Ural, Kaukasus oder Südosteuropa vermutet. Neue Forschungsergebnisse belegen eine kleinwüchsige Höhlenbärenart *Ursus rossicus* als letzten Vertreter im Ural (Pacher et al. 2009). Süd- und Osteuropa wird hingegen als Refugium für Braunbären während des letzten Vereisungshöhepunktes angesehen (z. B. Hewitt 2000).
Die ökologischen Ansprüche der Bären werden mit Hilfe paläobiologischer Daten und basierend auf $\delta^{13}C$ und $\delta^{15}N$ Isotopen Analysen erfasst. Neben Unterschiede zwischen Höhlenbären und Braunbären zeigen auch jungpleistozäne Braunbären deutliche Unterschiede zu Populationen nach dem letzten Vereisungshöhepunkt (Döppes et al. 2008). Wesentlich ist die eindeutige Zuordnung der Proben zu einer der beiden Bärenarten, wobei die genetische Analyse hilfreich sein kann. Genetische Analysen belegen verschiedene Populationen (teilweise als Arten betrachtet) von Höhlenbären und Braunbären, die ebenfalls in die Rekonstruktion der Verbreitungs- und Aussterbensmuster beider Bären einbezogen werden müssen.
Zusammenhänge zwischen Ereignissen und den Gründen für das Aussterben der Höhlenbären und die Verbreitungsdynamik der Braunbären werden so erfasst. Um das Schicksal beider Arten zu verstehen, müssen das vorhandene, lückenhafte Bild ihrer Verbreitungsdynamik, die Aussterbenschronologie des Höhlenbären, sowie die Gründe für die beobachtbaren Muster von der Datierungsgrenze von vor ca. 50.000 Jahren vor heute über den letzten Vereisungshöhepunkt bis ins Spätglazial - dem entscheidenden Zeitbereich für das Schicksal beider Bärenarten - erfasst werden.

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Sedimentology and Stratigraphy of the Lower Miocene Sediments, Matzen Field, Vienna Basin

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Lower Miocene sediments of the Matzen field in the Vienna basin have produced and shown good hydrocarbon potential for the past several years. The different conjugations of environments of deposition and stratigraphic intervals, together with correspondent oil water contact(s) have been defined as individual production units; however characterisation and distribution of reservoir facies on each sand interval was necessary for the better understanding of reservoir compartmentalisation.
Individual environments of deposition from pro-delta Ottnangian sediments of the Bockfliess Formation to Karpatian braided channels of the Gaenserndorf Formation were identified on core and well log data. These depositional environments were conjugated to generate an integrated sedimentological model that correlates with the stratigraphic interpretation and evolution of these sediments according to the sea level cycles.
Sand intervals in the lower section of the Bockfliess Formation were deposited during a high sea level stage, characterised by thick coarsening upward prograding sand intervals parallel to the coastline in a northeast-southwest direction. A main transgressive stage dominated overlying sedimentation characterised by a thick section of sandy mudstone and mudstones in a pro-delta environment in an all in one retrogradational sequence, where sand intervals become thinner and fewer upwards; indicating that sediment rate of deposition was lower than the rate of accommodation.
Sand intervals in the Upper Bockfliess Formation were deposited during a secondary highstand of the sea level also oriented parallel to the coast line; each coarsening upward sand interval was deposited during individual prograding events, evidenced on log records and differential production and pressure data of the field.
Concluding the Lower Miocene sediment sequence, a drop in the sea level first eroded upper Bockfliess sediments generating the denominated D2a unconformity between Ottnangian and Karpatian sediments. During low stages of sea level, a braided channel system was deposited from south to north overlying deltaic sediments, originating the more complex pebbly sand reservoirs of the Gaenserndorf Formation.

The westernmost end of the Pieniny Klippen Belt? The St. Veit Klippenzone in Austria

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The Pieniny Klippen Belt (PKB), a tectonic zone of distinct klippencore rocks, ends upon recent tectonic interpretations inside the slowakian part of theVienna Basin. Since the 19th century, correlations of the PKB to units of the Austrian (Eastern) Alps were put forward, i.e. with the Gresten Klippenzone or the St. Veit Klippenzone (SVK) of eastern Austria. Recently, due to a large railroad tunnel („Lainzer Tunnel“), unique exposures of the SVK were