

# TRACE FOSSILS AND ICHNOFABRICS IN THE UPPER CRETACEOUS RED DEEP-WATER MARLY DEPOSITS OF THE PIENINY KLIPPEN BELT, POLISH CARPATHIANS

Krzysztof BĄK

*Institute of Geography, Cracow Pedagogical University, Podchorążych St. 2, 30-084 Kraków, Poland*

Bąk, K., 1995. Trace fossils and ichnofabrics in the Upper Cretaceous red deep-water marly deposits of the Pieniny Klippen Belt, Polish Carpathians. *Ann. Soc. Geol. Polon.*, 64: 81 - 97.

**Abstract:** Thirteen ichnotaxa were determined from Upper Cretaceous red deep-water marly deposits of the Pieniny Klippen Belt. Most of the ichnofossils occur in thin beds of fine-grained sandstone and mudstone, and the marls alternating with them, of the Macelowa Marl Member. Tubular forms of *Planolites* type are prevalent there, accompanied by *Zoophycos* which are restricted to the marls. Less commonly occurring ichnogenera are: *Subphyllochorda*, *Scolicia*, *Taphrhelminthopsis*, *Spirophycus*, *Sabularia*, *Buthotrepis* and *Cylindrychmus*. The low diversity assemblage is explained here by the little food storage in well oxygenated sediments and the soupy consistency of the sediment. Brick-red marls of the Pustelnia Marl Member are totally bioturbated and contain no identifiable trace fossils. This is a result of a very low rate of sedimentation, connected with the cohesionless nature of the sediment which decreased the potential for burrow preservation.

**Abstrakt:** Oznaczono 13 ichnotaksonów w czerwonych głębokowodnych osadach górnej kredy w pienińskim pasie skalkowym. Większość ichnofauny występuje w drobnoziarnistych piaskowcach i mułowcach oraz w przeławiczących je marglach. Przeważają tam ślady *Planolites*, a towarzyszą im ślady *Zoophycos*, które z kolei są dominującym ichnotaksonem w marglach. Zespół ichnofauny jest słabo zróżnicowany, co autor tłumaczy małą zawartością pokarmu w dobrze natlenionych osadach dennych oraz płynna ("soupy") konsystencja dna. Ceglasto-czerwone margle należące do ogniska margli z Pustelni są zbioturbowane całkowicie i nie zawierają ichnoskamieniałości. Jest to efektem bardzo wolnego tempa sedymentacji i niskiej kohezji osadów, która zmniejszała potencjał zachowania śladów organizmów w osadzie.

**Key words:** trace fossils, ichnofabrics, Upper Cretaceous, red deep-water sediments, Pieniny Klippen Belt, Poland

*Manuscript received 28 March 1994, accepted 5 April 1995*

## INTRODUCTION

Trace fossils are found in sandstones, mudstones and some types of the red marly deposits belonging to the Macelowa Marl Member (Upper Cretaceous) in the Polish part of the Pieniny Klippen Belt (Birkenmajer, 1959, 1963a; Książkiewicz, 1958, 1970; Radwański, 1978). They have not been analysed from a palaeoecological view point, so far.

Trace fossils were studied in ten sections of the Macelowa Marl Member, belonging to the Pieniny, Branisko and Niedzica successions (Fig. 1). Additionally, two sections in the Pustelnia Marl Member, belonging to the Czorsztyn Succession, have been analyzed.

The deposits of the Macelowa Marl Member are Turonian through Santonian in age (Alexandrowicz, 1966; Birkenmajer and Jednorowska, 1983, 1984). The Pustelnia Marl Member represents the Upper Ceno-

manian through Lower Maastrichtian age (cf. Birkenmajer, 1963b; Alexandrowicz, 1966, 1975; Jednorowska, 1979).

## LITHOLOGY

The Upper Cretaceous red deep-water carbonate strata in the Pieniny Klippen Belt have been grouped in two lithostratigraphic units (Birkenmajer, 1977): the Macelowa Marl and the Pustelnia Marl members (Fig. 2) of the Jaworki Formation. The Macelowa Marl Member, 10 - 50 m thick, is represented by cherry-red marls and marly limestones with thin intercalations of greenish and bluish calcareous mudstones and sandstones (Birkenmajer, 1977).

Marls are the dominant lithology in this member (about 35% of the whole thickness; Fig. 3). They are predominantly strongly cemented, in beds 3 - 7 cm

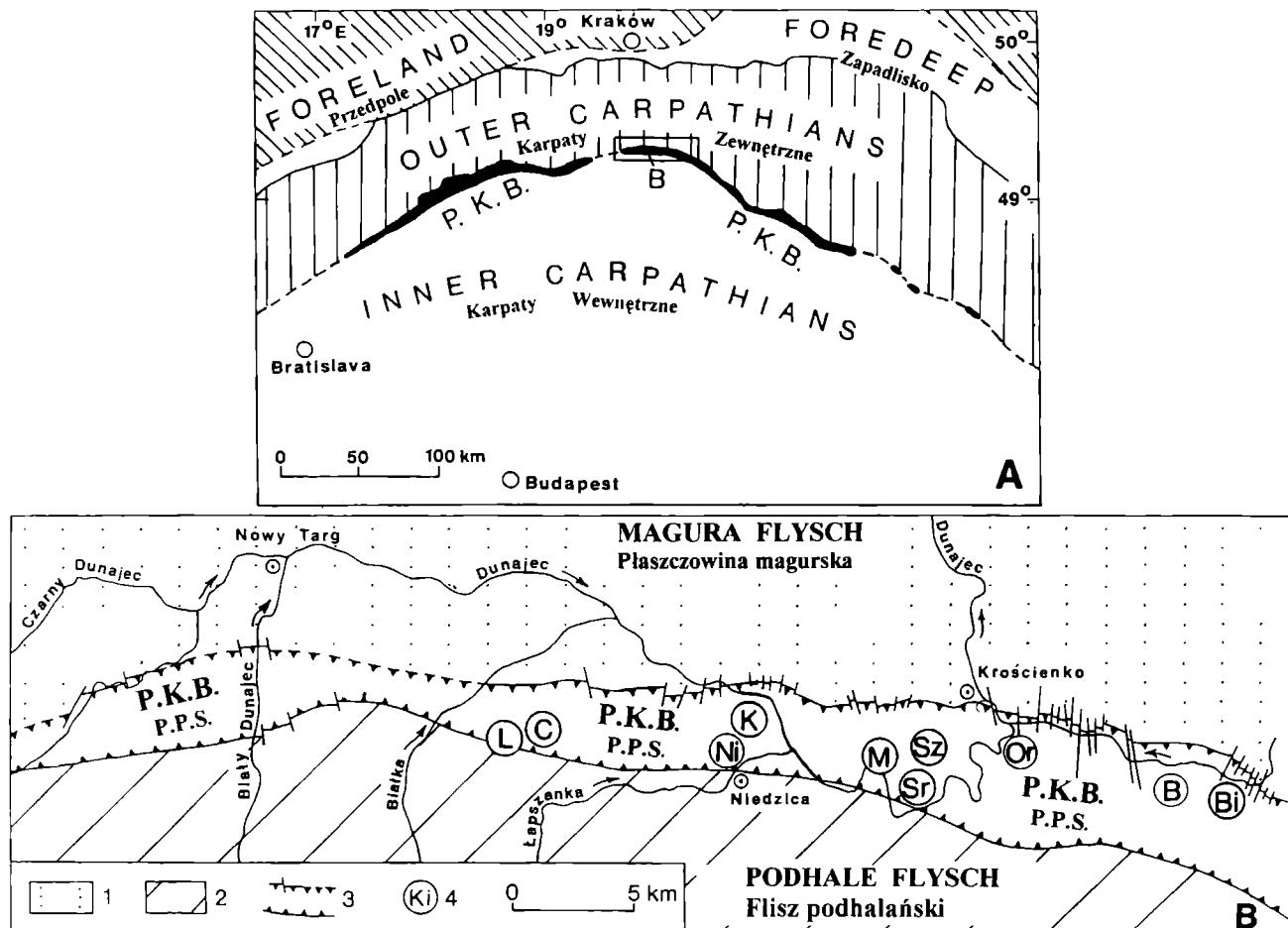


Fig. 1. A – Position of the Pieniny Klippen Belt (P.K.B.) in the Carpathians (after Birkenmajer, 1977, simplified); B – Location of the investigated sections of the Macelowa Marl and Pustelnia Marl members (geological sketch after Birkenmajer, 1977, simplified); 1 – flysch deposits of the Magura Nappe, 2 – flysch deposits of the intramontane Podhale Basin, 3 – tectonic boundaries of the Pieniny Klippen Belt (P.K.B.), 4 – locations of the investigated sections; Pieniny Succession: Ni – Niedziczanka stream (section XVIII on Fig. 13 in Alexandrowicz, 1966), M – Macelowa mountain near Sromowce Wyżne (section 36A on fig. 7G in Birkenmajer, 1977), Sz – Szewców Gronik near Sromowce Niżne (fig. 2 in Birkenmajer, 1984), Or – Dunajec valley near Orlica tourist hut (section VIIIB on fig. 7 in Alexandrowicz, 1966); Branisko Succession: Sr – Dunajec valley near Sromowce Wyżne (section XIII on fig. 11 in Alexandrowicz, 1966), Bi – Biala Woda valley; Niedzica Succession: K – Kosarzyska valley (section XIX on fig. 13 in Alexandrowicz, 1966), B – Bukowiny mountain near Jaworek (section IVA on fig. 2 in Alexandrowicz, 1966); Czorsztyn Succession: L – Lorencowe Klippen near Krempachy (section XXVIA on fig. 26 in Alexandrowicz, 1966), C – Czerwona Skala near Dursztyn (section XXV on fig. 23 in Alexandrowicz, 1966)

A – Pozycja pienińskiego pasa skałkowego (P.K.B.) w Karpatach (Birkenmajer, 1977, uproszczono); B – Lokalizacja badanych profili osadów ogniąca margli z Macelowej oraz ogniąca margli z Pustelni (szkic geologiczny na podstawie Birkenmajera, 1977, uproszczono); 1 – osady flisze piaszczowiny magurskiej, 2 – osady flisz podhalańskiego, 3 – granice tektoniczne pienińskiego pasa skałkowego (P.P.S.), 4 – lokalizacja badanych profili; sukcesja pienińska: Ni – potok Niedziczanka (profil XVIII na fig. 13, Alexandrowicz, 1966), M – Macelowa Góra koło Sromowiec Niżnych (profil 36A na fig. 7G, Birkenmajer, 1977), Sz – Szewców Gronik koło Sromowiec Niżnych (fig. 2, Birkenmajer, 1984), Or – dolina Dunajca koło schroniska górskiego pod Orlicą (profil VIIIB na fig. 7, Alexandrowicz, 1966); sukcesja braniska: Sr – dolina Dunajca koło Sromowiec Wyżnych (profil XIII na fig. 11, Alexandrowicz, 1966), sukcesja niedzicka: K – dolina Kosarzyska (profil XIX na fig. 13, Alexandrowicz, 1966), B – wzgórze Bukowiny koło Jaworek (profil IVA na fig. 2, Alexandrowicz, 1966), Bi – dolina Białej Wody (profil IIIA na fig. 2, Alexandrowicz, 1966); sukcesja czorsztyńska: L – Lorencowe Skalki koło Krempachów (profil XXVIA na fig. 26, Alexandrowicz, 1966), C – Czerwona Skala koło Dursztyna (profil XXV na fig. 23, Alexandrowicz, 1966)

thick, disintegrating into large irregular fragments upon weathering. The second group comprises platy marls in beds up to 4 cm thick, susceptible to weathering. The third group contains wavy-laminated marls, 1 - 3 cm thick, sometimes with elongated intraclasts of greenish sandy mudstones. Sporadically, thin layers (1 - 5 mm) of inoceramid calcite prisms underlie the laminated marls towards the top

of the sections.

Marly limestones comprise about 25% of the whole member. They are thin-bedded to thick-bedded (mean thickness: 8.8 cm, maximum: 43 cm). The content of calcium carbonate varies from 52 to 75 percent. The marls usually contain agglutinated foraminiferal assemblage with characteristic taxa *Bulbobaculites problematicus* Neagu and *Uvigerinammina jankoi*

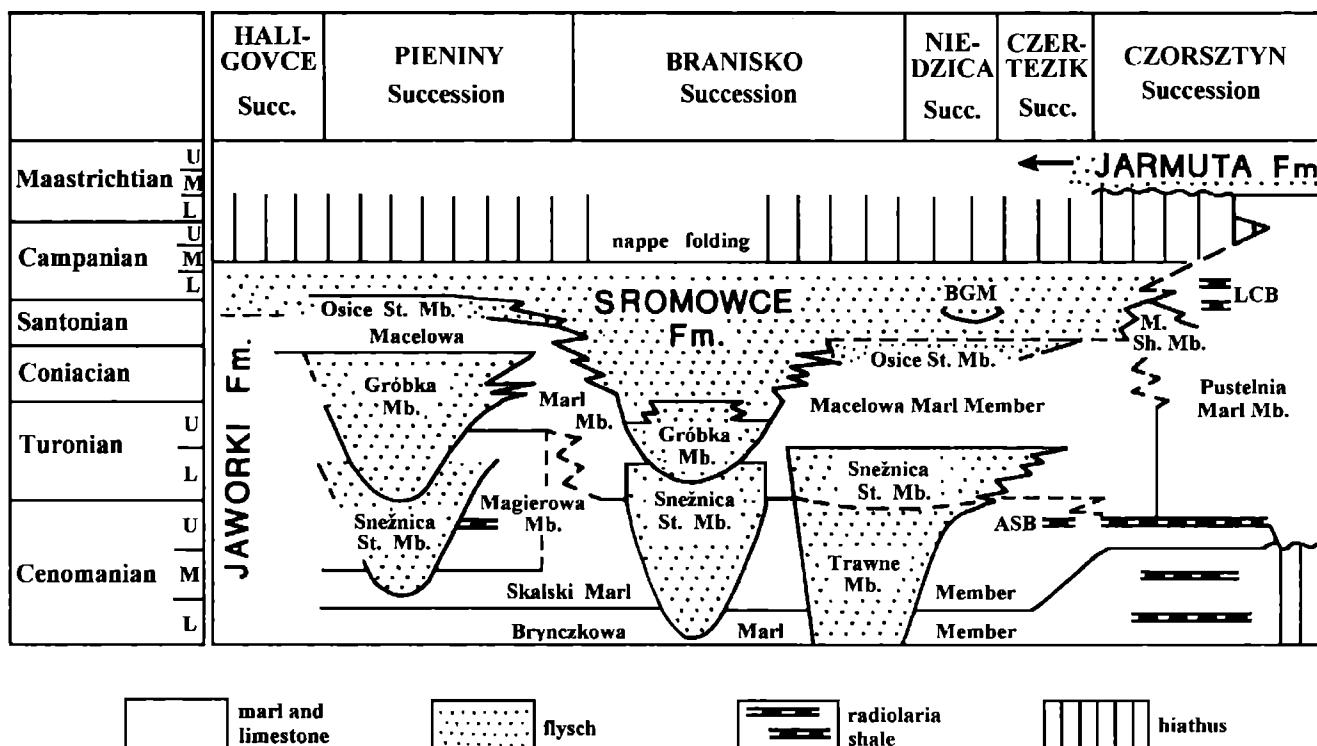


Fig. 2. Age and mutual relationship of Upper Cretaceous lithostratigraphic units in the Pieniny Klippen Belt, Poland (after Birkenmajer & Jednorowska, 1987);  
St. Mb. – Siltstone Member, BGM – Bukowiny Gravel Member, ASB – Altana Shale Bed, LCB – Lorencowe Chert Bed, M. Sh. Mb. – Malinowa Shale Member

Majzon. Some marls represent a pelagic foraminiferal (*Marginotruncana* - *Dicarinella* - *Globotruncana*) microfacies (Alexandrowicz, 1966; Alexandrowicz *et al.*, 1968a; Birkenmajer and Jednorowska, 1983, 1984).

Mudstones comprise about 22 percent of the member. They occur in very thin-bedded layers, most of them homogenous. Rarely, they are horizontal or cross laminated. Some beds contain chaotically distributed inoceramid calcite prisms.

The sandstones comprise about 18 percent of the examined member. Most beds are 0.5 - 1 cm thick

(maximum: 13 cm). Horizontal and cross lamination is more common than in the mudstones. The sandstones and mudstones are strongly calcareous (20 - 45% CaCO<sub>3</sub>).

The Pustelnia Marl Member is represented by brick-red marls, strongly cleaved, devoid of clastic intercalations. The marls contain 60 - 83 percent CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Two types of marls are expressed in the sections by different weathering. The first type are thin-bedded and medium-bedded marls, which weather into platy fragments. The second type includes strongly cemen-

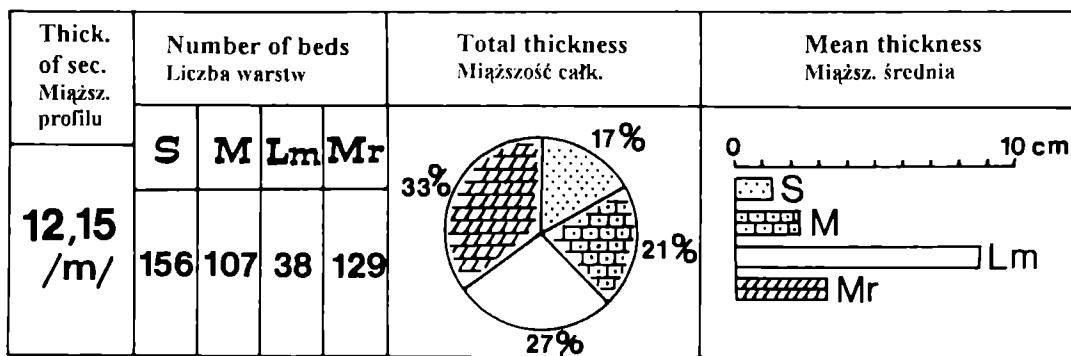


Fig. 3. General lithological characteristics of the Macelowa mountain section (M in Fig. 1), Pieniny Succession;  
S – sandstone, M – mudstone, Lm – marly limestone, Mr – marl

Charakterystyka litologiczna profilu osadów ogniw margli z Macelowej na stokach Macelowej Góry (M na Fig. 1), sukcesja pienińska; S – piaskowce, M – mulowce, Lm – wapienie margliste, Mr – margle

ICHNOTAXA - ichnotaksony	Sediment Osad		Relation to deposition Stosunek do depozycji		Toponomy Toponomia	
	marls	margie	pre-	post-	epichnia	Ethology Ethologia
	sandst. & mudst.	plaskowce i miodwce			endichnia	fodichnia
? <i>Spirophycus</i> ichnosp.						
<i>Planolites</i> ichnosp.						
<i>Sabularia simplex</i>						
<i>Sabularia tenuis</i>						
<i>Fucusopsis angulata</i>						
<i>Fucusopsis annulata</i>						
<i>Buthotrephis</i> ichnosp.						
<i>Cylindrichnus</i> ichnosp.						
<i>Zoophycos</i> ichnosp.						
<i>Scolicia plana</i>						
<i>Subphylllochorda striata</i>						
<i>Subphylllochorda granulata</i>						
<i>Taphrhelelmintopsis</i> ichnosp.						

Fig. 4. Index of ichnotaxa with relation to sediment type, time of deposition, toponomy and ethology

Indeks ichnotaksonów na tle typu osadów, czasu depozycji, topomii i etologii

ted marls falling into angular sharp-edged fragments and show rare black spots and manganese dendrites. Inoceramid shell fragments are common. The rocks are part of a pelagic foraminiferal (*Marginotruncana* - *Dicarinella* - *Globotruncana*) microfacies (Birkenmajer, 1963b; Alexandrowicz, 1975; Alexandrowicz *et al.*, 1962, 1968b; Jednorowska, 1979). The member is 30 - 40 m thick (Birkenmajer, 1977).

### ICHNOFOSSIL ASSEMBLAGE

Thirteen ichnospecies were found in analysed sections of the Macelowa Marl Member. Most of the ichnofossils occur in the alternating fine-grained sandstones, mudstones and red marls. Tubular traces of *Planolites* and *Sabularia* occur predominantly in sandstones and mudstones. Red marls contain abundant *Zoophycos* ichnosp. Graphoglyptids and meandering trace fossils are absent except for a single *Taphrhelelmintopsis*.

Most of the ichnofossils are post-turbidite (Fig. 4). This is emphasized by disturbances of the intrastratal sedimentary structures or mechanical hieroglyphs. With regard to toponomy (Martinsson, 1970), hypichnial and endichnial traces prevail (Fig. 4). Abundant *Sabularia* and *Planolites* (Fig. 5) occur in sandstone and mudstone beds, most commonly as endichnial and

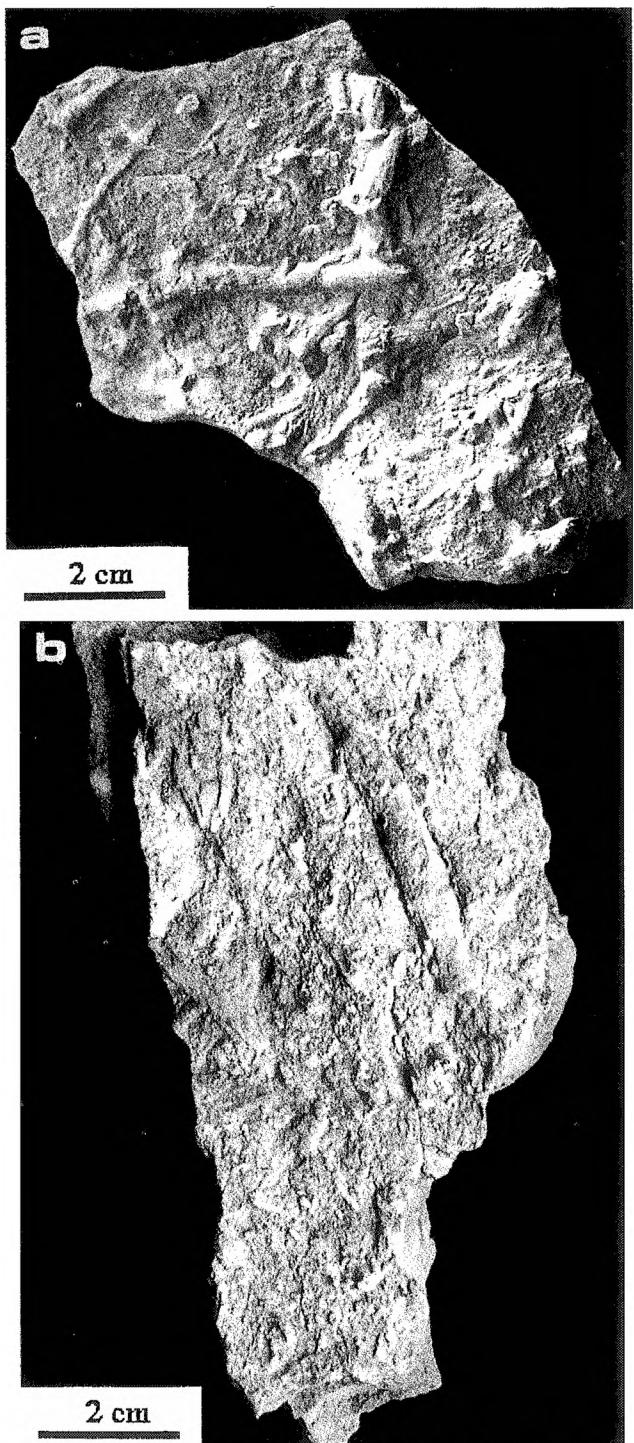


Fig. 5. Hypichnial *Planolites* on sole of a mudstone (a) and a marl bed (b) (Niedzica Succession, Kosarzyska valley)

Hypichnialne ślady *Planolites* na spagu lawicy mulowca (a) i marla (b) (sukcesja niedzicka, dolina Kosarzyska)

hypichnial traces. *Zoophycos* (Fig. 6), which is numerous in the marls, belongs to endichnia.

It is interesting to note that trace fossils from ichnogenera *Subphylllochorda* and *Scolicia* have been found only in the slump deposits of the Niedzica Suc-

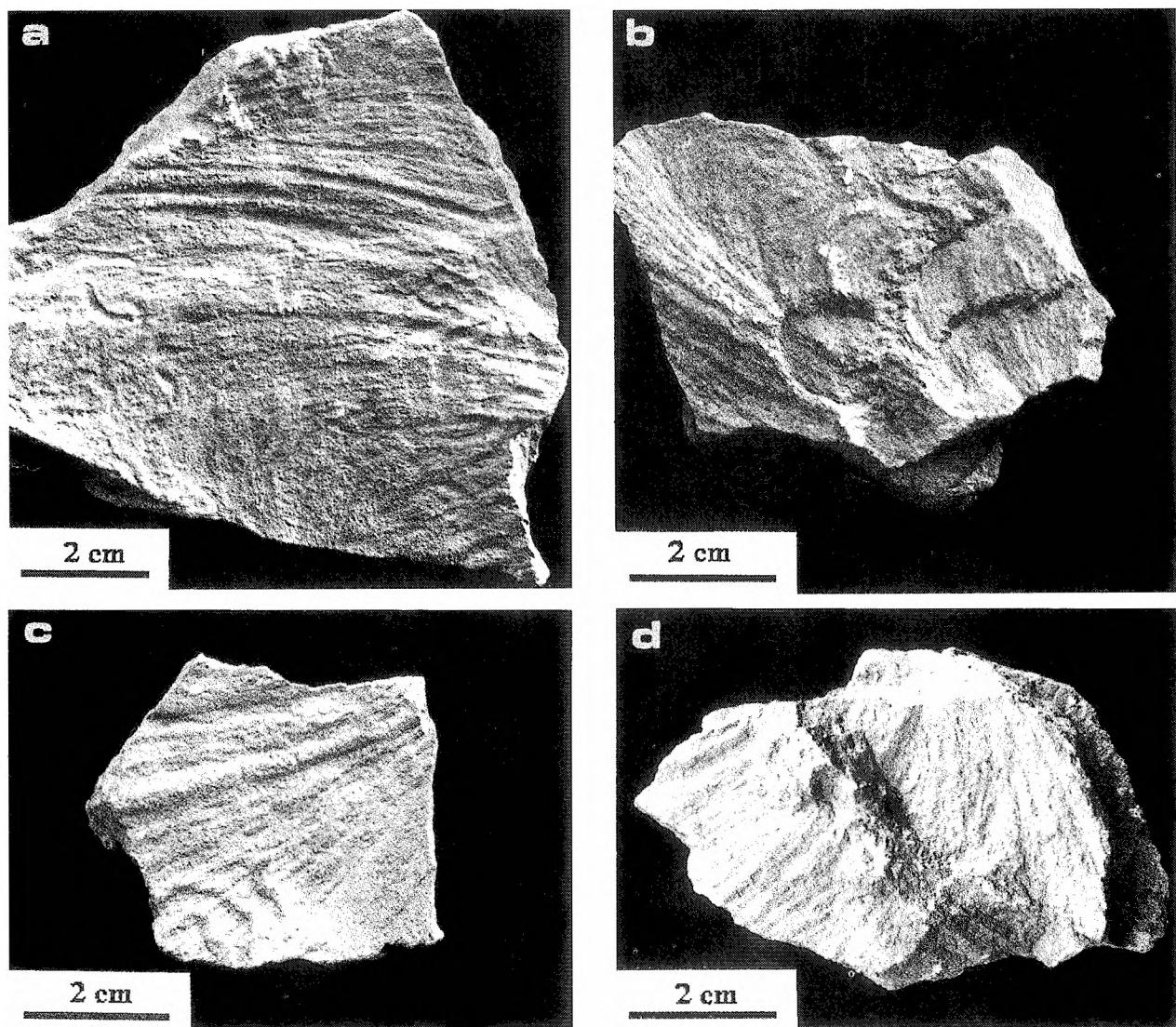


Fig. 6. Endichnial *Zoophycos* in marls (Niedzica Succession, Bukowiny mountain)

Endichnialne ślady *Zoophycos* w obrębie lawic margli (sukcesja niedzicka, wzgórze Bukowiny)

cession (Kosarzyska section) and in the deposits of a high concentration sediment gravity flow (Pieniny Succession – Macelowa-Osice section, Szewców Gronik section).

Tiny, spherical (diameter: 0.5 - 2 mm) trace fossils that have not been classified occur both at the top and bottom of the sandstone and mudstone beds (Fig. 7).

Ichnofossils are also visible in thin sections of the marls. The cross-section of a 2 cm thick marl bed (sample Bi.W.-2; Fig. 8) shows a network of vertical and horizontal micro-channels (3 - 8 mm long and 0.3 - 1 mm wide) of an undetermined trace fossil. Another section (sample Mac-42) shows very small vertical traces (? *Skolithos* ichnosp.).

The trace fossil assemblage described above occurs in deposits of the Macelowa Marl Member. Deposits of the Pustelnia Marl Member are totally bioturbated and contain no identifiable trace fossils.

## DISCUSSION

Four criteria have been considered in interpretation of the palaeoenvironmental conditions of the trace fossils: 1) diversity, 2) diameter, 3) tiering, 4) ichnofabrics.

### Diversity of ichnofossil assemblage

The tubular traces, attributed to *Planolites* assemblage, are common in all environments (cf. Crimes, 1977; Ekdale & Berger, 1978; Turner *et al.*, 1981; Ekdale and Bromley, 1984; Crimes and Anderson, 1985).

The same concerns *Zoophycos* ichnosp., numerous in the marls. *Zoophycos* has been found in littoral to deep-water deposits (Pudsey, 1983) of Early Paleozoic

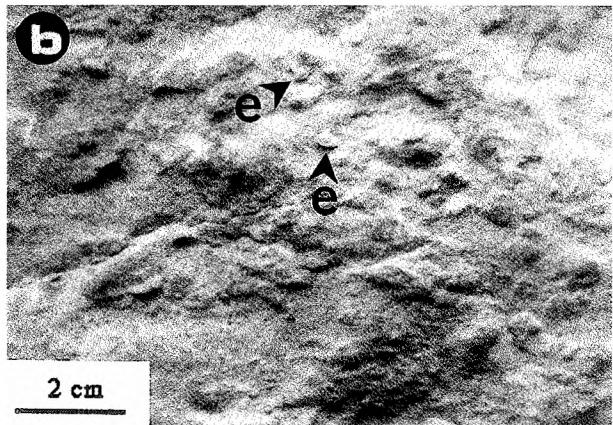
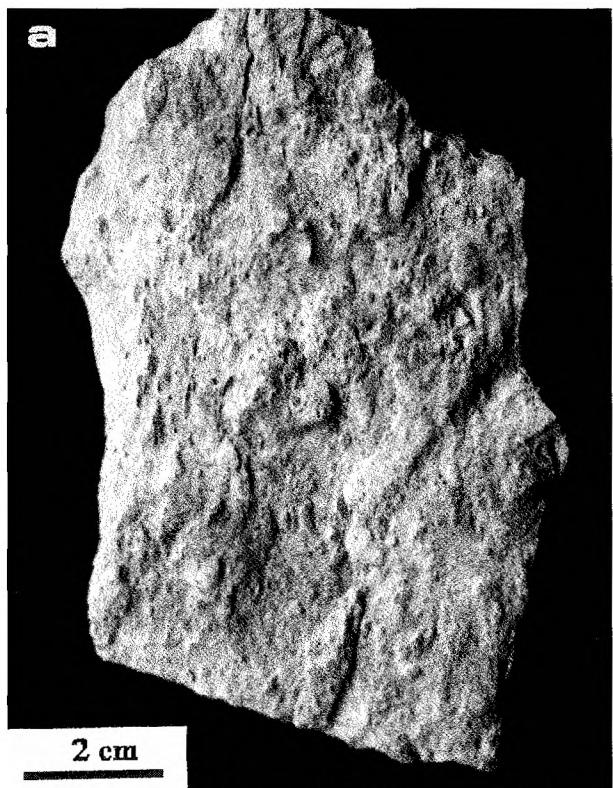


Fig. 7. Undetermined tiny ellipsoidal and spherical traces (e) on the sole of a thin mudstone bed (Pieniny Succession, Niedziczanka stream)

Male elipsoidalne i sferyczne ślady (e) na spągu cienkiej lawicy mułowej (sukcesja pienińska, potok Niedziczanka)

to Recent age. Producers of these traces inhabited nearly all environments in Late Cretaceous time, however they have been described mostly from strata deposited below the shelf edge (Bottjer *et al.*, 1988). The Eh level in sediment was probably the main factor controlling the distribution of *Zoophycos*. These traces are found in deposits enriched in organic matter (Bromley, 1990). According to Miller (1990) produc-

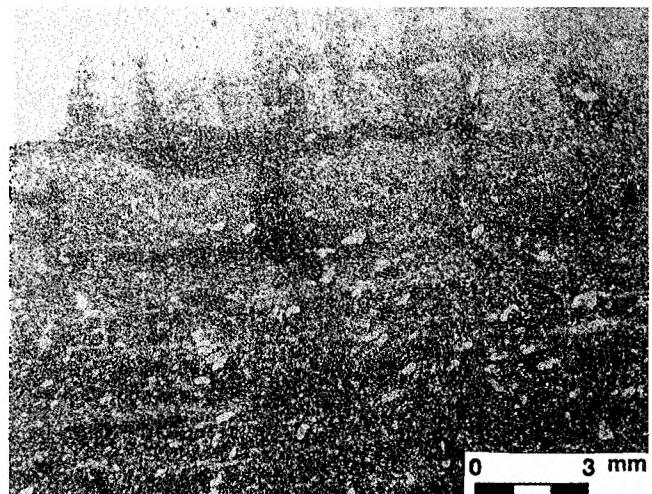


Fig. 8. Sieć pionowych i poziomych mikroichnośladów (pływka cienka z lawicy margla zorientowana pionowo Bi.W.-2/92; sukcesja niedzicka, dolina Białej Wody)

Ścieć pionowych i poziomych mikroichnośladów (pływka cienka z lawicy margla zorientowana pionowo Bi.W.-2/92; sukcesja niedzicka, dolina Białej Wody).

cers of *Zoophycos* were opportunists and tolerated wide range of conditions. On the other hand, *Zoophycos* is common in very fine-grained deposits, e.g. marls or chalks, reflecting selective penetration of these deposits (Simpson, 1970; Plička, 1970; Bromley, 1990). *Zoophycos* is represented by helicoidal and planar traces. Helicoidal traces were described from deep-water environments (Pudsey, 1983; Eyles *et al.*, 1992). Those found in the studied deposits are both helicoidal and planar (Figs 9 and 10), but the helicoidal ones, with 4 - 5 coils, prevail. They probably reflect longer periods of pelagic sedimentation, uninterrupted by turbidity currents.

Other ichnofauna is rather scarce in the Macelowa Marl Member. *Taphrhelminthopsis* ichnosp. occurs as casts on a sole of a mudstone bed in the Pieniny Succession (only two poorly preserved traces were found).

*Subphyllochorda* and *Scolicia* ichnosp. (Figs. 11 and 12) were found – as mentioned above – in a group of slump and dense gravity mass-flow strata, together with *Inoceramus* shells. The inoceramids from these deposits were determined by Krobicki (1992) as shallow-water *Placunopsis* and interpreted by him as redeposited by drifting plants. In the present author's opinion, the densely packed inoceramid shells (Fig. 13) represent a fragment of organogenic limestone (Fig. 14), redeposited downslope from a shallower part of the basin together with echinoids – the producers of the *Subphyllochorda* and *Scolicia* traces (cf. Smith and Crimes, 1983; Uchman, 1990). This may be the reason why *Subphyllochorda* and *Scolicia* are very rare in the studied deposits.

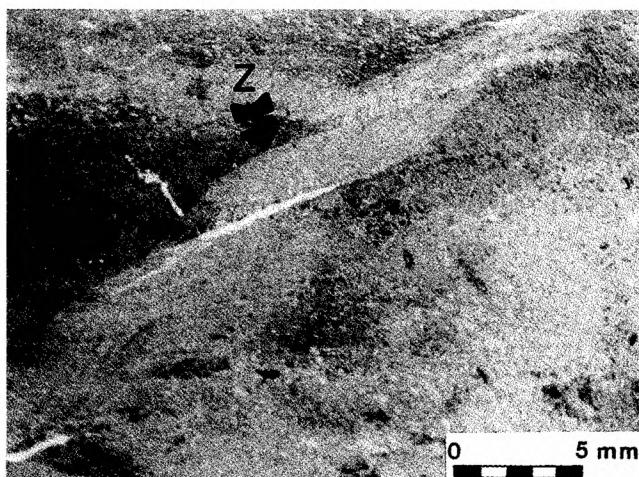


Fig. 9. Helicoidal traces *Zoophycos* (vertical thin section of marl bed B-6/91; Niedzica Succession, Bukowiny mountain)

Helikoidalne ślady *Zoophycos* (pływka cienka z lawicy margla zoorientowana pionowo B-6/91; sukcesja niedzicka, wzgórze Bukowiny).

However, the same trace fossils are abundant in overlying deposits of the Sromowce Formation (Radwański, 1978). This is probably the effect of the change in the consistency of the basin floor: firm-ground during deposition of the Sromowce Formation, and soupground or softground *sensu* Ekdale (1985) during the Macelowa Marl Member sedimentation.

Most of the present and fossil infaunal echinoids belonging to spatangoids – producers of the *Subphyllochorda* and *Scolicia* – penetrate both sandy and muddy seafloor (cf. Mączyńska, 1968; Goldring and Stephenson, 1970; Lehman and Hillmer, 1989; Kudrewicz, 1992). However, the traces of penetration in unconsolidated muddy sediment can be destroyed by later infauna (see, e.g. Goldring and Stephenson, 1970).

Another, simpler, hypothesis explaining the lack of *Subphyllochorda* and *Scolicia* is that their producers did not inhabit this part of the Pieniny Klippen Basin. This is supported by the fact that echinoid spines occur only sporadically in the studied deposits and they are probably redeposited. The spines are abundant in the Pustelnia Marl Member, representing a shallower part of the basin according to Birkenmajer (1963b) and Alexandrowicz (1975).

Most of the ichnofauna belong to pascichnia (Fig. 4). Next in frequency are fodinichnia. Agrichnia and repichnia are very rare. According to Ekdale (1985) such ethologic assemblage is characteristic of deep-water conditions, low rate of sedimentation, and fine-grained sediments, sporadically supplied with sand by turbidity currents. A similar assemblage of ichnofossils was documented from deep-water Cretaceous

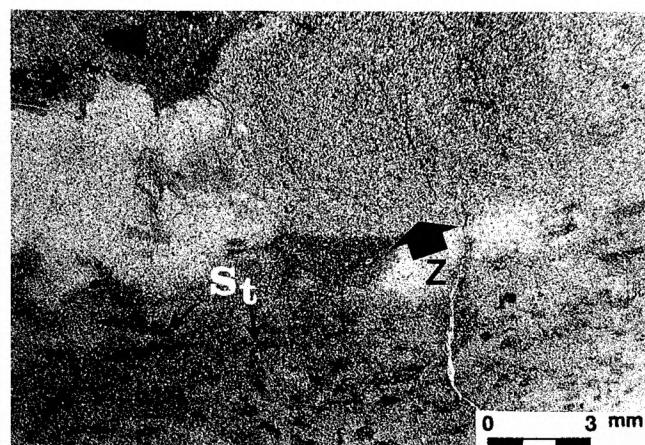


Fig. 10. Planar traces *Zoophycos* (Z) and *Sabularia tenuis* (St) (pływka cienka z lawicy margla Kos-19/93; sukcesja niedzicka, dolina Koszarzyska).

Ślady planarne *Zoophycos* ichnosp. (Z) i *Sabularia tenuis* (St) (pływka cienka z lawicy margla Kos-19/93; sukcesja niedzicka, dolina Koszarzyska).

and Cenozoic carbonate deposits by Ekdale and Bromley (1984).

The association of trace fossils in deposits of the Macelowa Marl Member is very similar in all Pieniny Klippen Belt successions (Fig. 15). The same was observed by Radwański (1978) in the overlying Sromowce Formation.

The deposits of the Pustelnia Marl Member are devoid of trace fossils but are completely bioturbated. Similar examples were described by Leszczyński and Uchman (1993) from Palaeogene variegated shales of the Outer Carpathians. This fact is due to a shortage of food which was concentrated in the uppermost layer of sediment only (Leszczyński and Uchman, 1993; Thompson *et al.*, 1989). This layer inhabited by most of the infaunal species (Bromley, 1990) was totally bioturbated. Additionally, the sediment may have been cohesionless and thus have a low potential for trace fossil preservation (Ekdale, 1980; Leszczyński and Uchman, 1993). The turbidite mudstones and sandstones overlying the pelagic marls of the Macelowa Marl Member are devoid of graphoglyptids, probably for the same reason (cf. Leszczyński, 1993a).

#### Diameter of trace fossils

The sizes of infaunal organisms decrease with decreasing concentration of dissolved oxygen in bottom-water (Rhoads and Morse, 1971). A similar suggestion was presented for the sizes of trace fossils, which change together with the change in the level of oxygen in the bottom-water and sediments (Bromley and Ekdale, 1984; Ekdale, 1985; Savrda and Bottjer, 1987a, 1989a, 1989b; Leszczyński, 1991a).

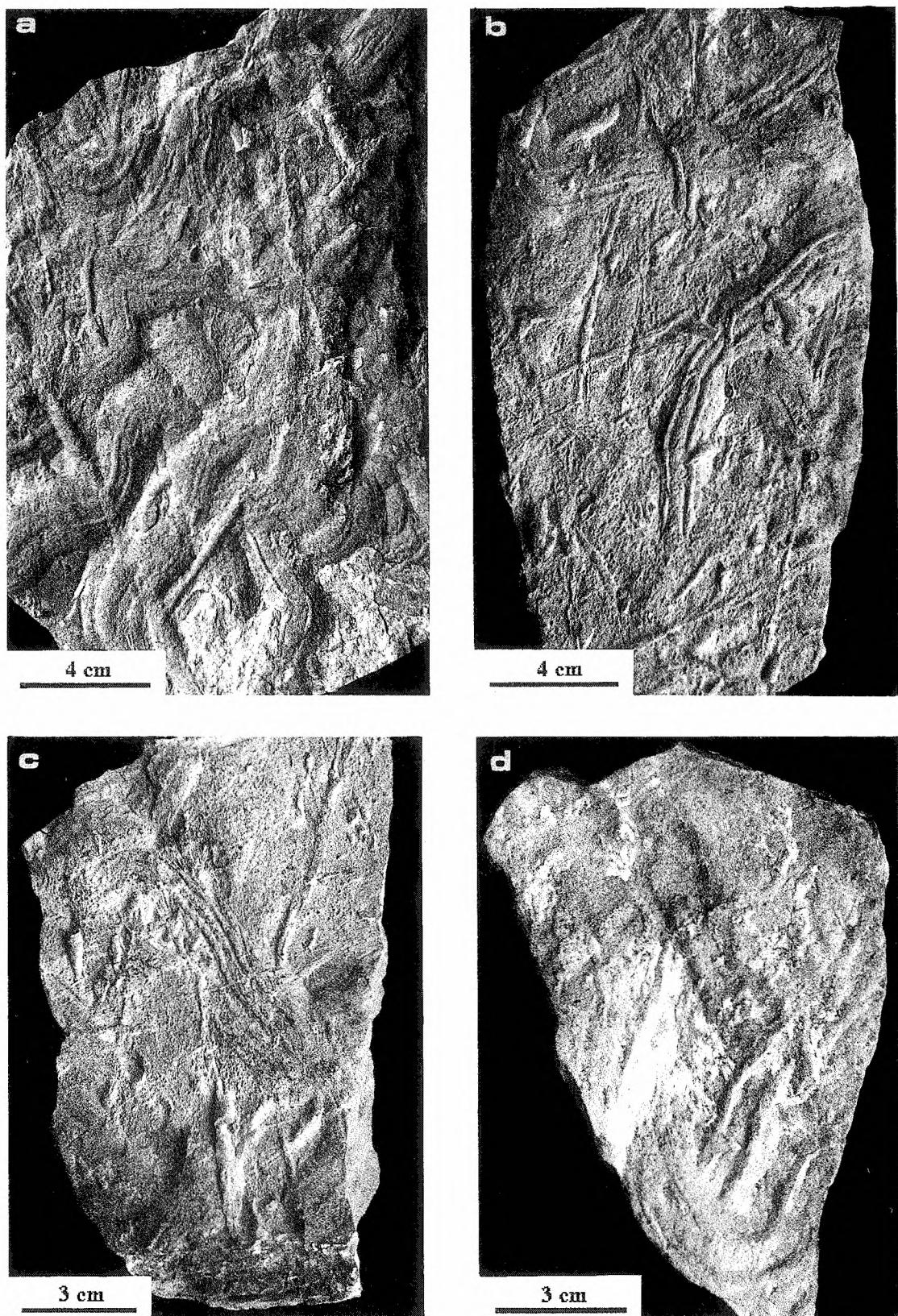


Fig. 11. Abundant *Subphylllochorda* traces in the upper part of a marl bed (a, b – Pieniny Succession, Macelowa mountain; c, d – Pieniny Succession, Szewców Gronik section).

Liczne ślady z ichnorodzaju *Subphylllochorda* w górnej części lawicy margla (a, b – sukcesja pienińska, Macelowa Góra; c, d – sukcesja pienińska, Szewców Gronik).

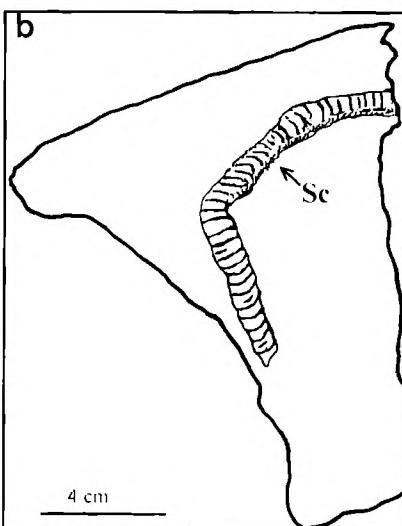
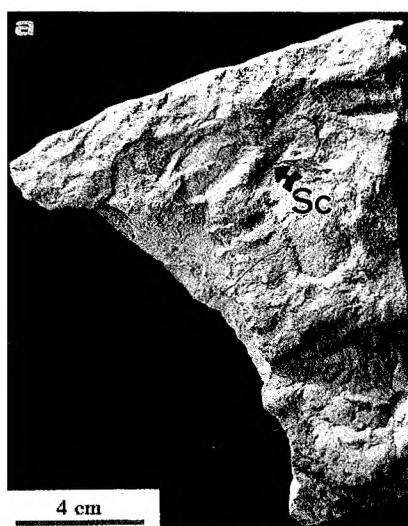


Fig. 12. *Scolicia* ichnosp. (Sc) in the upper part of a marl bed (Pieniny Succession, Macelowa mountain).

*Scolicia* ichnosp. (Sc) w górnej części lawicy margla (sukcesja pienińska, Macelowa Góra).

The burrow diameters of the simple, tubular traces in the studied deposits show wide differences. The traces of *Planolites*-type, including *Sabularia*, *Planolites*, *Fucusopsis*, *Buthotrepis* are the widest (mean diameter: 5.5 mm) in the turbidite sandstones and mudstones or in directly overlying marls. The same

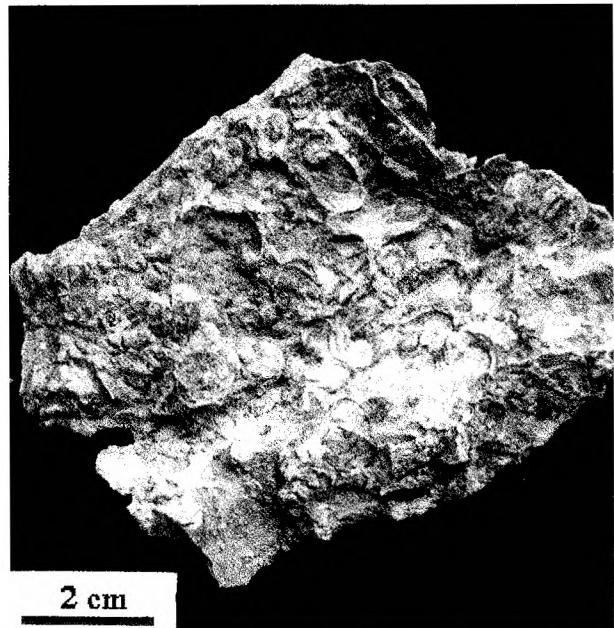


Fig. 13. Densely packed inoceramid shells (? *Placunopsis* sp.) as fragments of organogenic limestone (Pieniny Succession, Macelowa mountain).

Często upakowane skorupki inoceramów (? *Placunopsis* sp.) jako fragment wapienia organogenicznego (sukcesja pienińska, Macelowa Góra).

ichnogenera are much narrower in other marls (mean diameter: 2.5 mm), especially in medium bedded marls (Fig. 16).

It is rather difficult to relate this relationship to reduced oxygen levels, because of the red colour of the marls which is interpreted as evidence of well oxygenated bottom water. However the Eh level in pore water may change, e.g. according to the frequency of turbidity current supply of well-oxygenated water (cf. Bromley and Ekdale, 1984; Savrda and Bottjer, 1989b; Leszczyński, 1992). Moreover, the replacement of oxygen in sediments is restricted under certain depth in sediment because of porosity reduction and progressive cementation (e.g. Seilacher, 1978; Leszczyński, 1991a, 1992).

It seems that nutrient distribution was the factor which controlled the body size of benthic organisms in the Macelowa Marl Member. The red colour is considered to reflect a low amount of organic material in sediment inhabited by

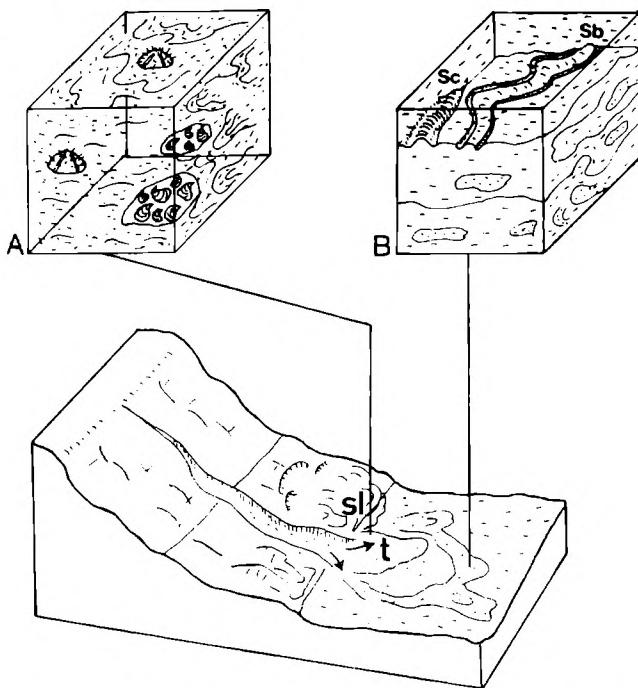


Fig. 14. Model of preservation of the *Subphyllochorda* and *Scolicia* traces: A – echinoids transported with organogenic limestone by gravity-mass currents (t) and slump (sl); B – *Scolicia* (Sc) and *Subphyllochorda* (Sh) traces, after deposition from gravity-mass currents and slump.

Model zachowania śladów z ichnorodzaju *Subphyllochorda* i *Scolicia*: A – jeżowce transportowane z fragmentami wapienia organogenicznego przez prądy grawitacyjne (t) i osuwisko podmorskie (sl); B – ślady *Scolicia* (Sc) i *Subphyllochorda* (Sh) po depozycji.

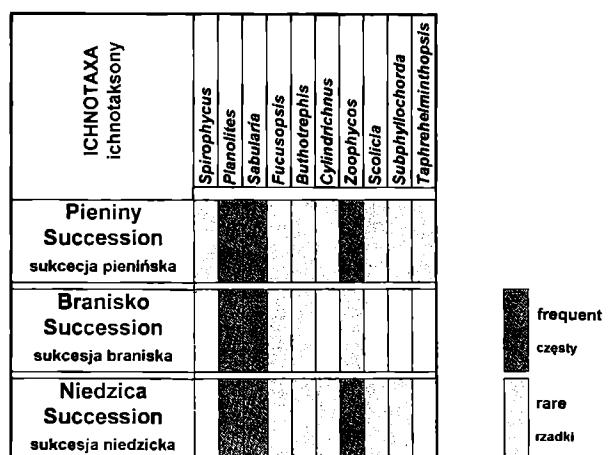


Fig. 15. Frequency of ichnofauna in the studied sections of the Pieniny Klippen Belt (trace fossils in the Czertezik and Czorsztyn successions have not been found); frequent – more than 100 traces, rare – several traces.

Częstość występowania ichnofauny w badanych profilach pienińskiego pasa skałkowego (skamieniałości śladowe w sukcesji czerteckiej i czorszyńskiej nie zostały znalezione); częsty – ponad 100 śladów, rzadki – kilka śladów.

an indigent and small community (Thompson *et al.*, 1985; Wetzel, 1991; Leszczyński, 1993b).

Sedimentary structures and microfauna of the red marls suggest their predominantly turbidite origin. Only a few, very thin beds are purely pelagic in origin. Tests of foraminifers – probably the main source of food – are rare in the turbidite marls. Thus, the food shortage restricted the size to which trace fossil-producing organisms could grow with exception of forms revealing selective feeding strategy, e.g. producers of *Zoophycos*. When nutritive sandy or muddy turbidity currents occurred frequently, the sea

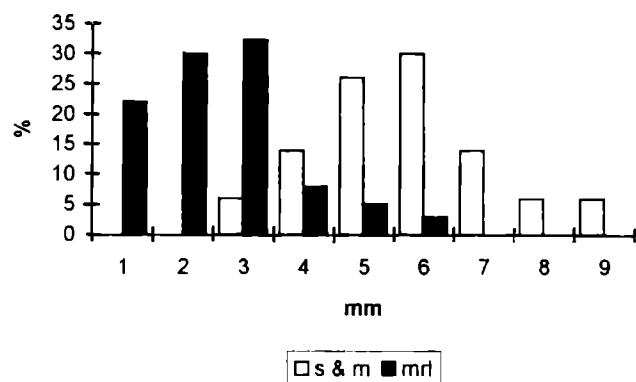


Fig. 16. Frequency of maximum diameter of *Planolites*-type traces in turbidite sandstone, mudstone (s & m) and marl beds (mr), measured in the each bioturbated bed of the Macelowa mountain section, Pieniny Succession.

Częstość maksymalnej średnicy śladów typu *Planolites* w turbiditowych piaskowcach, mulowcach (s & m) i lawicach margli (mr), pomierzona w każdej zbioturbowanej lawicy w profilu Macelowa Góra, sukcesja pienińska.

floor was inhabited by both, large and small benthic fauna.

### Trace fossil tiering

Benthic organisms occupy different niches that are distributed at various distances above and below the sediment/water interface. This vertical partitioning of organisms is called tiering and has been described from different lithologies representing all environments (e.g. Seilacher, 1978; Ekdale, 1985; Ekdale & Bromley, 1984; Bromley & Ekdale, 1986; Savrda & Bottjer, 1989b; King, 1987; Leszczyński, 1991b, 1992; Tyszka, 1994).

Trace fossil tiering is well developed in the studied deposits (Fig. 17). The pre-turbidite traces on sandstone soles are represented by *Taphrhelminthopsis* and *Spirophycus* (Fig. 18). Abundant *Planolites* and *Sabularia* occur in sandstone and mudstone layers. *Fucusop-*

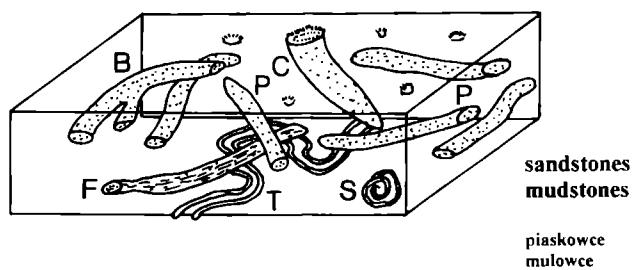
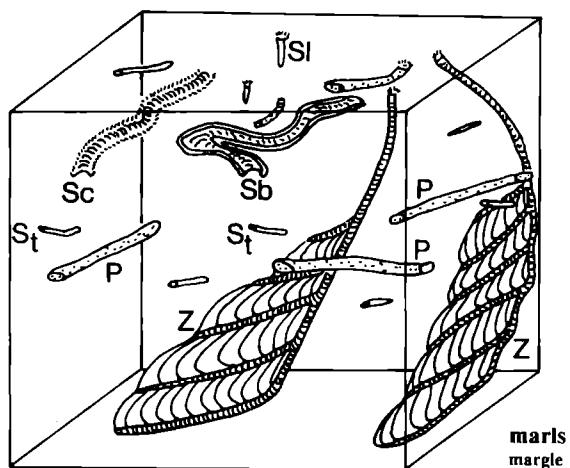


Fig. 17. Model of trace fossil tiering in sandstone, mudstone and marl of the Macelowa Marl Member; T – *Taphrhelminthopsis*, S – *Spirophycus*, F – *Fucusopsis*, P – *Planolites*, B – *Buthotrepis*, C – *Cylindrichnus*, Z – *Zoophycos*, St – *Sabularia tenuis*, Sc – *Scolicia*, Sb – *Subphyllochorda*, SI – *Skolithos*.

Model piętrowego ułożenia ichnofauny w lawicy piaskowca, mulowca i margli w ogniwie margli z Macelowej; T – *Taphrhelminthopsis*, S – *Spirophycus*, F – *Fucusopsis*, P – *Planolites*, B – *Buthotrepis*, C – *Cylindrichnus*, Z – *Zoophycos*, St – *Sabularia tenuis*, Sc – *Scolicia*, Sb – *Subphyllochorda*, SI – *Skolithos*.

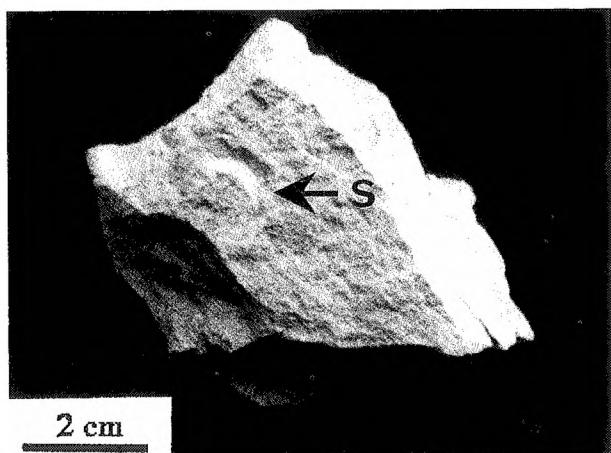
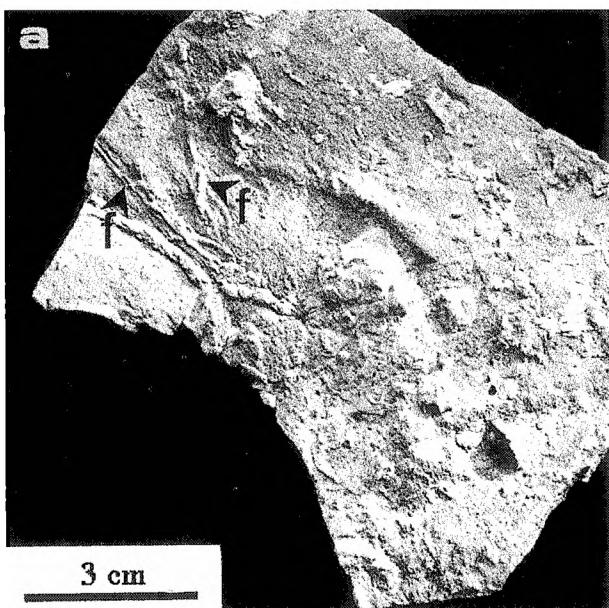


Fig. 18. Epichnial *Spirophycus* traces (S) on top of mudstone (Niedzica Succession, Bukowiny mountain).

Epichnialne ślady *Spirophycus* (S) na stropie lawicy mulowca (sukcesja niedzicka, wzgórze Bukowiny).



sis, *Buthotrepis* or *Cylindrichnus* may also appear (Figs 19 and 20). The upper tiers are represented by tiny spherical forms (Fig 7). In marly deposits, the deepest tiers are occupied by *Zoophycos* or very thin *Sabularia tenuis* (Fig. 21). *Zoophycos* traces are crossed by small *Planolites*. Higher up large *Planolites* or *Sabularia* appear. They are filled with sand or mud from the overlying turbidites. *Scolicia* and *Subphyllochorda* appear sporadically in marls. The highest tiers, occurring towards the tops of the marls are represented by small vertical traces (? *Skolithos* ichnosp.) or network horizontal and vertical forms (? *Teichichnus* ichnosp.).

The tiering reflects mainly different levels of penetration of various groups of ichnofauna (Ekdale & Bromley, 1983; Ekdale, 1985; Bromley & Ekdale, 1986; Droser & Bottjer, 1988; Savrda & Bottjer, 1989a, 1989b; Leszczyński, 1991b; Tyszka, 1994). Maximum depth of penetration depends on (Ekdale, 1985): (i) amount of food, (ii) oxygen content and iii) consistency (lithology). The first factor (food) determined the vertical partitioning of the trace fossils in the studied deposits. Sandy or muddy turbidites supplied more food than the marly flows. Thus, the greater diversity of ichnofossils is found in sandstones and mudstones. The second important factor was sediment consistency: too soft – "soupground" (Ekdale, 1985) – or too hard – "firmground" and "hardground". No examples of hardground have been found in the Macelowa Marl Member, but there are indications (flattened *Planolites*) that the tops of layers were soft (Fig. 22).

The third of the tiering factors - oxygen content - is rather less significant. The red colour of the marls, the greenish or bluish colour of the sandstones and mudstones indicate that they were well oxygenated (Wilson, 1975). Only one layer of dark mudstone (1 cm thick) was found in the studied sediments. It was



Fig. 19. *Fucusopsis* ichnosp. (f) on sole of a sandstone bed (Niedzica Succession, Bukowiny mountain).

*Fucusopsis* ichnosp. (f) na spągu lawicy piaskowca (sukcesja niedzicka, wzgórze Bukowiny).

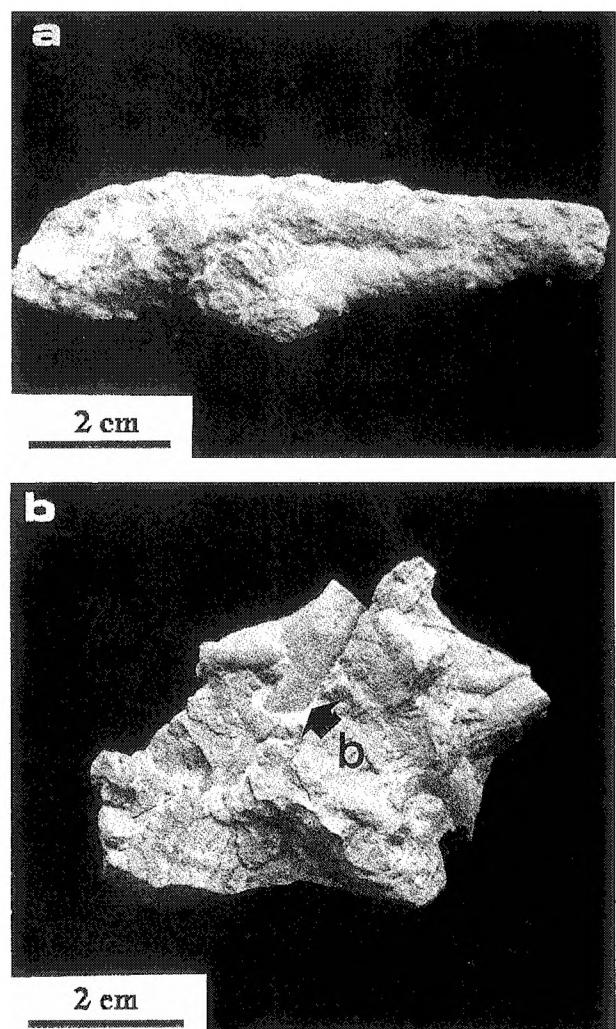


Fig. 20. Endichnial *Buthotrepis* ichnosp. (b) in thin sandstone bed (Branisko Succession, Sromowce Wyżne).

Endichnialne ślady *Buthotrepis* ichnosp. (b) wewnątrz lawicy piaskowca (sukcesja braniska, Sromowce Wyżne).

strongly bioturbated and overlain by a 15 cm thick layer of turbidite marls. It would appear from this relationship that the rapid deposition of the marls stopped the penetration of organisms into the mud and oxygenation of organic matter. The recent observations of epifauna and infauna on the central California continental margin (Thompson *et al.*, 1985) provide information about the microfauna distribution relative to the concentrations of dissolved oxygen. According to Thompson *et al.* (1985) small (1 - 2 mm) soft-bodied infauna disturb sediment even in dysaerobic conditions (0.1 - 0.3 ml/l O<sub>2</sub>). The colour of these sediments is usually black or dark-grey. Calcareous macrofauna may inhabit sea floor or penetrate sediment when the oxygen content is above 0.3 ml/l. The turbidites could change the chemistry of the bottom water and presumably erode dysaerobic sedi-

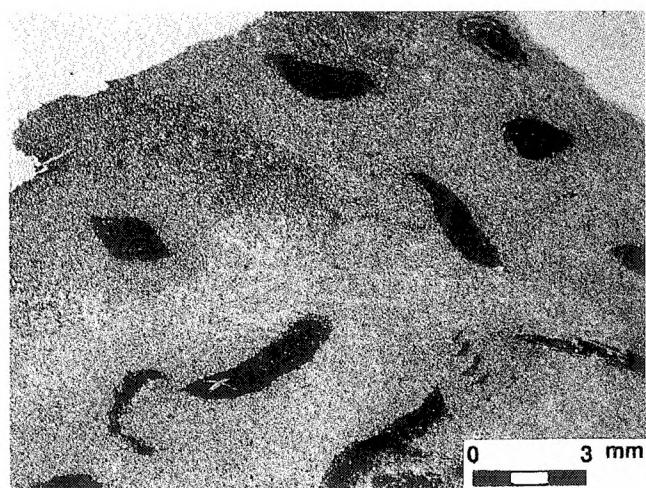


Fig. 21. Endichnial traces of ?*Sabularia tenuis* in marl bed (vertical thin section B-40/93, Niedzica Succession, Bukowiny mountain).

Endichnialne ślady ?*Sabularia tenuis* w lawicy margla (plättka cienka zorientowana pionowo B-40/93, sukcesja niedzicka, wzgórze Bukowiny).

ments (Savrda & Bottjer, 1987a, 1987b; D'Alessandro *et al.*, 1986).

### Ichofabrics

Ichnofabrics in sediments reflect environmental changes in the basin (see Ekdale & Bromley, 1984;

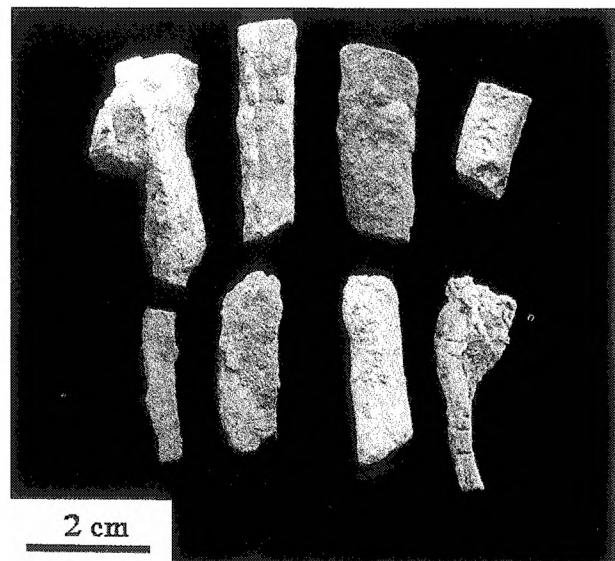


Fig. 22. Flattened *Planolites* ichnosp. from mudstones and sandstones of the Macelowa Marl Member.

Spłaszczone ślady *Planolites* ichnosp. z lawic piaskowców i mulowów ogniw margli z Macelowej.

Bromley & Ekdale 1986; Wetzel, 1987). Variations in ichnofabrics may reflect differences in the rate of sedimentation, as shown by Droser and Bottjer (1987) in shallow-water carbonate deposits, and by Wetzel (1987) in deep-water hemipelagic sediments. Ichnofabrics are presented as levels of bioturbation, determined on the basis of visual scales. The scales are made for both pelagic and turbidite deposits with regard to different ichnofauna assemblages (Droser & Bottjer, 1987).

Informations about the thickness of bioturbated beds in the Macelowa Marl Member were taken from

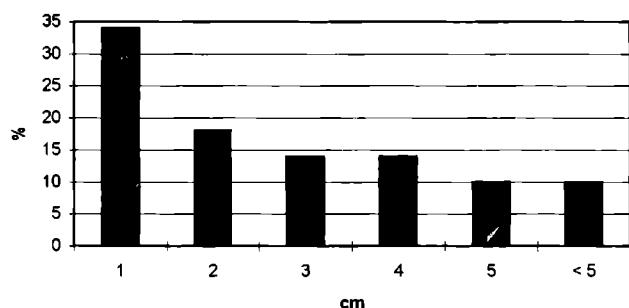


Fig. 23. Frequency of bioturbated beds related to their thickness, measured in the Macelowa mountain section, Pieniny Succession.

Częstość lawic zbioturbowanych w obrębie poszczególnych klas miąższości, pomierzona w profilu Macelowa Góra, sukcesja pienińska.

the stratotype exposure at the Macelowa mountain near Sromowce Wyżne. Most of the bioturbated turbiditic sandstone and mudstone layers are less than 2 cm thick (Fig. 23). They comprise 15 percent of the beds in the studied section. The frequency of bioturbated marls is impossible to determine due to advanced weathering. Trace fossils in the marls can only be observed in thin-sections. Macroscopic observations are possible when the traces are filled with material of different fraction or colour than the host sediment. The thickness of bioturbated marls, observed macroscopically, rarely exceeds 3 cm. However, two horizons of medium bedded marls (about 15 cm thick) are completely bioturbated and covered by turbidite sandstones. These marls contain intraclasts of mudstone and are also of turbiditic origin.

Bioturbation in some sections of the Macelowa Marl and Pustelnia Marl members has been analysed using the visual scale of bioturbation proposed by Droser and Bottjer (1987). Both, macroscopic and microscopic observations were used.

Carbonate-rich marls of the Czorsztyn Succession are characterized by the 5th and 6th level of bioturbation – homogenous sediments (Fig. 24a). Consequently, elongated calcite prisms of inoceramids occurring in these deposits are distributed chaotically. This ichnofabrics document a very low sedimentation rate.

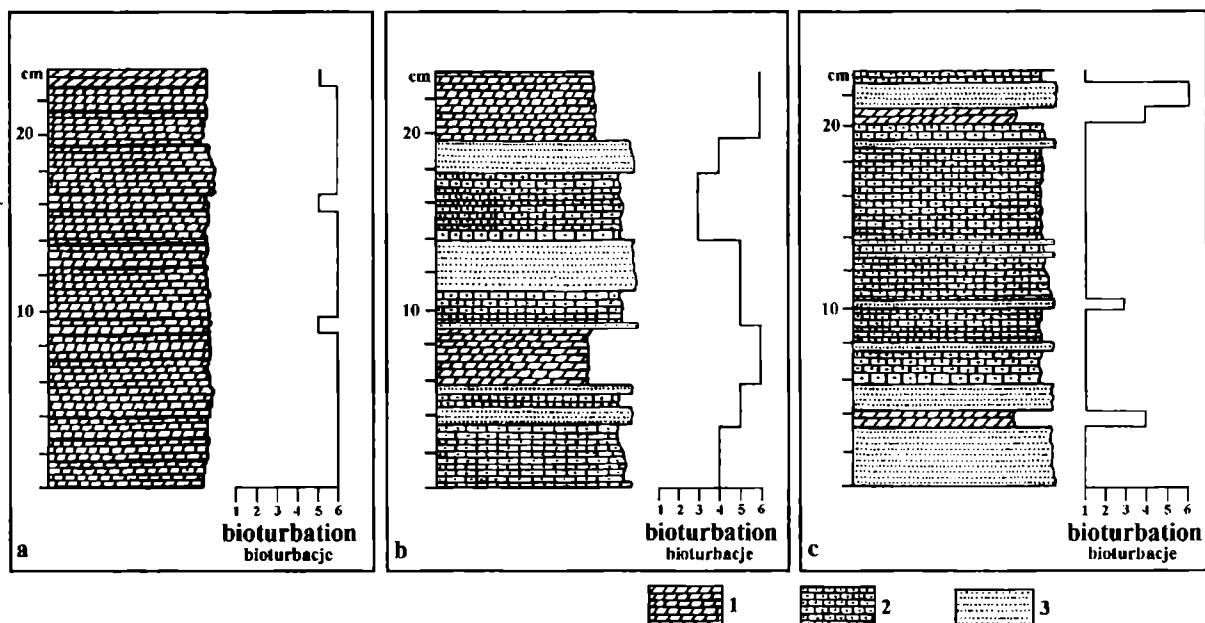


Fig. 24. Examples of bioturbation in deposits of: a – Pustelnia Marl Member; Czorsztyn Succession, Czerwona Klippe – homogenous sediment; b-c: Macelowa Marl Member; Pieniny Succession, Macelowa mountain section; b – strongly bioturbated deposits, c – slightly bioturbated deposits; 1-6 degree of bioturbation; 1 – marl and marly limestone; 2 – mudstone; 3 – sandstone

Przykłady stopnia zbioturbacji w osadach: a – ognisko margli z Pustelną; sukcesja czorsztyńska, Czerwona Skala – osad homogeniczny; b, c: ognisko margli z Macelowej; sukcesja pienińska, Macelowa Góra; b – osady silnie zbioturbowane, c – osady słabo zbioturbowane; 1-6 stopień zbioturbacji; 1 – margiel i wapienie marglisty; 2 – mulowiec; 3 – piaskowiec

Other examples of ichnofabrics, characteristic of the Niedzica, Branisko and Pieniny successions are presented in Fig. 24b, c. Two lithologically similar sections of turbidite sediments exhibit different levels of bioturbation: from very high (Fig. 24b) to very low (Fig. 24c). This may reflect various frequency of turbidity currents. Longer breaks between turbidity currents allowed settlement of infauna. In contrast, when the frequency of turbidity currents was high, the macrofaunal population had worse conditions for survival.

## CONCLUSIONS

Trace fossils in the Upper Cretaceous red deep-water deposits of the Pieniny Klippen Belt form a low diversity assemblage. The tubular forms of *Planolites* type are prevalent, accompanied by *Zoophycos* which is restricted to the marls. This is explained by a shortage of food in the well oxygenated sediments. The amounts of food were the lowest in the calcareous muds which were inhabited by infauna reduced in size, or by organisms selectively reworking the sediment (producers of *Zoophycos*). Soft consistency of the sediments could be another factor that controlled (restricted) the penetration of macrobenthos. This consistency is confirmed by the presence of compressed horizontal burrows at some levels. The deposits of the Pustelnia Marl Member are devoid of trace fossils because of the cohesionless consistency of the sediment, which decreased their potential for burrow preservation.

The rate of sediment accretion changed during the deposition of the Macelowa Marl Member. This is reflected by a change in the intensity of bioturbation and trace fossil tiering. Highly bioturbated layers, with 4 - 5 coiling *Zoophycos* represent phases of low rate of sedimentation. In contrast, higher rates of sedimentation due to intermittent fine clastic deposition by diluted turbidity currents, restricted the possibility of the sediment reworking by infauna. Such conditions were more frequent during the deposition of the higher part of this member.

The Pustelnia Marl Member was deposited very slowly, as is confirmed by its complete bioturbation.

## Acknowledgments

This work was supported by KBN Grant PB 0064/P2/93. The author is greatly indebted to Professor A. Radomski and Dr S. Leszczyński for their fertilizing suggestions on the early ideas of this work. Special thanks are offered to my wife Marta for her helping me to collect the material in the field. Many thanks are due to Dr G. Haczewski, Professor K. Birkenmajer and Dr A. Whitham for their critical and helpful remarks on the manuscript.

## REFERENCES

- Alexandrowicz, S. W., 1966. Stratigraphy of the Middle and Upper Cretaceous in the Polish part of the Pieniny Klippen Belt. *Zesz. Nauk. Akad. Górn.-Hutn.*, 157 (Rozpr., 78): 1 - 142.
- Alexandrowicz, S.W., 1975. Assemblages of Foraminifera and stratigraphy of the Puchov Marls in the Polish part of the Pieniny Klippen Belt. *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Terre*, 23 (2): 123 - 132.
- Alexandrowicz, S.W., Birkenmajer, K. & Geroch, S., 1962. Microfauna and age of brick-red *Globotruncana* marls (Puchov Marls) of the Pieniny Klippen Belt of Poland. *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Ser. Sci. Géol. Géogr.*, 10 (2): 91 - 98.
- Alexandrowicz, S.W., Birkenmajer, K., Scheibner E. & Scheibnerová V., 1968a. Comparison of Cretaceous stratigraphy in the Pieniny Klippen Belt (Carpathians). I. Geosynclinal furrow. *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Ser. Sci. Géol. Géogr.*, 16 (2): 77 - 84.
- Alexandrowicz, S.W., Birkenmajer, K., Scheibner, E. & Scheibnerová, V., 1968b. Comparison of Cretaceous stratigraphy in the Pieniny Klippen Belt (Carpathians). II. Northern Ridge. *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Ser. Sci. Géol. Géogr.*, 16 (2): 85 - 90.
- Birkenmajer, K., 1959. *Fucusopsis angulatus* Palibin (Problematica) from the Variegated Beds (Danian - Paleocene) of the Pieniny Klippen-Belt Mantle (Central Carpathians). *Roczn. Pol. Tow. Geol.*, 29 (2): 227 - 233.
- Birkenmajer, K., 1963a. Sedimentological problems of the flysch deposits of the Pieniny Klippen Belt of Poland. *Kwart. Geol.*, 5: 229 - 234.
- Birkenmajer, K., 1963b. Stratigraphy and palaeogeography of the Czorsztyn Series, Pieniny Klippen Belt, Carpathians, Poland. *Studia Geol. Polon.*, 9: 1 - 380.
- Birkenmajer, K., 1977. Jurassic and Cretaceous lithostratigraphic units of the Pieniny Klippen Belt, Carpathians, Poland. *Studia Geol. Polon.*, 45: 1 - 159.
- Birkenmajer, K. & Jednorowska, A., 1983. Upper Cretaceous stratigraphy of the Branisko Nappe at Sromowce Wyżne, Pieniny Klippen Belt of Poland. *Studia Geol. Polon.*, 77: 7 - 26.
- Birkenmajer, K. & Jednorowska, A., 1984. Upper Cretaceous stratigraphy in the Pieniny Nappe at Sromowce Niżne, Pieniny Klippen Belt, Carpathians, Poland. *Studia Geol. Polon.*, 83: 25 - 50.
- Birkenmajer, K. & Jednorowska, A., 1987. Late Cretaceous foraminiferal biostratigraphy of the Pieniny Klippen Belt (Carpathians, Poland). *Studia Geol. Polon.*, 92: 7 - 28.
- Bottjer, D. J., Droser, M. L. & Jablonski D., 1988. Palaeoenvironmental trends in the history of trace fossils. *Nature*, 330 (6170): 252 - 255.
- Bromley, R. G., 1990. *Trace fossils. Biology and Taphonomy*. Unwin Hyman Ltd, London, 280 pp.
- Bromley, R. G. & Ekdale, A. A., 1984. Chondrites: a trace fossil indicator of anoxia in sediments. *Science*, 224: 872 - 874.
- Bromley, R. G. & Ekdale, A. A., 1986. Composite ichnofabrics and tiering of burrows. *Geol. Mag.*, 123: 59 - 65.
- Crimes, T. P. 1977. Trace fossils of an Eocene deep-sea sand fan, northern Spain. In: Crimes, T. P. & Harper J. C. (Eds), *Trace fossils*, *Geol. Jour. Spec. Iss.*, 3: 71 - 90.
- Crimes, T. P. & Anderson, M. M., 1985. Trace fossils from Late Precambrian - Early Cambrian strata of southeastern Newfoundland (Canada): temporal and environmental implications. *Jour. Paleontol.*, 59: 310 - 343.
- D'Alessandro, A., Ekdale, A. A. & Sonnino, M., 1986. Sedimentologic significance of turbidite ichnofacies in the Saraceno Formation (Eocene), Southern Italy. *Jour. Sedim. Petrol.*, 56 (2): 294 - 306.
- Droser, M. L. & Bottjer, D. J., 1987. Development of ichnofabric indices for strata deposited in high-energy nearshore. In Bottjer, D. J. (Ed.), *New concepts in the use of biogenic sedimentary structures for paleoenvironmental interpretation, terrigenous clastic environments, Guidebook*, 52, Soc. Paleont. Mineral., Pacific section, Los Angeles: 28 - 33.
- Droser, M. L. & Bottjer, D. J., 1988. Trends in depth and extent of bioturbation in Cambrian carbonate marine environments, western United States. *Geology*, 16: 233 - 236.

- Ekdale, A. A., 1980. Trace fossils in Deep-Sea Drilling Project Leg 58 cores. *DSDP, Initial Reports*, 58: 601 - 606.
- Ekdale, A. A., 1985. Paleoecology of the marine endobenthos. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 50: 63 - 81.
- Ekdale, A. A. & Berger, W. H., 1978. Deep-sea ichnofacies: modern organism traces on and in pelagic carbonates of the western equatorial Pacific. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 23: 263 - 278.
- Ekdale, A. A. & Bromley, R. G., 1983. Trace fossils and ichnofabric in the Kjelby Gaard Marl, Upper Cretaceous, Denmark. *Bull. Geol. Soc. Denmark*, 31: 107 - 119.
- Ekdale, A. A. & Bromley, R. G., 1984. Comparative ichnology of shelf-sea and deep-sea chalk. *Jour. Paleont.*, 58 (2): 322 - 332.
- Eyles, N., Vossler, S. M. & Lagoe, M. B., 1992. Ichnology of glacially-influenced continental shelf and slope; the Late Cenozoic Gulf of Alaska (Yakataga Formation). *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 94: 193 - 221.
- Goldring, M. & Stephenson, A., 1970. Did *Micraster* burrow? In Crimes, T. P. & Harper, J. C. (Eds), *Trace fossils. Geol. Jour. Spec. Iss.*, 3: 109 - 120.
- Jednorowska, A., 1979. Microfauna and age of Upper Cretaceous Pustelnia Marl Member, Pieniny Klippen Belt of Poland. *Stud. Geol. Polon.*, 61: 37 - 76.
- King, M. M., 1987. Infaunal tiering patterns in tidal channel deposits of the Eocene Delmar Formation, Solana Beach and Torrey State Reserve, Southern California. In: Bottjer D. J. (Ed.), *New concepts in the use of biogenic sedimentary structures for paleoenvironmental interpretation*, Guidebook, 52, Soc. Paleont. Mineral., Pacific section, Los Angeles: 35 - 40.
- Krobicki, M., 1992. Epifaunal bivalves *Placunopsis* from the Macelowa Marl Member (Upper Cretaceous), Pieniny Klippen Belt, Polish Carpathians. *Bull. Acad. Polon., Earth Sci.*, 40: 9 - 14.
- Książkiewicz, M., 1958. On the Turonian in the Pieniny Klippen Belt. *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Ser. Chim. Géogr.*, 6 (8): 537 - 544.
- Książkiewicz, M., 1970. Observations on the ichnofauna of the Polish Carpathians. In: Crimes, T. P. & Harper, J. C. (Eds), *Trace fossils, Geol. Jour. Spec. Iss.*, 3: 283 - 322.
- Kudrewicz, R., 1992. The endemic echinoids *Micraster (Micraster) maleckii* Maćzyńska, 1979, from the Santonian deposits of Korzkiew near Cracow (southern Poland); their ecology, taphonomy and evolutionary position. *Acta Geol. Poloni.*, 42 (1-2): 123 - 134.
- Lehman, U., Hillmer, G., 1991. *Bezkręgowce kopalne*. Wydawn. Geol., Warszawa, 407 pp.
- Leszczyński, S., 1991a. Oxygen-related controls on predepositional ichnofacies in turbidites, Guipuzcoan flysch (Albian - Lower Eocene), northern Spain. *Palaios*, 6: 271 - 281.
- Leszczyński, S., 1991b. Trace-fossils tiering in flysch sediments: examples from the Guipuzcoan flysch (Cretaceous - Paleogene), northern Spain. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 88: 167 - 184.
- Leszczyński, S., 1992. Controls on trace fossil distribution in flysch deposits. *Rozpr. habilit.*, 236, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków: 1 - 88 pp.
- Leszczyński, S., 1993a. A generalized model for the development of ichnocoenoses in flysch deposits. *Ichnos*, 2: 137 - 146.
- Leszczyński, S., 1993b. Ichnocoenosis versus sediment colour in Upper Albian to Lower Eocene turbidites, Guipuzcoa province, northern Spain. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 100: 251 - 265.
- Leszczyński, S. & Uchman, F., 1993. Biogenic structures of organic-poor siliciclastic sediments: examples from Paleogene variegated shales, Polish Carpathians. *Ichnos*, 2: 267 - 275.
- Martinsson, A., 1970. Toponomy of trace fossils. In: Crimes, T. P. & Harper J.C. (Eds), *Trace fossils, Geol. Jour. Spec. Iss.*, 3: 323 - 330.
- Maćzyńska, S., 1968. Echinoids of the genus *Micraster* L. Agassiz from the Upper Cretaceous of the Cracow - Miechów area. *Prace Muzeum Ziemi*, 12: 87 - 164.
- Miller, M. F., 1990. Morphology, ethology and paleoenvironmental distribution of Paleozoic *Spirophyton/Zoophycos*: implications for the *Zoophycos* ichnofacies. *13rd Int. Sedimentol. Congr., Abstr. Pa-*  
*pers, Nottingham*: 360 pp.
- Plińska, M., 1970. *Zoophycos* and similar fossils. In: Crimes T.P. & Harper J.C. (Eds), *Trace fossils, Geol. Jour., Spec. Iss.*, 3: 361 - 370.
- Pudsey, C.J., 1983. Asymmetry of *Zoophycos* burrows as way up criterion. *Sediment.*, 30: 301 - 304.
- Radwański, Z., 1978. Sedimentary environment of the Sromowce Formation flysch deposits (Upper Cretaceous) of the Pieniny Klippen Belt, Carpathians, Poland. *Studia Geol. Polon.*, 57: 1 - 86.
- Rhoads, D. C. & Morse, J. W., 1971. Evolutionary and ecologic significance of oxygen-deficient marine basins. *Lethaia*, 4: 413 - 428.
- Savrda, C. E. & Bottjer, D. J., 1987a. Trace fossils as indicators of bottom-water redox conditions in ancient marine environments. In Bottjer, D. J. (Ed.), *New concepts in the use of biogenic sedimentary structures for paleoenvironmental interpretation*, Guidebook, 52, Soc. Paleontol. Mineral. Pacific section, Los Angeles: 3 - 26.
- Savrda, C. E. & Bottjer, D. J., 1987b. The ex aerobic zone, a new oxygen-deficient marine biosfacies. *Nature*, 327: 54 - 56.
- Savrda, C. E. & Bottjer, D. J., 1989a. Anatomy and implications of bioturbated beds in "Black Shale" sequences: examples from the Jurassic Posidonienschiefere (Southern Germany). *Palaios*, 4: 330 - 342.
- Savrda, C. E. & Bottjer, D. J., 1989b. Trace fossil model for reconstructing oxygenation histories of ancient marine bottom waters: applications to Upper Cretaceous Niobrara Formation, Colorado. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 74: 49 - 74.
- Seilacher, A., 1978. Use of trace fossil assemblages for recognizing depositional environments. In: Basan (Ed.), *Trace fossil concepts*, Short Course 5, Soc. Econ. Paleont. Mineral., Tulsa: 167 - 181.
- Simpson, S., 1970. Notes on *Zoophycos* and *Spirophyton*. In: Crimes, T. P. & Harper, J. C. (Eds), *Trace fossils, Geol. Jour. Spec. Iss.*, 3: 505 - 514.
- Smith, A. B. & Crimes, T. P., 1983. Trace fossils formed by heart-urchins - a study of *Scolicia* and related forms. *Lethaia*, 16: 79 - 92.
- Thompson, J. B., Mullins, H. T., Newton, C. R. & Vercoutere, T. L., 1985. Alternative biosfacies model for dysaerobic communities. *Lethaia*, 18: 167 - 179.
- Thompson, J. B., Higgs, N. C. & Colley, S., 1989. A geochemical investigation of reduction haloes, developed under turbidites in brown clays. *Mar. Geol.*, 89: 315 - 330.
- Turner, B. R., Stanistreet, I. G. & Whateley, M. K. G., 1981. Trace fossils and paleoenvironments in the Ecca Group of Nongoma Graben, northern Zululand, South Africa. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 36: 113 - 123.
- Tyszka, J., 1994. Palaeoenvironmental implications from ichnological and microfaunal analyses of Bajocian spotty carbonates, Pieniny Klippen Belt, Polish Carpathians. *Palaios*, 5: 175 - 187.
- Uchman, F., 1990. Trace fossils in the Eocene of the Nowy Sącz facies in Żeleźnikowa Wielka near Nowy Sącz (Magura Nappe, Outer Carpathians). *Ann. Soc. Geol. Polon.*, 60: 107 - 124.
- Wetzel, A., 1987. Ichnofabrics in Eocene to Maastrichtian sediments from Deep Sea Drilling Project Site 605, off the New Jersey coast. *DSDP, Initial Reports*, 92: 825 - 835.
- Wetzel, A., 1991. Ecologic interpretation of deep-sea trace fossil community. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.*, 85: 47 - 69.
- Wilson, J. L., 1975. *Carbonate facies in geologic history*. Springer - Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: pp. 471.

### Streszczenie

**Skamieniałości śladowe i ichnostruktura w czerwonych, głębokowodnych osadach górnej kredy w pienińskim pasie skałkowym, w Polskich Karpatach**

*Krzysztof Bąk*

Piaskowce, mulowce oraz niektóre odmiany margli należące doogniwa margli z Macelowej (turon-santon) w polskiej części pienińskiego pasa skałkowego charakteryzuje obecność skamieniałości

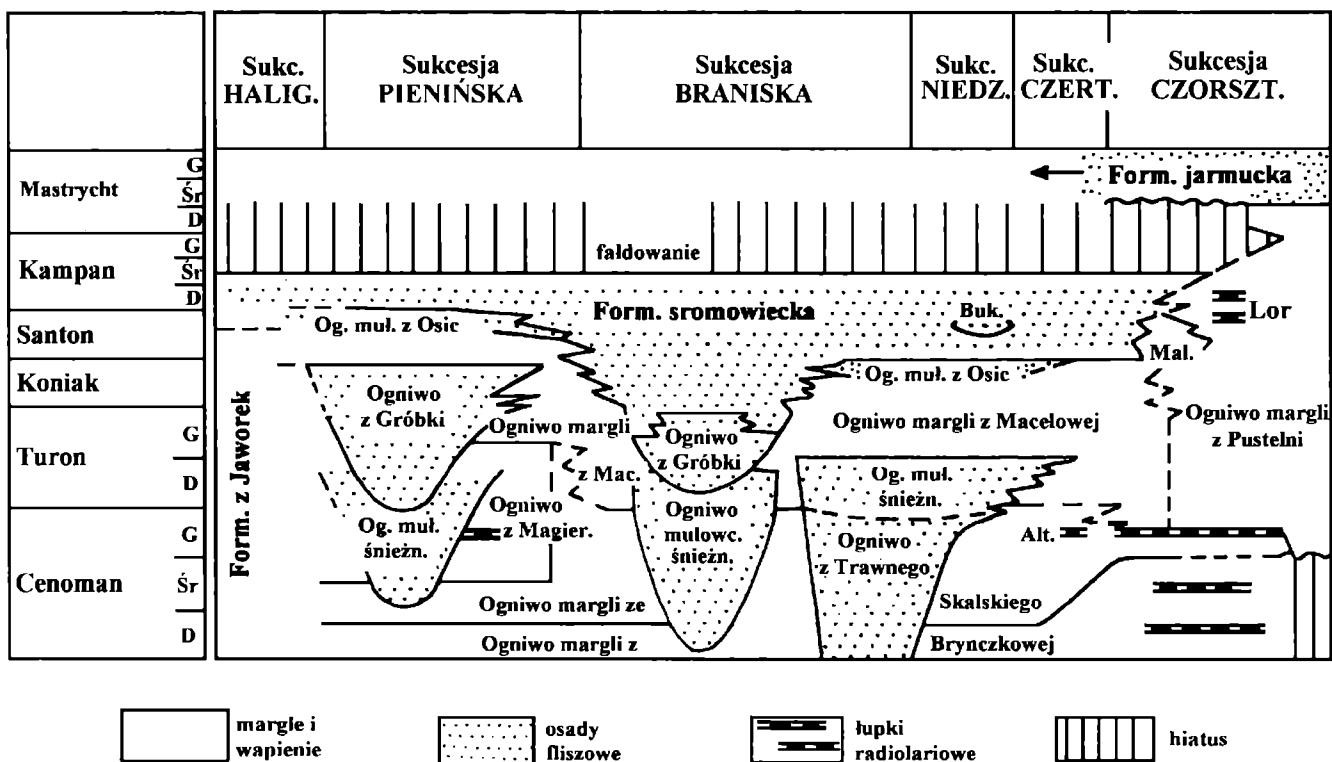


Fig. 2. Wiek i pozycja górnokredowych jednostek litostratygraficznych w polskiej części pienińskiego pasa skałkowego (na podstawie Birkenmajer, 1987); Buk – ognivo zwirowca z Bukowin, Alt – warstwa łupku z Altany, Lor – warstwa rogowca z Lorencowych, Mal – ognivo łupków z Malinowej, Og. mul.-ognivo mulowców, Form. – formacja, Sukc. – sukcesja

śladowych. Były one wzmiankowane we wcześniejszych pracach dotyczących tych osadów (Birkenmajer, 1959, 1963a; Książkiewicz, 1958, 1970; Radwański, 1978) ale nie stanowiły one przedmiotu analizy pod kątem ich przydatności w rozważaniach na temat paleoekologii basenu skałkowego.

Autor zebrał kilkadziesiąt okazów skamieniałości śladowych z osadów ogniva margli z Macelowej oraz dokonał obserwacji ich rozmieszczenia w analizowanych profilach, należących do sukcesji: pienińskiej, braniskiej oraz niedzickiej (Fig. 1). Ponadto w badaniach ichnostruktury osadów uwzględniono dwa profile serii czorsztyńskiej należące do ogniva margli z Pustelni (górny ceno - dolny mastrycht).

Ognivo margli z Macelowej (Fig. 2) tworzą wiśniowoczerwone margle i wapienie margliste z przelawiceniami zielonych i niebieskich mułowców i piaskowców wapnistycznych (Birkenmajer, 1977). Miąższość ogniva wynosi od 10 do 50 m. Cechy teksturalne głównych litotypów ogniva w odsłonięciu stratotypowym prezentuje rycina 3. Margle zawierają bogaty zespół otwornic aglutynujących z charakterystycznymi gatunkami *Bulbocodium problematicus* Neagu i *Uvigerinammina jankoi* Majzon. Niektóre z odmian margli reprezentują mikrofasje pelagiczne (Alexandrowicz, 1966; Birkenmajer & Jednorowska, 1983, 1984). Ognivo margli z Pustelni (30 - 40 m miąższości) to silnie węglanowe (60 - 83% CaCO<sub>3</sub>) ceglasto-czerwone margle, pozbawione wkladek klastycznych. Bogaty zespół planktonu otwornicowego (*Marginotruncana* - *Dicarinella* - *Globotruncana*) wskazuje na ich pelagiczną genezę (np. Birkenmajer, 1963b; Jednorowska, 1979).

W badanych profilach ogniva margli z Macelowej oznaczono 13 ichnogatunków (Fig. 4). Większość z nich pochodzi z cienko-

wicowych piaskowców i mułowców oraz z przeławiczących je czerwonych margli. Ilościowo przeważają wśród nich ślady proste z rodzaju *Planolites* i *Sabularia* (Fig. 5), które dominują w piaskowcach i mułowcach. Margle są bogate w ślady z rodzaju *Zoophycos* (Fig. 6). Stwierdzono tylko ślady sieciowe i meandrujące, poza pojedynczymi, z rodzaju *Taphrhelminthopsis*. Interesujący jest fakt, że ślady z rodzaju *Subphyllochorda* i *Scolicia* znalezione jedynie w stropie pakietu osuwiskowego w serii niedzickiej (profil Kosarzycka) oraz w osadach gestykh spływow grawitacyjnych w serii pienińskiej (profile: Macelowa-Osice i Szewców Gronik). Niektóre ze śladow nie zostały zaklasyfikowane do żadnego z ichnotaksonów (Fig. 7). Obserwacje śladow prowadzone również w płytach cienkich skal (Fig. 8-10).

W interpretacji warunków środowiska depozycji osadów zasiedlonego przez organizmy będące producentami śladow wzięto pod uwagę: 1) zróżnicowanie zespołu skamieniałości śladowych, 2) średnice śladow, 3) piętrowe rozmieszczenie śladow w przekroju przez warstwę (tiering), 4) ichnostrukturę.

Dominacja śladow prostych, typu *Planolites*, nie wskazuje na żadne cechy paleośrodowiska. Są one bowiem znane ze wszystkich środowisk (np. Crimes, 1977; Ekdale & Berger, 1978; Turner *et al.*, 1981; Ekdale & Bromley, 1984; Crimes & Anderson, 1985). To samo dotyczy śladow z rodzaju *Zoophycos*, bardzo licznych w marglach (por. Pudsey, 1983; Bottjer *et al.*, 1988). Wśród *Zoophycos* występują formy helicoidalne, opisywane ze środowisk głębokomorskich oraz planarne (Pudsey, 1983; Eyles *et al.*, 1992). Te znalezione w badanych osadach są zarówno helicoidalne jak i planarne (Fig. 9 i 10), jakkolwiek ślady helikoidalne, z 4 - 5 zwojami przeważają. Ich obecność świadczy prawdopodobnie o okresach dłuższej sedymenta-

tacji pelagicznej.

Rzadkość śladów z rodzaju *Sulphylllochorda* i *Scolicia* (Fig. 11 i 12) autor tłumaczy ich specyficznym sposobem powstania. Jeżowce – producenci tych śladów – zostały prawdopodobnie przemieszczone w gestym prądzie zawiesinowym lub osuwisku podmorskim. Wydostając się na powierzchnię osadu i poruszając się po niej zostawiły ślady (Fig. 14).

Większość ichnofauny należy do pascichnia (Fig. 4). Drugie w częstotliwości występowania są fadinichnia. Agrichnia i repichnia są bardzo rzadkie. Według Ekdale (1985) taki zespół etologiczny jest charakterystyczny dla warunków głębokomorskich, o niskim tempie sedymentacji i dnie pokrytym drobnoziarnistym materiałem, sporadycznie dostarczanym z prądów zawiesinowych.

Opisany zespół ichnofauny jest bardzo podobny we wszystkich sukcesjach skałkowych pienińskiego pasa skałkowego (Fig. 15).

Osady ogniva margli z Pustelnia są pozbawione skamieniałości śladów, natomiast są całkowicie zbioturbowane. Ten fakt jest spowodowany przez ubóstwo pokarmu, skoncentrowanego w najwyższej części osadu (Leszczyński & Uchman, 1993), a zamieszkiwanej i penetrowanej przez większość infauny (Bromley, 1990). Dodatkowo niska kohezja osadu nie sprzyjała zachowaniu się śladów działalności życiowej organizmów (Ekdale, 1980; Leszczyński & Uchman, 1993). Prawdopodobnie nieobecność graphogliptów w osadach ogniva margli z Macelowej można wytlumaczyć w ten sam sposób.

Analizy porównawcze rozmiarów organizmów (i śladów, które zostawiają) w zależności od stopnia natlenienia środowiska, w którym żyją wykazały, że zmieniają się one wraz ze zmianami stopnia natlenienia wód i osadu (np. Bromley & Ekdale, 1984; Savrda & Bottjer, 1987a, b, 1989a, 1989b). W osadach ogniva margli z Macelowej również zaobserwowano duże zmiany średnicy śladów, szczególnie dla pospolitej występujących form prostych. Ślady typu *Planolites* (zaliczono tu: *Sabularia*, *Planolites*, *Fucusopsis*, *Bulho-trephis*) są największe (średnio 5,5 mm średnicy) w osadach piaskowatych i mułowcowych pochodzenia turbidytowego oraz w bezpośrednio podcielających je marglach. Natomiast okazy tych samych ichnogatunków są dużo mniejsze (średnio 2,5 mm średnicy) w marglach pozbawionych wkładek piaskowatych. Wydaje się, że ilość pokarmu miała wpływ na zmniejszanie się średnicy śladów (średnica organizmów mułozernych). Czerwony kolor osadów jest uważany za dowód niskiej zawartości materii organicznej w osadzie (Thompson *et al.*, 1985; Wetzel, 1991; Leszczyński, 1993a). W osadach o przewadze sedymentacji pelagicznej pożywienia wys-

tarczało jedynie dla małych osobników za wyjątkiem form wyspecjalizowanych w selektywnym sposobie żerowania, np. producentów *Zoophycos*. Gdy zaś częste były epizody dostaw materii organicznej z prądów zawiesinowych wyżywić mogła się duża jak i mała epi- i infauna.

Organizmy bentoniczne zamieszkują zarówno poniżej jak i powyżej powierzchni osad/woda. To piętrowe rozmieszczenie organizmów oraz ich śladów (tiering) było opisywane z różnych osadów reprezentujących prawie wszystkie środowiska (np. Seilacher, 1978; Ekdale, 1985; Ekdale & Bromley, 1984; Bromley & Ekdale, 1986; Savrda & Bottjer, 1989b; King, 1987; Leszczyński, 1991b, 1992, Tyszka, 1994). W badanych osadach ogniva margli z Macelowej piętrowość ichnośladów jest bardzo wyraźna (Fig. 17). Maksymalna głębokość żerowania zależy przede wszystkim od ilości pożywienia w osadzie, zawartości tlenu i twardości (konsystencji) dna (Ekdale, 1985). Decydującym czynnikiem warunkującym stratyfikację śladów w badanych osadach była ilość pożywienia. Drugim w kolejności czynnikiem ograniczającym możliwość żerowania i selekcjonującym organizmy żerujące mogła być konsystencja dna. Spłaszczone wypełnienia śladów z rodzaju *Planolites* świadczą o miękkiej konsystencji dna sensu Ekdale (1985).

Struktura zbioturbowanych osadów jest jednym z elementów analizy warunków sedymentacyjnych w basenie (Ekdale & Bromley, 1984, 1986; Wetzel, 1987). Jej interpretacja może pokazać różnicowanie tempa sedymentacji (Droser & Bottjer, 1988; Wetzel, 1987). Jest ona prezentowana jako stopnie bioturbacji, określone na podstawie wizualnych skal. Wykorzystując skalę wizualną zaproponowaną przez Droser i Bottjer (1987) przedstawiono przykłady stopnia bioturbacji osadów z badanych profili (Fig. 24). Silnie węglanowe marge z sukcesji czorsztyńskiej (Fig. 23a) charakteryzuje się piątym i szóstym stopniem bioturbacji (osad homogeniczny). Nawet wydłużone kryształy kalcytu pochodzące z muszli inoceramów są rozmieszczone chaotycznie. Taka ichnostruktura dokumentuje bardzo niskie tempo sedymentacji. Inne przykłady ichnostuktury, charakterystyczne dla sukcesji pienińskiej, braniskiej i niedzickiej przedstawiono na rycinie 24b i c. Dwa litologicznie podobne odcinki profilu, reprezentujące sedymentację turbidytową wykazują różny poziom bioturbacji: od bardzo wysokiego (większość lawic zbioturbowana – Fig. 23b) do bardzo niskiego (pojedyncze lawice zbioturbowane – Fig. 23c). Może to odzwierciedlać różną częstość depozycji osadów z prądów zawiesinowych i związaną z tym różną możliwość przeżycia czy zasiedlenia dna przez makrofaunę.