

Paper presentation:

Middle-late Jurassic sedimentary mélange
formation related to ophiolite obduction in
the Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic mountain
range

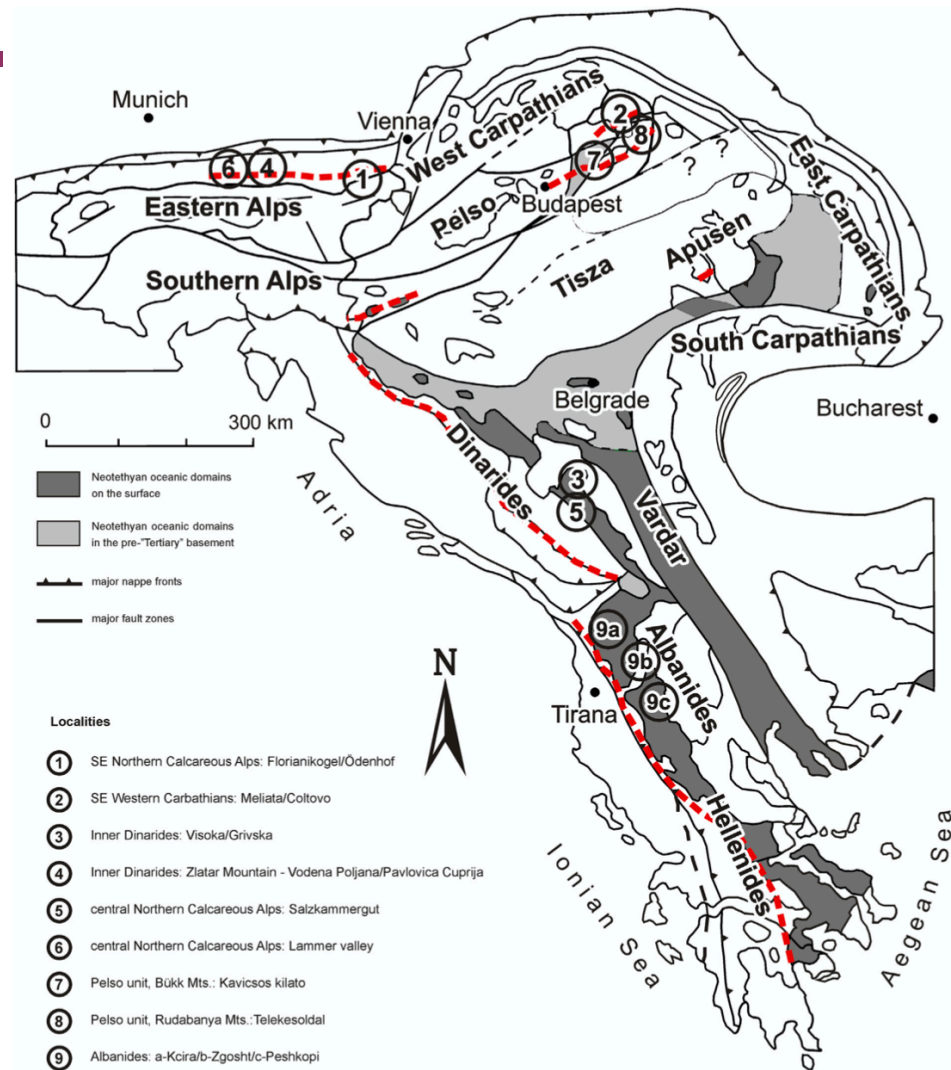
H.-J. Gawlick & S. Missoni, 2020

OVERVIEW

- Aim of paper
- Definitions
- Geological overview
- Triassic to Middle Jurassic passive margin of Neo-Tethys
- Middle to Late Jurassic ophiolite obduction
- Discussion
- Conclusion

AIM OF PAPER

- Provide distributions and ages of mélanges related to Alpine orogeny before the Mid-Cretaceous
- To correlate sedimentation with paleogeography
- To infer direction of obduction
- To solve the one- vs. multi-ocean mystery



DEFINITIONS

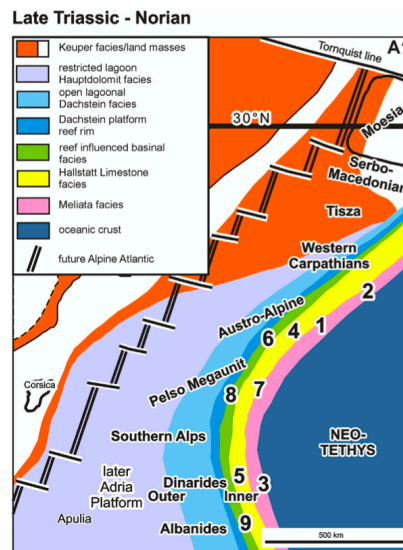
- After Hsü (1974), Festa et al. (2010, 2012, 2016) and Shanmugam (2016)
- In general chaotic block-in-matrix structure, mappable unit
- Three to four types
- Sedimentary (olistostromes, debrites), tectonic, diapiric mélanges and broken formation
- Sedimentary:
 - Gravity driven mass transport deposits: slides, slumps, debris flows, olistostromes
 - original sedimentary structures visible
 - !Turbidites are excluded!
- Broken formation:
 - Increasing tectonisation leads to disruption of primary structures
 - Boudinage, veins, folds, scaly fabric, phacoids
- Tectonic mélange:
 - Strain leads to fully mixing of units
 - Block-in-matrix structure
 - Metamorphic overprint

DEFINITIONS

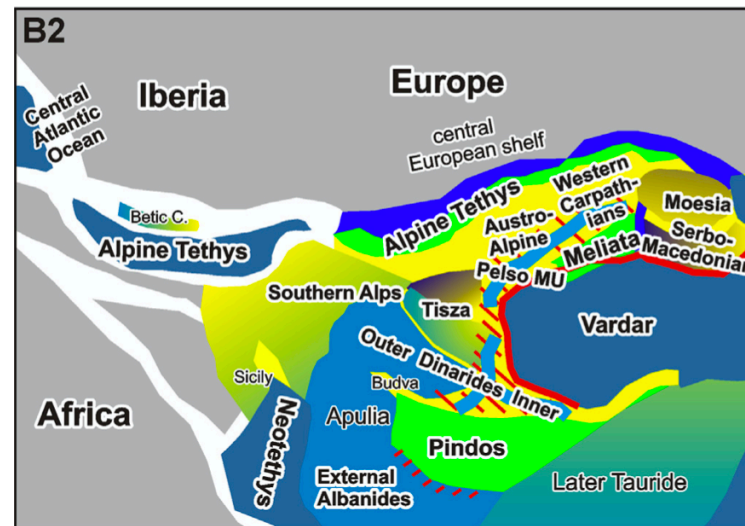
- Defined by Suess in 1888
- Triassic to Cenozoic oceanic system
- Striking from eastern Asia to southern/ southeastern Europe
- no Mittelmeer

■ Tethys

Stampfli and Kozur (2006)

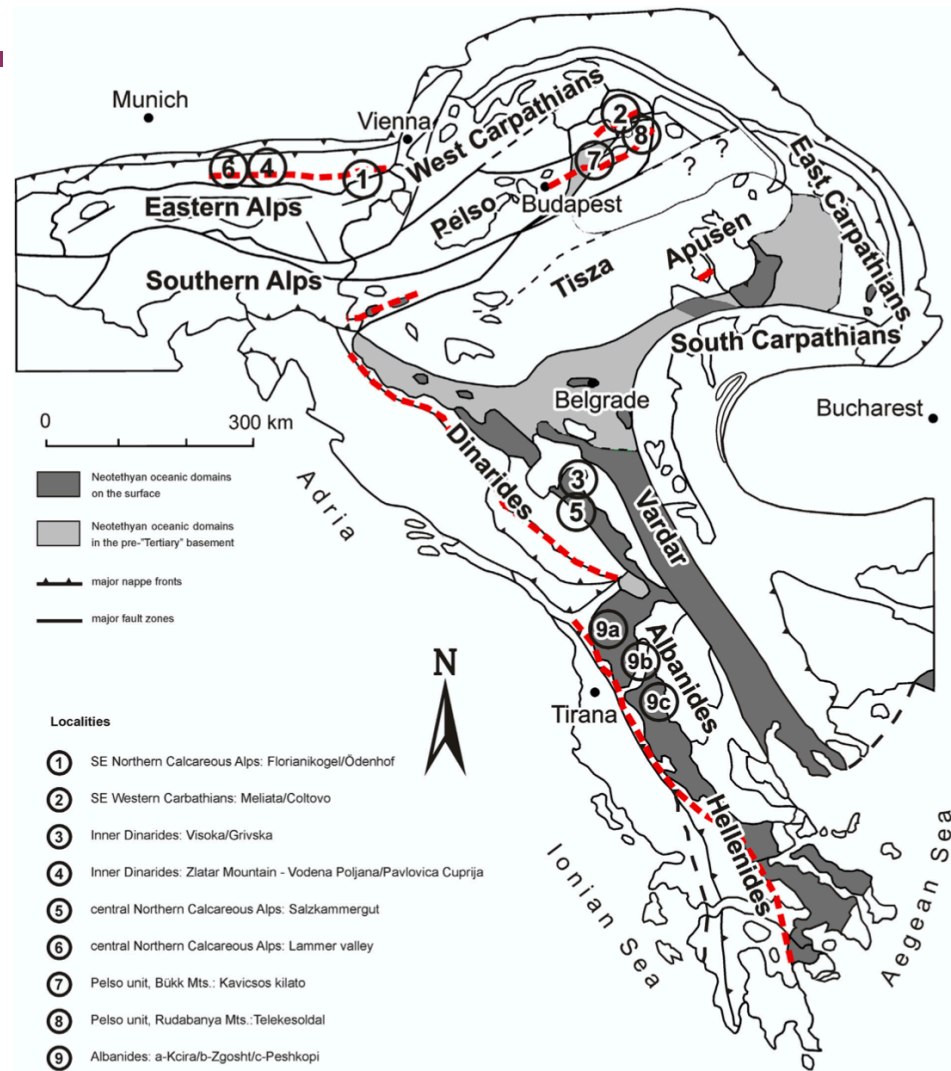


Haas et al., 1995



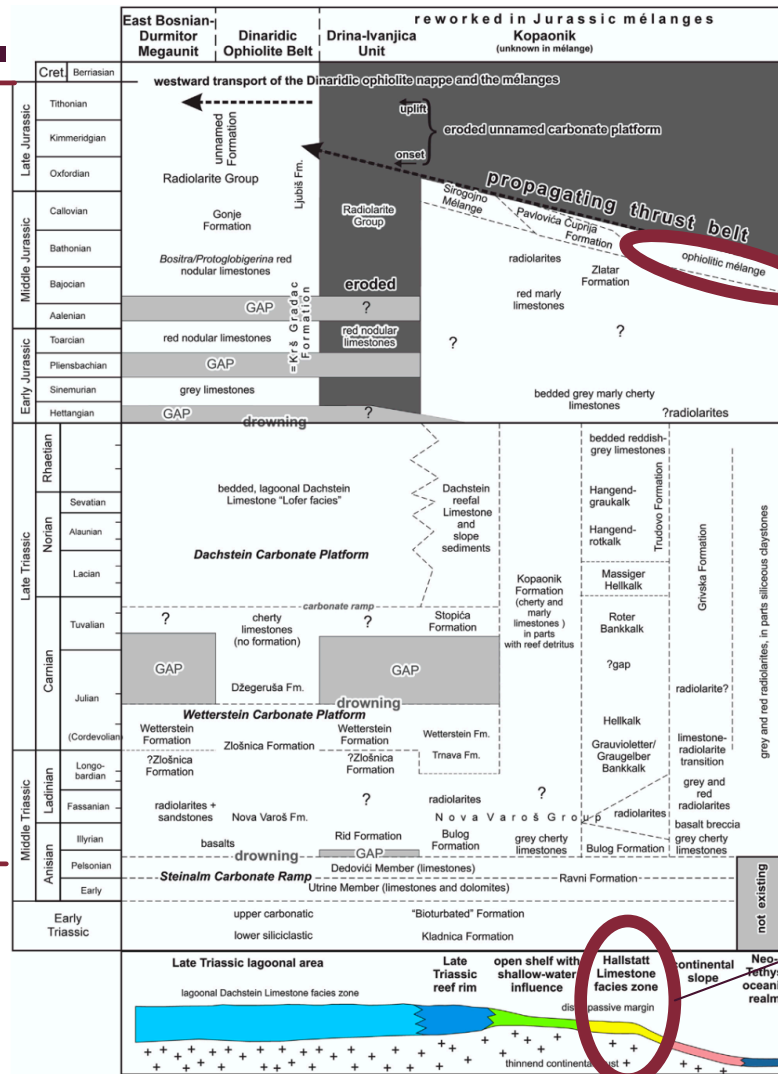
GEOLOGY

- Recent map
- paper focuses on:
 1. Triassic to Middle Jurassic passive margin of Neo-Tethys AND
 2. Middle to Late Jurassic ophiolite obduction correlated with the formation of ophiolitic mélanges and Hallstatt mélange



Convergence?

Rift



First evidence

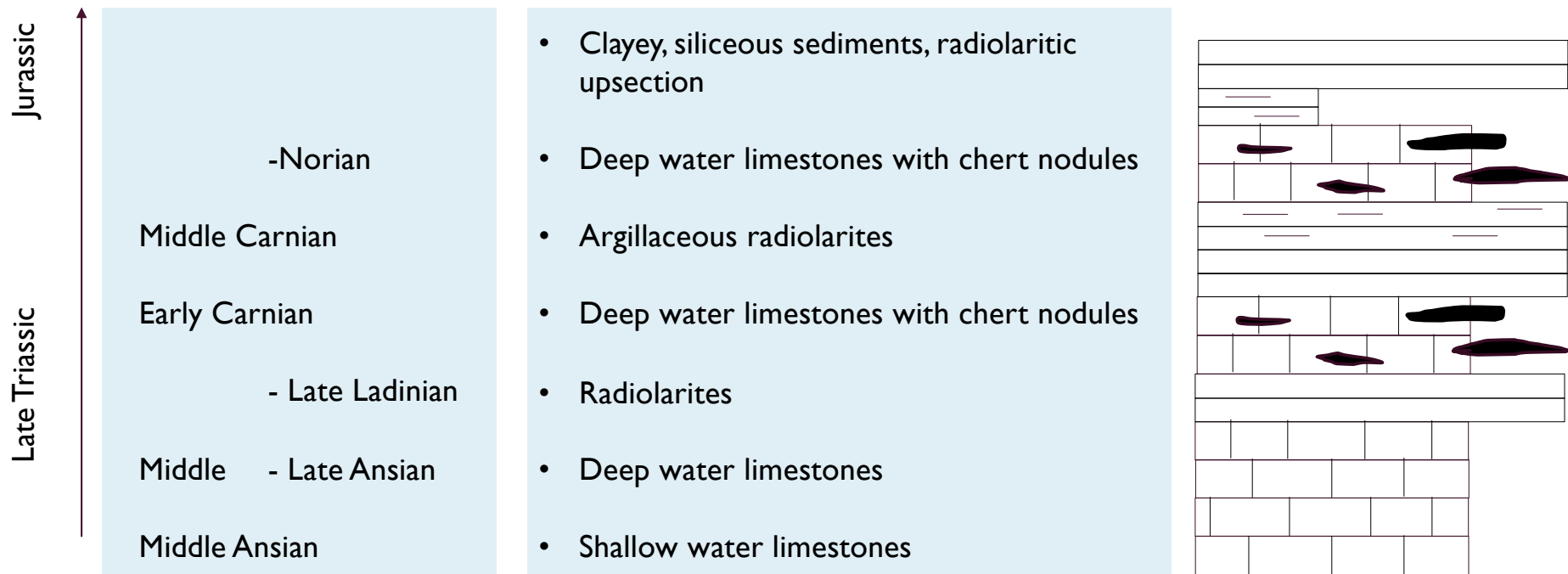
Second evidence

I. OPHIOLITIC MÉLANGE

- Middle to Late Jurassic
- Meliata mélange, e.g. Coltovo
- In Alps and Dinarides non-metamorphic, in Hellenides and Albanides metamorphosed (blueschist-facies)
- Marker for the north- to northwest obductional setting
- Caused formation of trench-like basins in front of propagating nappes
- These threnches are partly oblique to obduction line
- Triassic Radiolarites dominate
- Shortening decreased during Late Jurassic: carbonate ramps and platforms at lower and upper plate

- Include reworked Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic blocks of oceanic sediments
- Carbonate blocks are common from Hellenides to Dinarides and in Hungary (Pelso unit)
- Missing in Eastern Alps and Western Carpathians
- Successions (concluded from blocks and pebbles) are incomplete; reconstructable with blocks and pebbles
- Sedimentary succession from continental slope:

REWORKED SUCCESSION OF CONTINENTAL SLOPE



OTHER COMPONENTS

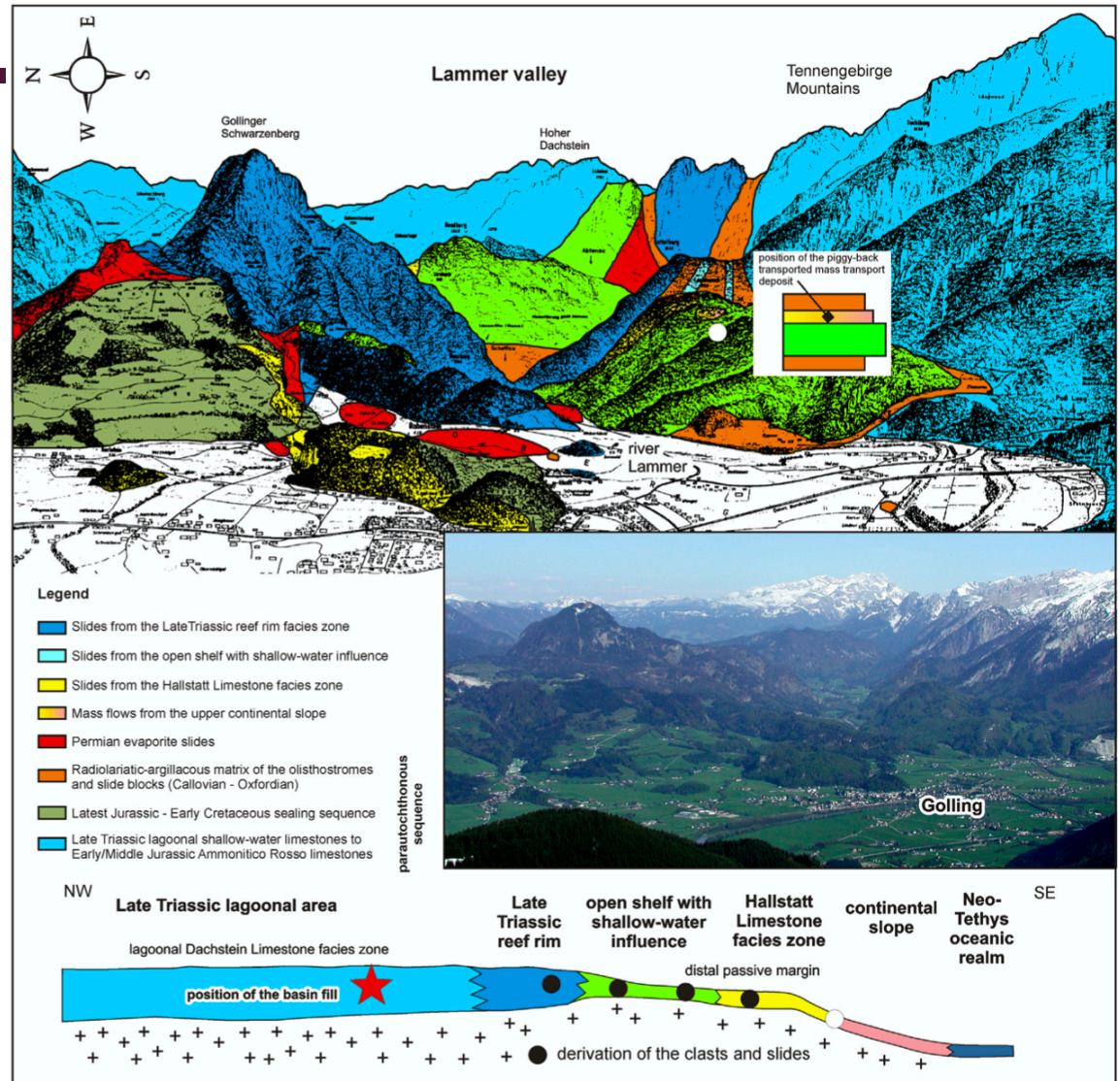
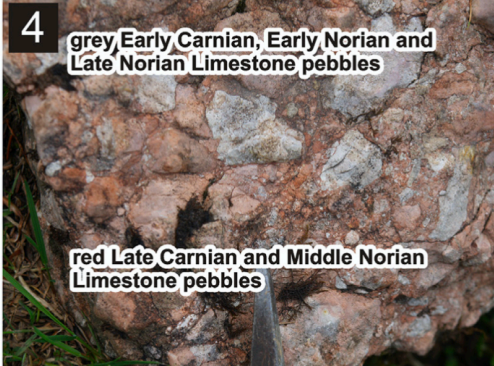
- Components from ocean floor and cover (upper and lower plate?):
 - Mainly serpeninites
 - Basalts
 - Rarely radiolarites of Middle Triassic
- Incorporation dependend on the propagation of the upper plate

2. HALLSTATT MÉLANGE

- Middle to Early Late Jurassic sedimentary mélange, basin fills
- Outer continental shelf deposits
- Two types:
 1. With components from outer shelf (Hallstatt)
 2. With components from proximal outer shelf, reef facies
 3. Continental shelf (Meliata)
- In **Serbia** : Zlatibor & Zlatar, Komarani
 - Reddish-grey, bedded, nodular limestones and massive grey limestones
 - Marly to siliceous limestones on top
 - Below ophiolites and above radiolarites
 - Blocks date until Middle Oxfordian

IN NORTHERN CALCAREOUS ALPS

- Altausee
 - Radiolaritic matrix
 - Seldomly mixed with Meliata facies
 - Below deep-marine sediments: evaporites of the Haselgebirge and shallow water limestones (Kimmeridgian)
 - Sediments like in Serbia
- Lammer valley
 - Basin during Callovian and Oxfordian
 - Late Triassic Dachstein carbonates as substratum
 - On top are reworked Dachstein reef and Hallstatt mélange
 - Hallstatt mélange: dark grey, siliceous limestones and radiolarites, siliceous-argillaceous marls, shales and limestones rich in manganese
 - Substratum and reworked deposits as km-sized block



IN ALBANIA

- Below Mirdita ophiolites
- Kcira, Librazhd, Peshkopi
- Late Callovian to Oxfordian
- Radiolaritic-sandy matrix of ophiolite with various Triassic blocks
- Blocks: oceanic crust, open-marine limestones,, shallow water carbonates, radiolarites, serpentinites
- The further North to Dinarides, the more continuous seems open-marine sedimentation → like Werfen Fm in Alps
- Deposited on the reef-near open shelf/ continental slope

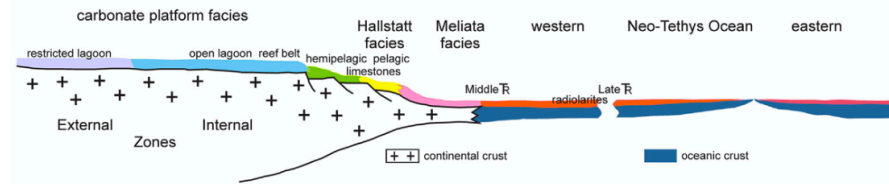
CONCLUSION

1. Sedimentological and stratigraphic evolution is similar along the whole orogenic front from Alps to Hellenides
 - This suggests one ocean and two continents
2. Sedimentation in trench-like basins is nearly contemporaneous along Neo-Tethyan belt
 - This suggests one ocean and two continents
3. Ophilitic and Hallstatt mélanges are autochthonous fragments from Neo-Tethyan ocean and shelf, thrust onto Adria
4. Shearing seems low in Middle-Late Jurassic
 - Primary sedimentary structures are well-preserved
 - Radiolaritic-argillaceous carbonate-clastic sediments
 - Accretion at the frontal part

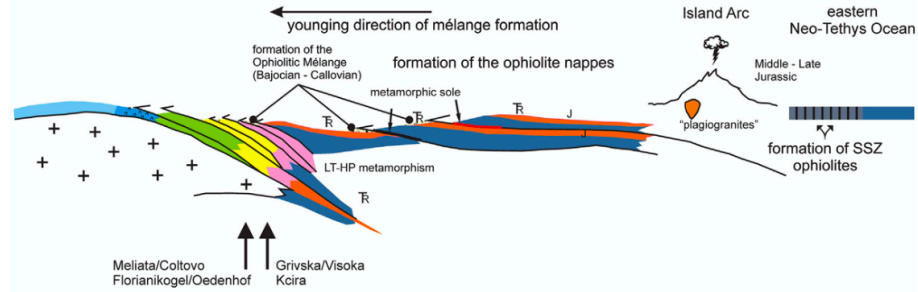
NW/W

SE/E

A. Middle Triassic - Early Jurassic passive margin configuration



B. Late Bajocian/Bathonian



C. Late Bathonian-Oxfordian

