Coniacian – Maastrichtian of the Tremp Area
(South Central Pyrenees)

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with 2 figures and 3 tables

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Abstract. The different lithostratigraphic units from the Coniacian-Maastrichtian of the
Tremp Area (South Central Pyrenees) are described and correlated. It is also given the relative
abundance and vertical range of studied species of ammonoids, echinoids and rudistids.

Résumé. Les différentes unités lithostratigraphiques du Coniacien-Maastrichtien du bassin de
Tremp (versant Sud des Pyrénées Centrales) sont décrites et correlées. L'abondance relative et
la répartition verticale des espèces étudiées des ammonites, des échinides et des rudistes est
présentée.

In the Tremp Area, the Upper Cretaceous is represented by excellent outcrops. Litho­
facies, each of them containing a relatively abundant macrofauna, represent a wide
variation of environments both in space and time.

The most extreme differences can be generally observed from E to W. At the W
(Flamicell and N. Pallaresa valleys) the facies succession from the Coniacian – in which
a coral reef is developed – to Maastrichtian is marked by the formation of a turbiditic
basin and its later infilling partly by sediments coming from ESE. In the development
of this basin and its distribution of facies, the function of what has become the anticline
of St. Corneli has been very important. The St. Corneli anticline is an assymetric
structure acting selectively since the Coniacian the axis of which is oriented from E to
W, strongly plunging to the W, near the N. Pallaresa river.

The lowermost Coniacian coral reef structure at the Flamicell valley (Congost Fm.)
has migrated eastwards during the Coniacian evolving to a bioconstruction formed