



Input of new radiochronological and paleontological datations in Cyprus. Reviewing of the Cyprus stratigraphic columns (southpart of Troodos massif)

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There are at least 7 different stratigraphic columns in Cyprus. Despite a consensus about a last stratigraphy terminology to use, the limits of several stages and unconformities are still under debate. Here are some of the difficulties to establish a synthetic stratigraphic column of Cyprus:

- A large longitudinal and latitudinal heterogeneous in the localisation of deposits that are affected by important sedimentary and/or biostratigraphic hiatus.
- Some sedimentary series are difficult to date, this is the case notably for the Akamas sandstones. These sandstones are barren and belong to the Mamonia complex, which makes it difficult to locate them in the general stratigraphy of Cyprus.
- The strong tectonic setting of Cyprus could be responsible for the migration of center-deposits and formation of hiatus. Consequently, the establishment of a lithostratigraphic column requires a sequential analysis rarely used.
- The identification of analogue facies in different basins must be realized through systematic datation in order to avoid mistakes in attributing an age to a formation, which often occurs in Cyprus.

An accurate study of the bibliography, associated to new field observations and completed by new chronological data allow us to suggest a new stratigraphic chart. This stratigraphic column starts by the oldest deposits of Cyprus and finishes by the Quaternary deposits. This chart also allows to retrace from East to West several geodynamic events of Cyprus that are recorded in the sedimentary deposits since the Triassic Period.