

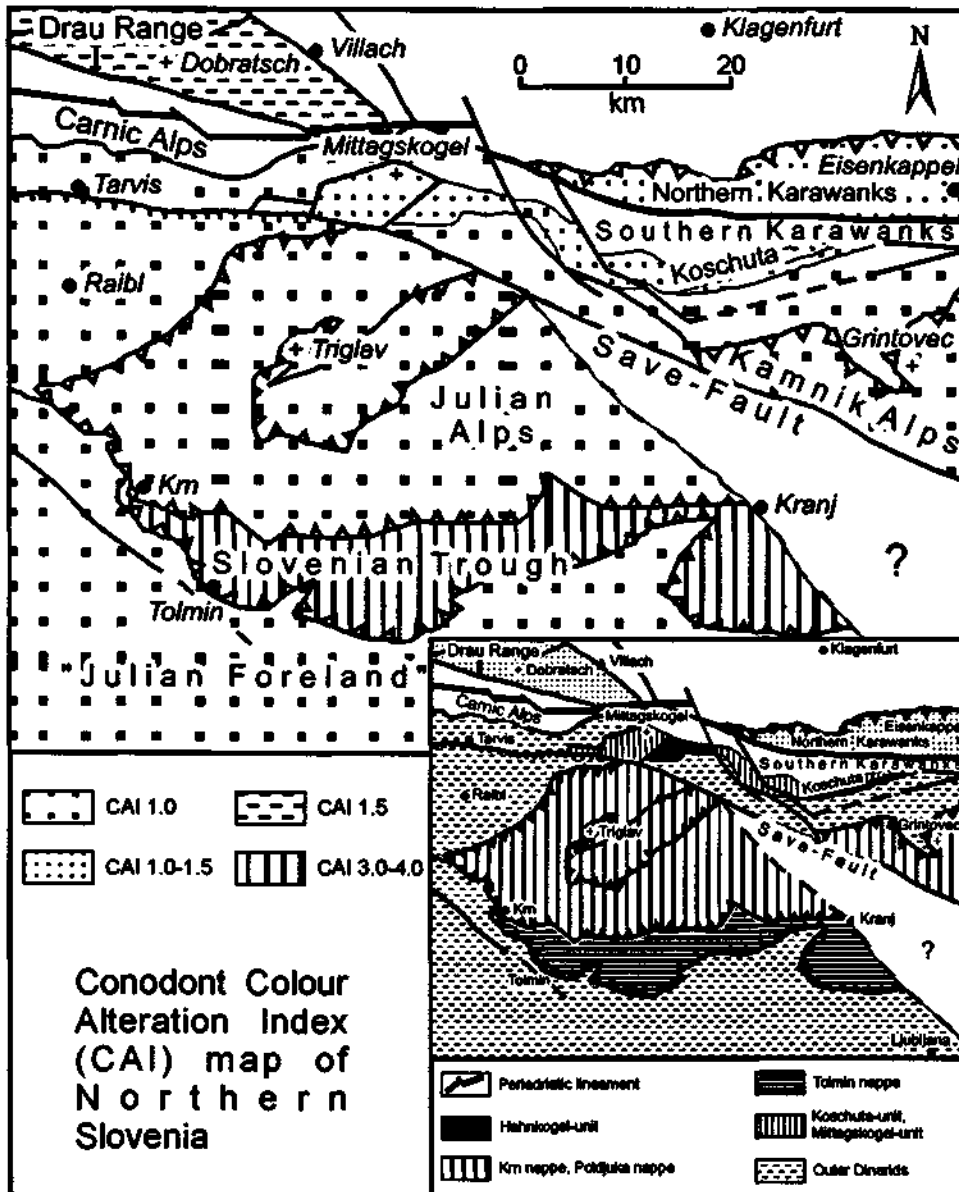
TRIASSIC CAI-DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE TECTONIC HISTORY OF NORTH SLOVENIA

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A CAI distribution map of Northern Slovenia shows predominantly low CAI-values (CAI 1.0-1.5) with the exception of a small, from Kranj to Tolmin E-W trending, tectonically isolated segment with much higher CAI-values (CAI 3.0-4.0). The latter corresponds to the Slovenian Trough which is tectonically sandwiched between the Outer Dinarids (= "Julian Foreland") and the Inner Dinarid equivalents (Julian and Kamnik Alps). Both Dinaric units show nearly the same thermic overprints as the units north of the Periadric Lineament (Drau-Range, Northern Karawanks - LEIN et al. 1997).

The contrasting high CAI-values of the Slovenian Trough are thus a proof of the allochthonous nature of this unit and confirm the tectonic nappe concept by KRISTYN et al. (1994). Further studies have clear where and when the thermal overprint of the Slovenian Trough has happened and how it was transported onto the foreland from its original deposition area northwards of the Bosnian trough (KRISTYN & LEIN in HAAS et al. 1995: Fig. 7)



HAAS, J., KOVÁCS, S., KRISTYN, L. & LEIN, R. (1995): - Tectonophysics 242: 19-40, Amsterdam.
 KRISTYN, L., LEIN, R., SCHLAF, J. & BAUER, F.K. (1994): - Jubiläumsschrift 20 Jahre Geologische Zusammenarbeit Österreich - Ungarn, Teil 2: 409-416, Wien.
 LEIN, R., GAWLICK, H.-J. & KRISTYN, L. (1997): - Zbl. Geol. Paläont. 1996 (1/2): 471-483, Stuttgart.