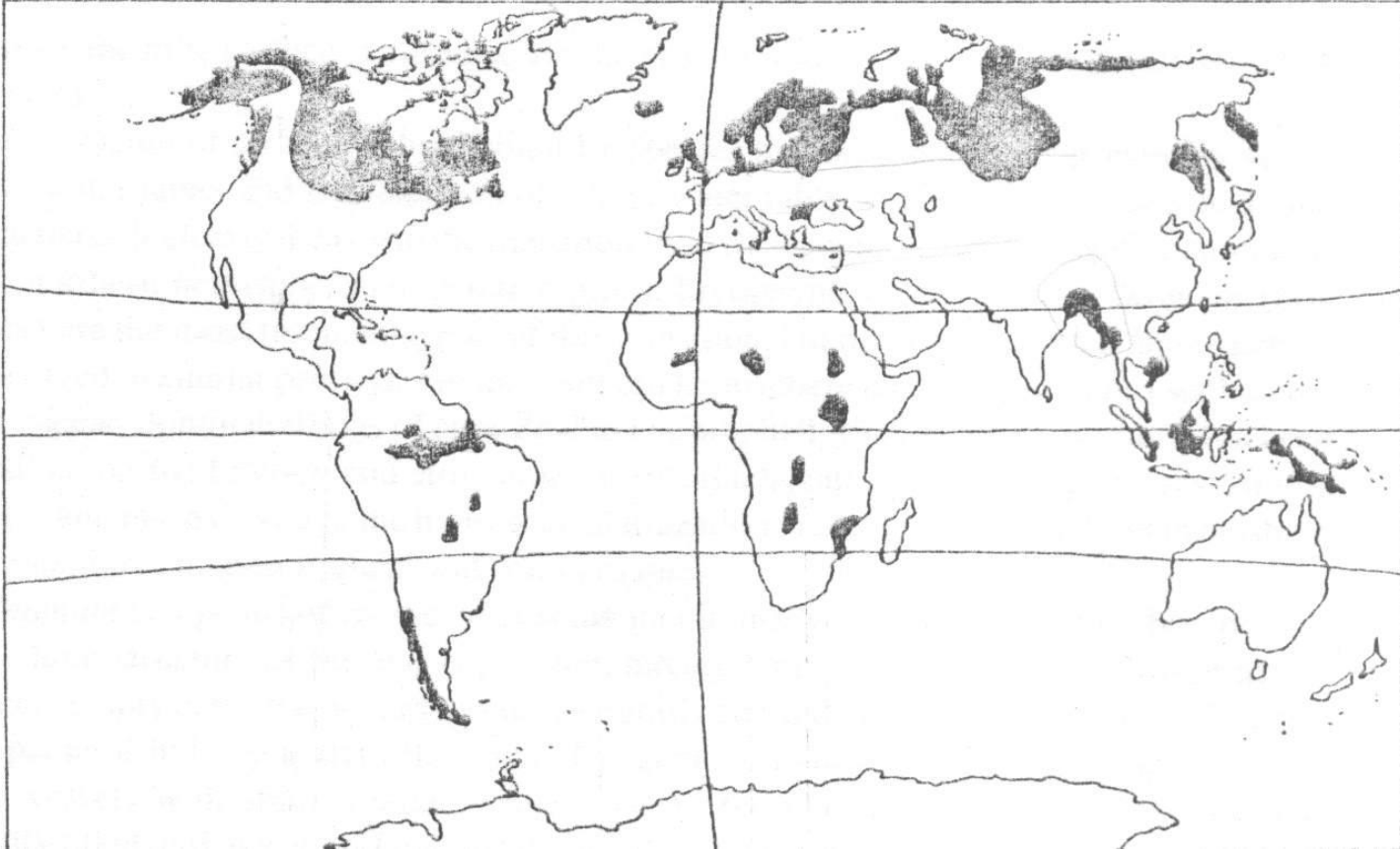


TURBA BATAKLIKLARININ JEOLJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

Turba, çok uzun zaman kömürün bir öncülü olarak algılanmıştır. Gerçekten, bugün kömür içinde gördüğümüz bir takım özelliklerin turba oluşum ortamından miras kaldığını artık biliyoruz. Turba, akarsu taşkın ovalarından göllere, deltalara ve kıyı düzlüklerine kadar çok değişik ortamlarda çökebilir. Bu sıkça rastlanan oluşum alanlarının dışında daha küçük, izole bazı alanlar da vardır ki (örneğin buzul morenlerinin geri kısımları, volkanik kraterler, kireçtaşı ve jipslerde erime boşlukları gibi), turba oluşumu buralarda da gerçekleşebilir. Bu oluşum ortamlarından bazıları aşınmanın egemen olduğu alanlardır, buralarda oluşan turbaların jeolojik kayda geçmeleri zordur.



Turba gelişiminde, bitkisel materyalin bolluđu yanında bu malzemenin korunmasını sağlayacak düşük sıcaklık önemlidir.

Turba gelişimini kontrol eden etmenler

Turba oluşumu, aşağıdaki koşulların yerine getirilmesini gerektiren basit ama duyarlı bir süreçtir.

- 1- En azından odunsu veya lifsi dokusu olan bitkilerin önemli oranda büyümesi
- 2- Organik bileşiklerin, oksidasyonla veya bakteryal yıkımla engellenmesini sağlayacak yeterli oranda su kütlesinin varlığı
- 3- Turba gelişimi sırasında kırıntılı getiriminin olmaması/çok az olması gerekir.

TURBA GELİŞİM ORTAMLARI

Akarsu ve deltayik alanlarda turba gelişimi

Gürbüz bitki gelişimi, yaygın su kitlesinin varlığı ve düşük kırıntılı getirimi koşulları modern deltalar ve aluviyal alanların belirli kesimlerinde sağlanabilmektedir. Delta ve aluviyal alanlardaki alt ortamlar şöyle sıralanabilir (Şekil 27).

a) Akarsu ve dağıtıcı kanallar ve bunlar içinde veya kenarlarında yeralan barlar; kanalların kenarları boyunca uzanan yüksek alanlar (löveler), kanal kenarlarının taşkınlar sırasında yarılmasıyla oluşan taşkın düzlüklerine boşalan yarık çökelleri (splays).

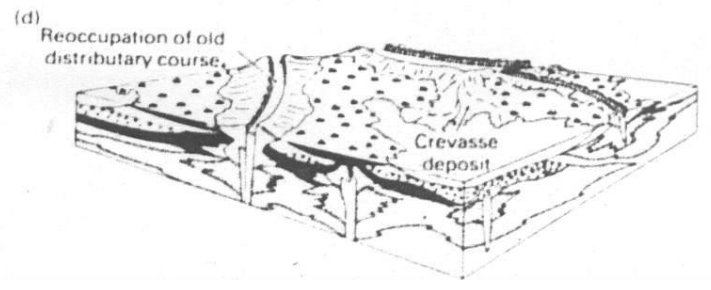
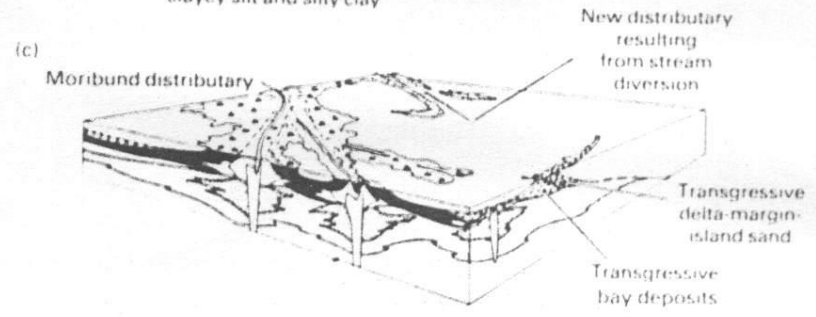
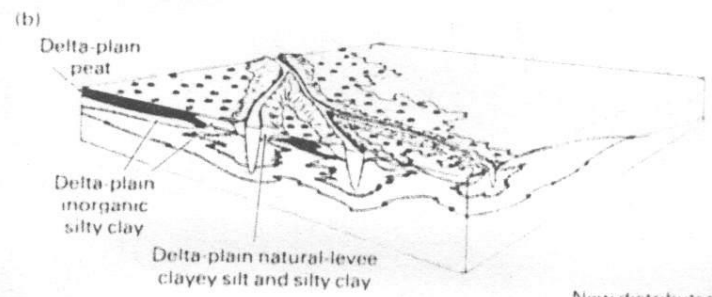
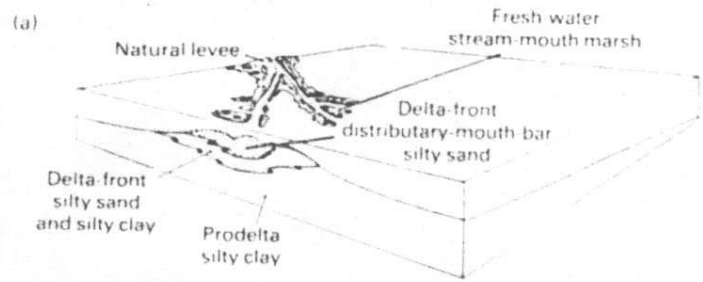
b) Kanallararası ve dağıtıcılararası alanlar; bunlar taşkın ovalarının göllerini, bataklık gerisini ve körfezleri içerir.



Yüksek enerjili (çakıllı, kumlu) olduklarından örgülü akarsular kömür oluşumu için uygun değildir.

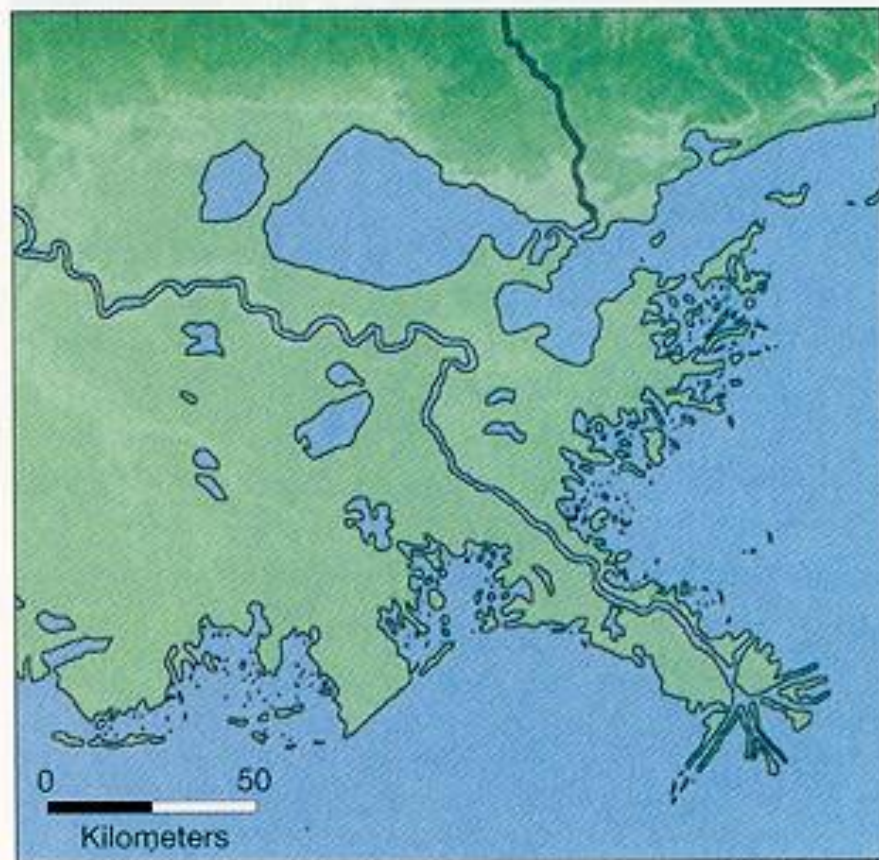


Menderesli akarsuların kanal ve kenar setleri (overbank) kömürleşme için uygun değildir. Buna karşın taşkın düzlükleri kalın turbalar içerebilir.



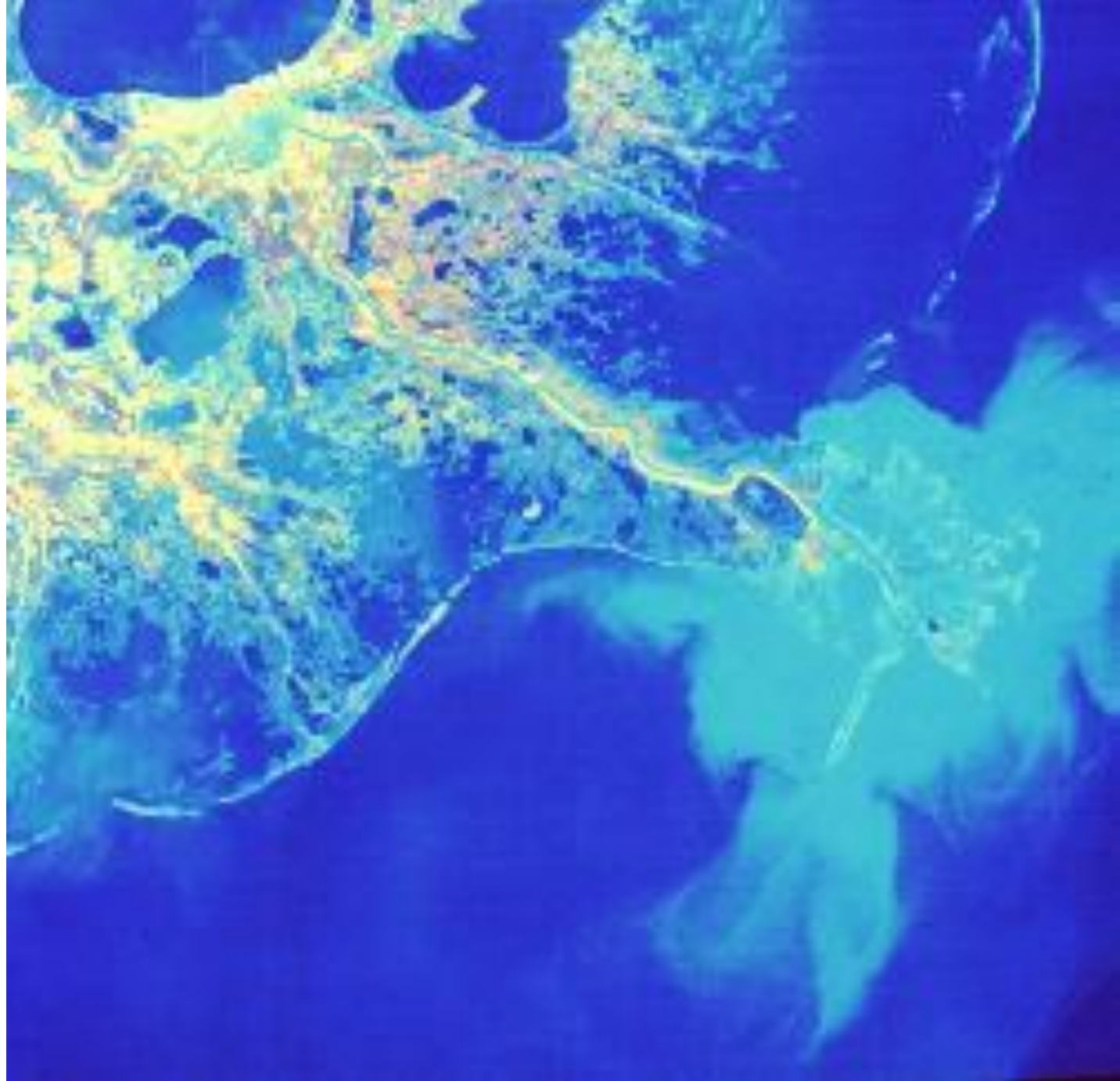


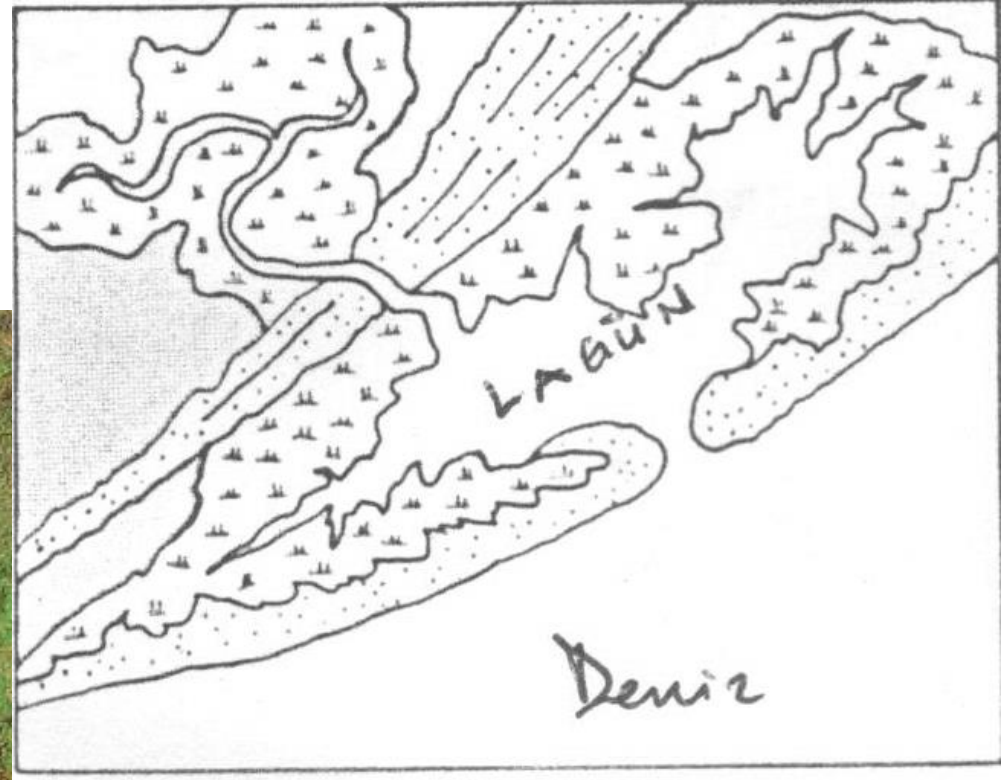
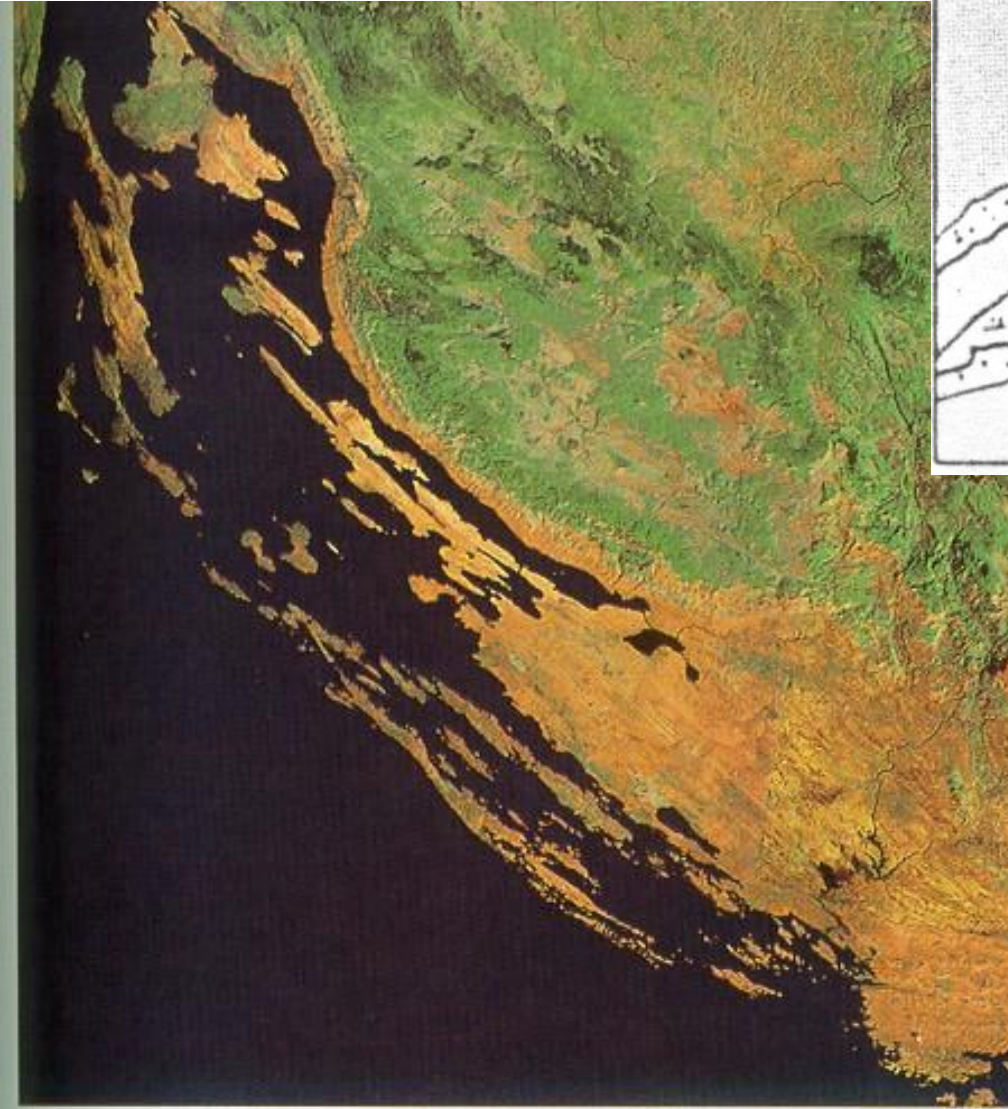
Nile Delta



Mississippi Delta

Figure 10.19 The shapes of deltas vary and depend on such factors as a river's sediment load and the strength and nature of shoreline processes. The triangular shape of the Nile delta was the basis for naming this feature. The present Mississippi delta is called a *bird-foot delta*.





Geology of Coal

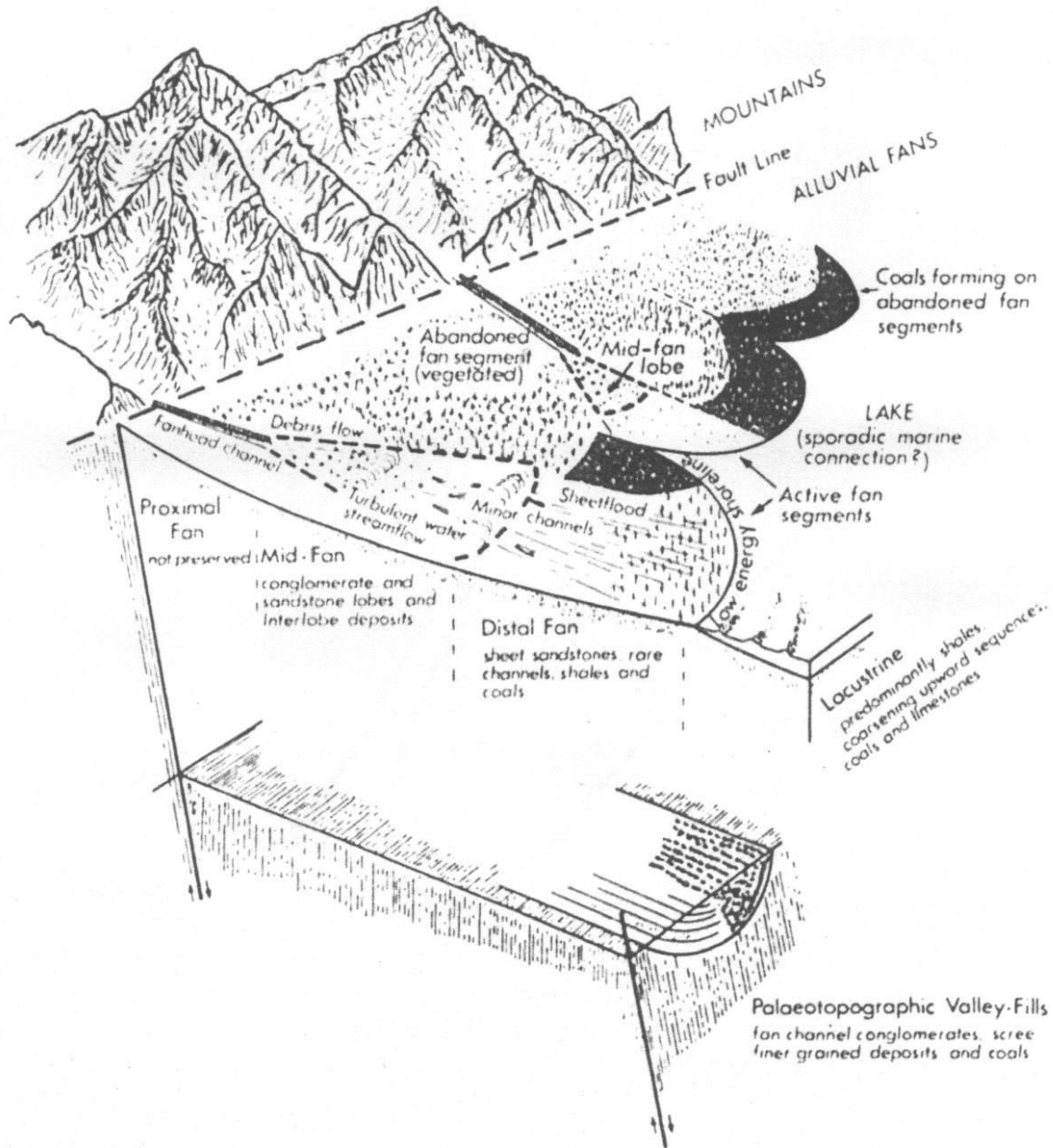





Figure 11.32
Alluvial fans form in arid regions where a stream enters a dry basin and deposits its load of sediment.

GÖLLER





How did they form?

- Central Volcanic Plateau and the Waikato River

Tatlısu göl kenarları turba gelişimi için çok elverişlidir. Ülkemizdeki Linyit rezervinin %90'ı Neojen'deki göl havzalarında oluşmuştur.



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KÖMÜR İÇEREN İSTİFLERİN ÇÖKELME MODELLERİ

Allegheny Modeli

Bu model ilk kez geleneksel Amerikan siklotem (cyclothem) modeline bir yanıt olarak, Kuzey Appalaş platosundaki Karbonifer yaşlı Allegheny forınasyonundaki litolojik deęişim desenini açıklamak üzere 1963 yılında ortaya atıldı. Louisiana State University'nin lisans öğrencileri allegheny modelinin öngörü gücünü Amerikadaki başka kömürlü istifler üzerinde denediler ve başarılı oldular.

Kısaca özetlenirse, bu model, istiftteki yanal ve düşey deęişiminin, çökeltme ortamlarının aluviyon ovasından yukarı ve sonra aşağı delta düzlüğüne ve oradan da bariyer gerisi kıyı denizine kadar zaman içinde deęişimiyle açıklamaktadır

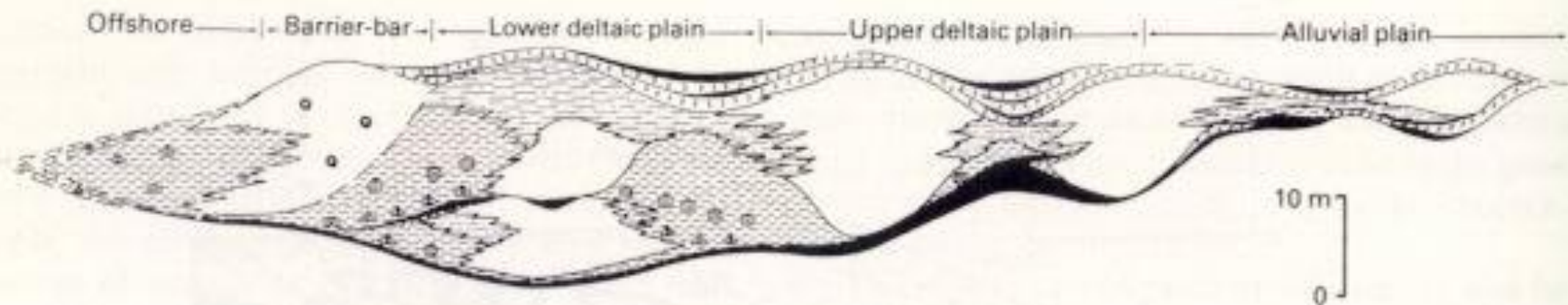
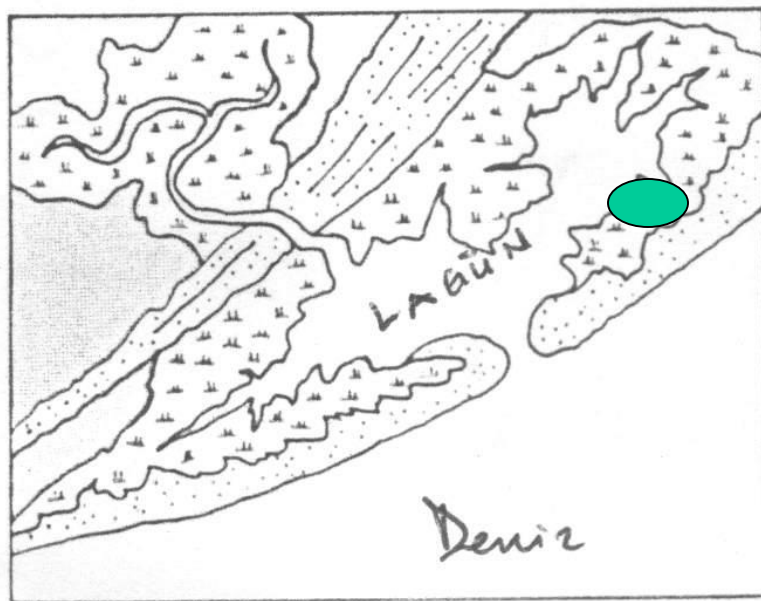


Fig. 5.15 Cross section showing the generalized Allegheny deltaic model and the genetic interpretation of Allegheny rocks in the northern Appalachian Plateau. □ Sandstone; 'Q' where quartzose; ▨ siltstone; ▩ shale and silty shale; ▧ seat rock; ■ coal; ▤ limestone; ♣ marine fossils; ⊙ brackish water fossils. (Ferm 1974; earlier versions are given by Ferm & Williams 1963 and Ferm 1975.)



Clay shale, siderite bands, limestone,
burrowed, fossiliferous
Coal seat rock, clayey

Sandstone, quartzose, fining upward,
rippled and cross-bedded

Siltstone with sandstone flasers
burrowed sideritic sandstone

Sandstone, quartzose, cross bedded

Shale and siltstone coarsening upward,
burrowed

Clay shale, siderite bands, burrowed,
fossiliferous

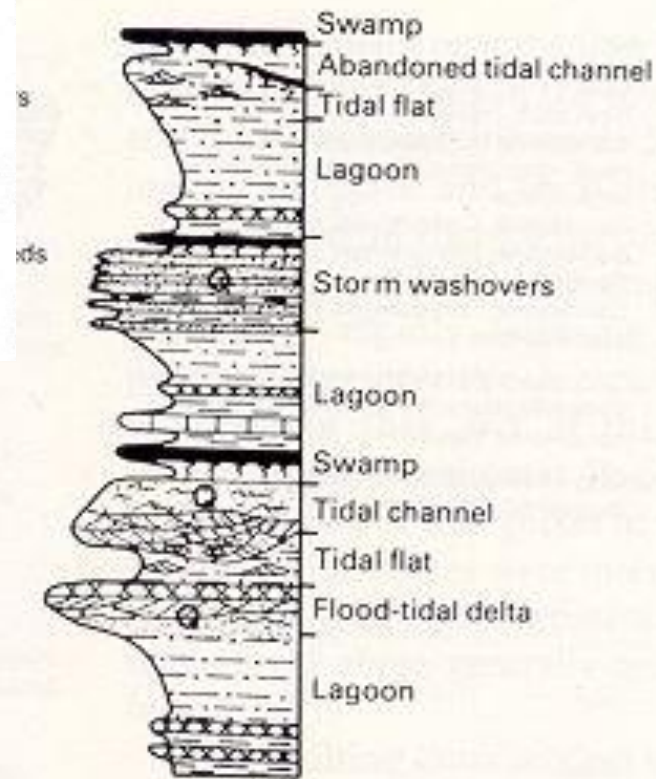


Fig. 5.16 Generalized vertical sequence through back-barrier deposits in Carboniferous of eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia, U.S.A. (Horne *et al* 1978).

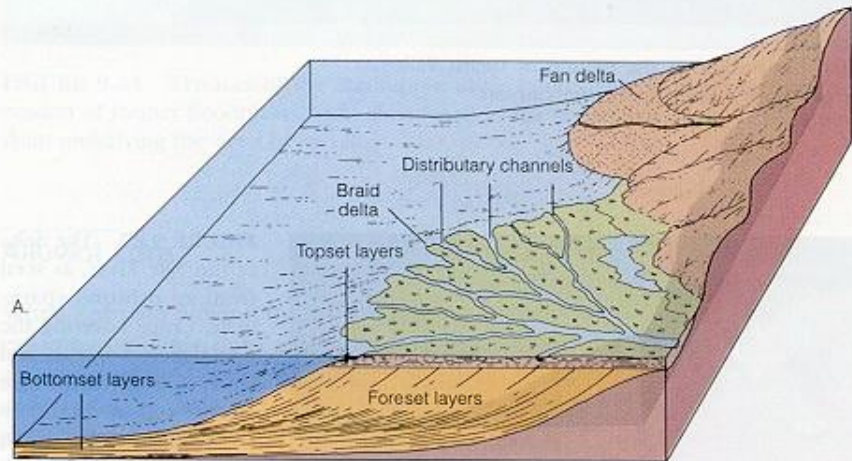
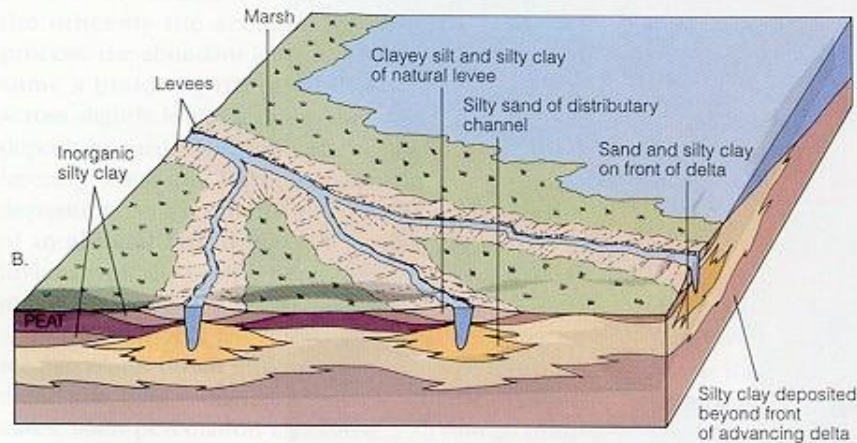
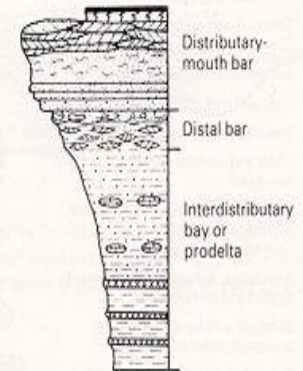


FIGURE 9.28 Main features of deltas. A. A braid delta built into a lake displays topset, foreset, and bottomset layers. A nearby fan delta is an alluvial fan that is building out into the body of water. B. Part of a large fine-grained delta built into the sea shows the intertonguing relationship of coarse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



(a)

Coal
 Seat rock, clayey
 Sandstone fn. to med.-grained, multi-directional planar and festoon cross-beds
 Sandstone, fine-grained, rippled
 Sandstone, fine-grained, graded beds
 Sandstone, flow rolls
 Sandstone, fine-grained, flaser-bedded and siltstone
 Silty shale and siltstone with calcareous concentrations thin-bedded, burrowed, occasional fossils
 Clay shale with siderite bands, burrowed, fossiliferous



(b)

Coal
 Rooted sandstone
 Sandstone, fine-grained, climbing ripples
 Sandstone, fine to medium-grained
 Sandstone, med.-grained, festoon cross-beds
 Congl. lag, siderite pebble, coal spar
 Sandstone, siltstone, graded beds
 Sandstone, flow rolls
 Sandstone, siltstone, flaser-bedded
 Siltstone and silty shale thin-bedded, burrowed
 Burrowed sideritic sandstone
 Sandstone, fine-grained
 Sandstone, fine-grained, rippled
 Silty shale and siltstone with calcareous concretions, thin-bedded, burrowed
 Clay shale with siderite bands burrowed, fossiliferous

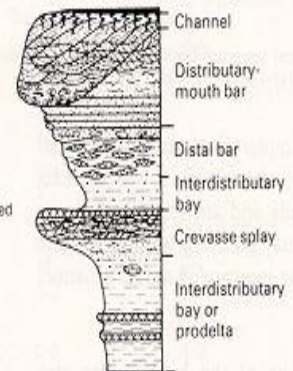


Fig. 5.17 Generalized vertical sequences through lower delta-plain deposits in eastern Kentucky. (a) Typical coarsening-upward sequence. (b) Same sequence interrupted by splay deposit (Horne *et al* 1978).

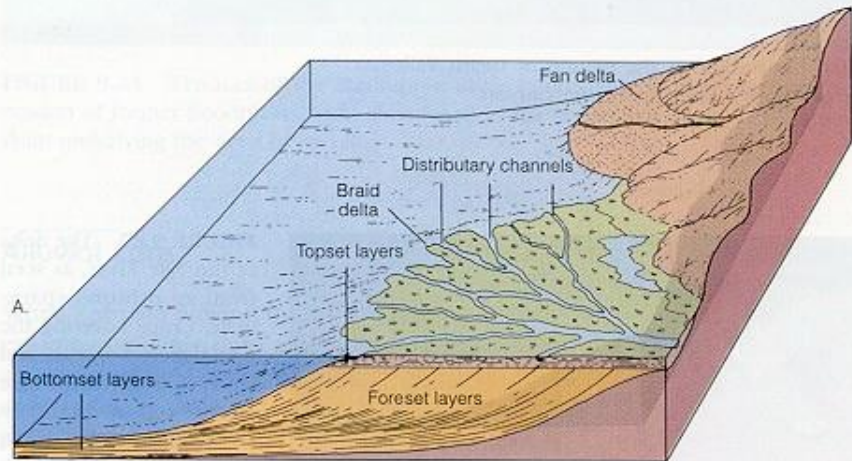
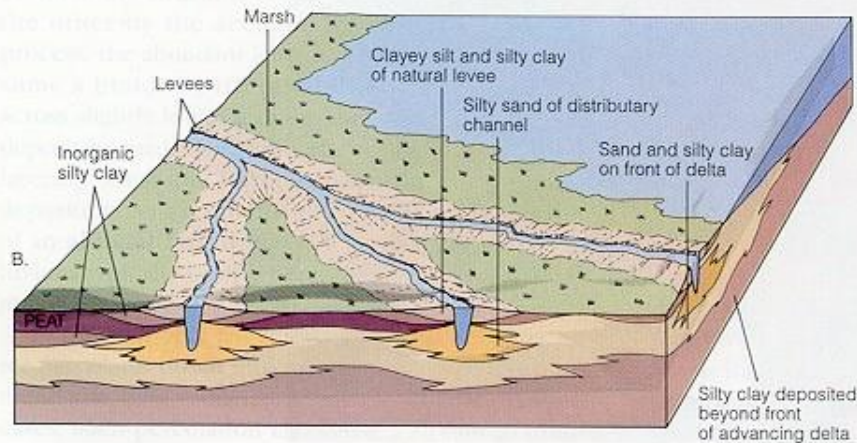


FIGURE 9.28 Main features of deltas. A. A braid delta built into a lake displays topset, foreset, and bottomset layers. A nearby fan delta is an alluvial fan that is building out into the body of water. B. Part of a large fine-grained delta built into the sea shows the intertonguing relationship of coarse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



Coal with clay split
Seat rock, clayey

Sandstone and siltstone,
climbing ripples, rooted

Sandstone, medium to coarse
grained, festoon cross-bedded

Coal with seat-rock splits
Seat rock, silty

Sandstone and siltstone,
climbing ripples, rooted

Sandstone medium to coarse
grained, festoon cross-bedded

Conglomerate lag, siderite pebbles,
slumps
Siltstone, thin-bedded

Coal with clay splits

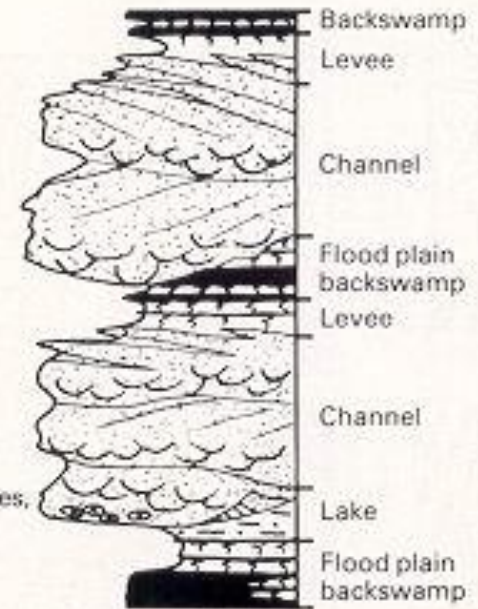


Fig. 5.18 Generalized vertical sequence through upper delta plain-fluvial deposits of eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia, U.S.A. (Horne *et al* 1978).

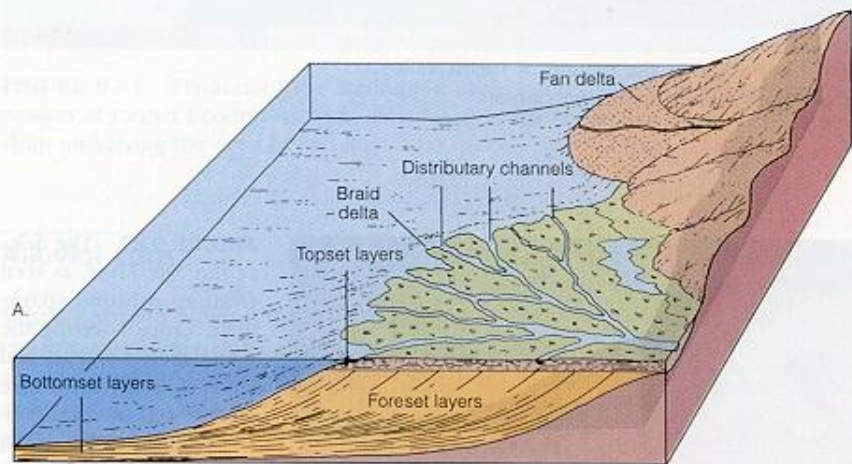
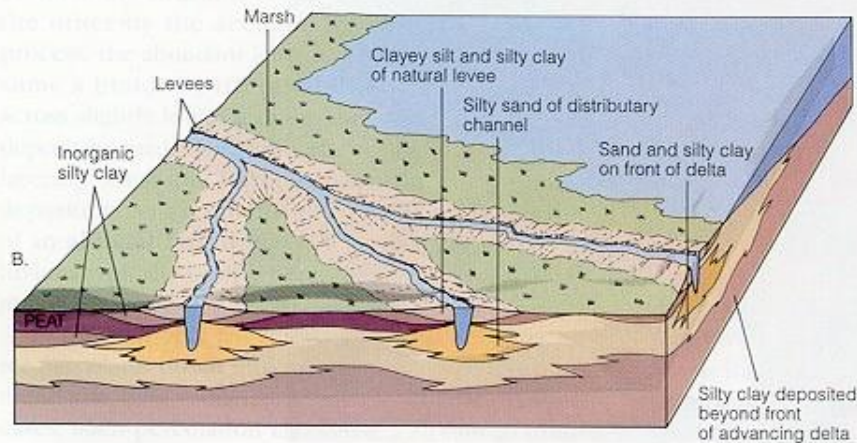


FIGURE 9.28 Main features of deltas. A. A braid delta built into a lake displays topset, foreset, and bottomset layers. A nearby fan delta is an alluvial fan that is building out into the body of water. B. Part of a large fine-grained delta built into the sea shows the intertonguing relationship of coarse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



Coal, seat rock, clayey
 Sandstone, fine-grained, rippled
 Shale and siltstone, coarsening upward
 siderite bands, burrowed
 Coal, seat rock, silty
 Sandstone and siltstone, climbing
 ripples, rooted
 Sandstone fine to medium-grained
 festoon cross-bedded
 Conglomerate lag, siderite pebbles
 Coal, seat rock
 Shale and siltstone, coarsening upward
 burrowed
 Coal, seat rock, clayey
 Sandstone fine-grained rippled
 Shale and siltstone coarsening upward
 siderite bands, burrowed
 Coal with seat rock splits
 Sandstone and siltstone
 climbing ripples, rooted
 Sandstone, fine to medium-grained
 festoon cross-bedded
 Clay shale, burrowed
 Coal

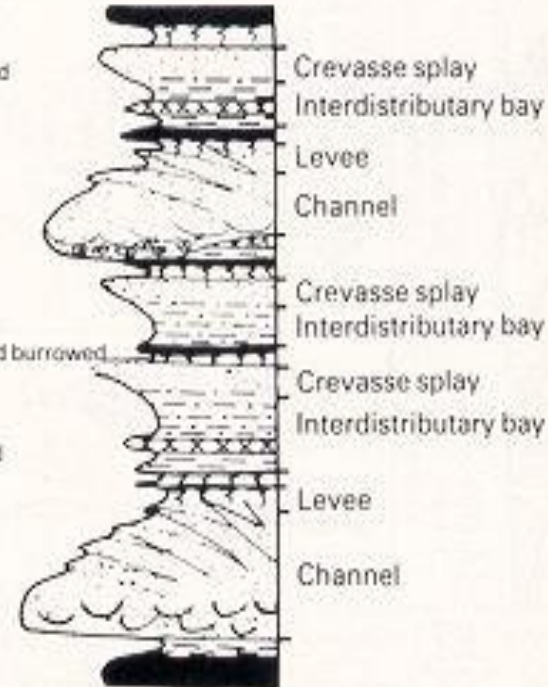


Fig. 5.19 Generalized vertical sequence through transitional lower delta-plain deposits of eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia, U.S.A. (Horne *et al* 1978).

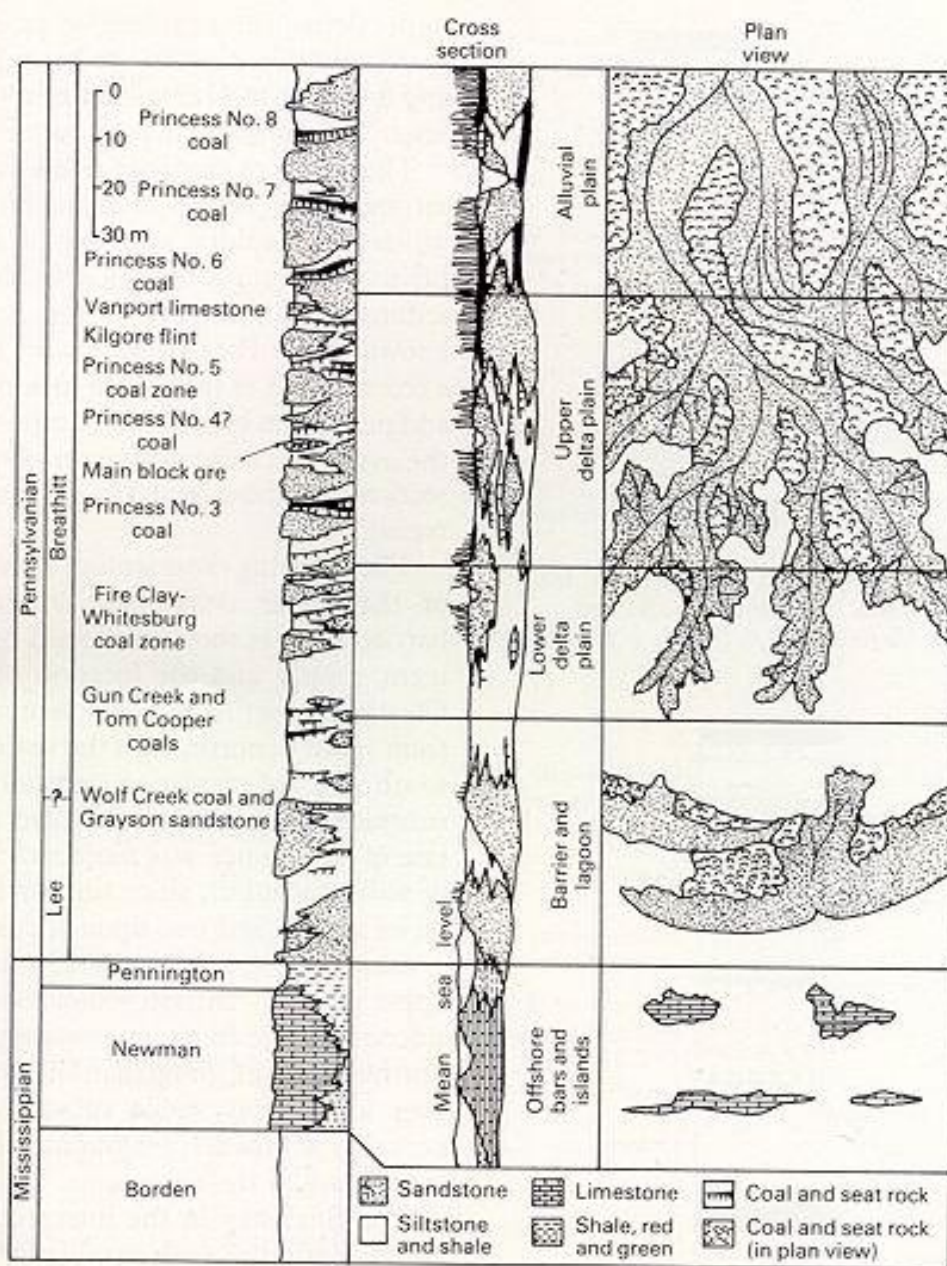
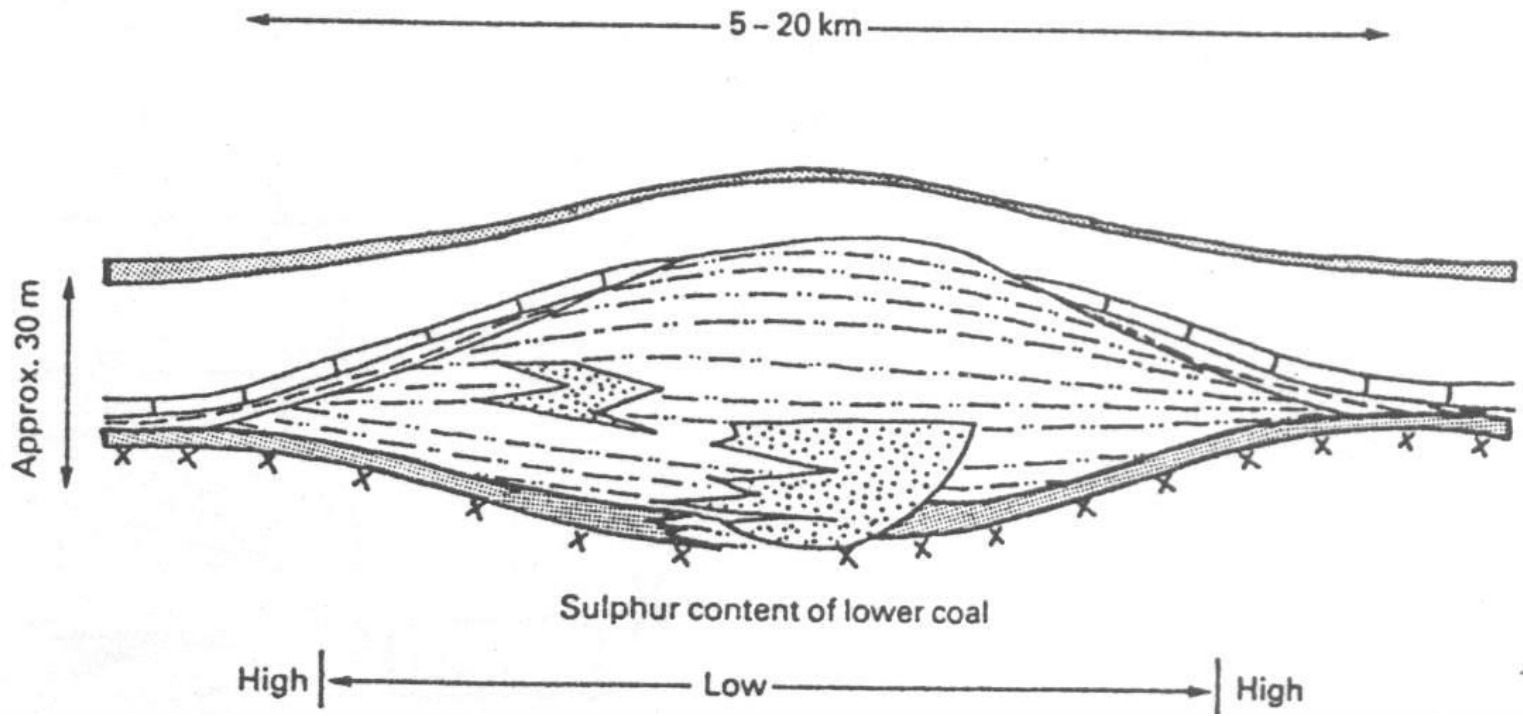


Fig. 5.20 Interpretations of depositional environments in the Carboniferous sequence in north-eastern Kentucky. Left panel shows rock sequence, centre panel shows components of sequence rotated to produce a facies model. Right panel shows plan view of the facies model (Ferm & Horne 1979).



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