

Abbildungen zur Vorlesung  
„Historische Geologie“  
von Reinhold Leinfelder, LMU

Teil 3: Altpaläozoikum (Kambrium, Ordovizium)  
(incl. Wiederholung globale Karten Präkambrium)

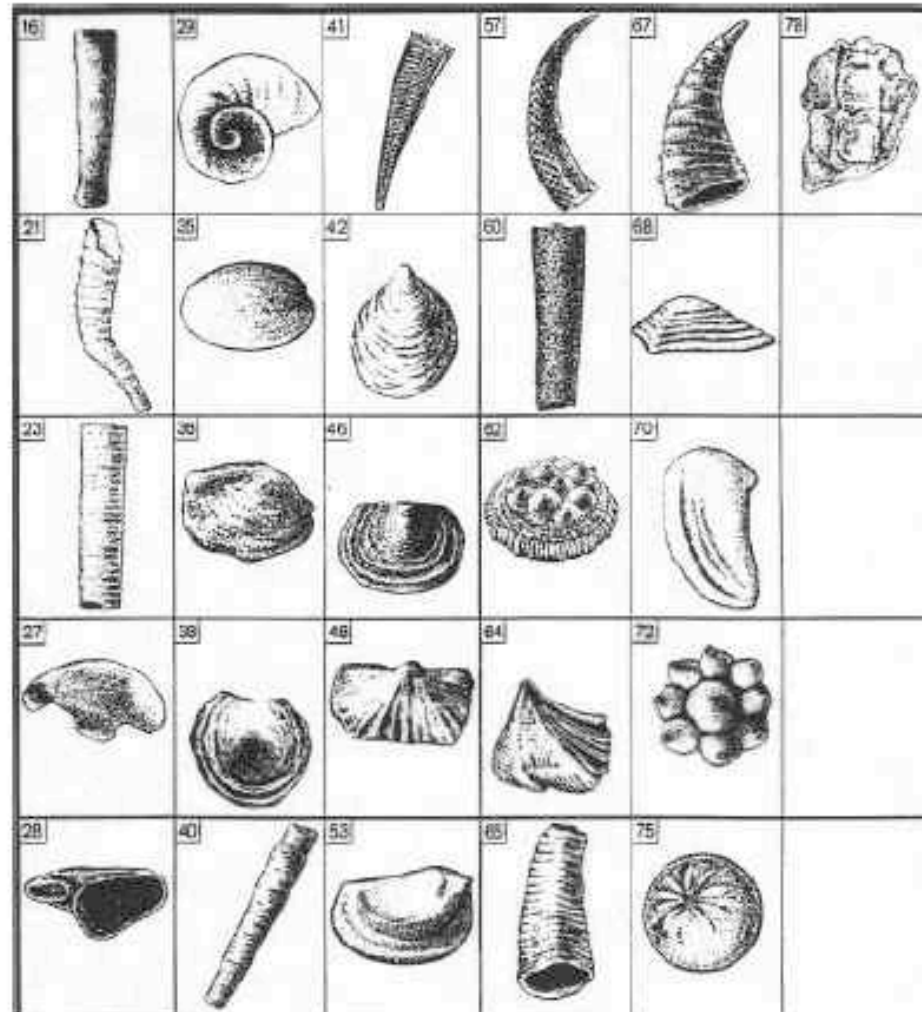
Diese Abbildungen ergänzen das Stichwortsript sowie  
das Schwarz-Weiß-Abbildungsskript

Zuletzt geändert: 15.5.2003

## Unterkambrische Small Shelly Faunas

Elemente:

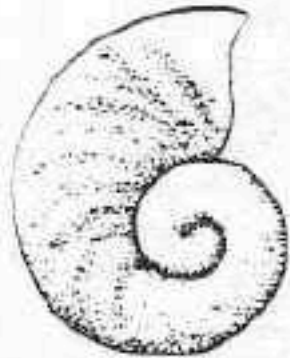
- Kalkalgen
- agglutinierende Forams?
- Schwämme
  - Spiculae
  - Archaeocyathiden
- Wurm-Röhren
- Mollusken:
  - Monoplacophoren
  - Hyalolithen
  - Rostroconchen?
  - Bivalven?
- Brachiopoden:
  - Inarticulate
- Conodontomorpha
- Problematika



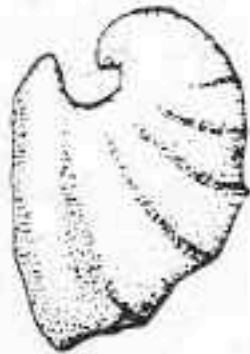
Material: Karbonat, Phosphat, Silikat

(aus Skript Mosbrugger)

(a) *Aldanella*



(b) *Latouchella*



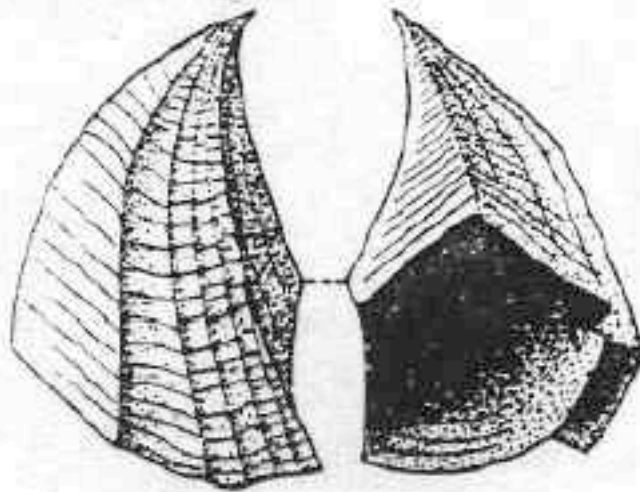
(c) *Lenatheca*



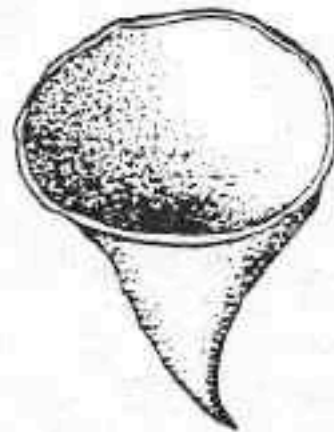
(d) *Anabarites*



(e) *Tommotia*



(f) *Fornitichella*



(g) *Lapworthella*





2410 Trilobiten des M.-Kambriums (*Conocoryphe sulzeri*)

Aus: Turek et al. (1990): Fossilien. Natur Verlag



*Phalagnostus nudus*

2

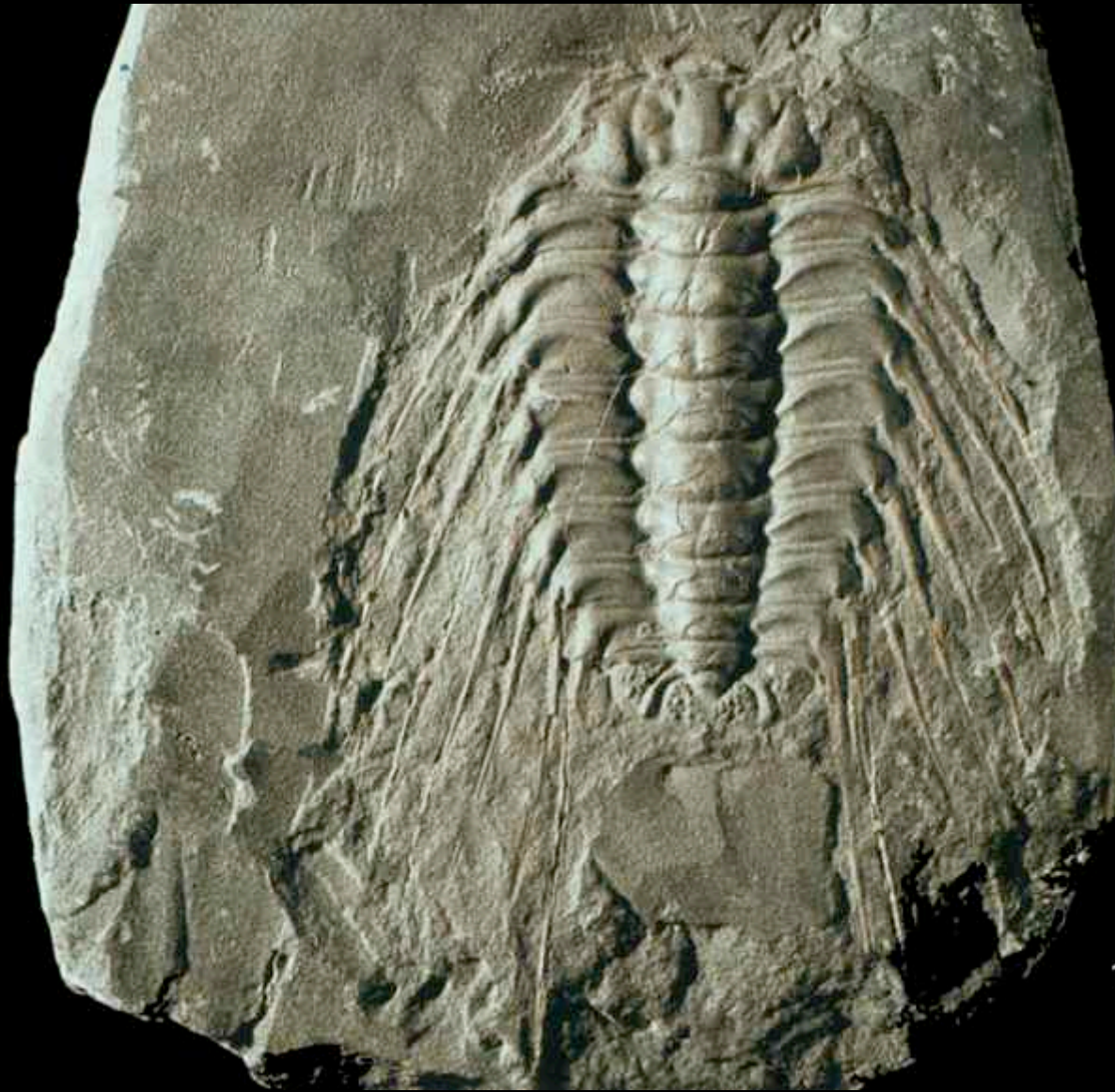


*Condylphyge rex*

3

2411: Mittelkambrium: Agnostiden (Trilobiten)

Aus: Turek et al. (1990): Fossilien. Natur Verlag



2412: Odontopleuridae: *Selenopeltis buchi* (Trilobit), Oberes Ordovizium

Aus: Turek et al. (1990): Fossilien. Natur Verlag

*Pricyclopyge prisca*



*Ectillaenus parabolinus*



2413: Ptychopariide Trilobiten des M. Ordoviziums



3

2414: Mittleres Ordovizium: *Onnia abducta* („Trinucleus“)



Aus: Turek et al. (1990): Fossilien. Natur Verlag



Clitambonites squamata



Porambonites aequirostata



Clitambonites



Lobocyclendoceras



Dideroceras



Cameroceras





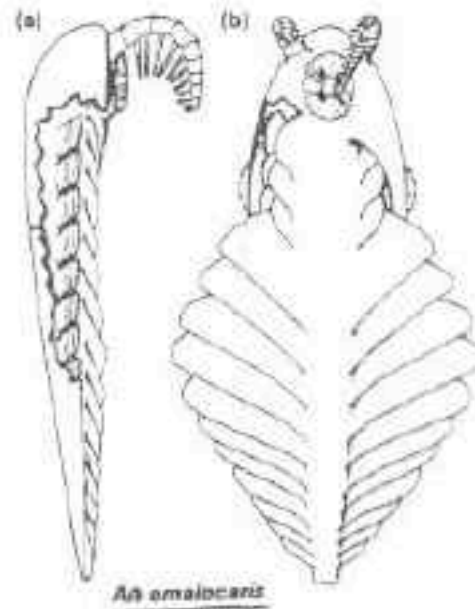
Rastrites



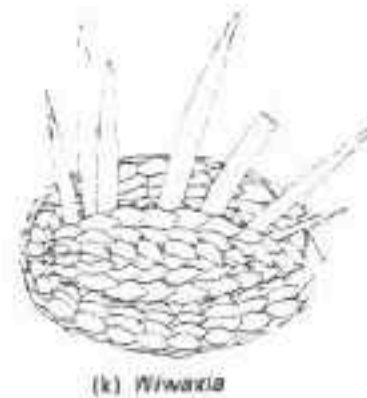
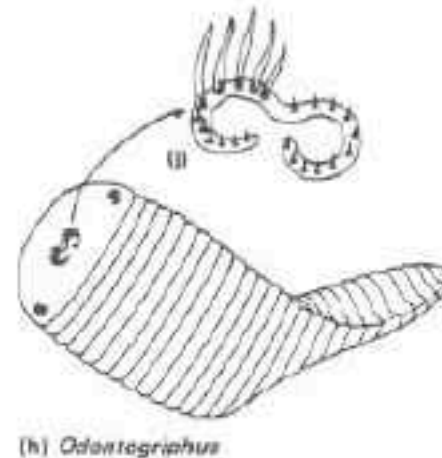
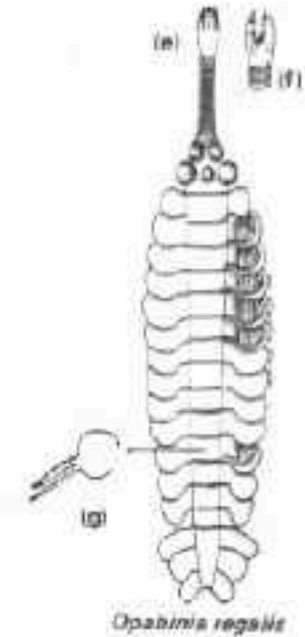
Didymograptus

# Burgess

- Priapuliden
- Anneliden
- Arthropoden:
  - Trilobiten
  - Krebse
  - Arachniden
- Echinodermen
- Problematica



(d) *Dinamischus*



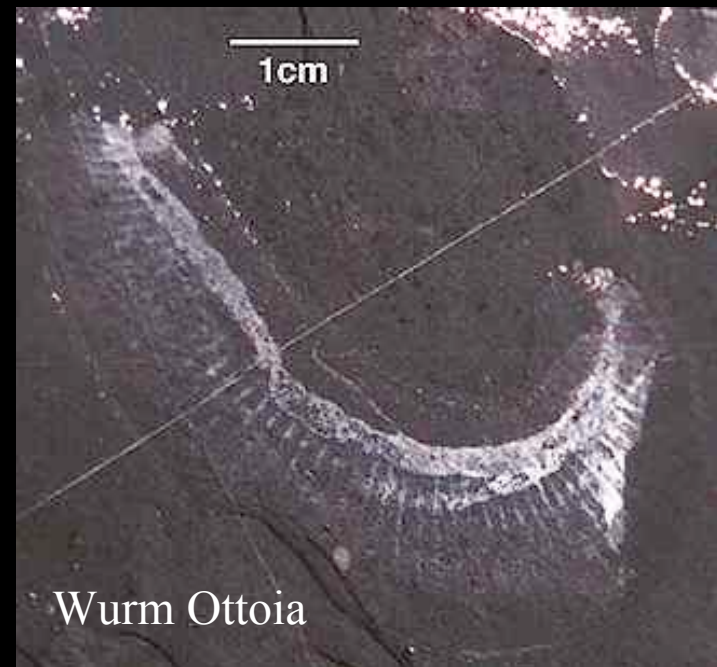


Marella splendens

## Burgess-Shale-Fossilien



Anomalocaris-Zange

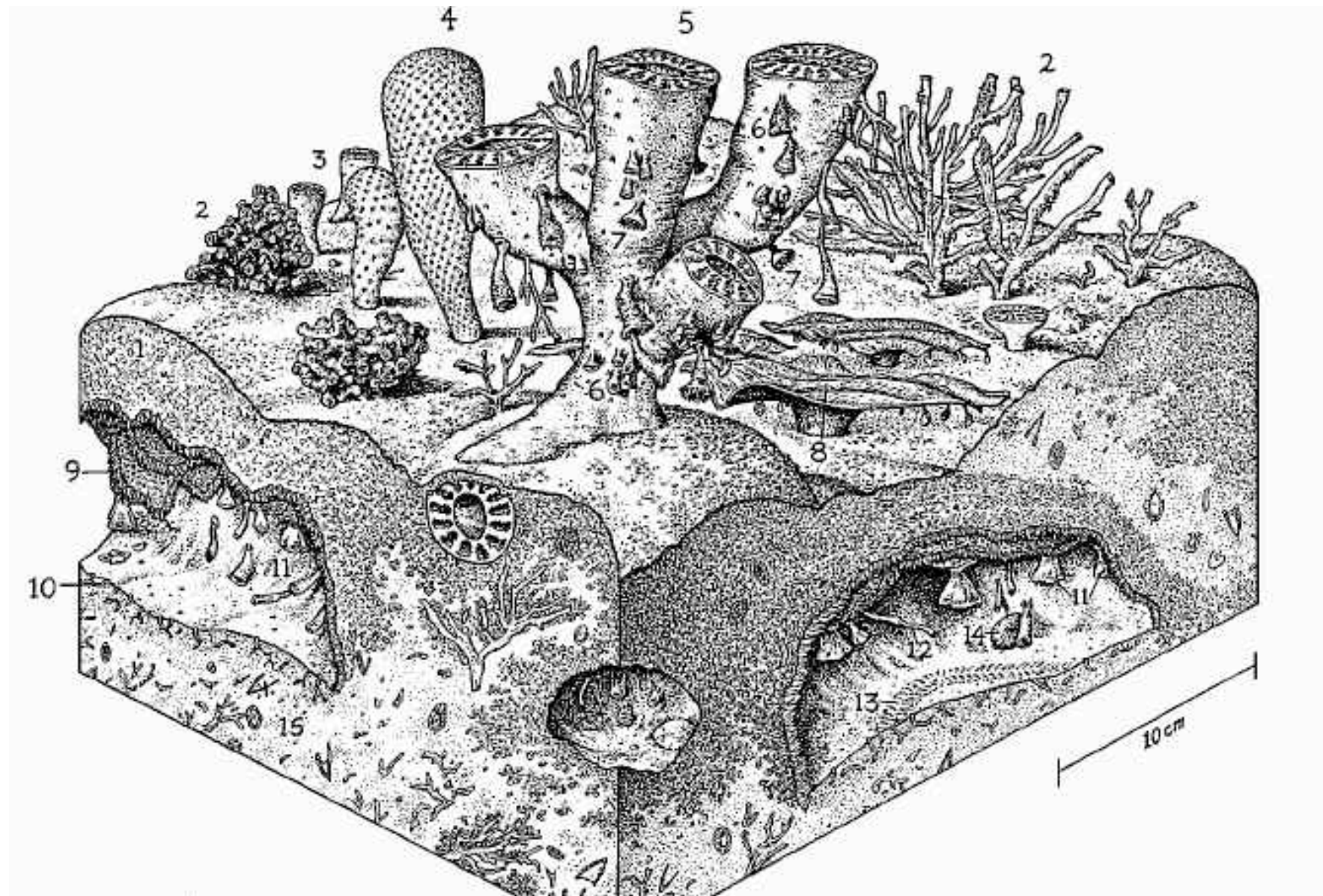


Wurm Ottoia

A detailed reconstruction of the Burgess Shale ecosystem. The scene is set in a shallow, rocky water body. In the center, a large, light-colored, segmented creature with a long, flat, wing-like structure (Anomalocaris) is shown in profile, facing right. To its right, a large, brown, segmented trilobite is shown from a dorsal view, facing left. In the foreground, a smaller, reddish-orange trilobite is shown from a dorsal view, facing left. The background features dark, rocky terrain with various other small organisms, including a blue, fish-like creature in the upper left and a small, dark, segmented creature in the upper right. The overall scene is illuminated by a light source from the upper left, creating strong shadows and highlights on the organisms and the rocks.

Anomalocaris

1462: Burgess-Schiefer, Rekonstruktion

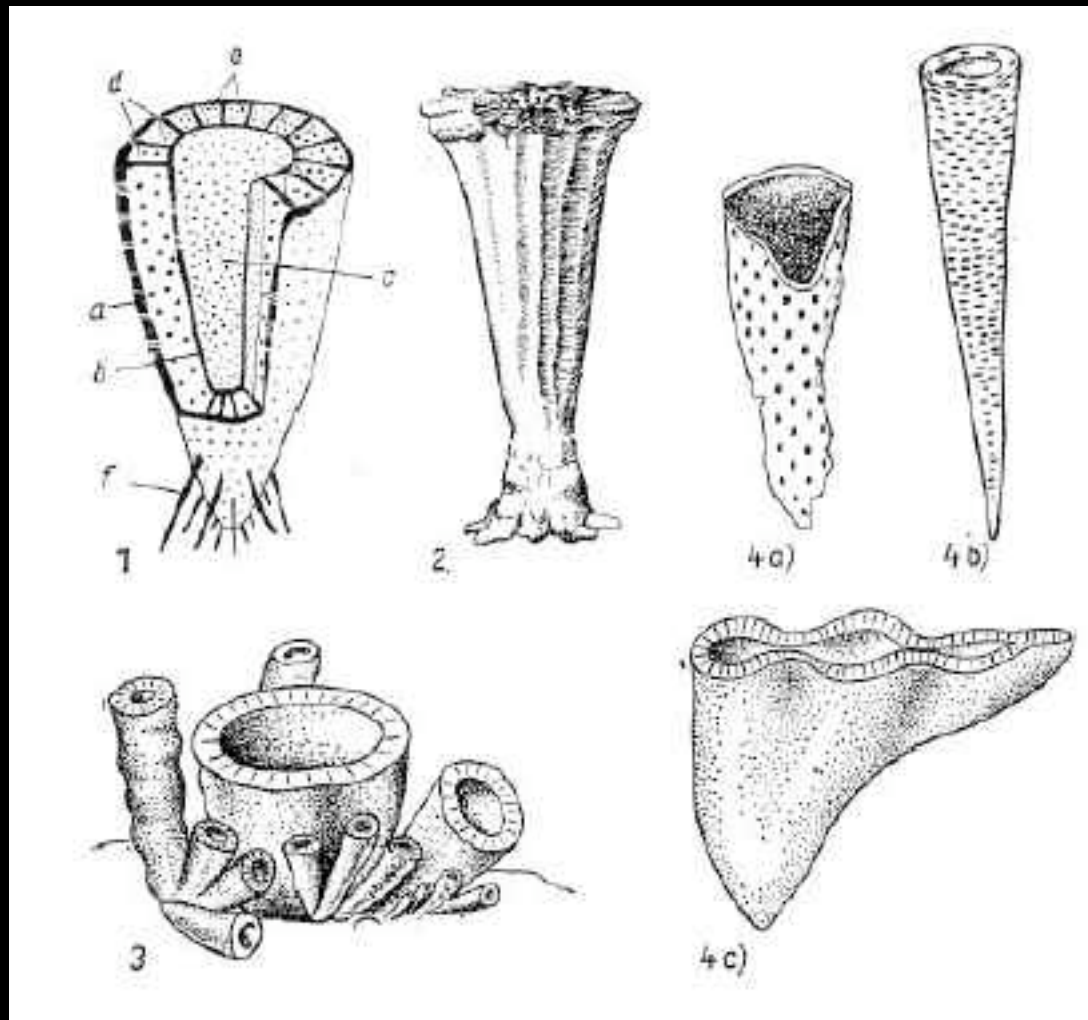


Reconstruction of an Early Cambrian reef community (from 97). 1. *Renalcis* (calcified cyanobacterium); 2: branching archaeocyath sponges; 3: solitary cup-shaped archaeocyath sponges; 4: chancellorid (?sponge); 5: radiocyath (?sponge); 6: small, solitary archaeocyath sponges; 7: cryptic "coralomorphs"; 8: *Okulitchicyathus* (archaeocyath sponge); 9: early fibrous cement forming within crypts; 10: microburrows (traces of a deposit-feeder) within geopetal sediment; 11: cryptic archaeocyaths and coralomorphs; 12: cryptic cribricyaths (problematic, attached skeletal tubes); 13: trilobite trackway; 14: cement botryoid; 15: sediment with skeletal debris. Rachel Wood - The Ecological Evolution of Reefs (also R. A. Wood, 1998. Reef Evolution.

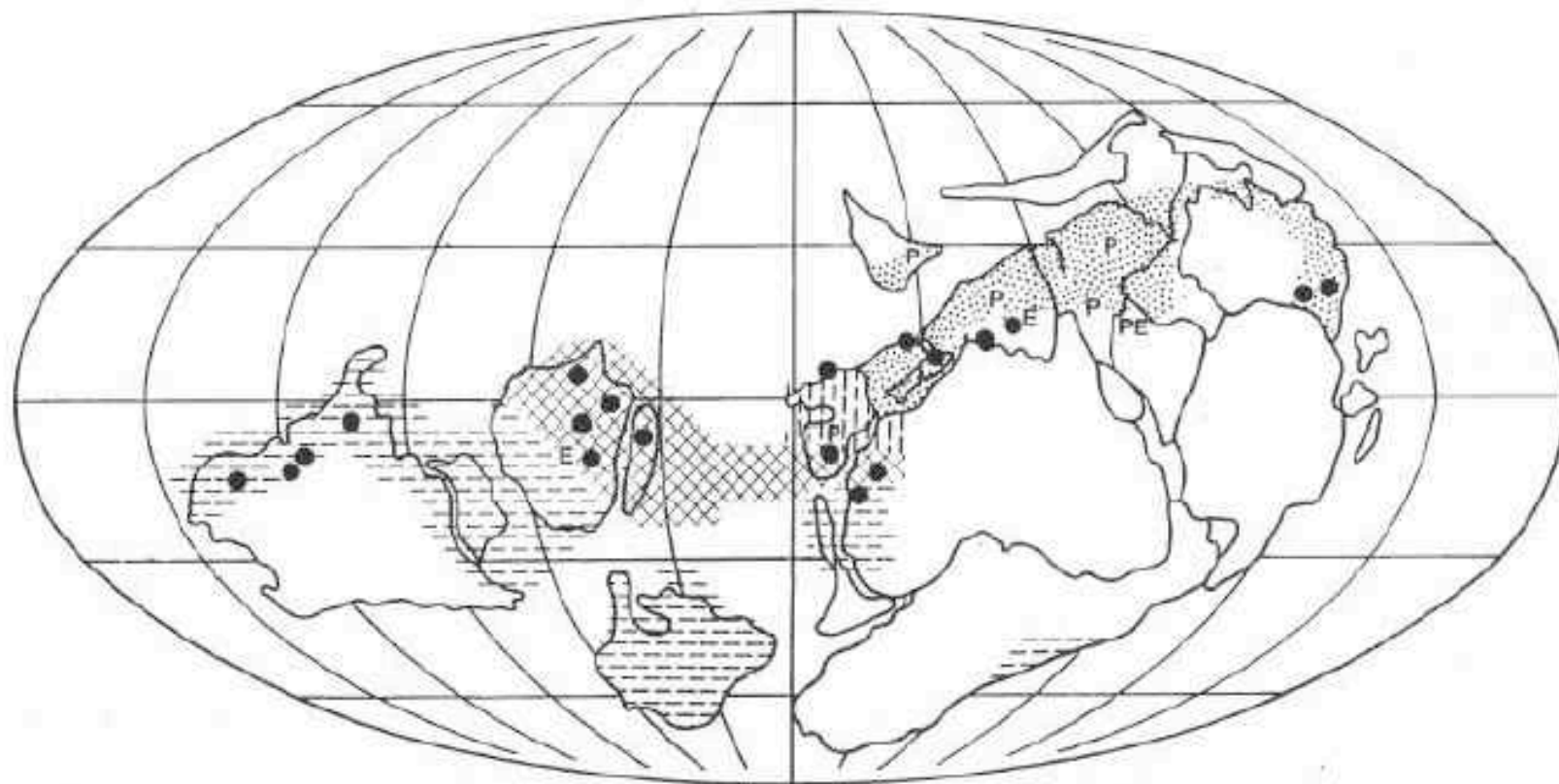


Calcimikrobe Epiphyton, Oberkambrium, W. Neufundland. Balken 1 cm





Beispiele für Archaeocyathiden

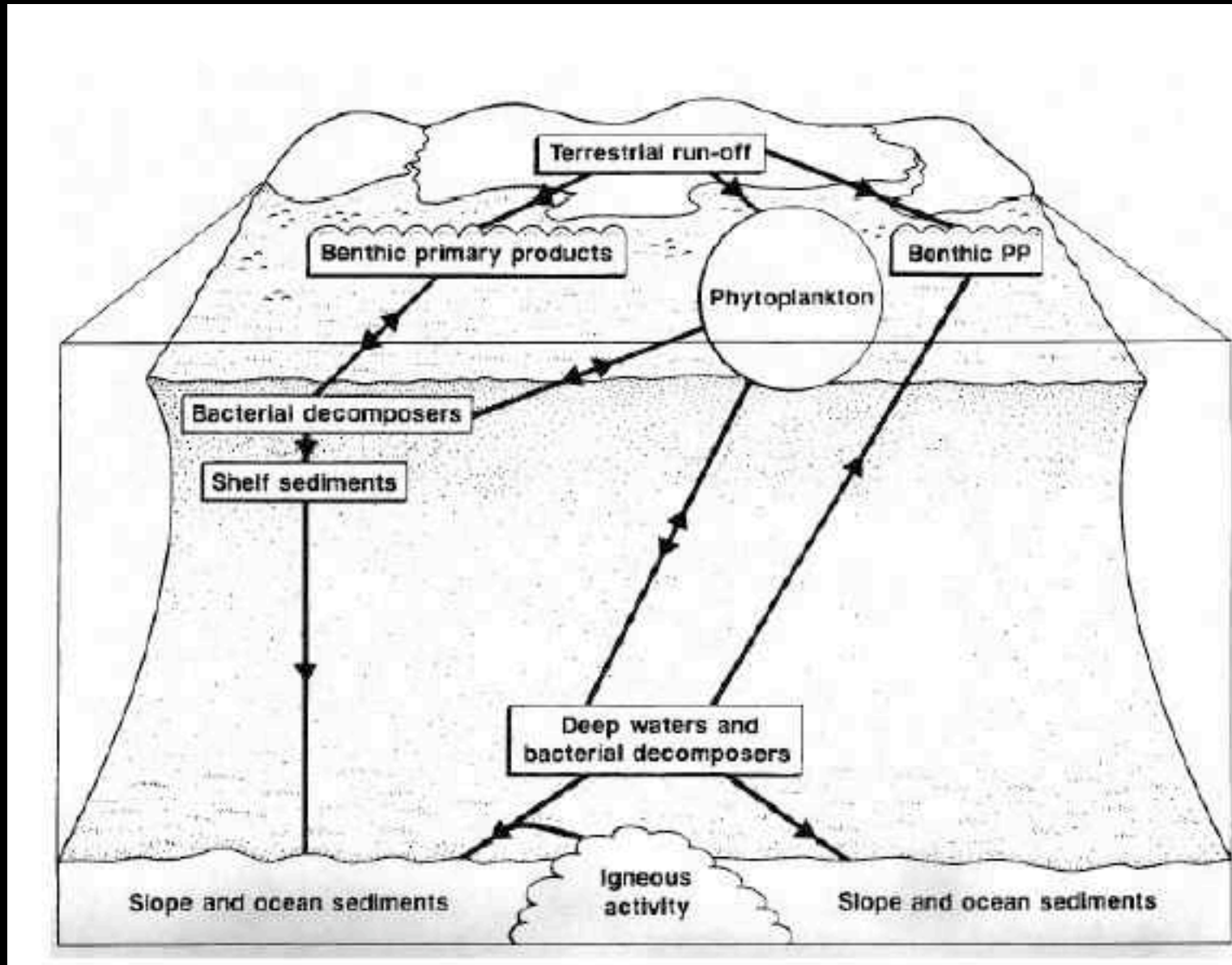


E Evaporites (Kottlinian to Tommotian)    P Phosphorites (Meishucunian/Tommotian)    ● Archaeocuvatha (Atdabanian)

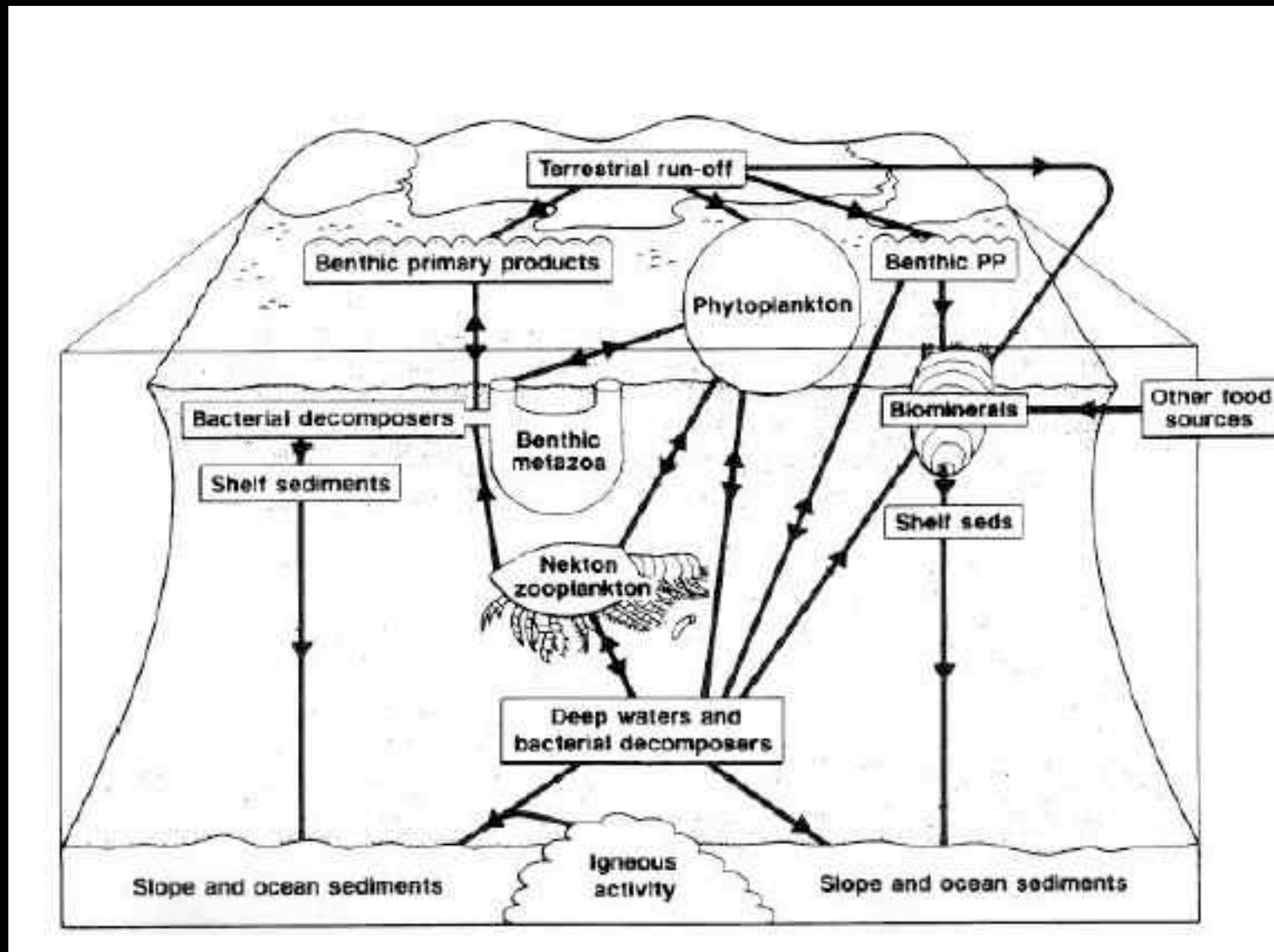
Klimazeugen und Faunenprovinzen im Unterkambrium (Aus Skript Mosbrugger)

# Kambrische Explosion

- Schwämme
- Coelenteraten
- Priapuliden
- Anneliden
- Pentastomiden
- Onychophora
- Arthropoden
  - Trilobiten
  - „Krebse“
  - Arachnomorpha
- Brachiopoden
  - Articulate
  - Inarticulate
- Mollusken
  - Monoplacophoren
  - Rostroconchen
  - Bivalven
  - Hyolithida
  - Cephalopoden
- Graptolithen
- Echinodermen
  - Helicoplacoidea
  - Homalozoa
  - Eocrinoidea/Crinoidea
  - Edrioasteroidea
- Chordaten
  - Conodonten
  - „Agnathe Fische“



## Ökosystem-Vernetzung im Präkambrium



## Ökosystem-Vernetzung im Kambrium

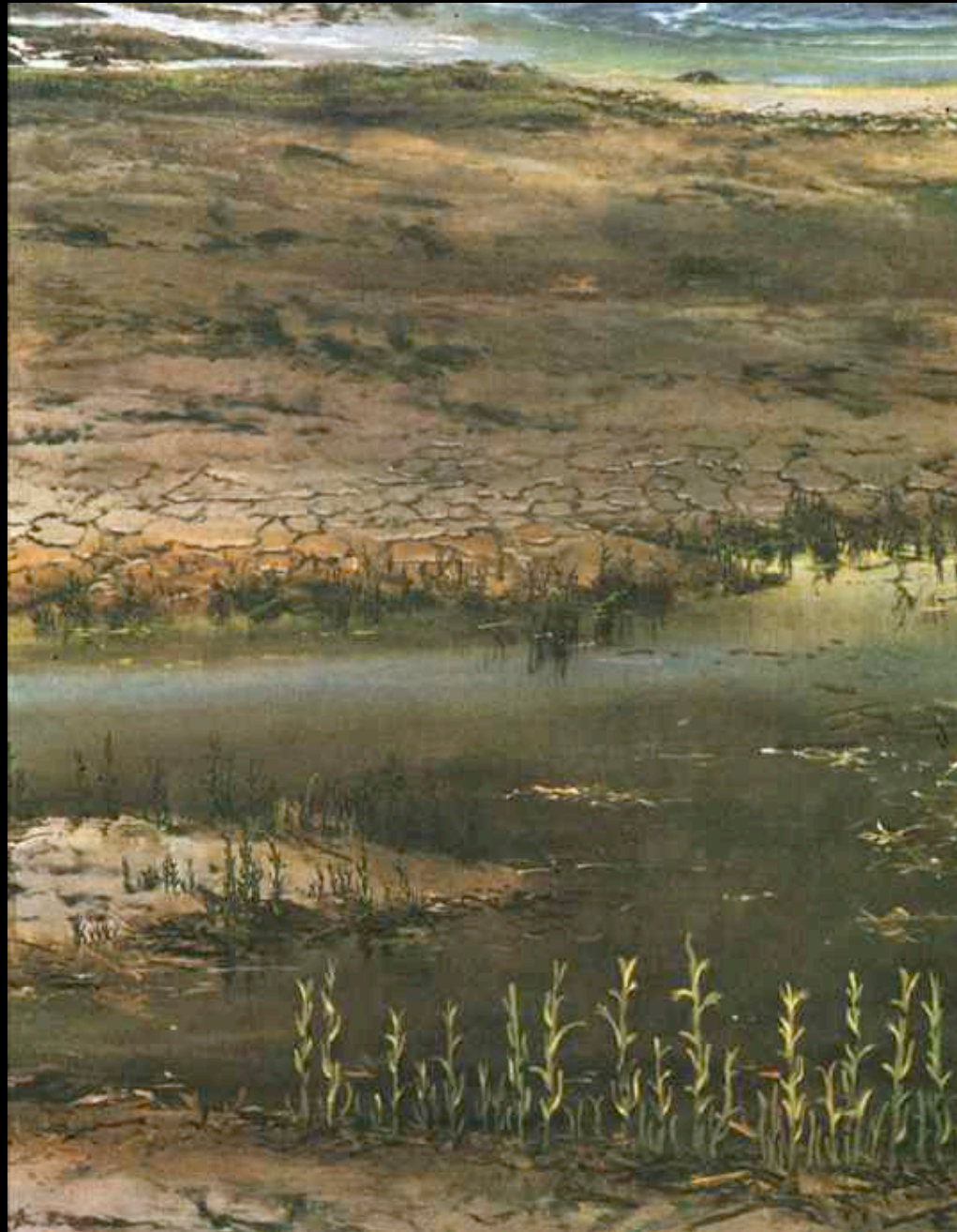


1463: Kambrium-Lebensbild: marine Bereiche

<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/ordovician/ordovician.html>



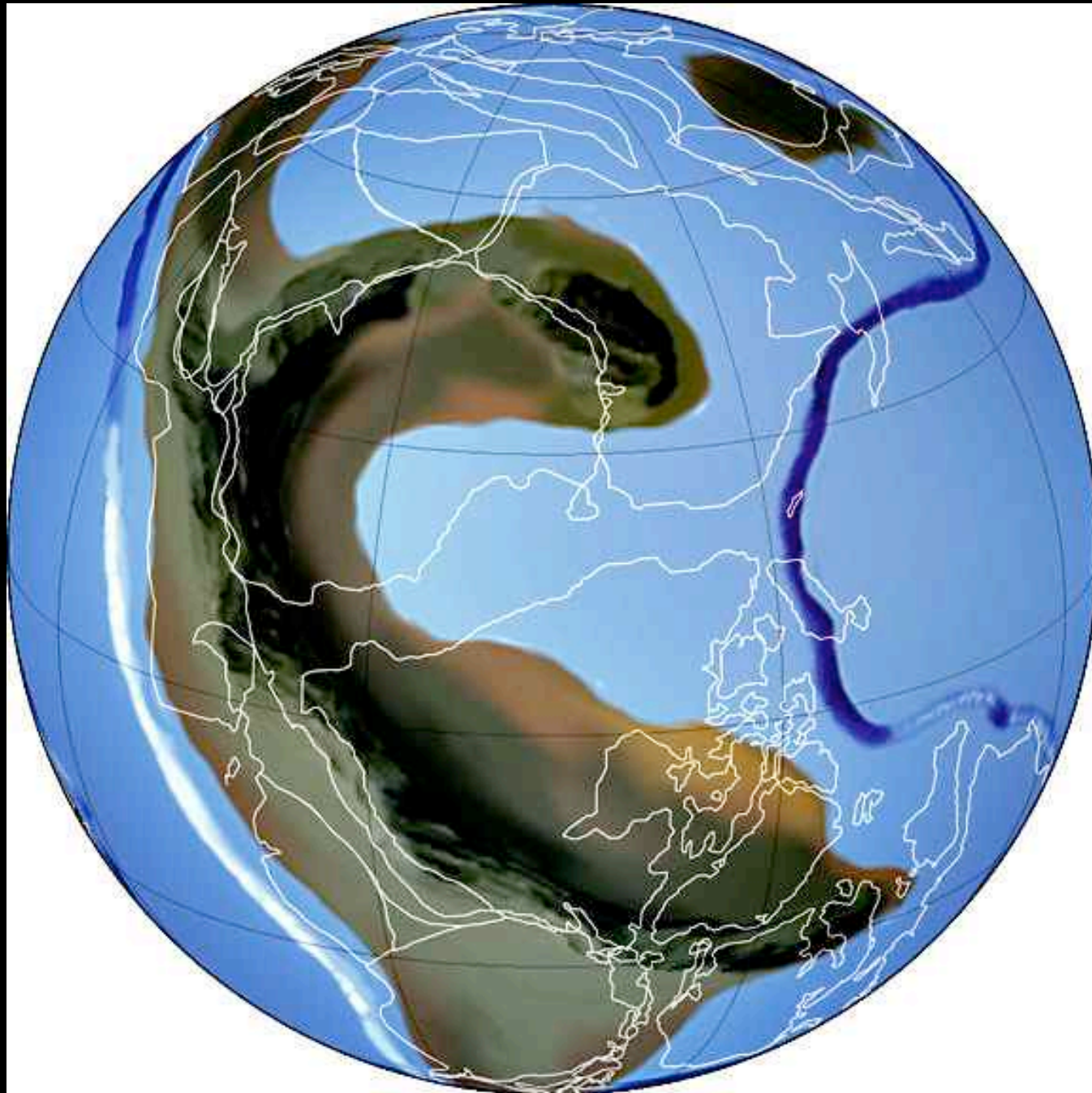
Ordovizium-Lebensbild: marine Bereiche



1464: Ordovizium-Lebensbild: festländisch



# Rodinia (1.1 Ga)

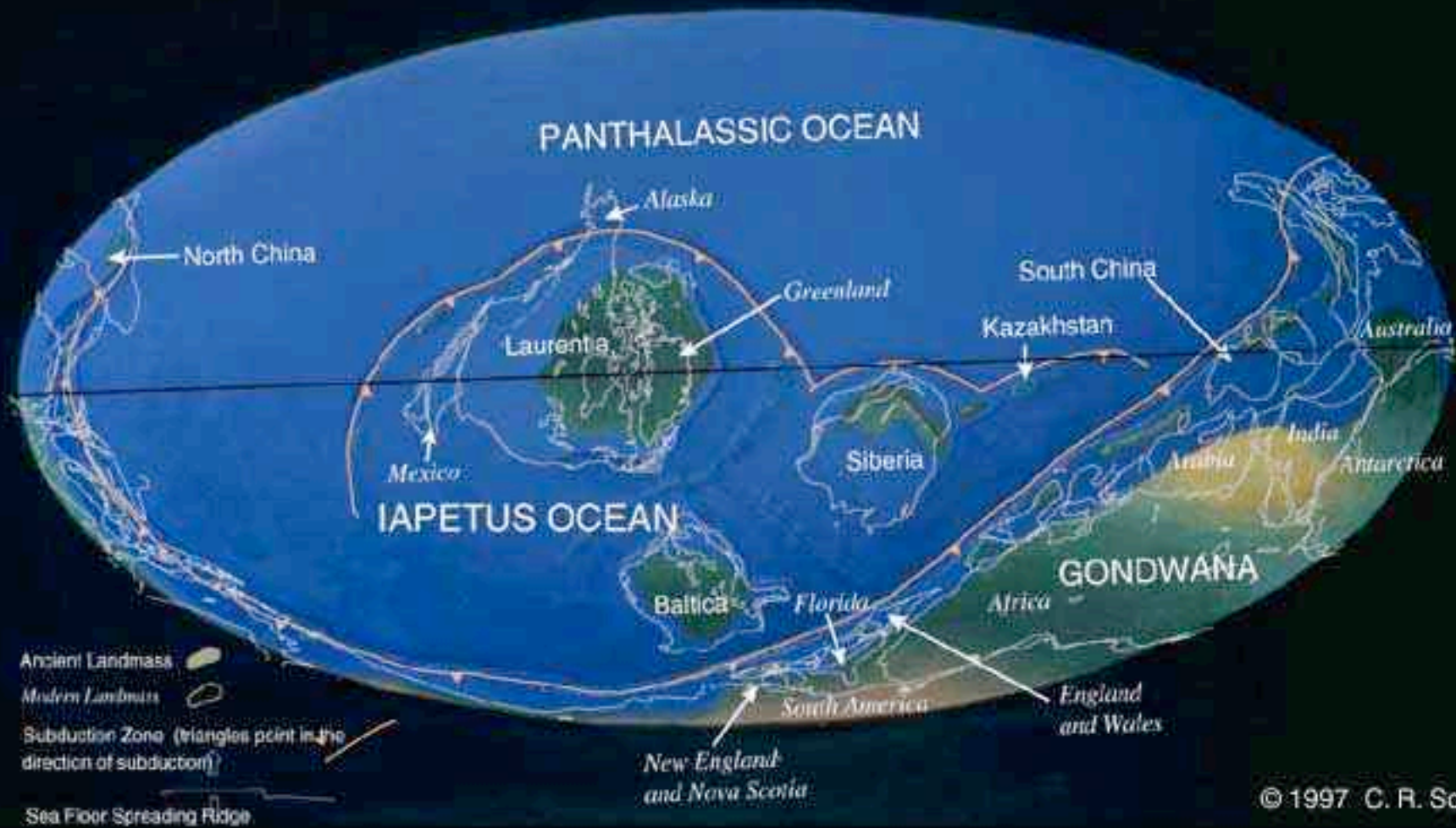




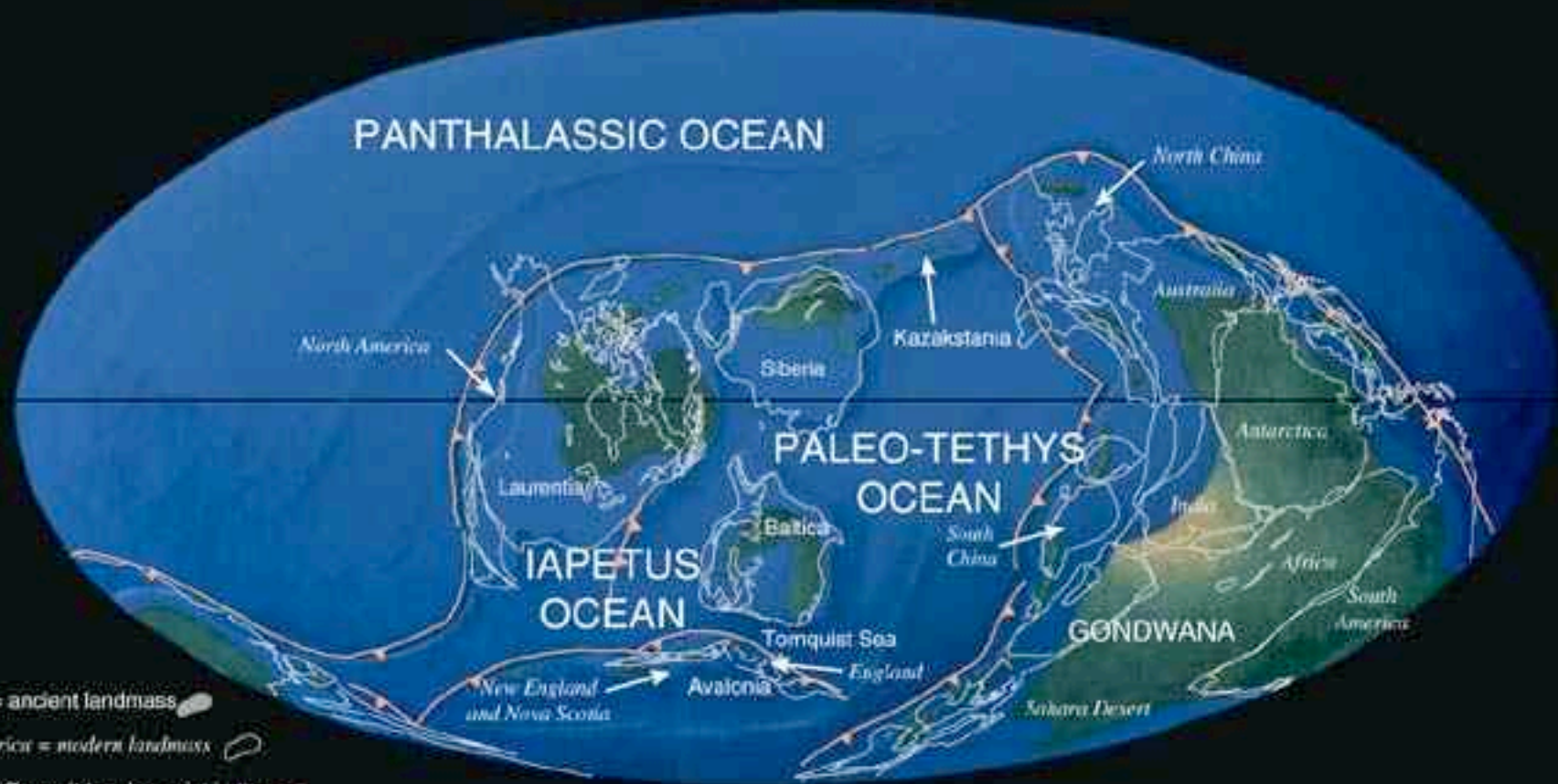
# Late Proterozoic 650 Ma



# Late Cambrian 514 Ma



Middle Ordovician 458 Ma

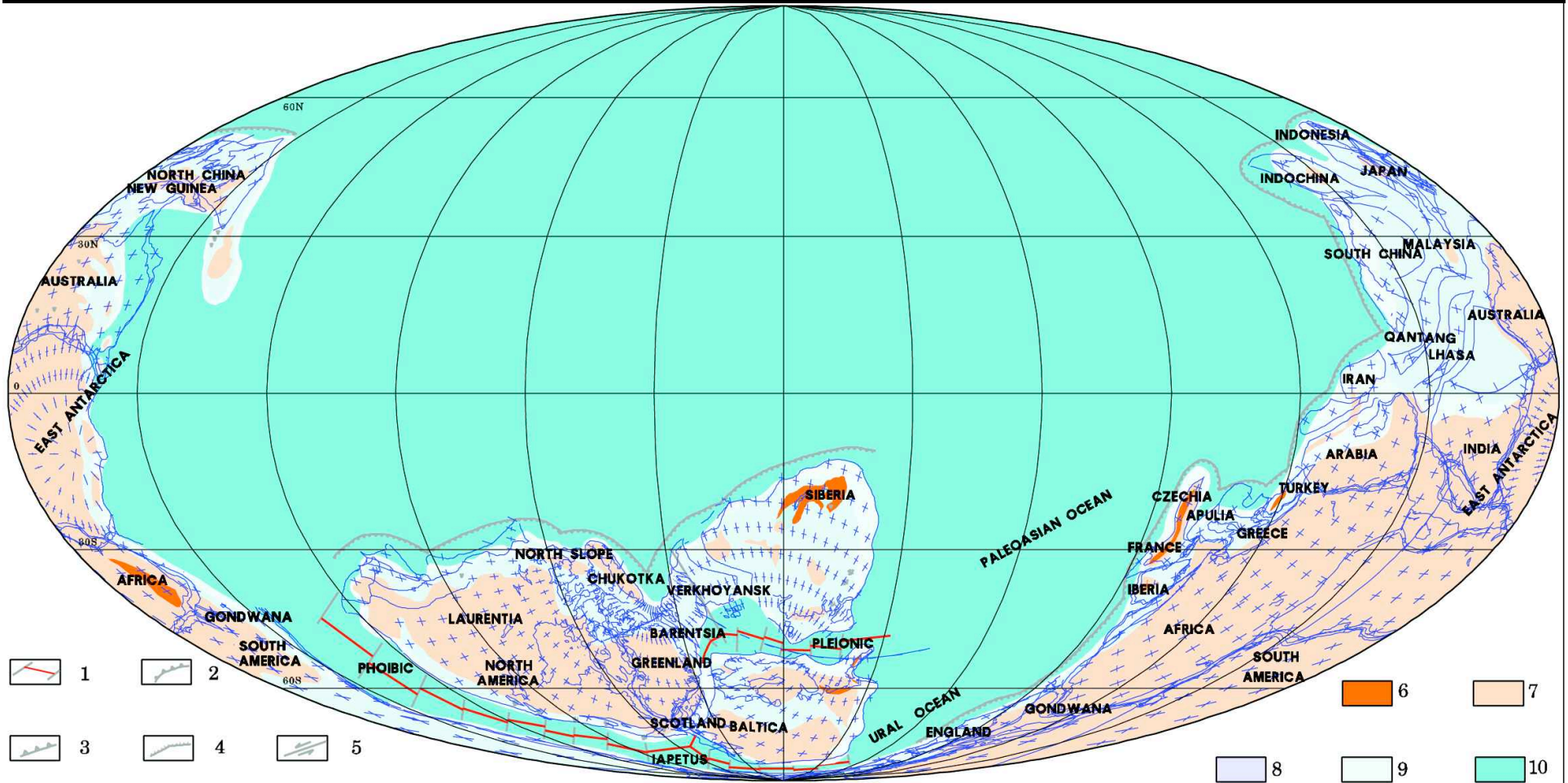


Laurentia = ancient landmass

North America = modern landmass

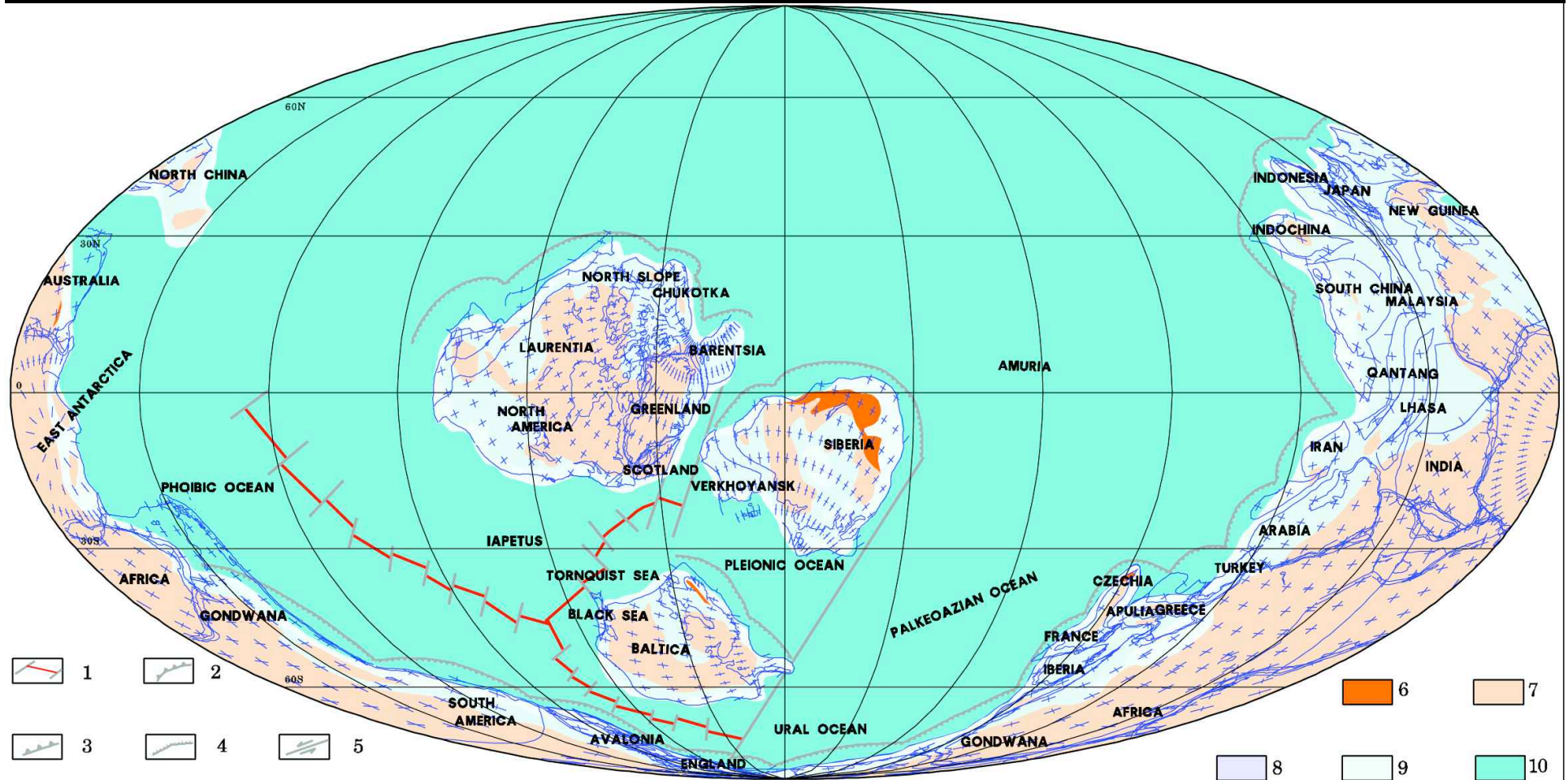
Subduction Zone (triangles point in the direction of subduction)

Sea Floor Spreading Ridge



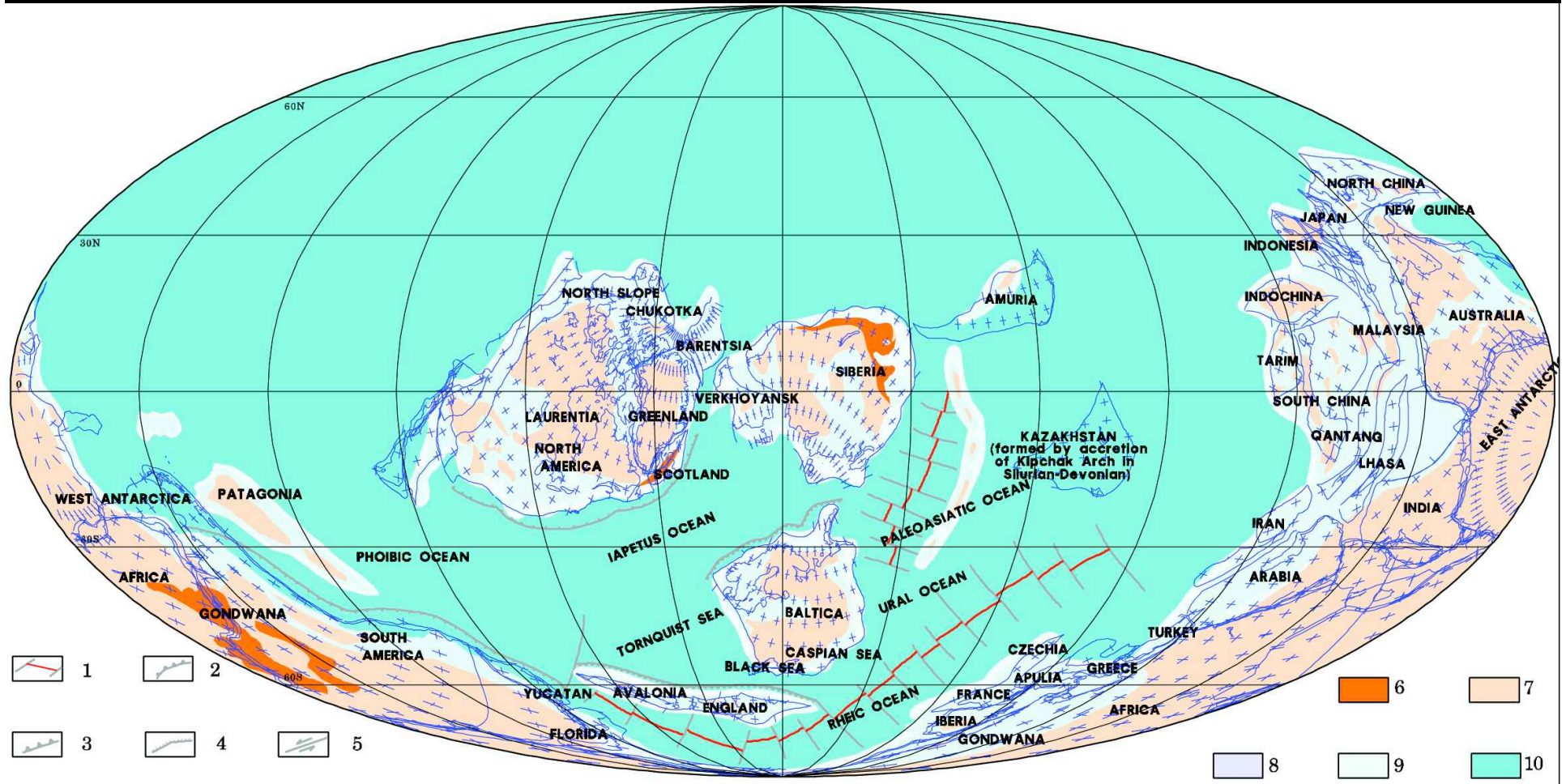
544-511 Ma (Unterkambrium) (Golonka 2002)



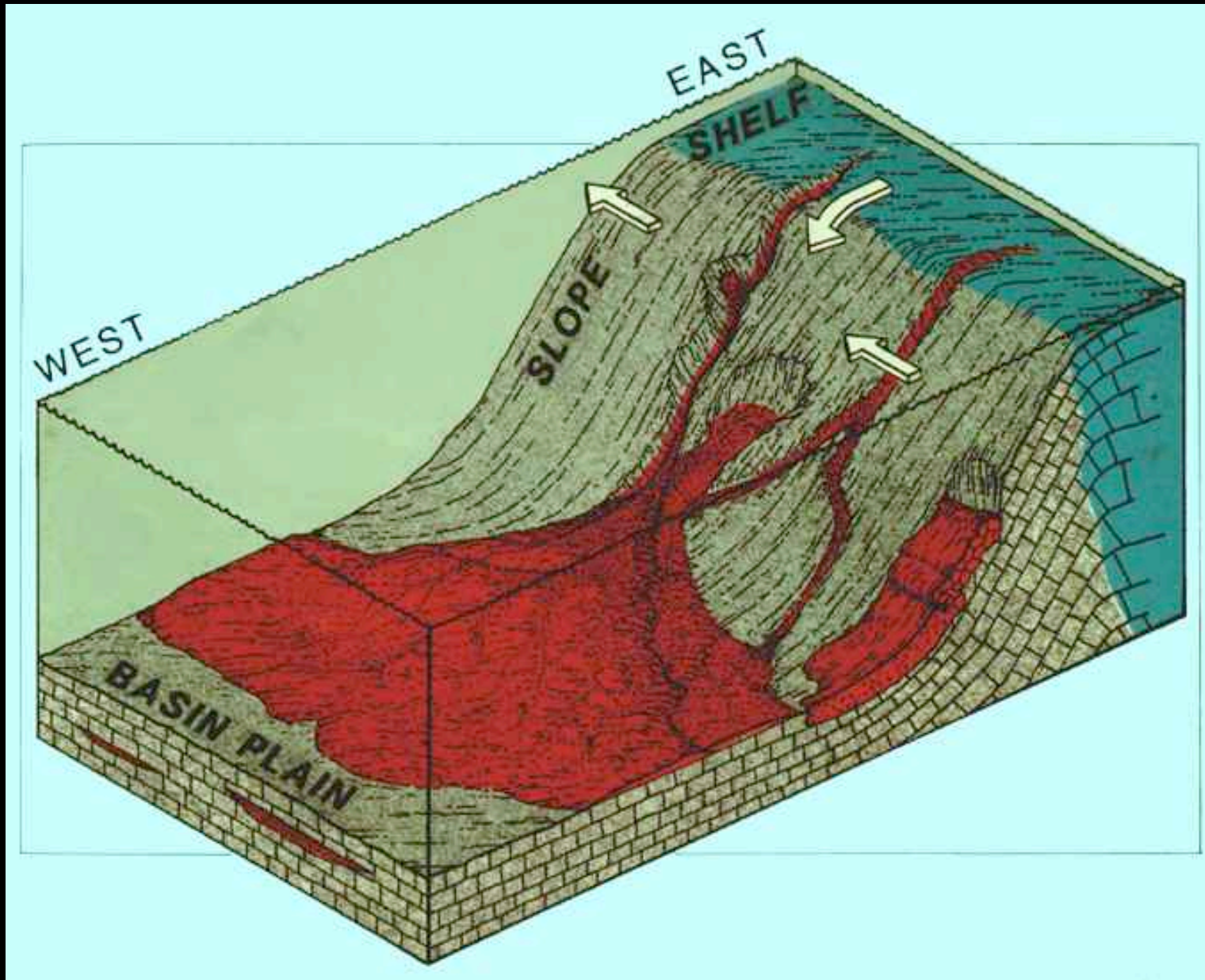


482-465 Ma (spätes Unter- bis frühes Mittelordovizium) (Golonka 2002)





465-433 Ma (spätes Mittel- bis Oberes Mittelordovizium) (Golonka 2002)



1179: Modell passiver Kontinentalrand für O.-Kambrium und U. Ordovizium in Nevada



1175: Debrite und Grainflows, M. Ordoviz, W. Neufundland; vgl. vorherige Abbildung



1174: zu abb. 1179: allochthone Blocksedimentation des Paläozoikums von Kanada (Alberta) (Devon)



1176: Oberkambrium, Nevada, Canyon-Füllung am passiven Kontinentalrand: USA