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ABSTRACTS

PRE-CONGRESS EXCURSIONS
SYMPOSIA and SESSIONS
POST- CONGRESS EXCURSIONS

27-30 SEPTEMBER 1990 1-6 OCTOBER 1990 7-10/11 OCTOBER

## GEODYNAMIC ASPECTS DURING EARLY PLIOCENE IN MILOS ISLAND CYCLADES, AEGEAN SEA.

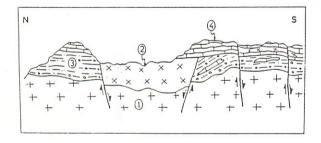
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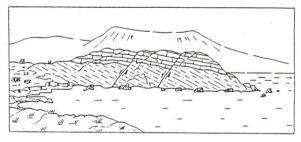
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The existence of Upper Miocene sediments in Milos has been postulated by some authors who were based mainly on the occurence 10 gypsum which is widespread in the Messinian deposits. beggining of volcanism in Milos was considered as Upper (3,5 Ma).

Our investigations showed that:

- (i) The sediments previously considered as Upper Miocene in age are in fact Lower Pliocene, zone of Globorotalia puncticulata BIZON, 1972 and zone MLP3 CITA. There are G.margaritae, G.puncticulata, G.acostaensis dextral, Globigerina falconensis, Globigerinoides trilobus, G.sacculifer, G.obliquus and G.extremus.
- (ii) The gypsum occurences are not indicators of evaporitic palaeoenvironment of the sediments but it is the result of secondary deposition because of geothermal alterations of the geothermal field developed in Milos.
- (iii) The ons et of the modern volcanism in Milos started in Early Pliocene since tuffites were observed interbedded within the sediments.
- (iv) Two sequences can be distinguished within the sediments separated by a slight unconformity. The lower sequence comprises sandstones, conglomerates, clays and limestones. The upper sequence is mainly composed of marly limestones.





Schematic geological section of Kalamos area and panoramatic the Pounta peninsula, showing synsedimentary faulting and of volcanism and also the slight unconformity between the two sequences (1. Metamorphic basement, 2. Tuffs, 3. Lower sequence with clastics of Lower Pliocene age, 4. Upper with limestones)

It is remarkable that some E-W faults have affected the lower sequence but not the upper, creating a synsedimentary graben structure.

The upper sequence seems to be followed by thick Pliocene tuffs and tuffites and with unconformity by the Upper Pliocene lavas and ignibrites of Profitis Ilias.