

P16-10**REVISING OF THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC SUBDIVISION
OF THE STRANDZHA ALLOCHTON (SE BULGARIA)****GABRIEL NIKOLOV, NADEZHDA ANTOVA and TEODORA RANKOVA**

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Until recently the idea about the geology of Strandzha Mountain was based on the investigations of Chatalov (1985, 1990), whose lithostratigraphic subdivision included autochthonous Triassic and Jurassic platform type sediments and an allochthonous complex, Triassic in age, with ubiquitously overturned sections, thrust on in Late Cimmerian time. Upper Cretaceous island arc assemblage build up the neoautochthon cover. Meanwhile paleontological findings proving the Paleozoic age (Devonian) of some of the rocks were published (Malyakov, 1976, 1995, 1996; Sergeeva et al., 1979, 1983; Boncheva, 1998). Revising of the type sections, accomplished for Stravnitsa, Zaberska and Stoilovo Formations, nominated by Chatalov (1985), with precise checking of the fold and fracture deformations and additional petrographic probing show, that the nomination was made without taking into account the mentioned deformations. This had led to joining parts of different lithological bodies into one formation, reiteration of one and the same level in the type sections and thus to incorrect ideas about the composition, age and relationship of the formations nominated. Stravnitsa Formation is a key for resolving the stratigraphic order with its unique composition and clear relationship with the adjacent bodies. Chatalov (1985) and Savov et al. (1995) consider it to be in the base of the section. Our investigations have established that it transgressive by overlaps a green shist altered (Ep-Amph facies) volcanic arc assemblage. That very rocks contain Paleozoic conodonts and palynomorphs. Stravnitsa Formation is built up of arcose metasediments, metabreccia-conglomerates and metaaleurolites with participation of metagranulites. In their clasts take part granites, diabase rocks, acid and intermedium volcanics, quartzites and phyllites. Upward Stravnitsa Formation passes transitively, with lithological changes, into slately metamorphosed clayey and clayey-carbonate sediments, containing Spathian conodonts. The rock from the base and the cover, with a part of the Stravnitsa sandstones are included by Chatalov in one formation – Zaberska (Stoilovo) Formation with Lower Triassic age.

We subdivide the Paleozoic part of the section into two formations. The lower one is a first established homogenous body of banded aleuropsamitic metatephroides with basic in composition pyroclasts. The upper one comes transitively and is volcanic-sedimentary in composition. The terrigenous rocks in it contain reworked mainly basic (diabase) and less andesite-basaltic pyroclasts. The volcanic rocks – metadiabases and their tuffs, spillites on andesite-basaltic clastolavas and tuffs, metakeratophyres – are in less amounts. In the upper part of the section a level of banded marbled limestones and marbles with calcshists takes place.

The formation transitively coming over the Stravnitsa Formation is widely spread. It is built up of slately metamorphosed non-carbonate black aleurolites with considerably organic substance. They consider layers of metamarls and recrystallised clayey limestones in their upper parts (Kazijskidolski member according to Savov et al., 1995). The rock is cut by a few dykes of metaandesite-basalts. Upward in the Triassic section come nominated by Chatalov Gramatikovo, Gerovo, Lipachka and Malko Tarnovo Formations. The Malko Tarnovo Formation finishes the section and has lateral transitions with the Lipachka Formation. In the southern parts of Bulgarian Strandzha Gerovo and Gramatikovo Formations are lacking and the Triassic part of the allochthon is represented by Lipachka and Malko Tarnovo Formations Spathian-Anisian and Anisian-Carnian in age respectively. Deep water thin-bedded black micritic limestones predominate in Lipachka Formation in this area.

The Kondolovo limestones consisting Permian algae present only as different in size blocks into the fliish of Lipachka Formation and associate with breccia-conglomerates in the matrix. Their presence is due probably to olistostrome.

The allochthons facial types in Strandzha, their age and relationships allow a new geodynamic interpretation (Chemberski et al., 1996). They mark a deep water sedimentation during the Triassic in the area of the inner shelf and the slope of a passive continental margin over parts of an island arc system, Devonian in age, accretionary amalgamated in pretriassic time.

