



XV CONGRESS OF THE CARPATHO-BALCAN GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Tectonostratigraphic Terranes of the Carpatho-Balcan Region



Programme & Abstracts

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THE INTERNAL HELLENIDES COMPOSITE TERRANE

D.I. Papanikolaou

The most important terrane of the Hellenides is the Composite Terrane of the Internal Hellenides, which has a long history from Paleozoic to Tertiary. The area covered by this terrane belongs to the European Plate since Oligocene times as its docking sequence shows. From Cenomanian to Eocene it is part of the Southern European margin with a docking sequence covering two eo-alpine terranes: the terrane of the Axios/Vardar ocean and the Pelagonian super terrane which has resulted from the amalgamation of the Variscan terranes of Flambouron and Kastoria. The Triassic - Jurassic shallow water carbonates of the Pelagonian super terrane are the post-docking sequences of the Flambouron and Kastoria terranes. The Pelagonian super terrane was bordered towards the north by the Axios/Vardar ocean and towards the south by the Pindos/Cyclades ocean.

Within the Internal Hellenides composite terrane we can distinguish Variscan - Late Paleozoic terranes, Early Alpine terranes and Late Alpine terranes. The history of the tectonic units of the Hellenides has to be distinguished in periods relative to their terrane association.

TECTONIC UNITS AND TERRANE ANALYSIS IN RODOS AND ADJACENT DODEKANESE ISLANDS, GREECE

D.I. Papanikolaou, E. Lekkas, D. Sakellariou

The tectonic nappe pile of Rodos Island is described including the following tectonic units:

1. Ophiolite nappe, 2. Profitis Ilias Unit, 3. Archangelos Unit, 4. Attaviros-Akramitis Unit, 5. Laerma Wild Flysch Unit, 6. Lindos Unit.

The above units are part of the External Hellenides super terrane and of the Pindos/Cyclades oceanic terrane. The correlation with the units of Kos shows that they are similar, except for the additional occurence of the Paleozoic basement in Kos and the absence of the ophiolite nappe.

TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHIC TERRANES IN ALBANIA

M. Shallo

Albania represents a zone of continental collision resulted from the closure of the Neotethys developed mainly in the Mesozoic between Pelagonian and Apulian microplates. In Albania are subdivided several tectonostratigraphic terranes or isopic zones, which include passive continental margin sequences, rift assemblages and ophiolites, separated by regional structural lineaments. These terranes (isopic zones) are: Korabi, Mirdita, Krasta-Cukali, Albanian Alps, Kruja, Ionian and Sazani; on the eastern (inner) terranes is developed Albano-Thessalian Trough, on the western (external) ones preAdriatic Trough. Geological evolution