

Section 7

The Section at the Base of Mount Seewarte

(fig.15)

by Hans Peter Schönlaub

The oldest rocks of the Seewarte section are best exposed near the Valentin Törl (=Pass), a few meters to the west of the southern pass at an altitude of 2100 m (H.P. SCHÖNLAUB 1971, 1980).

The Ashgillian and Silurian part of this section represents a transitional facies between the Plöcken facies and the Wolayer facies. In the Ashgill neither the typical Uggwa Lst. nor the typical Wolayer Lst. are developed. Similarly, the Silurian is characterized by an intermediate facies of crinoid-brachiopod bearing limestones instead of the brownish nautiloid bearing Kok Lst.

At the base of the Silurian iron-manganese bearing black shales and Fe-Mn enriched hardground layers occur suggesting a condensation horizon which can also be inferred from the basal Silurian conodont fauna.

The fauna from the Ordovician limestone below indicate a coeval age with the Uggwa Lst. at Cellon as well as from other places in the Carnic Alps (E. SERPAGLI 1967). Although all elements of the multi-element of *Amorphognathus ordovicicus* have been found, the fauna is dominated by single cones such as *Acodus similaris*, *Oistodus niger* and *Distomodus europaeus*.

The basal Silurian conodont fauna is mentioned in fig. 15. Diagnostic elements indicate presence of the *P. celloni* Zone (Upper Llandovery, Telychian) and the following *P. amorphognathoides* Zone at the passage from the Llandovery to the Wenlock. As at Cellon the corresponding sediments of the Lower and the major part of the Middle Llandovery are missing.

As far as the thickness is concerned the succeeding Wenlock and Ludlow sequence resembles the Cellon section. For example the equivalent of the Kok Lst. reaches a thickness of 12 m in comparison to 13,5 m at the Cellon section.

The main difference, however, is the lithology which reflects a more shallow environment dominated by crinoids and small brachiopods.

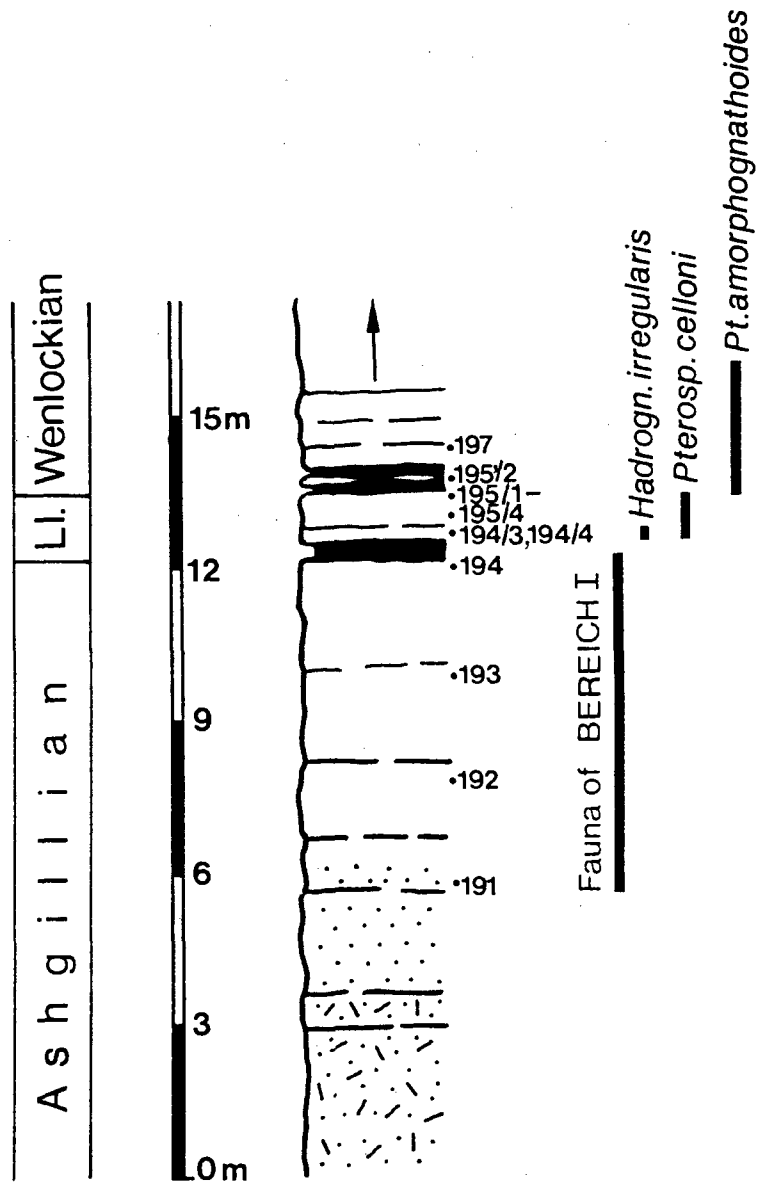


Fig. 15: Ordovician/Silurian boundary section at the base of Mount Seewarte from SCHÖNLAUB 1971.