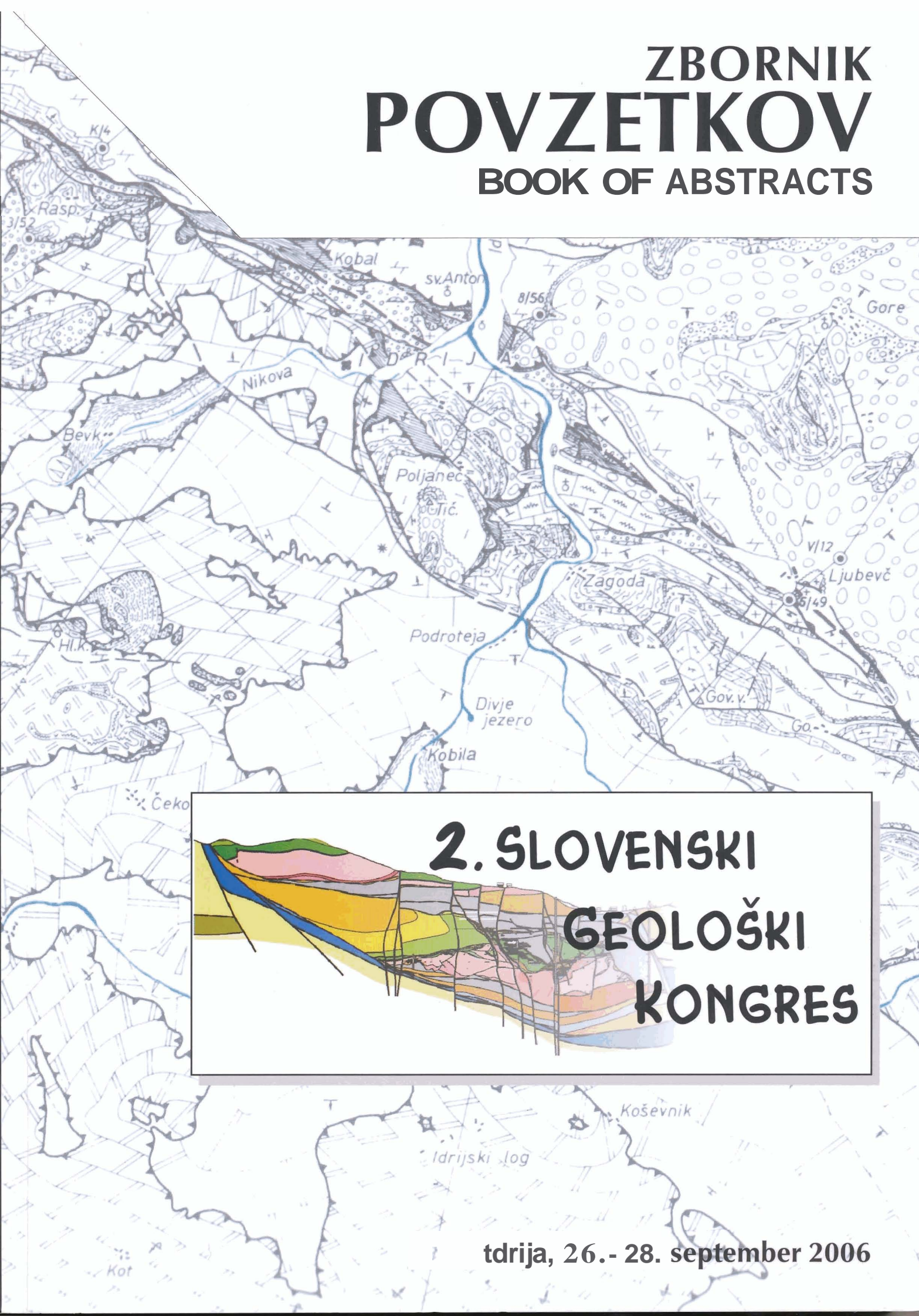


ZBORNIK POVZETKOV

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



**2. SLOVENSKI
GEOLOŠKI
KONGRES**

Idrija, 26.- 28. september 2006

nastanka sedimentov. Poskušali smo ugotoviti, kateremu izvornemu področju (bohinjski ali radovenski ledenik) pripada raziskovani material.

Pregledali smo profil kvartarnih sedimentov na desni strani vhoda v sotesko. Sestavljen je iz jezerskih in glaciofluvialnih sedimentov, ki so pomešani s sedimenti masnih tokov, nastalih ob čelu ledenika. Iz različnih profilov smo vzeli vzorce, v katerih smo našli kamnine, ki pripadajo bohinjskemu izvornemu področju, saj tovrstne kamnine na izvornem področju Radovne ne nastopajo. Najpomembnejše kamnine za prepoznavanje bohinjskega izvornega področja so bili: srednjepermski neoschwagerinski apnenici, jurski beli oolitni in krinoidni ter svetlo rdeči apnenici, kredni flišni peščenjaki z rofenci, oligocenski konglomerati in peščenjaki. V debeloznatih sedimentih smo poskusili tudi z analizo usmerjenosti klastov, ki bi lahko pomagala pri rekonstrukciji geneze. Na njihovi osnovi sklepamo, da gre za masni tok sedimentov.

V najnižjem delu zaporedja kvartarnih sedimentov smo v laminiranem drobnozrnatem sedimentu našli vtisnjene večje kose bolj ali manj zaobljenih kamnin oz. »drop stones«. Njihov nastanek je povezan s transportom kosov kamnin splavajočim ledom v ledeniškem jezeru.

V skladu z geološko sestavo izvornega bohinjskega zaledja menimo, da raziskovani material pripada resedimentiranim ledeniškim sedimentom bohinjskega izvornega področja /ledenika. Sklepamo, da gre v raziskovanem profilu za resedimentirani glacialni sediment, neposredno pred ledeniškim čelom.

Debelo zaporedje jezerskih laminiranih drobnozrnatih sedimentov v bližini vasi Kočna kaže na to, da je bilo to območje nekdaj ojezereno oz. zajezeno in to verjetno za daljše obdobje, vendar se nimamo ustreznih datacij, skaterimibi dokazali sotasnost navedenih procesov.

Gledena topografijo in zaporedje sedimentov predvidevamo, da so bili glaciogeni sedimenti iz Blejskega Vintgarja odloženi v času zadnjega glaciala, med 11.500 in 22.000 leti oz. najverjetneje ob njegovem višku (LGM - Last Glacial Maximum) med 17.000 in 22.000 leti pred sedanostjo.

SUBTIDAL-SUPRATIDAL CYCLES IN THE LATE PERMIAN OF THE VELEBIT MT. (CROATIA)

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During the Middle and Late Permian a shallow water platform deposition took place in the area of the Velebit Mt. (SW Croatia). Early- to late-diagenetic dolomites predominate, with sporadic intercalations of black limestones and shales.

Age of these rocks was determined on the basis of microfossils (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1965). Fossils are the most diverse and best preserved in limestones, while they can be hardly recognized in late-diagenetic dolomites. Impoverishment of biota can be noticed in Late Permian, particularly near the Permian-Triassic transition, followed with the decrease of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in carbonates and kerogens (FIO et al., 2006). Fusulinids, which are the best index fossils, are the first to disappear, while calcareous algae and small benthic foraminifera can be found in the Uppermost Permian deposits.

Supratidal, intertidal and shallow subtidal facies can be discriminated on the basis of sedimentary features and fossil assemblages. Evidences of temporary regressions become more prominent in the Late Permian.

Clastic intercalations within dolomites are of terrestrial origin, which can be confirmed by geochemical data. During the Middle Permian and partly in the Upper Permian black shales predominate, sometimes rhythmically alternating with bioclastic packstones-grainstones. They contain large amount of thermically altered organic matter. Deposition within a restricted shallow bay, or lagoon was presumed. In Uppermost Permian dolomites red-colored intercalation of siliciclastic rocks appear, increasing in amount towards the P/Tr transition. More oxidizing conditions were present, resulting in the enrichment in REE and negative Ce anomaly (FIO et al, 2006).

Solution vugs appear within the early diagenetic supratidal early diagenetic dolomites. Some of the vugs are geopetally infilled. Laminated stromatolites are probably of cyanobacterial origin, showing the fenestral fabric and tepee structures, typical for supratidal environments. Temporary storms influenced the deposition of wackestones with mud clasts in lagoonal environments, and chaotic bioclastic wackestones in more open environments.

Subtidal-supratidal cycles were repeated several times, following the global changes in sea level.