The Early and Middle Pleistocene archaeological record of Greece : current status and future prospects

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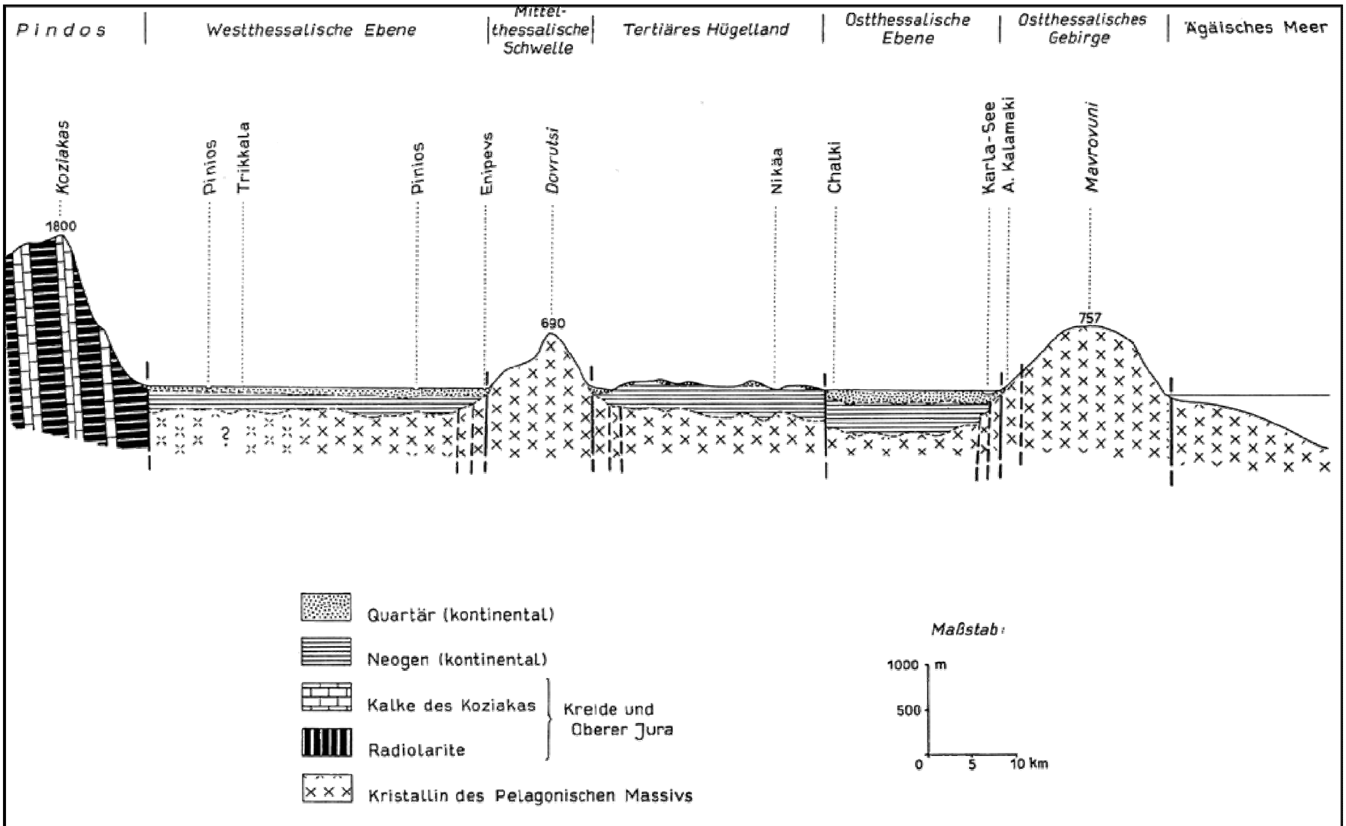
Fig. 1 Exposed section of the Niederterrasse, with sands and gravels in the lower part, and loams and loamy sands in the upper part, capped by the Bt horizon of a paleosol.

Fig. 2 Schematic cross-section of Thessaly. After Schneider 1968: Table 4.



Schematischer Schnitt durch Thessalien.

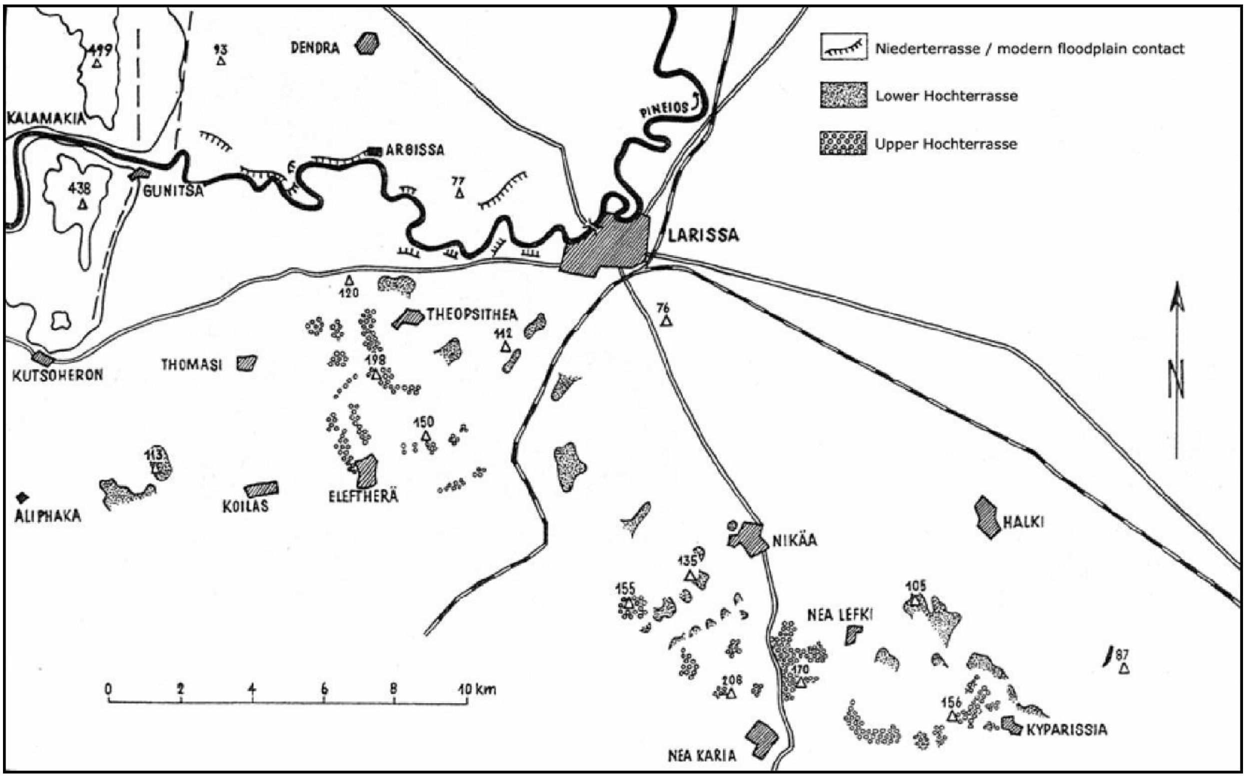


Fig. 3 Hochterrasse exposures at the northern part of the Middle Thessalian Hills. After Milojcic et al. 1965: plate 4.

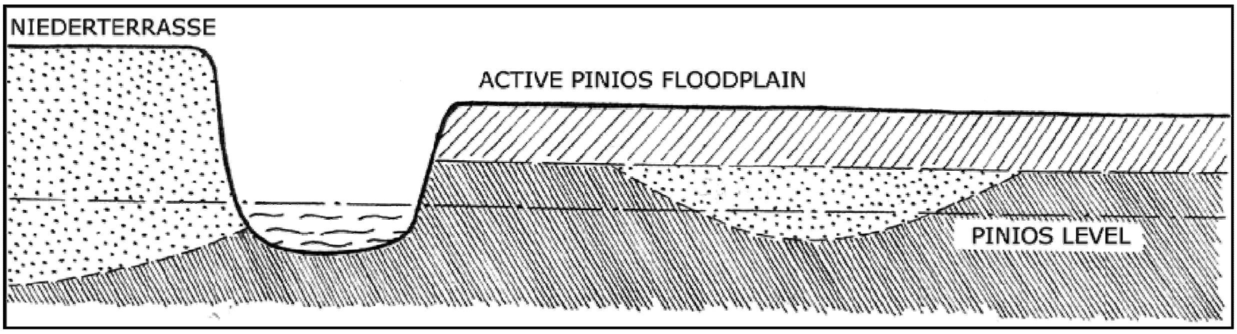


Fig. 4 The stratigraphic relationship of the Niederterrasse and the modern (active) Pinios floodplain, as documented by Jung and Schneider during their geological studies in 1965. The hatched deposits under the modern floodplain were thought to be different from those of the Niederterrasse. In 1968, Schneider corrected this, stating that those deposits are actually part of the Niederterrasse: the erosional activity of 'modern' Pinios cleared out part of the Niederterrasse and then refilled it with more recent floodplain deposits. If there was no 'refilling' after the erosion of the Niederterrasse, the surface that is now covered by the modern floodplain would be an erosional surface, i.e. an erosional terrace-tread formed by the modern Pinios.

Fig. 5 Detail of exposed profile of a lower Hochterrasse deposit, at ca. 54 m above the river level (124 m. asl), close to Nikaia (Middle Thessalian Hills). The profile is ca. 2 m thick and shows massive, matrix-rich gravels and coarse sands.

Fig. 6 Quarry close to N. Karies (Middle Thessalian Hills). The section is ca. 12 m. thick, at 100-112 m. above river level (160-172 m asl) and exposes deposits of the upper Hochterrasse. Clast-supported gravels alternate with horizontally bedded sands and silts, whereas cross-bedding is also visible in many parts of the section. Red and brown radiolarites are abundant and their color predominates in the general impression of the outcrop. Note the paleosol horizon at the top of the profile.

Fig. 7 Closer view on the section of fig. 6.

Fig. 8 Paleosol horizon(s) exposed at the section of fig. 6 (upper Hochterrasse)
a) general view
b) detail

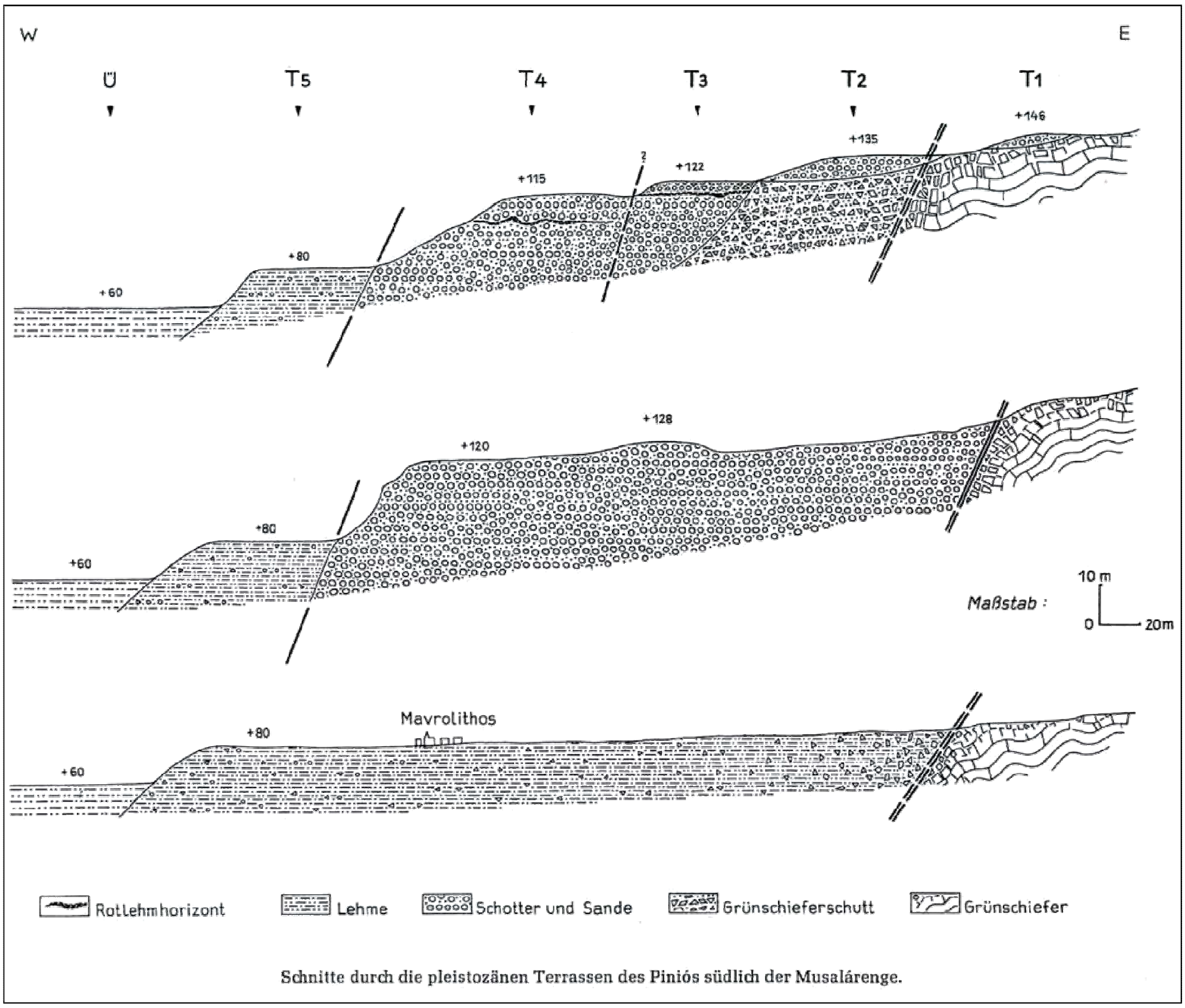


Fig. 9 Schneider's cross-sections of the four Hochterrasse terraces in the area to the north of Mavrolithos (to the south-east of Rodia; Mavrolithos was later renamed Mikrolithos). Note that T4 is a tectonically-formed (or an erosional?) terrace-tread, cut into the alluvial fill. The depositional terrace-tread of this fill is represented by T3. T1 and T2 are also depicted as depositional terrace-treads, although the fault separating them implies that the tread of T2 can also be of tectonic/erosional origin. Runnels and van Andel (1993) implicitly correlated the fluvial gravels at FS 30 with the deposits represented by either T4 or T3.

Fig. 10 *Panoramic view (towards E-SE) of Kastri Quarry. Note the car for scale. The Neogene deposits and possible terrace-treads are indicated.*

Fig. 11 View of the southern section at Kastri Quarry. Note the fault, the clay-lenses intercalated in the gravel layers, and the tilting of the gravels due to faulting. The scale (on the lower-left) is 30 cm.