

TURBIDITES, OLISTOSTROME AND OLISTOLITHS OF EOCENE AGE IN THE
SUNGURLU REGION OF THE ÇANKIRI-ÇORUM BASIN

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ABSTRACT. — Çankırı-Çorum basin, greater part of which is today covered by terrestrial deposits, was a narrow and deep pelagic basin from at least the beginning of Upper Cretaceous to the Middle Eocene. This asymmetric and E-W elongated basin was bordered to the north by a Cordillera of ophiolitic melange and to the south by older formations. In the Sungurlu region rocks of turbidite, olistostrome and olistolith facies were deposited during the Lower Eocene. The regional distribution and lithological characteristics of these units indicate that they were all derived from the northern ophiolitic melange terrain. Sporadic rapid uplift of this source terrain resulted in the sliding of large scale allochthonous masses into the basin and these have an important place in the regional stratigraphy. When the uplift in the source terrain was slow, turbidites were deposited in the basin. With the stabilization of the regional tectonics in the Middle Eocene, deposition in the turbidite, olistostrome and olistolith facies was terminated and shallow marine conditions were established. The marine conditions were completely terminated in the Upper Eocene; evaporites and fluvial deposits accumulated up to the end of Miocene. An important folding episode occurred at the end of Miocene; Lower Pliocene terrestrial deposits lie with a distinct angular unconformity on older units.