



## Cipits - Triassic Reef Boulders from Anatolia (Turkey)

Michael Link

GeoZentrum Nordbayern, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Loewenichstr. 28, D-91054 Erlangen

Most Norian reef carbonates in Southwestern Turkey are represented by re-deposited reef talus. This reef boulders (cipits) occur as debris flows, sometimes as single boulders, but more often as reef boulder accumulations which probably represent submarine canyon fillings or local In these outcrops the troughs. accumulations ("cipit fields") typically reach lateral dimensions between 3 and 20 m. The single boulders vary normally in size from 0.5 to 3 m. The smallest isolated found cipit measures 0.1 m in diameter, the biggest ones reach sizes up to 20 m. Cipit boulders usually have a round to subangular shape, so they can be displaced easily by recent erosion processes:



The best proof for an in situ position of cipits however is given by slumping-like structures in the shales. Because of surrounding unegual compaction of the massive reefal limestone and the softer siliciclastic sediments the adjacent shale layers seem to form layers around the block:



The reefal fauna in this cipit boulders can be dominated by sponges or corals. In some large blocks a succession is developed with usually a coral dominated facies at the base and a sponge dominated facies at the top of the boulder:

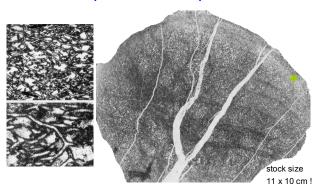




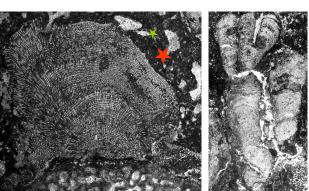
## Flora & Fauna

Some examples for new species ¥and new genera ¥ described from Norian cipit carbonates

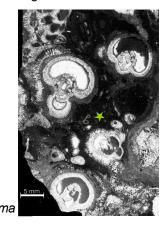
Cyanophycea (?):



Cyanophycea: Bevocastria magna

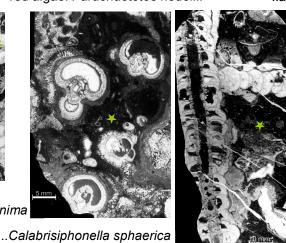


Solenoporaceans - red algae: Parachaetetes riedeli...

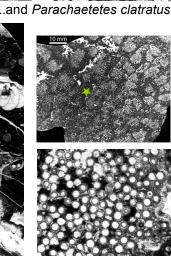


Discosiphonella minima

Sphinctozoa:



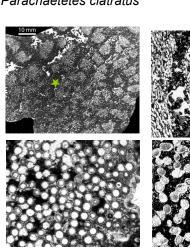
A probably source for cipits: Topuk Tepe, Dachstein-like carbonates



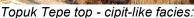
SEM & electron microprobe prove

Desmekalamos fuersichi [macrotubus composed of microtubi]

no bioerosion, but a constructive organism



..Amblysiphonella taurica Serpulids: Filograna taurica & Filograna serialis











compare: close-ups of genuine cipits from Rahatalana Yaylasi and Dereköy









References Flügel E, Link M (1996) Upper Triassic Reefs of Southwestern Turkey: Evidence of Reef Boulders ("Cipits"). In: Reitner J, Neuweiler F, Gunkel F (eds): Global and Regional Controls in Biogenic Sedimentation. I. Reef Evolution. Göttinger Arb Geol Paläont Sb2:279-283

Senowbari-Daryan B, Link M (2005) Solenoporaceen aus den obertriassischen (Nor) Riffkalken des Taurusgebirges (Antalya-Gebiet, Südtürkei). Paläontologische Zeitschrift, 79(4): 409-427 Senowbari-Daryan B, Link M (2011) Hypercalcified segmented sponges ("sphinctozoans") from the Upper Triassic (Norian) reef boulders of Taurus Mountains (southern Turkey). Facies 57(4):663-693 Senowbari-Daryan B, Link M (2014) Bicoelia corticifera, a new inozoid sponge from the Upper Triassic (Norian) reef boulders of Taurus Mountains (South Turkey). Turkish J Earth Sci 23: 575-579