

Zeitschrift: Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae
Herausgeber: Schweizerische Geologische Gesellschaft
Band: 87 (1994)
Heft: 1

Artikel: Depositional trends in the Valdorbia Section (central Italy) during the Early Jurassic, as revealed by micropaleontology, sedimentology and geochemistry

Autor: Monaco, P. / Nocchi, M. / Ortega-Huertas, M.

Inhaltsverzeichnis

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-167447>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 18.03.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Depositional trends in the Valdorbia Section (Central Italy) during the Early Jurassic, as revealed by micropaleontology, sedimentology and geochemistry

P. MONACO¹, M. NOCCHI¹, M. ORTEGA-HUERTAS², I. PALOMO², F. MARTINEZ²
& G. CHIAVINI¹

Key words: Depositional trends, micropaleontology, sedimentology, geochemistry, Early Jurassic, Umbria-Marche basin, Central Italy

Abstract, Riassunto

1 Introduction	159
2 Geological setting	161
3 Stratigraphy	161
4 Ages	167
5 Micropaleontology	167
5.1 Data presentation	167
5.1.1 Microfacies	167
5.1.2 Microfossils	170
5.2 Data discussion	179
5.2.1 Paleoecological inferences	179
6 Sedimentology	185
6.1 Calcareous turbidites and associated gravity-flow deposits	185
6.1.1 Description	185
6.1.2 Age	185
6.1.3 Interpretation	188
6.2 Hummocky cross-stratified (HCS) deposits	188
6.2.1 Description	188
6.2.2 Age	189
6.2.3 Interpretation	189
6.3 Winnowed beds (WB)	191
6.3.1 Description	191
6.3.2 Age	191
6.3.3 Interpretation	191
6.4 A vertical trend from turbidites to HCS and WB deposits	192

¹ Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Piazza dell'Università, Università degli Studi di Perugia, I-06100 Perugia

² Dpto. Mineralogía y Petrología, Fuentenueva, s/n. Universidad de Granada, E-18002 Granada

7 Trace fossil assemblages	192
7.1 Burrowing during authigenic sedimentation	192
7.2 The significance of burrowing during turbiditic deposition	193
7.3 The significance of burrowing during HCS deposition	196
8 Mineralogy and geochemistry	197
8.1 Methods	197
8.2 Results and anoxic interval of deposition	197
9 Discussion and conclusions	199
9.1 The Lower Toarcian anoxic event	199
9.2 Reworking	203
9.3 Depositional trends	204
9.4 Tectonics and eustacy	206
Acknowledgements	206
References	207

ABSTRACT

In the Umbria-Marche basin open marine Jurassic sediments are well exposed in the Valdorbja section (ENE of Gubbio, Central Italy). The time interval considered here is from the Carixian to the Early Aalenian. The depositional units, already dated by means of ammonites and calcareous nannofossils, are: limestones and cherty limestones, Pliensbachian in age (“Corniola” = COR); marls of Early – Middle Toarcian age (“Marne del Monte Serrone” = MS), including black shales in the Tenuicostatum Zone; reddish nodular calcareous marls and limestones, Middle Toarcian to Early Aalenian in age, which constitute the “Rosso Ammonitico Umbro-Marchigiano” (= RAUM); and bivalve-bearing cherty limestones, Aalenian in age (“Calcari a Posidonia” = CP). Micropaleontological, sedimentological, trace fossil and geochemical-mineralogical analyses have been carried out. The microfossil study has revealed changes in the microforaminiferal assemblages, corresponding to changes in both oxygen conditions and depth of the sea floor: Miliolina, Textulariina and Lagenina are common in the Carixian; Textulariina and Lagenina in the Domerian and Lagenina, Spirillinina in the Toarcian/Aalenian. Opportunistic small species bloom in the most anoxic levels of the black shales.

The sedimentological study reveals two peaks in the detrital sedimentation. The first – probably connected with local tectonics (without excluding sea-level changes) – is found in the interval from the Carixian to the lower part of the Lower Toarcian. Metre-scale cycles of fine-grained calcareous turbidites, due to low-density flows, evolve gradually into coarse-grained, metre-thick turbidites often amalgamated and containing reworked skeletal grains of a carbonate platform environment, and gravity flow deposits. The second peak occurs in the Middle-Upper Toarcian. Fine-grained turbidites are overlain by hummocky cross-stratified (HCS) deposits and winnowed beds (WB), with large and pervasive bioturbation. The vertical transition from turbidites to sharp-based HCS deposits and WB is probably indicative of a general regressive trend and of a depositional environment above major storm wave base. This trend has also been indicated from the microfossil study.

Geochemical analysis of the Lower Toarcian (Tenuicostatum Zone) has revealed strong positive anomalies in Ba, V, Cr, Ni, Co, Cu, Zn, As, Sb and Pb, elements which are characteristic of black shale episodes. Weaker positive anomalies occur in similar sediments of the lower part of MS Formation, while such positive anomalies are absent in the largely bioturbated sediments deposited below (COR) and above (RAUM) the MS.

Depositional trends related to tectonic-eustatic variations in the depositional environment are suggested on the basis of information provided by the study of the Valdorbja Section and of other Umbria-Marche sections.

RIASSUNTO

Sedimenti pelagici del Giurassico sono ben esposti lungo la sezione della Valdorbja (ENE di Gubbio, Appennino Centrale). Tale sezione è ben nota in quanto è indicativa della sedimentazione giurassica di mare aperto che ha sostituito, nel Lias inferiore dell’area Umbro-Marchigiana, la sedimentazione tipica di una piattaforma