

## A Late Triassic–Early Jurassic open-marine succession from the western Pindos (Greece)

Michael A. J. Vitzthum<sup>1</sup>, Hans-Jürgen Gawlick<sup>1</sup>, Sigrid Missoni<sup>1</sup>,  
Adamantios Kiliadis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Montanuniversität Leoben, Department Applied Geosciences and Geophysics, 8700 Leoben, Austria;  
e-mail: michael@vitzthum.at

<sup>2</sup> University of Thessaloniki, Department of Geology and Paleontology, 54124 Thessaloniki, Greece

Stratigraphy, microfacies characteristics and depositional history of the Late Triassic–Early Jurassic sedimentary succession in northwestern Greece are not very well constrained; comparisons with other age-equivalent open-marine sequences of the Western Tethys realm are missing. By this reason the palaeogeographic provenance/position of the Pindos unit is discussed controversially.

The Early Norian part of the studied succession in the Western Pindos Mountains (dated by the conodonts *Norigondolella navicula* and *Epigondolella* sp.) consists of bedded grey wackestones with filaments and radiolarians. Intercalations of distal turbidites of filament and radiolarian rich packstones are abundant, and thin resediment layers consisting of shallow-water debris are rare. Upsection occur condensed Middle Norian red nodular limestones and Late Norian grey open-marine limestones. The Late Norian radiolarian-filament-rich wackestones are intercalated by turbiditic layers with resediments (dated by the conodonts: *Epigondolella slovakensis*, *Epigondolella postera*, *Norigondolella steinbergensis*, and *Epigondolella bidentata*). The age of this redeposit is Late Norian or slightly younger.

The change from the Late Rhaetian marly-siliceous sediments to the red Early Jurassic radiolarites is gradual. The uppermost Rhaetian is characterised by silicified distal turbidites with few filaments and radiolarians, but without shallow-water debris. The boundary layer of the Triassic/Jurassic boundary was not detected in the first preliminary study. Therefore, a negative carbon isotope excursion at the Triassic/Jurassic boundary as known from the Budva basin (Crne *et al.*, 2011) could not be confirmed.

The stratigraphic, litho- and microfacies evolution of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic succession resembles the depositional characteristics of the outer shelf of the Western Tethyan realm (Hallstatt facies zone), and is similar in the stratigraphic and facies evolution to the Bic Mountains in Serbia (Gawlick *et al.*, 2018), or the Budva basin in Montenegro (Crne *et al.*, 2011).

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### REFERENCES

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