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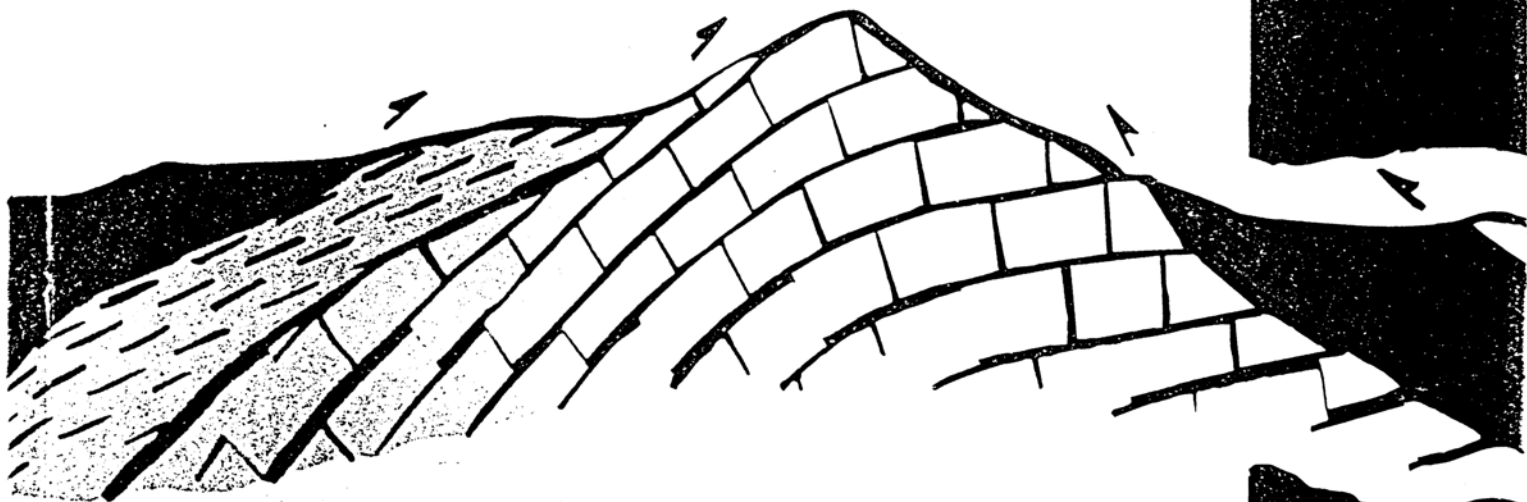
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QUANTITATIVE MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PLIOCENE DEPOSITS IN SOUTHERN KERKYRA

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The section Kontres (Pliocene-Lower Piacenzian) is located in the Southwest side of the island of Kerkyra (Ionian Sea-Greece). It is composed of three Units which are bounded by unconformities.

Detailed sedimentary facies analysis mainly on Unit I leads to the recognition of open sea sediments (basal part of the section) which are coarsening upwards into coastal sediments characterised by processes of alternating low- and high- energy. Randomly, the above mentioned deposits are influenced by flat generated currents.

The studied section corresponds to the biozone MNN16a (Raffi & Rio, 1979 emend.) based on calcareous nannofossils and to the biozone MPL4 (Cita, 1975 emend.) based on planktonic foraminifera.

The quantitative micropaleontological analysis of calcareous nannofossils shows a trend for higher temperatures concerning the surface waters of the depositional environments.

In addition, bottom water conditions have been estimated by benthonic foraminifera and are found characterised by periodicity in the oxygen content salinity.

MICROFACIES AND SEDIMENTARY CONDITIONS OF MIDDLE LIASSIC PARNASSOS CARBONATE PLATFORM (DISTOMO AREA)

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The microfacies and the development of the sedimentary conditions of the Middle Lias carbonate series of the Parnassos carbonate platform in the Distomo area, are described in this study.

The presence of characteristic microfauna and microflora allow us to make a good correlation between the chrono-stratigraphy and the sedimentation conditions of the carbonate series in the Distomo area. It is attributed to Middle Lias and more specifically to the upper Sinemurian-Pliensbachian.