

Oslo feltkurs 2022 Norges geologi og georessurser TGB4112

4 puljer: tirsdag, onsdag, torsdag, fredag (3.mai - 6.mai) (Reis med turbuss natten før. Start kl 2100 S.P. Andersens veg 15) Allan Krill, mob. 91897197

Vi tar turbuss fra Trondheim natten før (sover på bussen) og samme turbuss tilbake etter feltkurs (sover igjen på bussen). Eller møtt ved OsloS eller første lokalitet (Bødalen/Slemmestad). Ha med: regntøy, feltdagbok, hammer for å slå etter trilobitter, mat/drikke for hele dagen. Ha med mat fra Trondheim, eller bruk matbutikk i OsloS mellom kl 0630-0730. Studer denne guiden på forhånd og gjør deg kjent med fargene og bergartsmønstrene på oversiktskartene. Ta notater og feltbilder ved hver lokalitet.

0 OsloS Start (kl 0730 3.mai, 4.mai, 5.mai, 6.mai)

1 (0810) Bødalen/Slemmestad. Prekambrisk gneis (basement til Oslos kambrosilur.) Konglomerat ("etasje 1"), avsatt på peneplan ved havnivåstigning i kambrium.

2 (0850) Nyveien, Slemmestad. Gneis, alunskifer ("etasje 2"), lagergang av mikrosyenitt. Les LBT pensum om alunskifer, og dens korrosiv syredannelse og radioaktivitet med radonfare.

3. Vaterlandsveien. Alunskifer et.2. Kambrosilur folder med vergens mot sørøst, som er typisk for ba. langs den "kaledonske fronten" i hele Norge/Sverige (og fjellkjeder forøvrig.)

4 Heimansåsen. Alunskifer, "Undre Didymograptusskifer" (et.3b) Hukformasjonen et.3c. Bli kjent med etasjer 2d - 4a α 1 (se stratigrafi-tabellen.)

5-7. (0945) CircleK bensinstasjon. Hukformasjon et.3c. Samme stratigrafi, repetisjon pga. skyveforkastning vergens SØ (også typisk langs den kaledonske fronten.)

6 (0955) Fotballbanen, Slemmestad skole. Ortocerkalken, etasje3c γ , 3c β , 4a α 1. (se stratigrafi-tabellen). Endoceras blekspruter og *Asaphus expansus* trilobitter.

5-7 (1010) CircleK. Jakt på *Asaphus* trilobitter i Hukfm. et.3c β (**mulighet for kioskmatt / WC**)

8 (1050) Bjerškåsholmen. Etasjer2-3 langs fjorden. Samme stratigrafi igjen. Alle bør nå være kjent med den.

9 (1120) Kalvøya. Gangsverm i et.5a. Et.5b ("Kalksandsteinen"). 5b er kambrosilurs "viktigste lag". Bevis for havnivåsenking ved ordovicium-silur grensen, pga. istid.

10 (1235) Gjøttum T-bane stasjon. E7b "Pentameruskalken", silur koral-rev, med "bikake" koraller.

11 Åsbråtan v. Lommedalsvn. Et.10, "Ringerike sandstein" av sen-silur alder. Ikke-marine delta-sandsteiner viser regresjon, kraftig erosjon av kaledonsk fjellkjede i vest-Norge. Veiskjæringer er blitt for dårlige. Går ut. :(

12 (1305) Åsbråtan ved Kolsås. Kolsås-formasjon av Asker-gruppen (karbon-perm, se stratigrafisk søyle-figur fra LBT), og basalt B1 (karbon), rombeporfyr RP1 (perm).

13 (1310) Bærumsverk. Spis medbrakt lunsj på gress eller benker. **(WC, matbutikk hvis du er snar.)**

14 (1440) Eineåsen Rykkinn. Ringerike sandstein, Askergruppen, og B1, RP1. Rød sandstein mellom B1 og RP1. Det er typisk med tynne sandsteinslag mellom lavaene i Oslofeltet.

15 (1505) Ringeriksveien Sollihøgda. Lavastratigrafi og forkastningstektonikk. Bruk RP-fasit-tegninger for å bestemme RP-lag. Stratigrafi beviser normalforkastninger her.

16 (1605) Grini. Bærumskalderas ringgang av mikrosyenitt. Innenfor kaldera er basalt fra et høyt nivå som har falt ned. Utenfor kaldera er kalksteiner fra et lavt nivå.

17 (1705) Grefsenkollveien. Kontaktmetamorfosert knollekalkstein (hornfels). Pioner forståelse av metamorfe soner av Viktor Goldschmidt i 1911 ble gjort her (se trekant-diagramene.)

18 (1735) Grefsenkollen nedenfor P-plass. Xenolitter i Grefsen syenitt. Pioner forståelse av granitt av Charles Lyell i 1837 ble gjort her (se Lyell-teksten, og forelesningstekst til Keilhau 1836)

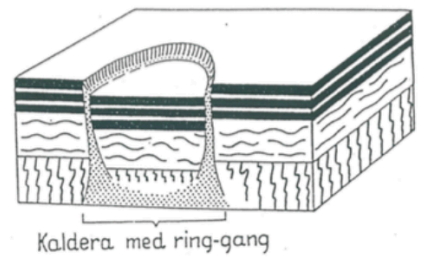
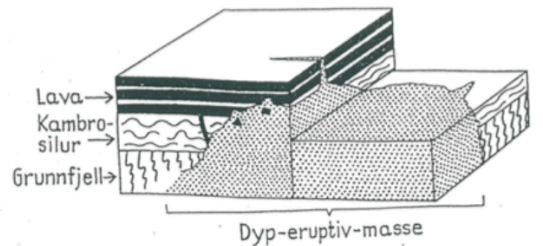
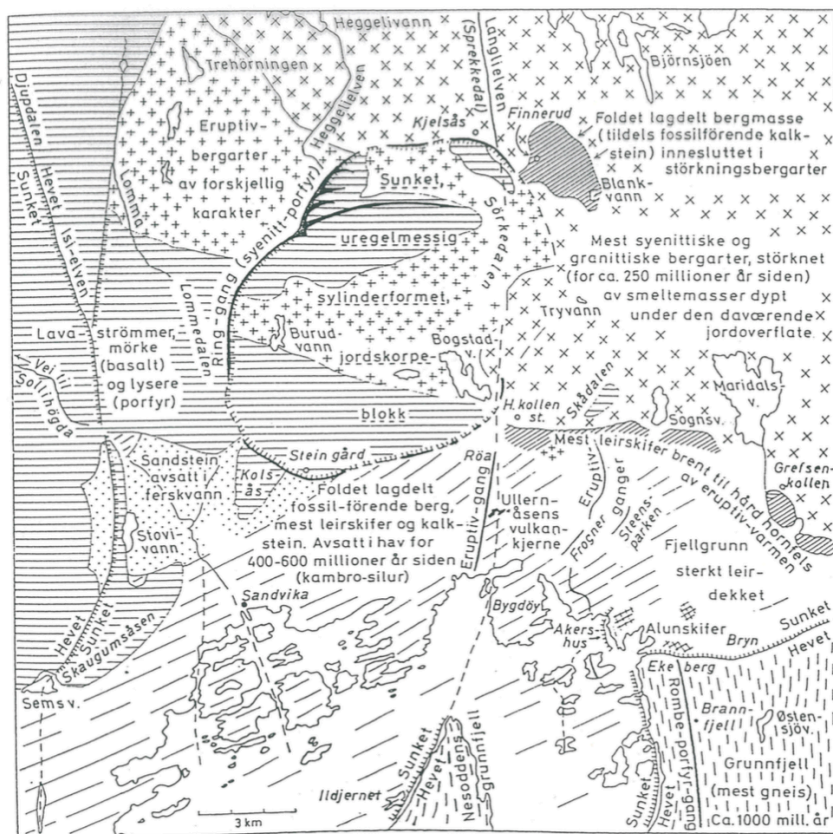
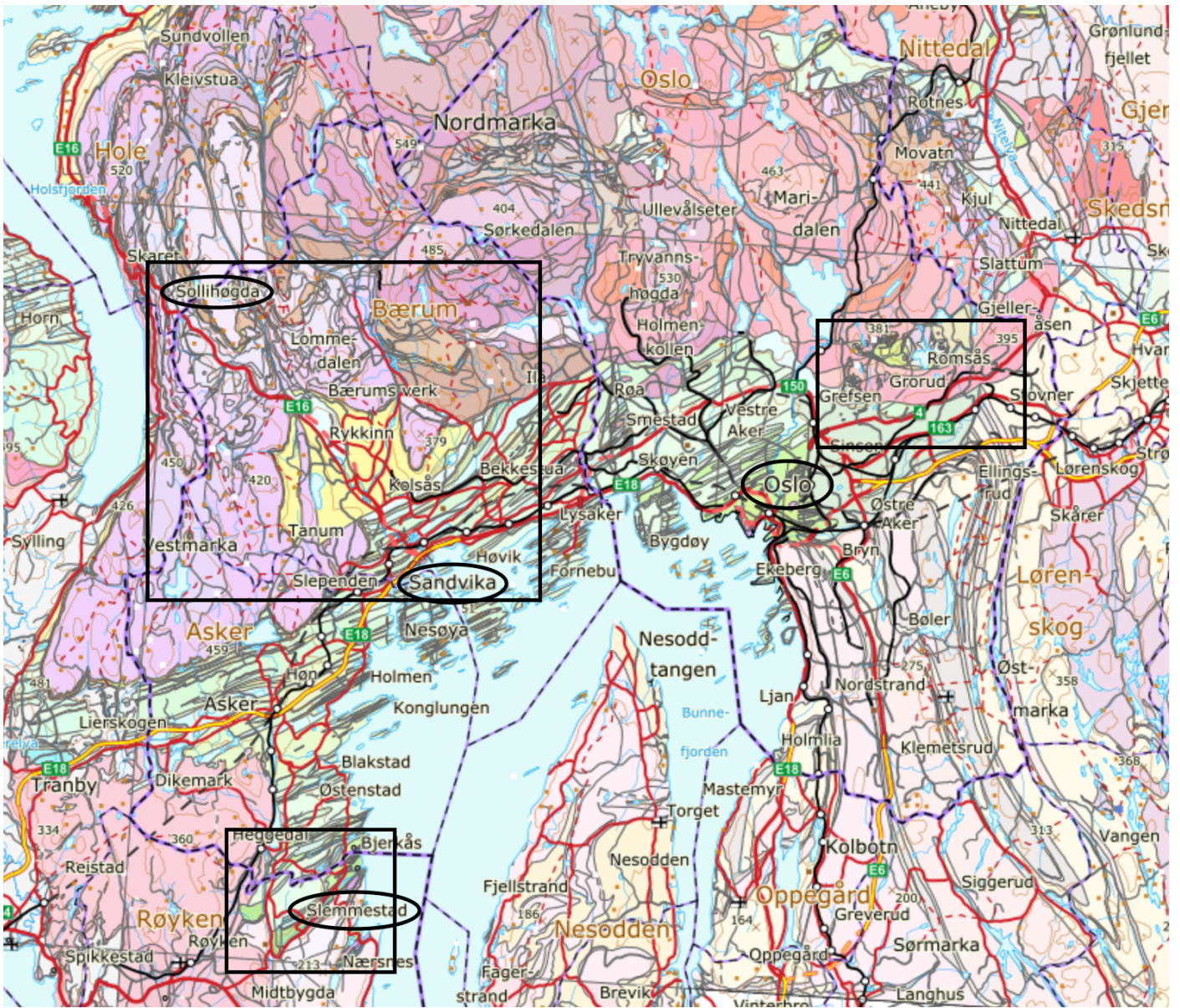
19 (1820) Romsås, Odvar Solbergs vei. Diabas gangsverm i Grorud syenite. Deltaljer om gang intrusjoner i sidebergarter. Avkjølt marginer, utvidelse av sprekker, falske forkastninger.

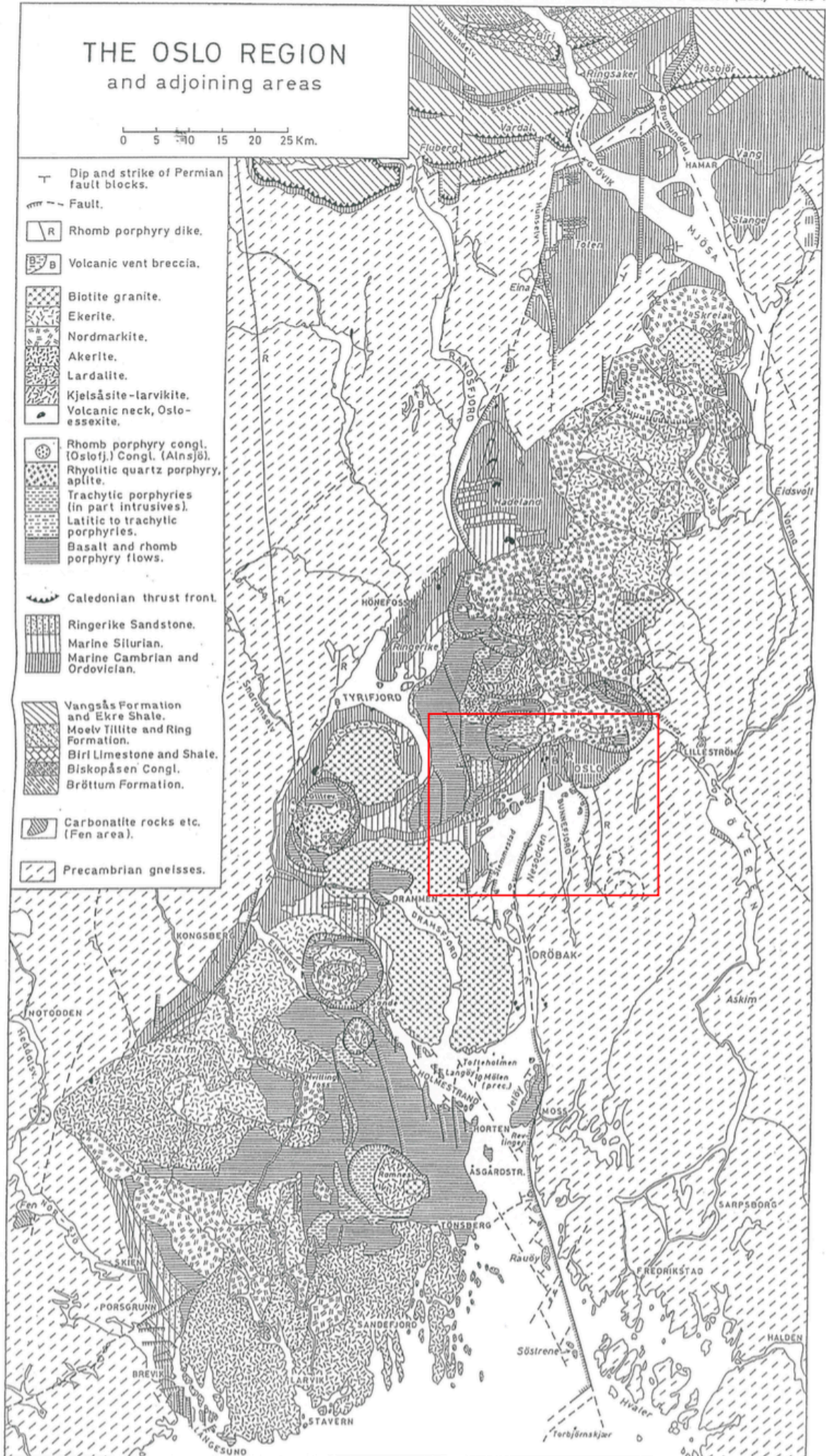
20 (1850) Sverre Iversens v. Nedlagt blokksteinbrudd fra ca. 1900. Spor etter muskelarbeid, av mennesker og hester.

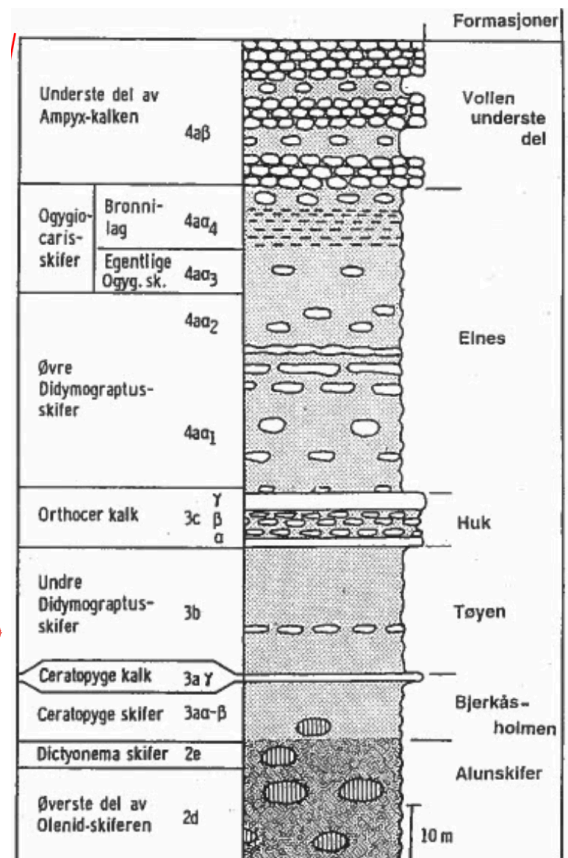
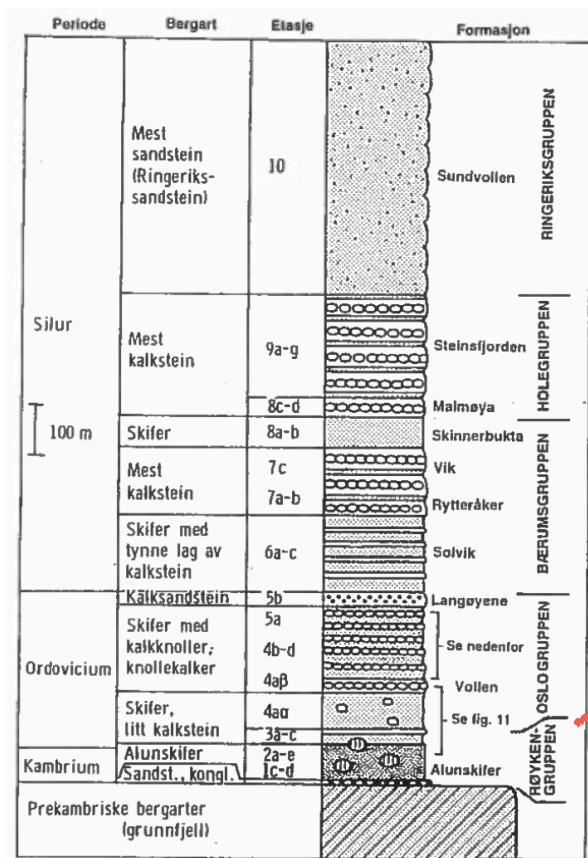
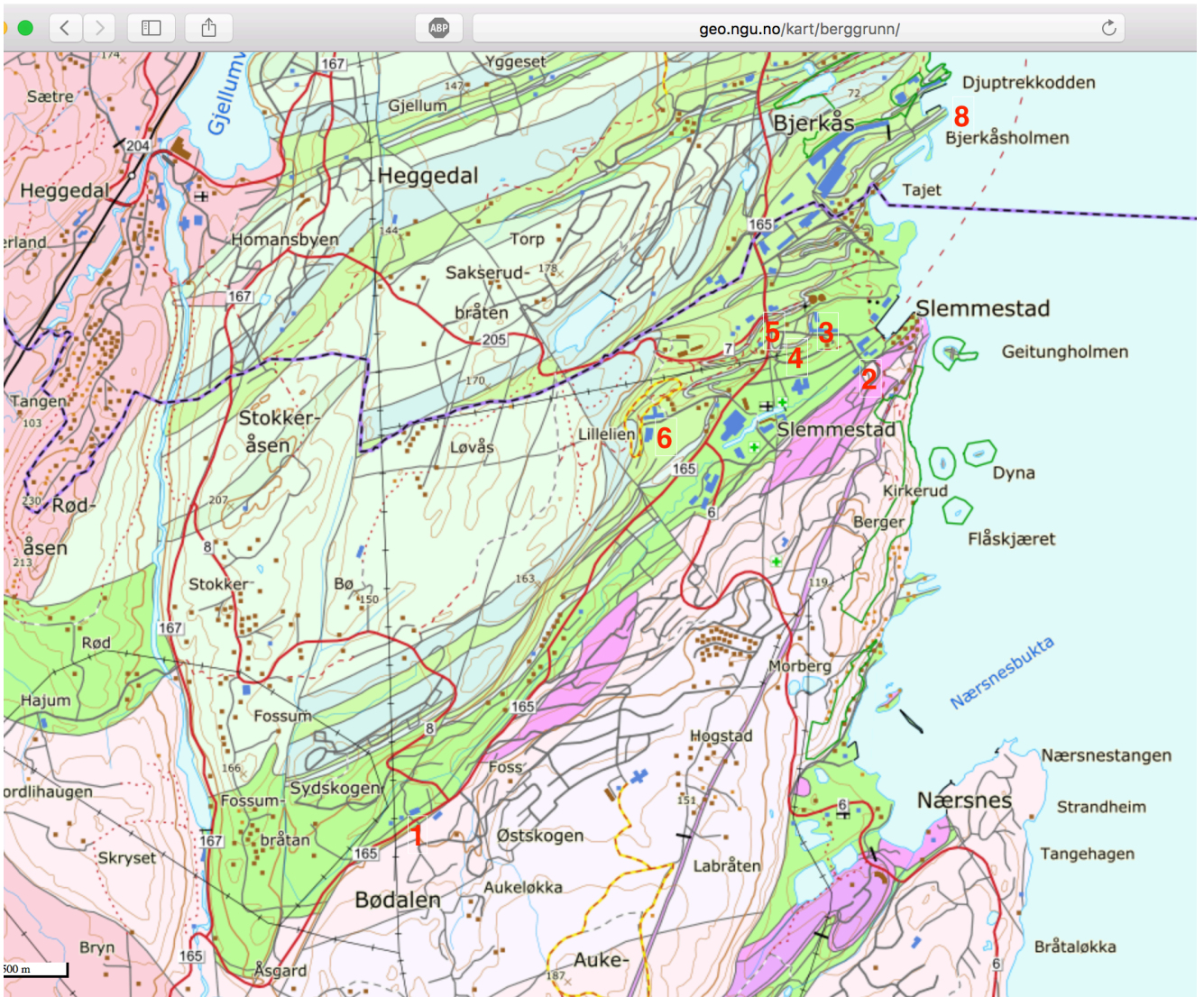
21 Røverkollen. Gruve/skjerp skarnmineralisering, med magnetitt, svovelkis, granater, fra ca. 1880.

22 (1920) Åkeberg veien ved Politistasjon. Alunskifer, lagerganger, bentonitt. Alle gjør tegning av grabenstruktur.

(1950) Oslo S. Noen timer i Oslo før retur kl 2200 med 'natt-turbuss' til Trondheim

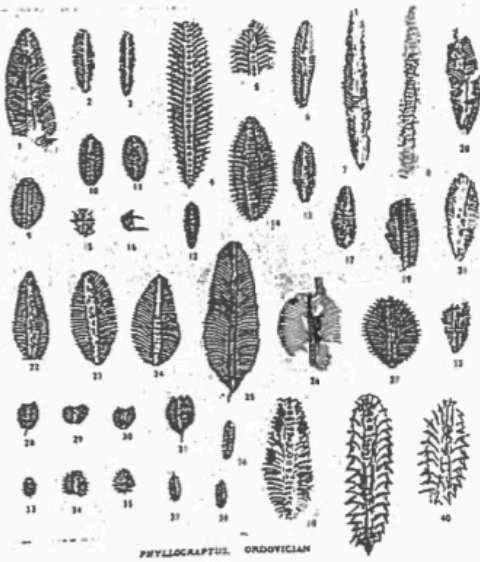
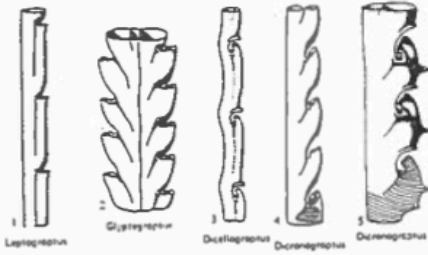
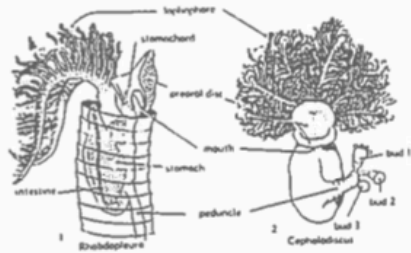






GRAPTOLITTER

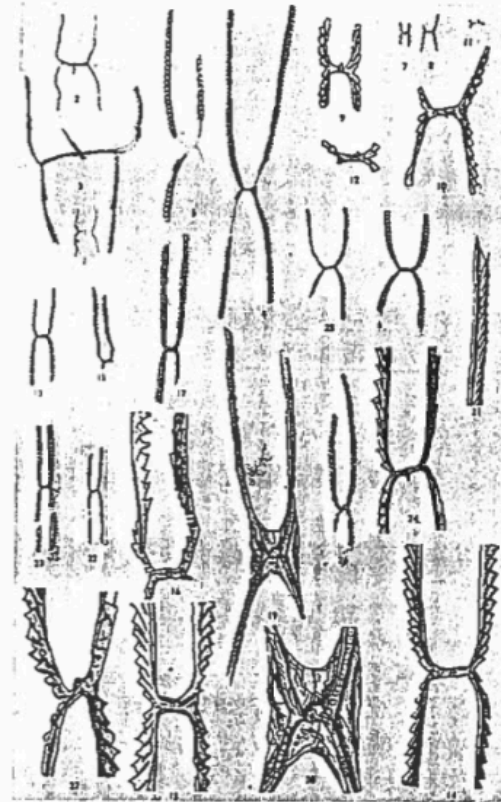
hvordan fossilselskap (assemblage) brukes til presis aldersbestemmelse



PHYLOGRAPTUS, ORDOVICIAN

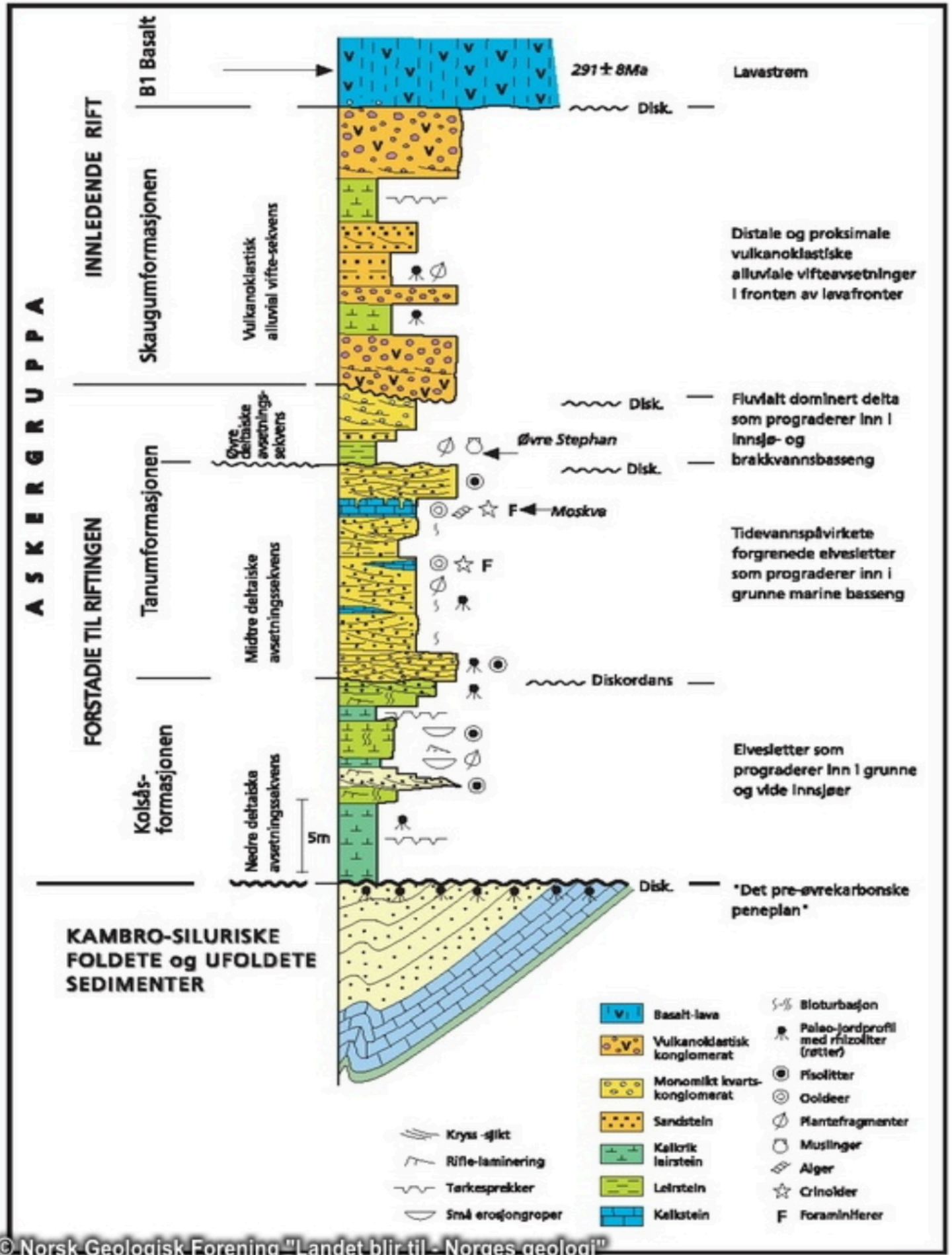


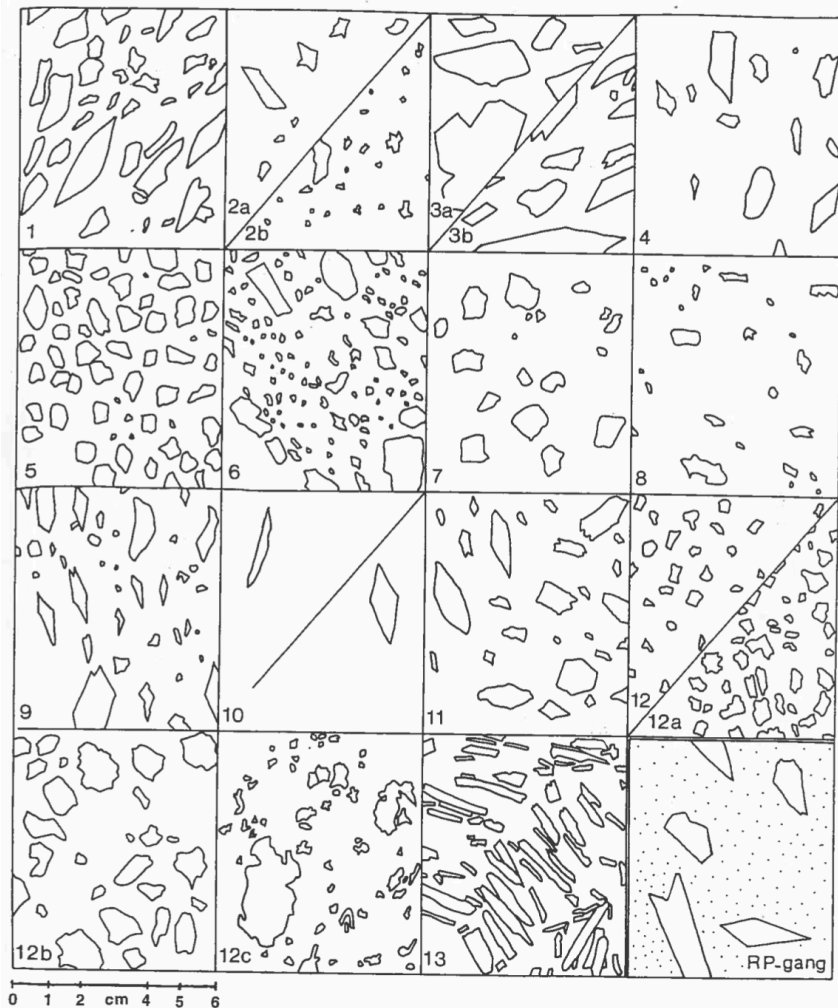
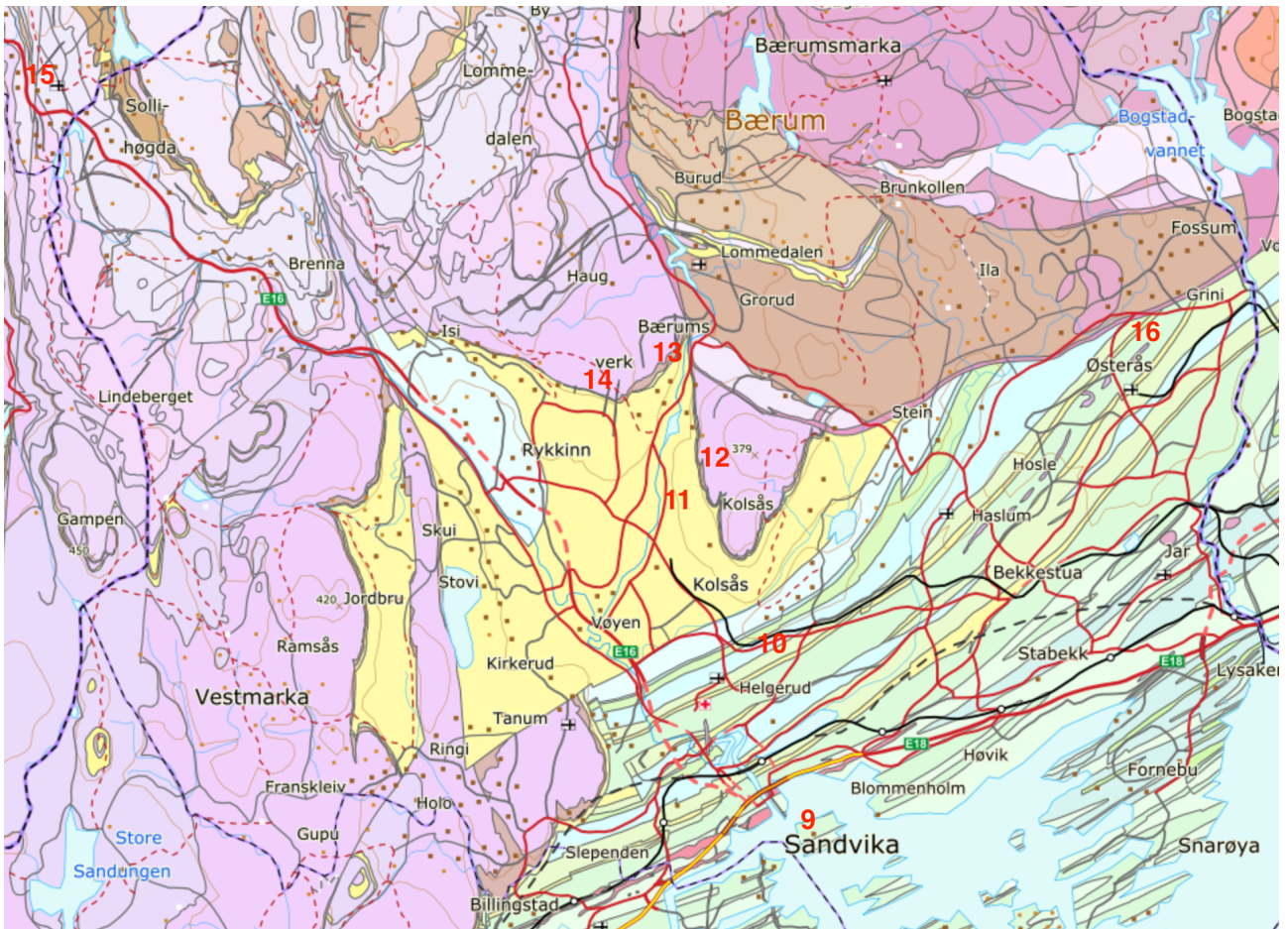
DIDYMOGRAPTUS, ORDOVICIAN

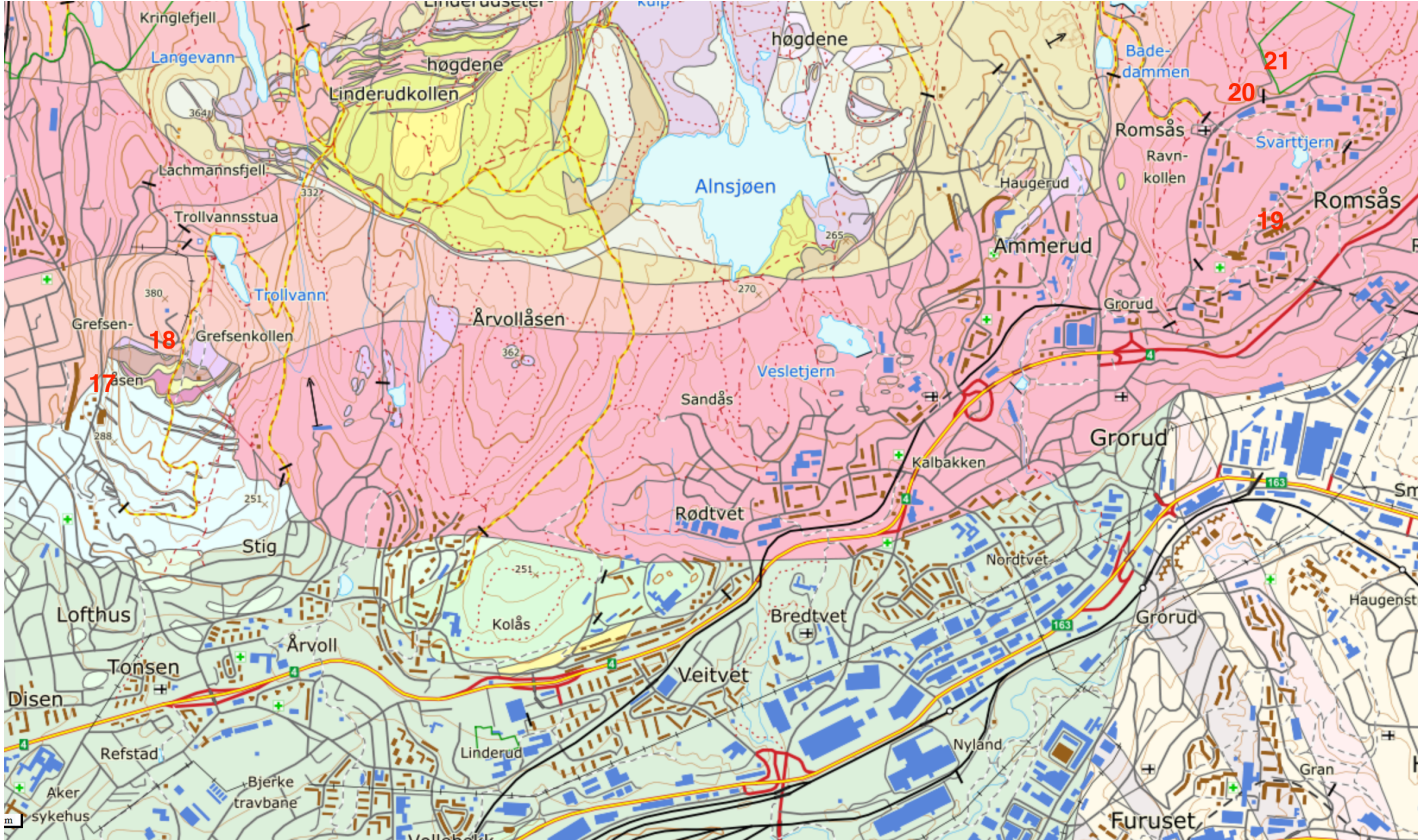


TETRAGRAPTUS (LEPTAGRAPTUS), ORDOVICIAN

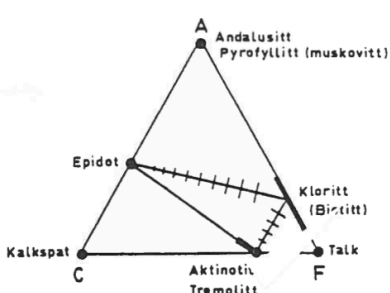
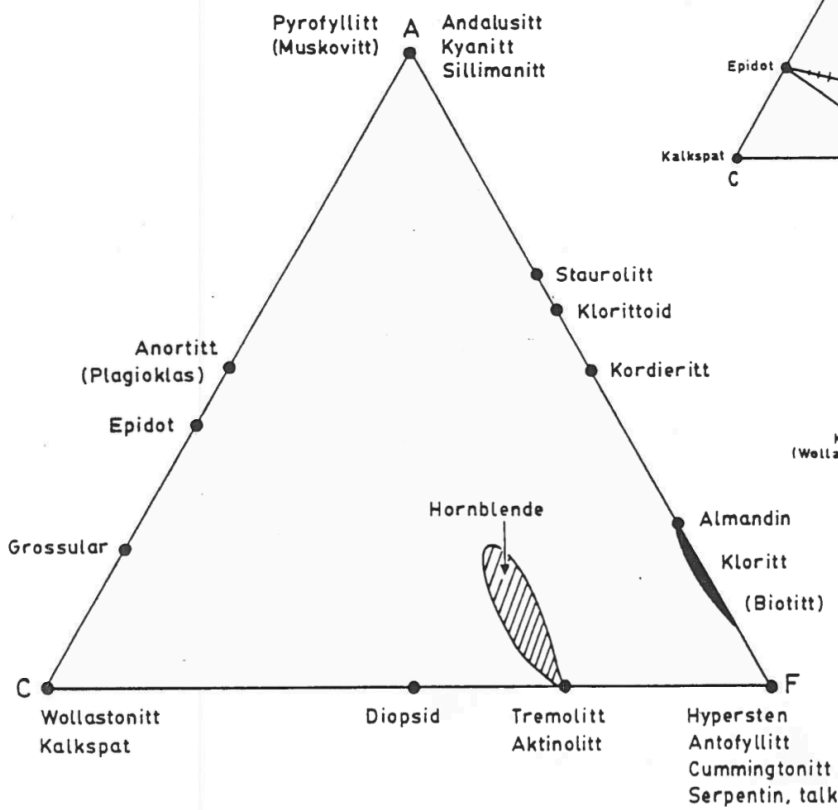
	Ordovician	Silurian
Tremodocian	Arenigian	Ludlowian
	Llanvirnian	Wenlockian
	Llandeilo	Llandoveryan
	Caradocian	
	L. hebertii L. hebertii G. gressin N. gressin	
	Ashgillian, U. hebertii	
	Anisograptidae	
	Multiramous dichograptids	
	Phyllograptus	
	Tetragraptus	
	pendent	Didymograptus
	horizontal	
	Oncograptus	
	Cardiograptus	
	Cryptograptus	
	Glossograptus	
	Corynaides	
	Nemagraptus	
	Leptograptus	
	Pleurograptus	
	Amphigraptus	
	Dicellograptus	
	Dicranograptus	
	Climacograptus	
	Diplograptus	
	Amplexograptus	
	Glyptograptus	
	Orthograptus	
	Petalograptus	
	Cepheograptus	
	Lasiograptus	
	Plectograptinae	
	Archaeotritinae	
	Retiolitinae	
	Dimorphograptus	
	Manograptus	
	Rastrites	
	Cyrtograptus	
	DICHOGRAPTID	LEPTO DIPLOGRAPTID MONOGRAPTID



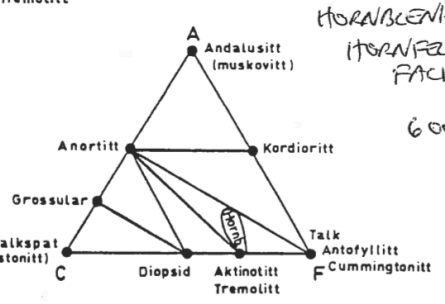




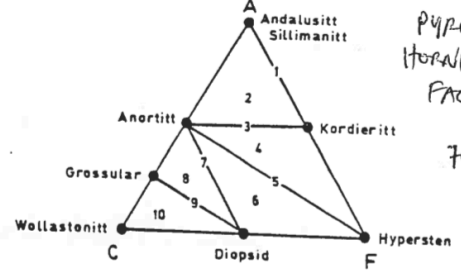
Victor M. Goldschmidt 1911
 "Die Kontaktmetamorphose im Kristianigebiet"
 (gjennombrudd i forståelse av metamorfe ba.,
 med bruk av mineralselskaper, trekantdiagrammer.
 Disse trekantdiagrammer er moderne, ikke fra 1911)



ALBIT-EPIDOT
 HORNFELS FACIES
 400°C



HORNBLENDE
 HORNFELS FACIES
 600°C



PYROKSEN
 HORNFELS FACIES
 700-800°C

Charles Lyell 1837

(gjennombrudd i forståelse av granitter: dyp-intrusiver, ikke grunnfjell og ikke lava)

From: British Association for the Advancement of Science 1837

On certain Phenomena connected with the Junction of Granitic and Transition Rocks, near Christiania in Norway. By CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. (communicated by L. HORNBER, F.R.S.)

It has been long known by geologists that granite occurs in the neighbourhood of Christiania in Norway more modern than the schist and limestone, containing trilobites, orthocera, and other fossils of the transition period. It is also, I believe, the prevailing opinion that this granite offers an exception to the general rule, and that it covers the fossiliferous formations in large overlying masses, in the same manner as is commonly the case with basalt, and other members of the trap family. I found, however, on visiting this summer with Professor Keilhaus several points where the junction of the granitic and transition strata is well seen, that the phenomena agree precisely with those usually exhibited where granite comes in contact with other rocks, and sends veins into them. M. Keilhaus had already come to this conclusion, after examining the whole line of contact of the granitic and fossiliferous beds, and in this respect my observations went no further than to verify and confirm his statements. It is true that in some places near Christiania the granite may lean somewhat over the edges of the transition beds, and be for several yards incumbent on them (as at a. No. 1); but not by any means so as to resemble the overlying trap rocks. Nor was it from such appearances that the overlying position of the Christiania granite was first inferred, but rather from the manner in which the strata of schist and limestone frequently dip towards the granite up to the point of contact, appearing as if they would pass under it. (See No. 1.) When, however, these strata are traced up to the granite, they are seen to terminate abruptly; and no instance is known to Professor Keilhaus, in this country, of a large mass of granite regularly overlying strata containing organic remains.



The different varieties of granite in this part of Norway have been described by Hausmann, Von Buch, and others. They are chiefly syenitic, but must all be classed by the geologist as granite, presenting the usual characters of that family of rocks both in small specimens and mountain masses. This syenitic granite seems to pass in some regions into trap porphyry, but it is only where the rocks have assumed

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all the usual characters and aspect of trap that tabular masses are seen distinctly overlying the fossiliferous strata.

The important fact of the comparatively modern origin of this granite, or of its posteriority in date to the strata containing orthocera and trilobites, was announced by Von Buch about 25 years ago. The proofs consist in the protrusion of granite veins into the schist and limestone, and the alteration of the fossiliferous strata to a considerable distance from the line of contact with the granite, the limestone being turned into white marble, and the schist into Lydian stone, riband Jasper, and sometimes into mica-schist, of which I saw one striking example at Grorud, N.E. of Christiania. Traces of fossils are not unfrequently discoverable in some of the crystalline and altered rocks of the transition formation, so that the actual conversion of the latter into metamorphic strata is unequivocal.

Large mountain masses of the granite come into contact with different members of the transition series, both calcareous and argillaceous, and the granite sends veins into all of them, and variously modifies their mineralogical texture. The fossiliferous strata are also seen intersected by the granite, sometimes in the direction of their strike, and sometimes at right angles to it; the stratified rocks being in all cases more or less changed at the point of junction. The same modern granite comes frequently into contact with gneiss, the most ancient formation of this district, and sends veins into the gneiss, or, in some cases, passes gradually into it, precisely in the same manner as in Scotland and other countries.

There is, indeed, no feature in the geology of this part of Norway which appears to me so full of interest, as the relations of the granite and gneiss at their junction, when the wide difference of epoch which must have separated the origin of the two rocks is considered. I shall therefore add a few words on this subject.

The gneiss is the oldest rock in the country. Next in age are the transition strata, corresponding to part of the Silurian formations of England; but as these fossiliferous strata rest unconformably upon the gneiss, the last-mentioned rock had evidently undergone great disturbances before the sedimentary deposits were gradually thrown down upon it. The edges, moreover, of the inclined strata of gneiss had undergone aqueous denudation, and had been polished and scored by attrition before the unconformable transition beds were superimposed. This scored and polished surface is seen occasionally on the removal of the newer or fossiliferous beds. As the granite, therefore, was introduced last of all in the order of time, there had intervened between the origin of the gneiss and granite, 1st, the period when the stratification of the gneiss was disturbed, 2dly, the period of its denudation, and, 3dly, the time during which the transition beds were gradually formed in a sea inhabited by a great variety of organic beings. Yet the granite produced after this long interval is often so intimately blended with the ancient gneiss at the point of junction, that it is impossible to draw any other than an arbitrary line of separation between them; and where this is not the case, tortuous veins of granite pass

freely through gneiss, ending sometimes in threads, as if the older rock alone had offered no resistance to their passage. Had I seen such junctions I should have been inclined to suppose that the gneiss had not yet been fully consolidated, and had not, perhaps, assumed its complete metamorphic character at the time when it was invaded by the granite; but this hypothesis is quite inadmissible, fragments of the gneiss having been imbedded in the transition strata long before the granite appeared. The only hypothesis, therefore, that seems to remain to those who adopt the Huttonian theory of granite is, to conceive the gneiss to have been softened, and more or less melted when the granite was introduced. I have before mentioned that the fossiliferous strata occasionally dip towards the granite up to the line of contact; and it deserves mention, as a singular phenomenon, and a general one near Christiania, that neither the strike nor prevailing dip of the transition beds is affected, or seen to vary at the points of union with the granite. They are altered in mineral character, as before described, and often become quite metamorphic; but they are not more disturbed there than elsewhere, and their inclination and bearing remain the same. What is still more extraordinary, there are places which I visited with Professor Keilhaus, where portions of the transition beds, some of them only a few hundred yards square, occur completely isolated and surrounded by granite, and yet continue to preserve their normal dip and strike. This phenomenon has been adduced by Professor Keilhaus as offering, together with many others in the same district, strong grounds of objection to the Huttonian theory; for it appears to him impossible that the granite can have been injected in a fluid state, or forced into the fossiliferous strata without causing more local derangement in their dip and strike.

Without denying the consideration due to this argument, I confess that its weight was much lessened in my mind after seeing other appearances exhibited in certain large dikes of syenite which pierce through the fossiliferous strata near Christiania. Some of these dikes scarcely differ from granite in texture, and are occasionally branched; yet the strata at the junction, or even when included between two ramifications of syenite, preserve their accustomed dip and strike. The analogy of such dikes to trappean and volcanic dikes, both in form and in their relations to the intersected strata, together with the occasional passage of the syenite into common greenstone, leave me in no doubt that they are masses and walls of fused matter which have filled up fissures opened in the previously consolidated transition strata.



Gneiss.

