

AUSTRIA

Northern Calcareous Alps

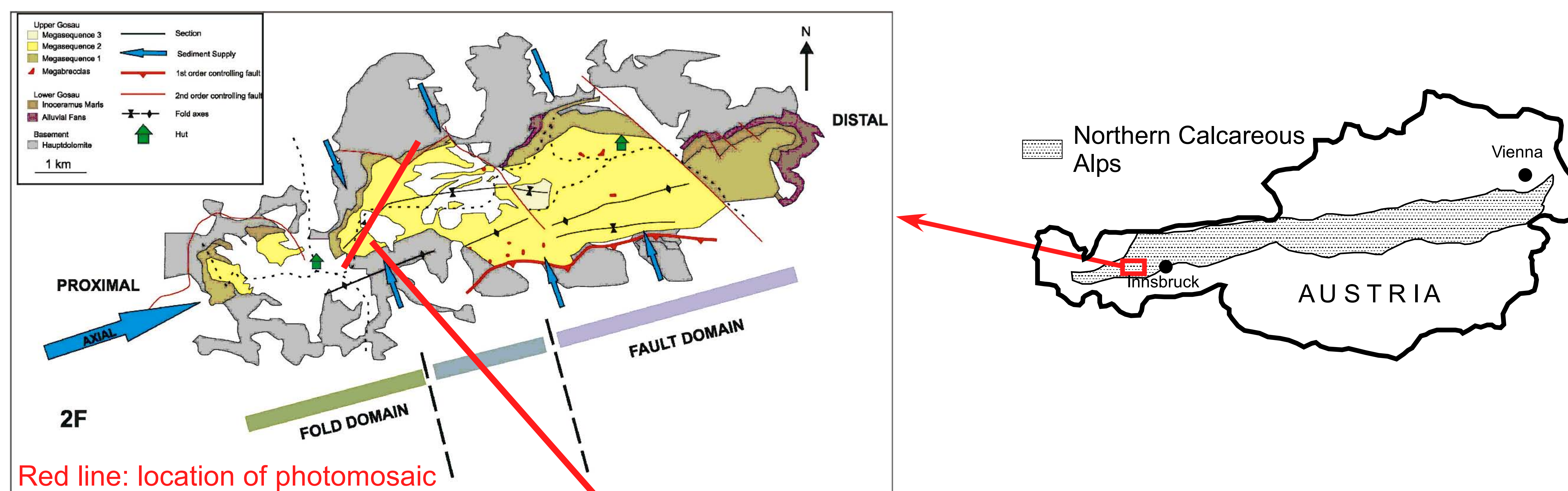
Muttekopf Area

Cretaceous Upper Gosau Group

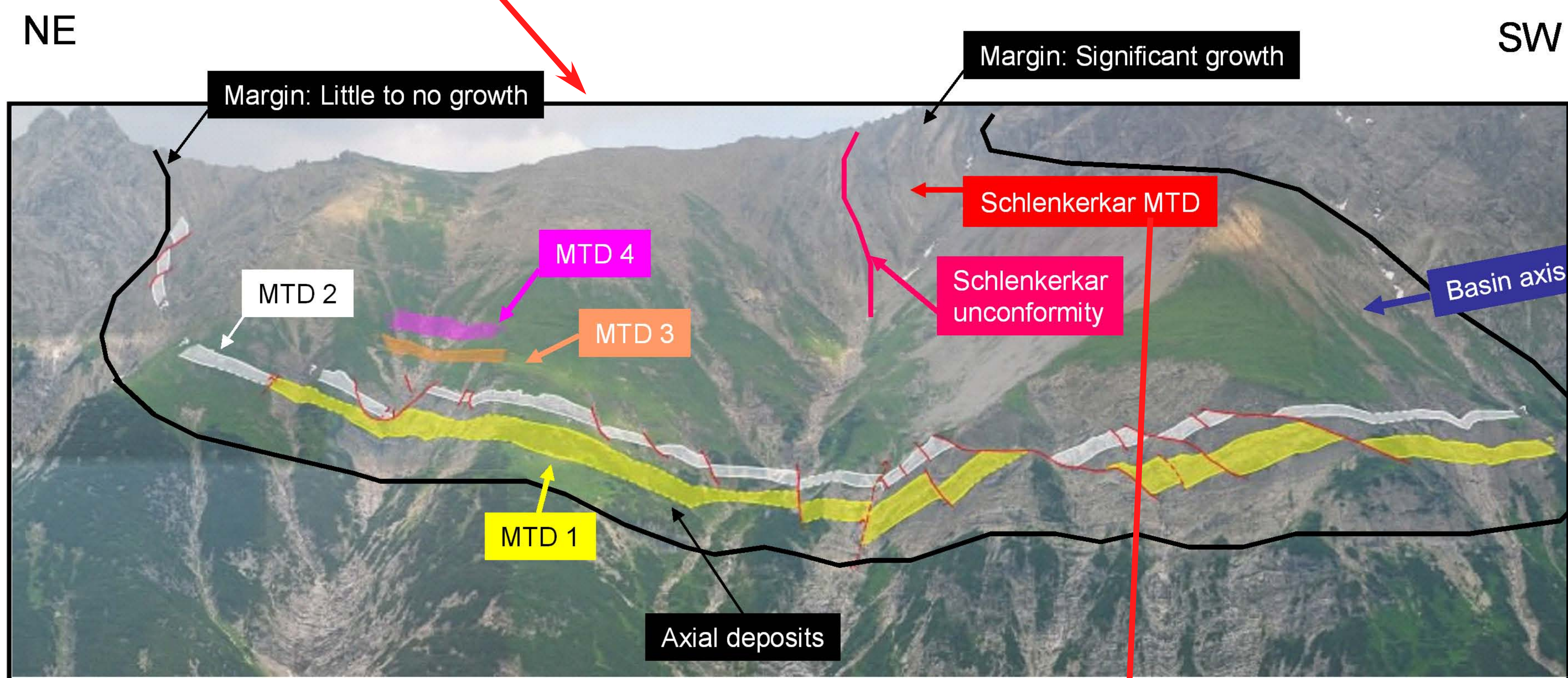
Basin Attributes

Growth: *High*
 Marginal confinement: *Moderate–high*
 Shape: *Elongate*
 Lithology: *Intermixed siliciclastic/detrital carbonate*

Geologic and Location Maps of Study Area

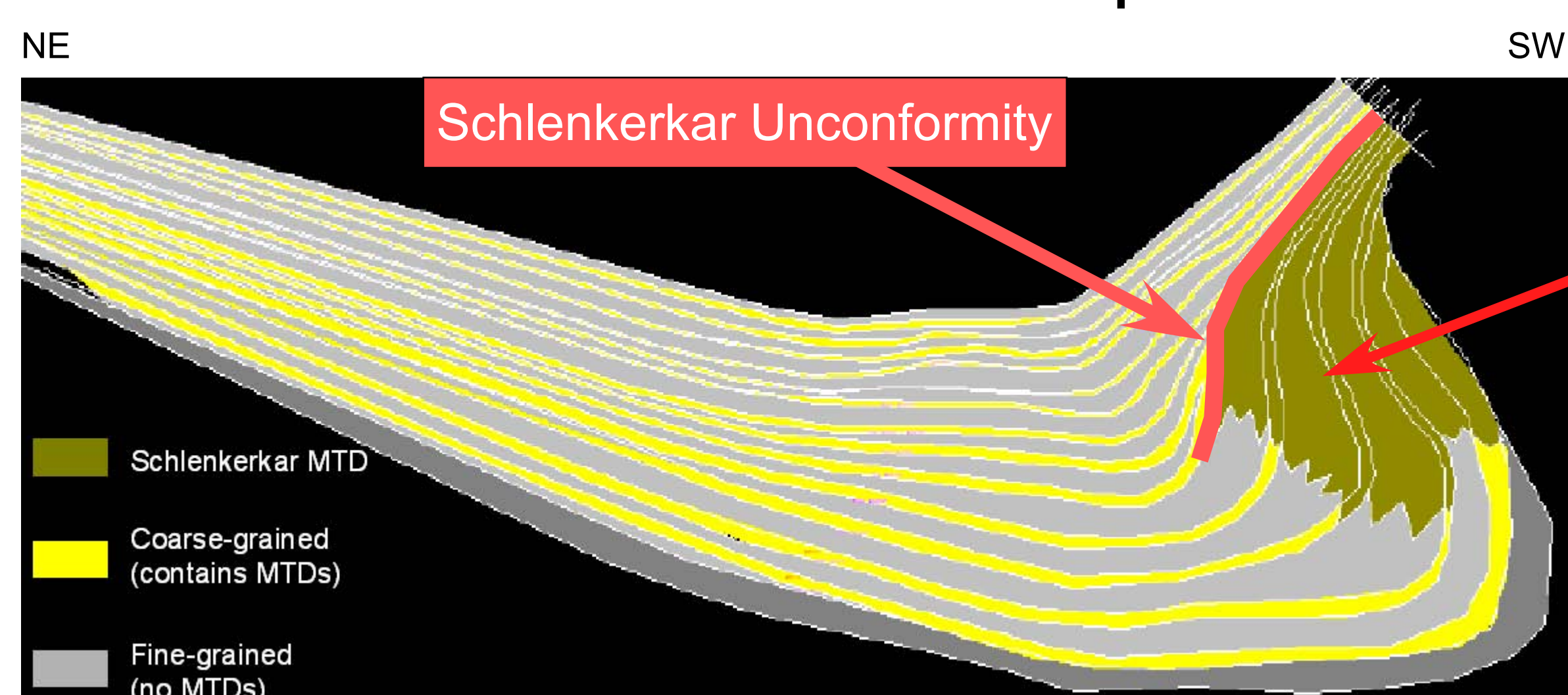


Photomosaic
 Oblique to
 Basin Axis

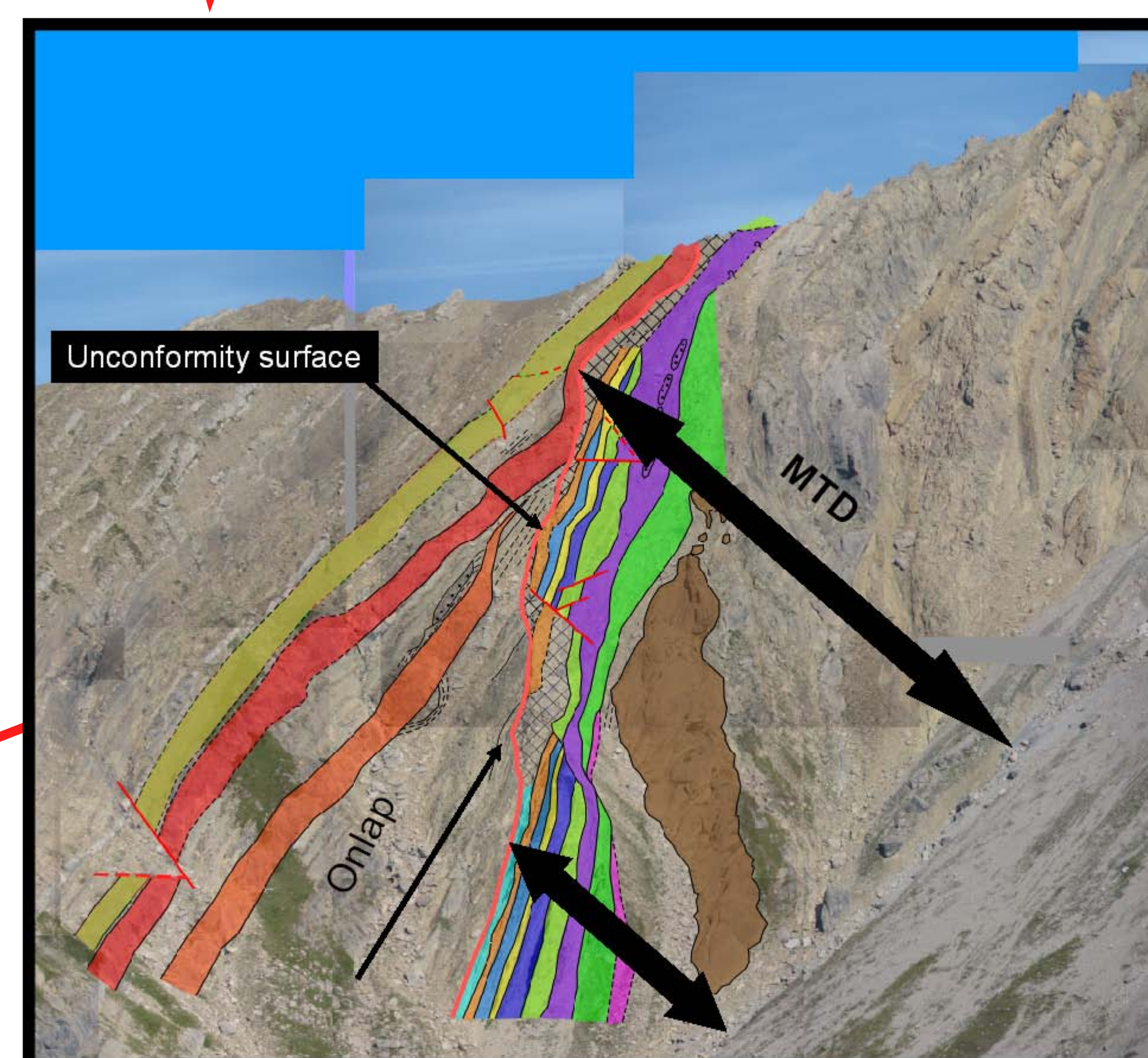


- Photopanel view is down the basin axis, which plunges to the NNE.
- The black line shows the outline of the basin. At the time of deposition, the southern margin was being folded over a blind thrust fault and the northern margin had less relief. Much of the folding seen today is post-depositional.
- The two lowermost MTDs (1 and 2) are highlighted in their entirety. They are cut by normal faults, which may be growth faults or tectonic faults. The base of MTD 1 is the base of megasequence 2.
- Two higher MTDs (3 and 4) are more difficult to correlate and are highlighted in part. At least two additional MTDs appear higher in the section as well.
- The Schlenkerkar MTD occupies the entire volume between the Schlenkerkar unconformity and the Triassic basement (under black line).

Facies Model of Photopanel



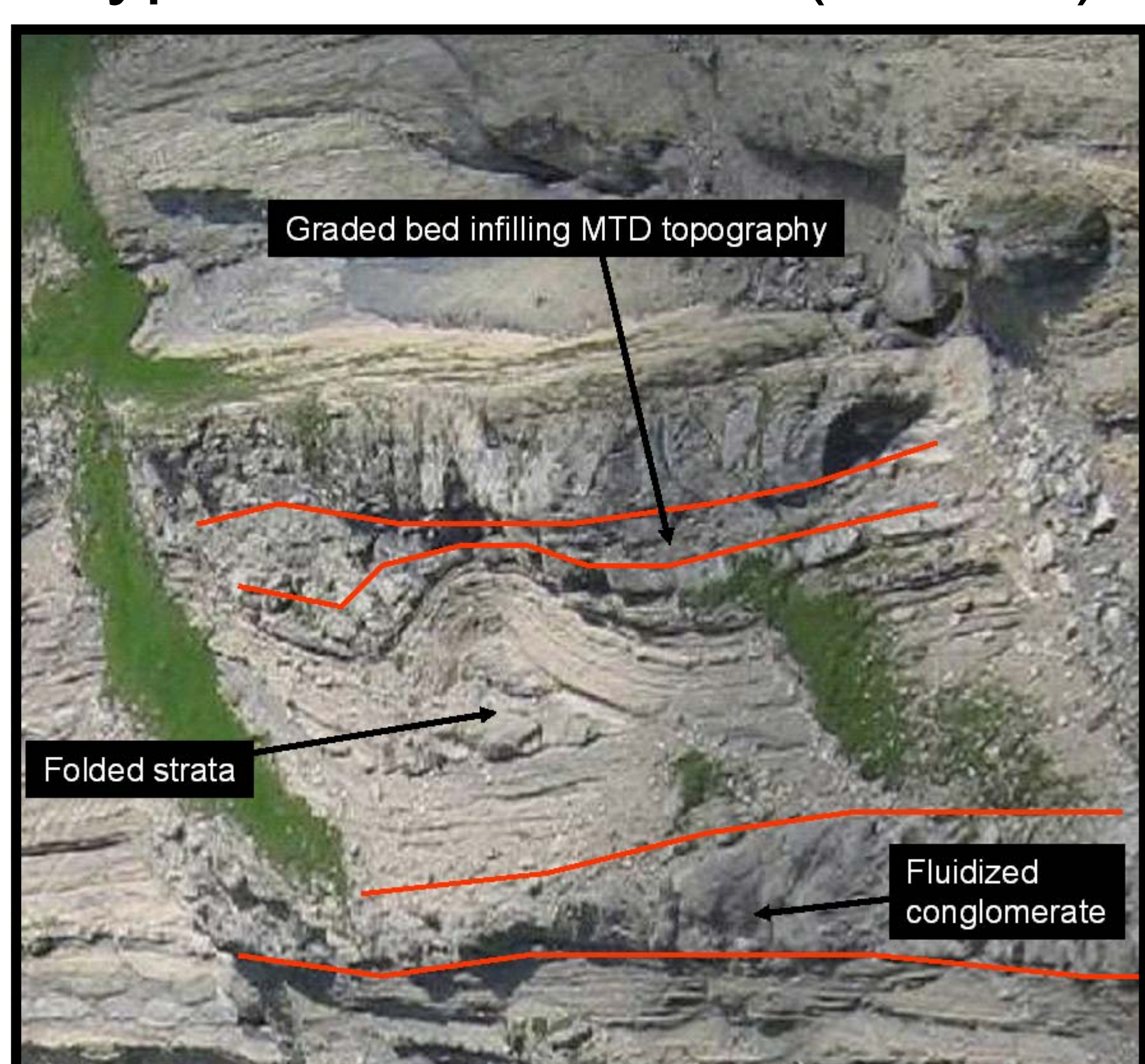
Schlenkerkar MTD



- Above unconformity:
- Resistant units (sandstone, conglomerate)
- Below unconformity:
- Unique unit just below unconformity surface (yellow-gray banded, normal micro-faults)
 - Resistant units (sandstone, conglomerate)
 - Non-resistant units (shale, mudstone, siltstone)
 - Massive conglomerate

- Schlenkerkar MTD may be associated with steepening of the fold limb
- Formed local topography against which turbidites onlap via lateral facies change

Typical Gosau MTD (MTD 1)



- View is to NE
- Location is on northern flank of basin
- Height of MTD is ~10 m

- View is to east
- Location is on northern flank of basin.
- Height of MTD is ~20 m.
- MTD is composed of massive conglomerate and is cut by normal faults.

Marker MTD (MTD 2)

