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Strasbourg, 12 January 1994

PE-S-ZP (94) 47  
(addendum)

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT  
OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Group of Specialists - "Protected areas"  
(PE-S-ZP)**

**23 - 25 March 1994**

Ipolytarnoc Nature  
Conservation Area

*Application for the European Diploma*

*Additional Information*

presented by:

the Hungarian Government

Directorate of the  
Bükk National Park  
EGER  
Sanc u. 6. sz.  
3304 - HUNGARY

Additional information to the application for the European Diploma  
of Ipolytarnóc

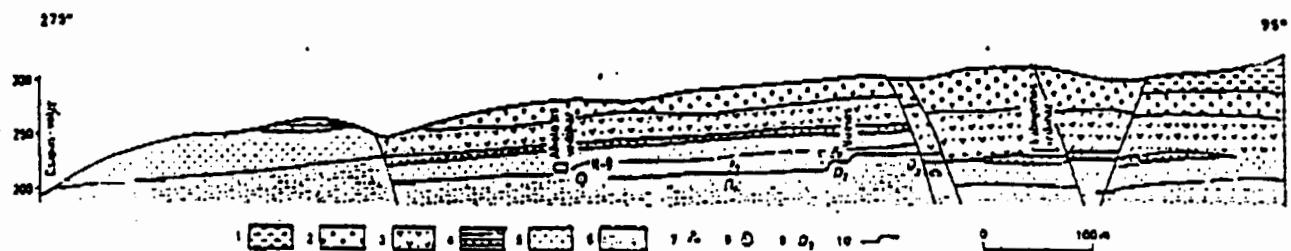
Budget '93

Running costs (total)	3,5 million HVF
Investments to research (field work excavation)	3,3 million HVF
Income of visitation	0,75 million HVF

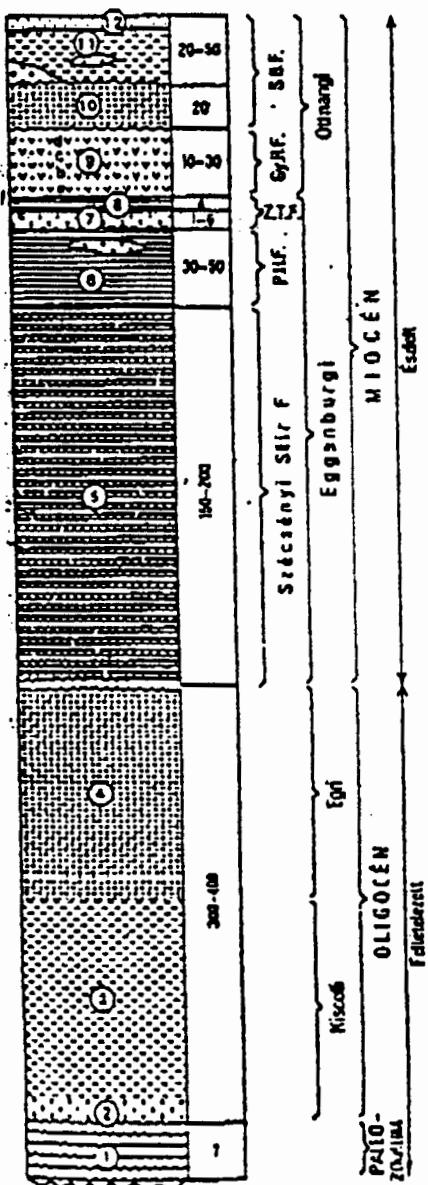
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The followings are needed in the near future:

Renovation of the exhibition, continuation of excavation field research:	10,0 million HVF
Publishing information materials	1,5 million HVF



Geological section of Gyurtyánkő-oldal--Borókás-árok  
/Plotted by Dr. L. Bartkó, 1981/  
Ottangian: 1. Mottled-clay, 2. tuffaceous quartzite sandstone--sandstone with rhyolite pebbles--gravelly sandstone conglomerate, 3. rhyolite tuff. -- Eggenburgian: 4. footprint sandstone, sand, conglomerate-gravel, 5. micaceous sandstone, 6. Szécsény Schlier Formation. -- Microfauna, 8. Mollusca fauna, 9. symbol and number of locality, 10. ground surface in projection.



Schematic lithological log from the most valuable part of the Ipolytarnóc Nature Conservation Area /Plotted by Dr. L. Bartkó, 1981/.  
1. Phyllite, gneiss, amphibolite, 2. gravel, 3. clay, 4. silty sandy clay, 5. silty, argilliaceous sandstone /schlier/, 6. glauconitic sandstone with interbedded conglomerate layers, 7. gravel-conglomerate, 8. footprint sandstone, 9. rhyolite tuff /a/ pumiceous rhyolite tuff and tuffite, /b/ air-fall tuff, /c/ bentonic tuff, 10. cross-bedded rhyolite tuff and gravelly-sandstone, 11. mottled-clay with interbedded conglomerate layers.  
— P.H.F.= Pétervására Sandstone Formation, Gy.R.F.= Gyulakeszi Rhyolite Tuff Formation. S.B.F.= Salgótarján Brown Coal Formation.

### Szécsény Schlier Formation -

The Szécsény Schlier Formation is 300--400 m thick. It is composed by bluish gray clay, fine grained sandstone with mica or glauconite in some places, and clayey sand /schlier/. It can be studied at the outcrops of the Botos- and Borókás gullies in the conservation area. The age of the upper parts can be ranged into the Eggenburgian on the basis of marine microfauna and forams; the facies are littoral and pelagic.

Foraminifera fauna of the Szécsény Schlier Formation /after Nyirő, R. 1967/:

Dentalina punctata D'ORB.  
Nonion boueanum /D'ORB./  
Bulimina elongata /D'ORB./  
Rotalia beccarii /L./  
Cassidulina crassa /D'ORB./  
C. oblonga REUSS  
Globigerina praebulloides BLOW  
G. ciperoensis BOLLI  
Cibicides lobatulus /W--J./

Macrofauna of the Szécsény Schlier Formation in Ipolytarnóć /after Csepreghy-Meznerics, I. 1967/:

Mcgassinus bellardianus MAY  
Pitaria clione L.  
Solen marginatus PHILL.  
Turritella vermicularis tricincta SCHAFF.  
Trochocyathus sp,  
Bryozoa sp.

### Pétervására Sandstone Formation

The Szécsény Schlier Formation is overlain by cross-bedded glauconite bearing sandstone, which was formed in marine environment and contains rich Foraminifera and macrofauna assemblages. Its constituent derived from the crystalline basement rocks.

Foraminifera fauna from the Botos valley, near the sharktooth locality of Ipolytarnóć /after Nyirő, R. 1967/:

Robulus cultratus /MONTF./  
R. inornatus /D'ORB./  
Marginulina hirsuta D'ORB.  
Nonion scaphum /F.-M./

- 3 -

Madrefauna of the glauconite sandstone at Béčov valley  
/after Csepreghy-Meznerics, I., 1967/:

Leda fragilis LAM.  
Glycmeris pilosa group  
Diplodonta rotundata MOTF.  
Megaximus bellardianus MAY.  
Abra alba WÜDD.  
Spisula subtruncata triangula BR.  
Lutraria sanna L.  
Solen marginatus PHIL.  
Natica burdigalensis MAY.

In littoral facies a sharktooth bearing bed was formed from which A. Koch was able to distinguish 24 species in 1903.

"Notidanus primigenius AG.  
Notidanus cfr. serratissimus AG.  
Notidanus paucideus n. sp.  
Galeocerdo cfr. aduncus AG.  
Galaeocerdo latidens AG.  
Galaeocerdo minor AG.  
Galaeocerdo cfr. gibberulus AG.  
Hemipristis serra AG.  
Sphyrna subserrata MÜNSTER.  
Carcharis /Aprionodon/ stellatus PROBST.  
Carcharis /Scoliodon/ krausi PROBST.  
Carcharodon sp. indet.  
Lamna /Odontaspis/ cuspidata AG.  
Lamna /Odontaspis/ contordidens AG.  
Lamna /Odontaspis/ dubia AG.  
Lamna tannoczensis n. sp.  
Lamna cfr. communis AG.  
Lamna denticulata AG.  
Lamna /Odontaspis/ cfr. subtilata AG  
Lamna /Odontaspis/ "cfr. dugiron" AG.  
Oxyrhina xiphodon NÖTLING  
Oxyrhina leptodon AG.  
Oxyrhina neogradensis n. sp.  
Oxyrhina exigua PROBST."

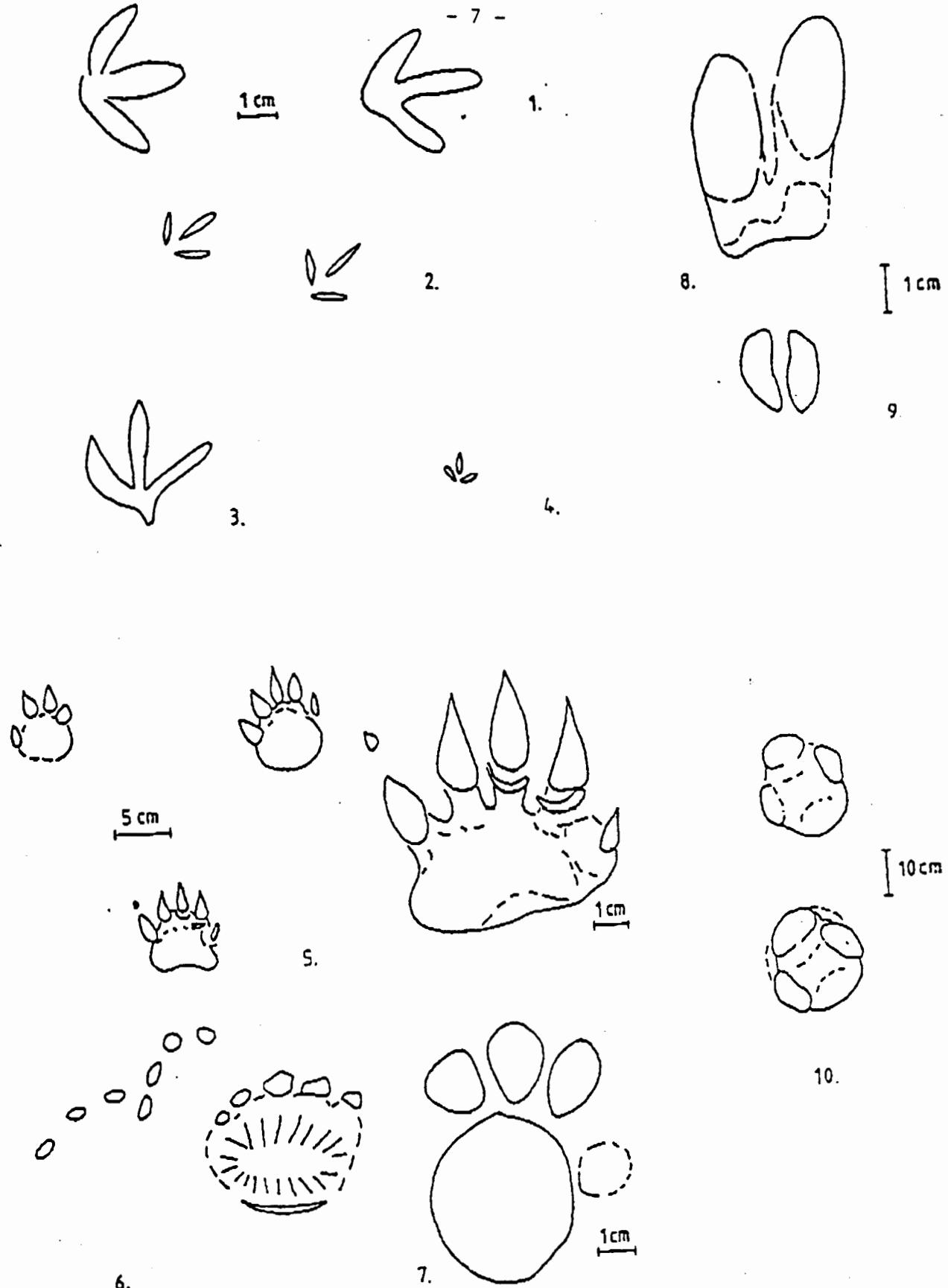
From the same sharkteeth bearing bed detrital Delphinus and Crocodilus teeth were also described.

In the region the fauna-bearing marine sediments are overlain by the continental complex of Zag/vapálfalva Variegated Clay Formation. Its lower part consists of pebbles, conglomerates, while the upper part is constituted of sand or sandstone. This terrestrial complex is overlapping the erosional surface of the underlying glauconitic sandstone with basal pebbles in the Botos gully. Special part of this formation is the footprinted sandstone known as "Ipolytarnóc strata". The upper, silicified bed of this formation is the genuine "footprinted sandstone" which is presumably the erosional product of the older glauconite-bearing sandstone.

One part of the famous Ipolytarnóc silicified tree trunks is interbedded in the pebble-conglomerate layer, but they extend into the footprinted sandstone and the rhyolithic tuff covering the former ones.

The Ipolytarnóc habitat is covered by 2 to 30 m thick beds of Gyulakeszi Rhyolitic Tuff Formation considered to be the Eggenburgian - Ottangian boundary. Its K/Ar age is  $19.6 \pm 1.4$  my. In this formation altered, bentonitic and thick bedded pumice bearing parts and above these reworked rhyolitic tuffs can be found.

In Ipolytarnóc the terrestical formations younger than the ryholitic tuffs are ranged into the Nögrádmegyer Member of Salgótarján Browncoal Formation. The lowermost part of the member, the rhyolitic tuff - pebbly sandstone can be studied in the upper branches of the gully leading to the protecting building above footprinted beds. Its thickness is of 10 to 20 m. The uppermost formation of the conservation area is the so-called "Upper variegated clay" remained on the upper part of the Botos gully. This 50 to 60 m thick complex consists of alternating beds of red and gray silty clay with sand, sandstone intercalations. Lacustrine interbeds are indicated by fragments of needles of Silicispongia. Ottangian series of Nögrádmegyer Member were deposited in swamp, lacustrine and fluviatile facies indicating a semiarid climate.



Footprints in Ipolytarnóc /Kordos L. 1985/. 1- *Ornithotarncia lambrechti* KORDOS, 2= *Aviadactyla media* KORDOS, 3= *Tetraornithopedia tasnadii* KORDOS, 4= *Passeripeda ipolyensis* KORDOS, 5= *Carnivoripeda nogradiensis* KORDOS, 6= *Muscipedipoda punctata* KORDOS, 7= *Bestiopeda* sp., 8= *Megapecopedipeda miocaenica* KORDOS, 9= *Fecoripeda* cf. *amalphaea* VJALOV, 10= *Rhinoceripedipeda tasnaczyi* VJALOV.

Distribution of the Ipolytarnóc plant-remains /after  
Hably, L. 1958/:

<i>Lobaria jablonszkyi</i>	66
<i>Wodwardia muensteriana</i>	20
<i>Pronephrium stiriacum</i>	12
<i>Dryopteris kümmerlei</i>	1
<i>Asplenium</i> sp.	3
<i>Libocedrites salicornioides</i>	101
<i>Pinus saturni</i>	69
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	57
<i>Magnolia dianae</i>	11
-- <i>kristinae</i>	2
-- <i>mirabilis</i>	3
<i>Magnoliaestrobus hungaricus</i>	19
-- <i>noszkyi</i>	1
<i>Persea barunii</i>	7
-- <i>speciosa</i>	8
<i>Daphnogene cinnamomifolia</i>	1
-- <i>cinnamomeifolia</i>	4
-- <i>bilinica</i>	1231
-- <i>polymorpha</i>	57
-- <i>spectabile</i>	18
<i>Litsea ipolytarnocense</i>	57
<i>Laurus princeps</i>	43
-- <i>primigenia</i>	5
<i>Laurophyllum heeri</i>	19
-- <i>pseudoprinceps</i>	2
-- <i>cf. villense</i>	1
<i>Mahonia</i> sp.	1
<i>Platanus neptuni</i>	411
<i>Ulmus pyramidalis</i>	29
<i>Quercus apocynophyllum</i>	1
-- <i>cruciata</i>	331
<i>Dryophyllum furcinerve</i>	3
<i>Engelhardtia orsbergensis</i>	823

<i>Cyclocarya cyclocarpa</i>	318
<i>Carya bartkoi</i>	2
<i>Myrica sagoriana</i>	3
-- <i>hakeaeifolia</i>	2
<i>Diospyros brachysepala</i>	6
-- <i>rugosa /cf./</i>	3
<i>Elaeocarpus palaeolanceolatus</i>	1
<i>Spiraea</i> sp. 1.	6
<i>Spirea</i> sp. 2.	1
<i>Cassia hyperborea</i>	1
-- <i>stenophylla</i>	1
<i>Fodogonium oehningense</i>	2
<i>Leguminocarpon pachyrhizoides</i>	1
<i>Kadsura protowhtiana</i>	1
<i>Daphne oehningensis</i>	5
<i>Myrtophyllum</i> sp.	8
<i>Acer tricuspidatum</i>	5
<i>Oreopanax protomulticaulis</i>	7
<i>Schefflera gaudini</i>	1
-- <i>protolucescens</i>	1
<i>Trycalisia protojavonica</i>	1
<i>Erythrospermophyllum ipolytarnocense</i>	1
aff. <i>Andromeda</i> sp.	1
<i>Smilax weberi</i>	10
-- <i>aspera</i>	1
-- <i>borsodensis</i>	2
<i>Smilax</i> sp.	1
<i>Calanus noszkyi</i>	844
<i>Sabal major</i>	151
<i>Araceophyllum tarnocense</i>	72
<i>Araceites hungaricus</i>	<u>2</u>
Total:	<u>4,848 pieces</u>