

SEDİMANTER HAVZALAR

. Levha kenarlarında işleyen süreçler farklı tipte bir dizi sedimanter kayaç üretirler; ancak genelde beş ana kategori tanımlanabilir. Bunların her biri karakteristik bir sedimanter kayıtle ilişkilendirilebilir.

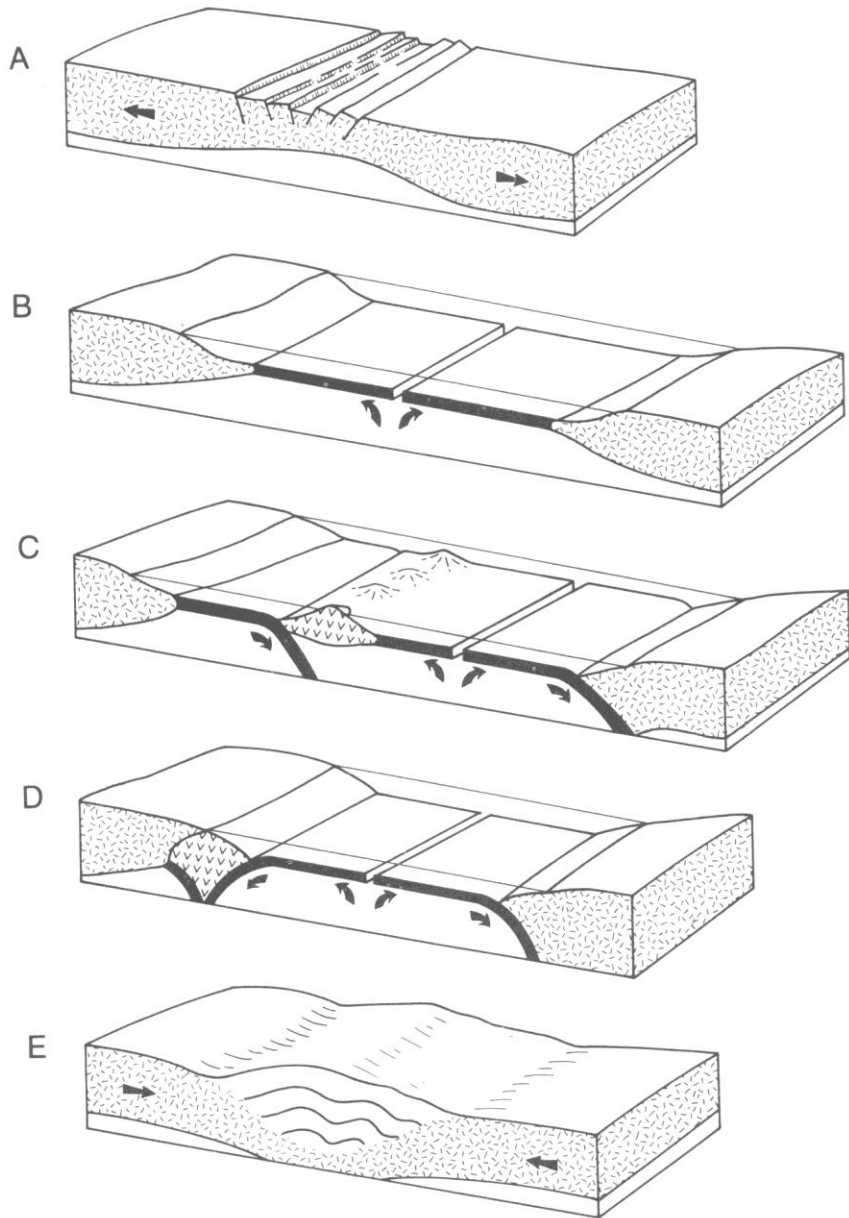
1- Uzaklaşan levha sınırları ile ilgili havzalar:

Levha ayrılması ile ilgili iki havza tipi bulunur, ki bunlar Wilson çevriminin ilk bölümü ile ilişkilidir.

1.1. Rift Vadisi

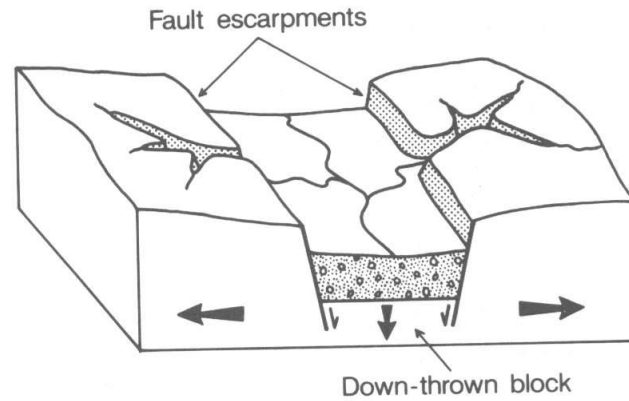
1.2. Pasif Kıta kenarı havzaları

WILSON ÇEVİRİMİ

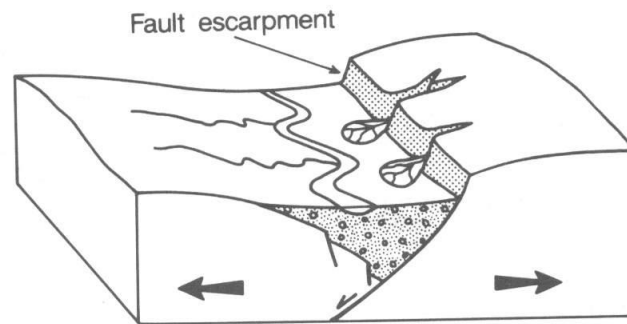


■ Oceanic crust ■ Continental crust ■ Volcanic rocks ■ Fold mount

A Symmetrical rift valley



B Asymmetrical rift valley



 Sediment till

Figure 6.7 The structure and morphology of rift valleys. **A:** A symmetrical rift valley, or graben. **B:** An asymmetrical rift valley, or half-graben. [Modified from: Summerfield (1991) *Global Geomorphology*, Longman, Fig. 4.9, p. 92]

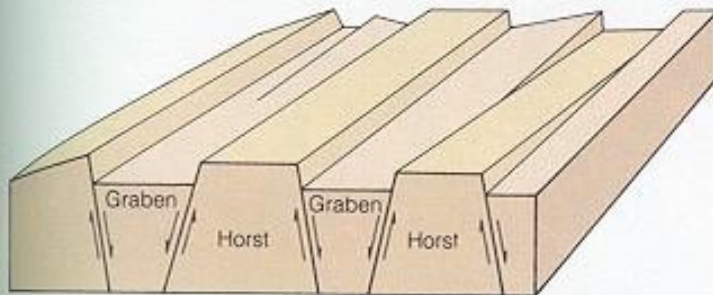
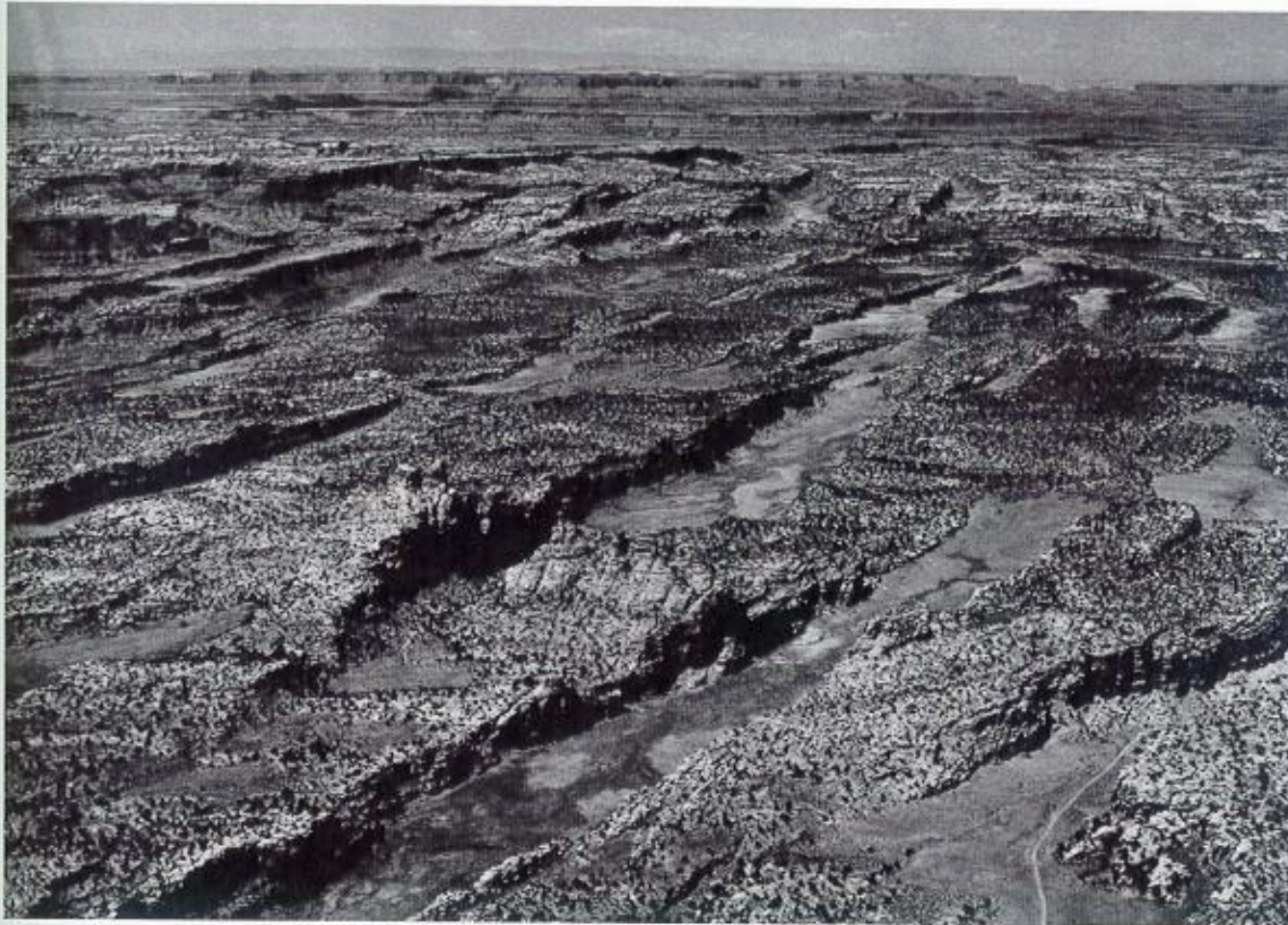


Figure 20.16
Horsts and grabens in Canyonlands National Park, Utah, are clearly expressed at the surface. Grabens (downdropped blocks) form elongate valleys, which are partly covered with a smooth flat veneer of sediment. Horsts (upraised blocks) form elongate ridges. Relative movement along the major faults is shown in the idealized diagram.



Yakınlaşan levha kenarları ve ilgili havzalar

Yakınlaşan levha kenarları ile ilgili dört türü havza vardır. Bunlar çoğunlukla Wilson çevriminin ikinci bölümü ile ilgilidirler.

Okyanus kabuğunun imha olması, okyanus tabanında derin hendekler şeklinde gözlenen yitim zonları boyunca gerçekleşir.

Okyanus hendekleri, tipik olarak okyanus tabanından 2 km daha alçaktadır. Okyanus hendekleri volkanik ada yaylarında veya kıta kenarlarında üretilen sedimanter malzemenin tutulduğu çukur alanlardır.

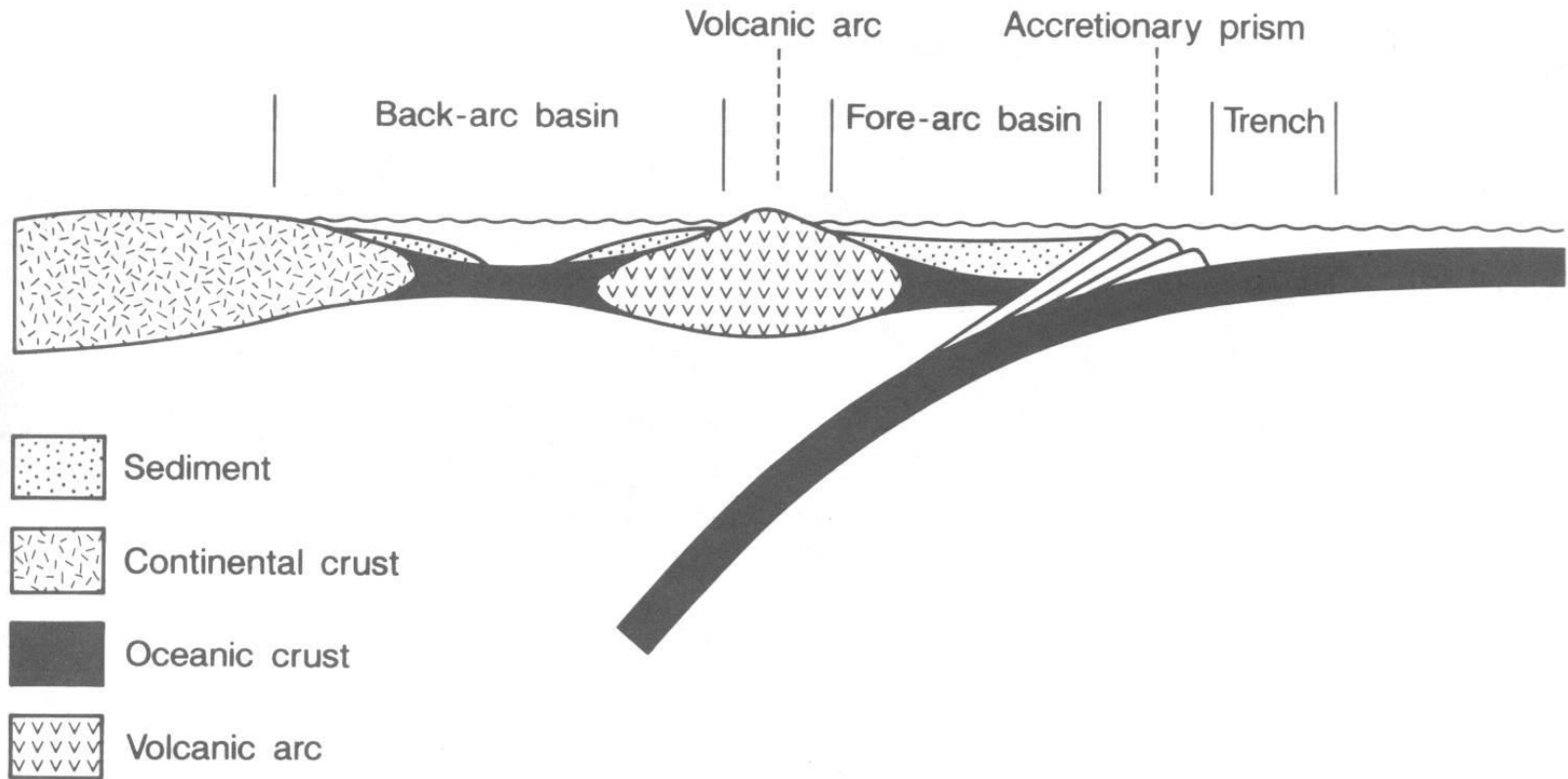


Figure 6.8 Types of sedimentary basin associated with a subduction zone. Not all these basins may be present along any one margin

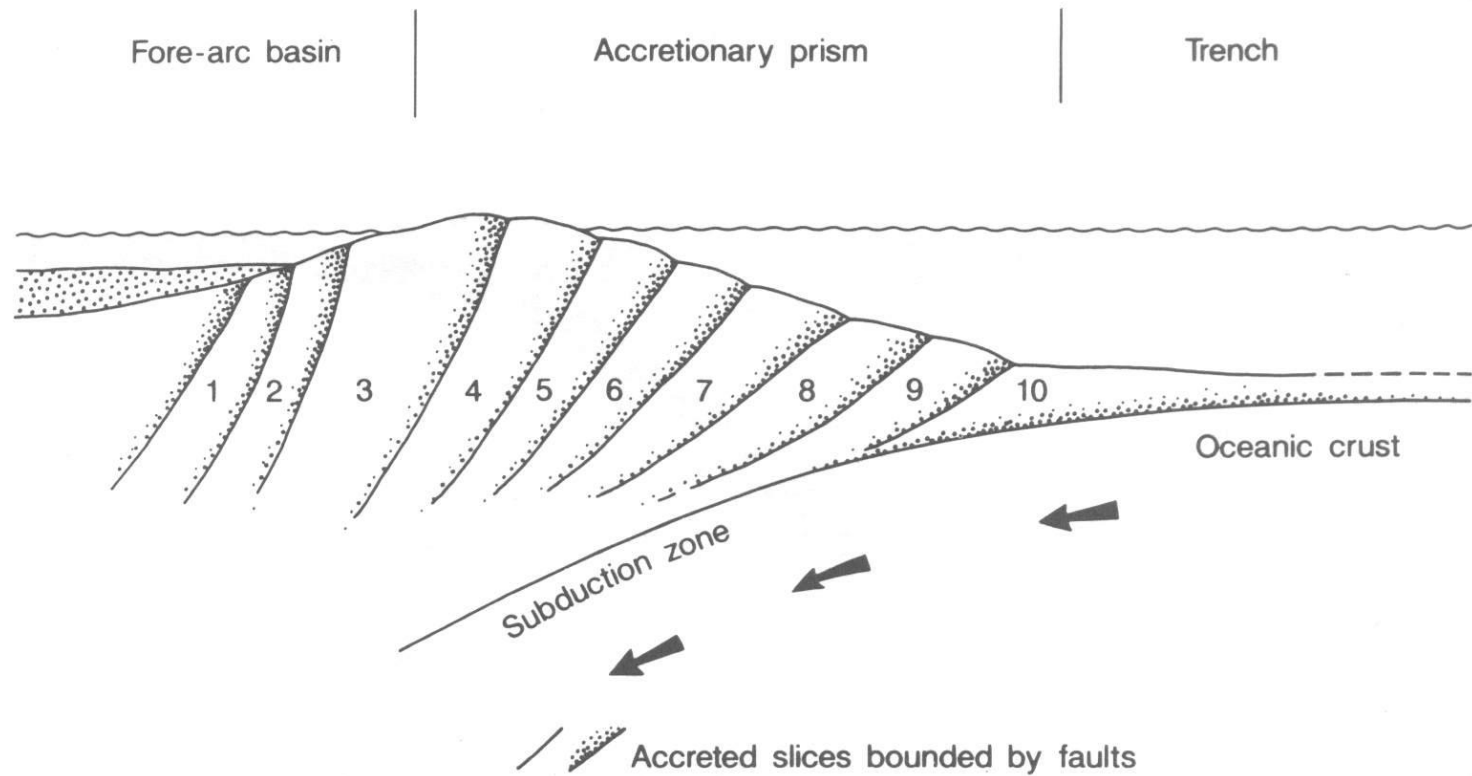


Figure 6.9 A model of an accretionary prism. As the ocean crust descends slices of trench sediment are accreted to the opposite side of the trench. Each slice is usually fault bounded and the numbers refer to the age of each slice, 1 is the oldest and 10 is the youngest. [Modified from: Nichols (1993). In: Duff (Ed.) *Holmes' Principles of Physical Geology*, Chapman & Hall, Fig. 30.14, p. 710]

Transform Kenarlarla İlgili havzalar

The Role of Plate Tectonics 113

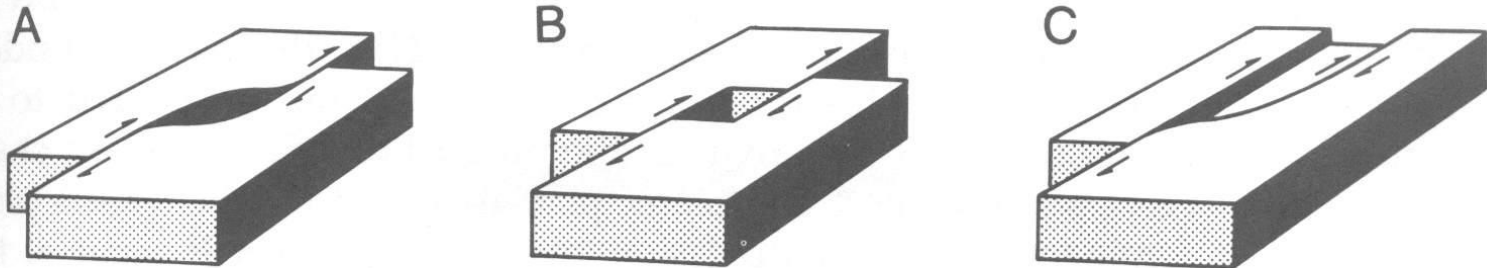


Figure 6.10 Basins formed along transform margins or strike-slip faults. **A:** A 'releasing bend' in a single fault creates a gap when the fault moves. **B:** an offset in a fault produces a 'pull-apart' basin. **C:** A branch in a strike-slip fault produces a region of extension between two faults. [Modified from: Reading (1980). In: Ballance & Reading (Eds) *Sedimentation in Oblique-slip Mobile Zones*, Special Publication of the International Association of Sedimentologists No. 4, Fig. 3, p. 12]

Okyanus Havzaları

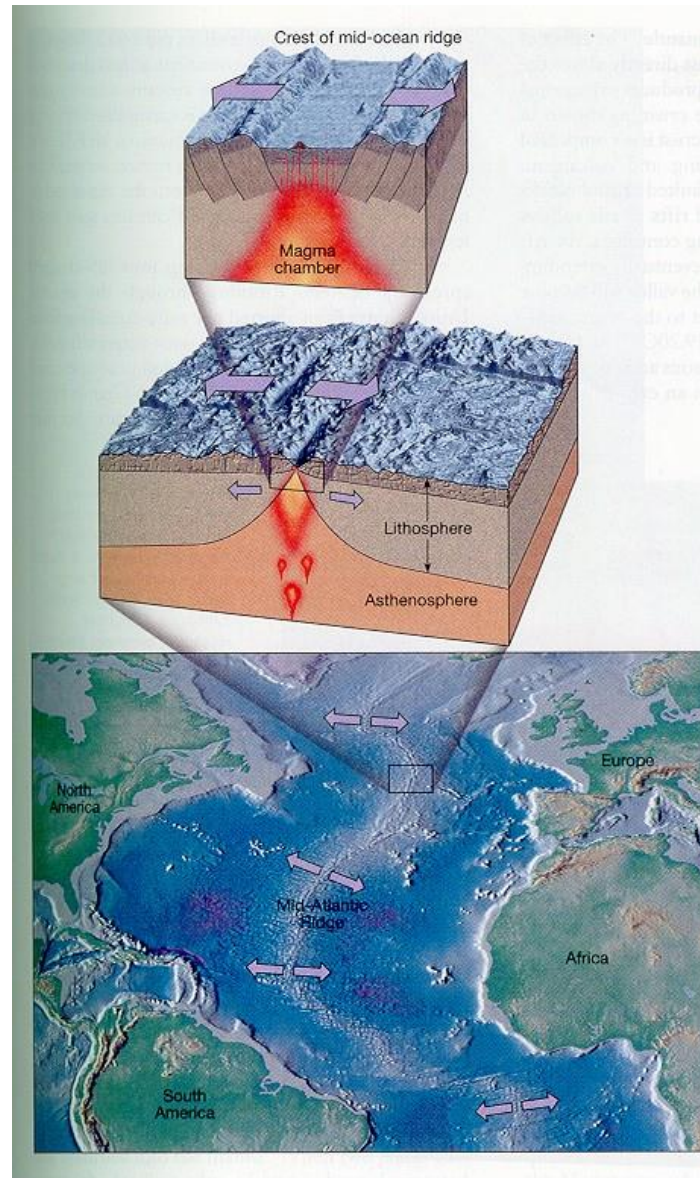


Figure 19.19 Most divergent plate boundaries are situated along the crests of oceanic ridges.