## The Triassic in Syria: An Overview — Lithostratigraphic and Biostratigraphic Correlations with Adjacent Areas

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The new biostratigraphic data gave evidence of the presence of Triassic in the main mountain chains in Syria. The study of the Triassic sedimentary serie in these chains and in the principal boreholes leading to a new subdivision of the Syrian Triassic into four lithological units: 1- lower unit (Habari Formation), detritic; 2- - An lower carbonaceous unit (Abu Fayad Formatiom), with three members: two members without evaporite, and upper member with some time evaporite ; 3- An evaporitic unit (Hayan Gypsum Formation). 4- An upper carbonaceous unit (Safa Formation). The boundary between Lower and Middle Triasic occurs in the upper part of Habari Formation. The boudary between Middle and Upper Triasic occurs in the upper part of Abu Fayad Formation. The boudary between Triasic and Jurassic occurs on top of Safa Formation

This subdivision extends with its characteristic facies on the entire syrian platform. It allow to correlate easily the formations and the lithological units inside Syria and with the adjacent areas. The lateral changes in facies of these units allowed to establish the geological and paleogeographical evolution of Syria during Triasic time.

The correlation with the different areas in Syria and in neightboring areas, revealed two paleostructures, SW-NE in direction: Hamad Uplift in the south and Aleppo-Mardin Uplift in the north, which separated the Palmyrian basin from the Rutba Basin in the south and the Afrine Basin in the north.