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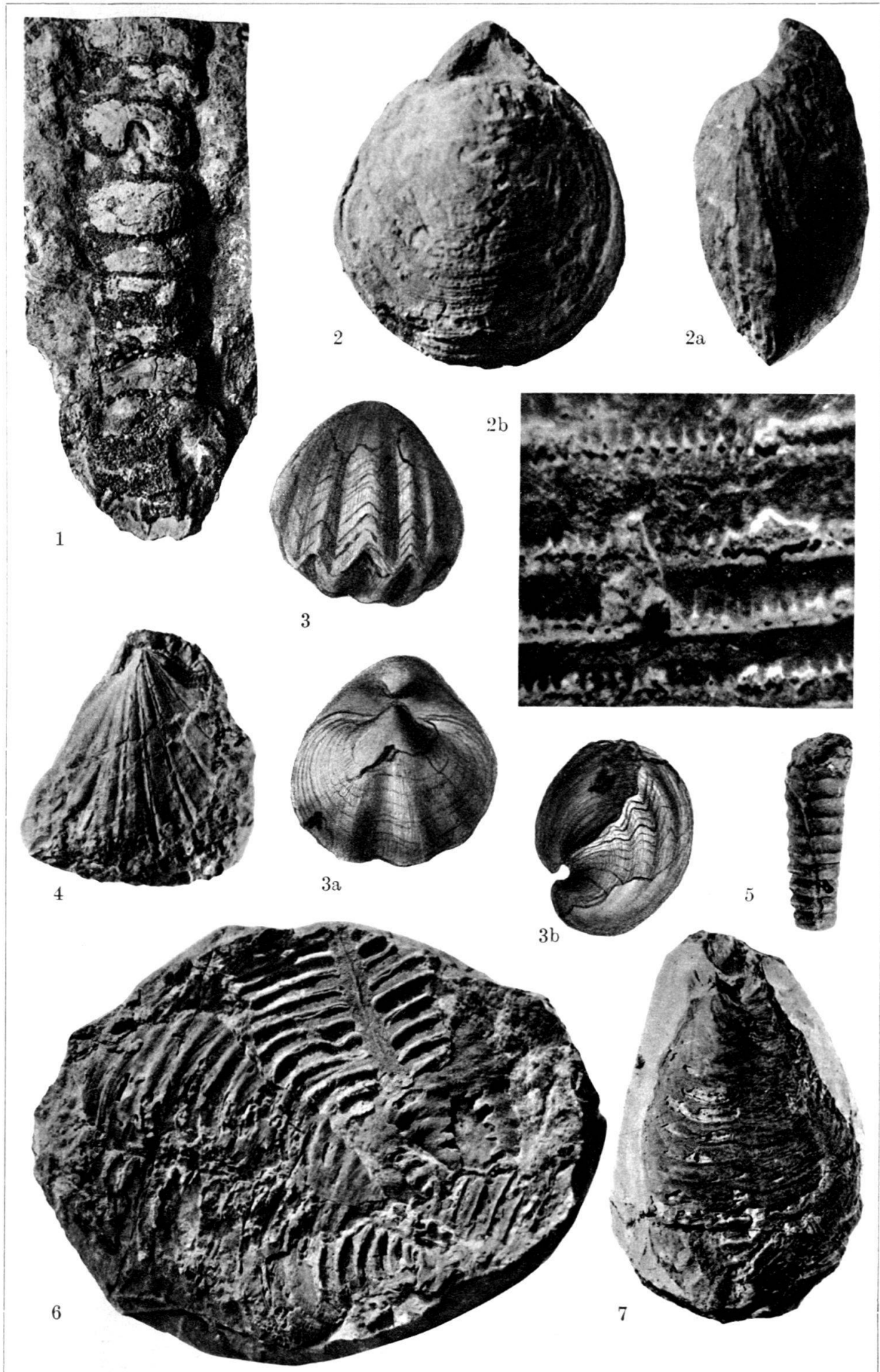
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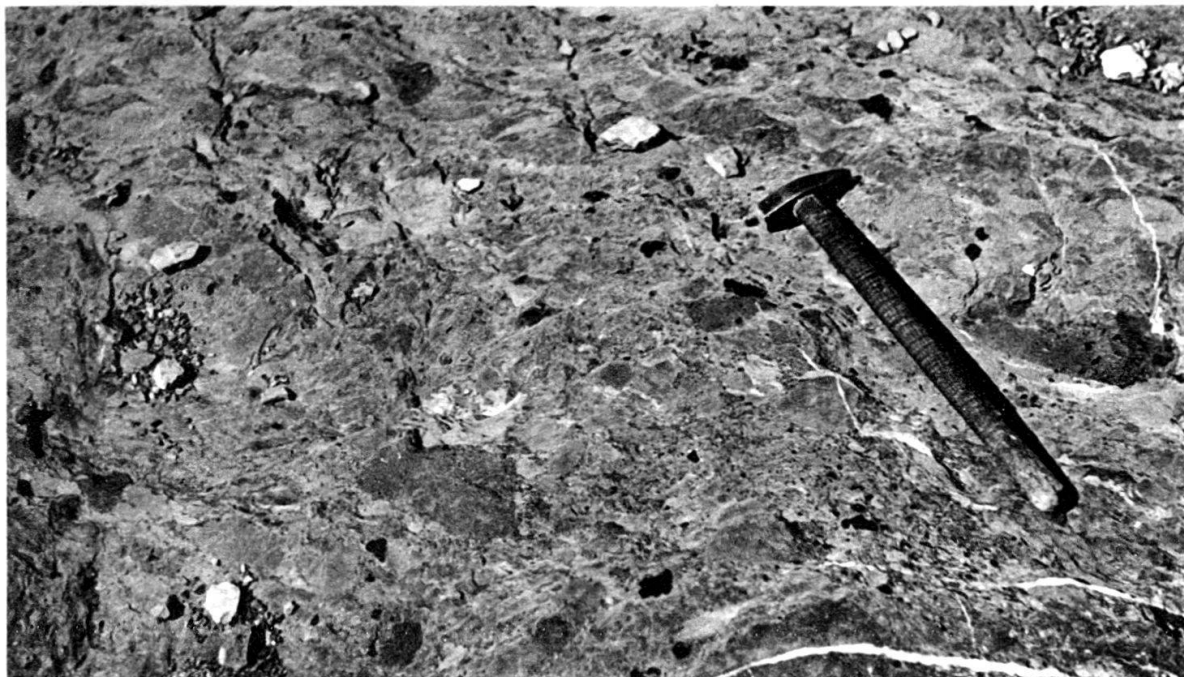


Fig. 1. Konglomerat aus Trümmern von Orbitolinenschichten und schwarzen Phosphoritknollen des Gault. Normalschenkel der Eocaenmulde in der N-Wand des Claridenstocks, ca. 25 m E vom Gletscherrand.

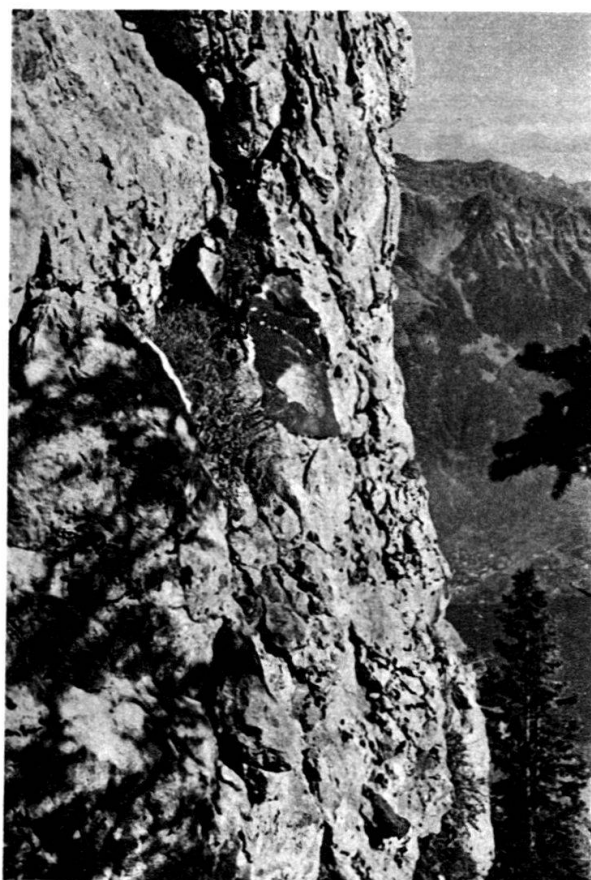
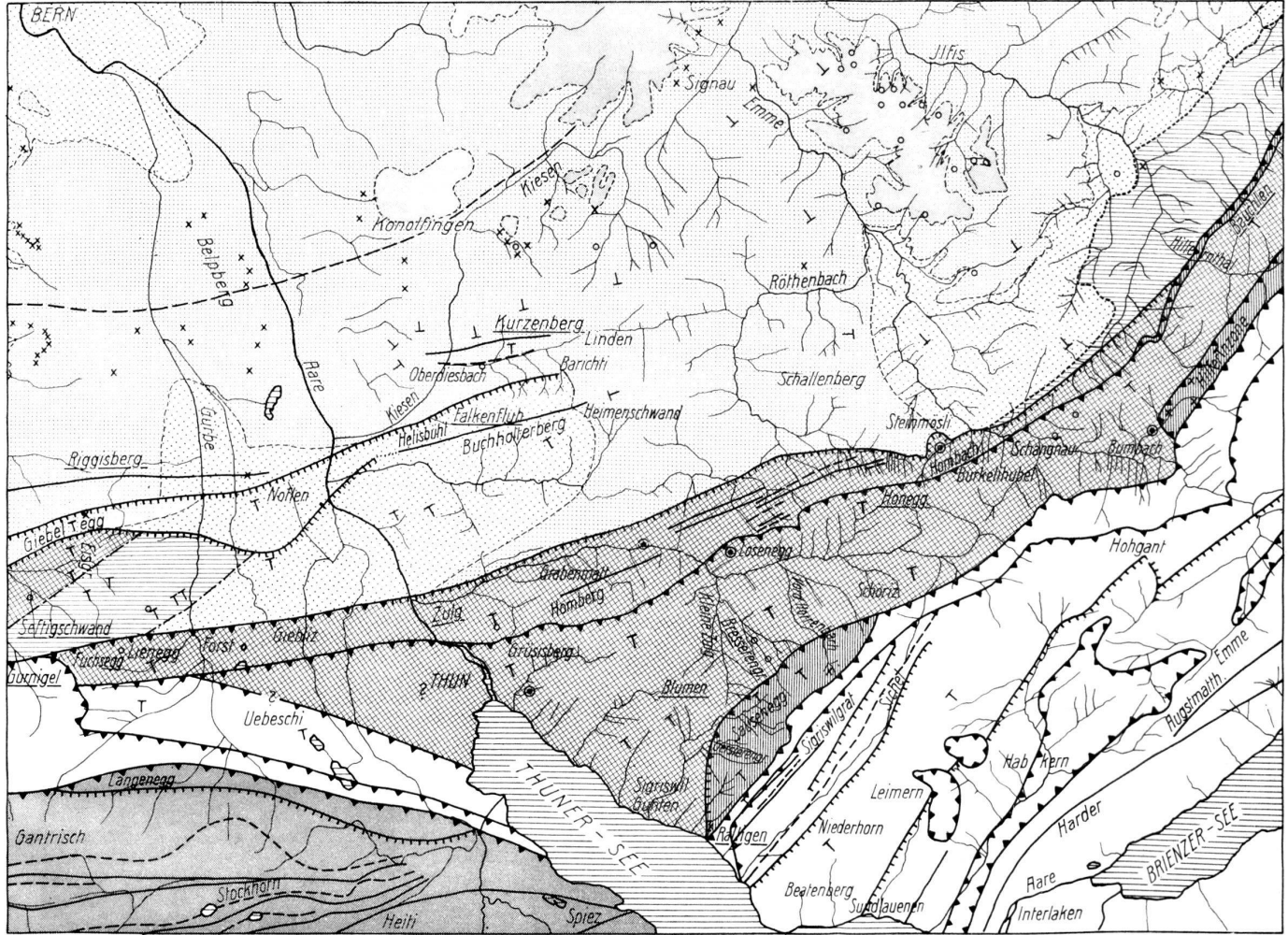


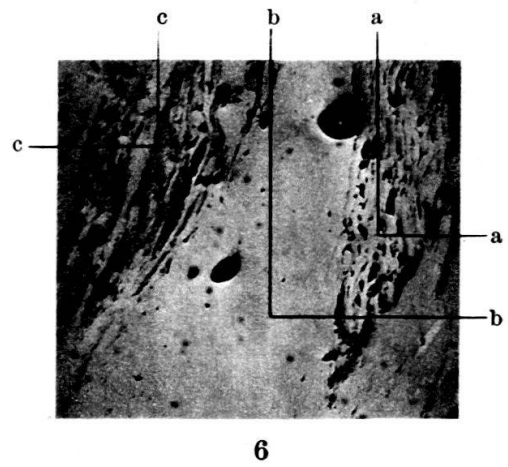
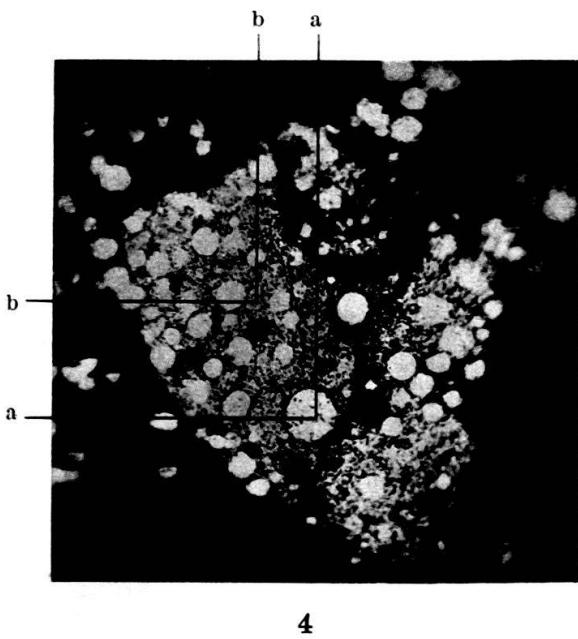
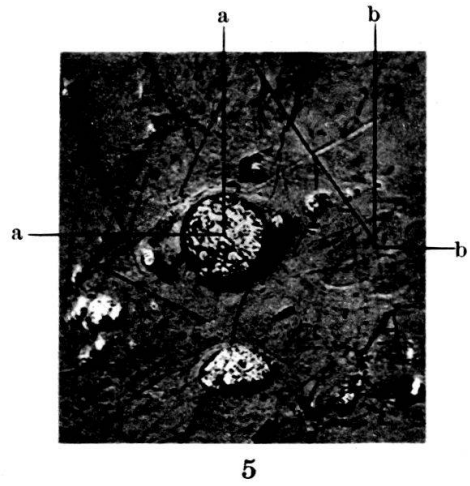
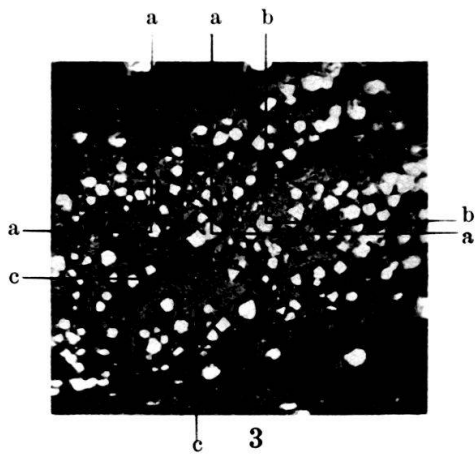
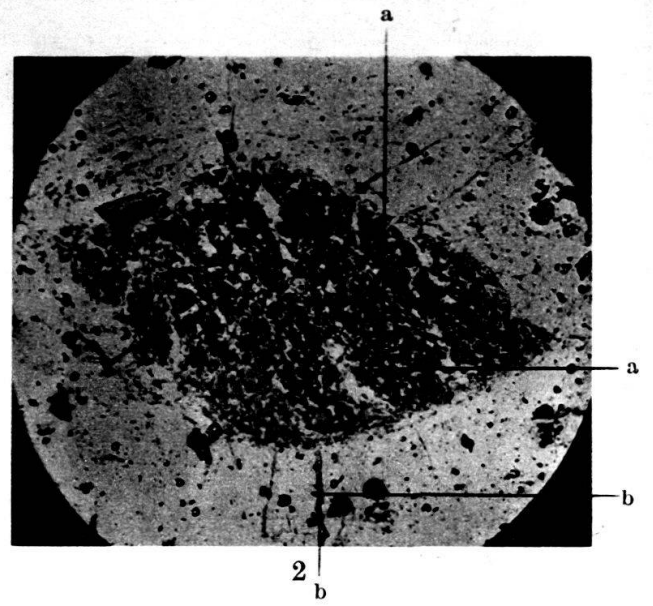
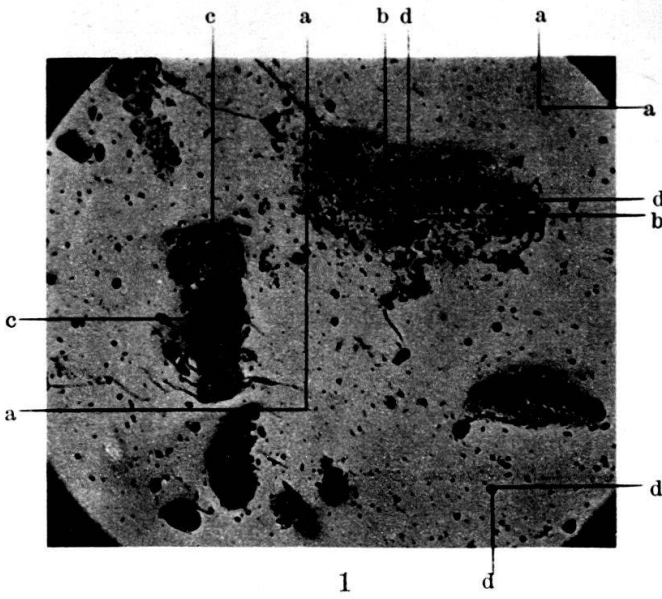
Fig. 2. Konglomerat aus Seewerkalktrümmern und einzelnen Gaultsandsteinblöcken (in der Bildmitte und am unteren Rand). W-Seite des obersten Felsturms am E-Rand des Kessels von Planken auf der N-Seite des Klöntals.

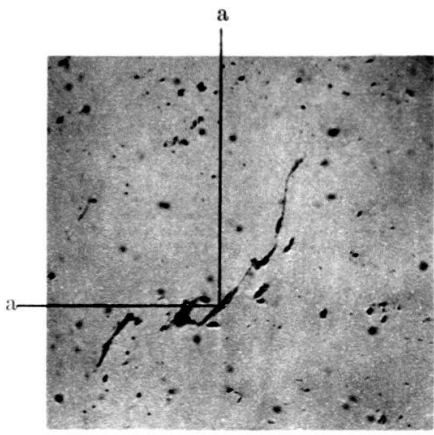
Tektonische Karte der subalpinen Molasse der Umgebung von Thun

Masstab 1:200 000

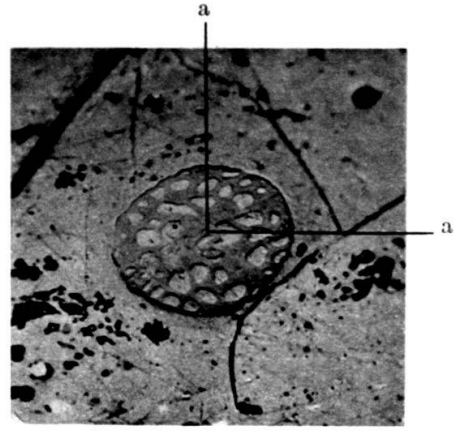


- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Tortonien | Helvetische u. ultrahelvetische Alpengesteine | Schwache Mulden des Mittellandes |
| Helvétien | Romanische Alpengesteine | Starke Gewölbe der subalpinen Molasse |
| Burdigalien | x Marine Fossilien | Starke Mulden " " " |
| Aquitanien | o Terrestre Fossilien i A | Anschiebung |
| Châtien | o Sauger | Aufschiebung |
| Rupélien | Schwache Gewölbe des Mittellandes | |

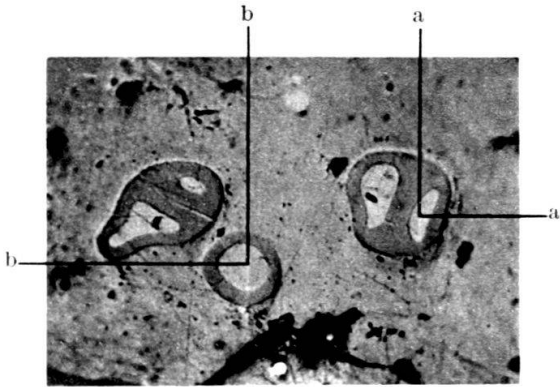




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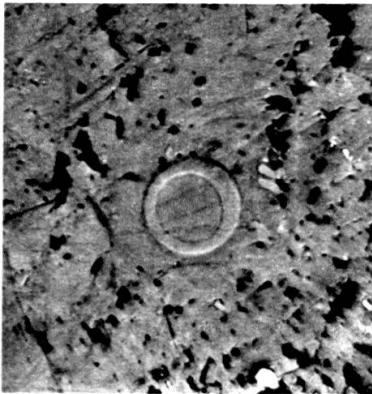
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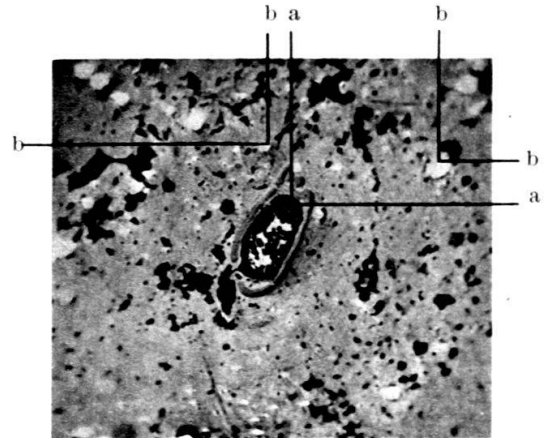
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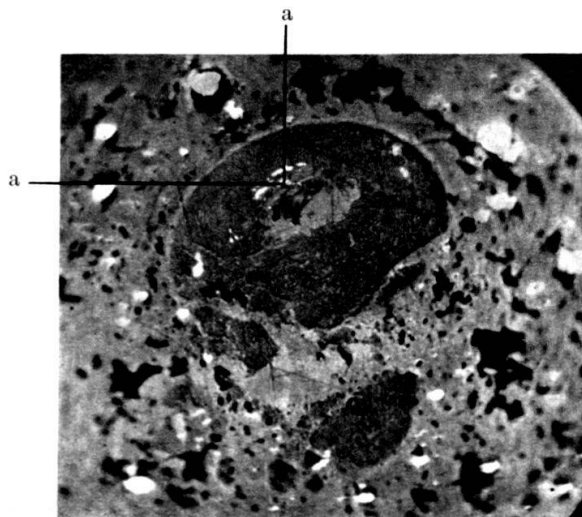
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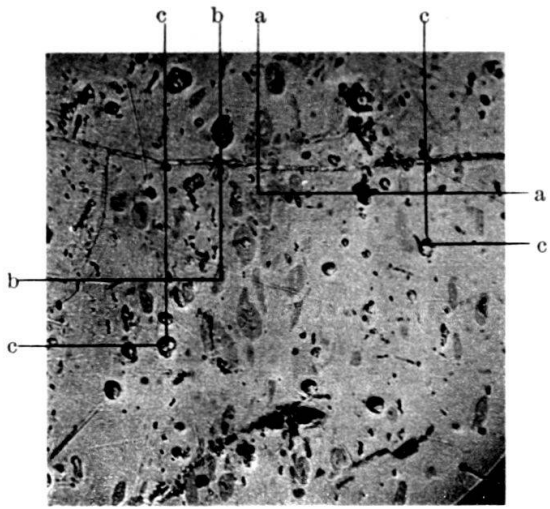
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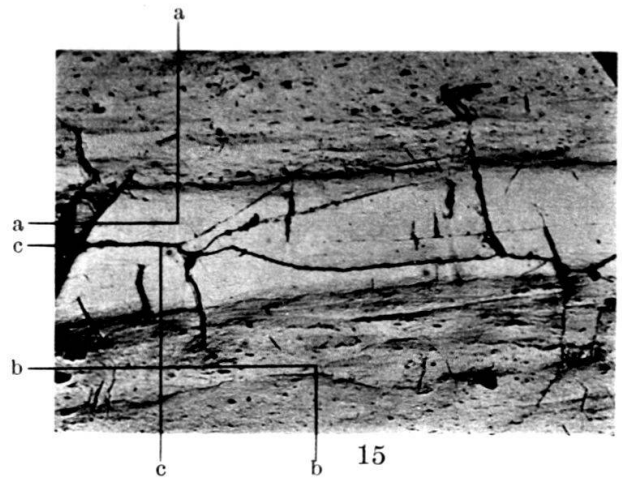
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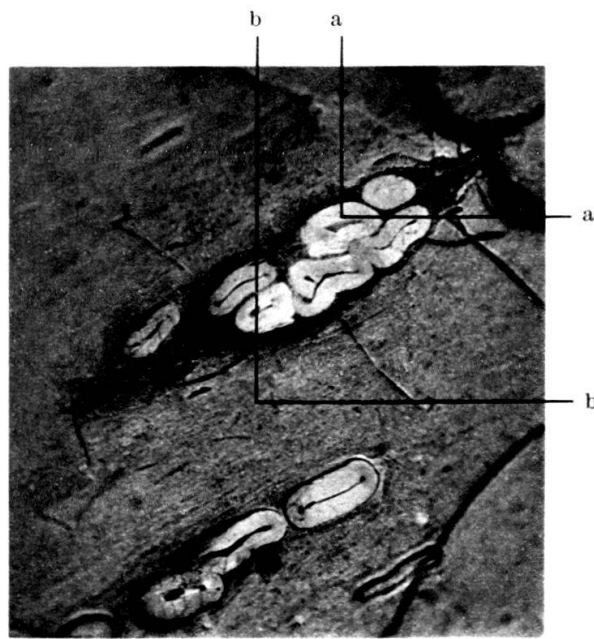
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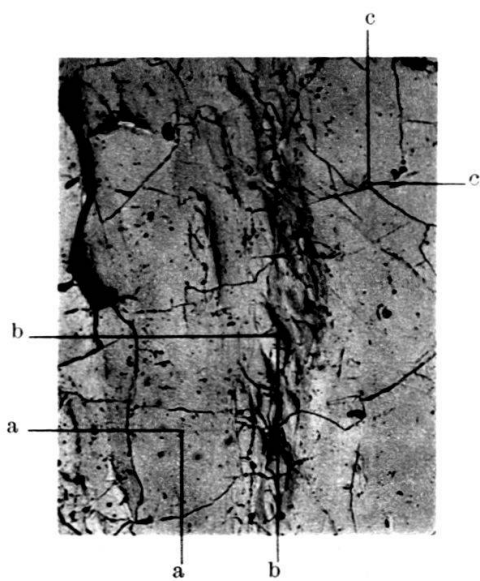
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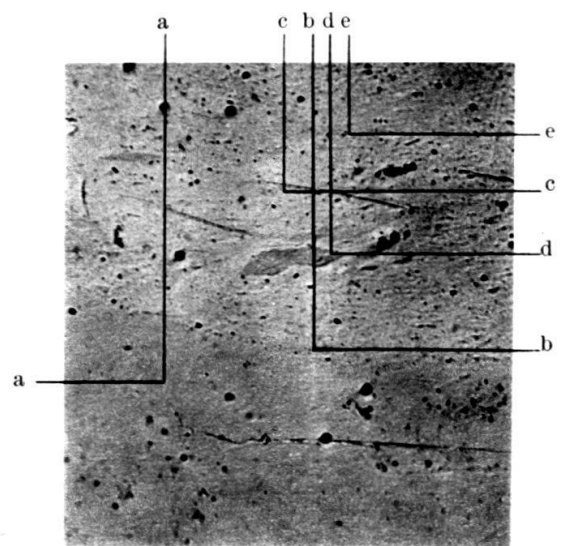
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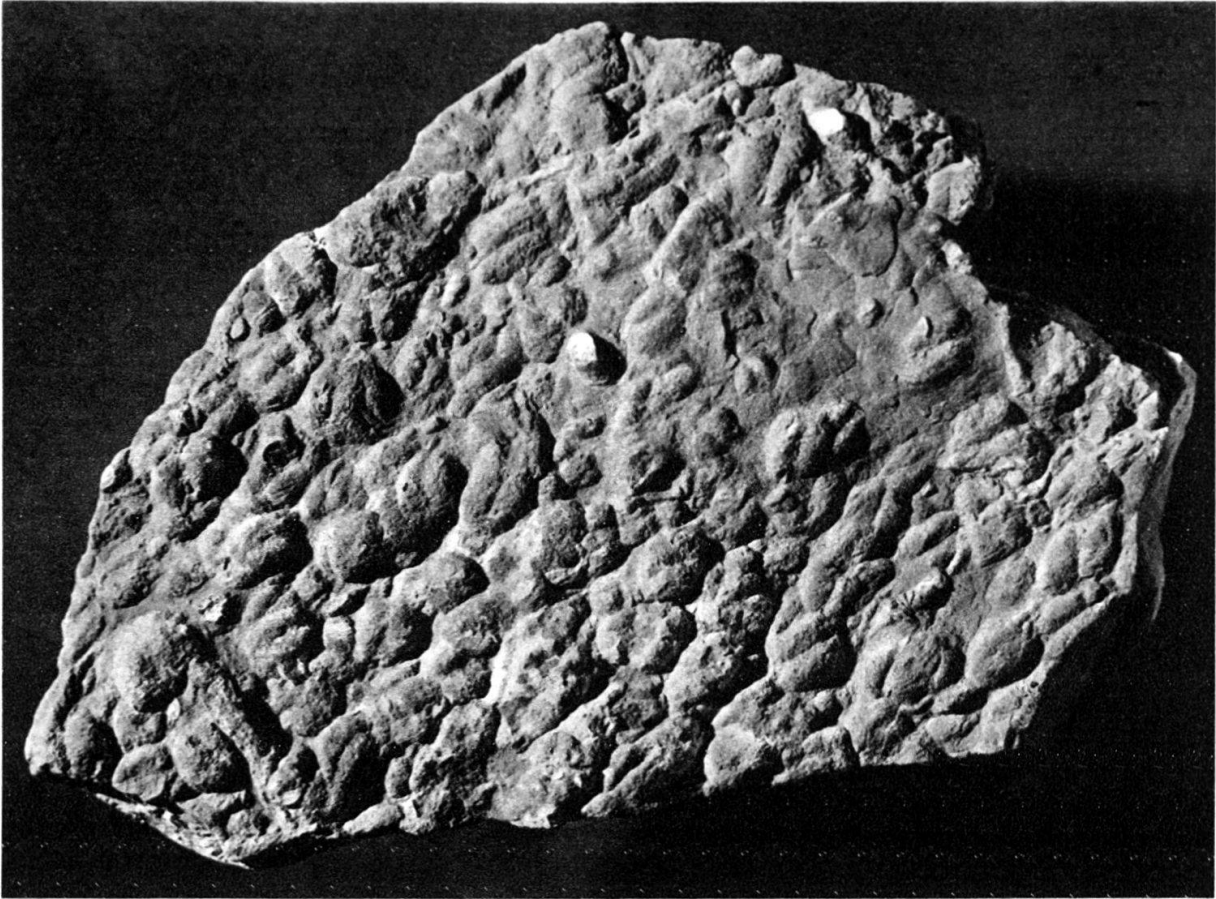


Fig. 1.

M
↓

S
↓

B
↓



↑
N

↑
G

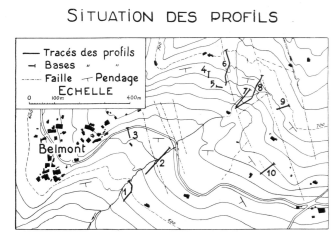
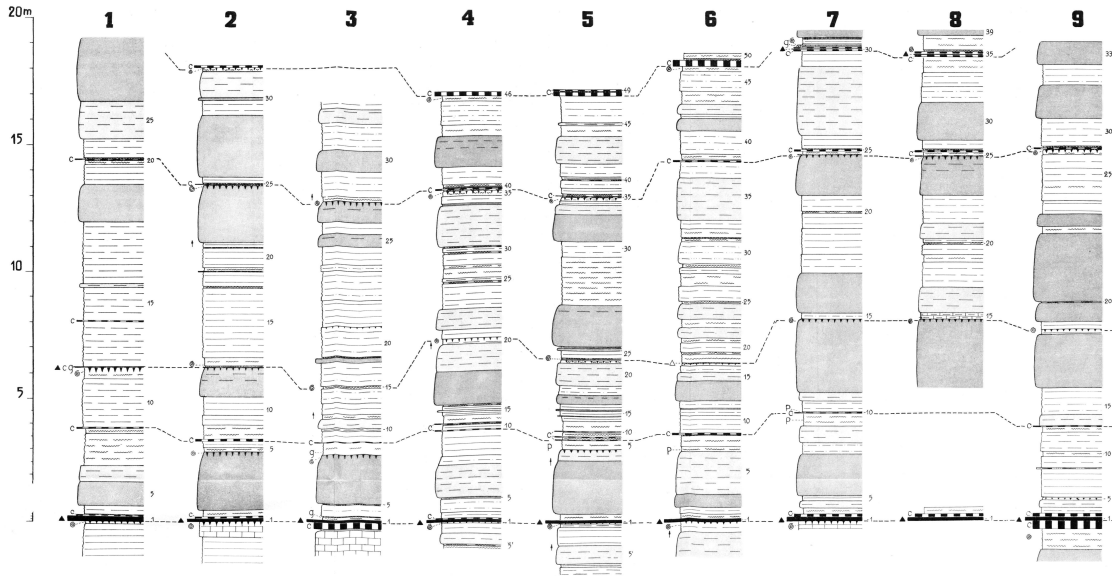
Fig. 2.

Reprod. Birkhäuser, Basel.

Profils de la Molasse à charbon (Chattien) à Belmont s/ Lausanne

Les n° des couches sont indépendants d'un profil à l'autre

Echelle 1:50

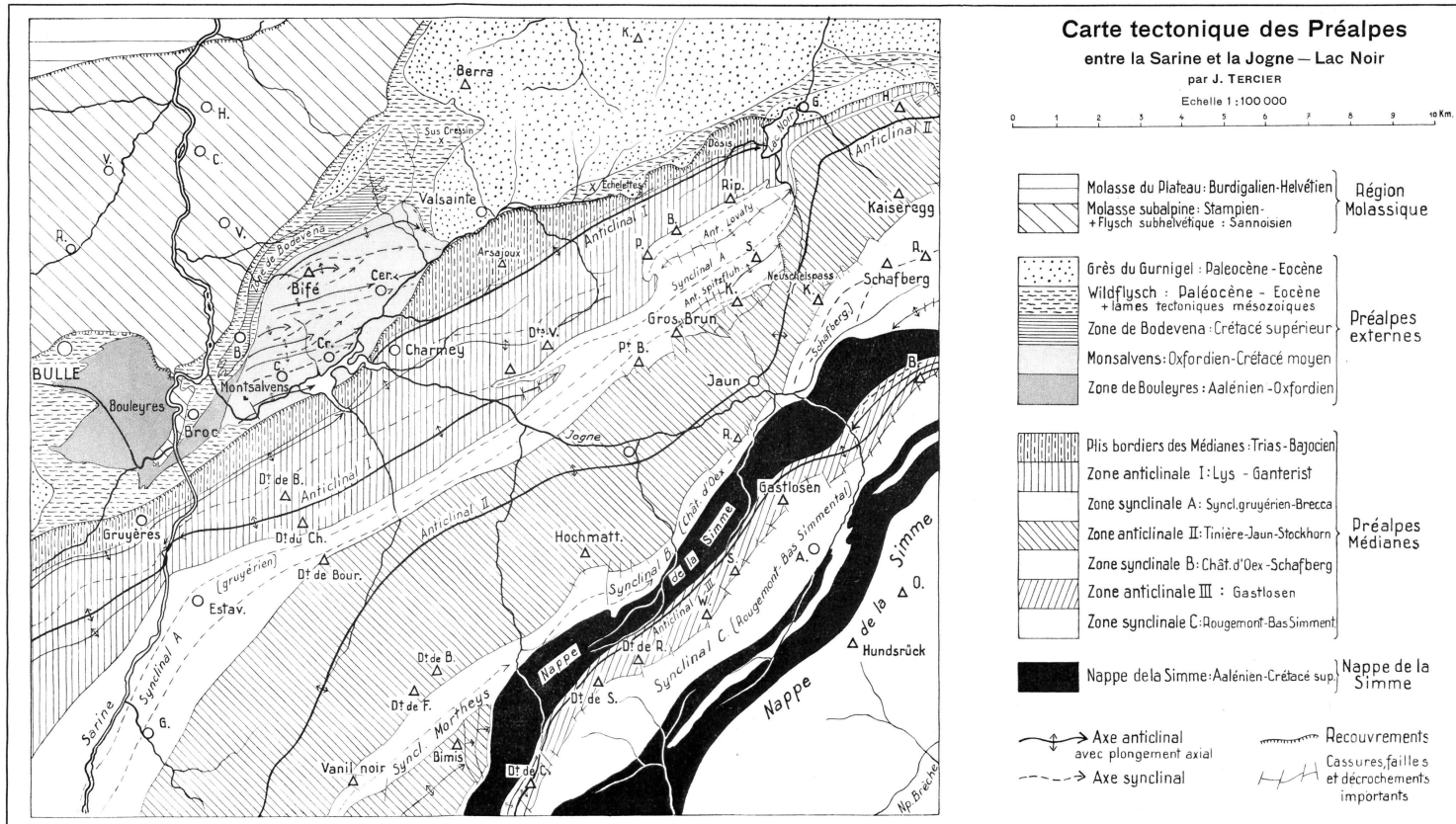


LÉGENDE

- ↑ passage progressif typique
- pg niveau pyriteux, gypseux
- palustre typique, bourdre et coquiller vers le haut
- ⊙ coquillier
- ⊕ carbonneux
- ⊖ charbon
- ▬ calcaire déau douce
- ▬ marno-calcaire
- ▬ argile plastique
- ▬ marne tendre
- ▬ mi-dure
- ▬ dure
- ▬ macigieuse
- ▬ macigno (gres argilo-calc.)
- ▬ molasse (gres calcaire)

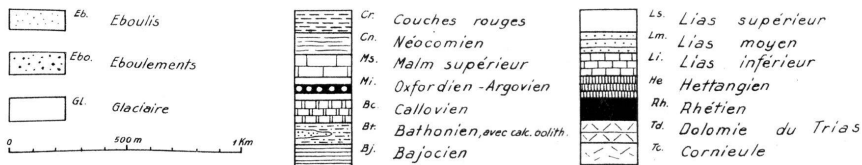
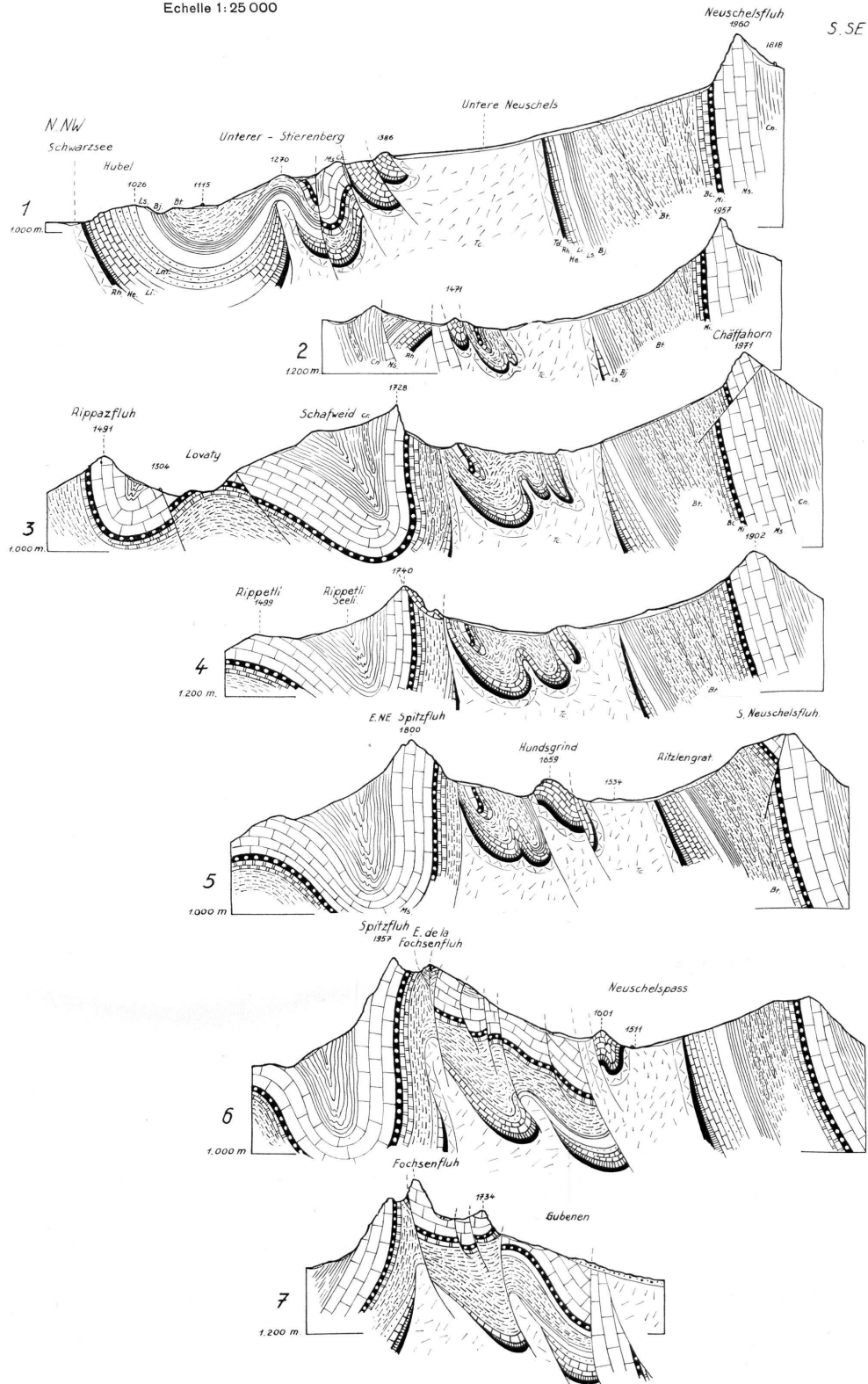
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Niveaux palustres



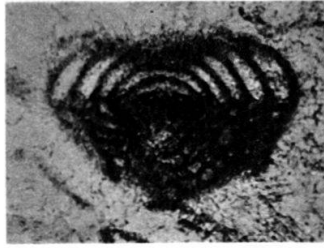
« Profils de la région entre le Lac Noir et le Neuschelspass »

par J. TERCIER
Echelle 1:25 000

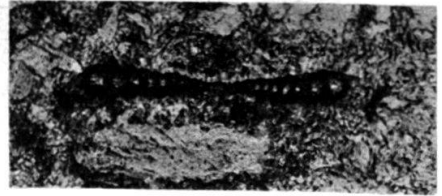




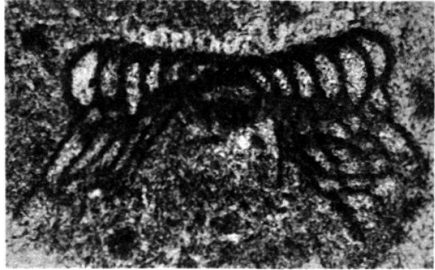
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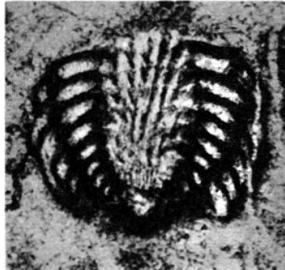
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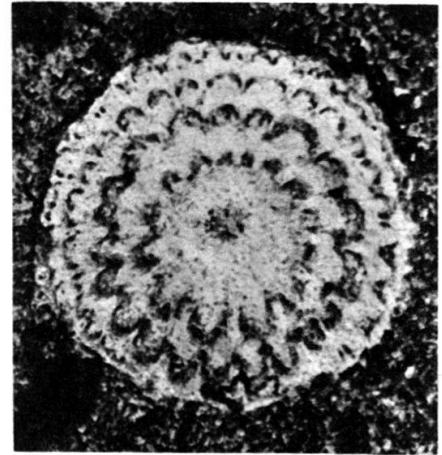
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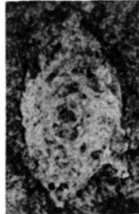
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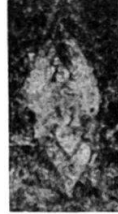
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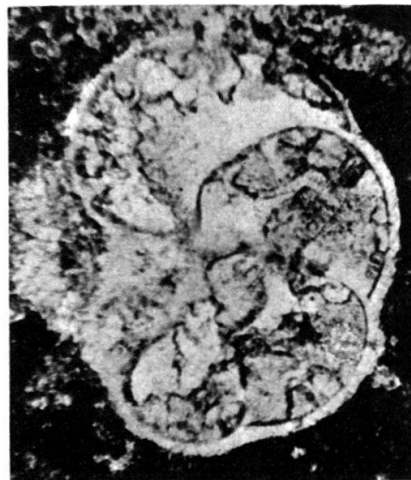
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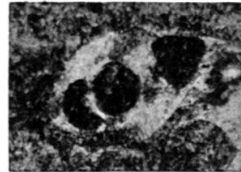
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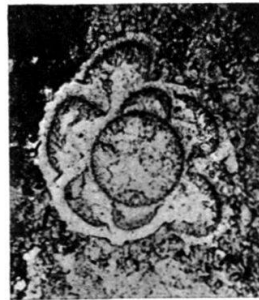
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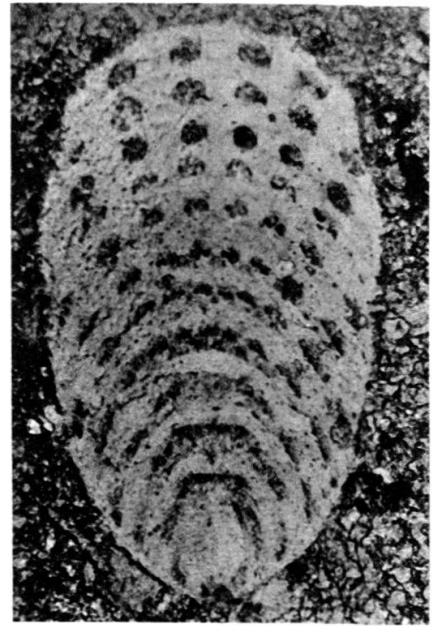
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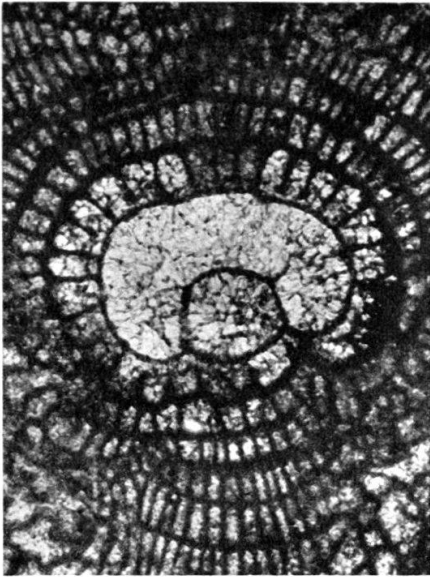
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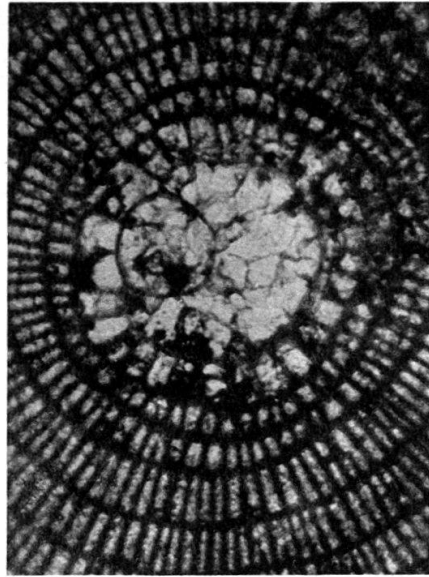
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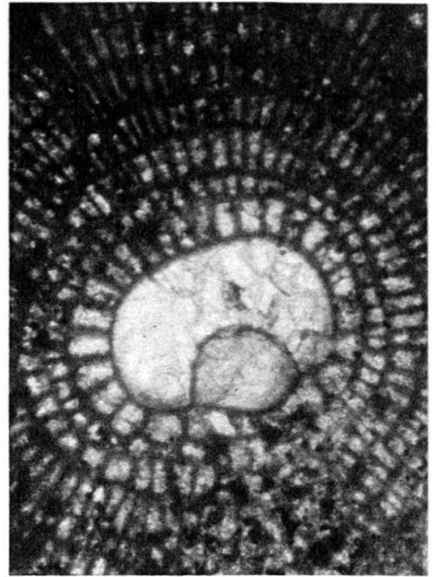
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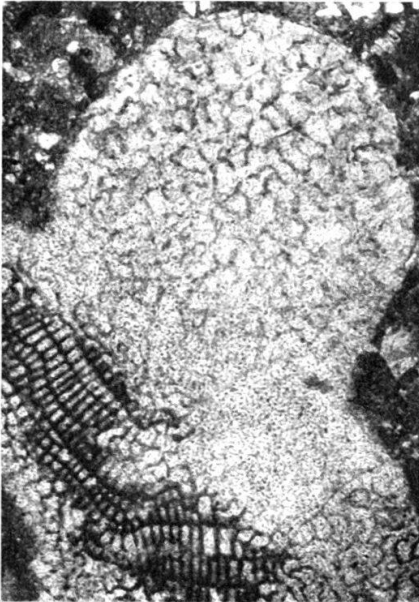
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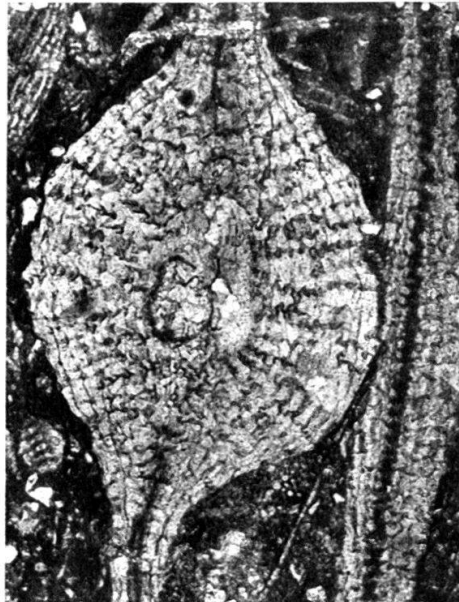
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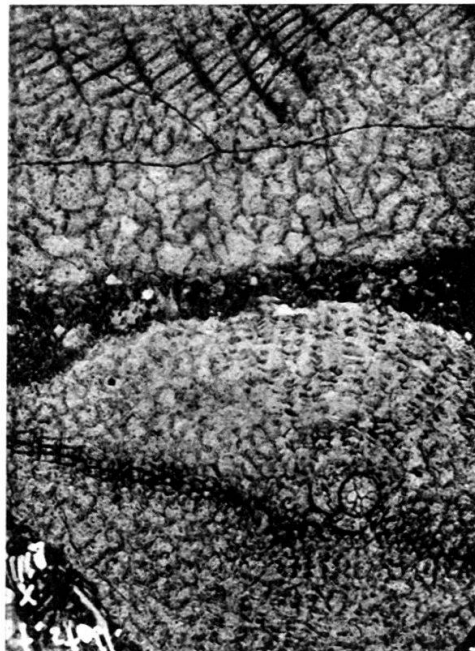
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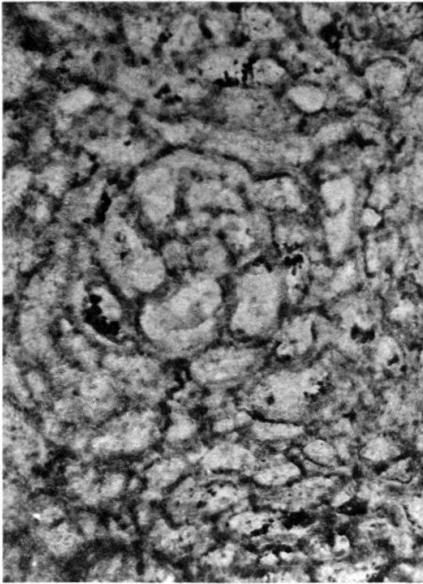
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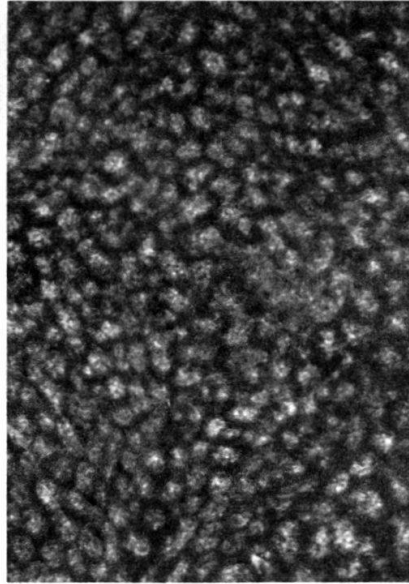
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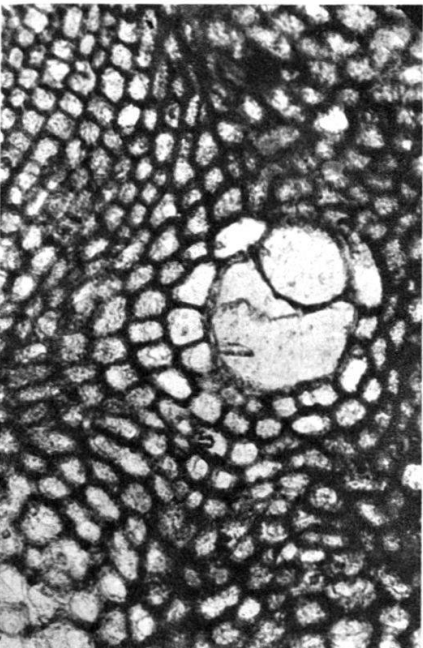
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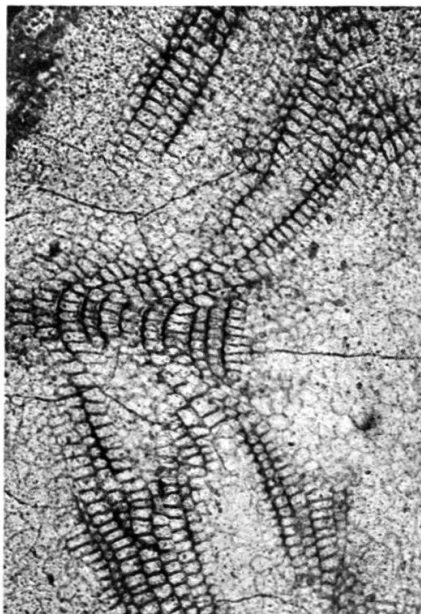
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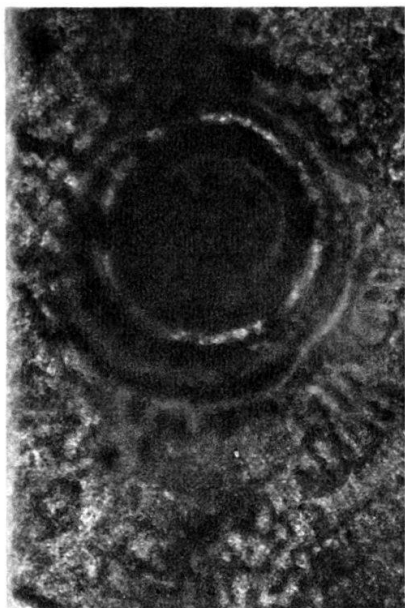
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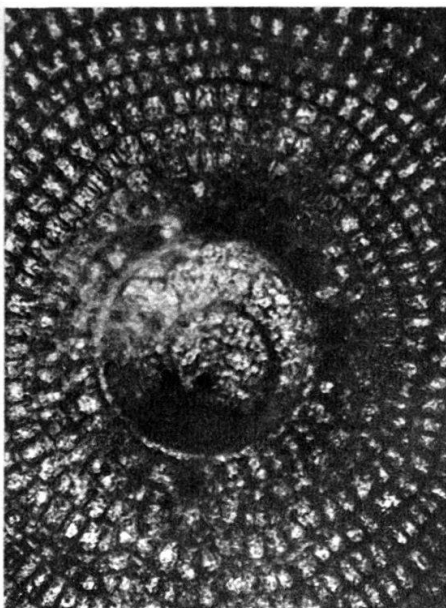
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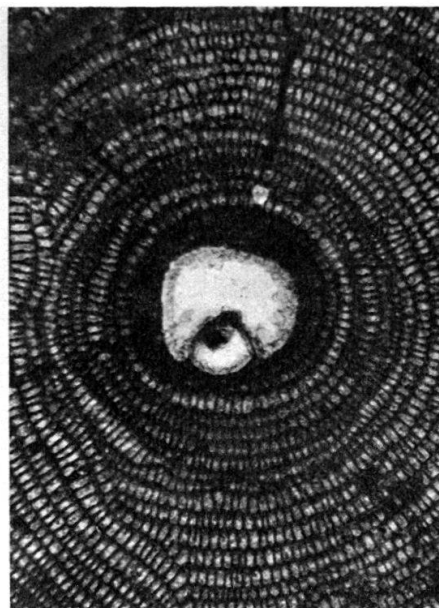
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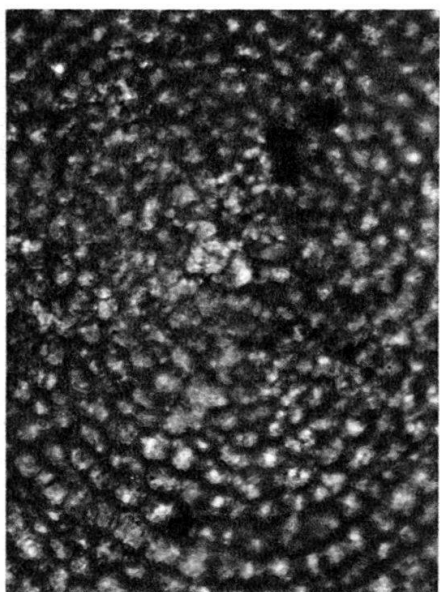
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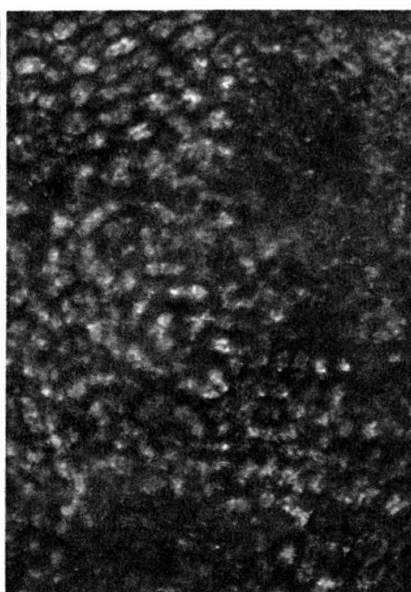
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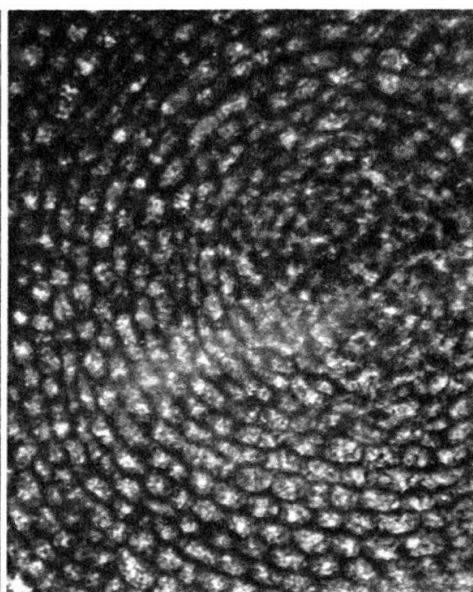
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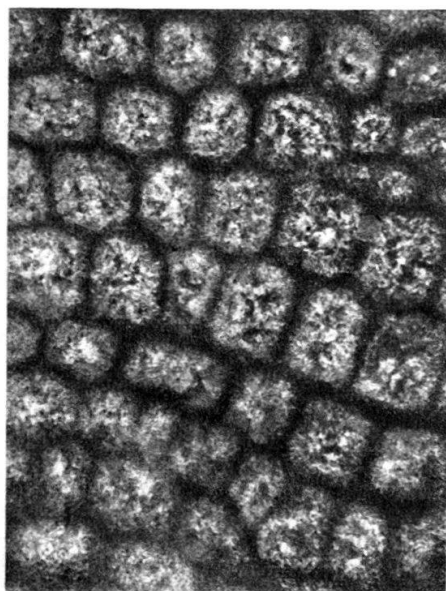
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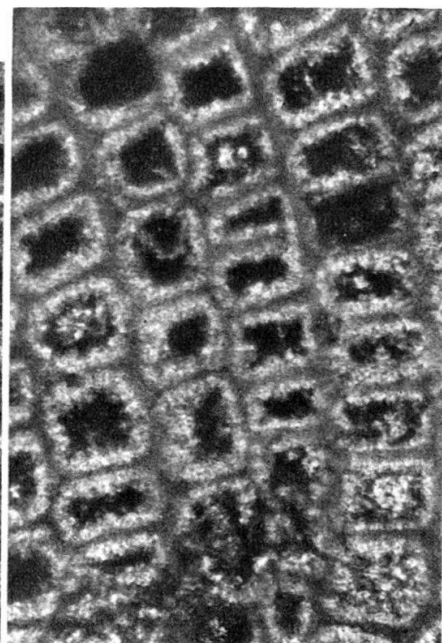
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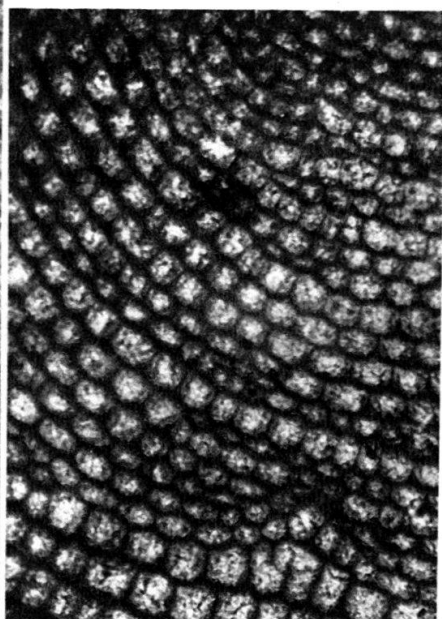
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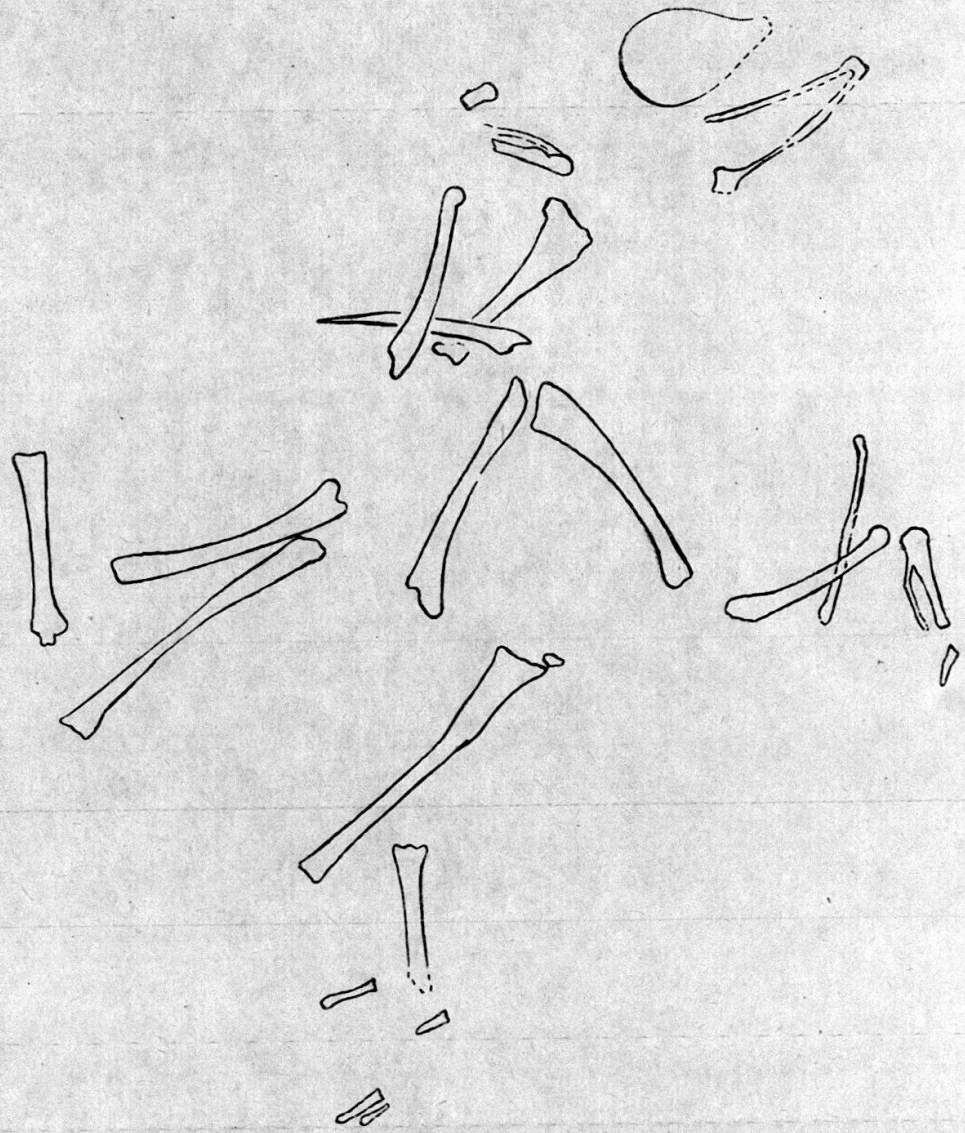


9



Taoperdix keltica EASTMAN.

Typusskelett von Armissan (Aude), Gegenplatte. Museum Basel, T. F. 104.
Die 270 mm hohe und oben 220 mm breite Gegenplatte ist auf ca. $\frac{3}{5}$ verkleinert. Auf der Platte
sind in entsprechender Grösse die wichtigsten Knochen der Platte (Collection Bayet, Carnegie
Museum, Pittsburgh) nach Tafel XIII bei EASTMAN, 1905 gezeichnet.





Taoperdix keltica EASTMAN.

Typusskelett von Armissan (Aude), Gegenplatte. Museum Basel, T. F. 104.

Die 270 mm hohe und oben 220 mm breite Gegenplatte ist auf ca. $\frac{3}{5}$ verkleinert. Auf der Platte sind in entsprechender Grösse die wichtigsten Knochen der Platte (Collection Bayet, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh) nach Tafel XIII bei EASTMAN, 1905 gezeichnet.