

Review

# Mélange, Flysch and Cliffs in the Pieniny Klippen Belt (Poland): An Overview

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**Abstract:** The Pieniny Klippen Belt (PKB) is located in the suture zone between the Central and Outer (Flysch) Carpathians. Its structure is an effect of prolonged processes of the Cretaceous–Miocene folding, thrusting and uplifting. In this zone, tectonic components of different ages and features, including strike-slip-bounded tectonic blocks, thrust units, as well as toe-thrusts and olistostromes, result in the present-day mélange characteristics of the PKB, where individual tectonic units are difficult to distinguish. In the PKB, both tectonic and sedimentary events triggered the mélange creation. The name “Klippen Belt” is derived from cliffs (German Klippen). These cliffs form harder, more erosion-resistant elements of the mélange, residing within less competent clastic deposits, sandstones, shales and marls that form flysch complexes. The cliffs often represent olistoliths, which glided down from elevated areas to the deeper basinal zones. Two olistostrome belts were distinguished. The older one resulted from subduction of the southern part of the Alpine Tethys, and the younger originated in response to the northward shift of the accretionary wedge. The other cliffs were placed within the surrounding clastic by tectonic deformational processes. The flower structure of the PKB was formed during the collision and strike-slip movement of the lithospheric plates. This structure is limited on both sides by deep-rooted faults. Several evolutionary stages could be distinguished in these areas. The rift-related stage is expressed by the opening of the Alpine Tethys that contains two major basins—Magura and Pieniny (Złatne) basins, separated by Czorsztyn Ridge. The reorganization of the Alpine Tethys basins and the development of the accretionary prism happened during the synorogenic stage. This process was initiated by the movement of the Central Carpathians. Thick flysch sequences with olistostromes were deposited in these basins. The Czorsztyn Ridge was destroyed during the late orogenic stages.

**Keywords:** Central Carpathians; Pieniny Klippen Belt; North European platform; Magura Nappe; tectonics; flysch; mélange



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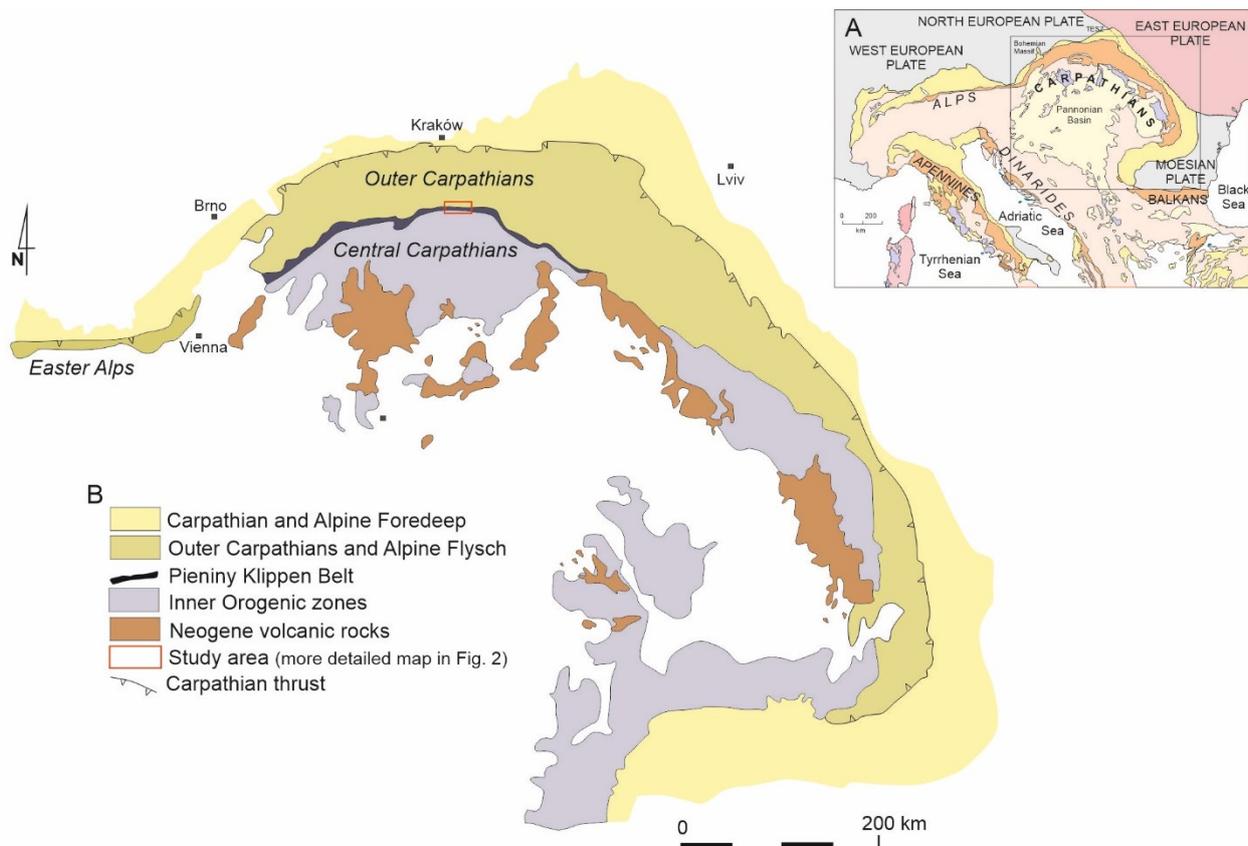
## 1. Introduction

The Pieniny Klippen Belt (PKB) belongs to the Carpathians that form the 1300 km long mountain arc located in Central Europe [1–4]. The Carpathians stretch from the Vienna Basin to the Iron Gate on the Danube and are linked with the Alps in the west and with the Balkans in the south (Figure 1). The PKB is located between Central and Outer Carpathians in Austria (Vienna vicinity), Slovakia, Poland and Ukraine, up to northern Romania, constituting the 600 km long suture zone [5] between the ALCAPA (Alpine—Pannonian—Carpathians) and North European Plate [6,7]. The Polish part of the PKB (Figure 2) constitutes its central and northernmost segment. It has been studied by geologist since the XIX century, and several traditional stratigraphic successions were distinguished and named after localities in the Polish PKB mountain ranges.

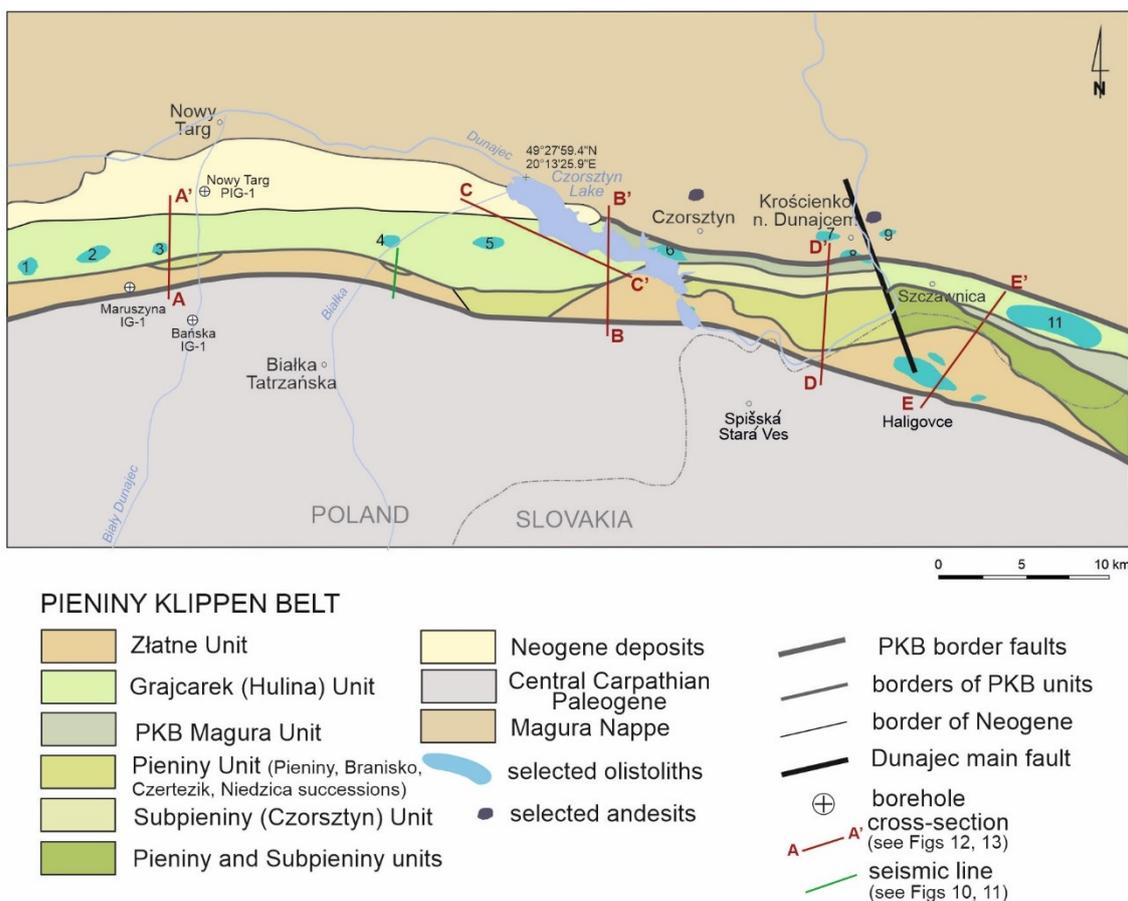
These successions were distinguished taking into account differences in lithology of the Jurassic (locally Triassic)—Cretaceous (locally Paleogene) rigid competent rocks.

These are the exposed morphologically rocky elements forming the klippen and typical elements of the Pieniny landscape. These harder, more erosion-resistant rocky elements protrude from less competent clastic deposits, marls and flysch successions. A complex tectonic arrangement, as well as block-in-matrix structure, can be observed in this area. The Dunajec River Gorge is an important geotouristic attraction in the Pieniny Mts. [8,9]. There, it is possible to observe the PKB tectonics, which are a result of the long geodynamic evolution, involving both thrust and strike-slip processes. Various tectonic and sedimentary components of different ages and nature occur here, resulting in the present-day mélangé character [10–12]). The term “mélangé” was first used by [13] and was reintroduced by [14] as chaotic, block-in-matrix rocks with a disorganized internal structure. The authors of [15] presented an overview of the mélangé concept following ideas of both sedimentary and tectonic origin [14,16–22]. They stated that tectonic, sedimentary, and diapiric processes contributed to the formation of mélanges.

Several different views concerning the PKB mélangé culminated in the most recently published discussions [23–27] and references therein, and diverging opinions exist between geologists working in particular sectors of the PKB. The problematic structure of the PKB is still controversial and full of intricacies. The PKB region has an exceptionally complex structure and requires much more research work on its details. The purpose of this work is to present the characteristics of the regional geology of the Polish part of the PKB, in terms of the paleogeography and geodynamic basins evolution and the consequent orogeny. It can serve as a review, helping to disseminate interesting PKB geology, especially olistoliths and mélangé among geologists and the general public.



**Figure 1.** (A) General tectonic sketch of Carpathians, Alps and adjacent areas with location of (B). (B) Sketch geological map of the Carpathians and adjacent areas with the location of the investigated area (Figure 2). On the basis of [28] Kováč et al., 1998—simplified.



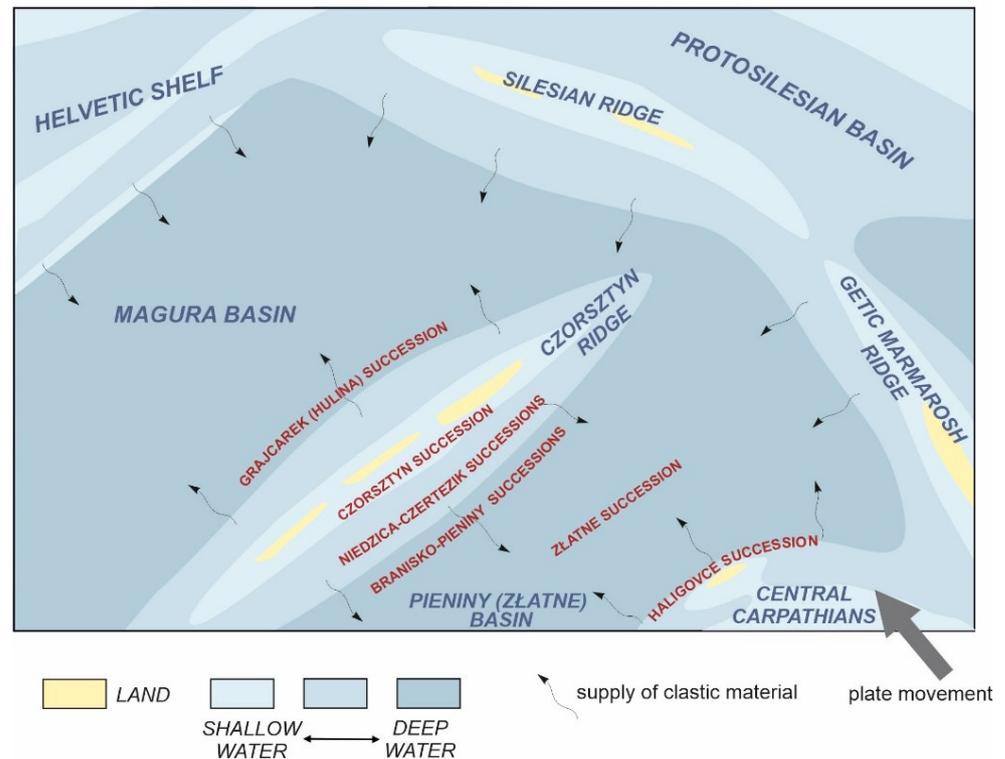
**Figure 2.** Sketch map of the Pieniny Klippen Belt in Poland with the location of olistoliths and andesites. Modified from [11]. Selected olistoliths: 1—Stare Bystre, type B; 2—Rogoźnik, type A, C; 3—Szaflary, type C, type C; 4—Kramnica and Obłazowa, type C, 5—Lorencowe Skałki, type B, 6—Czorsztyń, type C, 7—Łupisko, type C, 8—Zawiasy, type B, 9—Ściżogocki Stream, type B, 10—Haligowce, type B, C, 11—Homole-Biała Woda, type C. Selected outcrops of andesites: 12—Wżar, 13—Krościenko, 14—Malinowa.

## 2. Geological Setting and Paleogeography

The PKB marks the suture zone between Central Carpathian and North European plates [3,5], as well as the boundary between Central and Outer Carpathians. The name Pieniny Klippen Belt (pieninische Klippenzug) was first used by [29]. The geographic part of the PKB name is related to the mountain ranges in Poland and adjacent part of Slovakia—Spiskie (Spiš) Pieniny Mts., Pieniny Mts. and Małe (Little) Pieniny Mts. [30]. Another part of this name is derived from the “Klippen”, that are relatively erosion-resistant blocks. These blocks are composed of several successions of mainly deep and shallow-water limestones, covering a time span from the Early Jurassic to the Early Cretaceous [10,31–35]. The traditional successions, Grajcarek (Hulina), Czorsztyń, Niedzica, Czertezik, Branisko, Pieniny, Złatne and Haligowce, e.g., [32,33,36–38], crop out in this area and have been formally defined in terms of lithostratigraphy [32]. They are surrounded by mainly turbiditic sandstones and mudstones (flysch), shales and marls.

During the Jurassic and Cretaceous, the sedimentary rocks of the PKB were deposited in the SW–NE oriented paleogeographic realm, known as the Alpine Tethys (Figure 3) that was divided into two basins separated by the Czorsztyń Ridge [32,33,39–41], as equivalents of the Briançonnais units of the Western Alps [40]. This ridge emerged during the Early Bajocian time. Some formations were deposited before the origin of the Czorsztyń Ridge, while others were deposited simultaneously with the ridge uplift. The submarine Czorsztyń

Ridge and its slopes were characterized by a pelagic type of sedimentation [32,33]. The extremely deep-water pelagic limestones and radiolarites were followed by Albian–Miocene marls and clastic within the basins surrounding the ridge [32,36,39,42,43].



**Figure 3.** Paleogeography of Alpine Tethys and adjacent areas during the Albian; plate position at 112 Ma. Modified from [44].

The Miocene subvertical strike-slip fault separates the PKB from the present-day Outer Carpathians (e.g., [45–49]). Several Outer Carpathian nappes and thrust-sheets are thrust by 70 km (distance between the Carpathian front in vicinity of Kraków and PKB in vicinity of Nowy Targ), over the southern part of the North European Plate, between Nowy Targ and Kraków [2,48]. These nappes are built by Upper Jurassic–Lower Miocene, up to six kilometres thick, continuous flysch sequences, mainly deep-water turbidites. The southernmost large Magura Nappe borders the PKB. The Miocene magmatic intrusions cut through the Magura Nappe, forming andesitic dykes and sills distributed along the Pieniny Andesitic Line (PAL) [11,33,34,50–53]. The crystalline basement of the North European Plate is covered by Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks and by the autochthonous Miocene deposits, originated in the Carpathian Foredeep. The western part of the PKB in Poland is covered by the Neogene and Quaternary fresh-water deposits of the Orawa-Nowy Targ Basin. Several papers devoted to the PKB discuss the sedimentary mélanges and olistolithic blocks in Poland and Slovakia [54–56]. The most recent synthesis [41] suggested that olistostromes in the PKB occur within two belts. The older one resulted from subduction of the southern part of the Alpine Tethys during the Late Cretaceous and was deposited in the Pieniny (Zlatne) Basin. The younger olistostromes originated in response to the northward shift of the accretionary wedge in the turn of the Late Cretaceous and Paleogene. They were emplaced within flysch sediments along the southern margin of the Magura Basin.

### 3. Methods

The present authors carried out literature studies of the most recent publications and archival materials, studies of the existing geological and geophysical maps and profiles, as well as field work. The field geological works included location and documentation of out-

crops, lithological and sedimentological logging, stratigraphic observations, sampling and geological mapping. The age of the analysed samples of sedimentary rocks was established on the basis of litho- and biostratigraphy. The final interpretation included analysis of field data, sedimentological and facies characteristics, structural features together with the laboratory results of paleontological, petrographic, geochemical and mineralogical studies. Integration of these results enabled us to reach conclusions on the sedimentary processes, stratigraphic framework, paleogeographic and tectonic evolution of the basins and tectonic units in which the analysed rocks occur.

The geological observations were supplemented by geophysical surveys. Geophysical methods are measurements of physical quantities (impedance, speed of seismic wave propagation, density, electrical resistivity, conductivity, etc.) aimed at identifying comprehensively the rock mass structure and lithology characteristic of the subsurface. In previous works, the authors presented the results of the deep seismic reflection survey that were completed in 2015 (profiles 03-01-15K and 04-01-15K) [3,21,57,58]. In this article, we present preliminary results of the recently conducted seismic refraction tomography (SRT) survey [59] that made it possible to carry out a near surface investigation of the PKB.

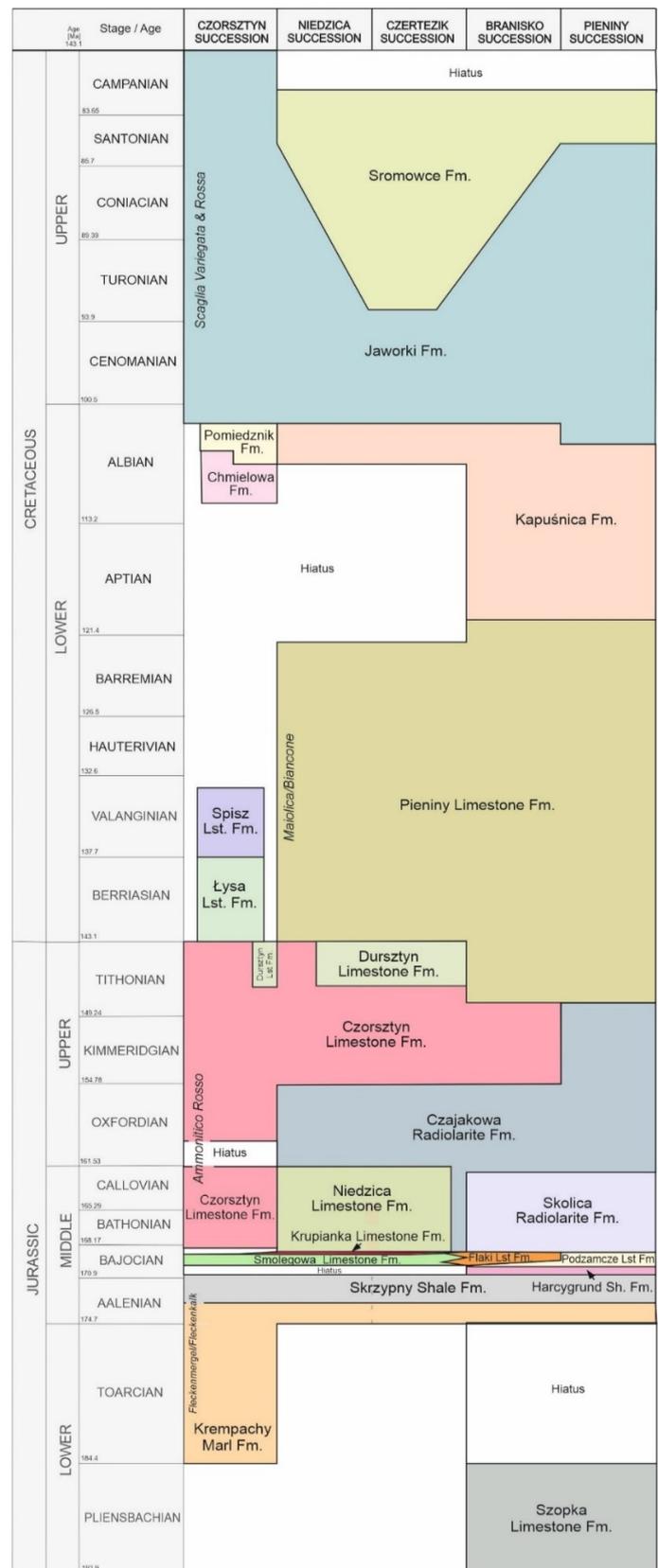
## 4. Results

### 4.1. Stratigraphy

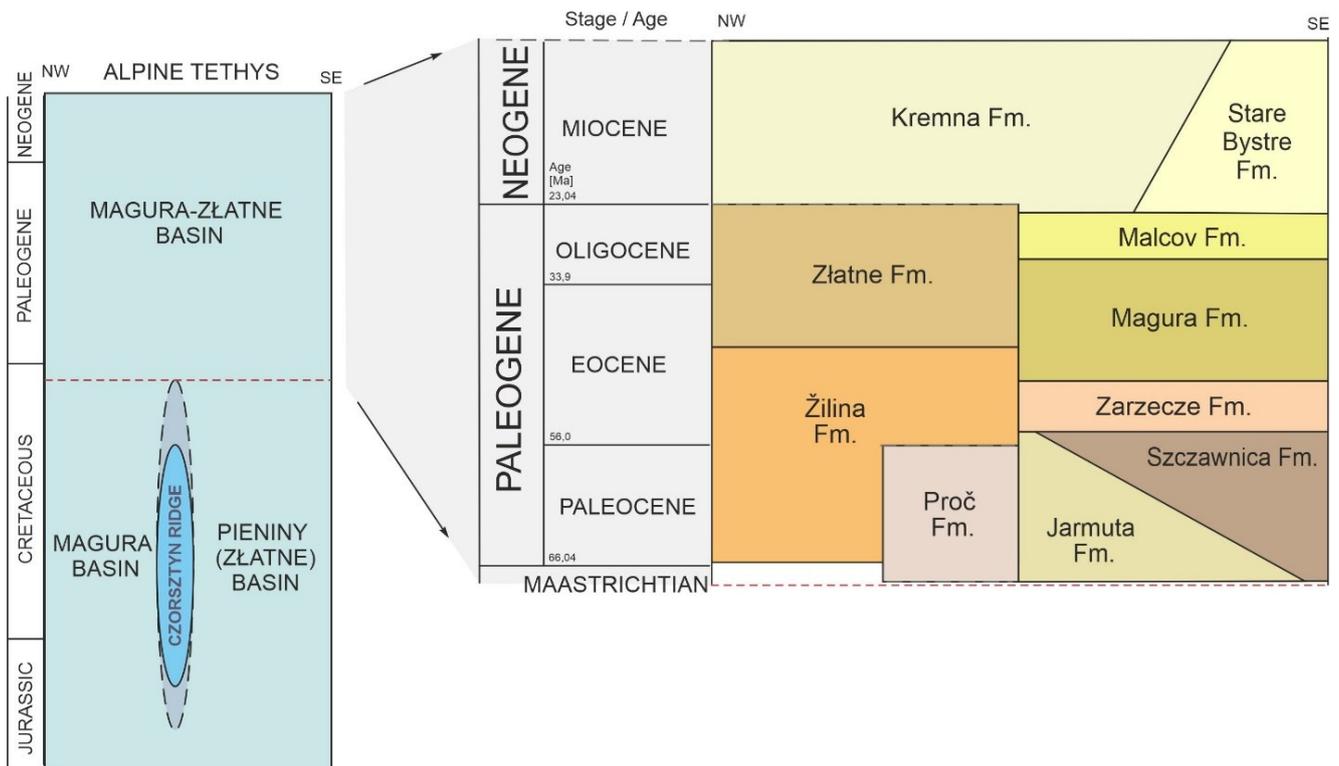
#### 4.1.1. Basinal Successions

These successions include synrift formations deposited in the Alpine Tethys prior to the emergence of the Czorsztyn Ridge, as well as deposits of the central part of the Pieniny (Złatne) and Magura basins [60–62] (Figures 4 and 5).

The spotty marls of the Fleckenkalk/Fleckenmergel facies, Pliensbachian–Toarcian in age (e.g., Szopka Limestone Formation) as well as dark clastic sediments containing organic matter (Figure 6A) of Aalenian–Lower Bajocian deposits (Skrzypny Shale Formation) represent older deposits, while middle–upper Bajocian spotty shales and/or marls (Harcyground Shale Formation and Podzamcze Limestone Formation, respectively) are younger [61–64]. The Upper Bajocian–Oxfordian sequences are represented by the siliceous rocks (Figure 6B) within the deeper part of the basin. These siliceous deposits include the black manganese cherts (Sokolica Radiolarite Formation), as well as green and red radiolarites (Czajakowa Radiolarite Formation). The siliceous deposits were followed by the Kimmeridgian–Lower Tithonian red nodular limestones (Figure 6C) and marls of the Ammonitico Rosso facies (Czorsztyn Limestone Formation), Tithonian–Lower Cretaceous cherty limestones (Figure 6D) of the Maiolica/Biancone-type (Pieniny Limestone Formation) and Aptian–Albian spotty limestones and marls (Kapuśnica Formation). Locally, the Pieniny Limestone Formation was deposited up to the Albian. These basinal formations belonged to the Branisko, Pieniny and Złatne succession deposited in the central part of the Pieniny (Złatne) Basin, as well as to the Grajcarek (Hulina) Succession deposited in the Magura Basin. These successions are characterized by reduced thickness of extremely condensed deposits. The thickness of the Bajocian–Lower Cretaceous cherts and limestones does not exceed 30 m. The deeper slope equivalents of these deposits, belonging to the Branisko (Kysuca) and Pieniny successions, are significantly thicker. The Pieniny Limestone Formation reaches 200 m constituting the main component of the Pieniny Mts. This is the basis of the Trzy Korony (Figure 6E) and Sokolica Mountains and the cliffs in the scenic Dunajec River gorge (Figure 6F). It also forms the highest peak Wysokie Skałki in the Małe Pieniny Mts. and Branisko Mountain in the Spiskie Pieniny Mts.

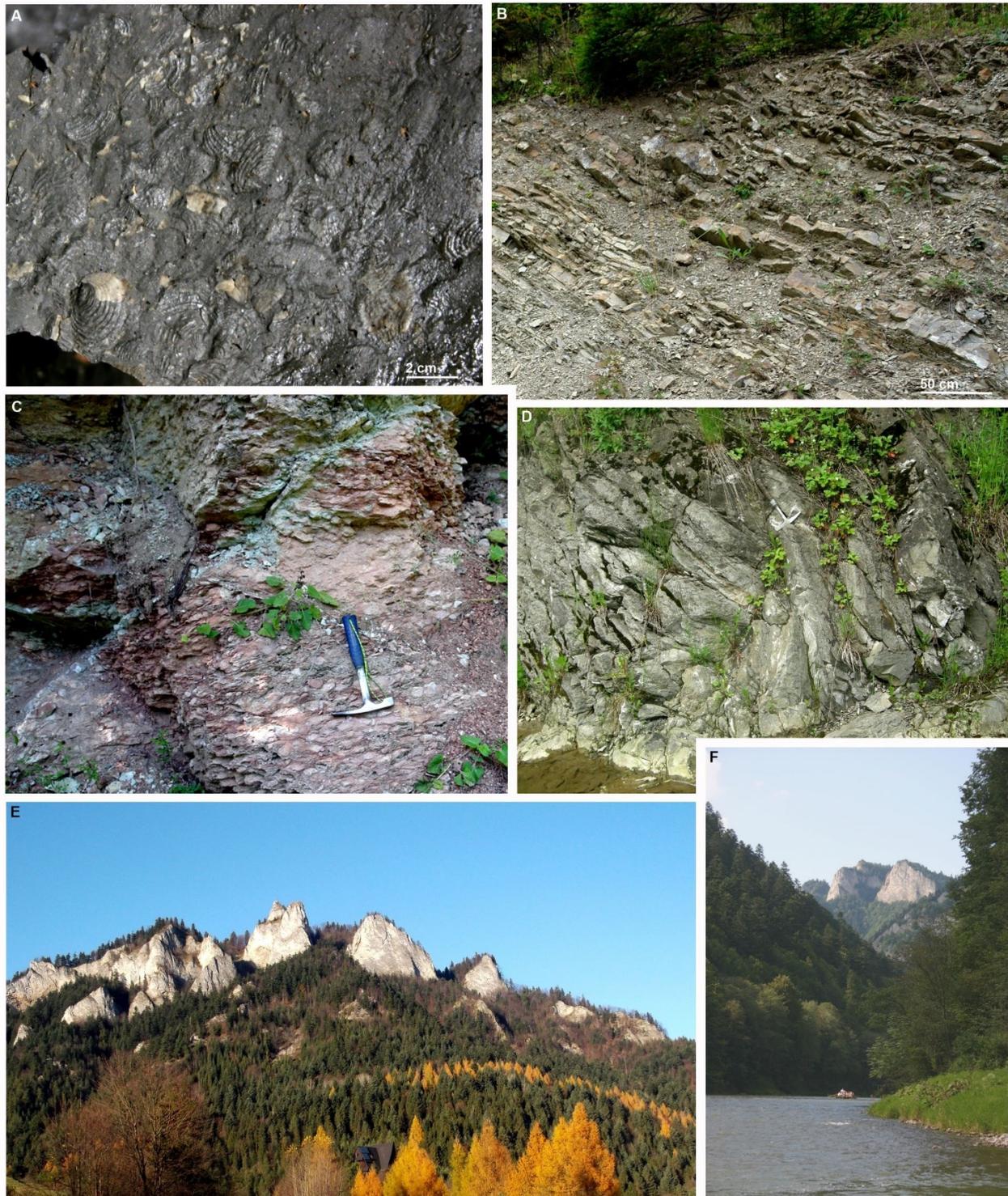


**Figure 4.** Lithostratigraphy of the Mesozoic interval of the Czorsztyń, Niedzica, Czertezik, Branisko and Pienny successions of the Klippen Belt in Poland and bordering part of Slovakia, based on [32,38,60]; time scale according to [65].



**Figure 5.** Lithostratigraphy of the latest Cretaceous–Neogene interval of the Magura–Złatne Basin, based on [11,32]; time scale according to [65].

The deep-water pelagic marls and flysch turbidites were deposited in the basins during the Albian–Late Cretaceous times. The occurrence of flysch indicates a synorogenic stage of the Alpine Tethys. In the central Pieniny (Złatne) Basin, the Pieniny Limestone Formation is followed by the Albian–Cenomanian flysch of the Trawne Member (Figure 7A) of the Jaworki Formation (Figure 7B), the first, oldest input of clastics within pelagic deposits of variegated marls of the Scaglia Variegata/Rossa-type (Jaworki Formation) [60]. In the Branisko (Kysuca) and Pieniny successions deposited on the deeper slopes, the Pieniny Limestone Formation is followed by the Aptian–Albian dark-grey spotty limestones and marls of the Kapuśnica Formation (Figure 7C). The marls with flysch-type intercalations of the Jaworki Formation are covered by the Upper Cretaceous (Turonian–Santonian) sandy turbiditic siliciclastic flysch deposits (Figure 7D), with exotic-rich conglomerates (Sromowce Formation). The Uppermost Cretaceous and Paleogene are also represented by siliclastic flysch deposits. The Uppermost Cretaceous–Paleocene, mainly coarse clastic rocks of the Proč Formation, are covered by Eocene flysch of the Žilina Formation, Eocene–Oligocene turbidites of the Złatne Formation and Miocene flysch of the Kremna Formation (Figure 7E). These formations also contain intercalations of exotic conglomerates and olistostromes [23,41].



**Figure 6.** (A) Dark mudstone with shells of mollusks *Bositra* sp. Skrzypny Shale Formation. Jaworki, Małe Pieniny Mts. Photo by Michał Krobicki. (B) Cherts (radiolarites) of Sokolica Radiolarite Formation, Branisko Succession. Flaki, Pieniny Mts. (C) Red nodular limestones of Ammonitico Rosso facies. Czorsztyń Limestone Formation. Branisko Succession. Stare Bystre. (D) Maiolica type cherty limestone. Pieniny Limestone Formation. Złatne Succession, Maruszyna, Mały Rogoźnik Stream. (E) Trzy Korony Mountain. Pieniny Mts. (F) Scenic Dunajec River Gorge. Pieniny Mts. Photo by Michał Krobicki.



**Figure 7.** (A) Flysch of the Trawne Member of the Jaworki Formation. Rogoźnik, Trawne Stream. (B) Red mudstones and marls of the Jaworki Formation Maruszyna, Mały Rogoźnik Stream. (C) Spotty limestones and marls of Kapuśnica Formation. Kapuśnica, Pieniny Mts. (D) Flysch of the Sromowce Formation. Sromowce, Pieniny Mts. (E) Sandstones of the Kremna Formation according to [66]. Jaworki, Zaskalski Stream, Małe Pieniny Mts. (F) Red mudstones of the Malinowa Shale Formation. Krempachy. Spiskie Pieniny Mts. (G) Flysch of the Hałuszowa Formation, Frydman. Spiskie Pieniny Mts.

In the central Magura Basin (Grajcarek/Hulina Succession), the Albian dark-grey siliceous shales, limestones and spotty marlstones of the Kapuśnica Formation are followed by Albian–Cenomanian anoxic blackish turbiditic shales, sandstones and mudstones belonging to the Wronine, Sztolnia and Hulina formations. Variegated, mostly red hemipelagic mudstones (Figure 7F) of the CORB-type (Cretaceous Oceanic Red Beds), with intercalations of thin-bedded turbiditic sandstones of the Malinowa Shale Formation were deposited during Turonian–Campanian [67–69]. The green and black bituminous shales, siliceous shales and radiolarites represent the transition between anoxic flysch and red beds. The grey turbidites of the Hałużowa Formation (Figure 7G) locally replace the upper part of the Malinowa Shale Formation. The Jarmuta Formation (Figure 8A) was deposited during the Maastrichtian–Paleocene. It contains conglomerates with numerous exotic debris-flow olistostromes and calcareous sandy turbidites. The Jarmuta Formation closely resembles the Proč Formation from the Złatne Succession, and the name Jarmuta–Proč Formation is also used. The proximal sandstones of the Jarmuta Formation were replaced in the other part of the Magura Basin, within the PKB, by the distal turbidites of the Paleocene–Lower Eocene Szczawnica Formation [70,71]. The Szczawnica Formation (Figure 8B) covers the Malinowa Formation and locally the Jarmuta Formation. It contains fine-grained sandstones, with characteristic parallel and convolute stratifications, including intercalations of grey or blue-grey mudstones. It also contains coarse-grained calcareous sandstones similar to those known from the Jarmuta Formation. Similar deposits are known outside the PKB as Ropianka or Solan formations [44]. The Szczawnica Formation is covered by the Eocene Zarzecze Formation (Figure 8C) [72], followed by Eocene–Oligocene thick-bedded sandy complexes of the Magura Formation (Figure 8D) [44,70,71,73]. The youngest deposits of the Magura Nappe in the area are represented by the Oligocene–Lower Miocene thin- and medium-bedded sandstone-mudstone turbidites of Malcov Formation [74] and by Miocene flysch of the Kremna and Stare Bystre Formations [66,75–77].

The Upper Cretaceous–Neogene sequences of the Pieniny (Złatne) Basin display a sedimentary mélangé or wildflysch character. The olistoliths in this wildflysch belong to Triassic–Cretaceous limestones (Figure 9B), as well as Paleocene coral-algal reefal Kambüchel limestones (Figure 9B,C) and Eocene nummulitic limestones (Figure 9D).

#### 4.1.2. Czorsztyn Ridge and Slope Successions

The Czorsztyn Ridge was formed during the early Bajocian times. The sedimentation of the white crinoidal limestones of the Smolegowa Limestone Formation (Figure 8E) started in the late early Bajocian [62]. This formation is followed by red crinoidal limestones of the Krupianka Limestone Formation (Figure 8F), enriched with iron compounds. The crinoidal limestones were accompanied by synsedimentary breccias formed by submarine gravity faults. The red nodular limestones of the Czorsztyn Limestone Formation (Figure 8G) represent Rosso Ammonitico-type sediments. Their sedimentation started in the late Bajocian and lasted until the end of Tithonian. The nodular limestones are covered by the Berriasian pink and white massive calpionellid- and shell-bearing (ammonites and brachiopods within crinoidal debris) limestones of the Dursztyn Limestone Formation and Łysa Limestone Formation, respectively, and are overlaid by Valanginian red crinoidal limestones of the Spisz Limestone Formation. The f Rogoźnik coquinas (Figure 9A) belong both to the uppermost part of the Czorsztyn Limestone Formation and Dursztyn Limestone Formation [32,38,65]. Slope facies are represented by Niedzica and Czertezik successions which form the transitional zone between the shallowest Czorsztyn Succession and basinal one—Branisko and Pieniny successions [32,33,38,78]. The successions originating in the transitional zone have a carbonate-siliceous character formed during the Jurassic time and are represented both by red nodular limestones of Ammonitico Rosso facies (Niedzica and Czorsztyn Limestone Formations; Bajocian–Callovian and Kimmeridgian–Tithonian in age, respectively) intercalated by red-green radiolarites of the Czajakowa Radiolarite Formation; Oxfordian in age presumably originated below the CCD level. These radiolarites are covered by thin *Calpionella*-bearing limestones (Dursztyn Limestone Formation) with

phosphatic structures on the top [79] indicating upwelling currents. These limestones are followed by thin-bedded micritic cherty limestones of Maiolica/Biancone facies (Pieniny Limestone Formation) Berriasian–Barremian. The pelagic Lower and Upper Cretaceous marly-limestone sequences of the Kapuśnica and Jaworki Formations cover carbonate units in the Niedzica, Czertezik and Czorsztyn successions. These marly-limestone sequences are finally covered by turbiditic flysch of the Sromowce Formation, sometimes with gravelstone debris-flow intercalations with exotic pebbles [60,80].



**Figure 8.** (A) Flysch of the Jarmuta Formation. Szczawnica-Malinowa, Grajcarek Stream. Małe Pieniny Mts. (B) Flysch of the Szczawnica Formation. Krościenko-Łąkcica. (C) Flysch of the Zarzecze Formation. Szczawnica-Sewerynowka. Zaskalnik Waterfall. (D) Sandstones of the Magura Formation. Szczawnica-Sewerynowka. Zaskalnik Waterfall. (E) White crinoidal limestones of the Smolegowa Limestone Formation. Jaworki-Biała Woda. Smolegowa Skała cliff. Małe Pieniny Mts. (F) Red crinoidal limestone of the Krupianka Limestone Formation. Falsztyn. Spiskie Pieniny Mts. (G) Limestone of the Czorsztyn Limestone Formation (Ammonitico Rosso-type) with ammonite. Jaworki, Małe Pieniny Mts.



**Figure 9.** (A) Rogoźnik coquinas. Rogoźnik. Photo by Michał Krobicki. (B) Haligovce Klippen olistoliths. Paleocene coral-algal reefal Kambühel limestone in the foreground, Triassic-Cretaceous limestones in the background. Haligovce, Małe Pieniny Mts. Photo by Michał Krobicki. (C) Coral-algal reefal Kambühel limestone with corals. Velky Lipnik. Małe Pieniny Mts. Photo by Michał Krobicki. (D) Eocene nummulitic limestone. Aksamitka Mountain. Małe Pieniny Mts. (E) Czajakowa Skała Cliff. Jaworki. Małe Pieniny Mts. (F) Homole-Biała Woda block. Jaworki-Biała Woda. Małe Pieniny Mts. (G) Cretaceous basalt (olistolith). Jaworki-Biała Woda. Małe Pieniny Mts.

#### 4.1.3. Southern Slope Succession

The Haligovce Succession developed on the basin shoulder and its slope of the southeastern margin of the Pieniny (Złatne) Basin. The rocks belonging to this succession [32,33,81] are known from olistoliths occurring in the mélangé in the vicinity of Haligovce village in the southern part of the Małe Pieniny Mts.

The group of huge olistoliths (Figure 9A) known as Haligovce Klippen ([41] and references therein) contains Triassic–Paleogene sedimentary rocks [32–34,81–86]. The oldest part is represented by Middle Triassic grey, limestones, dolomitic limestones and dolomites. The Younger Jurassic sequence is represented by Lower Jurassic light-grey crinoidal limestones and grey massive organogenic-oolitic limestones, Lower-Middle Jurassic grey sandy-crinoidal limestones with black cherts, Callovian–Oxfordian nodular limestones with rarely cherts, and Kimmeridgian green radiolarian limestones and radiolarites. The younger rocks are represented by Tithonian–Valanginian light-grey limestones with black cherts, Hauterivian–Barremian (Urgon-type) organodetritic, rudist limestones, and Albian sandy phosphatic and glauconitic limestones. Olistoliths also contain Paleocene light grey coral-algal reefal Kambüchel limestones, (Figure 9B) and Eocene nummulitic limestones (Figure 9C).

#### 4.2. Pieniny Klippen Belt *Mélange*

Both tectonic and sedimentary processes contributed to the origin of *mélanges* in the PKB. The tectonic processes resulted in the creation of a complex structure expressed in the existence of nappes and secondary thrust units, as well as strike-slip faults of different orientation. The mass transportation sedimentary processes produced toe-thrusts and olistostromes. These olistostromes are arranged in two belts related to the Złatne and Grajcarek (Hulina) units [3,5,11,41]. The flysch complexes are main components of these units. The southern belt contains Upper Cretaceous turbidites of the Sromowce Formation, as well as the Paleogene reefal limestones of Kambüchel-type contained in the Paleocene–Eocene turbidites of the Žilina Formation [41,55,56,80,86,87]. They were transported from the advancing Central Carpathians towards the Pieniny (Złatne) Basin (Figure 3) in the fore-arc setting [41], resembling recent oceanic margins [88–94] and references therein. The Pieniny (Złatne) Basin olistoliths represent type A (small blocks in matrix), Figure 9C,B (large blocks in matrix), Figure 9D, C (olistoliths almost without a matrix), and Figure 9B, applying [20] terminology.

The second belt contains olistoliths formed in the Magura Basin [23,41,56]. The Homole-Biała Woda block (Figure 9E) in the vicinity of Jaworki village is one of the largest olistoliths in the Carpathians representing the olisthoplaka sensu [95], and/or the olistoplaques sensu [22]. It is also the prime geotouristic attraction visited by numerous tourists [41,96]. This olistolith consists of Jurassic–Cretaceous sequences of Czorsztyn and Niedzica successions. These rocks originated on the Czorsztyn Ridge and its slope and were later transported into the Magura Basin. The Homole-Biała Woda olistolith is surrounded by the Paleocene strata of the Jarmuta Formation, belonging to the Grajcarek (Hulina) Unit [45,76]. This olistolith displays a complex internal structural relationship between the Czorsztyn and Niedzica successions. The structure of the PKB in this area is also quite complex, involving the thrust of Grajcarek (Hulina) over the Magura PKB Unit, as well as the flower structure of the PKB. It makes the tectonic and sedimentary features of the *mélange* in this area difficult to unravel. Another olistolith in this belt is represented by basalt (Figure 9F) originating in the Early Cretaceous [97,98] in an ocean island setting [41,68]. This olistolith was transported into the Magura Basin and now is surrounded by turbidites of the Jarmuta Formation. Several olistoliths deposited in the Magura Basin are now located within the turbidites of the Grajcarek (Hulina) Unit and Krynica Unit of Magura Nappe. The olistostromes origin is related to the overriding of the Czorsztyn Ridge by flysch of the advancing accretionary wedge during latest Cretaceous–Paleocene times [41].

#### 4.3. PKB *Mélange* in the Seismic Image—Preliminary Results of SRT Research

The PKB *mélanges* are documented based on the surface observations, as well as the geophysical research that makes it possible to interpret the geological structure. To obtain the subsurface image, the seismic refraction tomography (SRT) measurements were carried out within the PKB in the Spiskie Pieniny Mts. region, in the area of single limestone

block occurrences, with the most popular being Oblazowa-Kramnica and Lorencowe Skalki (Figure 2), occurring in mild morphology. The seismic profile was normal oriented through a “belt of limestone outcrops” (Figure 10), but there were no limestone outcrops on the profile itself. The SRT profile was 1075 m long, and maximum depth of seismic imaging was 90 m. It covered the PKB structure and surrounding contiguity.



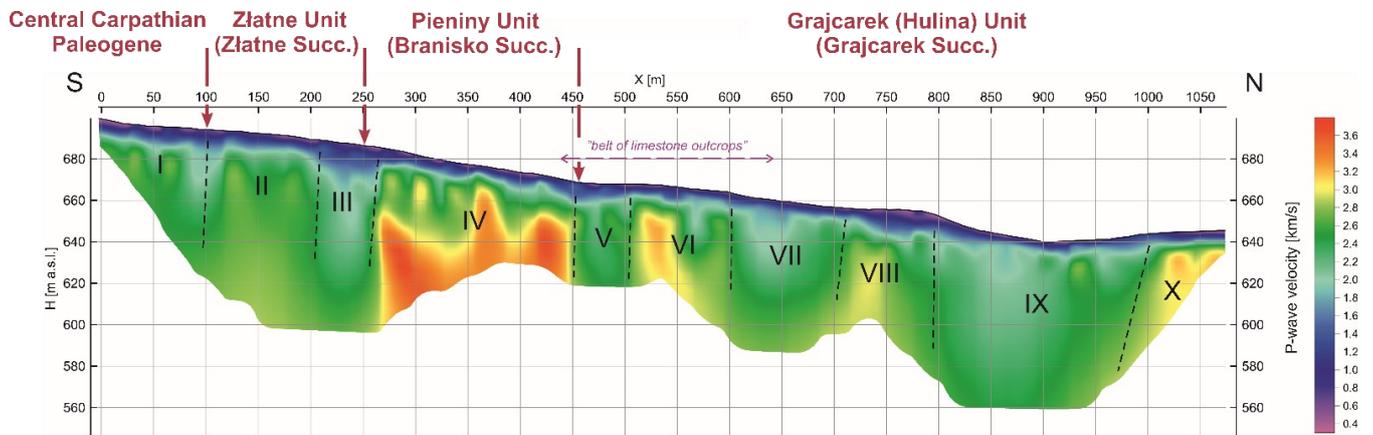
**Figure 10.** Location of seismic refraction tomography measurement (SRT)—red line. Dashed magenta line indicates a “belt of limestone outcrops”.

The seismic waves propagate through subsurface media at different speeds depending on the lithology, weathering, fractures, porosity and pore infill, density and other physical properties [99].

The SRT cross section (Figure 11) shows significant horizontal changes of seismic P-wave velocity within the bedrock that reveal the complex geological structure within the area of study. Based on high and nearly vertical velocity contrasts, the seismic cross section can be divided into several zones marked I–X. In general, we can observe four zones of high velocity (stiff rocks) that are embedded with low velocity zones (soft rocks). We can also notice that under those high velocity zones, a portion of the data is trimmed. This is explained by the fact that when a seismic wave travels through an area of high velocity, the wave refracts faster and does not penetrate into deeper parts of the subsurface.

Based on the relationship between the type of rock and its seismic velocity [100–103], as well as the results of geological mapping of the surface in the studied area, it is possible to interpret the first 250 m of the profile as a complex consisting of a sandstone-dominated flysch, where areas of low velocity show mudstone strata. This part responds to the deposits of the Central Carpathian Paleogene and the Żłatne Unit (I–III) formed from sandstone-dominated flysch deposits. The area between 250 and 450 m with the highest velocity (IV) corresponds to the limestone with a different degree of weathering and/or clay component. The area (VI and VIII), between 450 and 1000 m of the SRT line, shows isolated elements characterizing with high velocity embedded with elements with low velocities (V, VII and IX), This picture can be interpreted as weathered and/or fractured limestones (blocks) surrounded by mudstone- and marl-dominated flysch respectively. The last 75 m of the profile is characterized by high velocity (X). Based on the surface observations, this high

velocity complex corresponds with the occurrence of a massive thick-bedded sandstone of the Jarmuta Formation belonging to the Grajcarek Unit.



**Figure 11.** P-wave velocity model from SRT measurements, with distinguished boundaries between zones with different velocities in the bedrock. They can be interpreted as: I, II, X—sandstone-dominated flysch; III, V, VII, IX—mudstone and marl-dominated flysch; IV, VIII—limestone blocks (VIII—olistolith); VI—mudstone-dominated flysch with olistolith.

## 5. Discussion

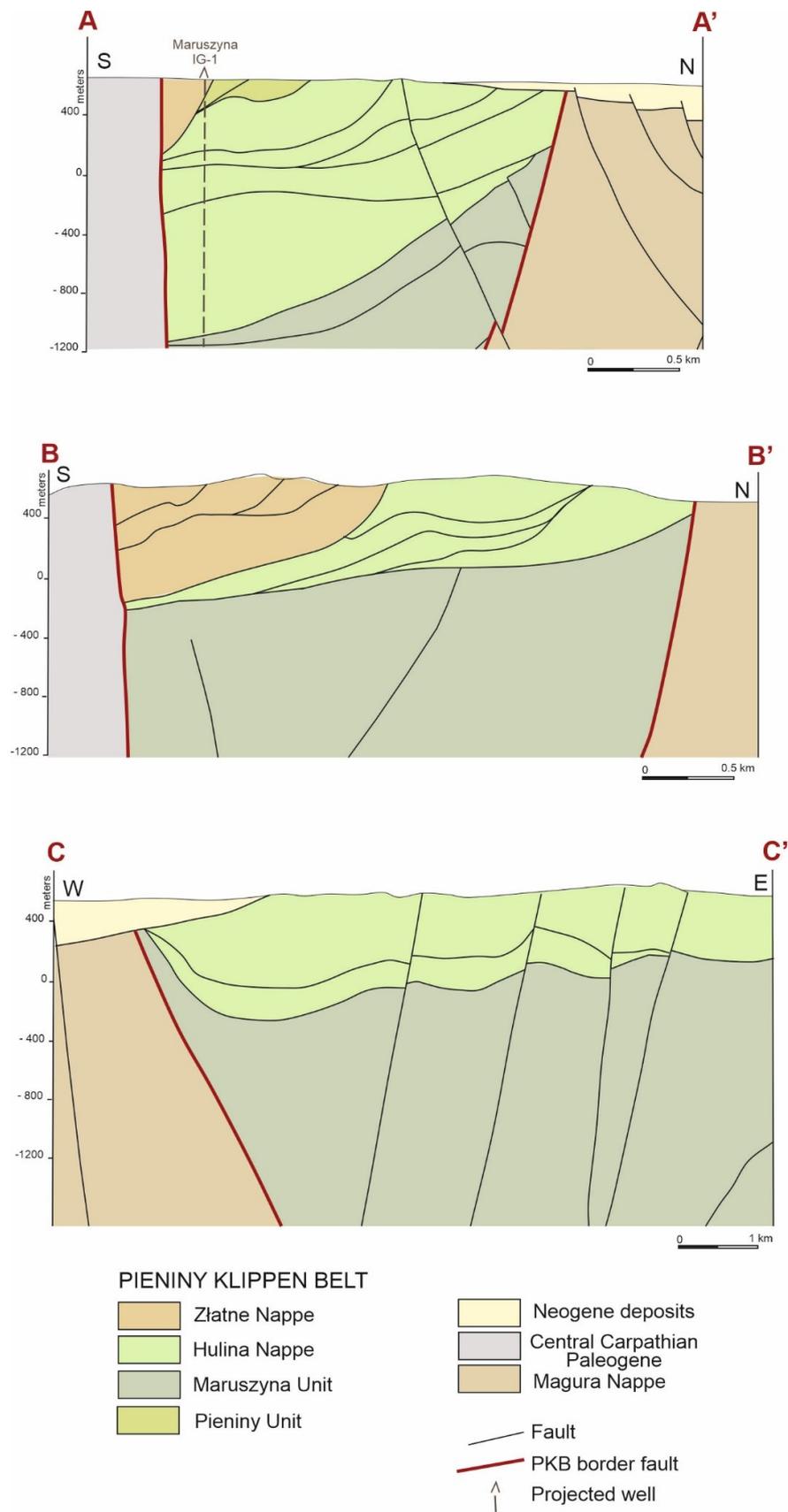
The map view (e.g., [3,11,45–49,104–112]) of the suture zone between suture zone ALCAPA and North European plates in Poland depicts three major tectonic domains: the Central Carpathians, PKB and Outer Carpathians separated by tectonic boundaries (Figures 1 and 2). The PKB is a complex structure confined by these boundaries. The tectonic elements included in this structure are related to the Alpine Tethys, which reached several hundred kilometres in width, at the end of the Early Cretaceous. The significant reduction of the width of the Alpine Tethys basins happened during the tectonic evolution, and now the PKB structure is three to five kilometres wide.

Alpine Tethys (Figure 3) originated in the Jurassic between the Central Carpathian and North European plates, as an extension of the Central Atlantic Ocean [3]. In the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian), the Czorsztyn Ridge emerged dividing the Alpine Tethys into the southeastern Pieniny (Złatne) Basin and northwestern Magura Basin. The Pieniny (Złatne) Basin deposits are entirely included in the PKB. Only a part of the Magura Basin is incorporated into the PKB. Another part constitutes the Magura Nappe, an important tectonic element of the Outer Carpathians. The incorporated tectonic elements are known as the Grajcarek (Hulina) and PKB Magura units [33,34,36,39,43,44,58,69,113–115]. The name Šariš Unit was also used, however, according to [12], the Šariš Zone includes both Grajcarek (Hulina), the Unit of the PKB, as well as a part of the Magura Nappe adjacent to the PKB boundary.

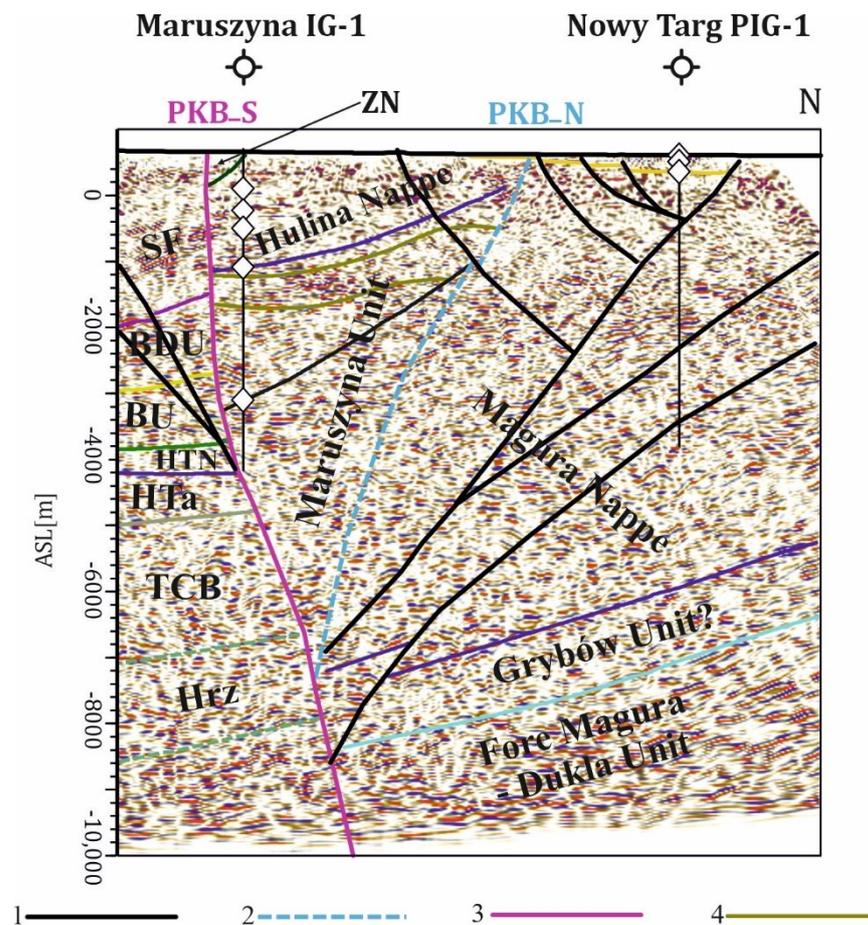
The Jurassic–Early Cretaceous evolution of the Alpine Tethys is characterized by pre-rift and syn-rift processes. The subduction developed along the northwestern margin of the Central Carpathian Plate, causing its northwestern movement that started in the Albian (Figure 3). The accretionary wedge developed in front of the Central Carpathian Plate within the Pieniny (Złatne) Basin. The turbiditic sequences were deposited in this basin. These sequences include huge olistostromes. The syn-rift regime changed into a synorogenic one. The northwestern movement of the Central Carpathian Plate continued during the Late Cretaceous, until the accretionary wedge reached the slopes of the Czorsztyn Ridge. The collision of wedge and ridge caused the deformation of the slope and ridge deposits. The Pieniny, Branisko, Czertezik, Niedzica, and Czorsztyn sedimentary successions were turned into thrust sheets [32,33,116,117] distinguished between the two main tectonic units that included these thrust sheets. We agree with this scheme (Figures 2, 10 and 11). The

Pieniny Unit (nappe) includes the Pieniny and Branisko subunits, while the Subpieniny Unit includes the Czertezik, Nirzica and Czorsztyn subunits. Further movement northwest of the accretionary prism, during the latest Cretaceous–Paleocene times caused further deformation and partial destruction of these Pieniny and Subpieniny units, as well as reorganization of the deposits of the Pieniny (Złatne) Basin. The accretionary prism was transformed into the Złatne Unit (nappe) and overrode the Czorsztyn Ridge. The Pieniny and Subpieniny units were buried under the prism, partially preserved in front of the Złatne Unit or transported as olistoliths into the Magura Basin. Locally, the large olistoliths retained the original thrusts sheet structure. Such a structure is visible in the Homole block in the Małe Pieniny Mts. The Niedzica Subunit is thrust over the Czorsztyn Subunit, forming the scenic Czajakowa Skała cliff (Figure 9D). The Czorsztyn Ridge was destroyed during the latest Cretaceous–Paleocene times, and the accretionary prism of the Złatne Unit reached the margin of the Magura Basin. One Outer Central Carpathian accretionary prism developed in front of the Central Carpathian plate. The turbiditic and pelagic sedimentation continued in the piggy-back setting until Neogene times. Interaction between the Central Carpathian and North European plates caused uprooting of the accretionary prism. The system of nappes was thrust over the North European platform forming the Outer Carpathian orogen. The basement of the Central Carpathian Plate was also thrust over this platform. The Central Carpathian Plate was affected by rotational movement during Neogene times [7,44,118–121]. The transpressional, transtensional and translational tectonic processes created several faults and caused deformation of the previously created nappes. The Polish PKB obtained its present-day W–E orientation as a result of these processes during the Neogene times (Figures 1 and 2). The Pieniny and Subpieniny units, previously buried under the accretionary prism, were pushed up, protruding between the Złatne and Grajcarek (Hulina) units, and forming the subvertical structure of the Pieniny Mts. between Czorsztyn and Krościenko. The PKB obtained its recent flower structure. Boundaries of the PKB are related to this structure (Figures 2 and 12).

The subvertical fault dipping north represents the southern boundary of PKB [3,5,87]. The northern boundary is represented by a system of south dipping faults. This boundary is not very distinctive; therefore, the authors of [99] depicted the above-mentioned Šariš Zone between the PKB and the Magura Nappe. The PKB structure in Poland can be divided into three different segments, roughly related to the mountain ranges. The western segment includes the Spiskie (Spiš) Pieniny Mts. Its western and central part are characterized by the existence of large tectonic units [3]. The southern Złatne Unit is thrust over the northern Grajcarek (Hulina) Unit. This unit contains mainly Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene flysch sequences. Several secondary thrust sheets were distinguished in both units (Figures 12–16). Cross-section A–A' in Figure 12 is based on seismic profile 24-5-87K and the Maruszyna IG-1 borehole (Figures 13 and 14). Geological interpretation of seismic profiles requires borehole data tied through the synthetic seismograms to the acquired and processed seismic data. This procedure allows for correlation of geological boundaries identified in a borehole with specific seismic reflections on the seismic section.



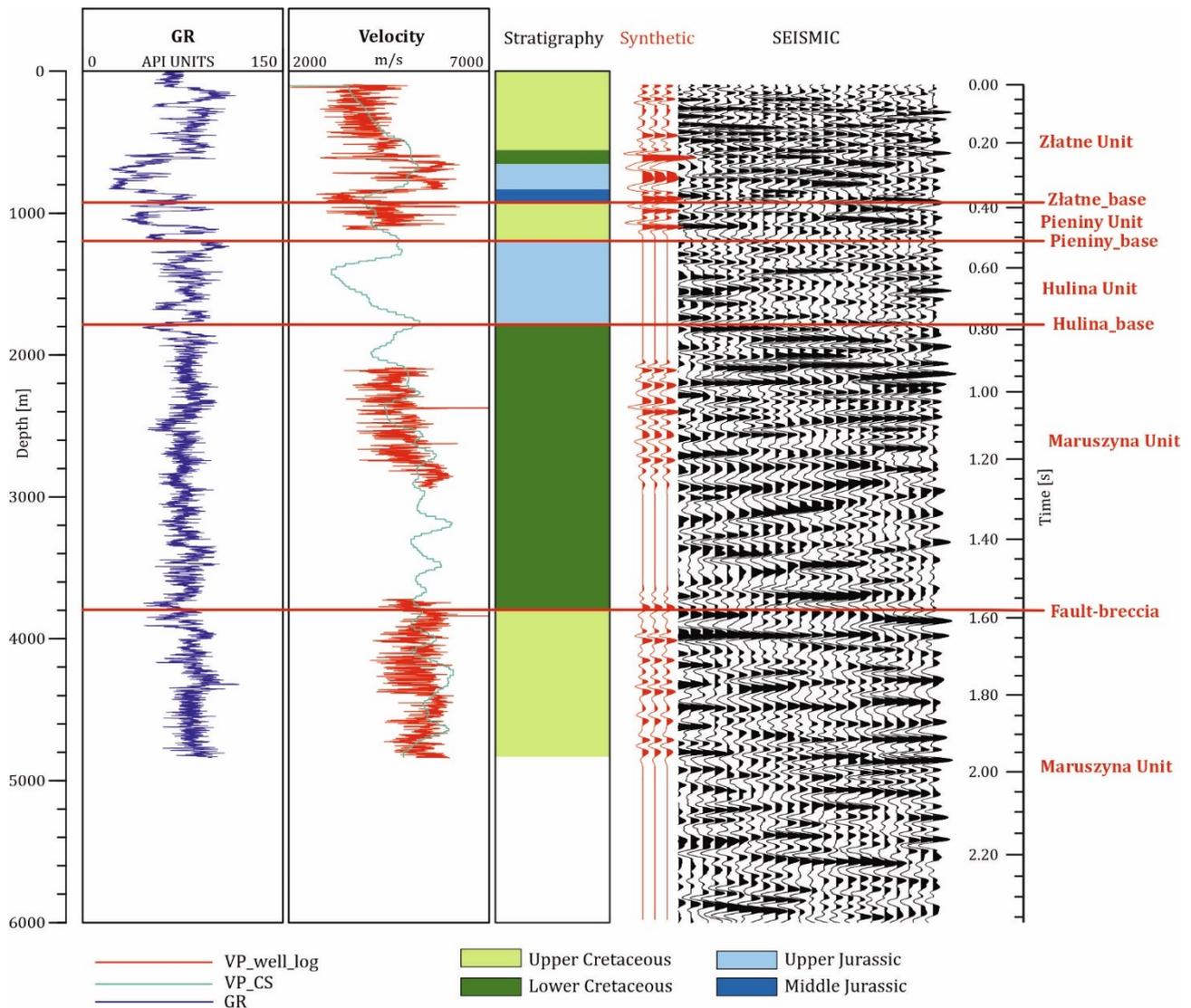
**Figure 12.** Cross-sections A—A'. B—B' and C—C' through the western part of PKB in Poland. Location of all subfigures in Figure 2. Legend common for all subfigures.



**Figure 13.** Profile 24—5—87K—seismic depth section. 1—fault or secondary thrust, 2—north PKB fault, 3—south PKB fault, 4—secondary fold within Maruszyna Unit. Abbreviations: ZN—Złatne Nappe, SF—Szaflary Formation, BDU—Biały Dunajec Unit, BU—Bańska Unit, HTN—High Tatric Nappe, HTa—High Tatric autochthonous, TCB—Tatric Crystalline Basement, HrZ—High reflections zone.

The Maruszyna IG-1 borehole (Figure 14) [3,5,122], which penetrates the PKB, was used for the correlation of seismic horizons on lines 24—5—87K. The Maruszyna IG-1 borehole was projected on line 24—5—87K (Figure 13). The geological profile and calculated synthetic seismogram (Figure 14) allowed the authors to identify, in particular, the base of the Złatne Nappe, sliver of Pieniny Unit, base of the Hulina Nappe and the Maruszyna Unit in the seismic profile. The Nowy Targ PIG-1 borehole is the only borehole located on the northern side of the PKB (Outer Carpathians) and provided the only geological profile [123], which was used to correlate seismic horizons on profile 24—5—87K (Figure 13).

Locally, small slivers of the Pieniny Unit containing Jurassic–Lower Cretaceous sequences are visible between two flysch units. The large Pieniny Unit containing mainly the Branisko Succession is exposed in the central Spiskie (Spiš) Pieniny Mts. around the Branisko Mountain. The seismic profiles 03—01—15K and 02—01—15K (Figures 15 and 16) also revealed the existence of the Maruszyna Unit *sensu* [58] that was encountered in the Maruszyna IG-1 borehole (Figures 13 and 14). This unit shows the reflection patterns resembling the flysch of the Magura Nappe outside the PKB limits. Cross-section B-B' in Figure 12 is based on seismic profile 04—01—15K (Figure 15), while cross-section C-C' is based on seismic profile 02—01—15K (Figure 16).

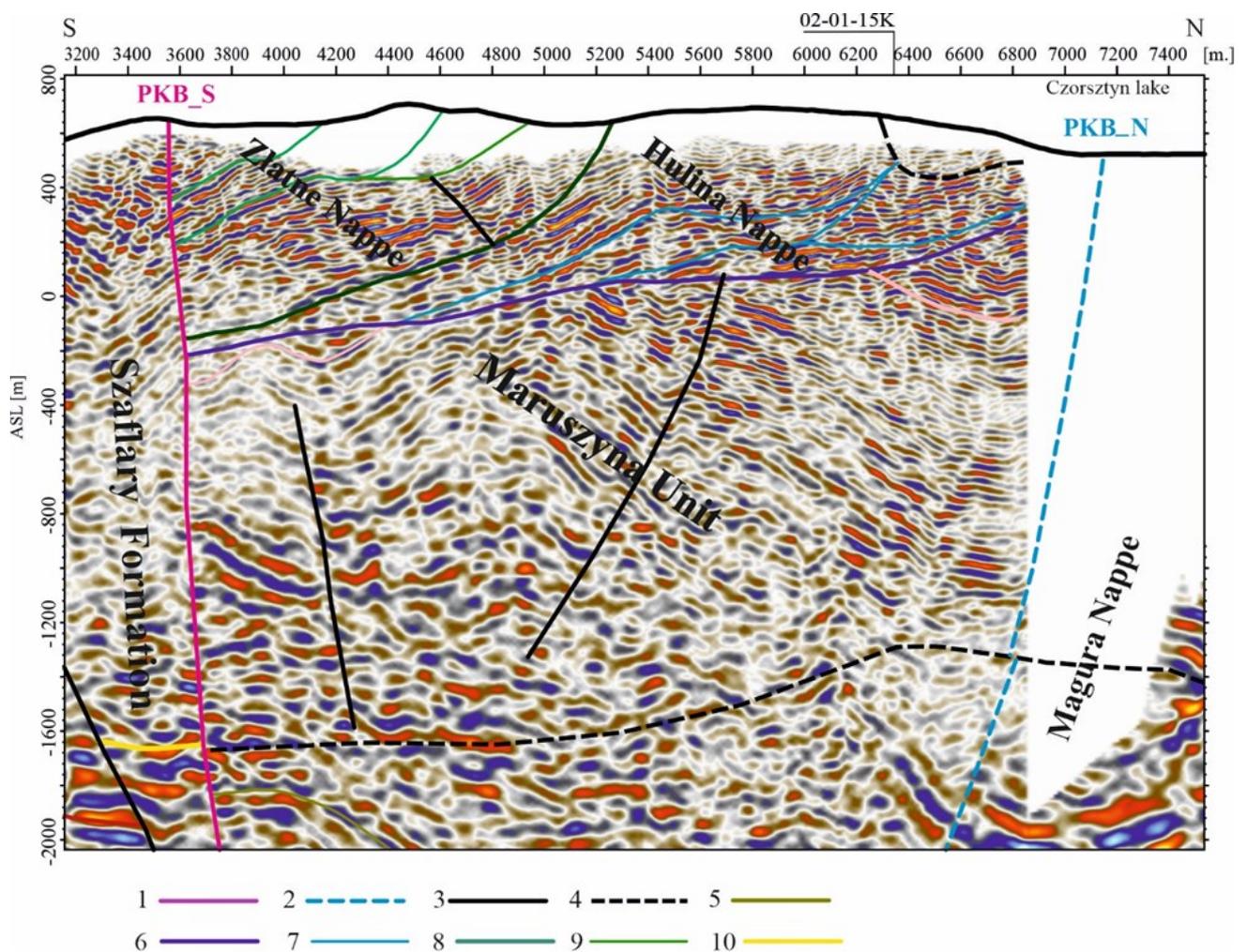


**Figure 14.** Synthetic log of borehole Maruszyna IG-1 and seismic correlation. GR—gamma ray, VP\_CS—interval velocities from check shot, VP\_well\_log—interval velocities acoustic log.

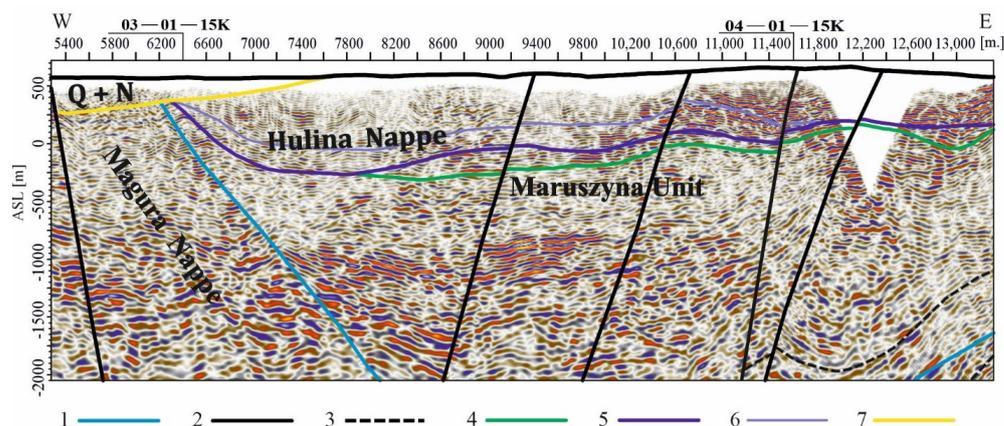
The eastern segment (Małe Pieniny Mts.) shows a structural arrangement similar to the western one. The large Zlatne Unit is thrust over the combined Subpieniny, Pieniny units that are thrust over the Grajcarek (Hulina) Unit (Figure 17). The PKB Magura Unit is exposed on the surface. In the central segment, the subvertical Pieniny Unit was originally thrust over the Subpieniny Unit, that, in turn, is thrust over the narrow Grajcarek (Hulina) Unit. The Subpieniny Unit is composed of several mixed scales of the Niedzica, Czertezik and Czorsztyń subunits.

The description of the Jurassic and Cretaceous PKB formations was based on the formal lithostratigraphy proposed by [32]. The type areas are located in Poland, but this lithostratigraphy was also generally accepted in Slovakia, e.g., [124]. The minor differences concern mainly the rank of divisions. For example, the Slovakian Snežnica Formation [124] was distinguished by [32] as a Snežnica member within the Sromowce Formation. The originally distinguished time span of [32] formations was slightly modified later, e.g., [11,38,78]. Several stratigraphic issues are still waiting for refinement, especially within the Cretaceous–Neogene basinal successions, see reviews in [12,124,125]. The first issue is the age of the so-called “black flysch deposits” within the Grajcarek Succession. These black turbiditic deposits, belonging to the Albian–Cenomanian Wronine, Sztolnia

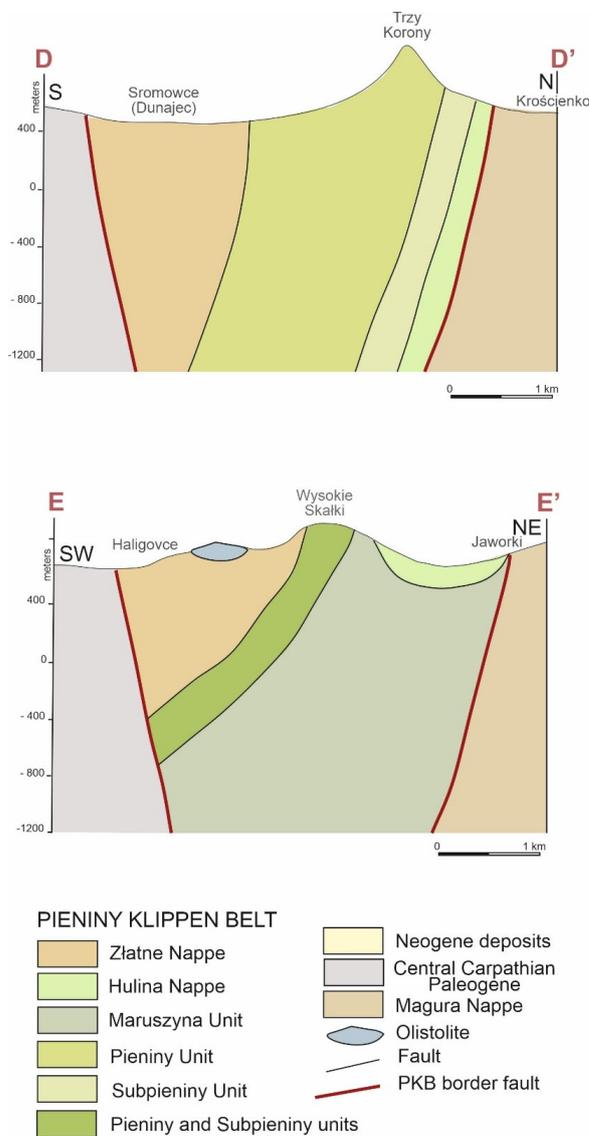
and Hulina formations, are located between the Cretaceous Kapuśnica and Malinowa formations in the Małe Pieniny Mts. [66,126]. Similar deposits were described as the Toarcian–Bajocian Szlachtowa Formation (see [69] and references therein), being the oldest deposits of the Grajcarek (Hulina) Succession. We assume that black flysch was deposited both in Jurassic and Cretaceous times. The first issue concerns the Neogene Kremna Formation defined by [66,127] mapped large areas in the Małe Pieniny Mts. as the Kremna Formation on the base of nannoplankton studies. This point of view was questioned by [126,128,129] based on forams and dinocysts. We assume that the Neogene Kremna exists in the analysed area together with the other Paleogene formations. The maps made by [66,126] are ambiguous. The maps depict the Kremna Formation, while the documenting photos in [66] display and describe the Magura Formation from the same area. The map depicts the Kremna Formation in the eastern part and Szczawnica and Zarzecze formations in the corresponding western part. These two parts are separated by a fault (Figure 2). These observations require further research.



**Figure 15.** Shallow part of the seismic profile 04—01—15K. 1—south PKB fault, 2—north PKB fault, 3—fault or secondary thrust, 4—intersection of N-S direction fault, 5—secondary fold within Maruszyna, 6—Hulina Nappe thrust, 7—Secondary thrust within Hulina Nappe, 8—Złatne Nappe thrust, 9—Secondary thrust within Złatne Nappe, 10—bottom of Szafłary Formation (high-amplitude horizon).



**Figure 16.** Shallow part of the seismic profile 02—01—15K. 1—north PKB fault, 2—fault or secondary thrust, 3—fault plane intersection, 4—secondary fold within Maruszyna Unit, 5—Hulina Nappe thrust, 6—Secondary thrust within Hulina Nappe, 7—Quaternary and Neogene (Q + N) base.



**Figure 17.** Cross-sections sections D—D' and E—E' through the eastern part of PKB in Poland. Location of all subfigures in Figure 2. Legend common for all subfigures.

The names of paleogeographic and tectonic units were used according to priority of their definition. Therefore, we prefer the older names Złatne (Pieniny) and Grajcarek (Hulina), honouring both [32,33,36,37]. The Slovak equivalent of Złatne (Pieniny) is Vahicum and Oravicum introduced later by [130,131]. The Slovak equivalent of Grajcarek (Hulina) is Šariš [12,124,132].

The flower structure of the PKB that shows transpressionally and transtensionally originated faults was also observed in the eastern PKB in Slovakia [54,133,134]. The dextral strike-slip faults are also visible in Western Slovakia [135]. The dextral shearing occurred between North European and Central Carpathians plates in the Neogene.

The term “*mélange*” has been used for the PKB by [41], replacing the term megabreccia of [33], and focused instead on the sedimentary *mélanges* or olistostromes. The block-in-matrix *mélange* was formed by sedimentary, tectonic and diapiric processes during a long and complex deformational evolution of the PKB structure. The geophysical shallow imaging combined (Figure 13) with geological research allows one to achieve a better picture of tectonic and sedimentary elements of the PKB *mélanges*. The results obtained by the SRT profiles can be interpreted as follows: several nearly vertical zones can be distinguished.

Zone I represents flysch sequences of the Central Carpathian Paleogene. Zones II–III represent flysch sequences of the Złatne Unit. Boundary between I and II zones represents the southern limit (fault) of the PKB. Flysch sequences of the Central Carpathian Paleogene are arranged vertically near this limit, while they dip gently in the area a few kilometres south of the PKB (Golonka et al., 2019). Zone IV represents the Jurassic and Cretaceous, mainly carbonate sequences of the Branisko Succession of the Pieniny Unit. The tectonic sliver of this unit (not cropping out on the surface) is defined by the comparison with the outcrops of this unit in the Małe Pieniny Mts. The type area of the Branisko Succession is located in the nearby Branisko Mountain [32]. Zones V–X represent the Grajcarek (Hulina) Unit, containing Cretaceous–Paleocene flysch and hemipelagic sequences of the Jarmuta and Malinowa formations with olistoliths. Zones VI and VIII represent olistoliths, mainly carbonates belonging to the Jurassic–Cretaceous of the Czorsztyn Succession. Zone X represents thick-bedded sandstone of the Jarmuta Formation.

The block-in-matrix flysch with olistoliths represents the sedimentary *mélange*. The thrusts of Złatne, Pieniny and Grajcarek (Hulina) units represent the tectonic *mélange*. The original thrust (nappe) structure was deformed by strike-slip transpressional processes leading to the vertical arrangement of rocks. The diapiric *mélange* of the Pieniny Mts. is related to this process. The geophysical imaging can help one distinguish tectonic *mélanges* related to thrusting and developed in fault or shear zones, as well as mass transport complexes. It also allows one to distinguish olistostromes and other mass transport complexes, heavily overprinted by tectonic deformation. A particular field measurement alone often cannot be associated with a unique model of subsurface conditions, because there is an inherent ambiguity in all geophysical measurements. This ambiguity can be reduced by the use of multiple geophysical methods compared with additional geological information obtained in nearby outcrops. As field work is still ongoing, the seismic measurements will be supplemented with electrical resistivity tomography (e.g., [136–139]) and gravimetric methods [130], which we hope will reduce the ambiguity of the subsurface geological model of the PKB.

## 6. Conclusions

The Polish PKB represents a complex geological structure belonging to the suture zone between the Central Carpathian and North European plates. The Mesozoic sedimentary sequences were deposited in the Alpine Tethys oceanic domain originating in the Early Jurassic. This domain was divided into the Pieniny (Złatne) and Magura Basins separated by the Czorsztyn Ridge in the Middle Jurassic. The PKB sedimentary formation was arranged into several successions, according to their position in the basins or on the ridge.

The present-day tectonic structure is a result of the Albian–Neogene geodynamic evolution. The accretionary prism that originated in the Albian and moved continuously

during the Late Cretaceous–Paleogene times, overrode and destroyed the Czorsztyn Ridge. The thick flysch sequences belonging to this prism contain numerous olistoliths. These flysch sequences form three tectonic units thrust over each other.

The central part of the Polish PKB (Pieniny Mts.) contains Mesozoic, mainly carbonate sequences, arranged into Pieniny and Subpieniny units originated as thrust sheets and rearranged during the Neogene transpressional, transtensional and translational tectonic processes, related to the strike-slip faults.

The mélangé characteristics of the PKB are a result of the Cretaceous–Miocene folding, moving and uplifting processes that created a mixture of strike-slip-bounded tectonic blocks, thrust units, as well as toe-thrusts and olistostromes. Both tectonic and sedimentary events contributed to the creation of this mélangé.

**Author Contributions:** J.G.: draft preparation and editing, A.W.: fieldwork and sampling, stratigraphic work, writing—original draft preparation and editing. K.C.: geophysical fieldwork, writing—original draft preparation and editing. J.D.: geophysical fieldwork, writing—original draft preparation and editing, K.P.: conceptualization. M.Ł.: geophysical fieldwork, project administration. G.B.: geophysical fieldwork, editing. W.J.M.: geophysical fieldwork. S.P.: geophysical fieldwork. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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