

An age model for the Lutetian to Priabonian beds of Adelholzen (Helvetic Unit, Bavaria, Germany)

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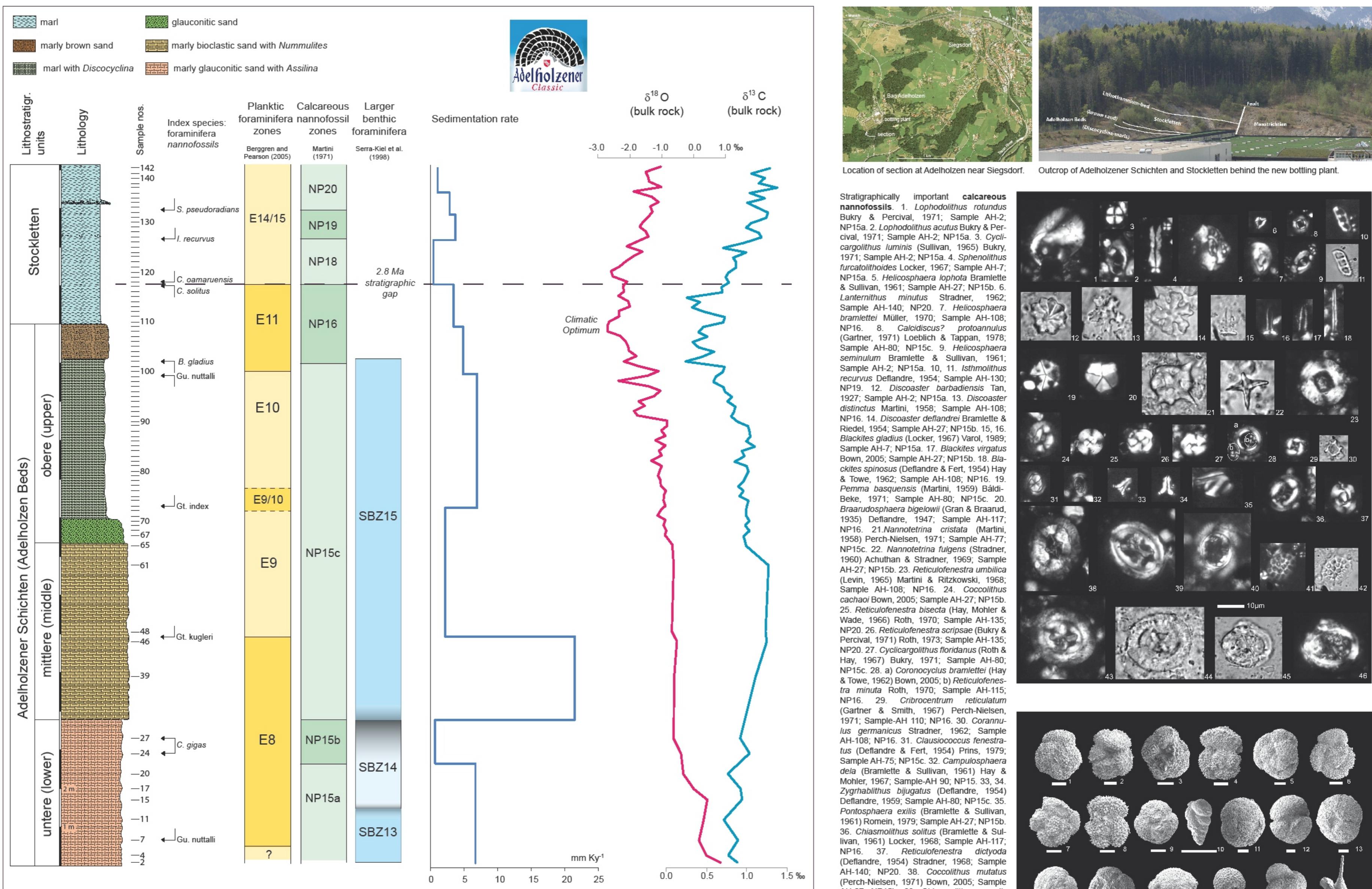
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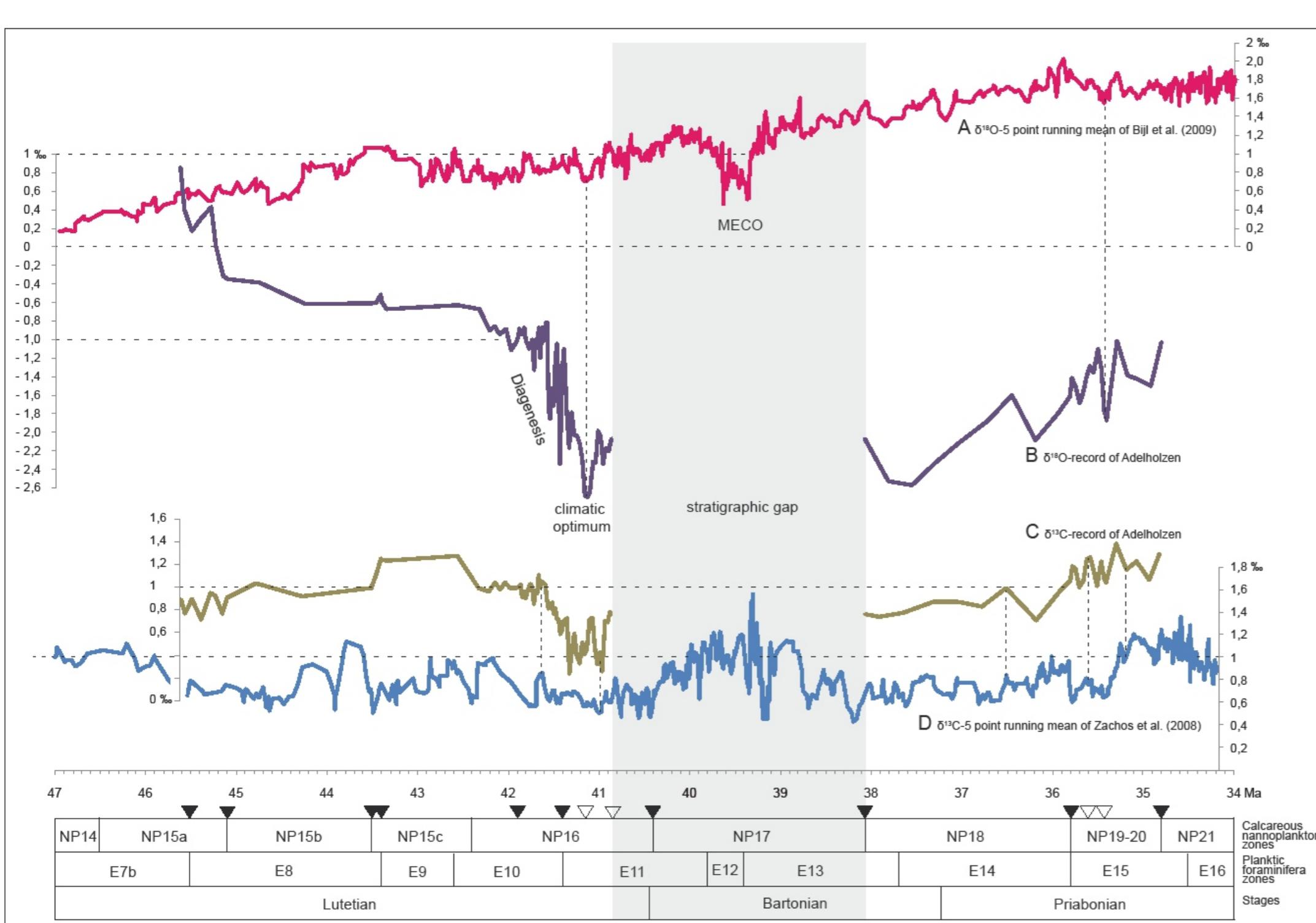
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Lithology of the section investigated, first and last occurrences of calcareous nannofossil and planktic foraminiferal index species, biostratigraphic zonations for planktic foraminifera, calcareous nannofossils and larger benthic foraminifera, Sedimentation rates, and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ - and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -isotope curves. The position of a 2.8 Ma stratigraphic gap and the climatic optimum are indicated.



We tuned the Adelholzen stable isotope records to the global stack of Bijl et al. (2009, Nature 461, 776-779) and Zachos et al. (2008, Nature 451, 279-283) in order to delineate the apparent stratigraphic gap in the lower part of the Stockletten (entire Zone NP17 is missing). Oxygen isotopes are strongly biased by diagenesis but prominent lows can be easily identified (e.g., climatic optimum). Age fix points for calculation of sedimentation rates are indicated (closed triangles - biostratigraphic, open triangles - isotopic).

The 18 m thick Adelholzen Section, located southwest of Siegsdorf in southern Bavaria, Germany, is part of the Helvetic (tectonic) Unit and comprises six lithologic units: 1) marly, glauconitic sands with predominantly *Assilina*, 2) marly bioclastic sands with predominantly *Nummulites*, 3) glauconitic sands, 4) marls with *Discocyclina*, 5) marly brown sand (units 1-5 "Adelholzener Schichten"), and 6) Stockletten (marls without established formal name). Our age model is based on calcareous nannoplankton zones, planktic foraminifera, and nummulitid zones. Prominent highs and lows in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ - and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -curves allow a correlation with global isotope stacks for the Paleogene.

Our analysis shows the presence of six nannoplankton zones (NP15a to NP19-20). Zone NP17 is completely missing and therefore most of the Bartonian Stage, including the Mid Eocene Climatic Optimum (MECO). In combination with the tuned isotope records, the duration of the stratigraphic gap was delimited to 2.8 My. Four Lutetian planktic foraminiferal zones were identified (E8 to E11), the assemblages above the stratigraphic gap are in agreement with the nannoplankton zones. Shallow Benthic Zones based on nummulitids confirm our age assignments. In total, 14 age fix points for the calculation of sedimentation rates and further parameters (e.g., accumulation rates for benthic and planktic foraminifera) were determined.

