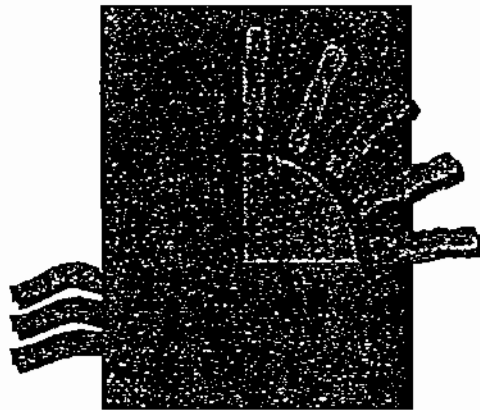


ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΟ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗΡΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ  
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*ζωής ΓΕΩΤΕΕ. Αθήνα, Μάρτιος 1993. περιλήψεις σ. 64.*

**PALEOENVIRONMENTAL STUDY OF THE POST – ALPINE  
SEDIMENTS AT THE EASTERN MARGIN OF SOUTHERN  
MESSINIA BASIN DEDUCED FROM LITHO- AND  
BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

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The post-alpine sediments at the eastern margin of the southern Messinia basin overlie unconformably the alpine ones. Their position took place over an already well-formed erosional paleorelief.

Based on sedimentological and stratigraphic criteria, the abovementioned post-alpine sediments may be distinguished into:

- a. Marine Pliocene – Pleistocene sediments, which include:
  - i. The Thouria – Asprochoma formation, that is attributed to a shallow-water depositional paleoenvironment, distal to the coast.
  - ii. The Agios Georgios formation, that is attributed to a shallow-water depositional paleoenvironment, proximal to the coast.
  - iii. The Skopeftirion and Velanidia formations, that are attributed to an alluvial fan depositional paleoenvironment.
- b. Continental Pleistocene deposits, which include:
  - i. The Red-Siliceous detrital formation, which is attributed to the *in situ*, or not, weathering of the oligomictic or polymictic marine conglomerates.
  - ii. Monomictic scree and fans, whose deposition is mostly controlled by tectonism.
- c. Continental Holocene deposits, which include fluvial, swamp and coastal deposits.

The Pleistocene age assignment on some of the abovementioned sediments is based on the presence of *Hyalinea balthica* (SCHROETER) and *Globorotalia truncatulinoides* (D'ORBIGNY).

Based on the litho and biostratigraphy of the sediments, it is evident that the eastern part of the Southern Messinia area had been submerged until the end of the Middle Pleistocene. Since then, the area is under uplifting regime. Climate and tectonism are the main factors morphogenesis in the area after Middle Pleistocene.