

ДОКЛАД О РЕЗУЛЬТАТАХ ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, ПРОИЗВЕДЕННЫХ В 1946 Г. В РАЙОНЕ ПАРАД

Ф. Сентеш

Давно известно, что к югу от Парада катские пласты с наклоном В-З образуют антиклиналь. Доказует, что на этой антиклинали несогласно налегают пласты миоцена.

GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF PARÁD IN 1946

By F. Szentes

In the surroundings of Parád and Recsk several borings have been carried out. The results of these borings in the stratigraphical profile extending from Nagybátony to Bükkszék, are to be seen on the mapfigure enclosed. Studying this profile we partly see that the surroundings of Nagybátony are far from being investigated thoroughly, partly that an upwarping is developed at the foot of the Mátra, in the surroundings of Parád-Óhuta, between the borings of Parád I. and II. Besides we find a well developed elevation in the area of Recsk.

The anticline of Parádóhuta was described for the first time by Jenő Noszky sen. Later in 1936 Paul Rozlozsnik has marked a boring-place 400 m southwards from Óhuta. As to the further bibliographical dates, I published them at the beginning of my report in Hungarian. In 1946 L. Majzon and I had the common task to designate the exact place of the boring and to fix the probable depth by more detailed stratigraphical classifications and tectonical investigations.

The oldest formation is the lower Oligocene or still older *biotite-amphibole-andesite* between Parád and Recsk. It sinks under the Oligocene sediments along the fault-plane. The *lithothamnion sandy clay*, which shows a thickness of some meters, remained at some spots, and occurs together with the andesite. Its new occurrence is to be found in the peak of the Fehérkö in NWN direction, where the occurrence of *Spondilus*, *Pecten* and *Ostrea* fossils has been proved, this bed can be placed into the *Lattorfian*. The brown marly clay of the Rupelian is exposed on the area between Parádfürdő and Parád. Between Parád and Óhuta the most widely outspread formations are the series of the *Upper-Oligocene: Chattian*. The enclosed geological profile marks the position of these strata as follows: 1-4. Chattian, 5-7. Lower Mediterranean. 1. Brownish-gray, sandy-clay with current

bedding. 2. Brownish-gray, sandy clay and clayey sand. 3. Layered, bluish-gray, not very sandy clay, the lower horizon contains more sand. 4. Micaceous, bluish-gray sandstone in layers, the upper level gravelly, the lower marly. 5. Tuffy sandstone and pebbles with mottled clay in its footwall. 6. Light gray rhyolithe-tuff. 7. Scarcely sandy claymarl, schlier. 8. Pyroxene-andesite.

The layers of the Rupelian and Chattian are dealt by L. Majzon on the basis of his investigations on foraminifera. He already published the results in a separate report. Formerly the Chattian strata were partly ranged into the Rupelian. Between the Oligocene and Miocene layers there is an unconformity. Even if the transition between the gravelly sands is petrographically gradual, the lowest Miocene beds overlie various horizons of the Chattian. At the basal sandstones of the Miocene (5.) we find light-green or white, worn pumicestones. Towards the topwall fine-grained intercalations, tuff-beds and white shales containing pumice-stone are more frequent. As to the deposition this coarse transgression beds correspond with the lower Burdigalian beds of the Ilona-völgy of Parádfürdő, which contain *Pecten*. Together with these occurrences we find well-rounded quartzite-pebbles of egg-size, more seldom lidite pebbles with red or mottled clay.

The anticline is dissected by several fault of 100—200 m altitude, which dip probably towards the Miocene surroundings. These faults therefore reduce the height of the elevation. The chief-form of the anticline has been also proved geophysically and therefore a boring of 1000—1200 m depth has been recommended.

The geological map of this territory shall be published on another occasion.