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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Vegetation and climate changes during the late Pliocene and early Pleistocene in SW Anatolia” [Quaternary Research 84, 448–456]



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The authors regret that chapter of Çameli Basin and its geological map legend in the Fig. 2 by Jiménez-Moreno et al. (2015) need to be clarified as presented here:

The Çameli Basin, ca. 40 km wide and 60 km long, is delimited by NE-trending basin-bounding normal faults which were resulted in NW-SE directed regional crustal extension ongoing from the late Miocene onward through western Tauride domain. This extensional basin of SW Anatolia resides on the Lycian nappes and consists of a series of NE-trending inter connected tilt-block compartments resulted from NW-dipping secondary normal faults that divide the basin into four compartments. The age of the succession has been determined as late Miocene (MN9–12; Vallesian-Turolian) to early Pleistocene (MN17; latest Villanyian) based on terrestrial macro- and micro-mammal fauna (Alçiçek, 2001; Saraç, 2003; Alçiçek et al., 2005; Van den Hoek-Ostende et al., 2015a,b). The Çameli basin-fill succession has been identified as Çameli Formation and grouped into three lithostratigraphic subunits referred to as the Derindere, Kumafşarı and Değne members consisted of alluvial, fluvial and lacustrine deposits, respectively. In the central part of the basin, these members overlie each other in a 500 m thick sequence, but are laterally equivalent along the basin margins. The Derindere member is composed of coarse-grained alluvial deposits and occurs in the lower- and upper-most parts of the basin-fill along the basin margins. It is about 60 m thick with dark-red coloured matrix-supported conglomerates and mudstones, and passes laterally and vertically into the fluvial deposits. The Kumafşarı member extends in the northern part of the basin and in the middle stratigraphic level of the basin-fill, and consists of up to 146 m of stacked fluvial deposits characterized by a light yellow colour. This member passes laterally and vertically into lacustrine deposits. The Değne member is composed of lacustrine deposits that vary 75–300 m in thickness. The unit is common in southern parts of the basin and mainly constitutes

the upper part of the basin succession, and passes laterally and vertically into the fluvial deposits.

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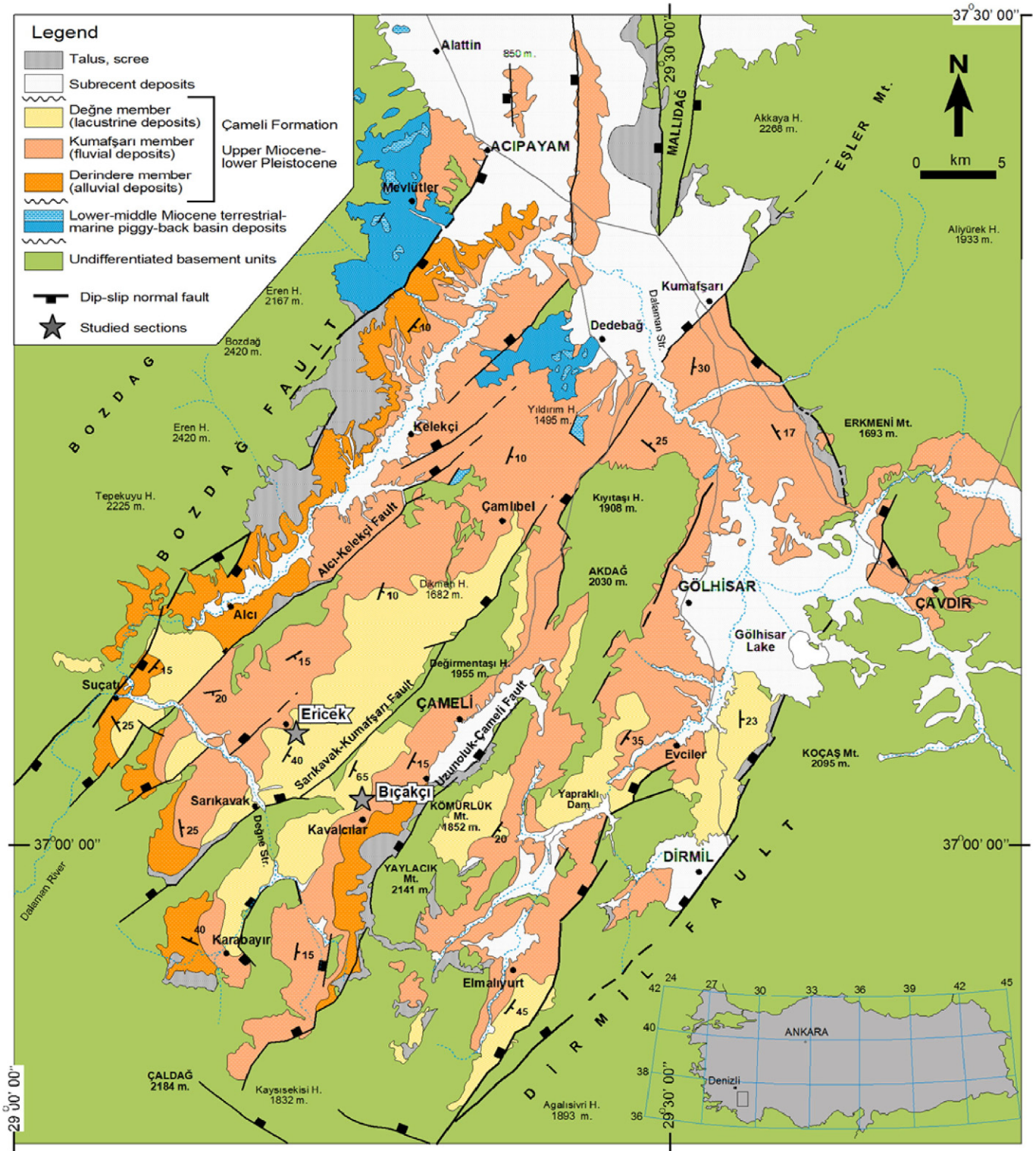


Fig. 2. Geological map and stratigraphy of the Çameli Basin (based on Şenel (1997a,b,c); Alçiçek (2001); Saraç, 2003; Alçiçek et al., (2005); Alçiçek and ten Veen, 2008; Akdeniz, 2011; Van den Hoek-Ostende et al., 2015a,b).