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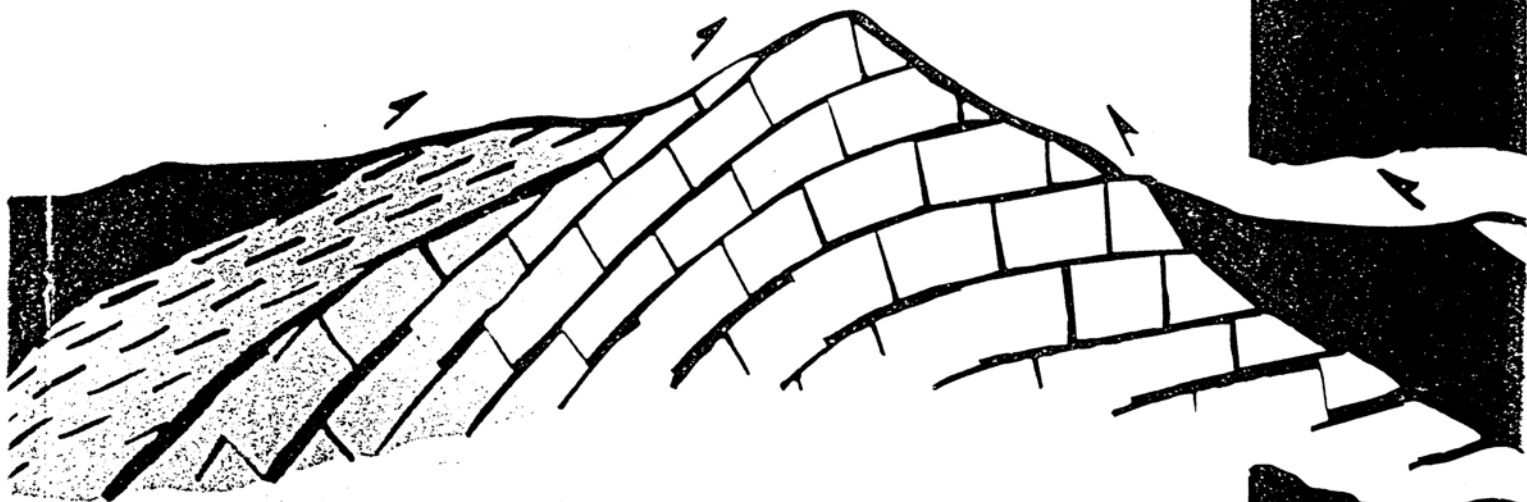
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SEDIMENTARY HISTORY OF PRINA COMPLEX, IERAPETRA BASIN, CRETE. AN OVERVIEW

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The Prina Complex is exposed over the north-western side of the village of Kalamavka (Ierapetra region, E. Crete). On the basis of structural and sedimentary evidence it is postulated that the tectonic regime in the Ierapetra basin switched from extensional to compressional in Middle Miocene times. The deposition in Early Tortonian times (N16 biozone) is closely associated with a phase of compressional crustal dynamics.

The studied succession has a thickness of approximately 350 m and comprises immature carbonate clastics mainly derived from the pre-Neogene Tripolitza nappe. These clastics are arranged in cyclothems of generally 10m thick; each cyclothem consists predominantly of bedded breccias and conglomerates of a mono- to oligomict composition, with minor sandy/silty interbeds.

The shallow-marine biogenic features, the presence of wave- and storm-induced structures in the sandy/silty strata and the widespread occurrence of mass flows triggered by river floods, suggest deposition to have taken place in a shallow-marine, wave-dominated, mouth-bar delta system characterized by flood-generated debris-flows in the more offshore areas.

The sequence exhibits an overall upward fining of the grain size with small-scale (10m) coarsening-upwards cycles. The overall fining-upwards sequence is explained as the result of transgression due to the subsidence of the basin rather than a transgression due to a major eustatic sea level rise; the small-scale coarsening-upwards cycles are thought to represent prograding mouth-bar sequences and can be attributed to a combination of subsidence and low-amplitude eustatic sea level fluctuations. The poor preservation of these coarsening-upward sequences may well support the interpretation of gradual subsidence of the basin.

PALEOGEOGRAPHY, SEDIMENTATION AND NEOTECTONIC IMPLICATIONS AT THE KYPARISSIA - KALO NERO GRABEN (W. PELOPONNESUS, GREECE)

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The Kyparissia - Kalo Nero neotectonic graben is located northern of the city of Kyparissia in the central western part of Peloponnesus.

Detailed mapping and sampling, followed by micropaleontological (Foraminifera, Nannoplankton) and sedimentological study of the post Alpine deposits, allows us to underline the following: