

Tertiary paleomagnetism in the northern part of the PANCARDI region

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Published and not yet published paleomagnetic results, that are relevant to the Tertiary tectonic history will be discussed from the Inner Carpathians, the North Pannonian megatectonic unit and the Eastern Alps, E of the Tauern window. Attempt will be made to separate movement indicators of areal character from those that might be thought to be related to linear tectonic features, among them the Ennstal and Mur-Mürz faults, the fault system of the East Slovak Basin, the mid-Hungarian Mobile Belt, the Darno line.

Based on the patterns of time and space distribution of the observed paleomagnetic declinations and inclinations,

several paleomagnetic units will be defined. Problems, like the exact location of the border zones and the character of the differences between paleomagnetic units, paleomagnetic constraints for the timing of movements, the manner and timing of the final emplacement will be discussed in detail. The most important general conclusions drawn from the available paleomagnetic observations are the followings:

Tertiary paleomagnetic and tectonic units do not always coincide;

- the movements indicated paleomagnetically are sudden, and long times elapse without discernible change in the orientation or in the latitudinal position of the tectonic units;
- in the available paleomagnetic data base, the areal character of the movement indicators is often expressed, while the manifestation of tectonic lines and zones is less conspicuous.