**GEOLOGY OF THE EAST EDGE OF SUĞLA LAKE DEPRESSION, KONYA**

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| **ABSTRACT** Suğla Lake region is an interesting province with autochthonous Geyikdağı Unit, allochthonous Bozkır Unit and Neo-Autochthonous Unit. The Neo-Aautochthonous units overlie unconformable basement autochthonous and allochthonous unites. At the Yalıhüyük and its surrounding area, the Geyikdağı Unit starts at the bottom Late Cretaceous aged neritic carbonates (Saytepe formation) including abundant rudistes and foraminifera. Pelagic fossiliferous, clayey, cherty limestone and marls (Alan formation) are seen at the upper parts of the autochthonous unit.Tectonic slides of the Bozkır Unit comprise the Hatip ophiolitic melange Late Cretaceous in age at the bottom, cherty-clayey cabonates and radiolarites belonging to deep shelf edges of Boyalıtepe unit in Cretaceous in age in the middle and Triassic-Jurassic aged massive neritic carbonates of Gencek formation at the top.Coarse clastics (Sille formation), lacustrine carbonates and claystones (Ulumuhsine formation), volcano-sediments (Küçükmuhsine formation) and dasities-andasites (Erenlerdağı volcanites) are related to Late Miocene-Early Pliocene lacustrine transgression and volcanic activities. Then alluvial fan sediments foot (Topraklı formation) Late Pliocene-Pleistocene aged and Holocene alluviums are young sediments in the study area.  |

# Keywords: Suğla Lake, geology, Geyikdağı-Bozkır and Neo-Autochthonous units.