

To correlate the Silurian and Devonian of Austria and Bohemia H.-P. Schönlaub visited several times geological sections in Bohemia to sample them for conodonts. In cooperation with J. Kříž particular attention was paid to the Ludlow and Přídolí sections and more than 250 large samples were processed for conodonts in Schönlaubs laboratory in the Geologische Bundesanstalt in period 1973–1982. Biostratigraphic results were submitted in 1981 and 1983 in a form of proposals to the International Subcommission for the Silurian Stratigraphy (I.U.G.S.) to establish Přídolí as internationally accepted highest subdivision of the Silurian System with its international boundary stratotype in Bohemia. Schönlaub's contribution on conodonts represented substantial part of these submissions. In 1984 the proposal of working group (Kříž, Jaeger, Schönlaub) was accepted internationally by the International Stratigraphic Commission at the International Geological Congress in Moscow. Later, the monograph on the Přídolí was published by Kříž, Jaeger, Paris and Schönlaub (1986).

During 1975 and 1982 field trips to the Carnic Alps also Upper Ordovician brachiopods were collected at the Hoher Trieb section in the Carnic Alps (Uqua Formation). They were studied in detail and results published by Havlíček, Kříž and Serpagli (1987). Another important study of uppermost Ordovician brachiopods from the Hoher Trieb section prepared in cooperation (Jaeger, Havlíček, Schönlaub 1975) should be mentioned at this place.

Conodont studies were also realized by Schönlaub in cooperation with I. Chlupáč during 1977–1979. Most of important Lower Devonian sections in the Prague Basin were sampled for conodonts. First results were published in the ECOS II Conodont Symposium guidebook (Chlupáč, Kříž, Schönlaub et al. 1980). In 1980–1984 the conodont biostratigraphic studies continued especially at the Lochkovian-Pragian boundary. The conodonts supported distinctly correlation of this boundary in Bohemia with other world regions and results were published by Chlupáč, Lukeš, Paris and Schönlaub in 1985.

In 1988 Chlupáč and Schönlaub participated in the discussions concerning Devonian — Carboniferous boundary as members of the working group (in Courtmacsherry, Ireland).

One of the important results of the research cooperation was joint organization of the Second Conodont Symposium (ECOS II) in Austria and Bohemia. The field trip to visit Prague Basin most important Silurian and Devonian sections and localities was prepared for the participants of the symposium and important results of the joint research in the Carnic Alps and Prague Basin were for the first time presented in the guide-book (Chlupáč, Kříž, Schönlaub et al. 1980).

Besides above mentioned results important studies concerning the correlation between the Paleozoic of Eastern Alps and the Paleozoic of the Moravo-Silesian region of Czechoslovakia summarized by Schönlaub (1979), should also be mentioned.

It may be concluded that research cooperation of the Lower Paleozoic rocks between the Geological Survey, Prague, and the Geologische Bundesanstalt, Vienna, contributed substantially to our knowledge on the Silurian and Devonian biostratigraphy, correlation and paleontology. During recent research also several interesting and important new questions arised concerning the Silurian and Devonian biostratigraphy and paleogeography. For this I am sure that a good cooperation which became traditional will continue in the future to be profitable for both sides.

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GEOLOGICAL MAPS FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK-AUSTRIAN BORDER

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A systematic geological investigation for the purpose of geological mapping on the scale of 1:25 000 has been carried out on the territory of SW Moravia near SE margin of the Bohemian Massif. Nineteen sheets of these geological maps have been already issued.

There exists a good cooperation between the Geological Survey in Prague and the Geologische Bundesanstalt in Vienna focussed on mapping of areas along the Czechoslovak-Austrian state border. In 1987 the first sheet of common Czechoslovak-Austrian maps, Gross Siegharts, on the scale of 1:50 000 was released under editorship of Dr. O. Thiele. The second sheet, Geras, is being finished under editorship of Dr. G. Fuchs.

On the basis of petrochemical and petrological studies the distribution of metamorphic mineral facies in SW Moravia could be defined and more precise knowledge of the metamorphic development of the high-grade crystalline complex was gained.

Crystalline basement in this region is represented by two regional units: the Moldanubicum and Moravicum of the Dyje dome. The Moldanubicum exhibits a polyphase metamorphic development. The high regional metamorphism in conditions of granulite and high amphibolite facies was followed by an intensive regional migmatization of retrograde character which reworked the rocks and gave rise to advanced migmatites of orthogneiss appearance. The intensity of metamorphism in the Moravicum is lower: it changes from greenschist facies to upper amphibolite facies.