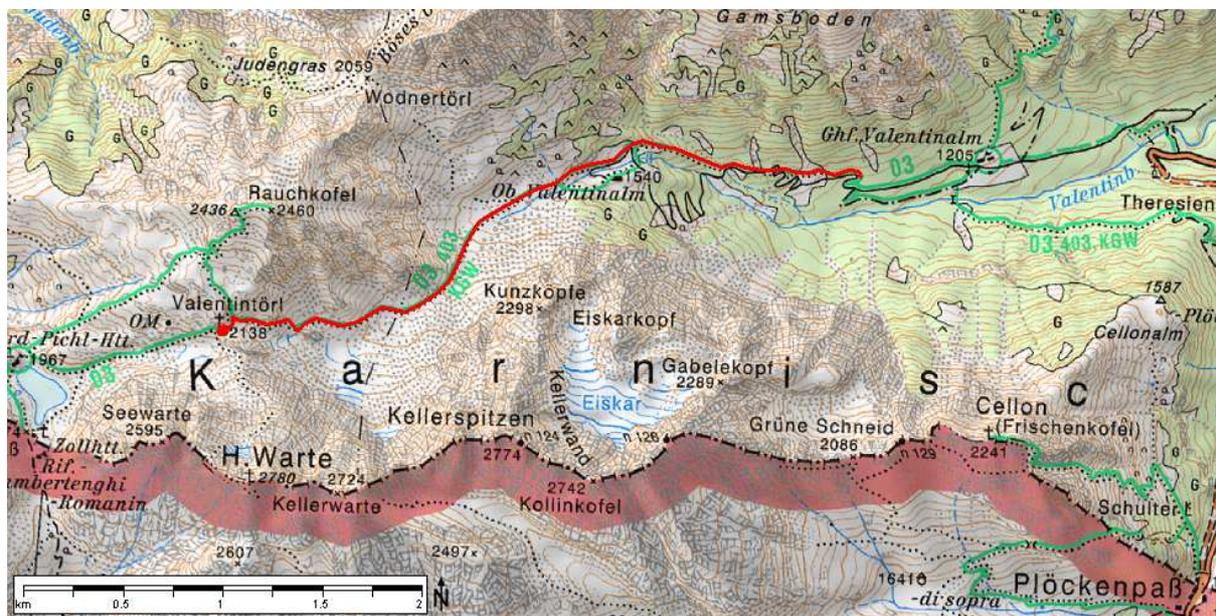


Visitor Center GeoPark Carnic Alps 9635 Dellach im Gailtal 65
 Telefon: 04718-301 33 E-Mail: office@geopark-karnische-alpen.at Home: www.geopark-karnische-alpen.at

Geotope 48: Valentintörl – A Saddle with History



Red marking: Hiking route according to advance description; green tracks: hiking trails; ©BEV: Federal Office for Calibration and Measurement, 2005.

Access:

The trail starts at Untere Valentinalm after the deviation from the main road to Plöckenpass. One way walking may last some three hours.

Description of the Geotope



View from Wolayer Valley towards southeast to the northern and southern Valentintörl and Kolinkofel in the back.

The Valentintörl (Valentin Saddle) at an altitude of 2,138 m offers a magnificent panoramic view. The saddle is cut between the cliff of Hohe Warte to the south and the southern slopes of mountain Rauchkofel to the north. In fact, the saddle marks a distinct

fault zone between both lithologically different mountain units. In between the two major chains a third tectonic unit is tectonically intercalated which forms the so-called "Törlkopf" (=Törl head) which geologically partly resembles the southern rocks. Thus, in total the north-south directed section displays three separate tectonic units.



View from Rauchkofel to Lake Wolayer, Seekopf and Biegengebirge.

The northernmost unit comprises the southern slopes of mountain Rauchkofel which culminates at an altitude of 2,460 m. The rock sequence is very much faulted so that undisturbed sections ranging from the Ordovician to the Lower Carboniferous are not continuously preserved. Composite section, however, suggest close affinities with the geological subdivision of the rock sequence around Plöcken Pass. Close to the Geotope Ordovician shales occur (510 to 440 m.y. BP) which are fault-bounded with clastics of the Carboniferous Hochwipfel Formation overlying reddish and greyish Flaser limestones along

the trail from the saddle to Lake Wolayer. The Törlkopf consists of an extremely condensed rock sequence ranging from the Ordovician to the Lower Devonian. The latter are followed by clastics of the Carboniferous which are fault-separated from a third tectonic slice which again starts with rocks of Ordovician age followed by Silurian and Devonian strata. The latter comprises the main cliff of Hohe Warte.