

## CRETACEOUS FACIES EVOLUTION IN A POLYPHASIC TECTOGENETIC BELT. THE SOUTH APUSENI MOUNTAINS

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The south Apuseni mountains are the only territory within the Alpine-Carpathian branch of the Tethys where active continental margin units are well developed. Together with the complex tectonic frame, the polyphase tectonics has given rise to a variety of facies during Cretaceous times.

During the early Cretaceous, Aptychus beds, flysch - sometimes with interbedding spilitic lavas - and Wildflysch were deposited. Shelf sediments and flysch were deposited after the Mid Cretaceous tectogenesis. Although the Pre-Gosau tectogenesis in the south Apuseni mountains is not very accentuated, it is followed by a wide-spread Gosau transgression. Until the Laramian phase became effective flysch, passing into Wildflysch in the Upper Senonian, was deposited in basinal zones.

## LOWER CRETACEOUS MICRO-BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF DJEBEL OUST BASED ON BENTHONIC AND PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERA (TUNISIA)

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The Berriasian-Albian sections of the locality Djebel Oust and of the area of Djebel Zaghouan in Tunisia are well known for their quality. They have been studied in detail by Z. STRANIK, E. MENCIK, L. MEMMI, and J. SALAJ (1972), E. BUSNARDO and L. MEMMI (1972), L. MEMMI (1965, 1979, 1981), L. MEMMI and A.-L. MAAMOURI (1974), L. MEMMI and F. SALAJ (1975), A.-L. MAAMOURI and F. SALAJ (1978), J. SALAJ (1976, 1984, 1989), P. DONZE, G. LE HEGARAT, and L. MEMMI (1975), as well as by P.F. BUROLLET, L. MEMMI and A.M. RABET (1983).

J. SALAJ proposed at the meeting of the Working Group on Pelagic Facies of IGCP Project 262 in Urbino, 1989, to study these sections as supporting sections for the Lower Cretaceous of the Tethyan realm. With the exception of the Valanginian, they are well exposed as well as rich in mega- and microfauna and in microfossils. J. SALAJ (1980) has therefore the establishment of Lower Cretaceous boundary stratotypes in these sections.

Mr. F. ZARGOUNI, director of the Service Géologique National de Tunisie, initiated