

PERMOTRIASSIC SEQUENCES OF EASTERN GREECE: THE CASES OF PTELEOS (E. ORTHRYS MT.) AND YALTRA (NW EUBOEA ISL.)

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Geological study, based on mapping at scale 1/5000 of the permo-triassic sequences in the area of Pteleos (E. Orthrys Mt.) and Yaltra peninsula (N. Euboea isl) showed: (i) in Pteleos the occurrence of an intense deformed permian sequence composing of meta-clastic and meta-carbonate sediments at the base of the Almopian nappe onto the gneisses and schists of the probably prealpine Flambouron unit. It should be noticed the transition between the permian and triassic carbonates and the absence of the volcanosedimentary complex of Lower and Middle Triassic, known from the Northern Greece. (ii) In Yaltra the occurrence of permian volcanosedimentary complex covered tectonically by shallow-water marine carbonates of Upper Triassic-Liassic (Subpelagonian unit), which have been cut off at the plane of their contact with the classical Middle-Triassic volcanites. The new results are discussed in comparison with other permo-triassic occurrences from the greater area of the Eastern Greece unit.

THE CLAY SEDIMENTATION IN THE OLOS-PINDOS BASIN DURING THE MESOZOIC: AN APPROACH FOR THE SOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND THE PROCESSES OF TRANSPORT

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We describe and interpret the conditions of Mesozoic sedimentation in Olos-Pindos basin, by way of mineralogical and geochemical investigation of claystones; the samples are mainly collected from 7 profiles observed in the Karpenission area (Continental Greece), with addition of a few data from southern Peloponnesus.

The clay mineral composition and < 2 μ m geochemistry show variations indicating that there is no evidence of diagenesis with depth of burial; so the characteristics and the changes in the clay assemblages can be explained by changes in source areas, fluctuations of the direction of surface currents and size sorting.

During Upper Triassic, we favor occidental and proximal sources for the coarse detrital parts of the Pindos sediments and their clay fractions. These possible occidental sources might be continental inner parts of the Gavrovo-Tripolitza zone, uplifted during the first phase of Pindos rifting.