

Valentin Formation

Claudia Spalletta, Hans-Peter Schönlaub, Monica Pondrelli & Carlo Corradini

Österreichische Karte 1:50.000

Blatt BMN 197 Kötschach

Blatt BMN 199 Hermagor

Blatt UTM 3109 Oberdrauburg

Blatt UTM 3117 Nötsch im Gailtal

Carta Topografica d'Italia 1:50.000

Foglio 018 Passo di Monte Croce Carnico

Foglio 031 Ampezzo

Foglio 033 Tarvisio

Definition

Strongly bioturbated grayish wackestone, and packstone, with a phosphorite horizon in the uppermost part.

Description

Bioclastic wackestone represents the major part of the formation. In the lower part of the formation also iron-coated bioclasts and micritic oncoids occur abundantly. The bedding is mostly obliterated by bioturbation (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 2004; HÜNEKE, 2006, 2007).

Fossil content

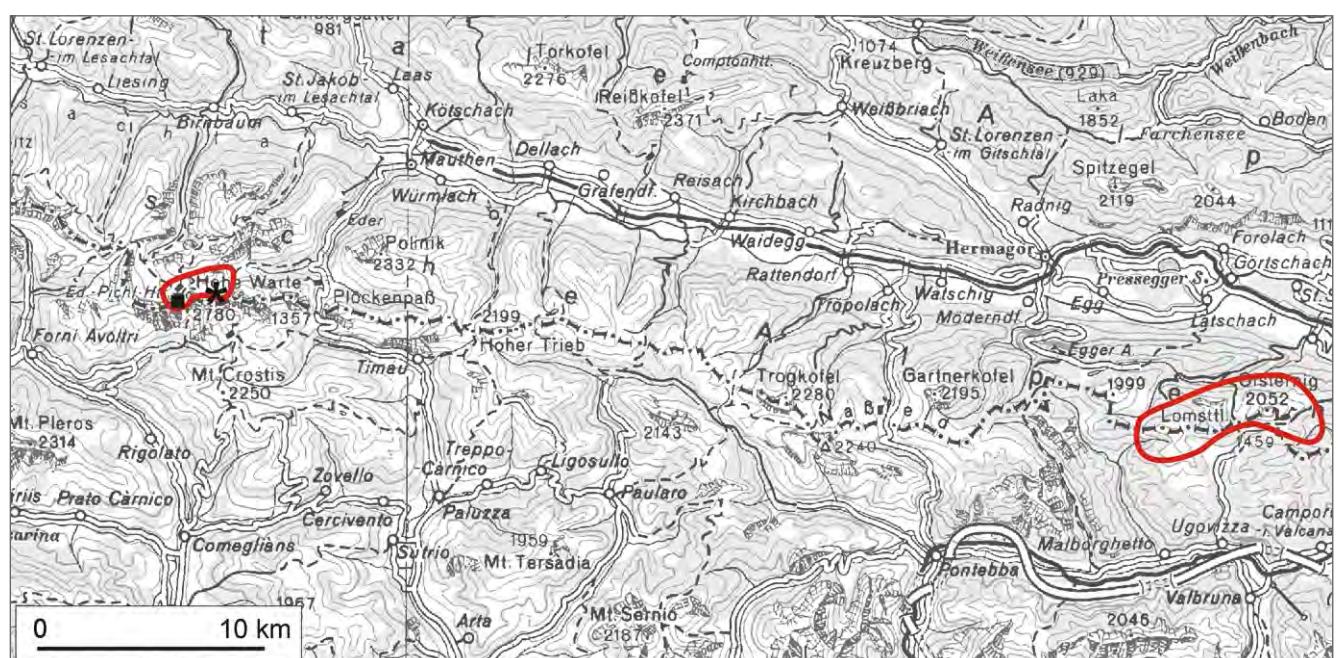
Bivalves, brachiopods, calcispheres, cephalopods, conodonts, crinoids, fish remains, foraminifers, ostracods, rugose corals, stylolinids.

Depositional environment

Pelagic, with very low sedimentation rate and erosion/re-deposition controlled by bottom currents.

Stratotype

Wolayer "Glacier" Section (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980), located along the northern side of Wolayer Valley, at coordinates N 46°36'49.0", E 12°52'34.7".



Areas of outcrop of the Valentin Formation with indication of the stratotype (asterisk) and reference section (square).



The Wolayer "Glacier" Section. a) log of the section (modified after SCHÖNLÄUB, 1980); b) view of the section on the field (photo T.J. SUTTNER).

Reference sections

Costone Lambertenghi/Seekopf Sockel Section (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980), west of Lake Wolayer at coordinates N 46°36'33.0", E 12°51'58.5", where the lower part of the formation and the boundary with the Findenig Formation is well exposed.

Type area

Carnic Alps.

Main outcrop areas

Wolayer Valley (west of Valentintörl), vicinity of Lake Wolayer/Volaia, and Mt. Oisternig area.

Thickness

About 15 m.

Boundaries

Underlying units – Findeniq Formation (conformable, gradual).

Overlying units – Pal Grande Formation (unconformable, paraconformity).

Lateral units – Hohe Trieb Formation in the proximal part; Zollner Formation in the distal part.

Derivation of name

After Valentintörl

Synonymy

Valentinkalk: SCHÖNI ALIB (1971–1973)

Calcari nodulari a tentaculiti [partim]: VAI in BRAGA et al. (1971)

Grauer Styliolinen-Elaserkalk: BANDEL (1974)

Calcare pelagici a tentaculiti [partim]: SPALLETTA et al. (1982)

Calcar pelagicci a tentaculiti [parte]
Valentin Kalk; SCHÖNLAUB (1885)

Tentaculite pelagic limestone [partim]: SPALLETTA & VENTURIINI (1990)

Tentaculite pelagic limestone [partim];
Valentin Limestone; KREUTZER (1993)

Calcare di Cuscatlán [partim]; SPALLETTA & RONDRILLI (2000).

Calcare di Cuestalta [partim]: SPALLETTA & PONDRELLI (2009).
Valentia Formation/Valentia Formation: SUTTNER & KIRK (2014).

Valentin-Formation/Valentin Formation: SUTTNER & KIDO (2014).



Views of the Valentin Formation on the field. a-c) the Valentin Formation at Coston Lambertenghi Section (photos C. CORRADINI); d) upper part of the Valentin Formation at Wolayer "Glacier" Section, with the level of the phosphatic nodules (photo T.J. SUTTNER).

Chronostratigraphic age

Devonian: Emsian to Frasnian.

Biostratigraphy

Conodonts. – From the upper part of the *serotinus* Zone (GÖDDERTZ, 1982) to the Lower *hassi* Zone (Frasnian Zone 7 and 8) (JOACHIMSKI et al., 1994).

Complementary references

Carbon isotopes. – JOACHIMSKI et al. (1994).

Remarks -

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