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MAIN GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE AREA SOUTH OF BİGA PENINSULA
(SAVAŞTEPE - KIRKAĞAÇ - BERGAMA - AYVALIK)

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ABSTRACT.— The delineated area covers the Savaştepe, Kırkağaç, Bergama and Ayvalık region. The oldest autochthonous unit in this area, is Çavdarıtepe Formation belonging to the Halılağa group. The Çavdarıtepe Formation is overlain by Kınık Formation of Lower Triassic age which includes blocks of various size of member belonging to Cambria Formation of Permian age. Bakırtepe Volcanics Member have been differentiated as the oldest unit in the Kınık Formation. Kapıkaya Formation of Middle Triassic age overlies unconformably the Kınık Formation. This Kapıkaya Formation grades upward to Kırkağaç Formation of Middle-Upper Triassic age. The Kırkağaç Formation has a large areal extent and underlies Sarıkaya Formation of Liassic age. Avgediği Formation of Lower Cretaceous age consists of Limestones and embraces in places conglomeratic levels. Pilavtepe Formation of Upper Cretaceous (Turonian) age begins with the fine detritus and oolitic limestone and continues upward as limestone. The basal conglomerates of Eocene epoch unconformably overlies the older units. In Upper Cretaceous-Eocene epoch, Kozak Granodiorites have been emplaced. Yürekli Dasites have also been formed due to the same magmatic activities. Yuntdağ Volcanics having large areal extent, Ballica Formation consisting of fluvial and lacustrine deposits, and Soma Formation including coal horizons are of Upper Miocene - Pliocene age. Rahmanlar Agglomerates have been differentiated as a volcano-sedimentary rock. Dededağ Basalts are the latest volcanic products in the studied area. Lead, zinc and antimony mineralizations have been developed due to the Kozak Granodiorite and Yürekli Dasites.