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**Thrusting, creating a carbonate platform (new aspects of Hc exploration
In SE Anatolia - Turkey)**

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The northern margin of the Arabian plate had been subjected to two big episodes of thrusting of the Anatolian plate causing thrust belts, foredeep, foothills and a semi - deformed platform. First compression caused the creation of a foredeep and thrusting and gravitational sliding of the ophiolites and the ophiolitic melange of the closed ocean between the Arabian Plate and the Anatolian Plate. This event created structural belts of different characteristics regarding the search for hydrocarbons. The southward movement of the thrust sheets had caused the southward movement of the foredeep (Kastel basin) and by the load it had created on the platform ended the deposition of the Mardin Group platformal carbonates by deepening the depositional environment and the Kastel Formation and its lateral time equivalent Sayindere and Bozova Formations.

In the study area the seismic, stratigraphic studies together with the results of the wells drilled gave clues of the existence of a isolated platform in the eastern parts created by the izostatic uplifting caused by the load of the allocthonous units on the western part of the platform. The uplift resulted with the erosion of the upper units and the creation of a (or several) isolated platforms. These platforms were areally limited. The shallow marine carbonates deposited on these platforms had been buried by argillaceous Germav Formation as a result of further deepening and/or rise of the sea level.

While these reservoir facies of the isolated carbonate platform(s) are deposited on the erosional surface of Mardin Group, they constitute better potential reservoirs with their higher porosity and permeability values. The marl and argillaceous limestones of the Germav Formation is the major cap rock for all kinds of (both structural and stratigraphic) traps in the area.