

DEEP CRUSTAL STRUCTURE AT THE CONTACT OF THE BOHEMIAN MASSIF AND WEST CARPATHIANS

M. Blížkovský¹, M. Mahel², M. Suk¹

¹ Geofyzika Brno, Czechoslovakia

² Geologický ústav Dionýza Štúra Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Geophysical and drilling investigations brought new opinions on the contact of the Bohemian Massif and West Carpathians. Since the beginning of investigations in the 1930s there have been two concepts. Firstly, it was contended that in the deeper structure the contact is formed by an old consolidated unit only partially affected by Hercynian and Alpine tectonometamorphic processes (Zapletal 1931 — Brunnia, Roth 1964 — Brno unit, Dudek 1980 — Brunovistulicum, Jantski 1976 — Moravo-Silesian Massif) and having its own metamorphic structure (Štelcl, Weiss 1983). Secondly, the existence of a deep weak zone at the contact was assumed, composed of rocks from the Precambrian to the present time. It is, for instance, the Moravian zone (Zoubek 1946, 1948), the Moravo-Silesian lineament (Stille 1951), the Svojanov-Dyje corridor (Misař 1961, 1967), the Peripieninian lineament (Máška 1960), the aseismic zone (Beránek, Zátopek 1981), the Lednice zone (Beránek, Weiss 1979). This "deep weak zone" is situated in the margin of the Bohemian Massif, in the axis of the oldest part of the Carpathian foredeep, in the axis of the Carpathian low, in the western part of the Carpathian foredeep, in the western part of the Klippen Belt, or is identified with the Peripieninian lineament.

In recent years, deep boreholes were drilled in Outer Carpathians, the first reflection seismic profiles were interpreted (Štelcl et al. 1981, Blížkovský et al. 1986, Tomek 1985) and abundant geological and petrological data were collected (Štelcl et al. 1986, Dudek 1980, Weiss 1982).

According to the latest data the Brno unit forms a separate structural basement consolidated during Cadomian orogeny, and present in both the basement of the Bohemian Massif Hercynides in the west, and the basement of the Carpathian foredeep, of the Vienna Basin, and of Carpathian nappes in the east. In the west the Brno unit appears to continue as far as Moravské Budějovice (Weiss et al. 1983), as far as the Přibyslav zone (Dudek 1980), or more accurately as far as the Jihlava line which in gravity maps (Blížkovský et al. 1986) separates the negative gravity Moladanubicum — Klodzko area from the positive Moravo-Silesian area. According to refraction seismic data the Brno unit exhibits an anomalous distribution of velocities (Beránek et al. 1980) in the deep structure of the Moravicum. Reflection seismic data as well indicate the continuation of the Brno unit towards the Boskovice Furrow (Štelcl et al. 1986), and towards the Svatka dome (Tomek, Ibrmajer 1988).

In the east, the continuation of the Brno unit cannot be reliably traced. According to data from boreholes north of Brno (north of the Holešov-Štiavnica fault) the unit extends not only beyond the assumed Lednice zone (Jablunka 1, Jablunkov 1 boreholes), but probably farther to the east across the Klippen Belt (Roth, Grecula 1978). In this area, data from deep boreholes are in agreement with seismic data.

In the southern part of the Vienna Basin basement the extent of the Brno unit has not been clearly interpreted. It can be followed along the metabasite zone which is documented by detail interpretations of gravity and mainly magnetic residual anomalies (Doležal 1974, Bucha et al. 1988). In agreement with data from boreholes (basic rocks in boreholes Mušov 1, Mušov 2, Strachotín 1, Dudek 1980) the continuation of the Brno unit towards the line Břeclav—Skalica—Starý Hrozenkov is evidenced. In the Vienna Basin

the line is indicated by the Lanžhot or Farský fault and corresponds with the assumed extent of the Klippen Belt in the basement of the Vienna Basin (Tomek, Budík 1981) and reaches beyond the Lednice zone as it was documented by deep drilling (Thon, Kostelníček 1980, Menčík 1983).

The Carpathian gravity low, often regarded as one of the factors delimiting the contact of the Bohemian Massif and West Carpathians, differs both in direction and intensity from surrounding segments, and according to Ibrmajer et al. (1969) is due to the Neogene filling of the foredeep and of the Vienna Basin. If the influence of the filling is excluded, the low disappears and a positive area emerges, connecting the basement of the foredeep and of the Vienna Basin with the Danube basin basement.

Magnetic data indicate continuous plunging of the Brno unit boundary in the deep structure of the Vienna Basin to a depth of more than 20 km (Praus et al. 1984, Bucha et al. 1988). It means a great horizontal reduction of crystalline units and of younger West Carpathian and Alpine units in the area of origin of the Vienna Basin. The comparatively fast plunging of the Brno unit contrasts with the conception of stretching of a "transformed platform" as far as the Inner Carpathians.

This concept and data from new seismic profiles (Tomek, or. c.) imply that the basement of the eastern part of the Vienna Basin beyond the Klippen Belt is built of the same type of crust as the basement of the Danube basin and therefore is of the Pannonian type containing volcanites. It sharply differs from both the Brno unit and from the Malé Karpaty crystalline complex which cannot be regarded as a horst uplift of the basement at the border-line Vienna Basin — Danube basin because the new data support the concept of its nappe position (Mahel' 1980). The role of the Klippen Belt as a border zone was also confirmed by other geological criteria (Zoubek 1960, Marschalko 1979, Mišík 1979).

An even more intricate problem is the continuation of Hercynides to the east of the Bohemian Massif and its link to the Hercynides on the northern coast of Black Sea.

Deep drilling in the basement of Outer Carpathians in northern Moravia (Jablunka 1, Jablunkov 1, Krásná 1, Zadní Lomná 1) confirmed the continuation of Hercynides towards the east as far as the West Carpathians. Data about the Hercynian age of folding and metamorphism in some West Carpathian units show that the Hercynian orogeny belt extends along the border-line of the North European Platform to the North Dobrudja Lowland (Zwart, Dornissen, 1978, 1980). Also the continuation of Hercynides from the Bohemian Massif to Eastern Alps was confirmed (Suess 1931, Wieseneder 1966, etc.). It means that the basement of Eastern Alps, West Carpathians and Bohemian Massif in Central Europe underwent the same geological development until the end of Hercynian orogeny.

As in the Bohemian Massif, the uniform development ended in different regions in different periods, e. g. in the Brno unit in the Upper Carboniferous, in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. in the Lower Carboniferous, in eastern Moravia in the Middle Permian. Similar differentiation holds for the West Carpathians where not only the marine Carboniferous rocks belonging to the Hercynian structural basement, but in the Choč and Vepor units also the Upper Carboniferous units and Permian strata are lithofacially and by their volcanic character associated with the Mesozoic development (Vozárová, Vozár 1975). Confirmed were:

- a) the arcuate shape of Hercynian tecton with deformation of the Brno unit elevations similar to the Alpine-Carpathian arc,
- b) the existence of an independent Alpine rift development in West Carpathians since the Middle Permian,
- c) the secular character of the collision zone between Laurasia and Gondwana and the Permian origin of the Tethys in Central Europe.

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Abstrakt

V práci je diskutován rozsah prekambrického a hercynského podkladu v suprakrustální struktuře Českého masívu a Západních Karpat z hlediska nových výsledků geofyzikálních, geologických a vrtných výzkumů na styku Českého masívu a Západních Karpat. Potvrtil se obloukový průběh zón hercynského tektonogénu s obdobným porušením prekambrickou elevaci brněnské jednotky na Moravě, jaké má i oblouk alpsko-karpatský, samostatný (riftogenní) vývoj v Západních Karpatech od středního permu, sekulární ráz kolizní zóny mezi Laurasií a Gondwanou a v důsledku toho prekambrický původ Tethydy ve střední Evropě.

Zusammenfassung

Im vorliegenden Beitrag wird die Ausdehnung des präkambrischen und herzinischen Untergrunds in der suprakrustalen Struktur der Böhmisches Masse und der Westkarpaten mit Rücksicht auf neue Ergebnisse geophysikalischer und geologischer Forschungs- und Bohrbeiten an der Berührung der Böhmisches Masse und der Westkarpaten erörtert. Es wurden der bogenförmige Zonenverlauf des herzinischen Tektonogens mit einer zur Störung des Alpen-Karpaten-Bogens analogen Störung durch die präkambrische Erhebung der Brno-Einheit in Mähren, eine selbständige, vom mittleren Perm an sich entwickelnde Riftzone in den Westkarpaten, der säkulare Charakter der Kollisionszone zwischen Laurasien und Gondwana und infolge dessen der präkambrische Ursprung der Tethys in Mitteleuropa bestätigt.

DEEP-SEATED STRUCTURES OF THE BOHEMIAN MASSIF IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE VRANOVICE GRABEN AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK-AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

*Vladimír Ciprys, Moravské naftové doly, Hodonín, Czechoslovakia
Arnošt Thon, České plynárenské podniky, Praha, Czechoslovakia*

In recent years, a new important stage of the survey of the deep-seated structure of the Vienna Basin has been undertaken, which is focused on autochthonous formations of mantle units of the Bohemian Massif, underlying flysch nappes. The first important results of the survey come from Austria, where two very deep boreholes (Zistersdorf ÜT 1a and 2a) have been drilled, whose depths are 7,544 and 8,553 m, respectively. Though they have not fully met the expectations, they have confirmed the perspective of autochthonous formations.

Geological and geophysical studies have proven an analogous structure of deep-seated autochthonous formations in the territory of Czechoslovakia. At the same time, one can reasonably expect the depths of platform formations to be lower than the Austrian ones.

Two basic tectonic units play a key part in the surface setting of the promising region, namely the Neogene filling of the Vienna Basin and the Carpathian nappes.