

O16-17**THE EFFECT OF THE EVAPORITE TECTONIC IN THE STRUCTURAL MODEL OF THE BERATI BELT OF ALBANIDES****TELO VELAJ**

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The Berati structural anticlinal belt is the most eastern of Ionian zone and spreads partly in the Albanian territory and in the Greek one. There are two other anticline belts in the Ionian zone: the Kurvelesh belt and the Cika belt. The Ionian zone is part of the External Albanides, located between the Sazani and Kruja zone.

The Berati belt is differentiated in two sectors: The southern sector has large structures and an intensive development of the diapirism especially in the Greece territory, while in the northern sector the carbonatic structures represented in small dimensions and a developed diapirism occurred in Dumrea (fig. 1). In the western front of the Berati belt a regional overthrusting fault encounters which occurred through a large diapiric masses (Fig. 2,3).

The evolution of evaporitic tectonics is the key in the determination of principal features of the structural model in the Berati anticline belt (internal Ionian subzone). The following inferences are drawn through a plentiful graphical material analysis.

The changes in space of lithostatic pressures have a great role in the evaporitic tectonic geodynamic, which is conditioned from the depositional thickness of the evaporite cover and the presence of the tectonic weak loops. These loops belong to the intersection places of transversal and longitudinal fault generates since the rifting phase.

Such intersection places are the Dumrea (Albania) and Zavrohon (Greece) diapir on surface. We stress that evaporites are also extended along all regional thrusting fault of the Berati belt, helping its overthrusting westwards about 20-30 km (depicted by seismic and well data).

The changes of the Berati belt structural plane pre, during and post orogenic time is another important key in the evolution of evaporitic tectonic.

The evaporitic effect is different places of the Berat belt. So in its southern part, as a result of a diapirism that has not emerged on surface, it has helped in development positive structures of large dimensions, of fan type Golika anticline, Nemercka etc. with backthrust in eastern flank. Also, encountered of presence of carbonatic massive in the middle of syncline (e.g. Timfeu massive), etc. caused by blind evaporitic body effect.

Northern sector (north to the Qafa e Kociut) is characterized by a smaller evaporite effect, which is reflected in increasing density of the structures on the surface unit and a normal passing to each other.

The Dumrea diapir is a considerable evaporite mass outcropping in an ellipsoid shape of about 200 km² surface with its axes 20 x 10 km. It is an ordinary diapir with an overthrust westwards.

Overthrusting of the Berati belt in general, and particularly the Dumrea diapir, hide other structural lines. There are sufficient data (chiefly those seismic) for anticipating a positive structure under the Dumrea diapir and that of Sqepuri some south to the Dumrea (Fig. 2 and Fig.3).

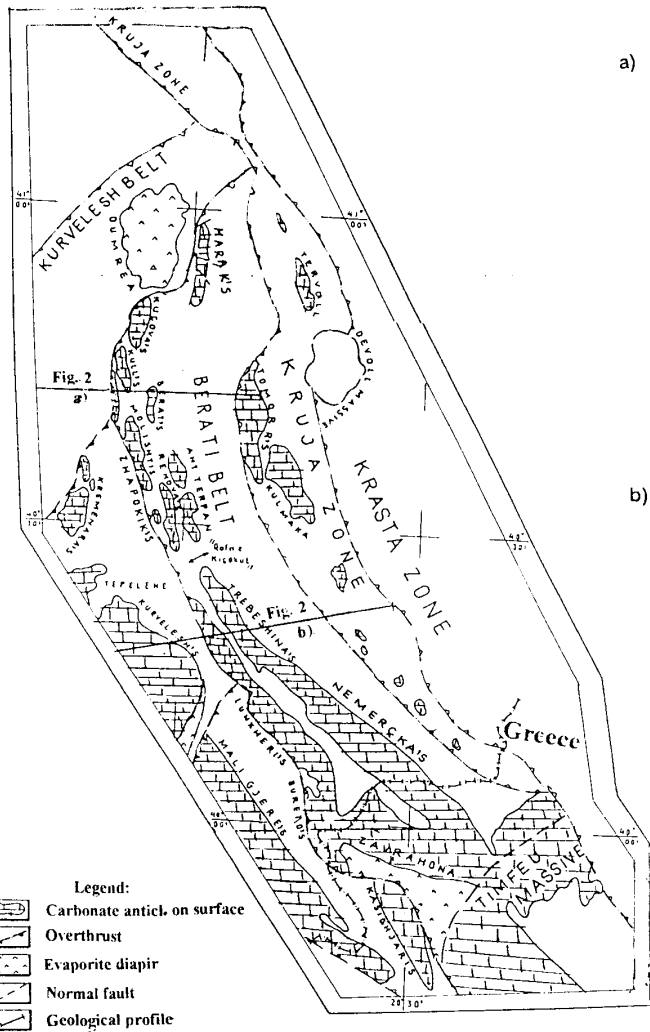


Figure 1. Tectonic scheme and carbonate structures in the Berati belt.

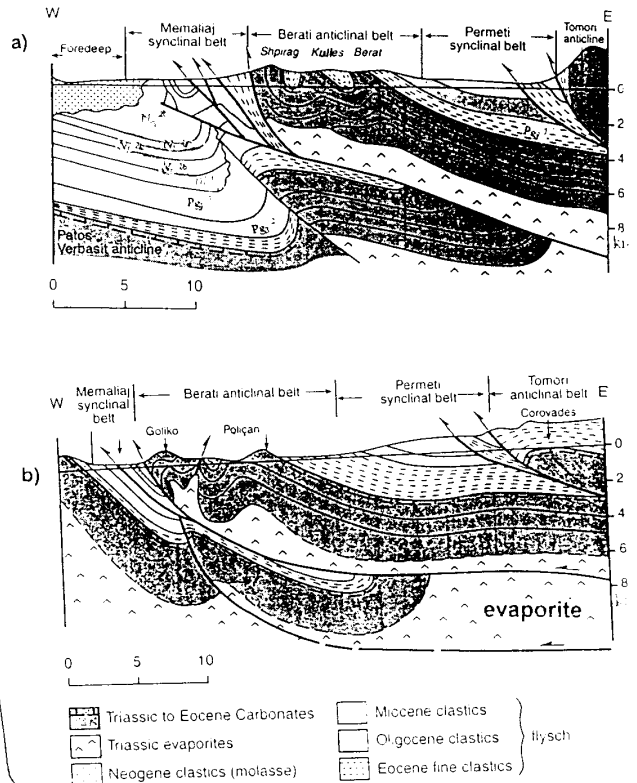


Fig.2 Cross section through the Berati anticline belt a) through the Shprag anticline and b) the Galiko anticline.

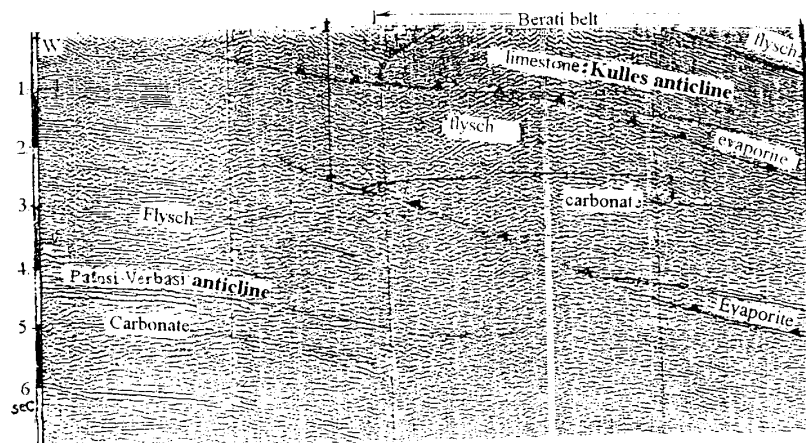


Fig.3 - Cross seismic section through the Berati belt