

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

Tourloukis, V.

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Fig. 12 Part of the southern section exposed at Kastri Quarry. Note the cross-bedding and how coarse-grained sands and gravels alternate with more fine-grained material, including loams and clays.



Fig. 13 View to the north, looking at the northern section at Kastri Quarry, where the Neogene/Hochterrasse contact is exposed. Two of the exposed faults are also visible.







Fig. 14 Faults exposed at the northern section of Kastri Quarry.
a) exposed fault mirror
b) fault parallel to that of a)
c) fault antithetic to that of b)



Fig. 15 Detail of fluvial gravels at a) FS 30 b) Kastri Quarry.

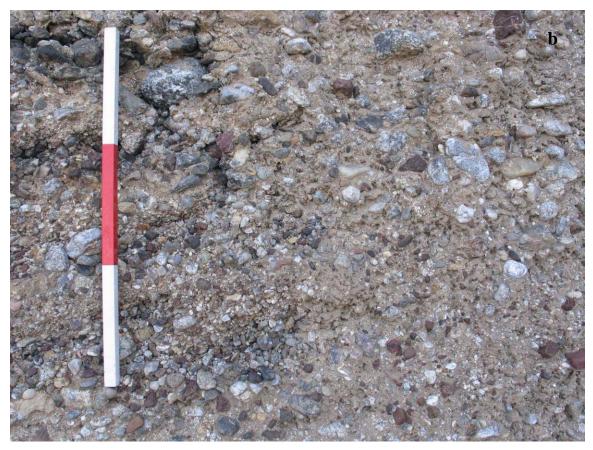




Fig. 16 Fault exposed at section C at Rodia. Fault mirror and slickensides are visible.



Fig. 17 'Hochterrasse' gravels (i.e. fluvial deposits pre-dating those of the Niederterrasse) exposed at section C, overlying the Neogene deposits. Note the tilting of the sediments due to down-faulting.

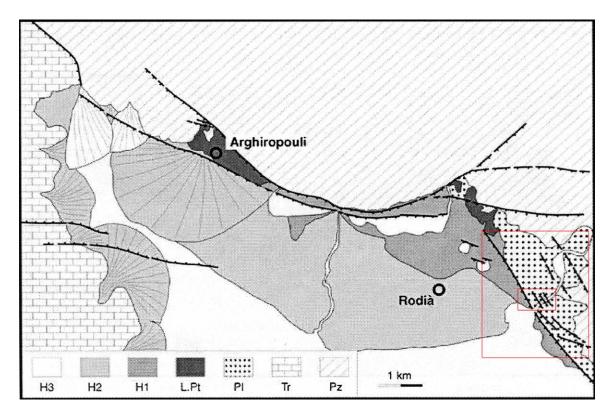


Fig. 18 Rodia Fault System. The fault segments with a NW-SE direction, denoted here by the large rectangle, were most probably activated during the first tectonic phase (Late Pliocene-Lower Pleistocene). In all probability, the faults identified at Kastri Quarry, FS 30 and section C are parts of these segments (small rectangle). H1, H2, H3: Holocene; L. Pt: Late Pleistocene; Pl: Pliocene; Tr: Triassic; Pz: Paleozoic. Note that the sediments exposed at the entrance of the Rodia Narrows, i.e. where the FS 30 and Kastri deposits crop out, are designated as of Pliocene age (viz. as part of the Rodia Formation). After Caputo and Helly 2005.