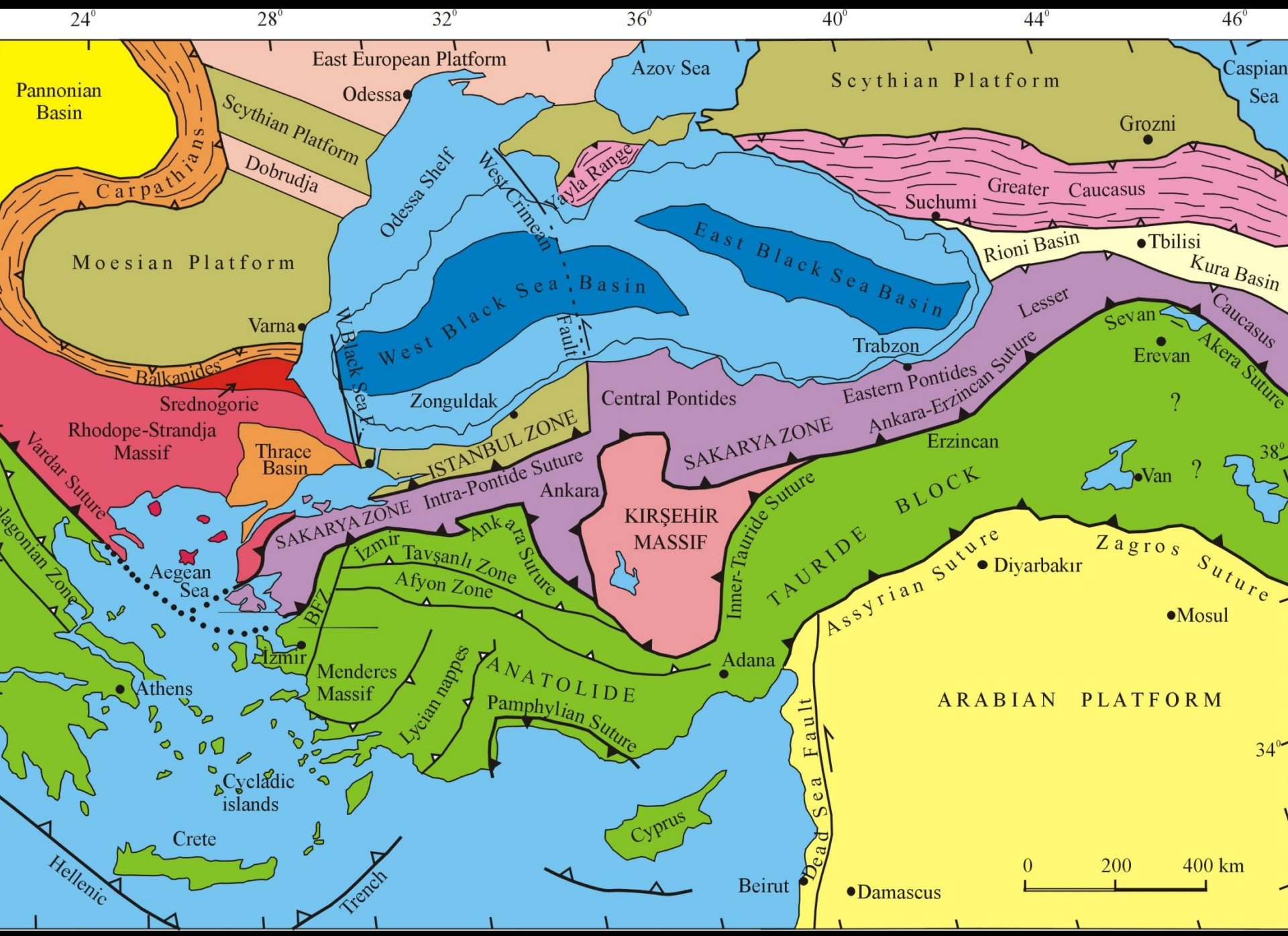


Türkiye'yi çevreleyen denizler

Aral I. Okay

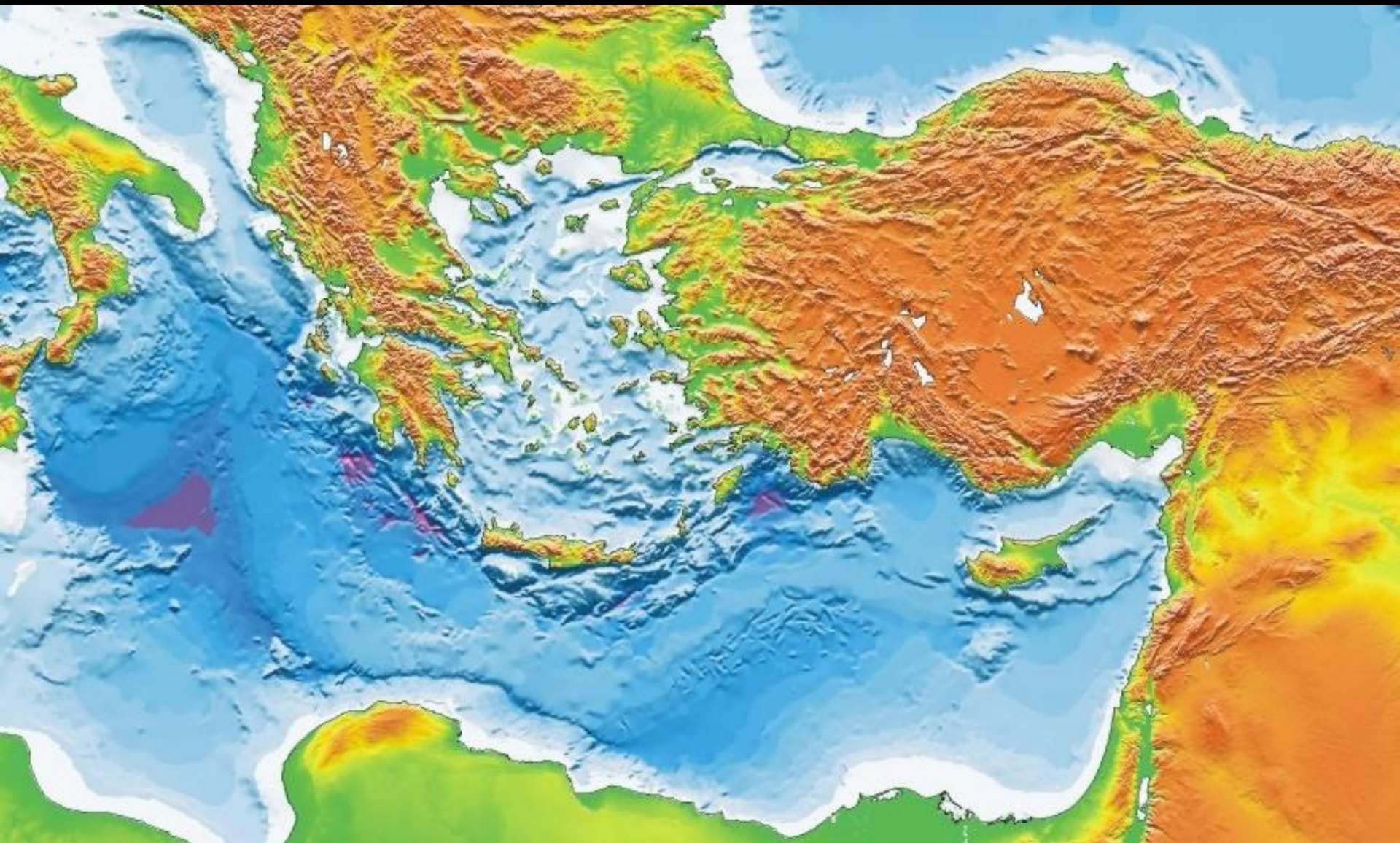
İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi

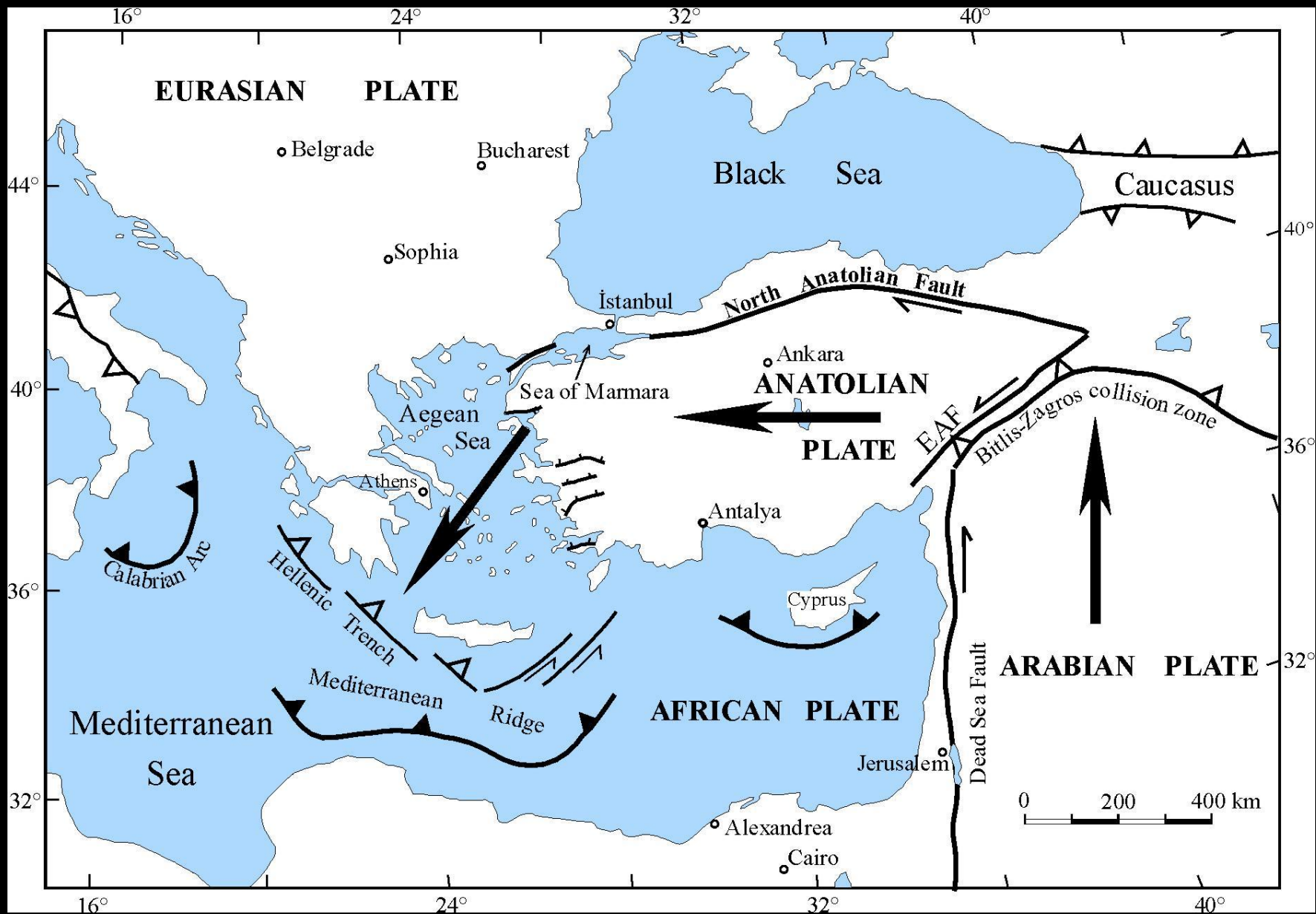


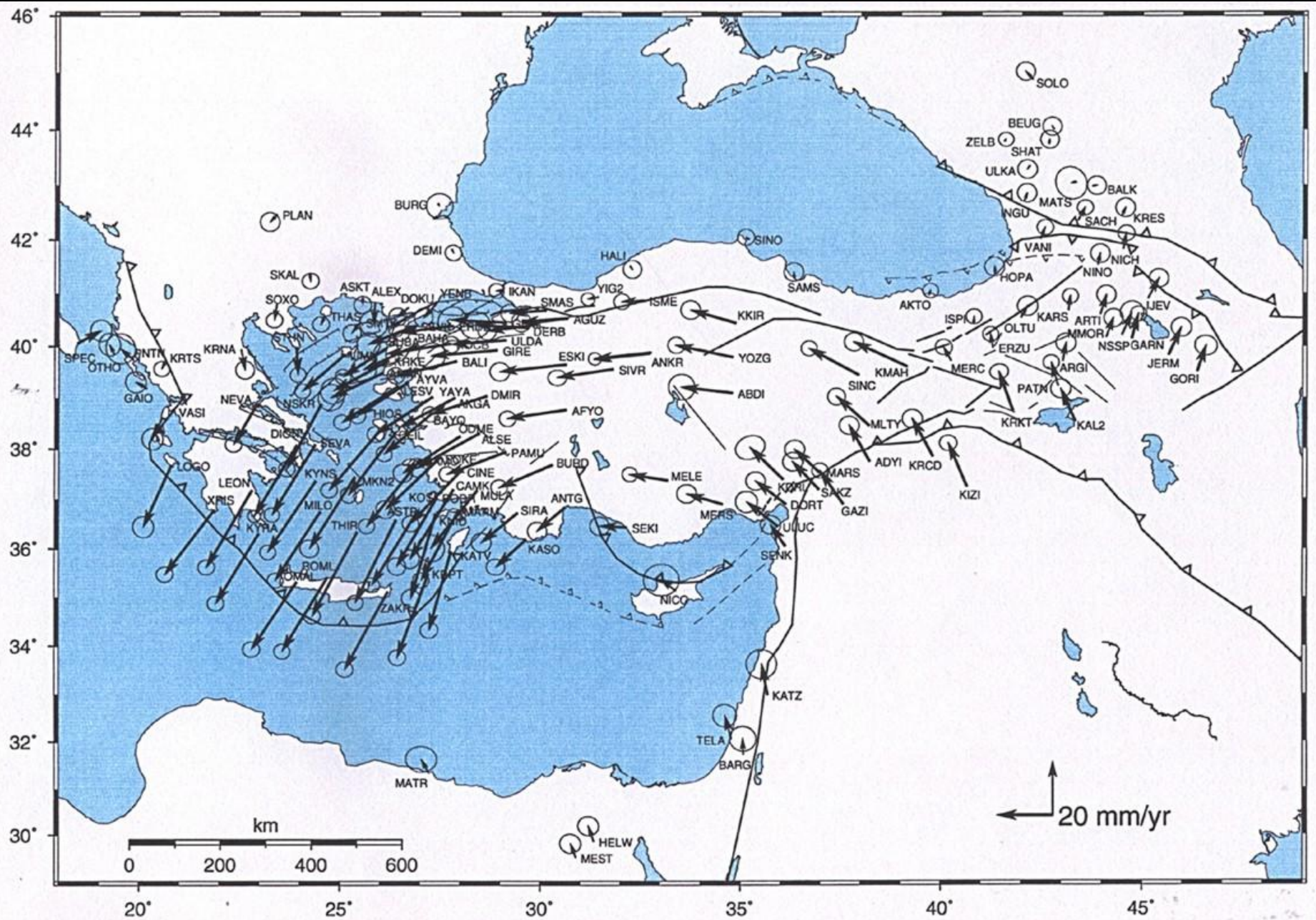
Dođu Akdeniz ve Kıbrıs

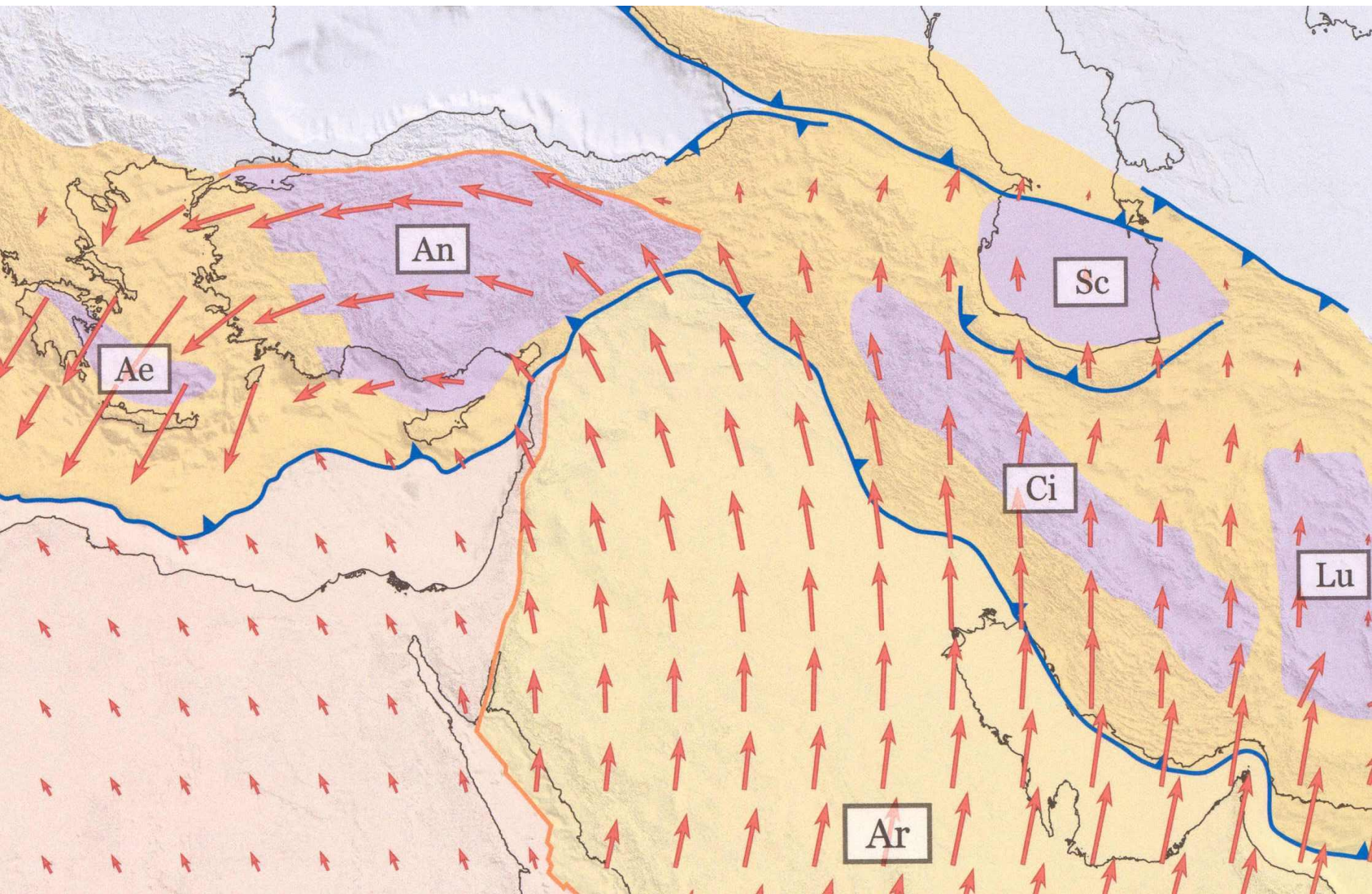
Aral I. Okay

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi





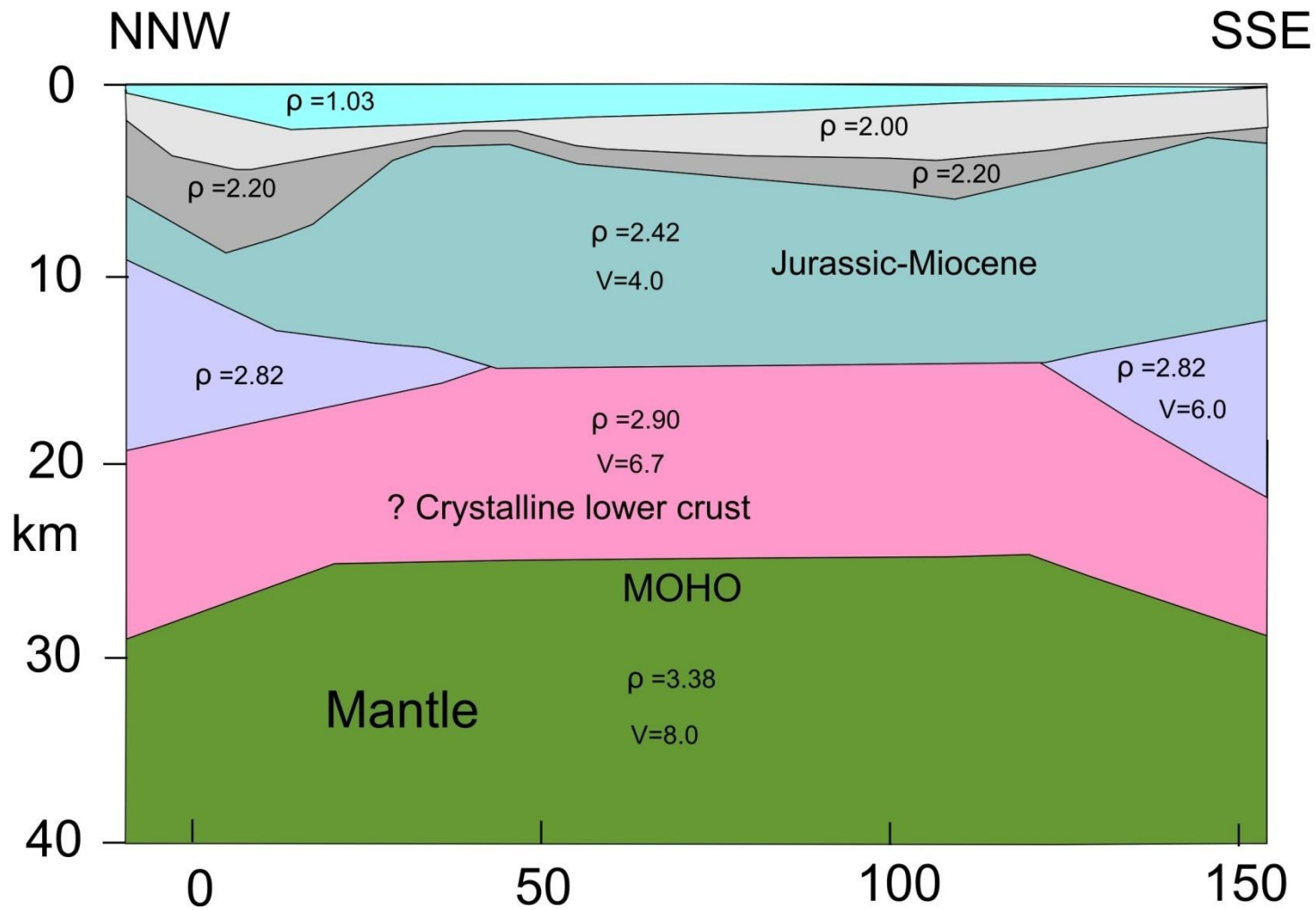




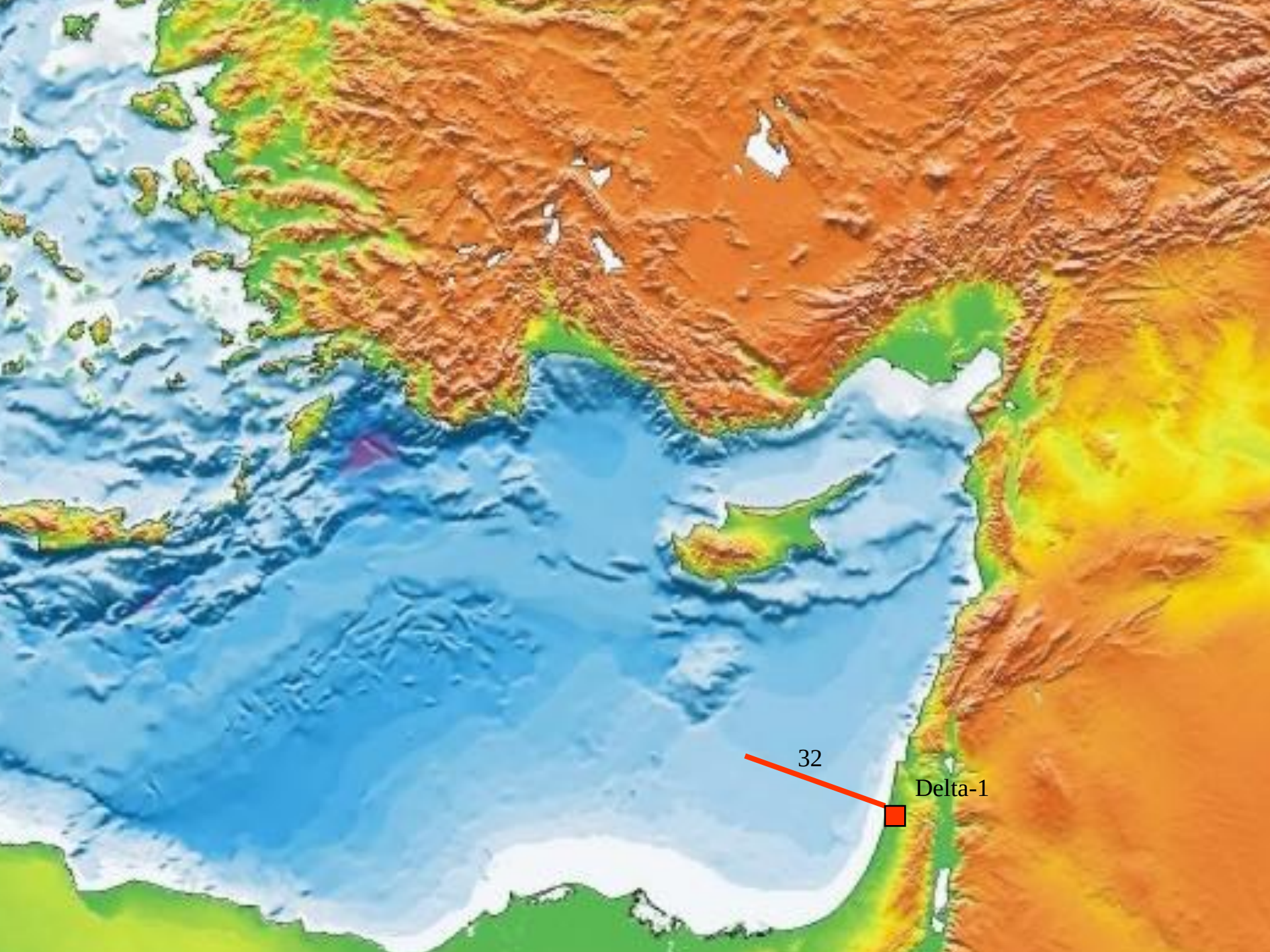


Herodot
Düzluğu

Levant
Havzası



Makris et al. (1983)

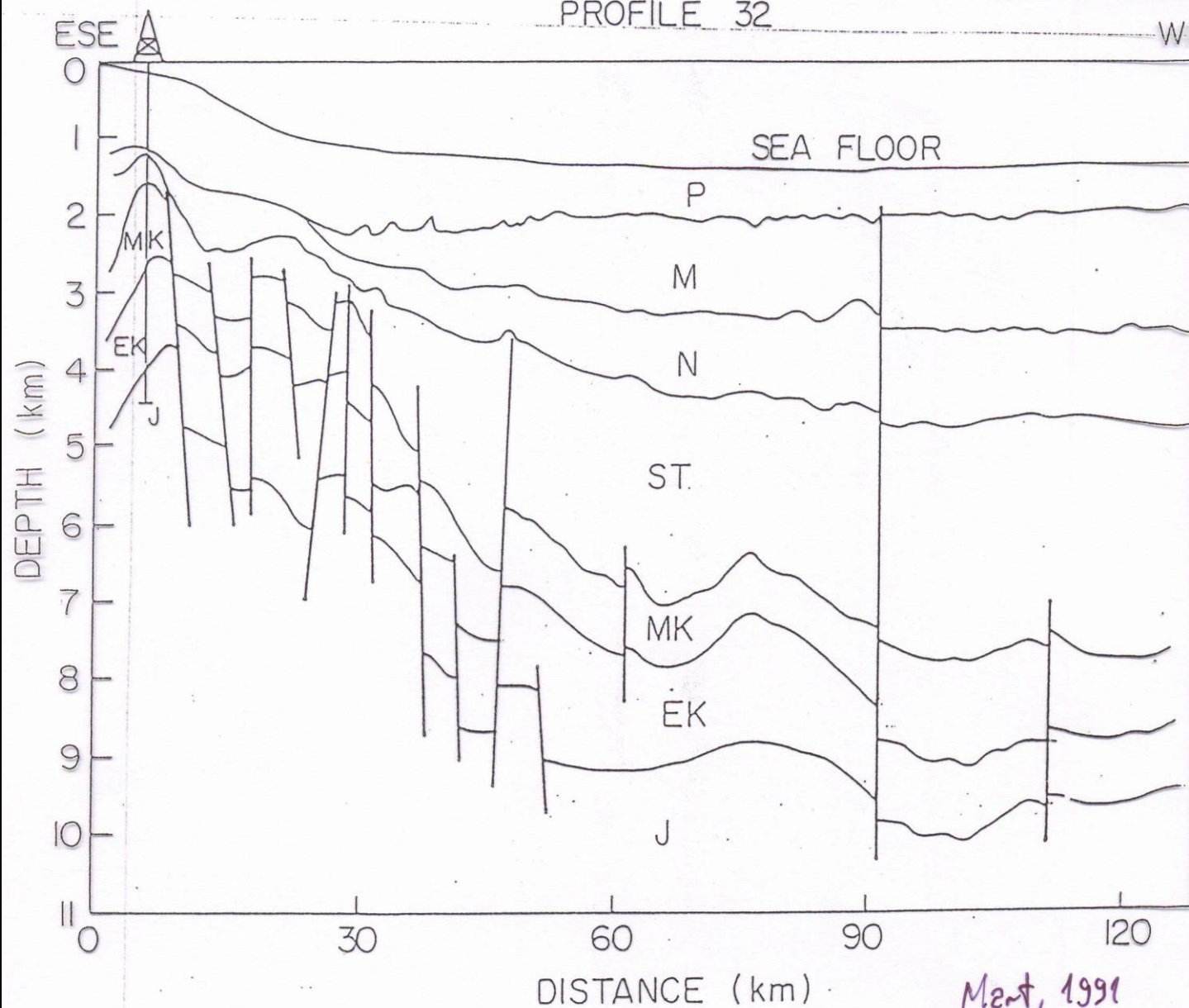


32

Delta-1

PROFILE 32

WN!

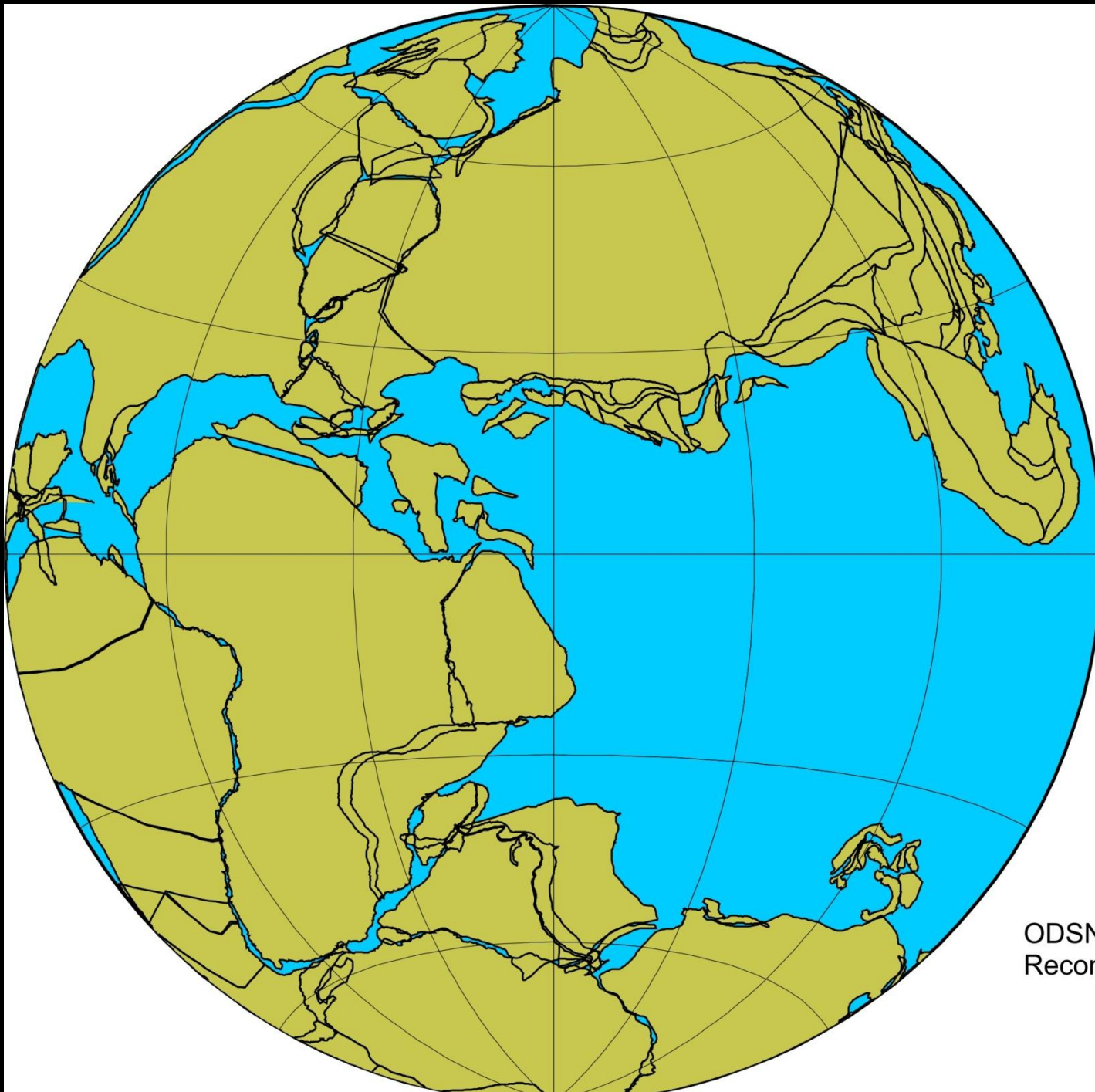


Mar, 1991

Levant havzası ince bir kıtasal veya okyanusal bir kabuğa sahip:

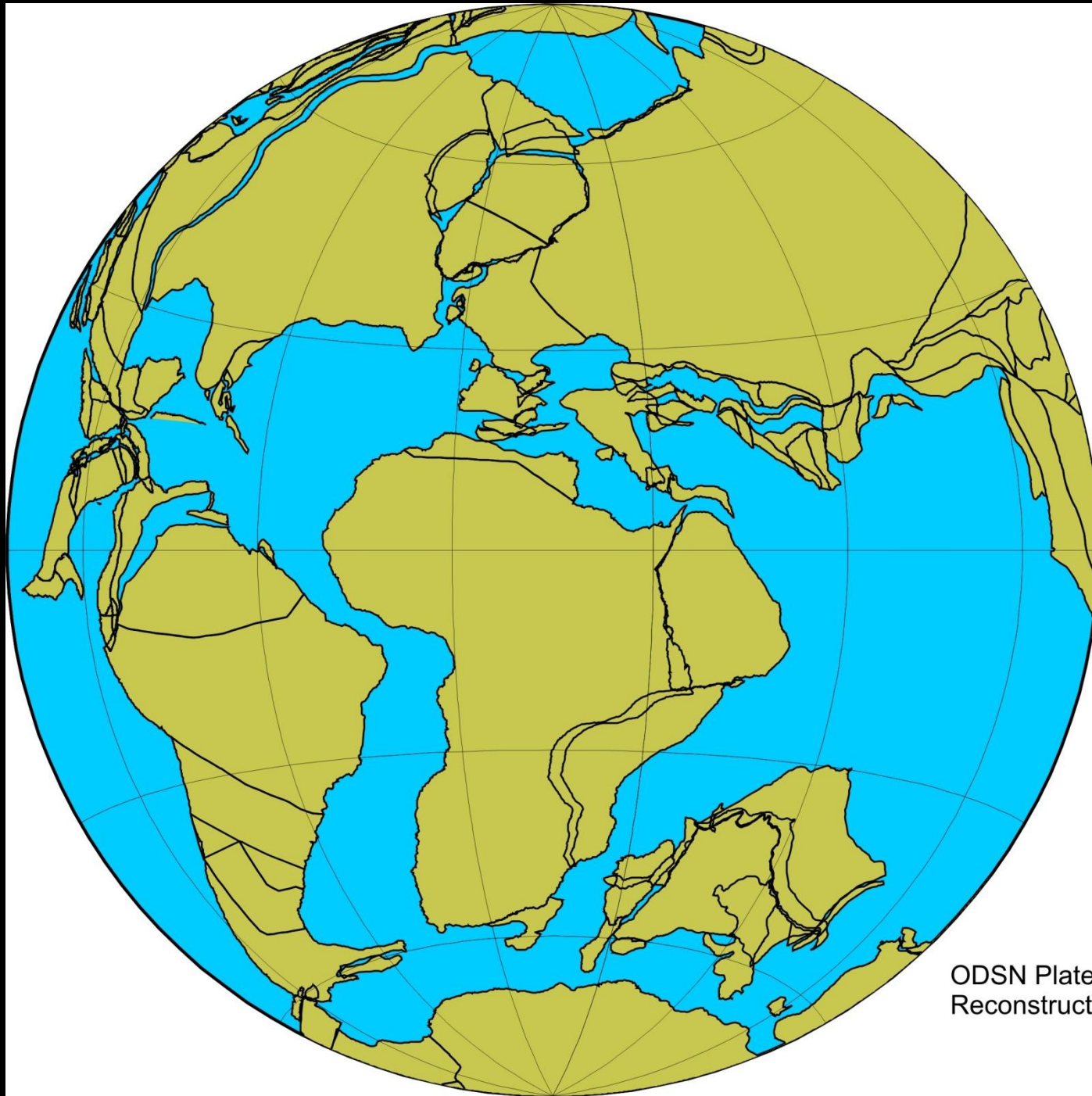
1. 1500-2000 m su derinliği
2. Sismik refraksiyon verileri
3. Levant kıta kenarı eski bir pasif kıta kenarı özelliği göstermesi

Levant havzası Triyas-Jura yaşında Neo-Tetis okyanusunun kalıntısı olabilir



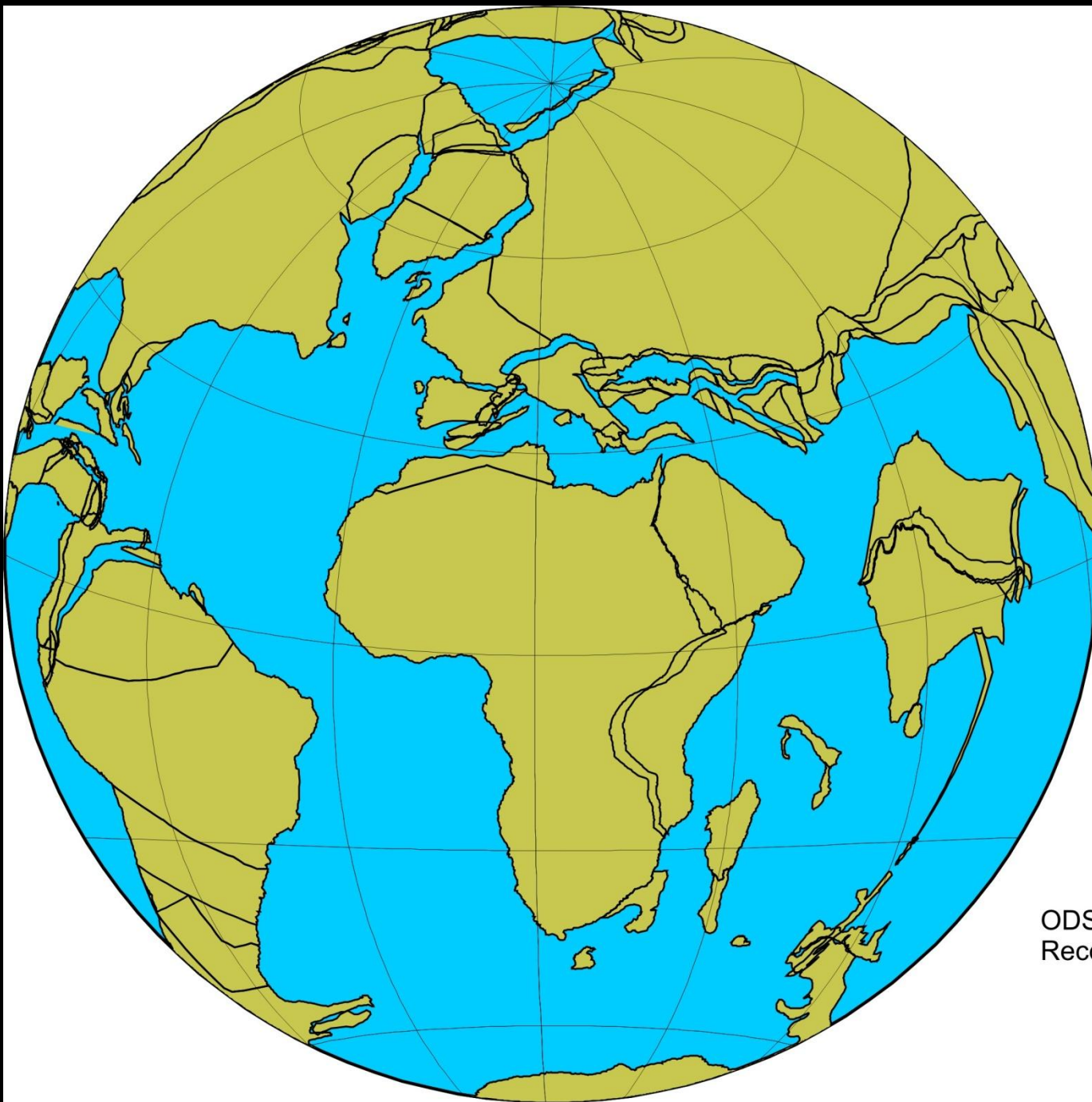
150 Ma
Latest Jurassic

ODSN Plate Tectonic
Reconstruction Service



**100 Ma
Early Cretaceous
(Albian)**

ODSN Plate Tectonic
Reconstruction Service



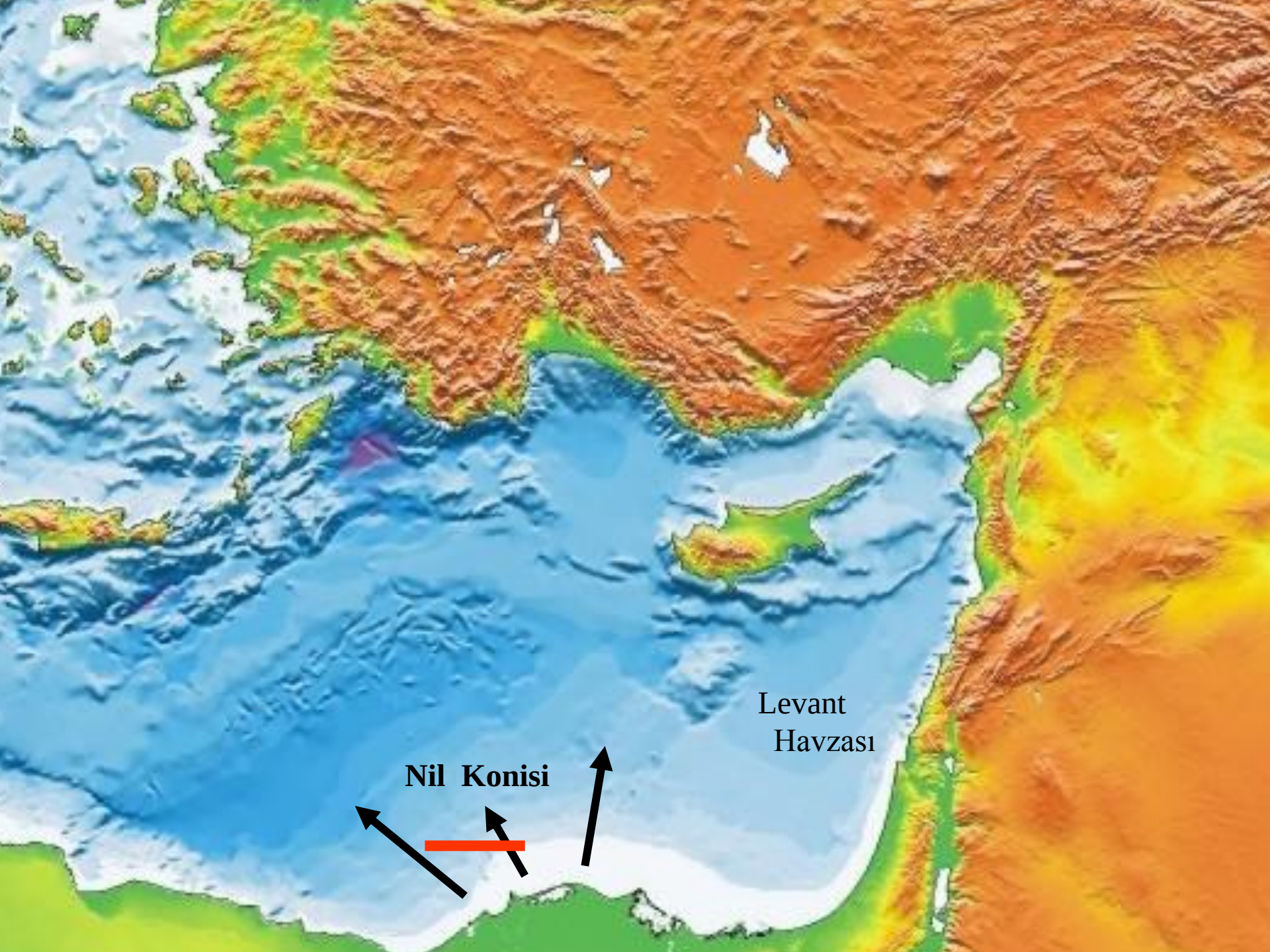
**50 Ma
Eocene**

ODSN Plate Tectonic
Reconstruction Service



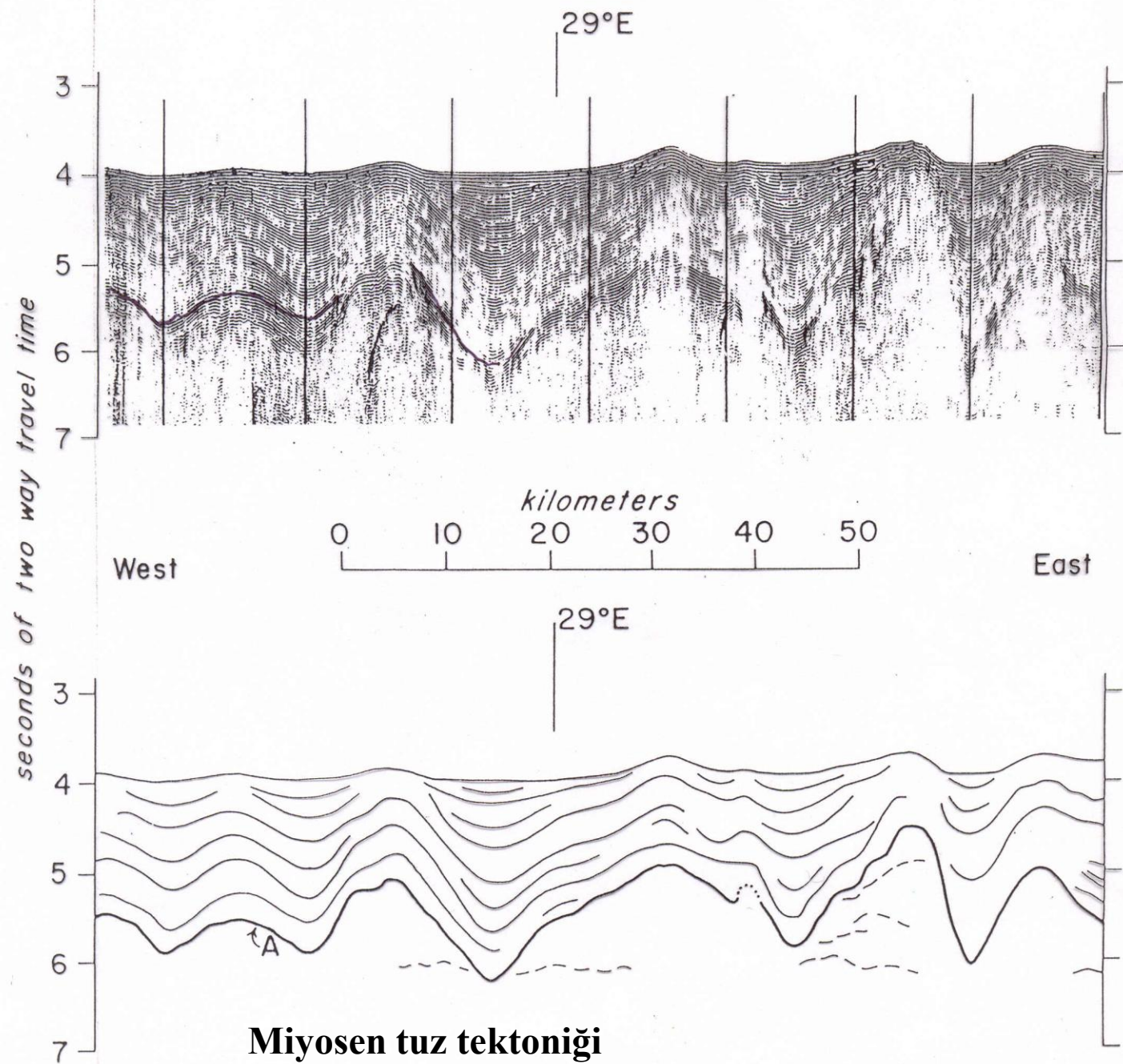
25 Ma
Oligocene

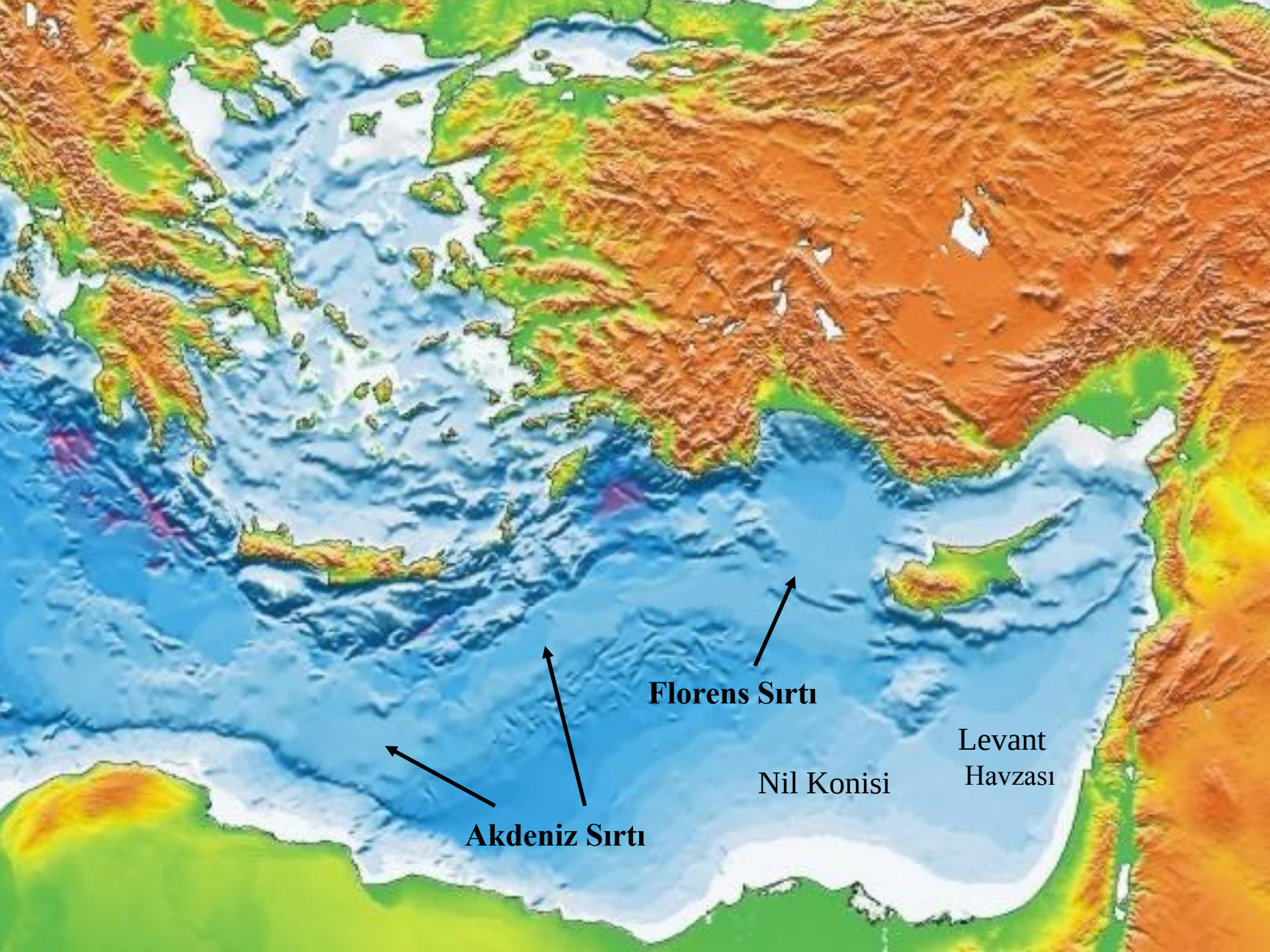
ODSN Plate Tectonic
Reconstruction Service



Levant
Havzası

Nil Konisi



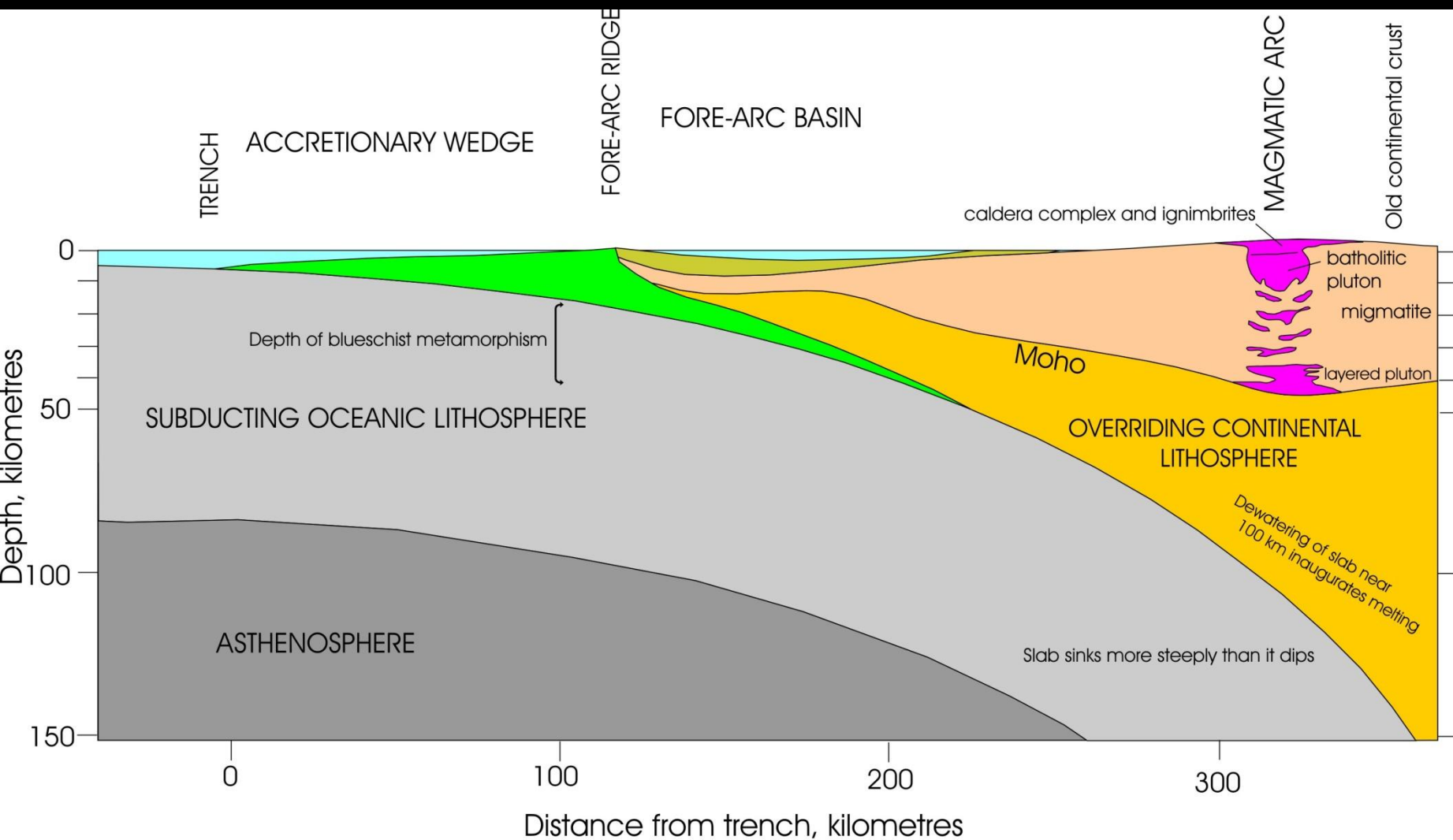


Florens Sirtı

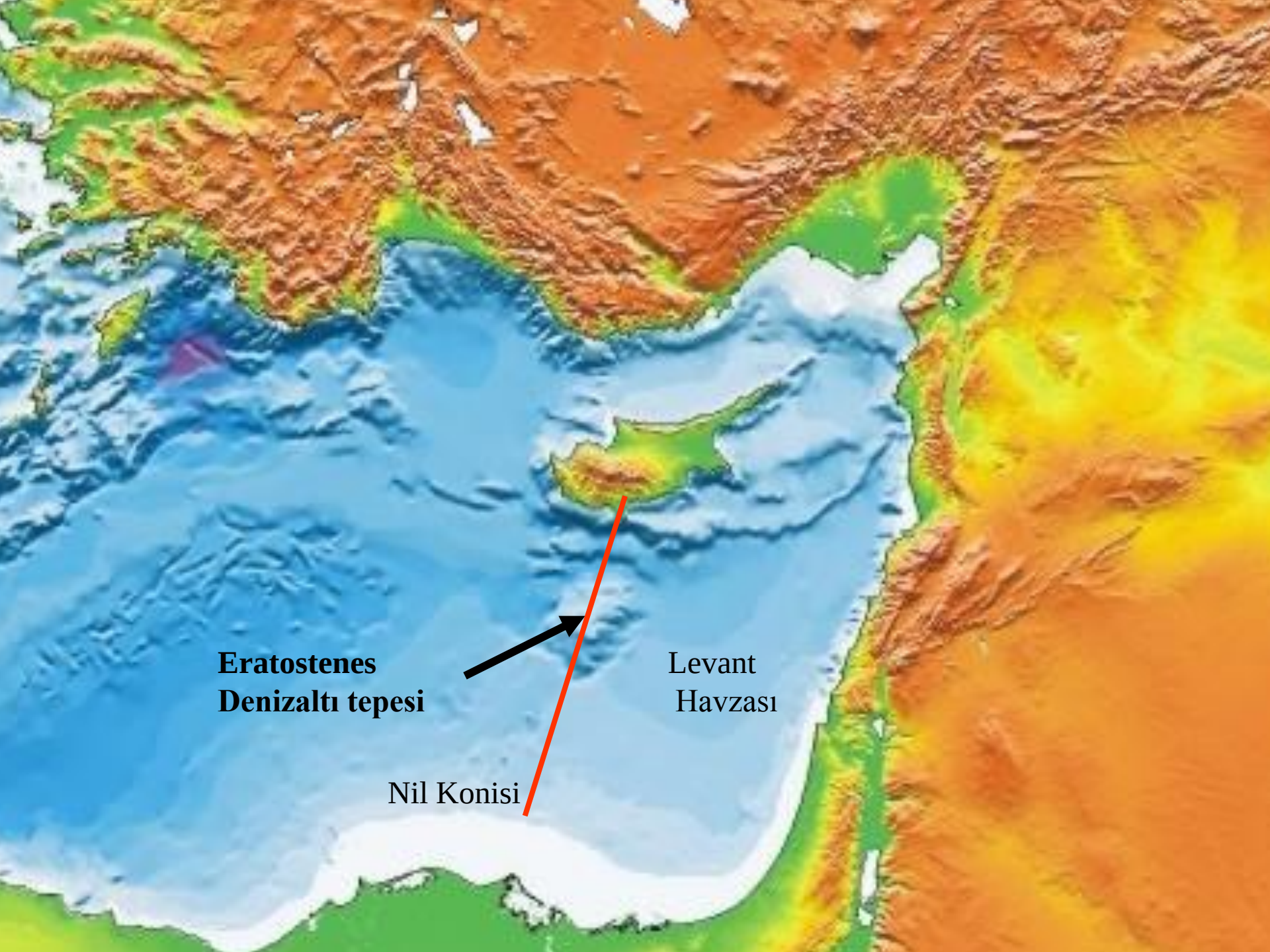
Nil Konisi

Levant
Havzası

Akdeniz Sirtı



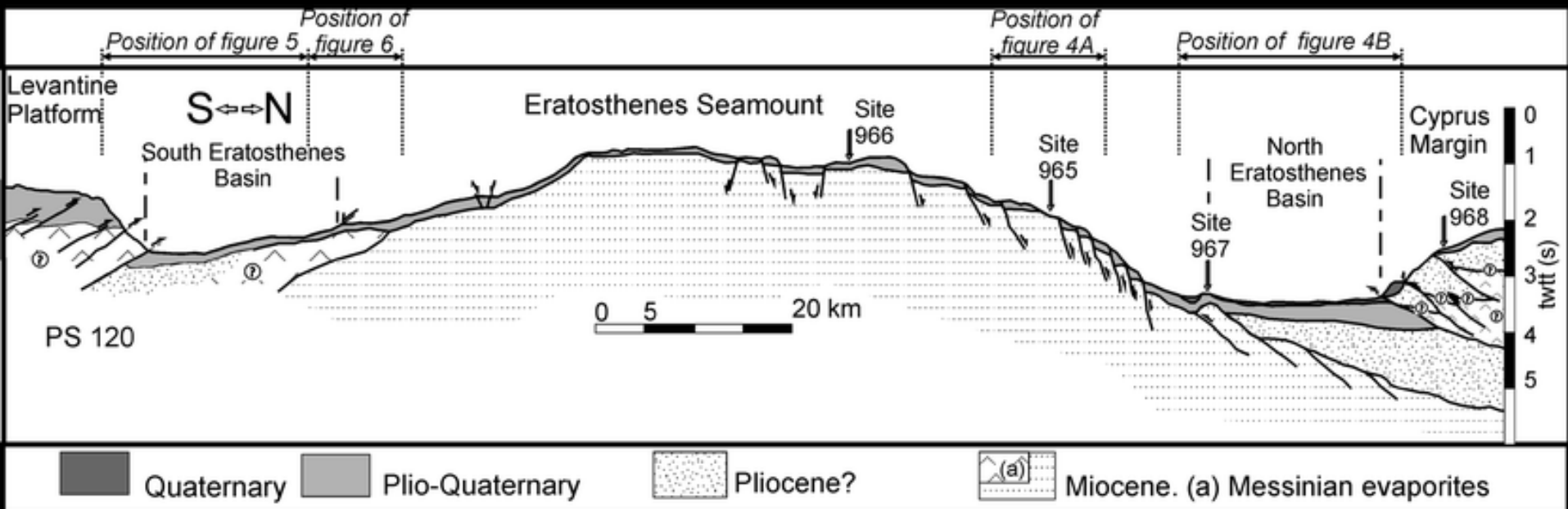
Section across a continental-margin subduction zone (Hamilton, 1988)

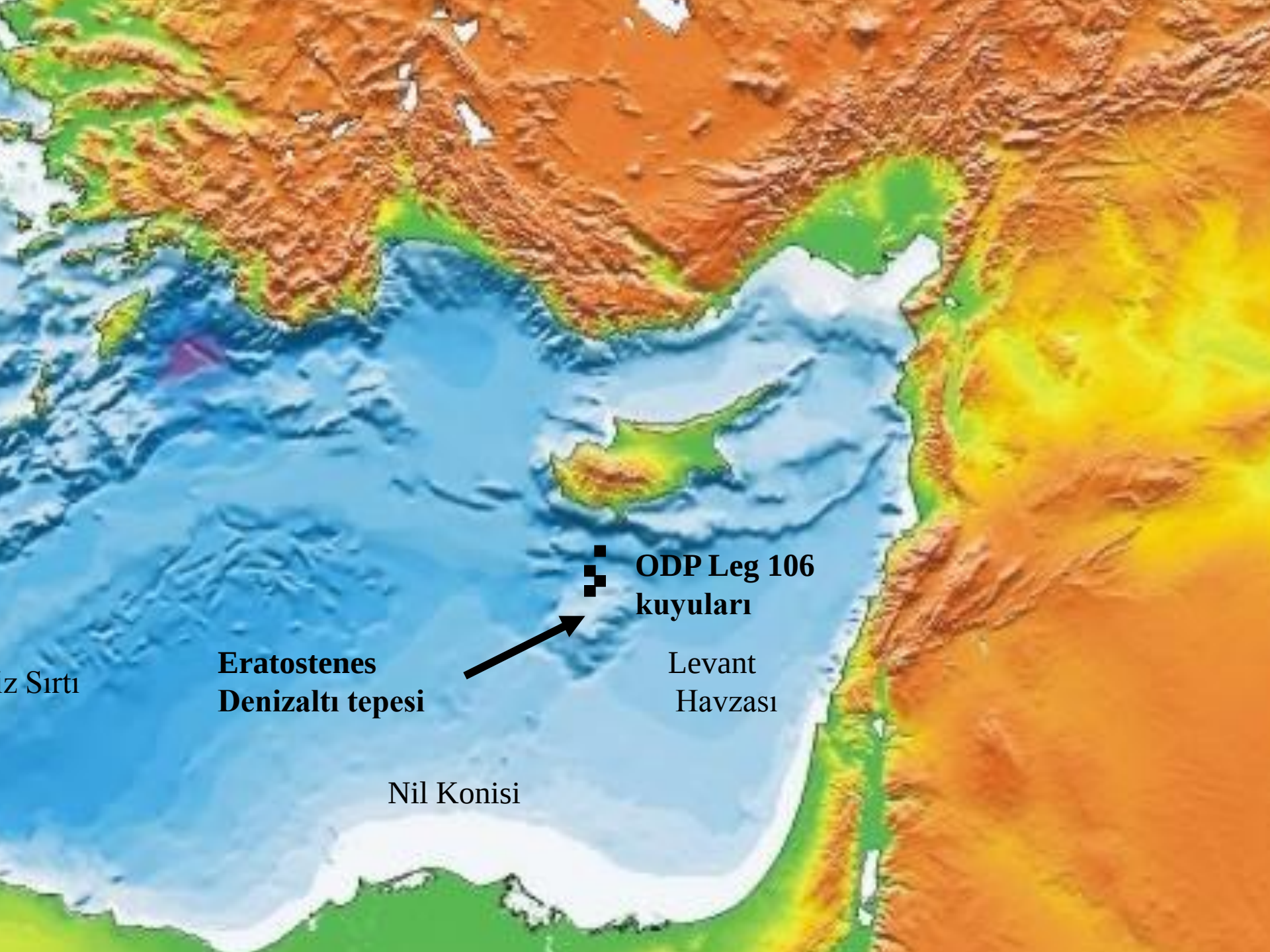


**Eratosthenes
Denizaltı tepesi**

Levant
Havzası

Nil Konisi





z Sırtı

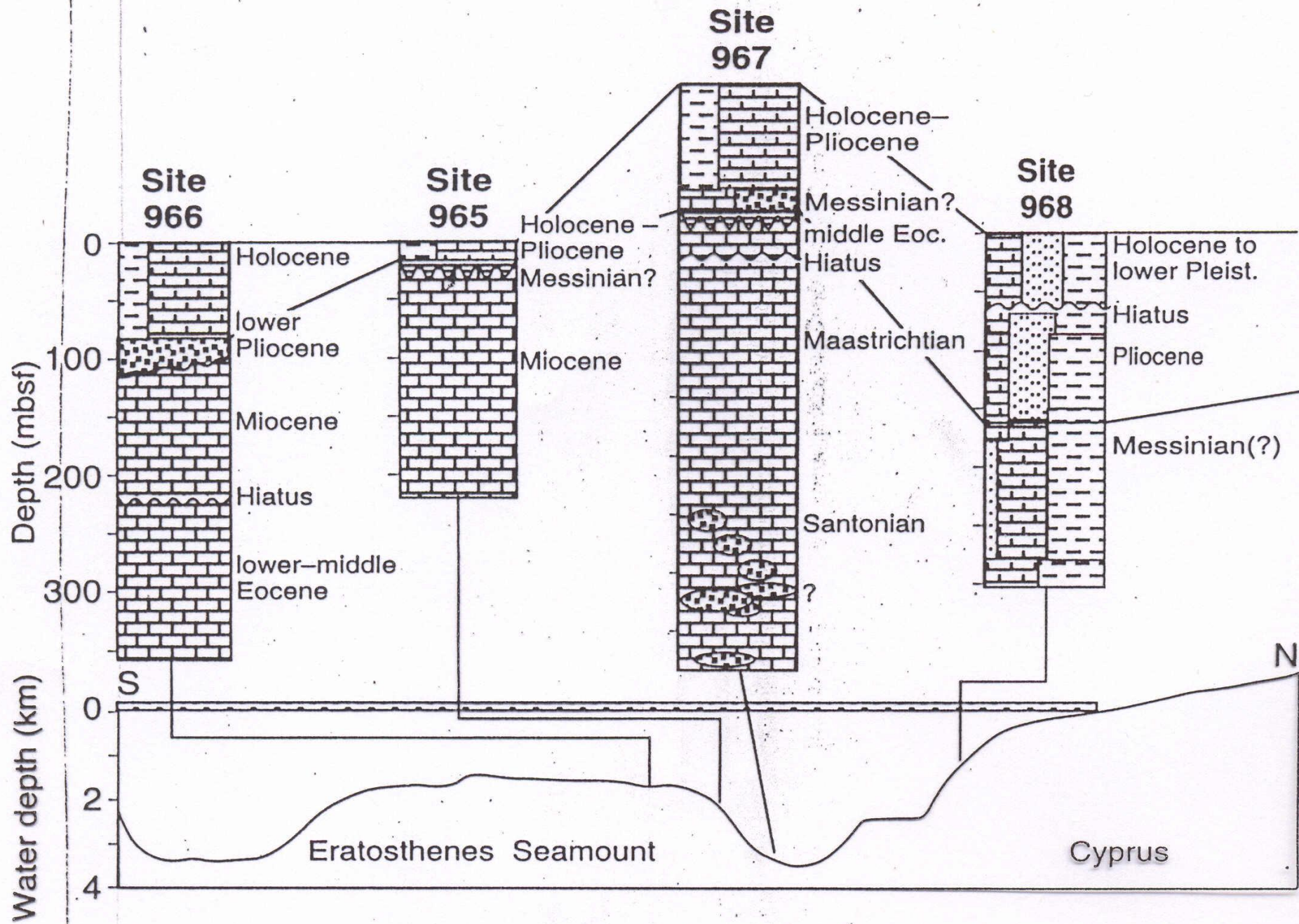
**Eratosthenes
Denizaltı tepesi**



**ODP Leg 106
kuyuları**

Levant
Havzası

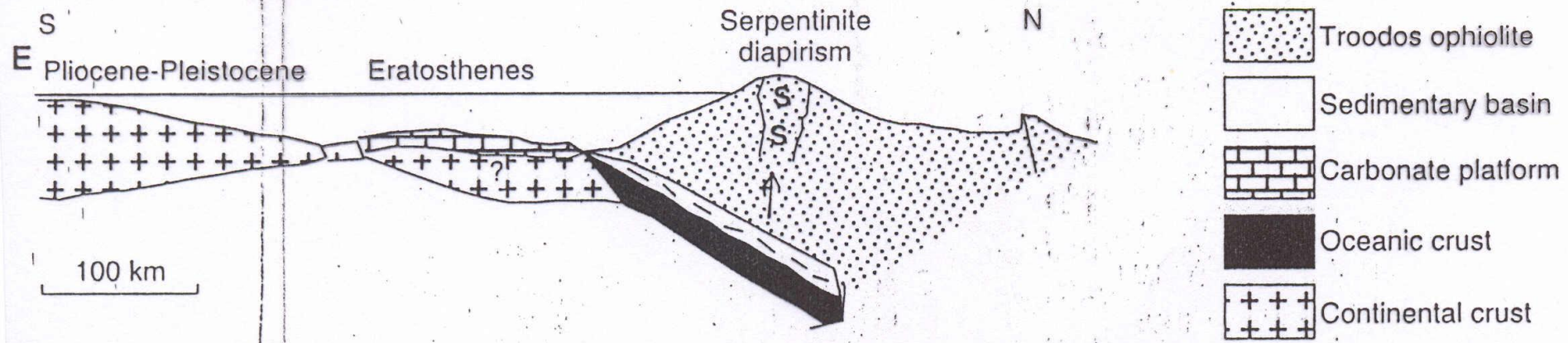
Nil Konisi

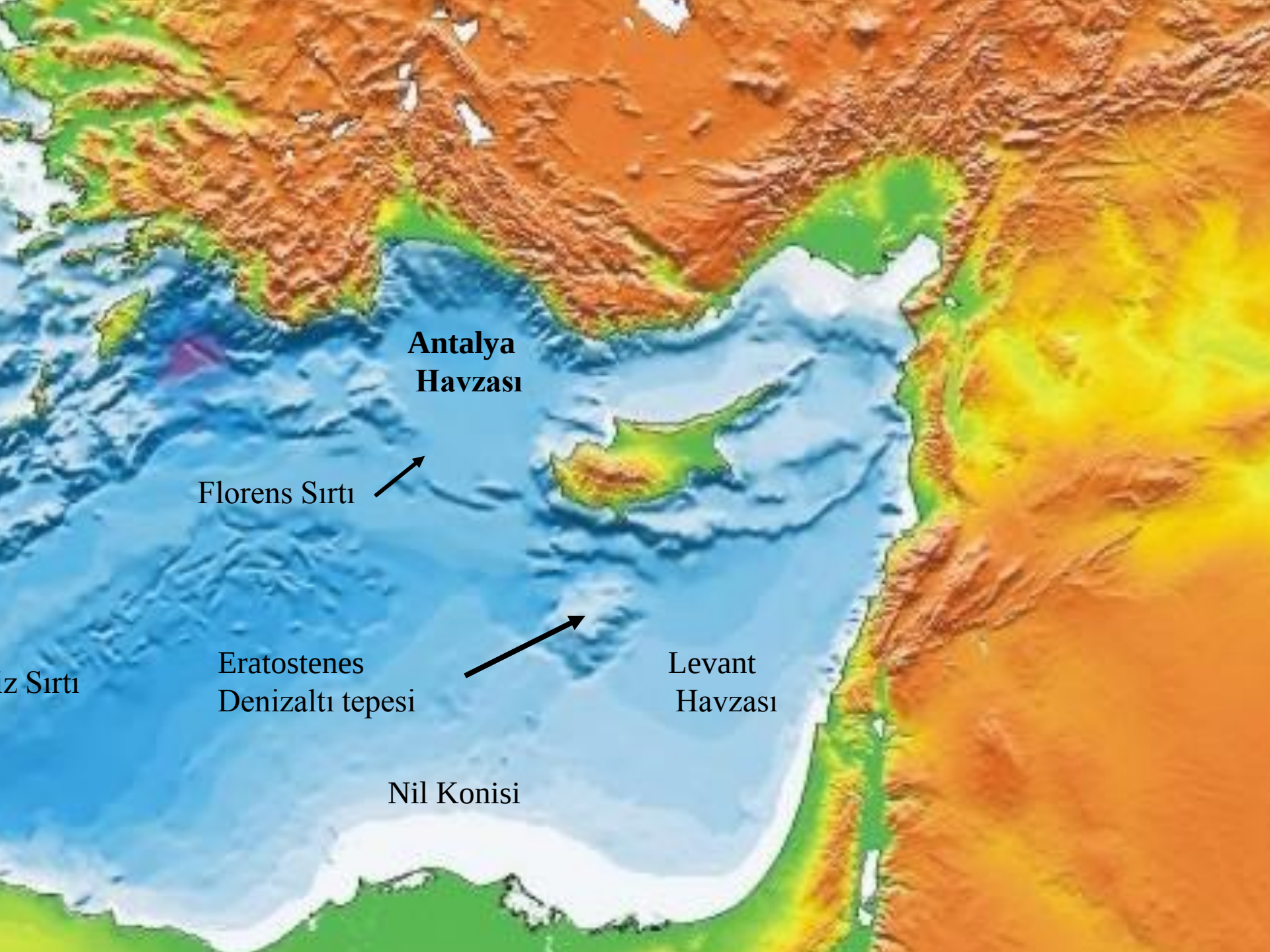


Eratostenes denizaltı tepesi:

Kıbrıs ile çarpışan bir kıta parçacığı

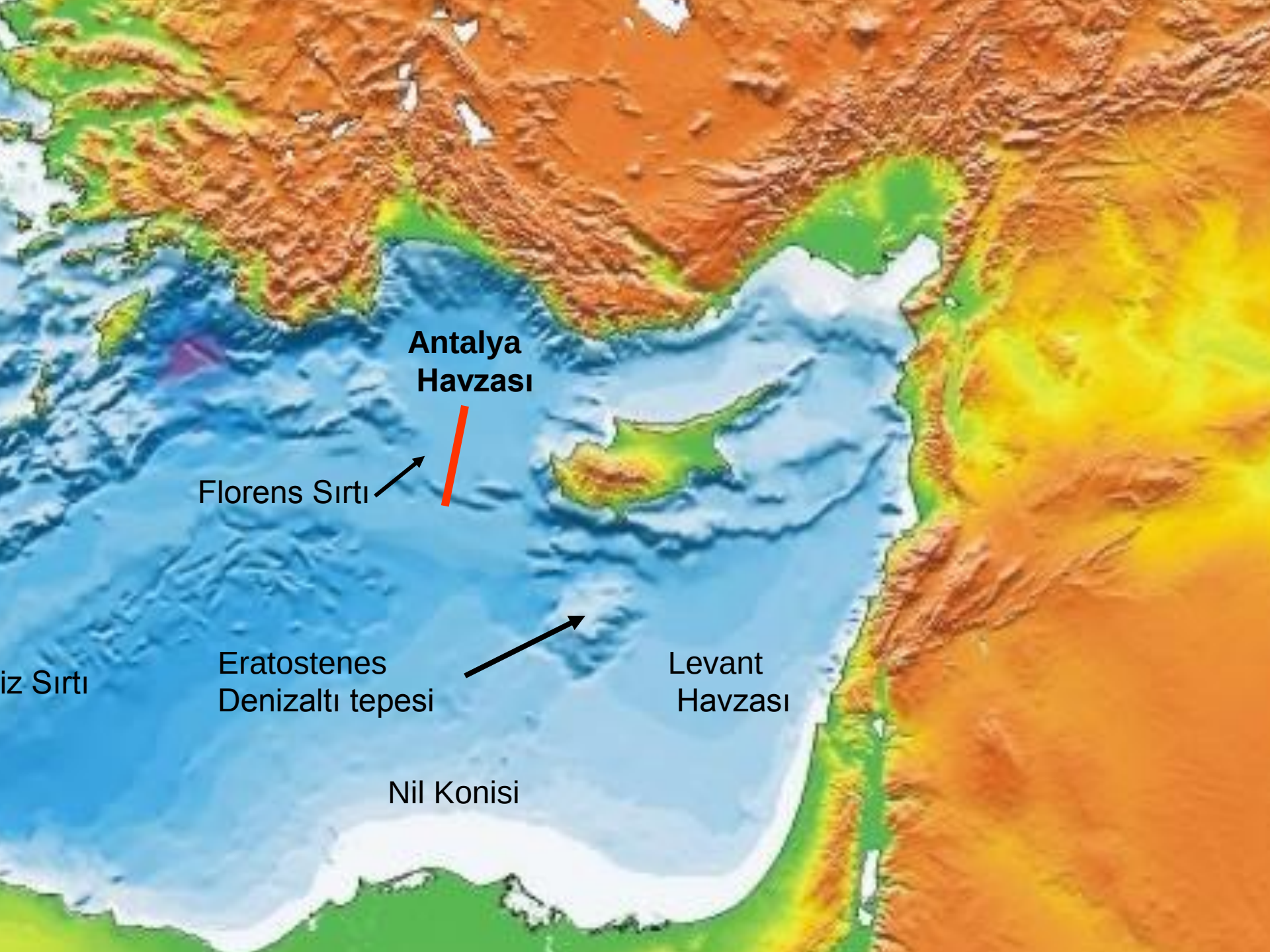
Kıbrıs'ın Miyosen'de yükselmesi
muhtemelen bu çarpışmaya bağlı





Antalya Havzası:

Florens Sirtı arkasında kuzeye eğilmiş
“yay-önü” havza



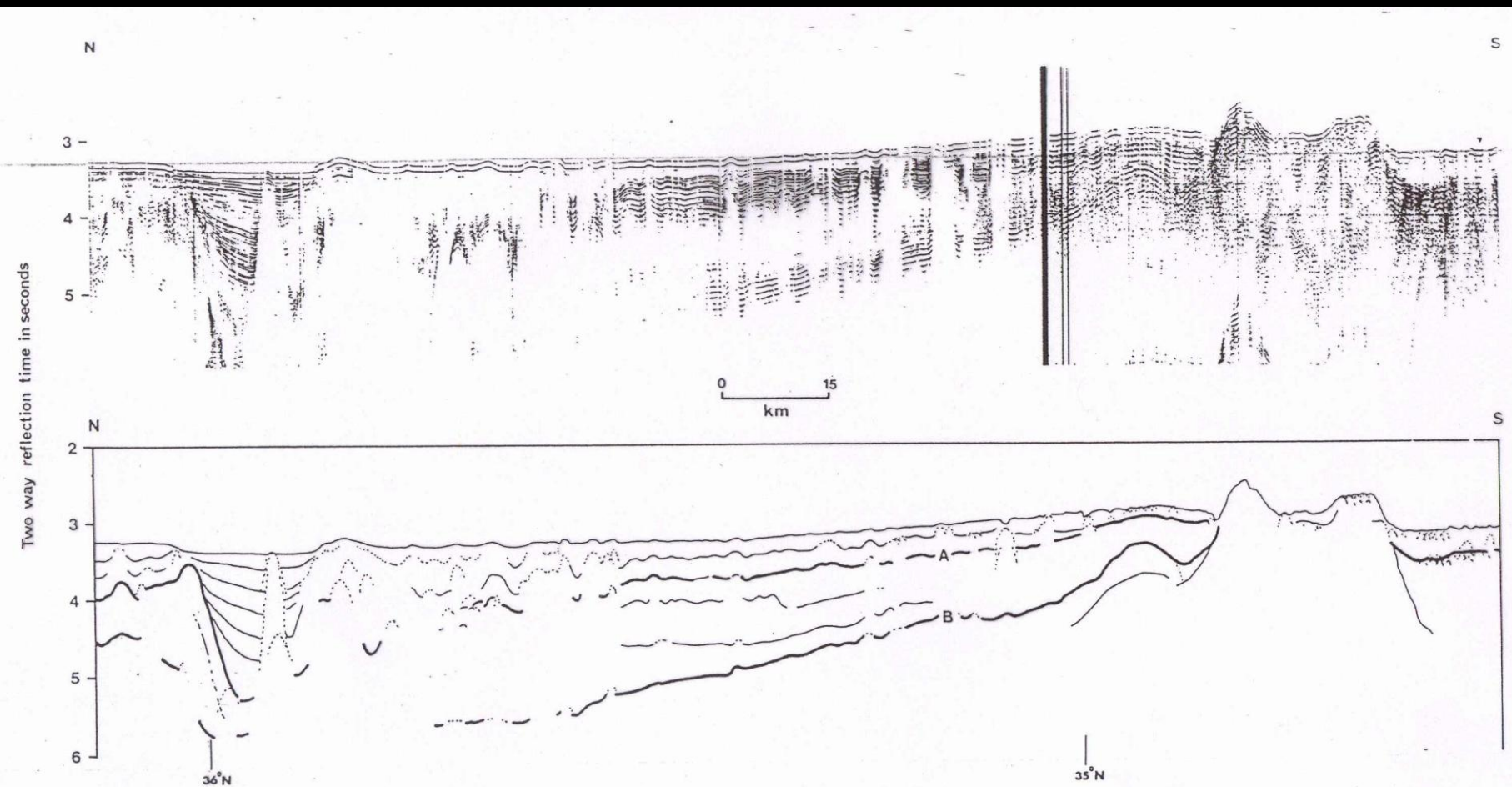
**Antalya
Havzası**

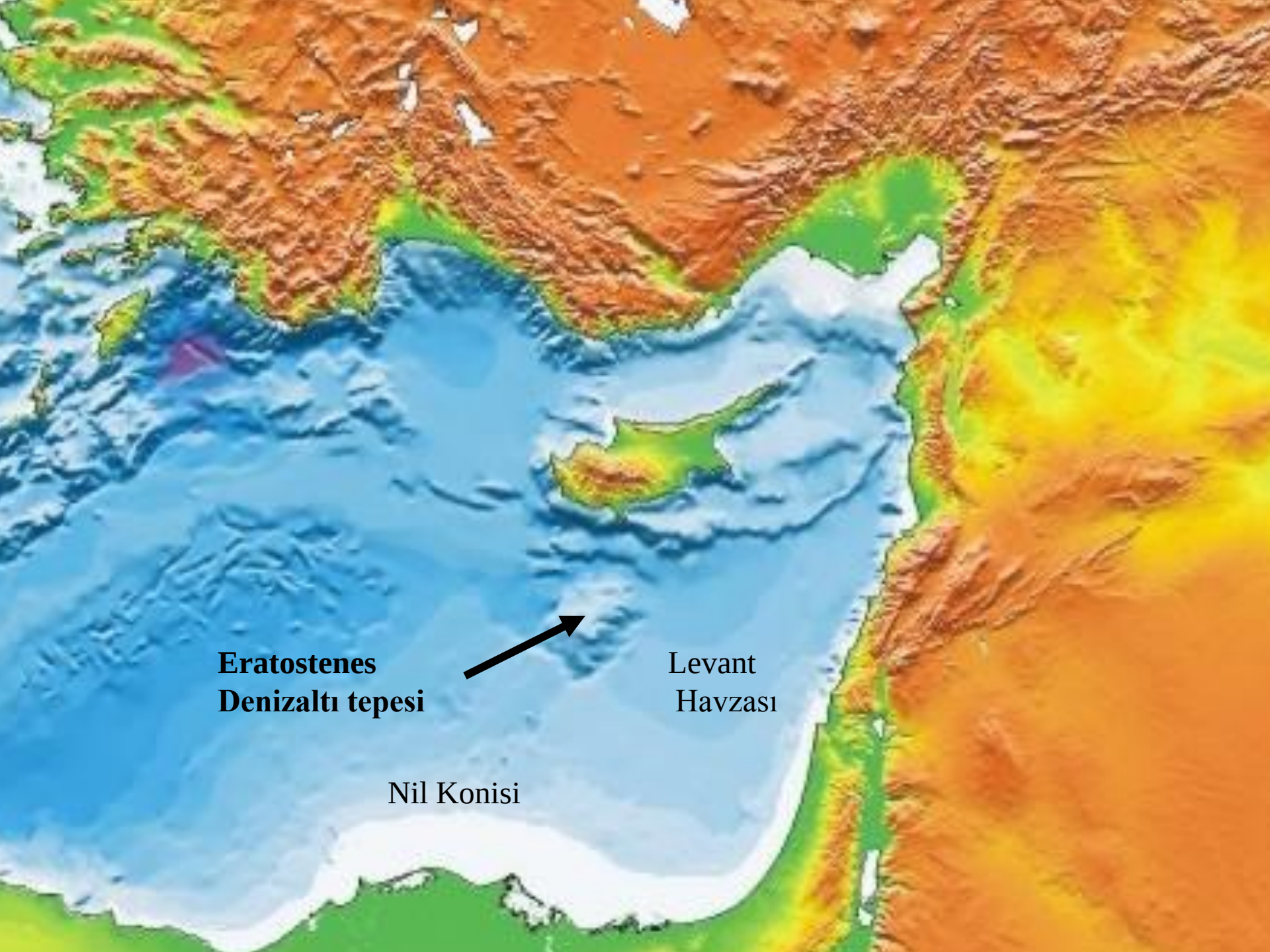
Florens Sirtı

Eratostenes
Denizaltı tepesi

Nil Konisi

Levant
Havzası





**Eratosthenes
Denizaltı tepesi**

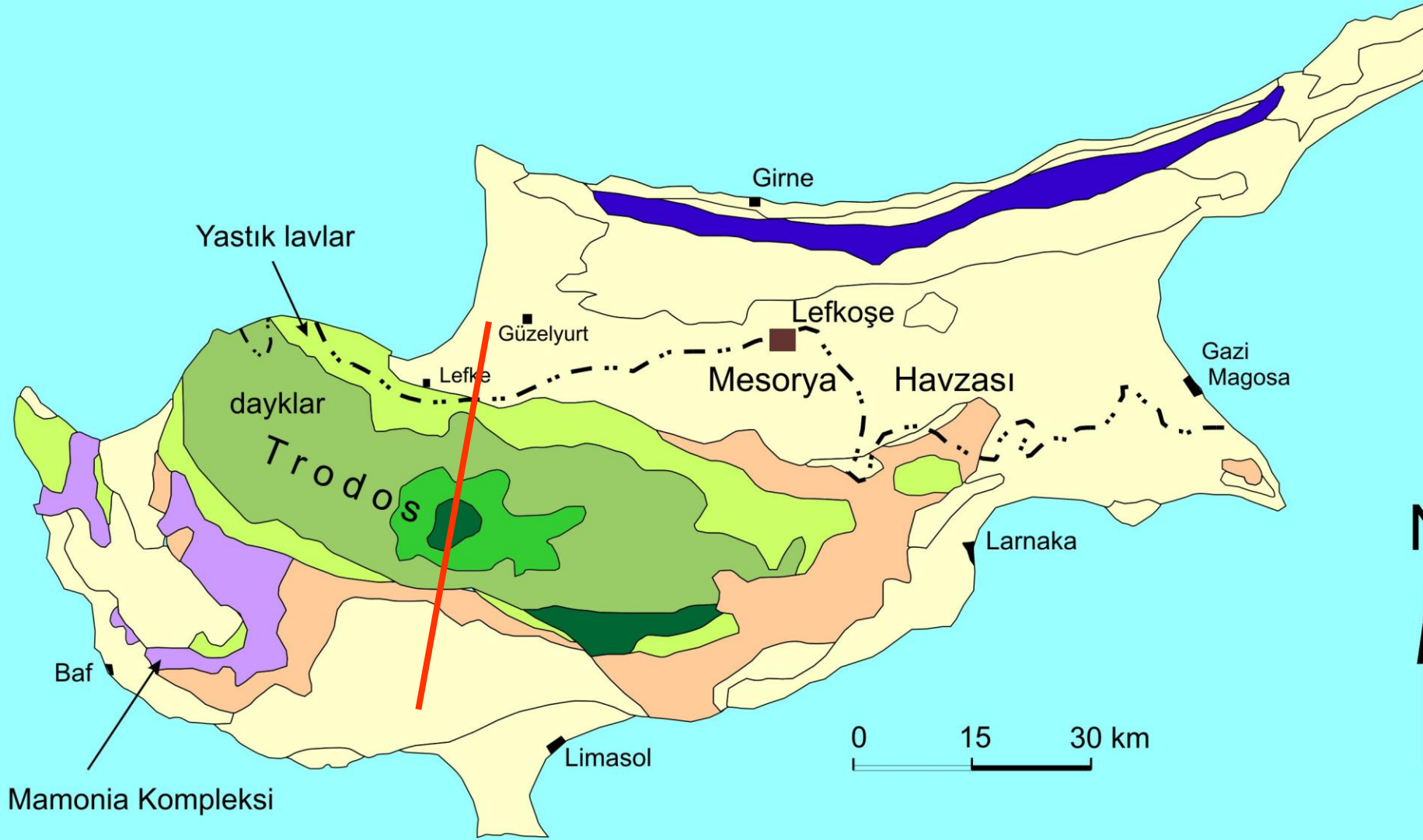
Levant
Havzası

Nil Konisi



Kıbrıs'ın üç önemli tektonik birimi:

1. Trodos ofiyoliti ve ilişkili birimler
2. Mesorya havzası
3. Beşparmak Dağları

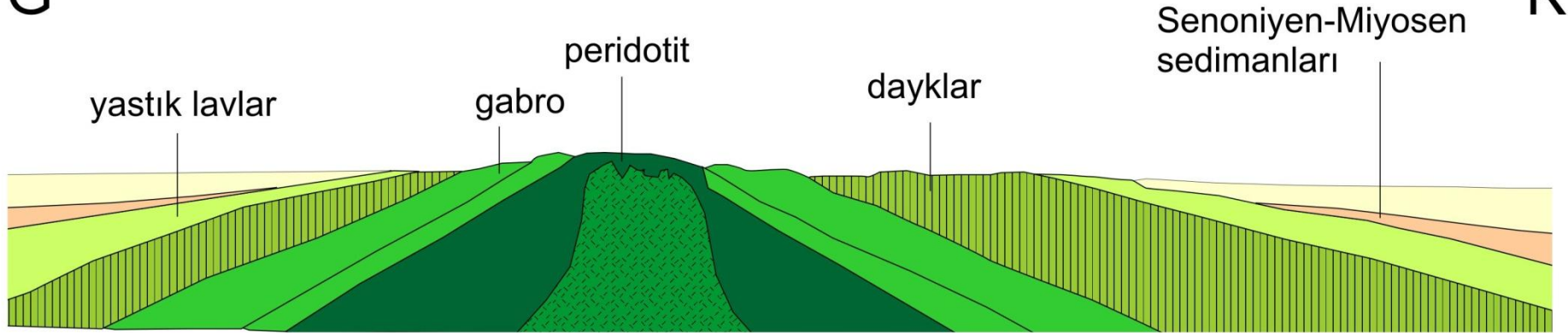


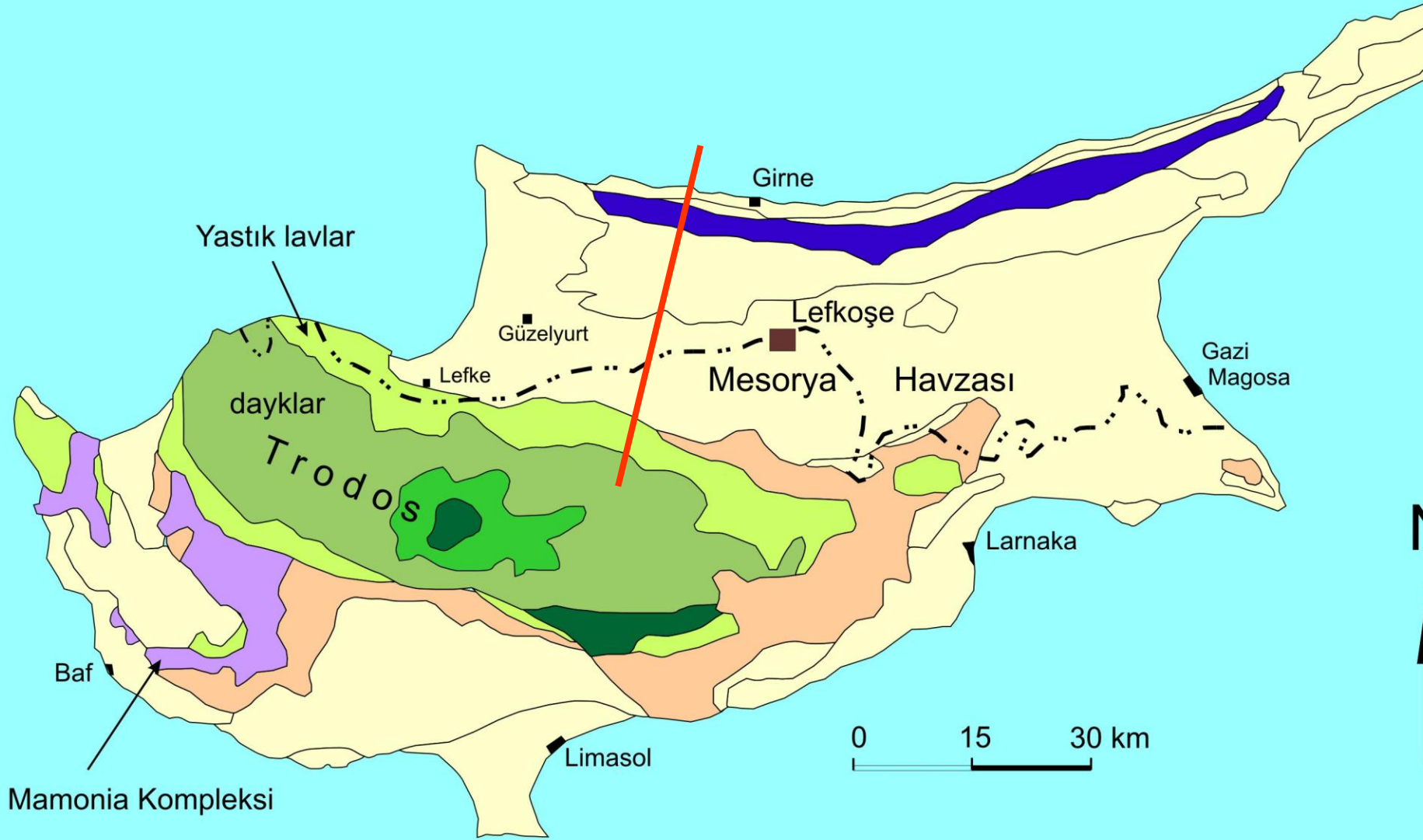
Troodos ofiyoliti

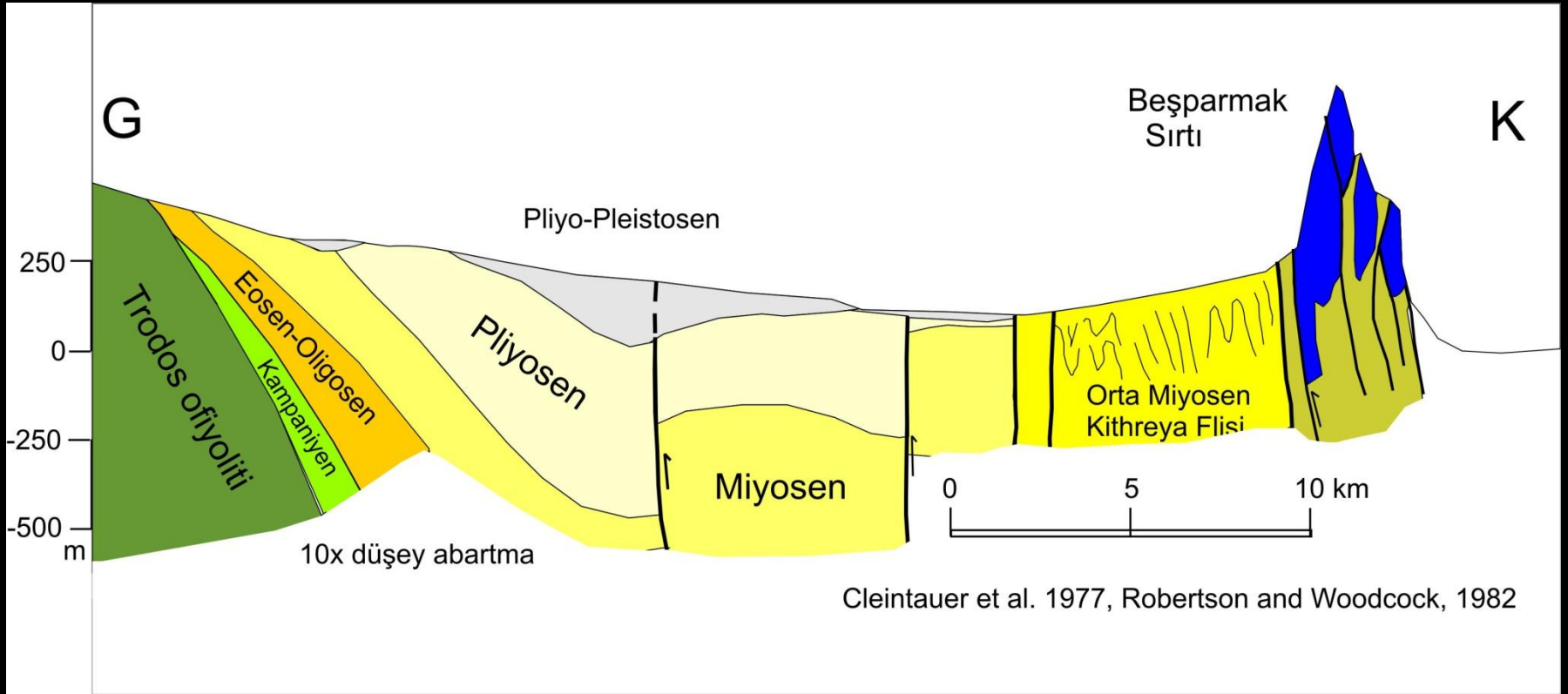
Olimpos dađı

G

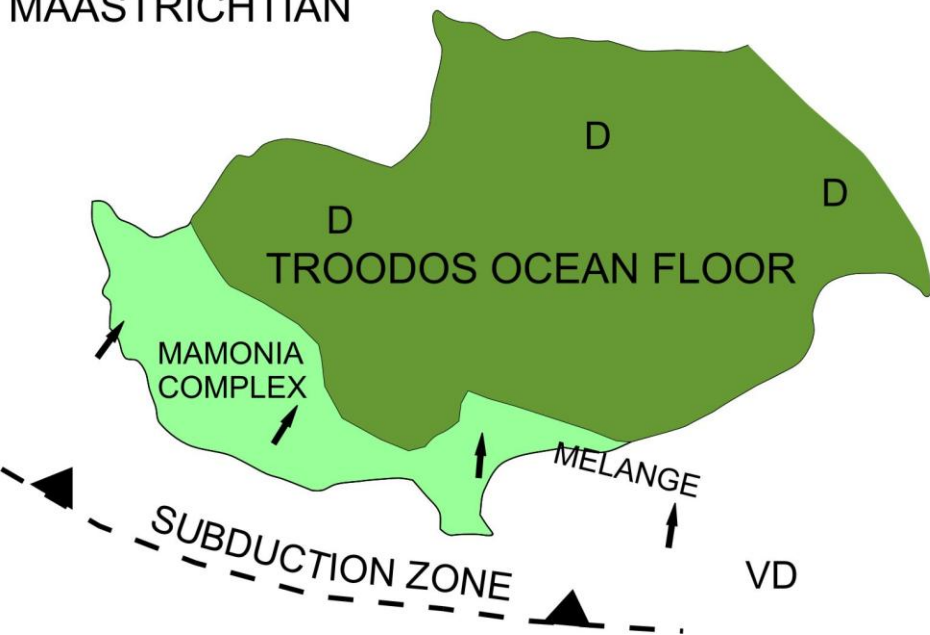
K



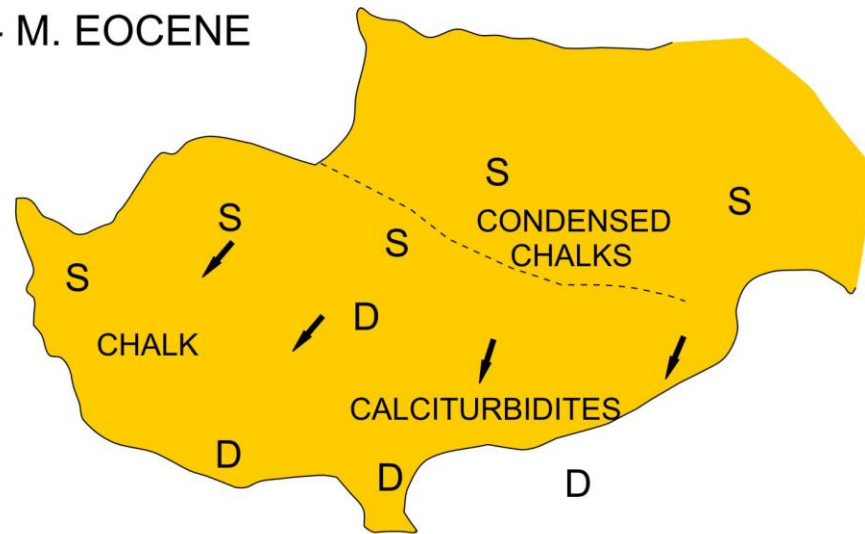




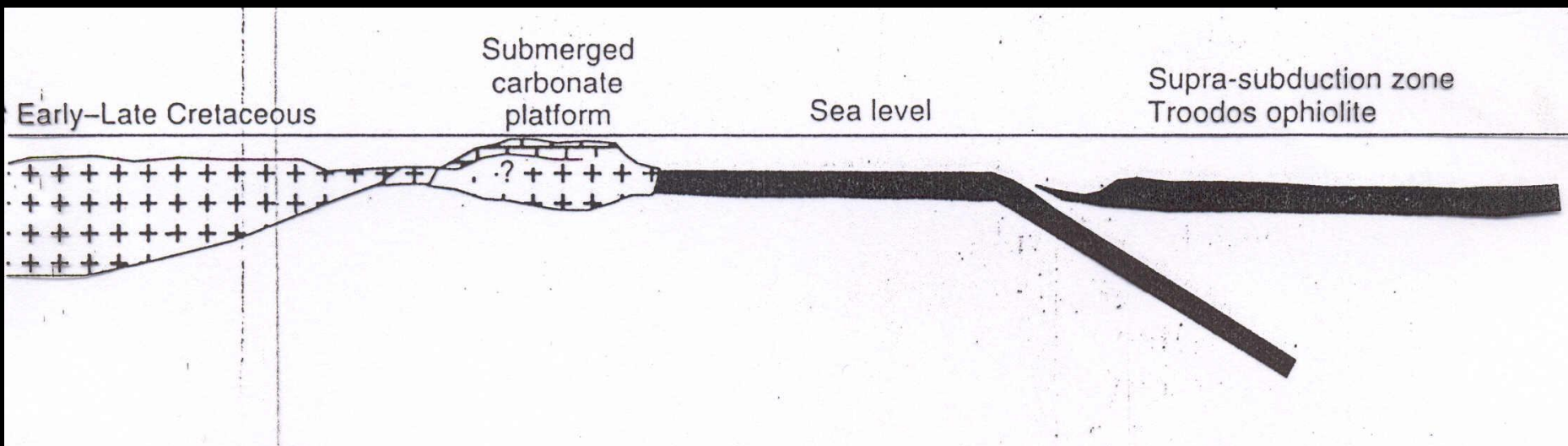
MAASTRICHTIAN



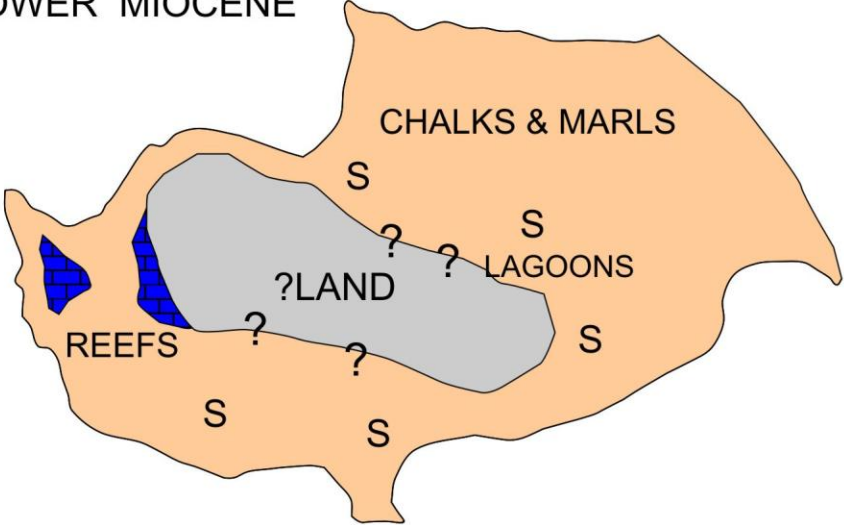
L. - M. EOCENE



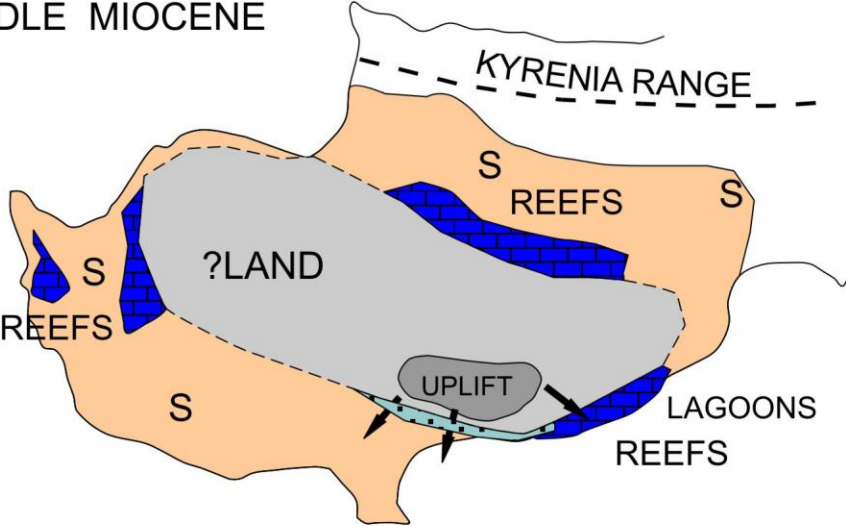
Robertson 1977



LOWER MIOCENE

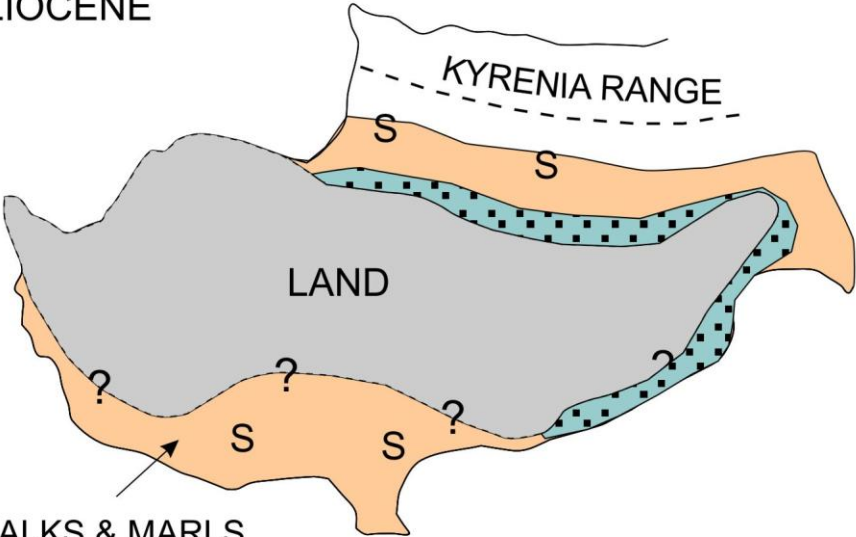


MIDDLE MIOCENE

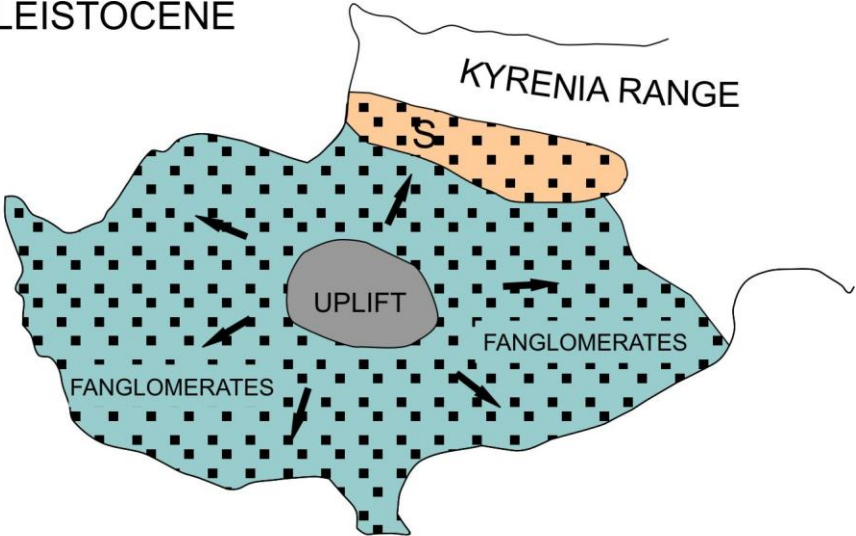


Robertson 1977

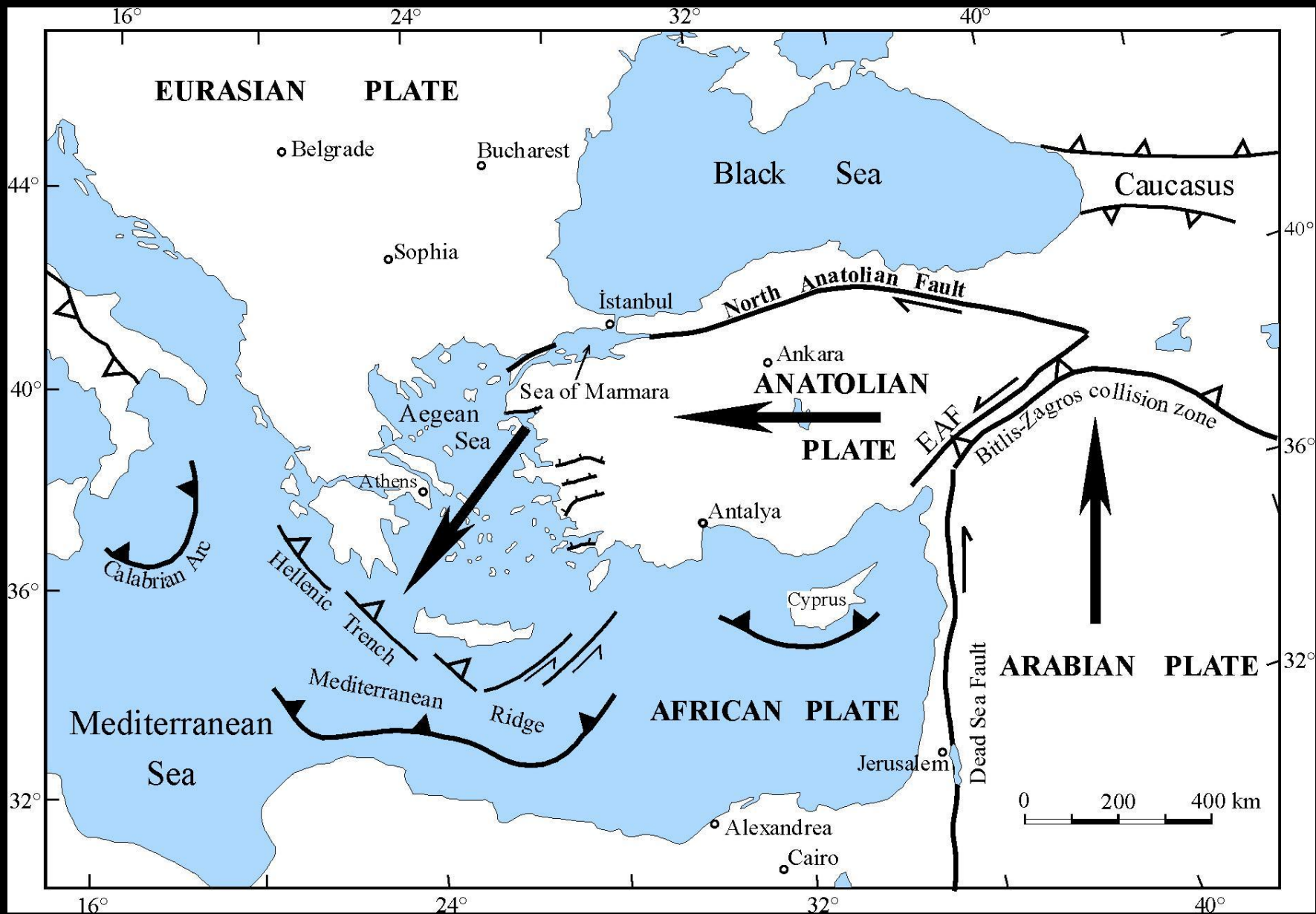
PLIOCENE



PLEISTOCENE

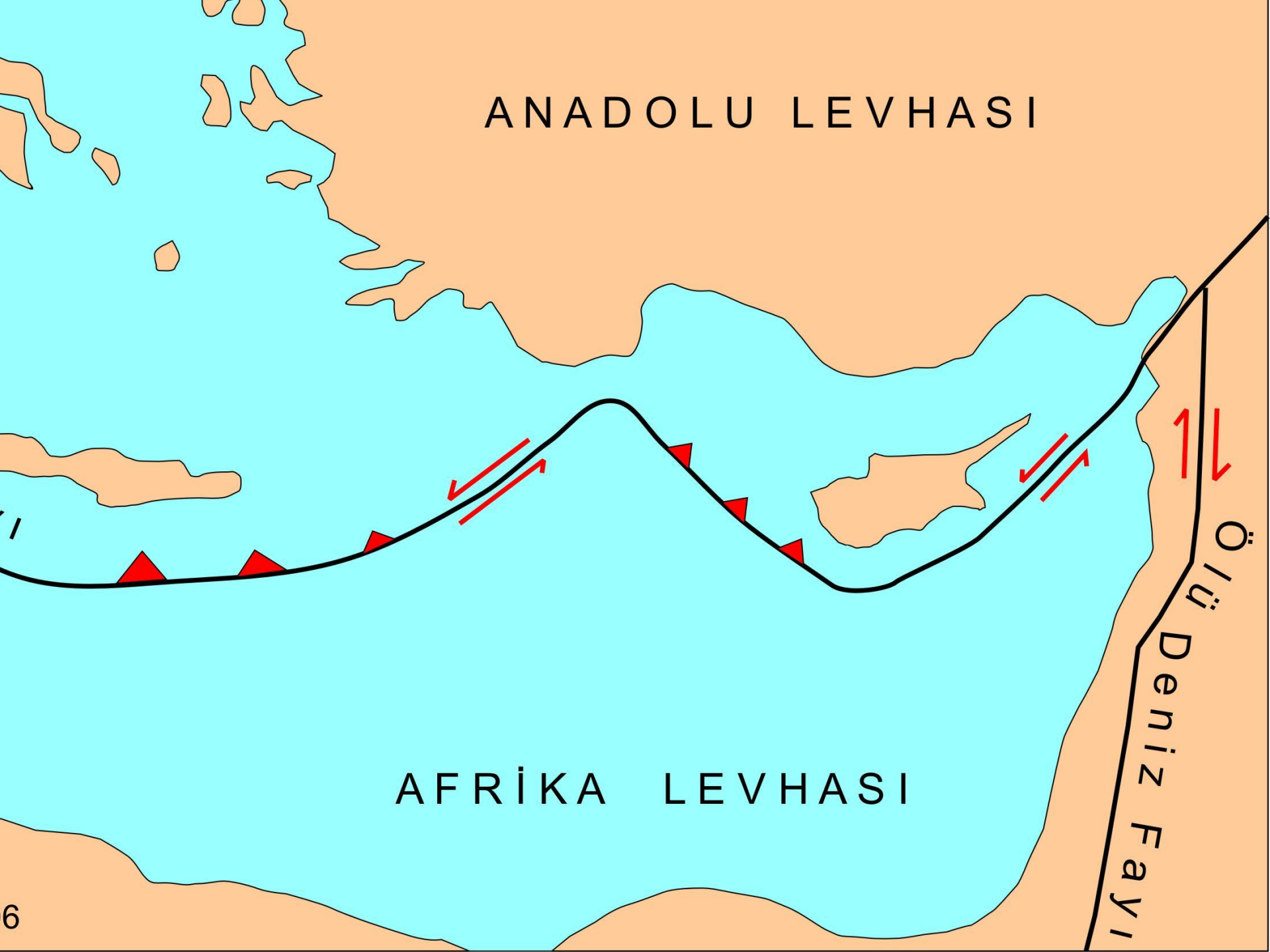


Robertson 1977



Sonuçlar:

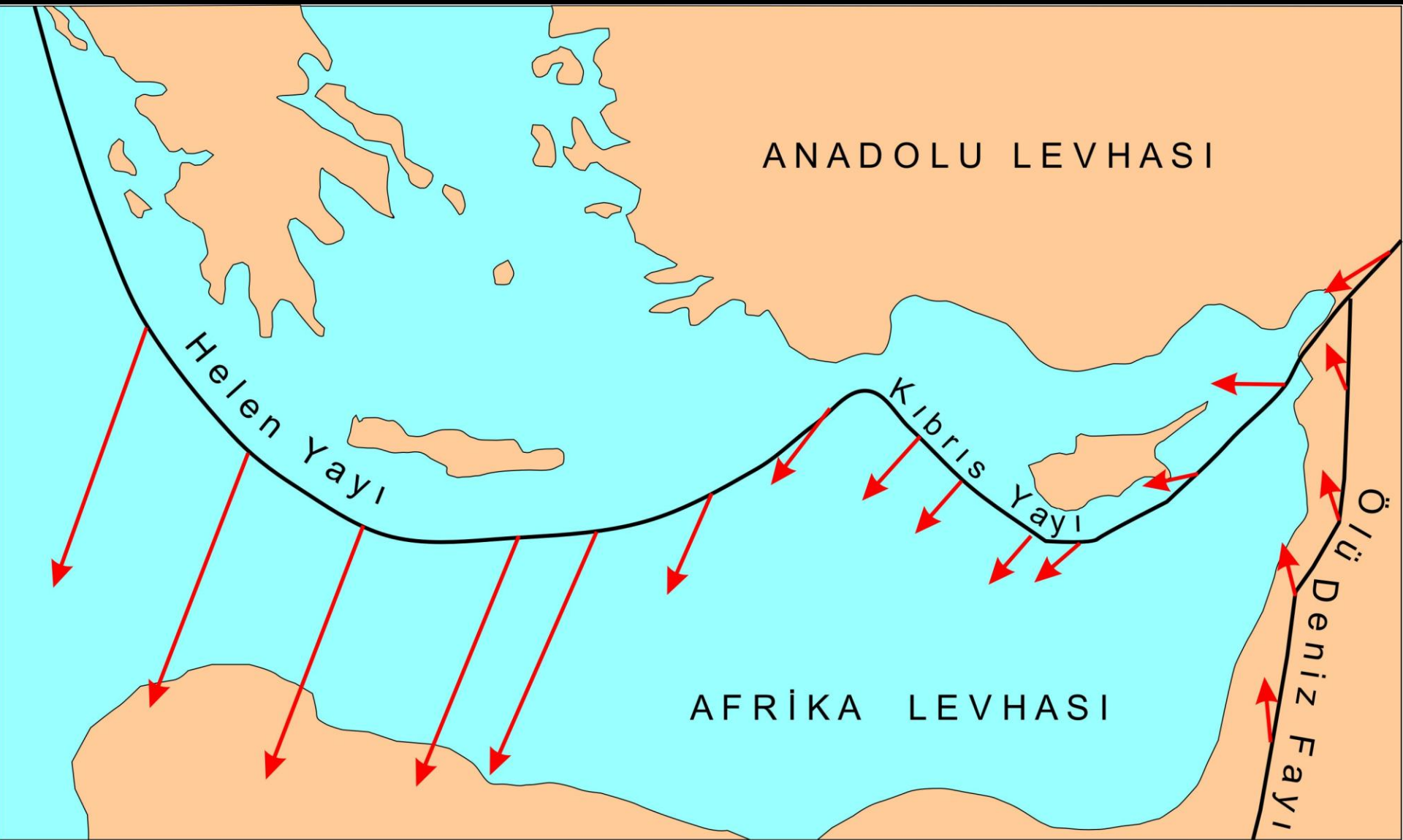
1. Doğu Akdeniz'in güneyinde yer alan Levant ve Heradot havzalarının altında muhtemelen okyanusal bir kabuk yer alır.
2. Doğu Akdeniz okyanusal litosferi Triyas veya Jura yaşıdır ve Neo-Tetis okyanusunun bir parçasını oluşturur.
3. Doğu Akdeniz Sırtı, Doğu Akdeniz okyanusal litosferinin kuzeye doğru yitilmesi sürecinde oluşmuş devhasal bir eklenir prizmadır.
4. Kıbrıs'ta Beşparmak Dağları Toroslar'ın güney ucunu, Mesaorya Havzası bir “yay-önü” havzayı, Trodos ise Kretase yaşta bir Tetis ofiyolitini temsil eder.
5. Kıbrıs, Anadolu ile Afrika levha sınırının hemen kuzeyinde Anadolu levhası içinde yer alır. Levha sınırı transform ve dalma-batma tipindedir.
6. Kıbrıs güneyde Eratostenes denizaltı adası ile çarpışmaktadır.



ANADOLU LEVHASI

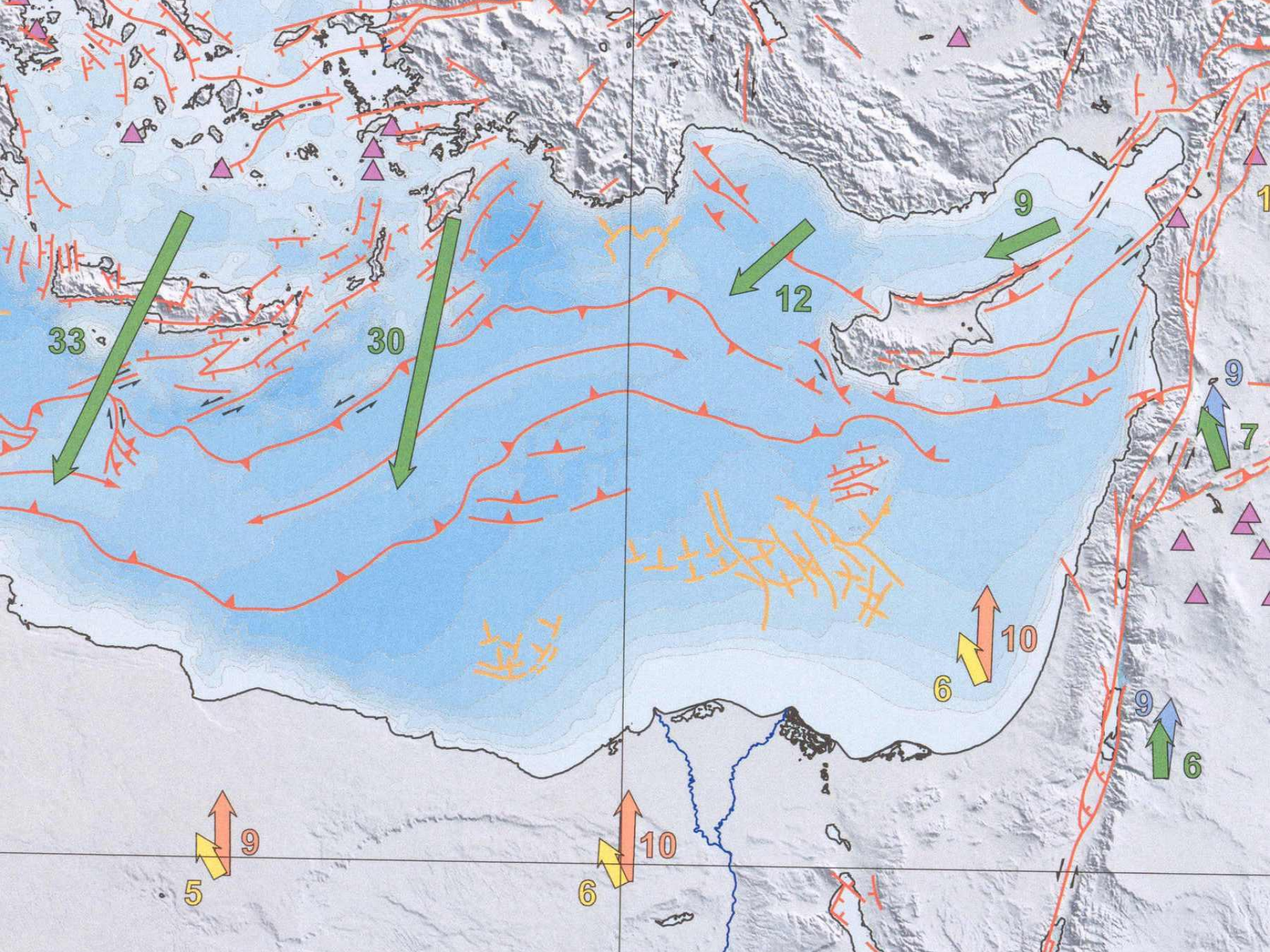
AFRİKA LEVHASI

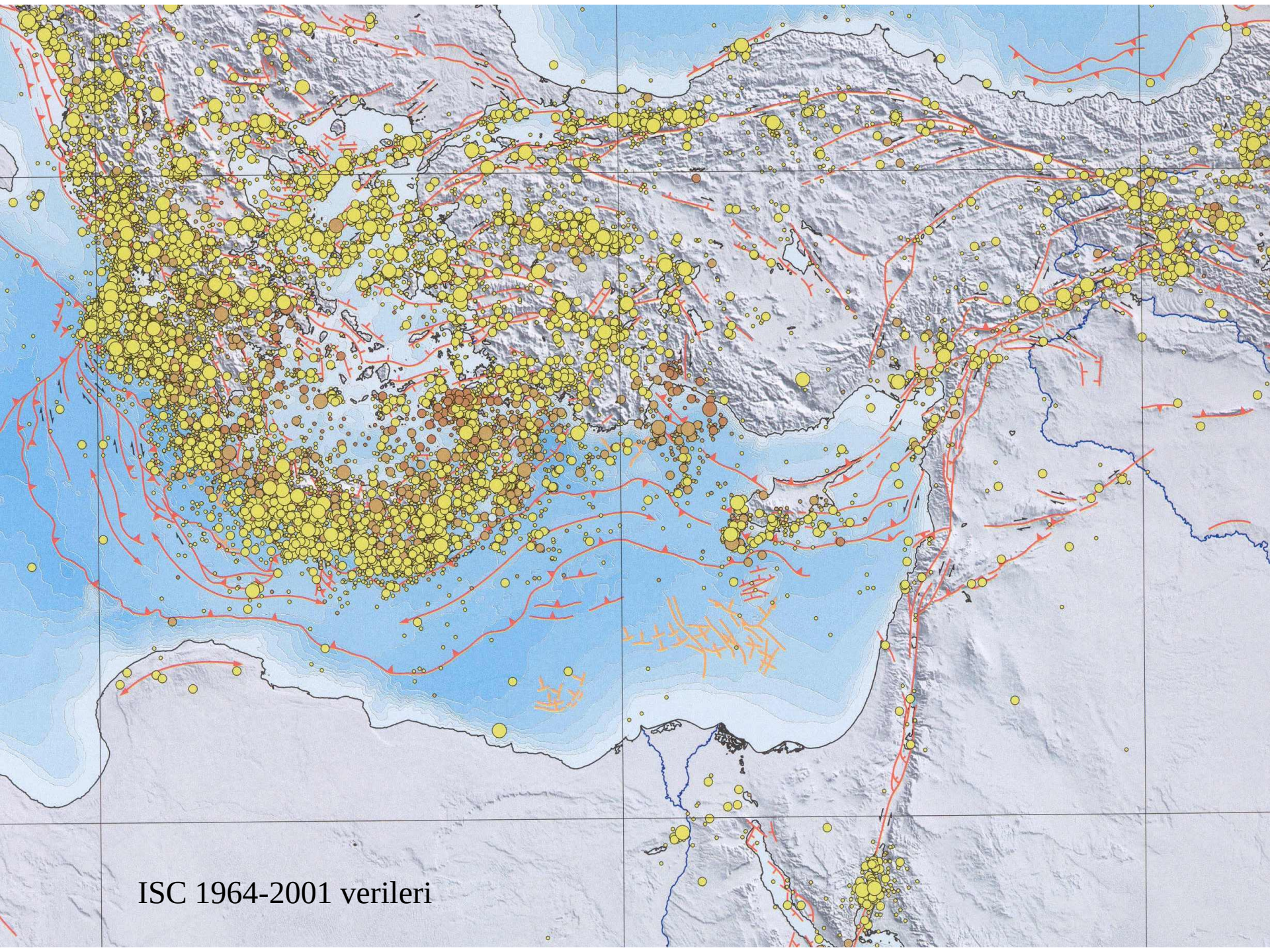
Ölü Deniz Fayı



20 mm/y

Wdowinski et al. 2006





ISC 1964-2001 verileri

