

Origin, facies: a) transitional and alkali oceanic island type intraplate basalts formed in a shallow marine environment (< 500 m below sea level). b) tholeiitic basalts extruded > 500 m below the sea level. The interpretation of the environment fits best with extensional processes in oceanic domains (marginal basin, oceanic plateau, sill-sediment complex connected with a continental rift zone; SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT, 1990; LOESCHKE & HEINISCH, 1993).

Chronostratigraphic age: a) Devonian (upper Emsian); for b) a younger age, possibly continuing until ?lower Carboniferous is assumed (HEINISCH, 1988; LOESCHKE & HEINISCH, 1993).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: a) some hundreds of m (basalts 350 m, pyroclastics 400 m in maximum); b) 400 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Kinglerkar Formation, Löhnersbach Formation (HEINISCH et al., 1995, 2003; SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT, 1990; LOESCHKE & HEINISCH, 1993).

Overlying unit(s): Schattberg Formation.

Lateral unit(s): In deeper parts Kinglerkar Formation; Schattberg Formation (LOESCHKE & HEINISCH, 1993).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Salzburg, Kitzbüheler Alpen.

Remarks: Firstly the basic metavolcanics were regarded as Ordovician ocean floor basalts within the "Lower Wildschönau Schists" below the Blasseneck Porphyry (COLINS et al., 1980; MOSTLER, 1984).

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1980a), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993), EBNER et al. (2008).

Schattberg-Formation / Schattberg Formation

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Valid; formalized by HEINISCH et al. (1987).

Type area: Glemmtal Unit of the Kitzbüheler Alpen W Zell am See (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3220 Mittersill, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 123 Zell am See).

Type section: No type section was explicitly nominated. The formation was described due to the situation in the Schattberg area (Mittlerer Schattberg: N 47°21'47" / E 12°37'38"; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3220 Mittersill, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 123 Zell am See).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After Schattberg in the Kitzbüheler Alpen (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3220 Mittersill, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 123 Zell am See).

Synonyms: Partim Wildschönauer Schichten in older literature (e.g., MOSTLER, 1968).

Lithology: Alternation of argillaceous schists, metasilstones and metasandstones. At one locality a layer of a metabreccia (with components up to 80 cm) occurs above the top of the Kinglerkar Formation (HEINISCH et al., 1987).

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Basinal siliciclastic proximal turbidite facies in which the coarse grained intercalations are channel deposits of submarine fans (HEINISCH et al., 1988).

Chronostratigraphic age: Middle Devonian–?lower Carboniferous (HEINISCH et al., 1987; SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH, 1993).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: > 450 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: Wildschönau Group (sensu SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH, 1993).

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Metabasite Group (HEINISCH et al., 1995, 2003; SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT, 1990).

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): In deeper parts Metabasite Group (LOESCHKE & HEINISCH, 1993).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Salzburg, Kitzbüheler Alpen.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), HEINISCH (1986, 1988), EBNER et al. (1989, 2008).

Carbonate facies (partim Wildseeloder unit in the Kitzbüheler Alpen)

Blasseneck Porphyroid / Blasseneck Porphyry (description see E-GWZ)

Konglomerate / Conglomerates

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized informal working term.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel).

Type section: Not yet indicated; best outcrops in the section of the Klausenbachgraben W of Kitzbühel (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the predominant lithology.

Synonyms: "Geröllführende Quarzporphyrtuff- und Grauwackenschiefer" (OHNESORGE, 1919).

Lithology: Schists with pebbles of porphyroid, feldspar- and quartzsandstones, lydites and basic volcanics. The sequence starts with fining upwards conglomerates which continue to a fine sandy horizon followed again by conglomerates. The "porphyroidic" matrix of deeper parts of the sequence changes to a clayey-sandy one in the upper parts. In the same direction the number of porphyroid pebbles decreases (MOSTLER, 1968).

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Transgression conglomerate.

Chronostratigraphic age: Lowermost Silurian.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Up to 80 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Blasseneck Porphyry. A correlation with the lower Silurian global transgression suggests a strati-

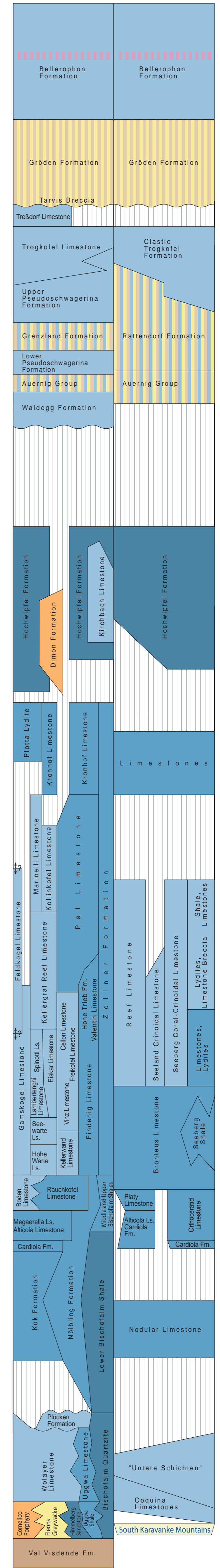
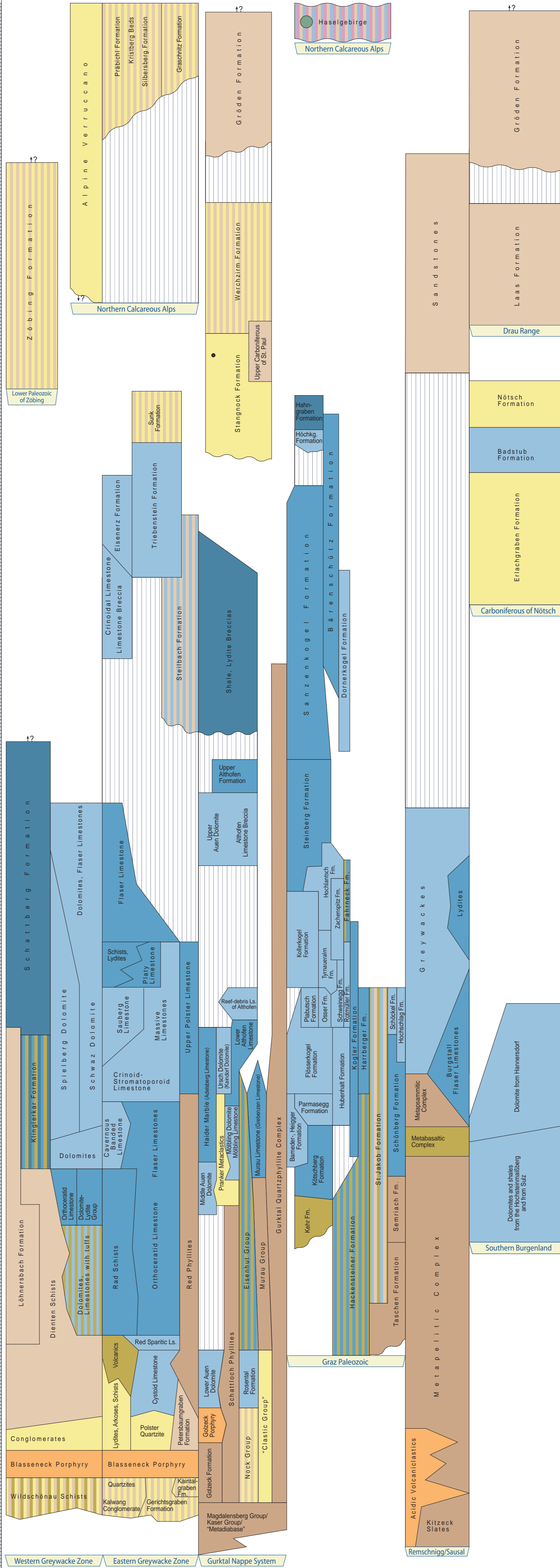
Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission



ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD / SERIES / EPOCH	STAGE / AGE	DURATION Ma	Global Classification					
				ERATHM / ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD / SERIES / EPOCH				
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	CHANGHSINGIAN / Dorashanian	251	PERMIAN	MID PERMIAN / GUADALUPIAN				
		WUCHIAPINGIAN / Dzhulfian	255						
		CAPITANIAN	260						
		WORDIAN	265						
		ROADIAN	270						
		PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN			KUNGURIAN	275		
						ARTINSKIAN	280		
						SAKMARIAN	285		
						ASSELIAN	290		
		PERMIAN	UPPER PERMIAN / CARBONIFEROUS			GZHELIAN	295	PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN
KASIMOVIAN	300								
MOSKOVIAN	305								
BASHKIRIAN	310								
PERMIAN	UPPER PERMIAN / CARBONIFEROUS			SERPUKHOVIAN	315				
				VISEAN	320				
					325				
PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / MISSISSIPPIAN			TOURNAISIAN	330	PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / MISSISSIPPIAN		
				335					
				340					
		345							
		350							
		355							
		359.2							
		365							
		370							
		375							
PERMIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN	FAMENNIAN	380	PERMIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN				
		FRASNIAN	385						
		GIVETIAN	390						
		EIFELIAN	395						
		DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN			EMSIAN	400		
						405			
		PRAGIAN	410						
		LOCHKOVIAN	415						
		PERMIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN			LUDFORDIAN	420	PERMIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN
						GORSTIAN	425		
HOMERIAN	430								
SHEINWOOD	435								
TELYCHIAN	440								
AERONIAN	443.7								
RHUDDANIAN	445								
HIRNANTIAN	447								
PERMIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN			450	PERMIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN			
				455					
		460							
		465							
		470							
		475							
		480							
		485							
		488.3							
		490							
PERMIAN	MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN	495	PERMIAN	MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN					
		500							
		505							
		510							
		515							
		520							
		525							
		530							
		535							
		540							
PERMIAN	LOWER ORDOVICIAN	542	PERMIAN	LOWER ORDOVICIAN					
		545							
		550							
		555							
		560							
		565							
		570							
		575							
		580							
		585							
PERMIAN	UPPER CAMBRIAN	590	PERMIAN	UPPER CAMBRIAN					
		595							
		600							
		605							
		610							
		615							
		620							
		625							
		630							
		635							
PERMIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	640	PERMIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN					
		645							
		650							
		655							
		660							
		665							
		670							
		675							
		680							
		685							
PERMIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN	690	PERMIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN					
		695							
		700							
		705							
		710							
		715							
		720							
		725							
		730							
		735							



Legend

- pelagic, offshore, siliciclastic
- pelagic, nearshore, calcareous
- shallow marin, neritic
- terrestrial-continental, coarse clastic
- terrestrial-continental, fine clastic
- evaporite (chloride, sulphate)
- rhyolite, dacite
- (basaltic) andesite, trachyandesite
- basalt
- phyllite
- mixed-facies (in corresponding colors)
- coal (may include several seams)
- ? position/age doubtful/controversial
- | equal units
- \ older unit left \ younger unit right
- hiatus
- unconformity
- GSSP
- Fm. Formation
- Ls. Limestone

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Cutout and English adaptation of the "Die Stratigraphische Tabelle von Österreich 2004": Geological Survey of Austria

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