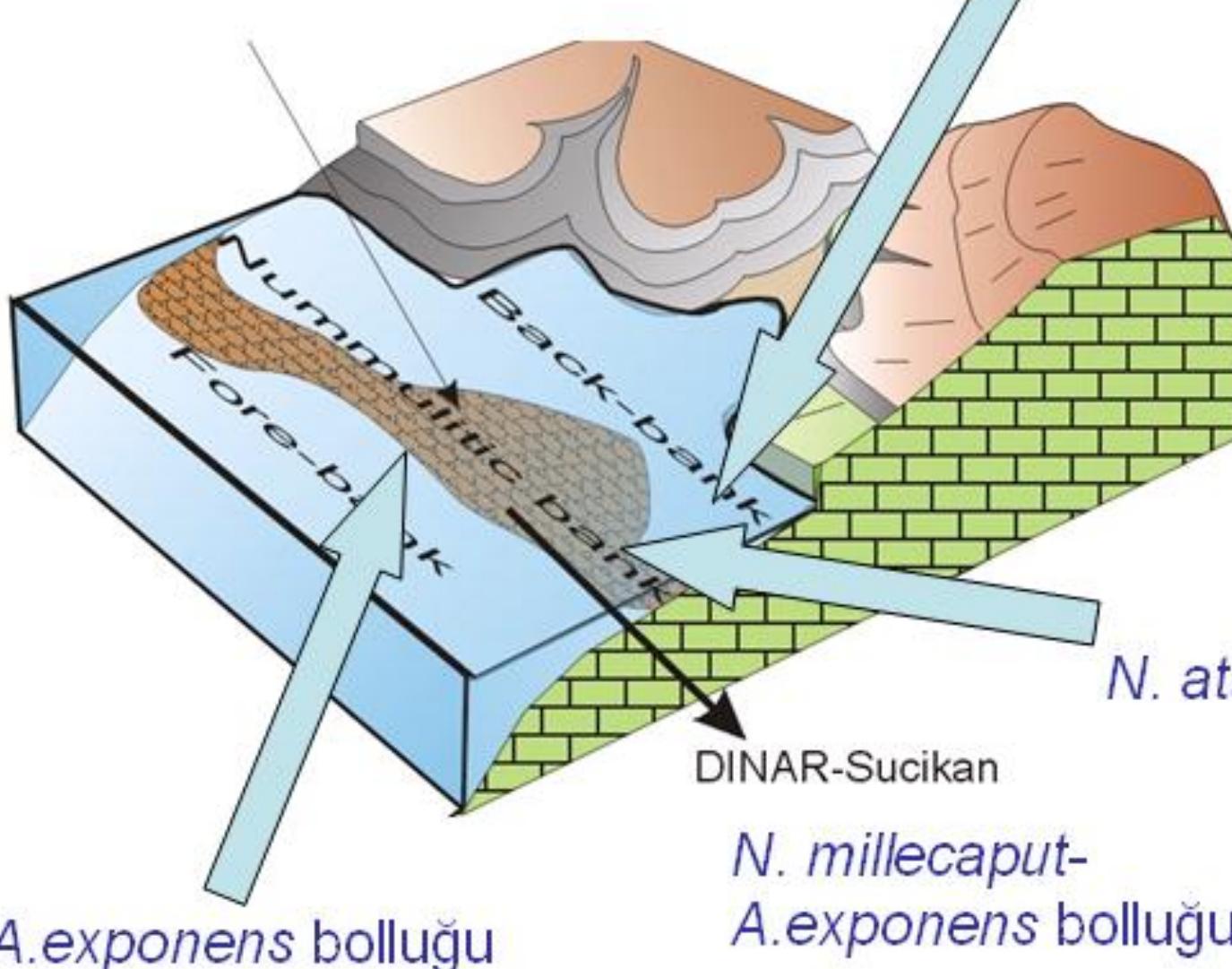
A. exponens

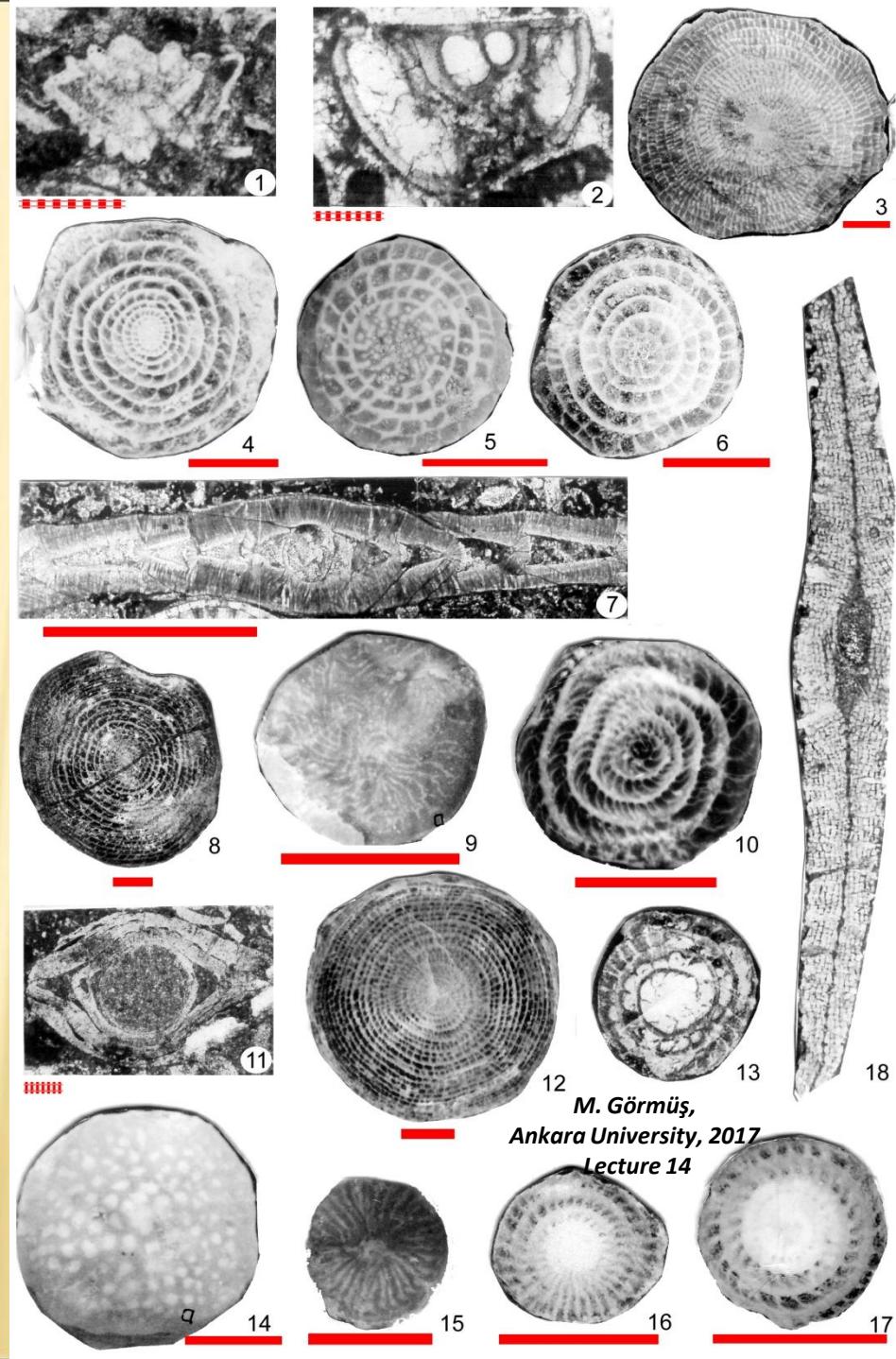
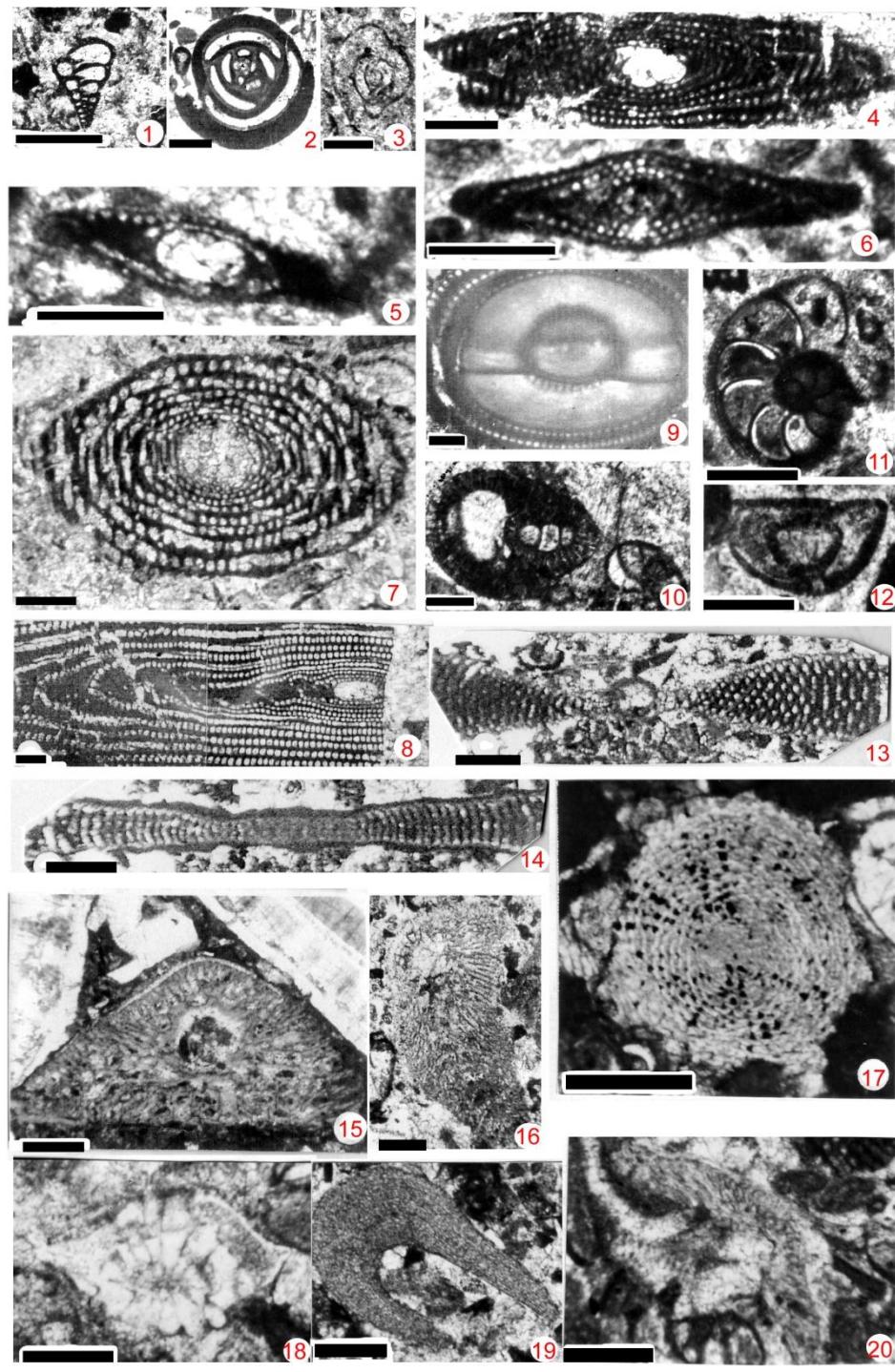
F. cassis

*Nummulites**Alveolina**Assilina**Fabiania*

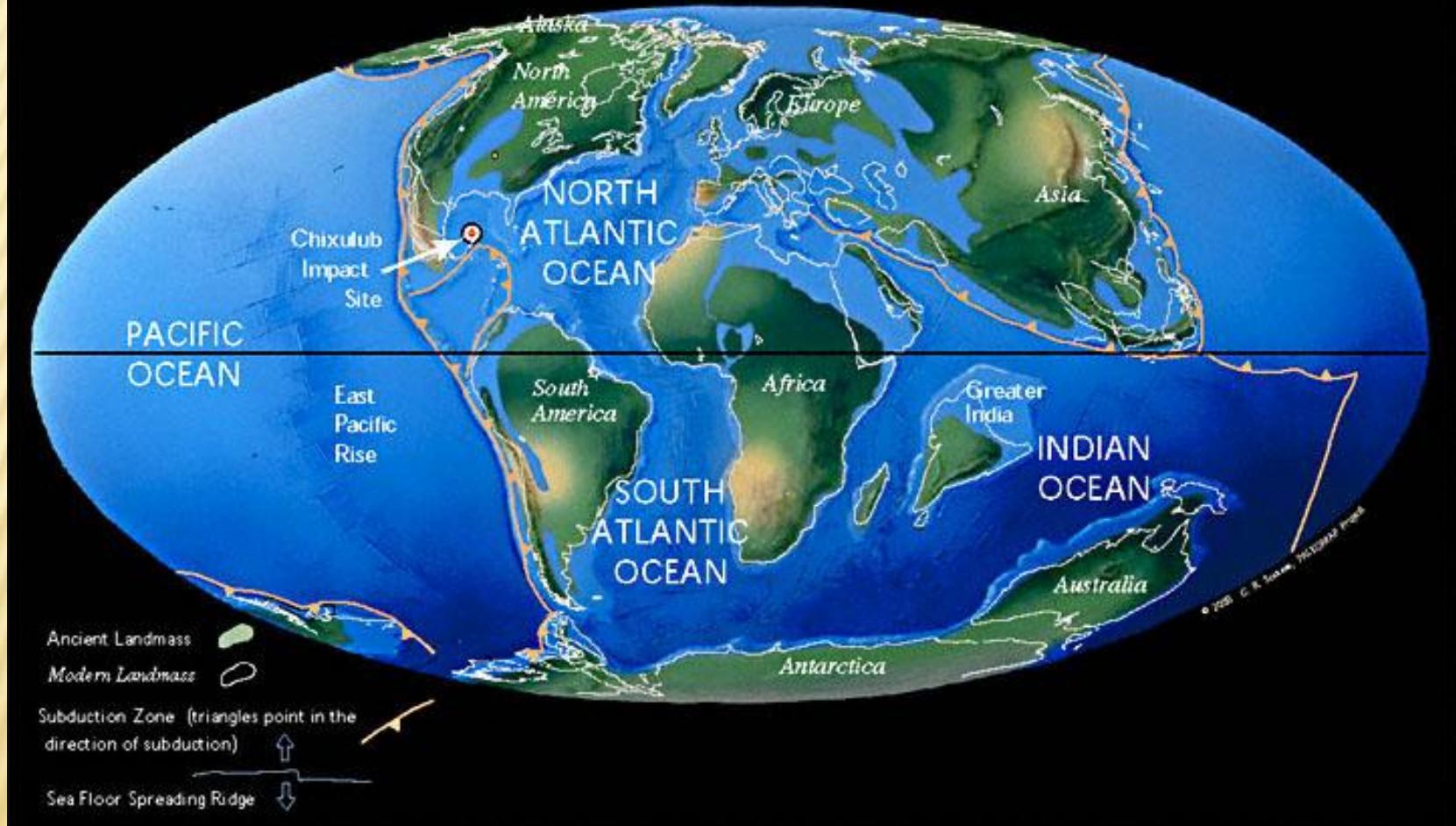
LÜTESİYEN

Alveolin'li
düzeyler

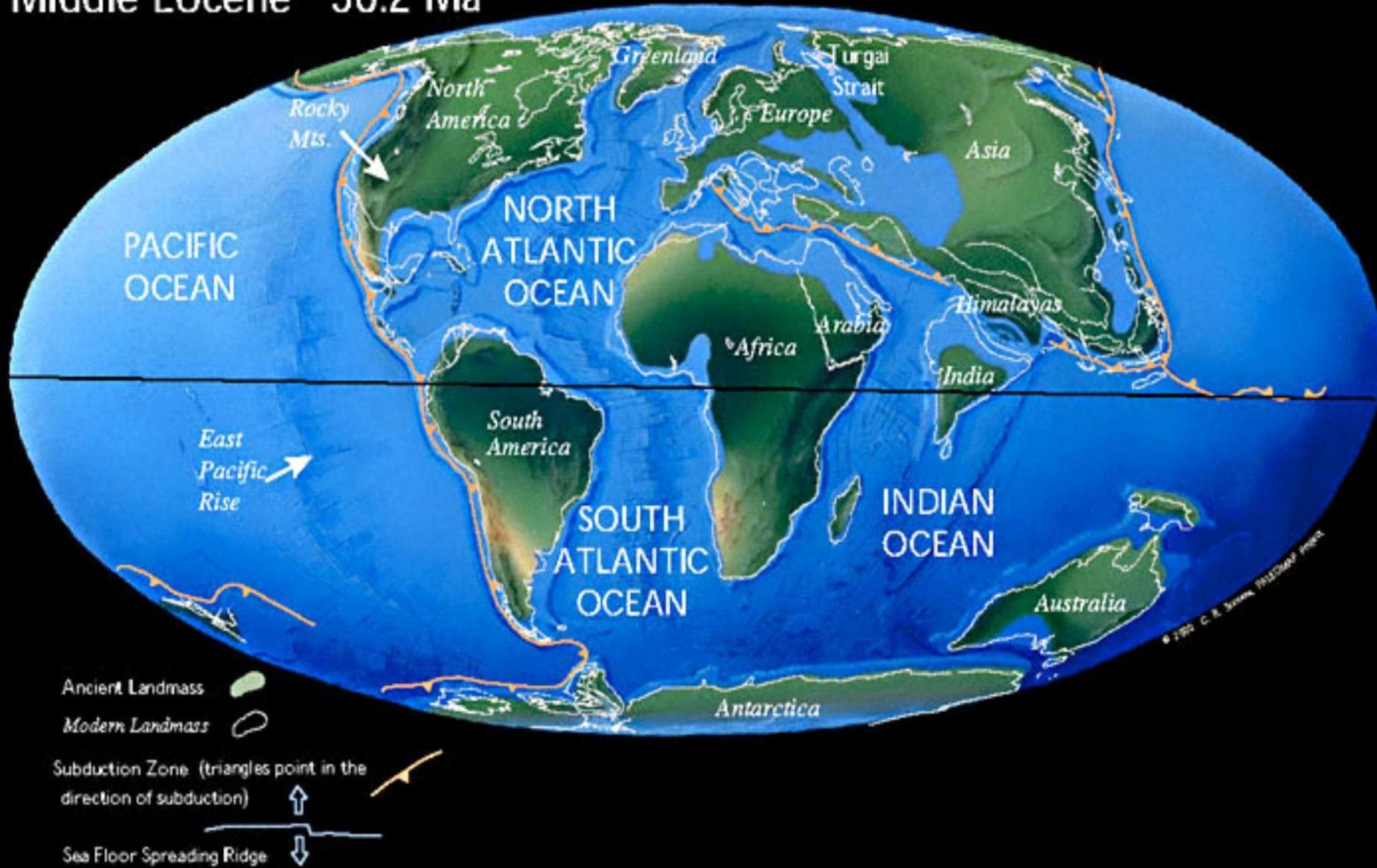




K/T Boundary 66 Ma

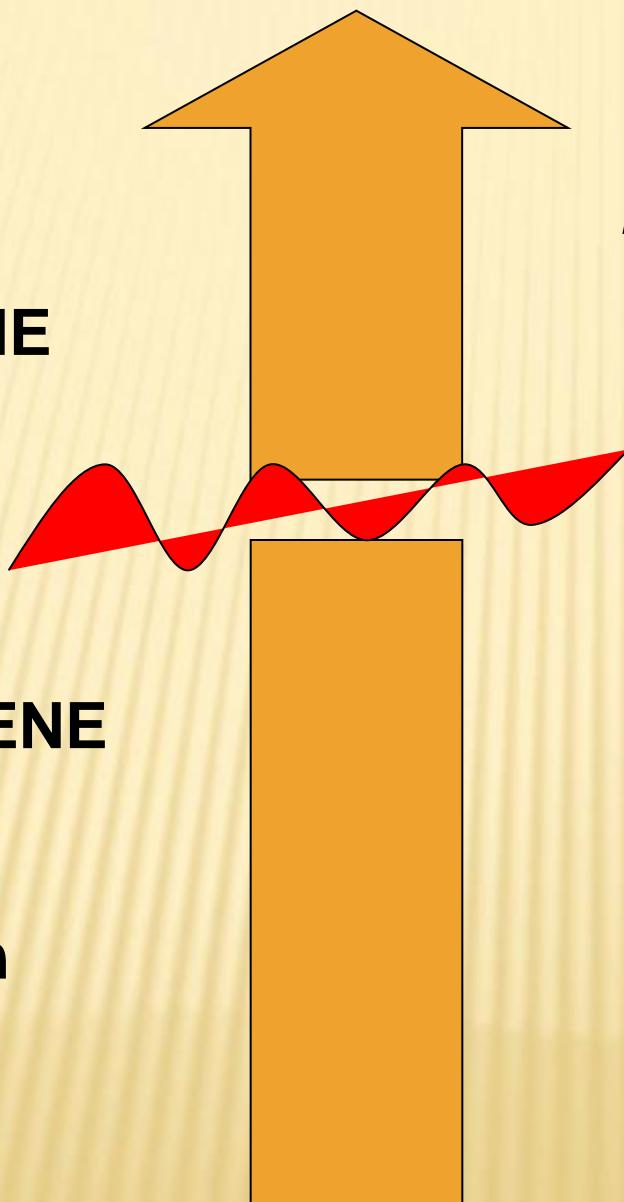


Middle Eocene 50.2 Ma



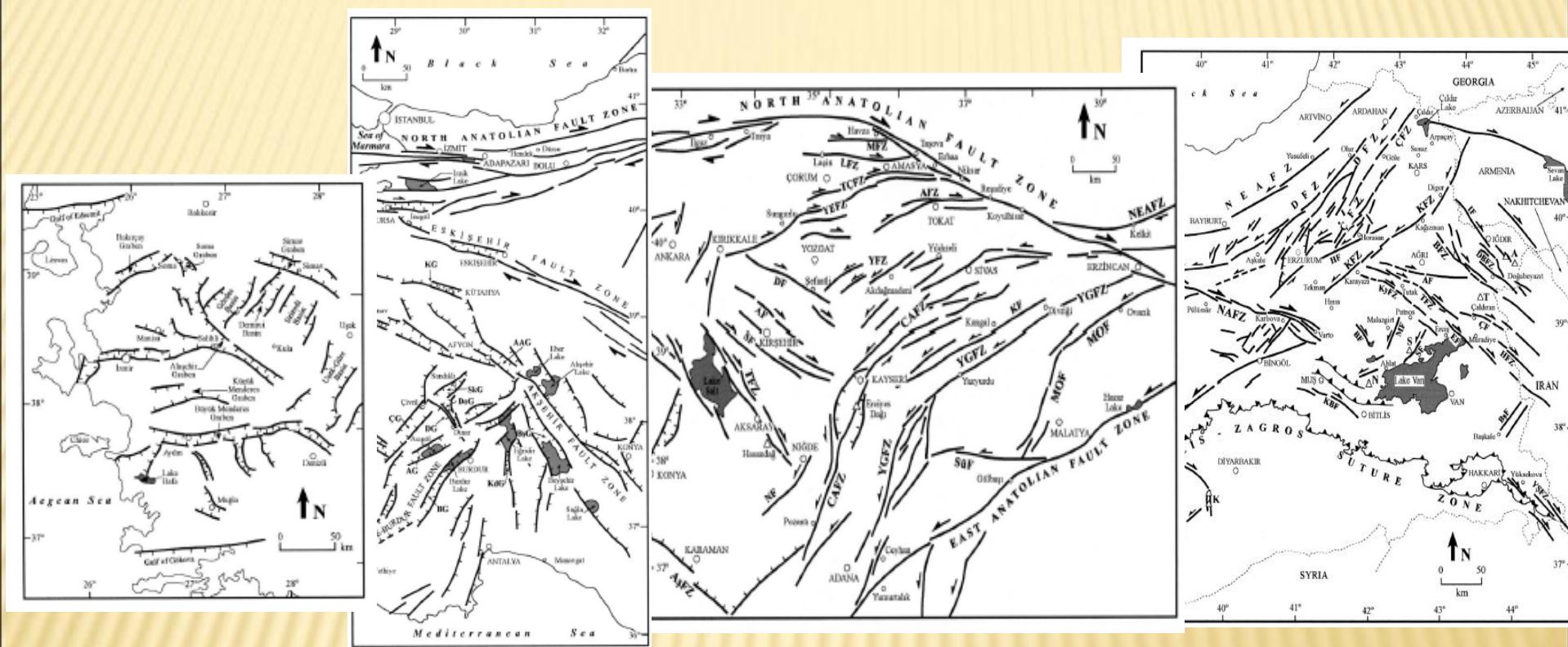
Approach to geological history

Late MIOCENE
Messinian
Middle MIOCENE
to
Pre-Cambrian

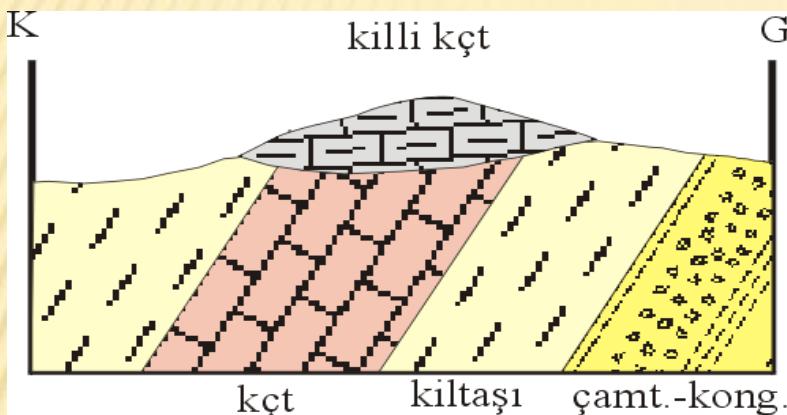


NEOTECTONICS
Bitlis-Zagross Suture Zone
Closure of Neotethyan Ocean

PALEOTECTONIC



Bozkurt, 2001



Limestone: *Siderolites* sp., *Orbitoides* sp., *Hippurites* sp. *Quinqueloculina* sp., Alg

Claystone: *Globotruncana* sp., *Heterohelix* sp.,

Mudstone-Conglomerate: Altta; *Globigerina* sp. (bol), Üstte; *Nummulites* sp., *Discocyclina* sp., *Peneroplis* sp.

Clayey limestone: *Schwagerina* sp., fusulin, *Lithostriation* sp. *Syringopora* sp. fosilleri içermektedir.

HOMEWORK

QUESTION: Please find ages of stratigraphical units and interpret their paleoenvironments and structural geology.

