



## **Evidence for Pliocene and Quaternary landscape development on open sections of the Langenlois brick-yard (Lower Austria)**

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The study area is located in the abandoned brick-yard of Langenlois, 8 km NE to the city of Krems in Lower Austria where thick fluvial sediments from the Pliocene and Pleistocene loess and loess-like deposits on top of the Upper Pliocene or Early Pleistocene gravel are present.

J. Fink (1976) investigated the older S exposed sections of the brick-yard and described several fluvial layers at the base of the exposure, followed by two brownish paleosols, a reddish and well-developed paleosol complex which in the upper part is overlain by loess. In the upper south-eastern part of the section described by Fink (1976) an intense erosional phase represented by a fluvial channel refilled with reddish sands is visible.

This study presents the results from the W exposed section of the brick-yard, where five upper Pliocene and Pleistocene sedimentary units could be documented. The sequences show a thickness of 5 m in average and extend about a distance of 100 m. Within these sequences a gradual shift from fluvial to terrestrial-aeolian influence characterises the sedimentary structure.

Field survey, sedimentary and mineralogical analyses combined with palaeontological data allow to reconstruct the Pliocene and Quaternary landscape evolution and to evaluate the Langenlois sequences with respect to regional stratigraphy data in the loess-covered area of the Kremsfeld.

FINK, J. (Ed.) (1976): Exkursion durch den österreichischen Teil des nördlichen Alpenvorlandes und den Donaoraum zwischen Krems und Wiener Pforte. Mitteilungen der Kommission für Quartärforschung der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bd 1.