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Γεωπεριβάλλον  
χθες, σήμερα, αύριο  
Geoenvironment  
past, present, future

ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ  
PROCEEDINGS

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ 1 PART 1  
ΠΑΛΑΙΟΝΤΟΛΟΓΙΑ PALAEOLOGY  
ΣΤΡΩΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ STRATIGRAPHY  
ΙΖΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΑ SEDIMENTOLOGY  
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ΕΦΑΡΜ. ΓΕΩΛΟΓΙΑ APPLIED GEOLOGY

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## PALAEONTOLOGICAL (RADIOLARIAN) LATE JURASSIC AGE CONSTRAINT FOR THE STEPANAVAN OPHIOLITE (LESSER CAUCASUS, ARMENIA)

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### Abstract

*Micropalaeontological age evidence for the sedimentary cover of ophiolites is important to understand the palaeogeographic and geodynamic evolution of Tethyan realms. The Stepanavan ophiolitic suite of Northern Armenia consists of peridotites, gabbros, plagiogranite and lavas with a radiolarite sedimentary cover. It is regarded as the northern extension of the Sevan-Akera ophiolitic zone and may be considered as the eastern extension of the Izmir-Ankara suture zone. It represents the relics of a slow-spreading mid-oceanic ridge that was active between Eurasia and the South-Armenian Block of Gondwanian origin. Radiolaria extracted from radiolarites of the Stepanavan ophiolite provide for the first time a Late Jurassic (late Kimmeridgian to early Tithonian) age constraint for this part of Tethyan oceanic crust preserved in Lesser Caucasus.*

**Key words:** *Tethys, radiolarites, Mesozoic, Late Jurassic, Caucasus.*

### Περίληψη

*Η χρονολόγηση με βάση μικροπαλαιοντολογικά δεδομένα, των ιζηματογενών καλυμμάτων των οφιολίθων είναι ιδιαίτερης σημασίας για την κατανόηση της παλαιογεωγραφικής και γεωδυναμικής εξέλιξης των περιοχών της Τηθύος. Η οφιολιθική ακολουθία του Stepanavan στη Βόρεια Αρμενία συνίσταται από περιδοτίτες, γάββρους, πλαγιογρανίτες και λάβες και ιζηματογενή καλύματα ραδιολαριτών. Θεωρείται ως η βόρεια επέκταση της οφιολιθικής ζώνης Sevan-Akera και η ανατολική επέκταση της ζώνης Izmir-Ankara. Αντιπροσωπεύει κατάλοιπο μιας βραδέως εκτεινόμενης μεσο-ωκεάνιας ράχης, που ήταν ενεργή μεταξύ της Ευρασίας και του νότιου Αρμενικού τεμάχους γκοντβανικής προέλευσης. Τα ραδιολάρια που εξετάστηκαν από τους ραδιολαρίτες στην περιοχή της οφιολιθικής ακολουθίας του Stepanavan πιστοποιούν για πρώτη φορά ηλικία Ανώτερου Ιουρασικού (ανώτερο Κιμμερίδιο έως κατώτερο Τιθόνιο) προσδίδοντας ηλικία για αυτό το τμήμα του ωκεάνιου φλοιού της Τηθύος που παρατηρείται στο Lesser Caucasus.*

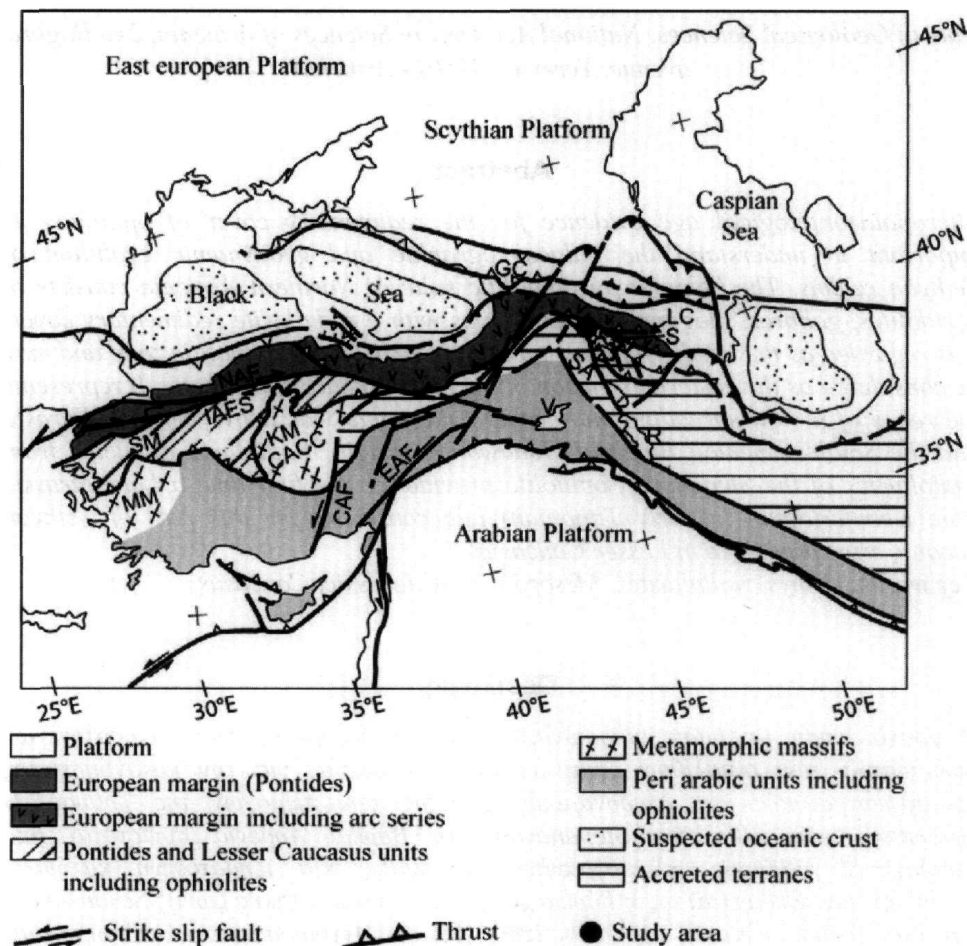
**Λέξεις κλειδιά:** *Τηθύς, ραδιολαρίτες, Μεσοζωικός, Ανώτερο Ιουρασικό, Καύκασος.*



## 1. Introduction

The geological history of ophiolite units in Armenia (Lesser Caucasus) is linked to the evolution of the Tethys ocean (Dercourt *et al.* 1986). Radiolarian biochronology has had an enormous impact the last twenty years in unravelling the geodynamic evolution of Tethyan oceanic realms and continental margins (De Wever & Dercourt 1985, De Wever *et al.* 1994, Danelian and Robertson 1997, 2001, Danelian *et al.* 2006). The micropalaeontological dating of the siliceous sedimentary cover of ophiolitic lavas are important to constrain the timing of opening, quiescence and closure of parts of Tethys ocean. Dating radiolarites overlying ancient oceanic crust preserved in Armenia is of much importance for our understanding of the geodynamic evolution of the greater area between Eurasia and the South-Armenian Block (Fig. 1) that originated from Gondwana (Knipper 1975, Knipper and Khain 1980).

Here we will present the first radiolarian evidence for the Stepanavan ophiolite unit, which is part of the Lesser Caucasus ophiolite belt, striking E-W in north Armenia (Fig. 2; Aslanyan 1958, Gabrielyan 1959). We will conclude by discussing the implications of this palaeontological evidence for the evolution of the Mesozoic Tethys in Armenia.

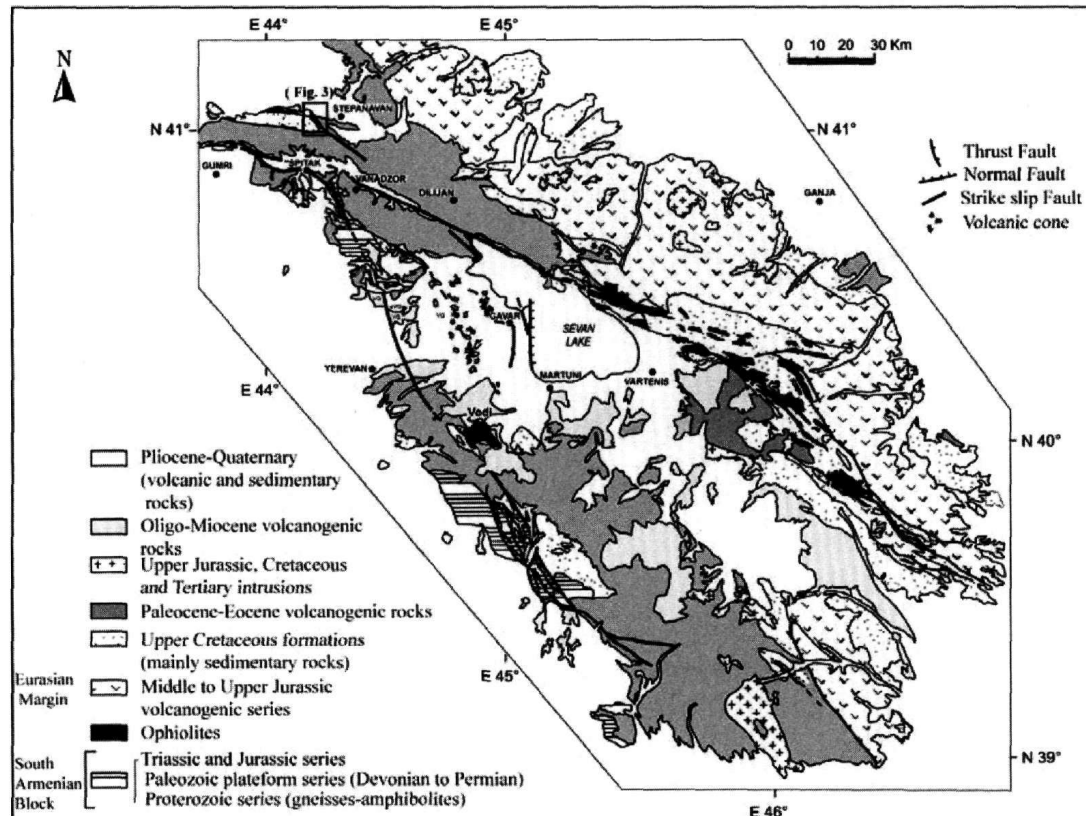


**Figure 1 - Structural map of the Arabia-Eurasia collision area, after Avagyan *et al.* (2005). CACC: Central Anatolian Crystalline Complex, KM: Kirsehir Massif, MM: Menderes Massif, SM: Sakarya Massif, IAES : Izmir-Ankara-Erzinchan Suture, NAF : North Anatolian Fault, EAF : East Anatolian Fault, GC : Great Caucasus, LC: Lesser Caucasus, SA: South-Armenian Block, V: Van Lake, S: Sevan Lake, R: Reziyeh Lake**

## 2. Geological setting

Three ophiolite zones are recognized in Armenia (Fig. 2):

- 1) Sevan-Akera zone, situated in the east and south-east of Lake Sevan, and including the Amassia Stepanavan ophiolites (northwestern part of the Sevan-Akera zone),
- 2) Vedi, a relatively small outcrop of ophiolitic rocks in the south-east of Yerevan,
- 3) Zangezur ophiolites, in the southeastern part of the country.



**Figure 2 - Geological map of Armenia, showing locations of ophiolitic complexes and of the study area.**

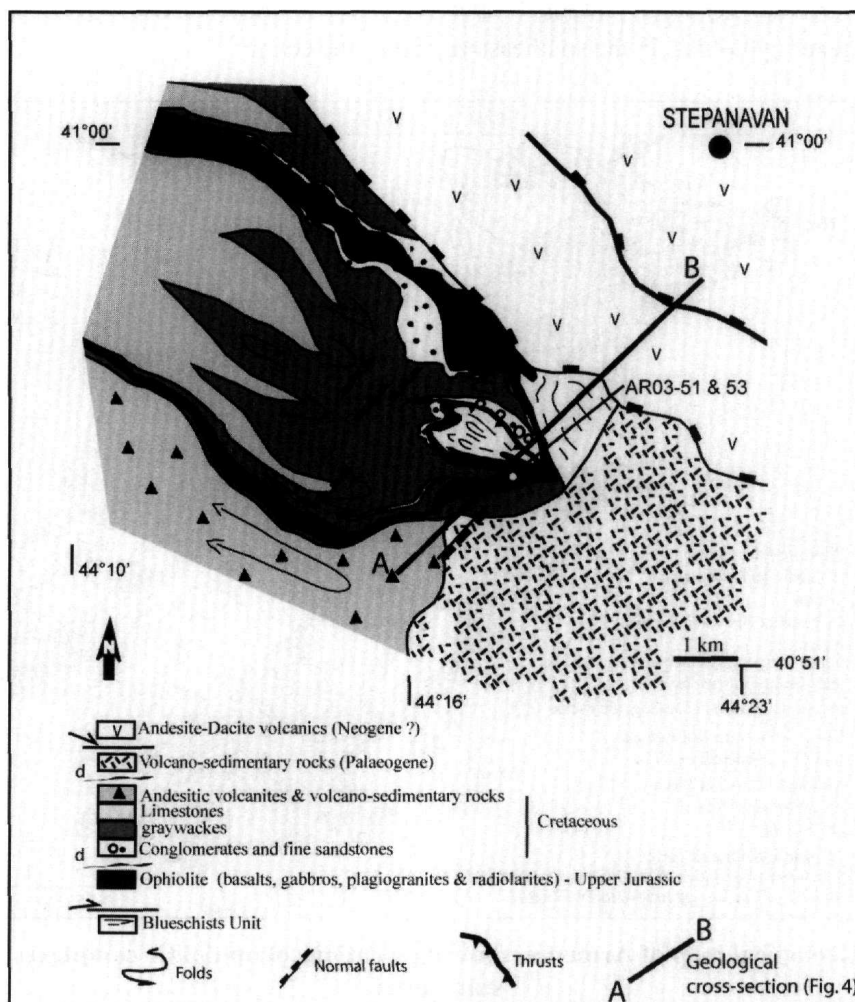
Previous work (Aghamalyan 1978) and new structural field observations and cartography southwest of the city of Stepanavan show that a blueschists unit appears in small (~2 km<sup>2</sup>-scale) tectonic windows below epidote-amphibolite facies meta-ophiolites. The latter constitutes the tectonic sole of an unmetamorphosed ophiolitic suite covered unconformably by brown siltstones and limestones. The latter passes laterally to pillow lava flows and volcanic tuffs covered unconformably in their turn by acidic volcanic rocks assumed of Middle to Upper Eocene age (Figs 3, 4).

The ophiolitic sequence is formed by serpentized peridotites (lherzolites, wehrlites and websterites) cross-cut by small (100 m-large) intrusive bodies, the composition of which evolved from wehrlites to laminated gabbros and plagiogranites. It is likely that these deep plutonic parts were exposed on the sea-floor and consequently hydrothermalized (occurrence of "listwenites"). They are unconformably overlain by doleritic pillow lavas and radiolarites. Lava flows are scattered, and it is not rare to observe serpentized peridotites overlain by radiolarites. Diabasic dikes occur also very scarcely.



### 3. Results

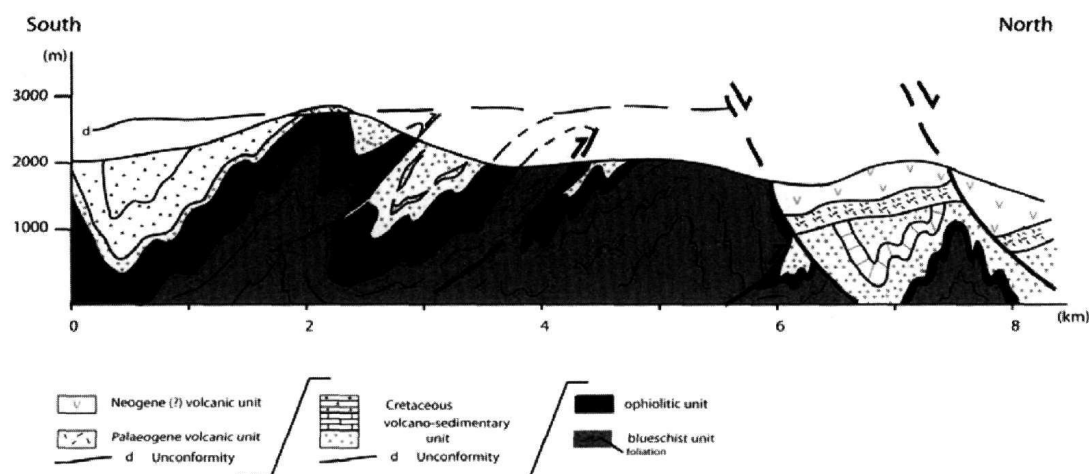
Two radiolarian chert samples (Ar03-51 and 53; Fig. 3) were processed in the laboratory following the hydrofluoric acid treatment described by Pessagno and Newport (1970) and Dumitrica (1970). Only one of them (Sample Ar 03-51) yielded a moderately well-preserved radiolarian assemblage following successive leaching with low concentration acid (HF 4 %).



**Figure 3 - Simplified geological map of the Stepanavan ophiolitic complex, with location of the studied samples**

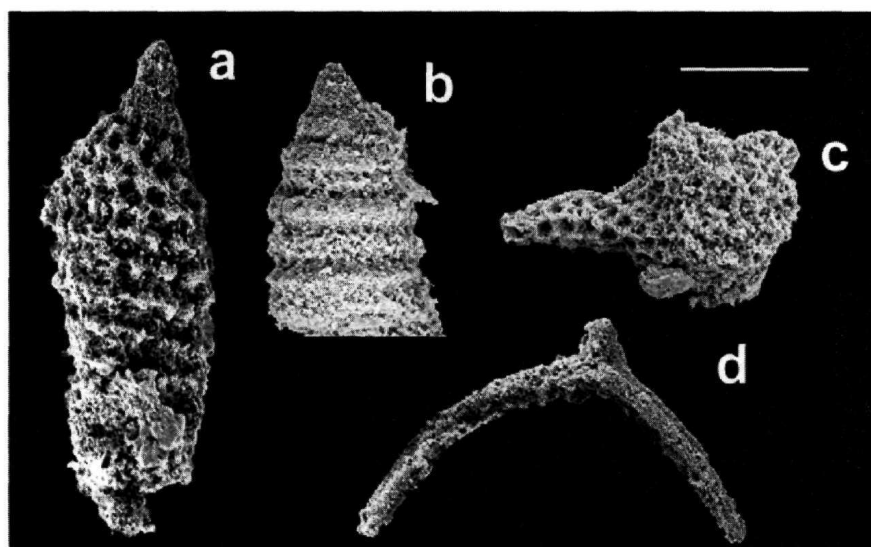
Identifiable Radiolaria include the following taxa:

- Acanthocircus trizonalis* ssp.cf. *A.t.angustus* Baumgartner
- Acanthocircus trizonalis trizonalis* (Rüst)
- Archaeodictyomitra* sp.
- Cinguloturris carpatica* Dumitrica
- Emiluvia* sp.
- Mirifusus diana* (Karrer) s.l.
- Podocapsa amphitreptera* Foreman
- Ristola altissima* (Rüst) s.l.
- Sethocapsa simplex* Taketani



**Figure 4 - Simplified geological section of the Stepanavan ophiolitic complex (see Fig. 3 for its emplacement)**

Age-diagnostic Radiolarian species are illustrated in Fig. 5. The assemblage can be correlated with Unitary Association Zones (UAZ) 9 to 11 (mid/late Oxfordian to late Kimmeridgian/early Tithonian) of the biozonation by Baumgartner *et al.* (1995). This is based on the co-occurrence of species *Ristola altissima* (Rüst) *s.l.* (Fig. 5a), *Cinguloturris carpatica* Dumitrica (Fig. 5b) and *Podocapsa amphitreptera* Foreman (Fig. 5c). *Acanthocircus trizonalis angustus* Baumgartner (Fig. 5d) is for the moment identified with some doubts because of its poor preservation. If the presence of this subspecies is confirmed in the future, the age could be restricted to UAZ 9-10 (mid/late Oxfordian to late Oxfordian/early Kimmeridgian).



**Figure 5 - Scanning electron microphotographs of Radiolaria yielded from sample Ar03/51. Bar scale is common to all species and corresponds to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . a) *Ristola altissima* *s.l.*; b) *Cinguloturris carpatica*; c) *Podocapsa amphitreptera*; d) *Acanthocircus trizonalis* ssp. cf. *A. t. angustus***

#### 4. Discussion

The age of Armenian ophiolites is of great importance for understanding the palaeogeographic and geodynamic evolution of the Tethys in Caucasus and for lateral correlations of Tethyan ophiolitic belts in the Middle East.



Previous studies on radiolaria yielded from radiolarites intercalated or overlying ophiolitic lavas from the Sevan zone (Pechaniz river outcrop) pointed to a Late Jurassic-Neocomian age. More particularly, various Lower Cretaceous intervals were recognized, while the presence of Upper Jurassic deposits remained questionable (Zakariadze *et al.* 1983). Although Lower and Middle Jurassic radiolarites appear to exist in Armenia, they seem to be unrelated to ophiolites (Vishnevskaya 1995). More recently, Knipper *et al.* (1997) established the presence of Late Triassic (Carnian) and Early Jurassic (Toarcian) radiolaria in cherts intercalated with ophiolitic breccias in the Zod pass area south-east of Lake Sevan.

The micropalaeontological data presented here provide the first firm evidence for a Late Jurassic formation of Tethyan oceanic crust between the active Eurasian margin (to the North) and the South-Armenian Block (in the South), a microcontinent detached from Gondwana during the Late Palaeozoic –Early Mesozoic time. More particularly, the Stepanavan ophiolite is regarded as part of a slow spreading oceanic ridge that was formed in a back arc position (Galoyan *et al.* submitted).

The Stepanavan ophiolite is considered as the extension to the North of the Sevan-Akera ophiolitic zone and it might be related with the Khoy ophiolite in northern Iran. It also appears to represent an eastern extension of the Anatolian or Izmir-Ankara ophiolitic suture zone (Knipper 1975, Adamia *et al.* 1980), in which the presence of Jurassic, but also Upper Triassic and Lower Cretaceous radiolarites intercalated with ophiolitic lavas were recently documented (Göncüoğlu *et al.* 2000, Tekin *et al.* 2002).

## 5. Acknowledgments

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