

conglomerates are also present. The **Malcov Formation** (Late Eocene – Early Oligocene) occurs only rudimentarily. It is represented by the green to dark-grey disintegrated claystones with rare sandstone to siltstone beds. Sporadically the menillite beds occur in the formation.

Inner Carpathian Paleogene

The Paleogene formations of the Subtratic Group of the Inner Carpathian Paleogene in the stratigraphic span Middle Eocene – Oligocene are represented by the **Borové** and **Zuberec** formations. Lithologically the **Borové Formation** (Middle Eocene) consists from the coarse-grained carbonatic breccia, less with conglomerates and sandstones. The material of breccia and conglomerates consists prevailingly from the fragments and blocks of limestones, dolomites, crinoidal and oolitic limestones and quartzstones. Their matrix is calcareous, locally dolomitic. In the intergranular matter there occur the rare big foraminifers. From the lithofacial viewpoint the **Zuberec Formation** (Late Eocene – Early Oligocene) has the flyschoid character, being represented by alternation of sandstone and claystone benches with conglomerate intercalations. The ratio of sandstones to claystones varies from 2 : 1 to 1 : 2. Sandstones are prevailingly medium- to coarse-grained fine micaceous, of the grey to brown-grey colour. After weathering they obtain the yellow-green to rusty-green colours with patches of Fe-Mn oxides. The siltstones and claystones are of the grey, green-grey to black-grey colour, obtaining the schistose, table to splinter disintegration. The conglomerates are coarse-grained, weakly compacted and polymict.

NEOGENE

The sediments of the Neogene molasse outcrop only rarely in the territory of the Nízke Beskydy – central part region. In the recent surface they demonstrate the tectonic contact with the sediments of the Inner Carpathian Paleogene, forming their primary footwall. The Neogene sediments are represented by the **Kladzany** and **Nížný Hrabovec** formations. The **Kladzany Formation** (Late Karpatian), represented by the variegated claystones with the sandstone beds, outcrops in the tight tectonically bordered strip of the course NW-SE. The varicolour claystones and siltstones prevail in this strip. They contain the intercalations of fine- to coarse-grained sandstones. The characteristic feature of the formation is the concordant deposition of thin beds of fibrous gypsum. The **Nížný Hrabovec Formation** (Early Badenian) is characteristic mainly by the sandstones, while the claystones form only thin intercalations. The sandstones are bearing the fragments and patches of claystones.

The products of Neogene volcanism occur in the southern part of the investigated region. In its south-western part the products of Badenian volcanism are preserved in the outcrops, being represented by the swarms of rhyodacite (Čičava) dykes. In the south-eastern part of the region the products of the Middle Sarmatian volcanism outcrop (the **Ladomirov Complex**) as well as the Late Sarmatian to Early Pannonian rocks (volcanites of the **Vihorlatské vrchy Mts.**). The **Čičava rhyodacite dykes** penetrate the sediments of the **Zuberec Fm.** of Inner Carpathian Paleogene as well as the sediments of the Neogene **Kladzany Fm.** Lithologically the dykes are formed by the compact grey-white rhyodacite with massive fabric transiting up to fluidal one. They have the sparse-porphyrific structure, being affected by the hydrothermal alterations - most commonly the silicification and argillitization. The andesite necks and dykes of the **Ladomirov Complex** outcrop in the south-eastern margin of the region. The character of these bodies is massive with the blocky-plate disintegration. The andesite manifests the dark-grey to black colour, porphyric character and sharp angular glass breakage. The massif of the volcanites of the **Vihorlat Mts.** is represented by the effusive-explosive products of the stratovolcanoes of the **Popriečny** and **Diel** hills (latest Sarmatian to Early Pannonian).

QUATERNARY

Quaternary sediments have in comparison with further areas of Slovakia their specific character. This peculiarity is caused mainly by the monotonous geological setting of the underlier, formed by the flysch rock sequences less to medium resistant against erosion. It is reflected mainly by the monotonous petrographic composition of the fluvial Quaternary accumulations and at neotectonic mobility of the territory (cyclically repeating erosion and accumulation phases in the Quaternary period). It conditions the range and amount of Quaternary sediments and by this way also the possibilities of their next preservation. Contrary to the flysch zone, the northern foothill zone of the **Vihorlatské vrchy Mts.** distinctly differs, being characteristic with the more distinct (in comparison with the situation in the south) uplifting and vaulting of the mountain range. This process even more has increased the primary energy of the relief, and by this way also the prevalence of proluvial sedimentation and intensive slope modelling. On the base of morphological position of the fluvial and proluvial sediments as well as the rare occurrences of fossil soil present in covers of polygenetic clays of the loess character, the Quaternary sediments we encompass into the period of Early, Middle and Late Pleistocene and Holocene.

In the geological setting of the territory the more distinct position was determined in the case of the Middle Pleistocene proluvial sediments of the alluvial fans and fluvial sediments of the river terraces with dominant position of proluvial sediments of Early Pleistocene. The deluvial sediments have the dominant position. These sediments resting on the flysch formations are characteristic with the prevalence of clayey loams, which together with the character of the underlier and considerable energy of the relief cause the range of the slope processes among which the dominating position had and have the areal washout, solifluction and sliding processes. The fluvial sediments of the terraces of bigger rivers and their tributaries are the stratified genetic type (along with proluvial sediments). The next important and stratified genetic type is represented by fluvial, and partially proluvial sediments. Regarding to previous stated facts, in the recent geological setting of the territory the older fluvial and

proluvial sediments of the rivers and streams are preserved only sporadically with the dominant position of sediments of Late Pleistocene and Holocene. On the activated tectonic lines mainly of the faults directed NE-SW as well as on lithofacial boundaries of the flysch formations there are tied the occurrences of foam sinters (rarely also travertine) and sinters, being spread in the whole territory. The steep slopes of the mountain slopes, mainly in the area of the **Magura Unit** of outer flysch are inclined to formation of the whole diapason of landslides.

TECTONICS

The oldest complex in the region is represented by the Middle Triassic sediments of **Gutenstein Limestones** and **Ramsau Dolomites**, representing the sediments originating in the environment of carbonate platform. The klippen units and sequences (in the recent understanding) were not differentiated in the Mesozoic. Only the Neogene phase caused the folding of the **Klippen belt** into the state as was recently observed. The individual formations of the **Sariš** part of the **Klippen belt** in this space are very weakly outcropped, so to determine the sequence of the processes in this space is rather difficult. The **Faticum** as well as on the **Klippen belt** are covered by autochthonous Paleogene sediments of the **Subtratic Group**. The whole area is disintegrated more-or-less by the distinct faults mainly by the directions SW-NE and SE-NW.

The principal part of the region encompasses the **Outer flysch zone** of the **Magura group** of nappes. During the deformation of the plane of **Magura overthrust** there occurred the back-thrusts and its internal imbrication with individualization of particular tectonic units. Along the contact with the **Klippen belt** there occurred the tectonization of the contact zone. The scarcity of younger sediments in the stated region does not allow us to distinguish the effects of individual folding phases (Pyrenean and Sava foldings). The younger Miocene folding is classified to **Steyer folding phase**. The boundaries of the units have overthrust-transpressional character, locally with isoclinal to recumbent fold limbs. The extended fault structures of directions NW-SE, NE-SW and locally also of the N-S direction complete the whole structural inventory of the strike-slips, prevailingly with dextral and sinistral shearing. The overthrust-nappe boundaries are many times transposed into the brittle zones of NW-SE courses with prevailing dextral shearing. Based of structural knowledge, as the oldest we suppose the E-W direction of bedding in all three units. Compression of the direction NNW-SSE, computed from the paleostress analyses, caused the parallel shortening of the beds with the origin of synthetic and antithetic R-shears with the sharp angle with the bedding planes. The conjugate system of joints has formed during the same kinematic regime, having the character of strike slips with the striations on the fault planes. The stress accumulation was shifted to more plastic beds, which caused the mutual transport of individual complexes and forming of overthrusts and nappes. As the décollement zone we suppose the variegated beds in all units, because they are bearing evidences of the strongest plastic folding. Also the accumulation of the overthrusts is genetically tied with accumulation of variegated formations. Simultaneously also the most anticlinal and synclinal zones are present in these parts of the territory. The change of the bed orientation from the direction E-W to NNW-SSE to NW-SE is a result of gradual shortening of the sedimentary space from the **Klippen belt** to overthrust of the **Magura Unit** on the **Dukla Unit**. The gradual stacking of individual slices led to change of the compression regime to transpression and to lateral escape of the complexes. The transpression regime formed the fan structure with the axial part in the **Rača Unit** and prevailingly halfly-opened to opened type of folds and with the back-thrust tectonics in southern parts of the territory, prevailingly at the boundary of the **Klippen zone** with the **Magura Unit**. At the "rooting" of the **Magura nappe** there dominates the setting of isoclinal disharmonic folds with prevailing vergency to south and fold axes parallel with overthrust lines. The similar style was observed also in northern part towards the contact with the **Dukla Unit**. The age of folding was differing in the different subunits of the **Magura nappe**, migrating in the time of Early – Middle Eocene. Associated shear joints and faults rotated in relation to the change of subduction conditions. Relating with the Miocene phase of the volcanism in this area, also the distinct change of the dip of the **Krosno menillite sedimentation area** foot-wall sinking occurred in the front of the northern part of the **Eastern Carpathian arc**. At the same time its most steeping occurred directly in the area of the eastern part of the **Krynica Unit** which caused the change of the dip of originally north-vergent structures to south-vergent.

In the Neogene there are evident the manifestations of three fault systems. These are represented by the oblong faults (NW-SE), transversal faults (NE-SW) and oblique faults (N-S). The oblong faults are the most distinct. They interpose the tectonic contact of Paleogene with Neogene. Regarding to the thickness of **Éggenburgian** and **Karpatian**, the subsidence on the Neogene marginal fault can reach 1000 m, probable with steeper dip ca 70° to SW.

The prevailing part of the region during the Late Pliocene and Quaternary was characterized by irregular movements occurring during the total uplift of the territory along the main faults coursing perpendicularly or obliquely to the course of former Alpine structures. The youngest fault system originated after the termination of folding. This system had the principal contribution to segmentation of the territory of the flysch zone on blocks and partial segments, and by this way also to forming of the recent morphostructural plan of the watershed of the rivers **Ondava**, **Laborec**, **Cirocha** and **Ublianka**. In the final consequence, during the final phase of neotectonic development in Quaternary the processes of disintegration of individual parts of studied territory continued, causing the paleogeographic changes and distinct neotectonic differences in individual parts of the territory.



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GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE
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– CENTRAL PART

ŠTÁTNY GEOLOGICKÝ ÚSTAV DIONÝZA ŠTÚRA - BRATISLAVA

