

# Katastrofizizm ve Üniformitariyanizm

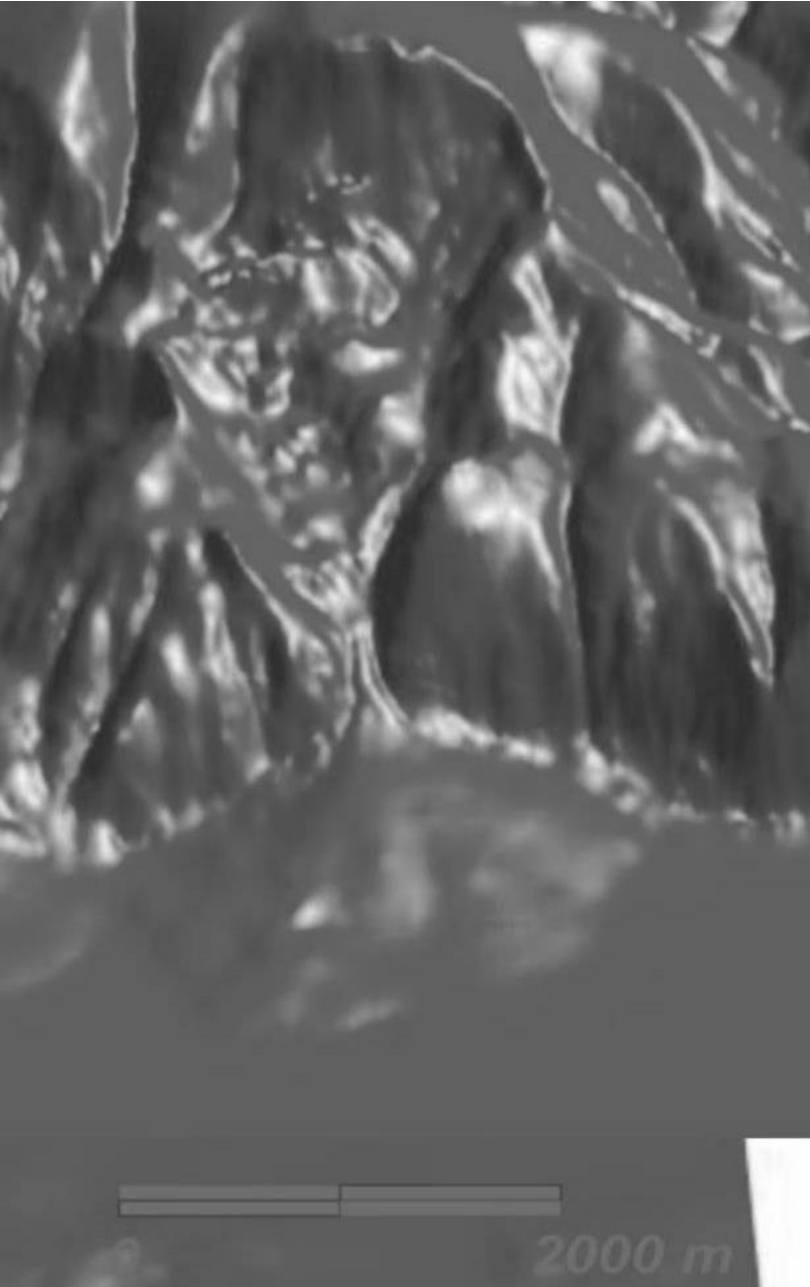
Jeologlar, maden jeolojisinin doğuşundan (18. yy) önce yeryüzünü biçimlendiren olguların günlük basit jeolojik süreçlerden öte deprem, volkan patlaması ve sel baskını gibi aniden ortaya çıkan ve ciddi sonuçlar doğuran olaylar olduğuna inanmaktaydılar. Egemen dinsel kavrayış *katastrofik* yaklaşıma uygun düşüyordu. Hem dünyanın yaş tahminleri hem de Nuh tufanı gibi mucize anlatıları bu hipoteze daha da zemin hazırlıyordu.

Hutton gözlemlerinden ibaret kayaç çevrimine ilişkin ilk ipuçlarını serimliyordu. Ona göre yüksek dağlar derece derece aşındırılıyor, aşınan malzeme denize taşınıp orada birikiyordu. Hutton bu yavaş sürecin geçmişten beri devam edegeldiğini ileri sürüyordu. Bu prensip bizim bugün *üniformitariyanizm ilkesi* diye bildiğimiz, ilk kez Charles Lyell tarafından kullanılan ilkedir.



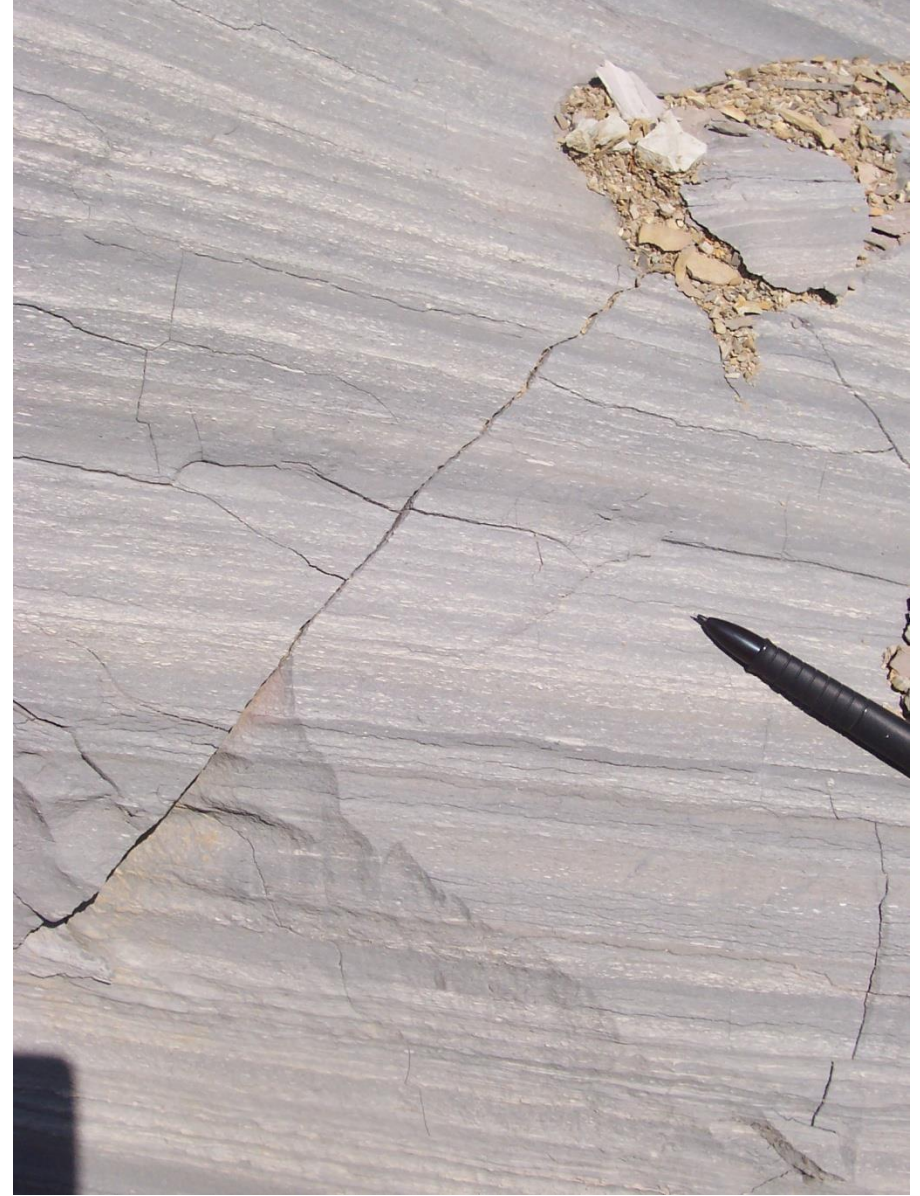


# *Katastrofizme karşı Üniformitariyanizm*





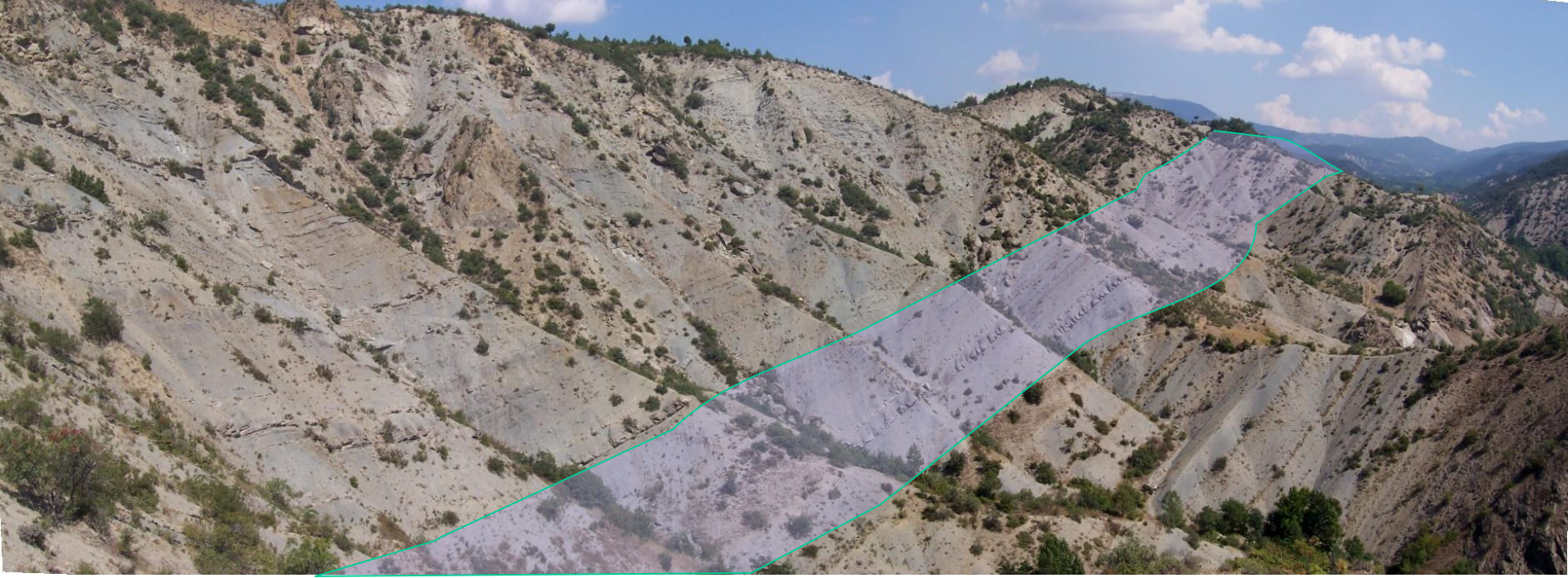
# *Katastrofizme karşı Üniformitariyanizm*





**Figure 3.7** Photograph of Hutton's unconformity at Siccar Point, Berwickshire, southern Scotland. Unconformity of Upper Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) on the vertical Silurian greywackes and shales. [Photograph: BGS]





# Süperpozisyon

Biri diğ erinin üzerine gelerek istiflenmiş, örselenmemiş (yani ilksel yatay konumlarını yitirmemiş) sedimanter kayaçların düzenlerinin anlaşılmasını sağlayan ilkedir. Bu, üst üste gelen sedimanter kayaçların göreceli yaş ilişkilerini ortaya çıkarır. İlke, örselenmemiş bir istifte alttaki tabakanın (her bir tabakanın geçmişteki kısa veya uzun bir olay sonucu oluştuğ u unutulmamalıdır) üsttekinden daha yaşlı olduğunu öngörür

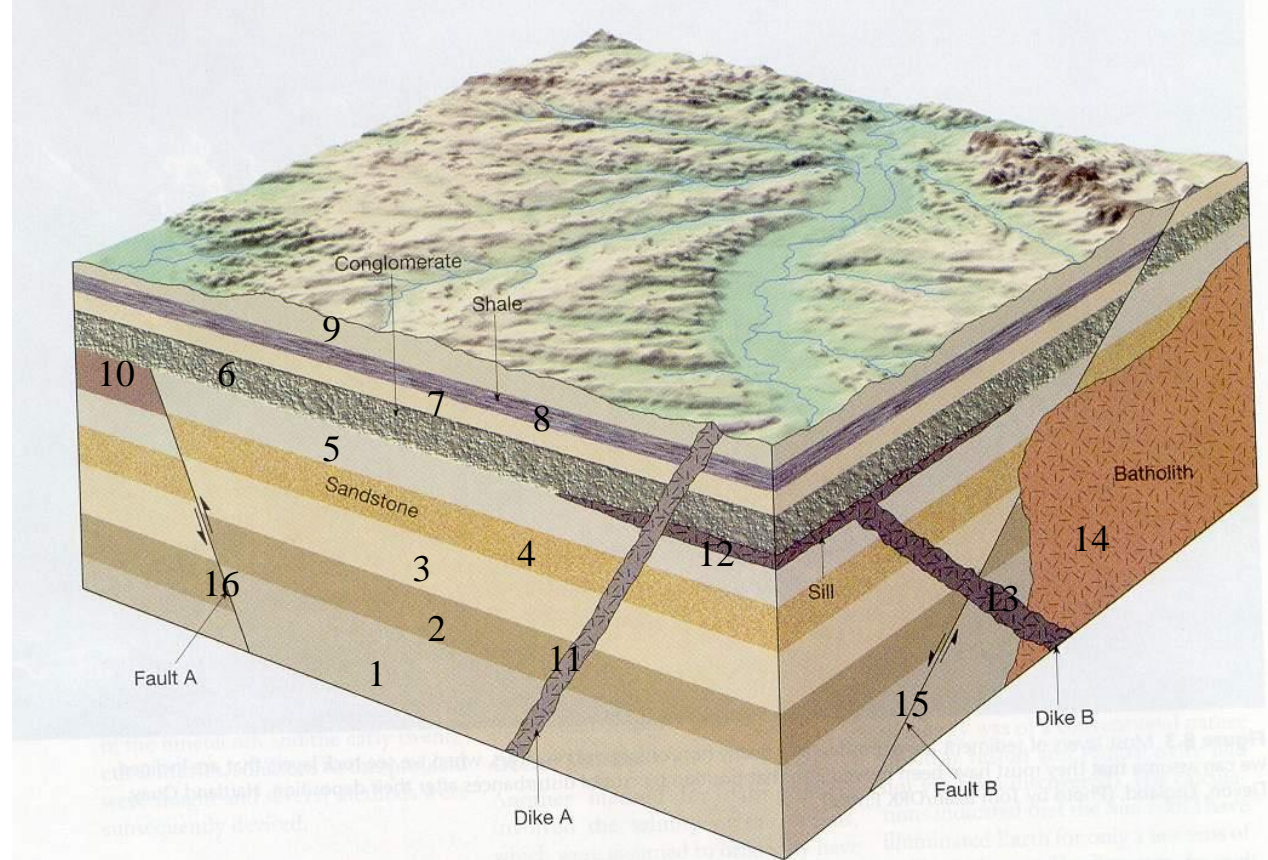






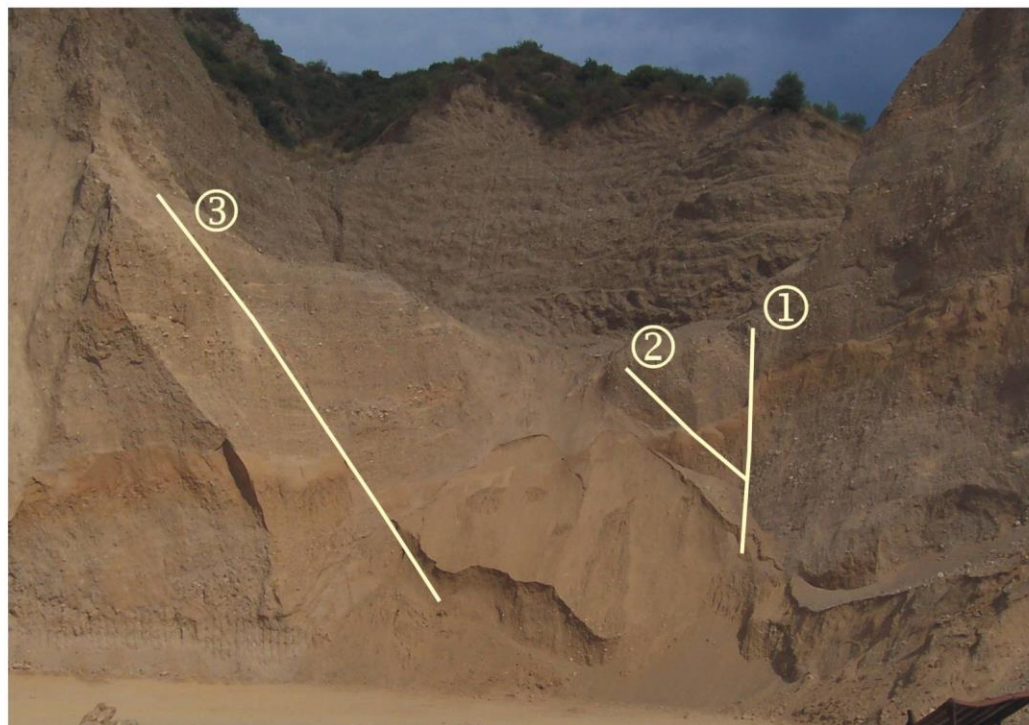
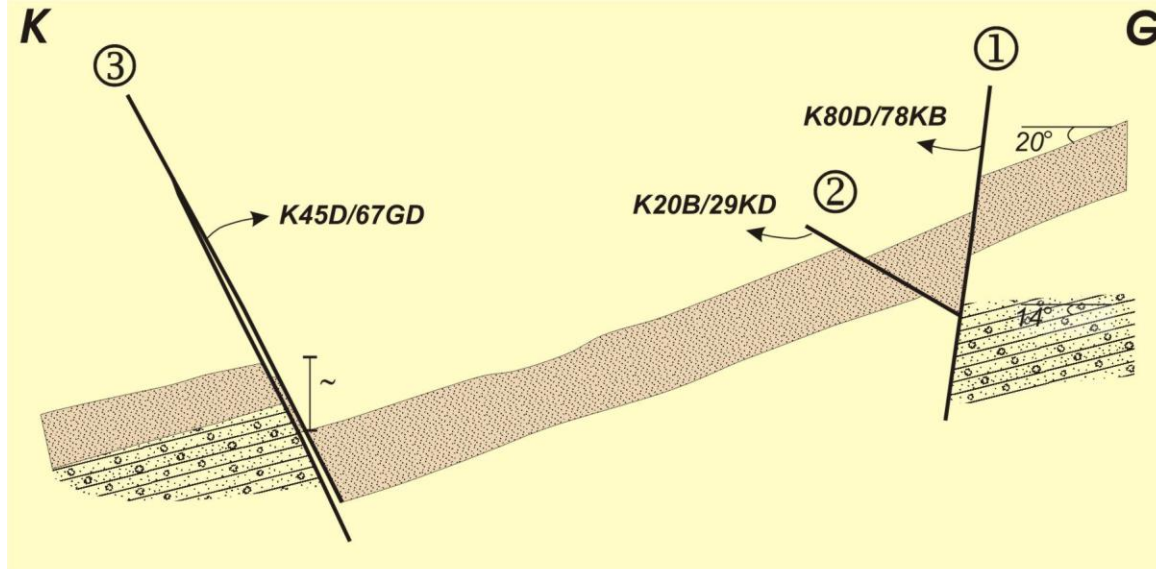
# Birbirini Kesme İlişkisi

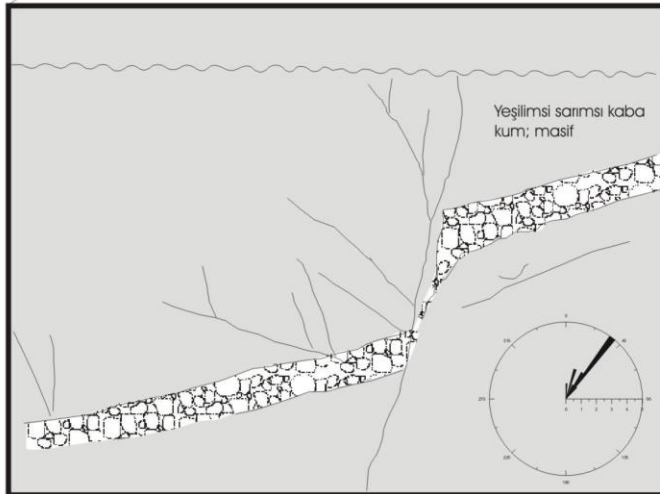
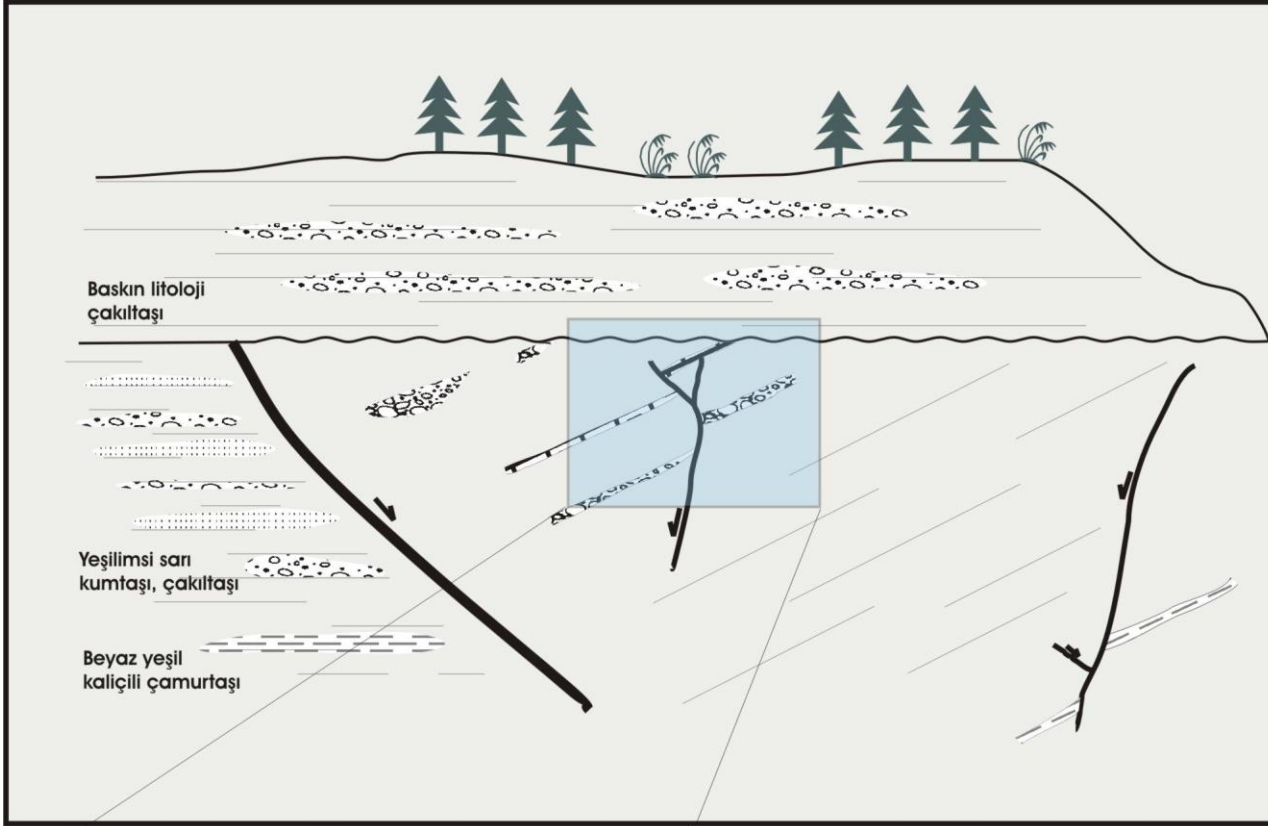
Bu yasa ilk kez Hutton tarafından farkına varılmıştır. Yasa, istifleri kesen jeolojik özellik ve yapıların (faylar, magmatik intrüzyonlar gibi) istiflerin kendisinden daha genç olduğunu ileri sürer



**Figure 8.4** Cross-cutting relationships represent one principle used in relative dating. An intrusive rock body is younger than the rocks it intrudes. A fault is younger than the rock layers it cuts.









# Uyumsuzluklar

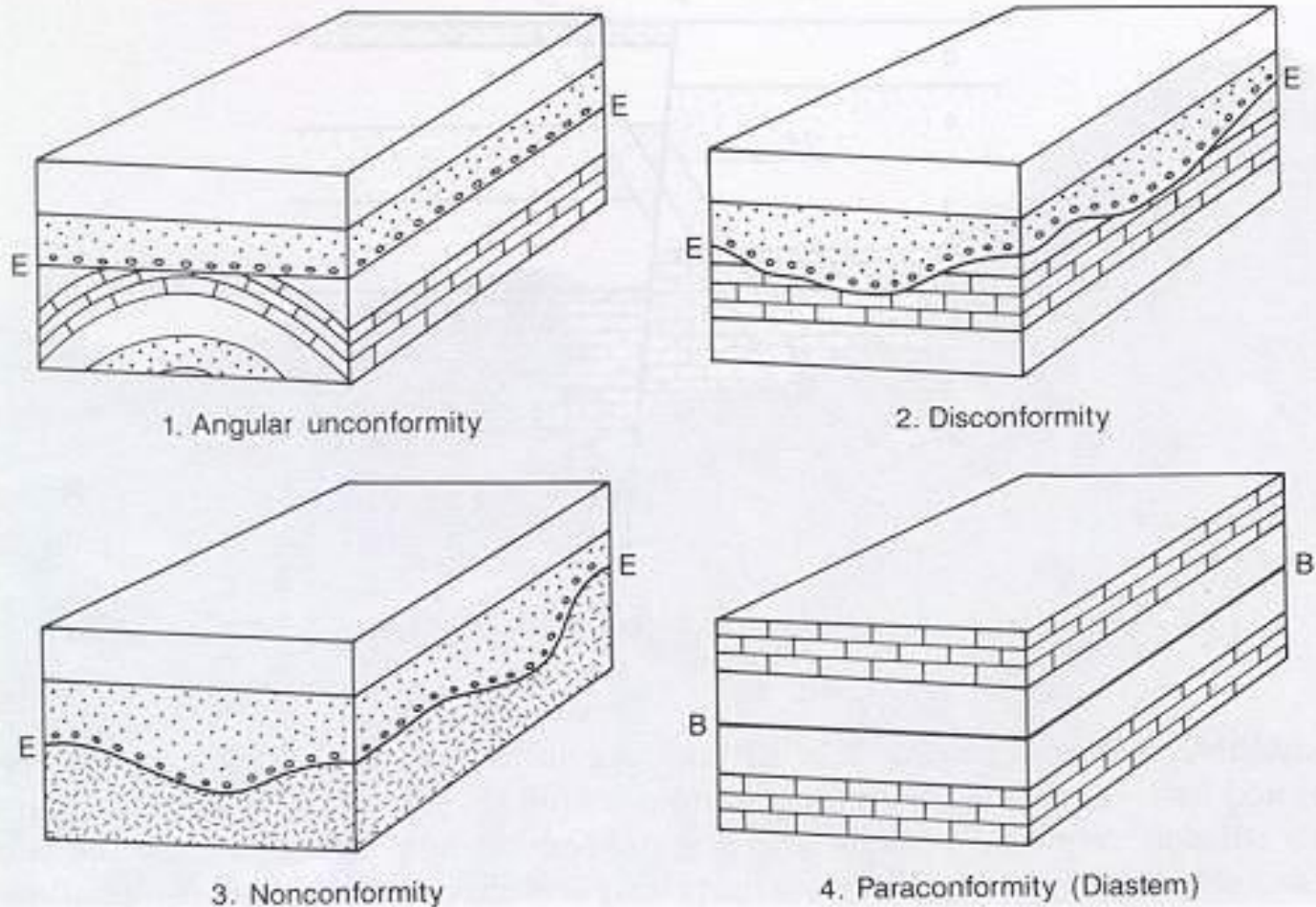
Uyumsuzluklar bağıl kronolojinin kurulmasının yanı sıra kayaç istifleri arasındaki zaman boşluklarının varlığını da ortaya koyarlar. Bu zaman boşlukları pek kısa olabileceği gibi çok uzun da olabilir. Stratigrafik kayıta farklı nedenlerle oluşan dört tür uyumsuzluk tanımlanabilir.

1-Açısal uyumsuzluk

2-Diskonformite

3-Non-konformite

4-Parakonformite



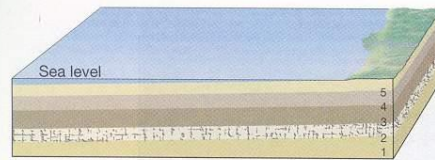
E — Erosional surface      B — Depositional break      ••••• Eroded fragments

**Figure 3.9** The four main types of unconformity. [Modified from: Dunbar & Rodgers (1957), *Principles of Stratigraphy*, John Wiley & Sons, Fig. 57, p. 117]

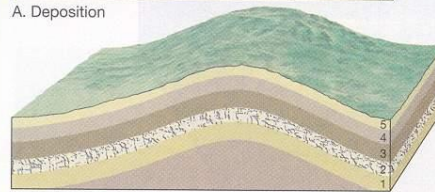


# *Açısal Uyumsuzluk: Eskişehir-Kütahya yolu*

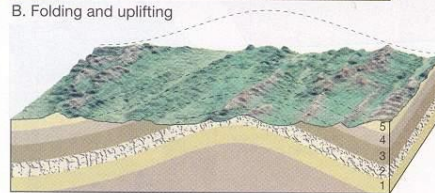




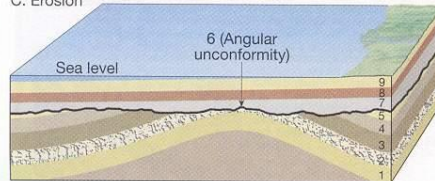
A. Deposition



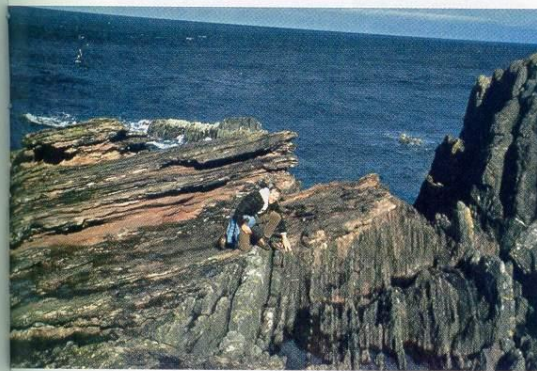
B. Folding and uplifting



C. Erosion



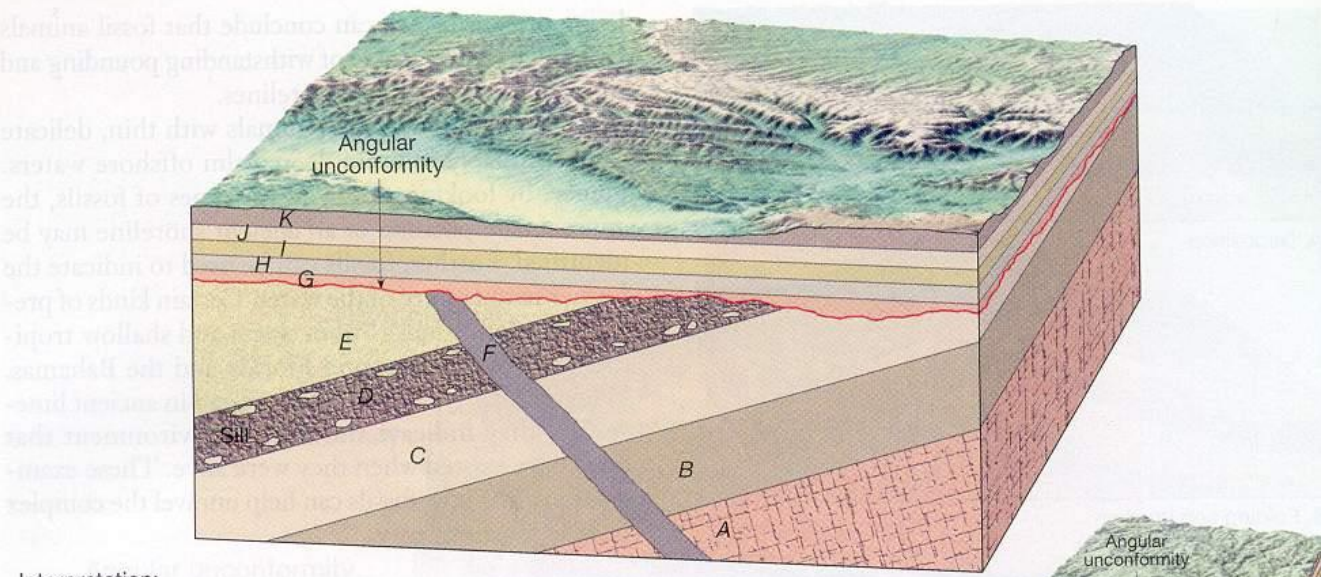
D. Subsidence and renewed deposition



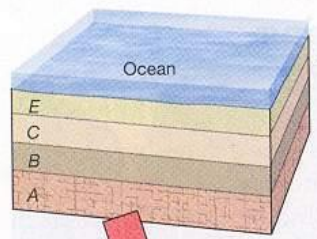
E.

**Figure 8.7** Formation of an angular unconformity. An angular unconformity represents an extended period during which deformation and erosion occurred. Part E shows an angular unconformity at Siccar Point, Scotland that was first described by James Hutton and John Playfair more than 200 years ago. (Photo by Edward Hay)

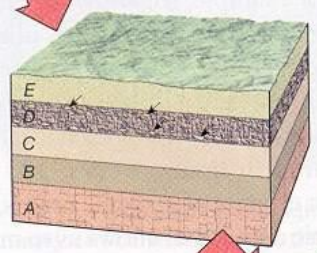




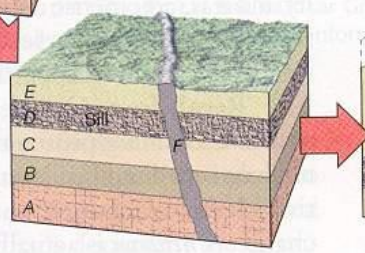
Interpretation:



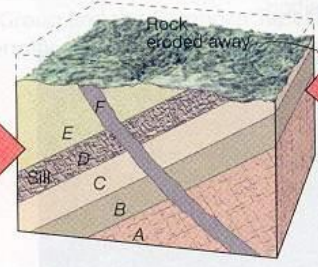
1. Applying the *law of superposition*, beds A, B, C, and E were deposited in that order.



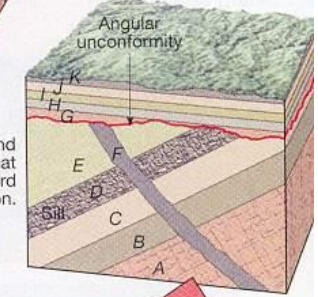
2. Bed D is a sill (a concordant igneous intrusion). Applying the principle of cross-cutting relationships, sill D must be younger than the rocks that were intruded. Further evidence that sill D is younger than beds C and E are the inclusions in the sill of fragments from these beds. If this igneous mass contains pieces of adjacent strata, then the adjacent strata must have been there first.



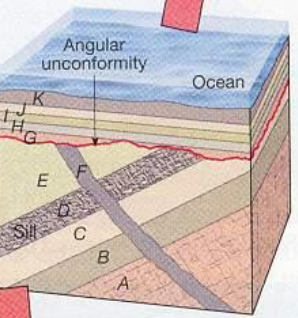
3. Following the intrusion of sill D, the intrusion of dike F occurred. Because the dike cuts through beds A through E, it must be younger than all of them (principle of cross-cutting relationships).



4. Next, the rocks were tilted and eroded. The tilting happened first because the upturned ends of the strata have been eroded. The tilting and erosion, followed by further deposition, produced an *angular unconformity*.



5. Beds G, H, I, J, and K were deposited in that order, again using the *law of superposition*. Although the lava flow (bed H) is not a sedimentary rock layer, it is a surface-deposited layer, and thus superposition may be applied.



6. Finally, the irregular surface and the stream valley indicate that another gap in the rock record is being produced by erosion.

Figure 8.8 Geologic cross-section of a hypothetical region.



# *Parakonformite: Porsuk baraji*

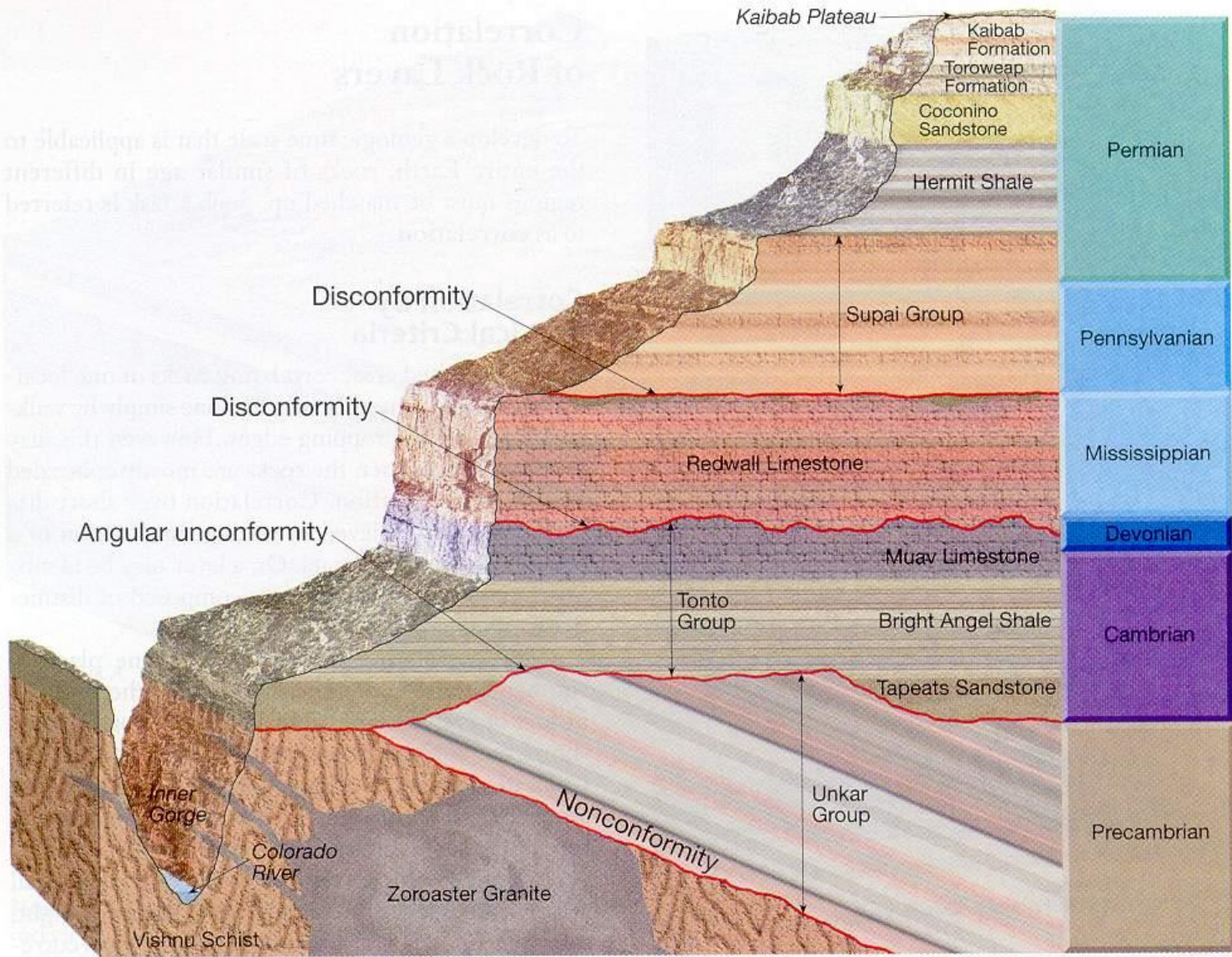




*Potansiyel bir diskonformite yüzeyi: Cabo Verde*



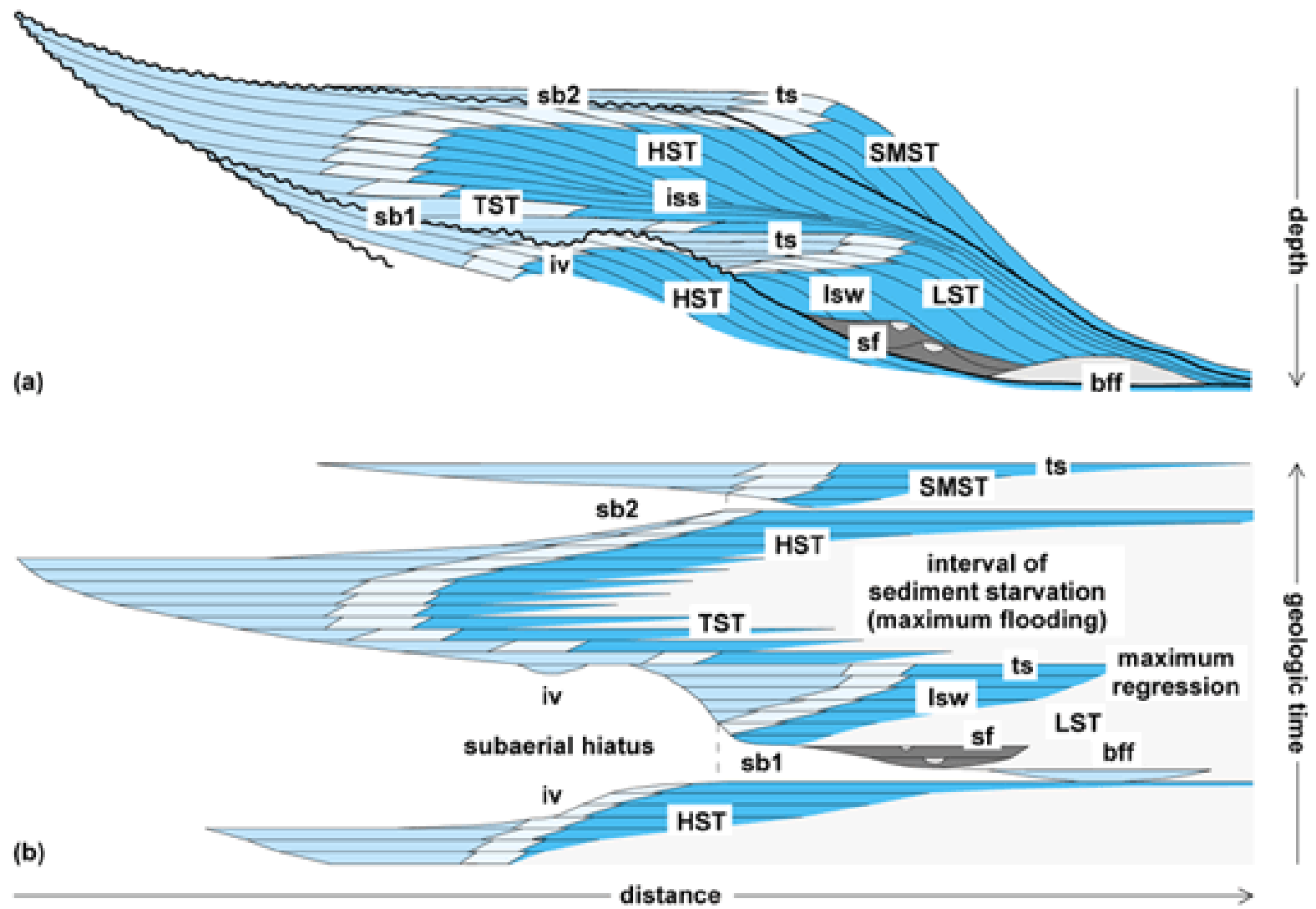




**Figure 8.6** This cross-section through the Grand Canyon illustrates the three basic types of unconformities. An angular unconformity can be seen between the tilted Precambrian Unkar Group and the Cambrian Tapeats Sandstone. Two disconformities are marked, above and below the Redwall Limestone. A nonconformity occurs between the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Inner Gorge and the sedimentary strata of the Unkar Group.



*Farklı uyumsuzluk tiplerinin havza dolgusundaki konumları*



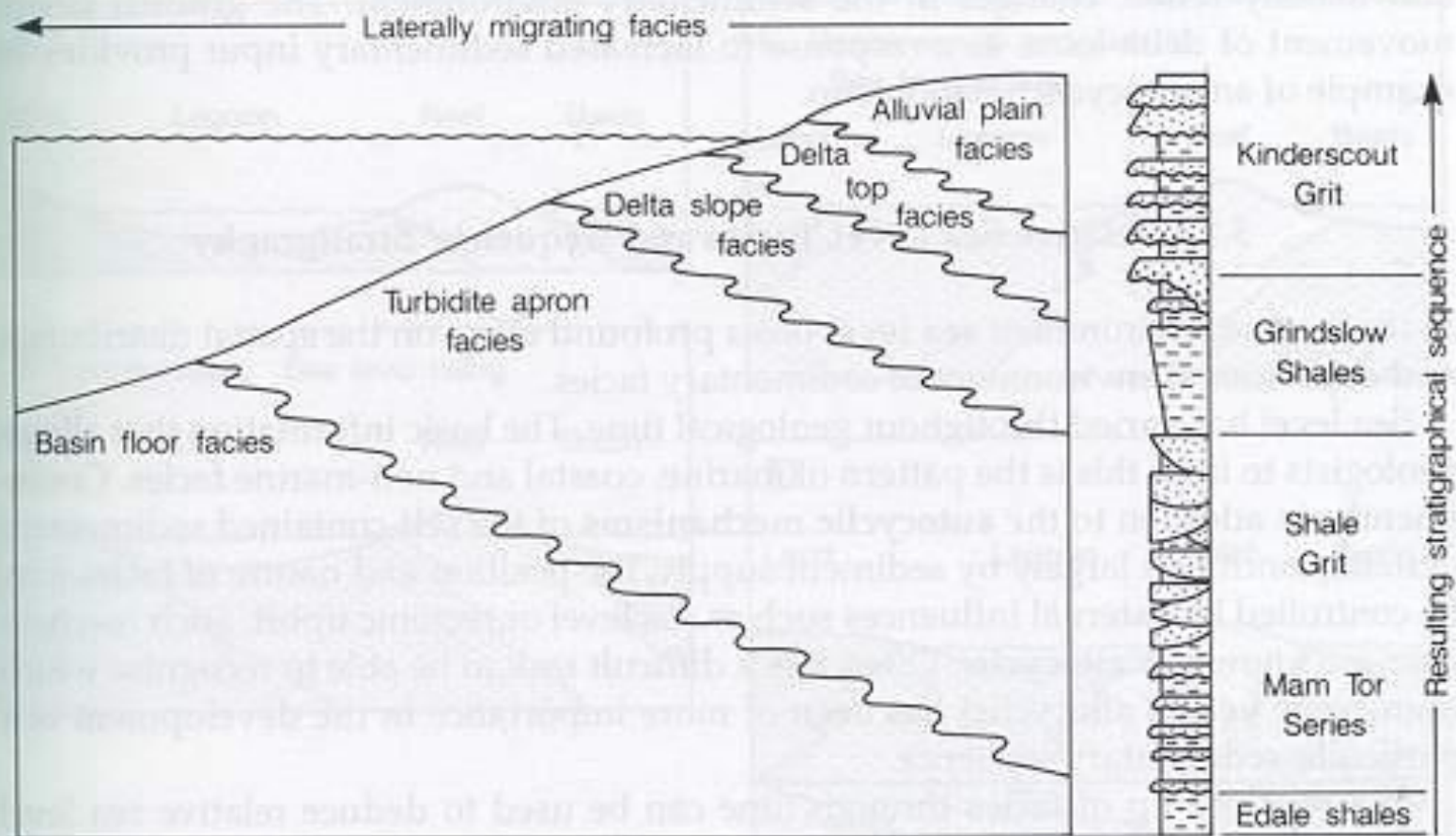
- Key:
- fluvial and coastal plain
  - shelf and slope
  - shoreface and deltaic
  - submarine fan

# Walther Yasası

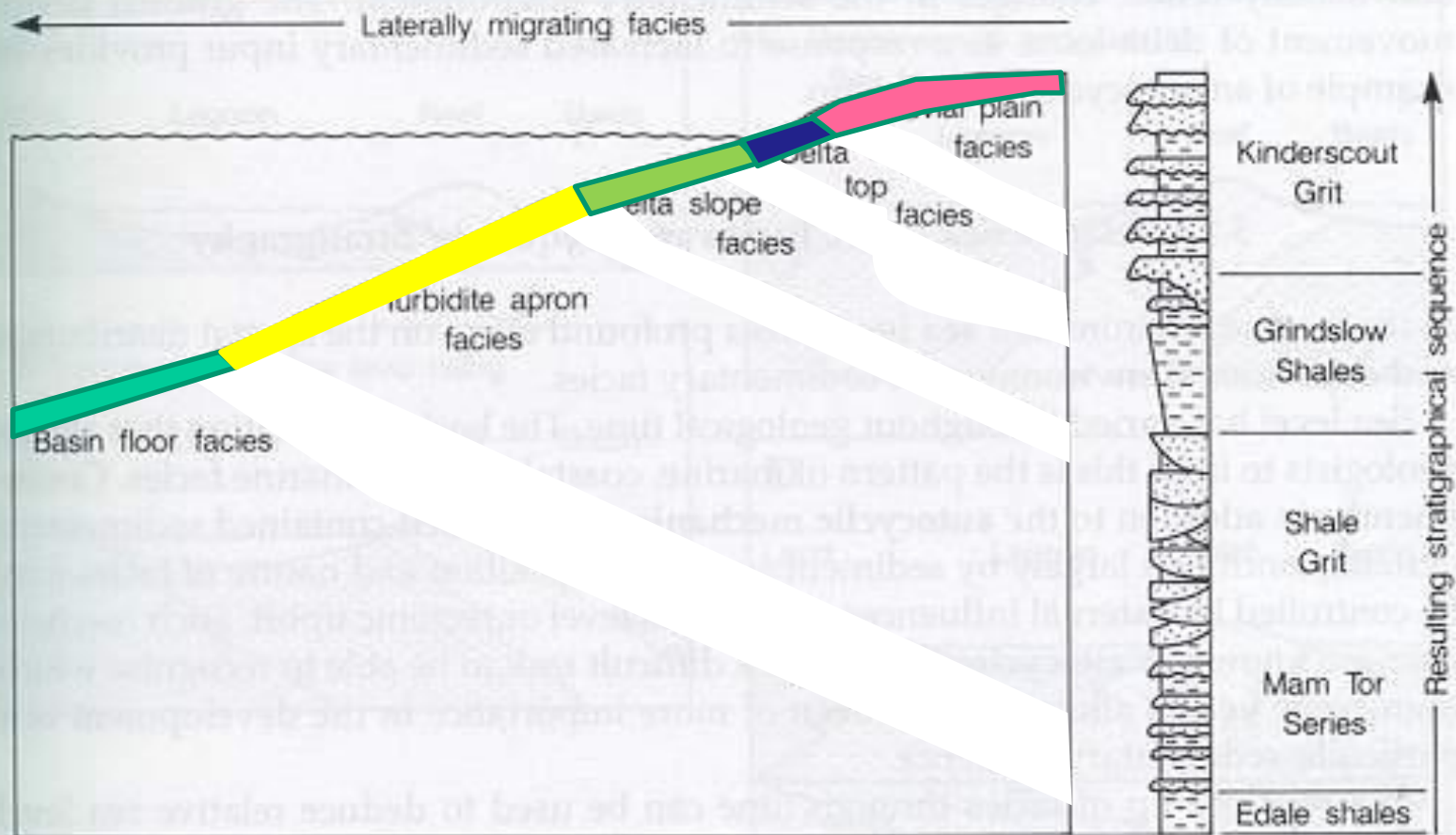
Walther, henüz 1894'te, güncel sediman çökelme ortamlarındaki gözlemlerde çökelme ortamlarının yeryüzündeki konumlarının sabit olmadığını, tersine zamanla yer değiştirdiğini göstermiştir.

Bunun güzel örneği, zaman içinde gelişen menderesli akarsuların yer değiştirmesidir. *Walther, çökelme ortamı yer değiştirdikçe komşu ortamlarda oluşmuş sedimanter fasiyeslerin (tabakaların) de zaman içinde düşey profilde birisinin diğerinin üzerine geleceğini saptamıştır ki, bu sedimentolojik/stratigrafik çalışmalarda yorumlamalarda son derece önemlidir.*



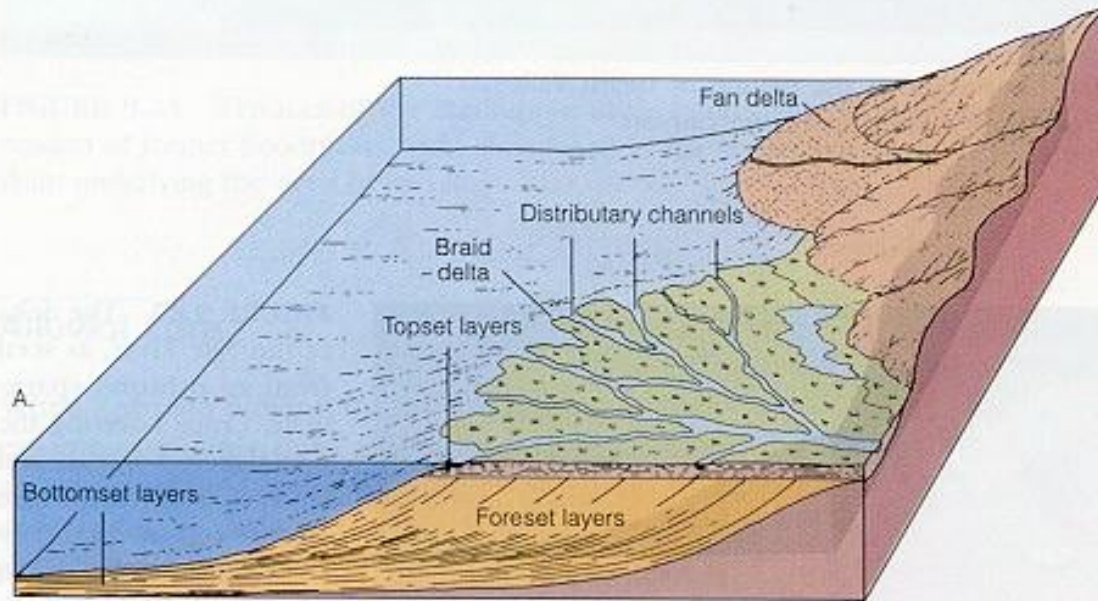


**Figure 5.3** Illustration of Walther's principle. This diagram illustrates the principle that the lateral migration of sedimentary facies results in a vertical sequence of the same facies. [Modified from: Selley (1970) *Ancient Sedimentary Environments*, Chapman & Hall, Fig. 5.6, p. 86]



**Figure 5.3** Illustration of Walther's principle. This diagram illustrates the principle that the lateral migration of sedimentary facies results in a vertical sequence of the same facies. [Modified from: Selley (1970) *Ancient Sedimentary Environments*, Chapman & Hall, Fig. 5.6, p. 86]





**FIGURE 9.28** Main features of deltas. A. A braided delta built into a lake displays topset, foreset, and bottomset layers. A nearby fan delta is an alluvial fan that is building out into the body of water. B. Part of a large fine-grained delta built into the sea shows the intertonguing relationship of coarse channel deposits and finer sediments deposited on the delta front and beyond.

