

“Alpine type” Triassic of the Upper Antalya Nappe (Western Taurids—Turkey)

by J. MARCOUX*)

1 Fig.

The sections were made in the south-western branche of the Antalya nappes¹⁾. Structurally all of these sections belong to the highest unit of the Antalya nappes system. Stratigraphically this Triassic belong to shallow marine carbonate series, the recognized elements of which cover the stages between the Ordovician to the lower-middle Cretaceous. Certain outcrops show a continuous passage (without apparent unconformity), from a marine terminal Permian (Djulfian) to the lowest Triassic.

From the base, the sequence is as follows:

— for a few dozen meters: laminate, pink and green argillaceous limestones (Seiss facies), with gypsiferous intercalations. A *Claraia*, *Unionites* . . . fauna indicate a lower Scythian age;

— for a few meters, Gastropods and Bivalves coquinoid limestone (Hard ground with perforations can be observed). The Bivalves indicate a middle-Triassic—Anisian age;

— then, for another few dozen meters, vermicular limestone furnishing a good key horizon;

— throughout various thickness, a complex develops with very clear stratigraphical condensation indices; the dominating facies is a red crinoidal limestone (with ferromanganese crusts); within this crinoidal limestone, one can sporadically observe, red, very fossiliferous calcareous lenses (Hallstatt facies); study of *ammonoids fauna* suggests a mixture of species, covering from the Ladinian to the middle Carnian;

— above this condensed layers, for several dozen meters, is a sequence of well bedded limestones with irregular layers of cherts (upper Carnian?);

— finally, ending this Triassic, is a massive reefal limestone formation (Dachstein facies), locally dolomitic; Involutinidae and Megalodontidae indicate a Norian-Rhaetian age.

It appears to us too early to fit this allochthonous triassic series in a paleogeographical context. However we have already proposed one hypothetical solution²⁾. In this case, this “Alpine type” Triassic could be evidence of the northern borderland of the African Platform, at the time when the Tethys underwent a very marked extension.

References:

¹⁾ in J. H. BRUNN and Al. Outline of the geology of the western Taurids — PĚSL — Tripoli 1971.

²⁾ in J. F. DUMONT, M. GUTNIC and Al. Le Trias des Taurides occidentales . . . Z. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. Band 123, S. 385—409, Hannover 1972.

*) J. MARCOUX.

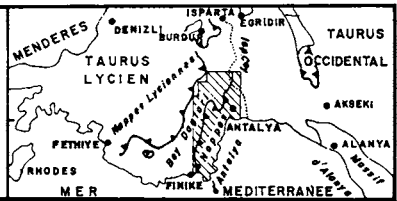
— C. N. R. S. ERA n^o 9, Laboratoire de Géologie Historique Bât. 504, Faculté des Sciences. 91405 — Orsay (France)

— M. T. A. Enstitüsü — Ankara (Turquie)

Fig. 4

STRATIGRAPHICAL SUCCESSION OF
THE TRIASSIC FORMATIONS
IN THE UPPER ANTALYA NAPPE

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STAGE	Fm.	LITHOLOGY	FOSSILS
NORIAN	Bakirli Day Fm	Massiv white reefoidal limestone, at places finely laminated dolomits (stromatolits alternating with Megalodonts beds).	<u>Diceroocardium sp.</u> Corals,.... <u>Microfauna:</u> Involutinidae: <u>I. communis</u> <u>I. sinuosa sinuosa</u> <u>I. sinuosa pragsoides</u>
	Cherty Ist.	Micritic limestones with nodular cherts.	<u>Halobia sp.</u>
CARNIAN			
LADINIEN	Sakirbeli Fm.	Red crinoidal limestone, with Fe-Mn crusts. Ammonitico rosso at places (Hallstatt facies).	Ammonites: <u>Cymnites ecki</u> , <u>Monophylites wengensis</u> .. etc...
ANISIAN	Coquinoïd, vermicular limestones, Fm.	Vermicular marly limestones.	
SCYTHIAN	Kesme Koprü Fm.	Coquinoïd limestone with Hard-Ground.	Brachiopods, Lamellibranchs, etc
		Oolitic limestone in lenses, Flat pebbles conglomerats, Marly limestones thinly bedded, with closely spaced laminations and gypsiferous intercalations. Seiss facies at the base of the formation.	<u>Claraia tridentina</u> <u>Unionites fassaensis</u> , <u>Natiria costata</u> , and Microfauna
Upper PERMIAN	Fesligan Fm.		<u>Microfauna</u> <u>Dagmarita</u> <u>Paraglobivalvulina</u> etc..