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abstract book

# PROGRAM DETAILS

## Thursday, 16 October 2014

### HALL - B

### [Ths06] - Paleontology

| Time | Chair | Authors | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 09:20 - 09:40 | Sarı, B. | Sarı, B. et al. | Planktonic Foraminiferal Biostratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous Balçıkhisar Succession (Şuhut-Afyon, Western Anatolia) |
| 09:40 - 10:00 | | İbilioğlu, D. | Biostratigraphic and Stable Isotopic Characteristics of the Early Miocene Foraminifera in the N-NW Part of the Malatya Basin, Eastern Anatolia |
| COFFEE BREAK | | | |
| 10:40 - 11:00 | Merceron, G. | Parlar, Ş. | The Grain Size Distribution and Geochemical Characteristics of Sea-Floor Sediments Including Foraminifera in Gulf of Güllük and Gökova |
| 11:00 - 11:20 | | Gürel, A. & Yıldız, A. | Paleoenvironmental Interpretation of Pliocene Diatomate-Bearing Lacustrine Deposits in the Karacaören-Ürgüp Area (Nevşehir, Turkey) |
| 11:20 - 11:40 | | Demircan, H. & Avcıoğlu, M. | Trace Fossils on the Shelly Terrace Units. An Example from Along the Southwestern of Lapseki Palaeoshoreline, Çanakkale, Turkey |
| LUNCH BREAK | | | |
| 13:00 - 14:00 POSTER PRESENTATIONS | | | |

### [Ths06] - Paleontology

| Time | Chair | Authors | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14:00 - 14:20 | Mayda, S. | Erdal, O. et al. | New Material of Palaeoamasia (Embrithopoda, Mammalia) from the Paleogene of Turkey: the First Cladistic Analyze at Species Level and Its Implication on Paleobiogeography |
| 14:20 - 14:40 | | Alpagut, B. & Kanık, D. | What Was the Bio-Diversity 15 Mya Ago Surrounding Bursa Province at the Southern Marmara Region? |
| 14:40 - 15:00 | | Demirel, A.F. & Mayda, S. | An Early Pleistocene Fauna from Burdur Basin of SW Anatolia |
| COFFEE BREAK | | | |
| 15:20 - 15:40 | Mayda, S. | Erdal, O. et al. | For a Mammalian Biostratigraphy of Neogene and Quaternary Deposits in the North Anatolian Fault Zone Basins |
| 15:40 - 16:00 | | Aytek, A.İ. & Harvati-Papatheodorou, K. | Reassessment of Kocabaş Calvaria from Turkey |

### HALL - C

### [Ths10] - Magmatic and Metamorphic Petrology

| Time | Chair | Authors | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 09:20 - 09:40 | Küçükuysal C. | Gülmez, et al. | Heterogeneous Mantle Source Dynamics of Late Cretaceous Ultrapotassic Rocks Related With the Subduction of Neo-Tethys |
| 09:40 - 10:00 | | Vasilopanagos, et al. | Subcontinental Mantle Peridotites Exposed Amidst the External Hellenides, S. Peloponnesus, Greece, and their Geotectonic Significance |
| COFFEE BREAK | | | |

### [ThS20] - Active Tectonics

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|---|---|---|---|
| 10:40- 11:00 | Aksoy, M.E. | Trifonov, V.G. et al. | Variations of Seismicity and Recent Geodynamics in Major Strike-Slip Zones |
| 11:00- 11:20 | | Şentürk, S. & Çakır, Z. | Source Parameters of the Mw=6.1, February 21, 2007 Sivrice (SE Turkey) Earthquake Fault from Insar |
| 11:20- 11:40 | | Moulouel, H. et al. | Geophysical Imaging of the the Thenia Active Fault Zone (North-Central Algeria) |
| LUNCH BREAK | | | |
| 13:00 - 14:00 POSTER PRESENTATIONS | | | |

# Trace fossils on the shelly terrace units. An example from along the southwestern of Lapseki palaeoshoreline, Çanakkale, Turkey

Huriye Demircan[1], Mustafa Avcıoğlu[2]

[1]Department of Geological Research, General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration (MTA),Ankara,Turkey

[2]Department of Geological Engineering, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey

Bioerosion is a common process in hard substrates. This study introduces an example from the shelly terrace units cropping out at a sea clif along the southwestern of Lapseki, around the Marmara Sea. The Marmara Formation in the study area can be observed as a terrace unit that was deposited along the coastal area. Its thickness is depending on the morphologic characteristics of the shoreline. The terraces consist mainly of lithified calcareous sandstones, rich in oysters (e.g. *Ostrea edulis*, *Ostrea patagonica* shells), which show many bioerosive structures as trace fossils.The ichnotaxa include borings produced by duraphagous drillers (*Oichnus* isp.), phonorids (cf. *Conchotrema* isp.), clionid sponges (*Entobia geometrica*, *Entobia laquea*, *Entobia ovula*, *E. solaris*, *Entobia* isp.), endolithic bivalves (*Gastrochaenolites torpedo*, *Gastrochaenolites* isp.), polychaete annelids (*Maeandropolydora* isp., *Maeandropolydora sulcans*, *Caulostrepsis* isp.), and spinculid worms (cf. *Trypanites* isp.). Barnacles are also common as encrusters. The borings can be ascribed to the Gastrochaenolites -Entobia assemblage, which is typical of the palaeoshores. They belong to the Entobia ichnofacies indicating various conditions of light, energy, and depth. Therefore they can reveal environmental changes and play an important role in forming palaeo-shorelines and wave-cut platforms during marine trangressive events, indicating a tectonic uplift.

**Keyword:** *Bioerosion, Borings, Trace fossils, Oysters, Lapseki-Çanakkale, Turkey*