

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Orthocerenkalk / Orthoceratid Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized. After the first description (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969) used as informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979, Tab. 3).

Type area: Spiessnägel in the Kitzbüheler Alpen/Tyrol; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen).

Type section: Spiessnägel S Kirchberg/Tyrol (N 47°21'21"/E 12°18'27"; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen; AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After lithologic characteristics and the occurrence of orthocon nautiloid cephalopods.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Grey and rarely black limestones with strongly silicified nautiloids.

Fossils: Nautiloids, conodonts.

Origin, facies: Pelagic basinal facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower–upper Ludlow.

Biostratigraphy: Conodonts of *ploeckensis*–?*eostein-hornensis* Zone.

Thickness: 17 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): “Dolomite, Limestone with tuffs”.

Overlying unit(s): In the Spiessnägel section “Dolomites” with inclusions of magnesite (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969).

Lateral unit(s): Dolomite-Lydite Group, upper parts of Di-enten Schists.

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

Remarks: -

Complementary references: MOSTLER (1968), TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1980a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Dolomit / Dolomites

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized informal working term.

Type area: Kitzbüheler Alpen (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel).

Type section: Within the Wildseeloder Unit (HEINISCH, 1988), but not indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: Named after the dominant lithology.

Synonyms: “Dolomite mit Magnesiteinschaltungen” (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969); “Schwarze Dolomite und Hellgraue Dolomite der Südfazies” (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970); “Graue Dolomite der Kitzbühler Horn-Serie” (EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Lithology: Different types of black and grey, massive to bedded dolomites, subordinate with intercalations of limestone, calcareous dolomite, magnesite and siliceous shales (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Fossils: Conodonts, ostracods, radiolarians; from Lower Devonian limestone intercalations: crinoids, agglutinated foraminifers and brachiopods (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969; MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970; EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Origin, facies: Pelagic basinal environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Ludlow–Lochkovian.

Biostratigraphy: Sporadic findings of conodonts indicate without a more exact determination late Silurian to Early Devonian (Lochkovian) ages (MOSTLER, 1968; AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969; MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970; EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Thickness: Mostly not indicated in the literature. Light grey Lochkovian dolomite of the “Südfazies” (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970) may reach up to 140 m. In the hanging parts they include siliceous shales with a thickness of 3 m and intercalations of 22 m thick “Netzkalke” (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: “Südfazies” (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970), “Kitzbühler Horn-Serie” (EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970) – both informal.

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Dolomite-Lydite Group.

Overlying unit(s): Spielberg and Schwaz Dolomite as well as “Dolomites, Flaser Limestones”.

Lateral unit(s): -

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

Remarks: In the Kitzbüheler Alpen, especially within the Wildseeloder Unit (HEINISCH, 1988) the sequence above the Orthoceratid Limestone and the Dolomite-Lydite Group is made up of a carbonate facies (= partly “Südfazies” of MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970) dominated by thick dolomites. The Spielberg Dolomite and Schwaz Dolomite form two distinct Lower Devonian “formations” within this facies. Other dolomite niveaus were named in the ASC 2004 by working terms as “Dolomites” (uppermost Silurian–Lower Devonian) and “Dolomites, Flaser Limestones” (Lower Devonian; Frasnian–Famennian), respectively.

Complementary references: AL-HASANI & MOSTLER (1969), TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), HEINISCH & SCHÖNLAUB (1993).

Schwaz-Dolomite / Schwaz Dolomite

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; since the first denomination (PICHLER, 1860) and detailed description (PIRKL, 1961) used in terms of a formation but without formalization.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 2224 Schwaz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 119 Schwaz and 120 Wörgl).

Type section: Not yet indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the town of Schwaz in Tyrol (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 2224 Schwaz, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 119 Schwaz) and the predominant lithology.

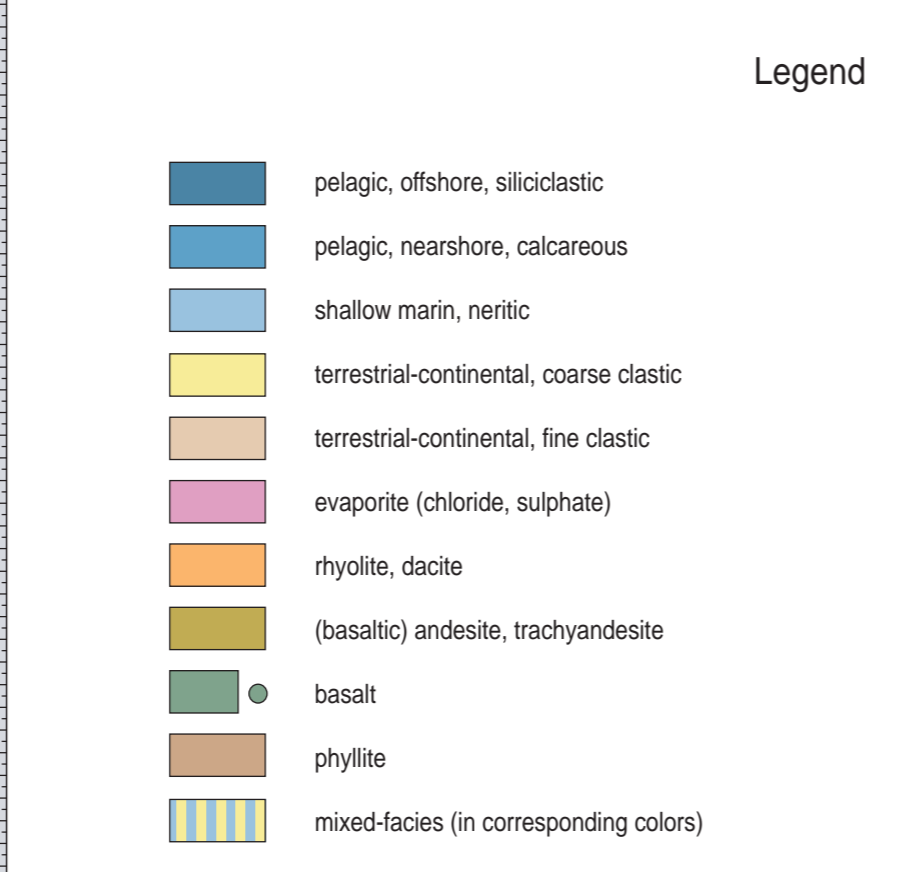
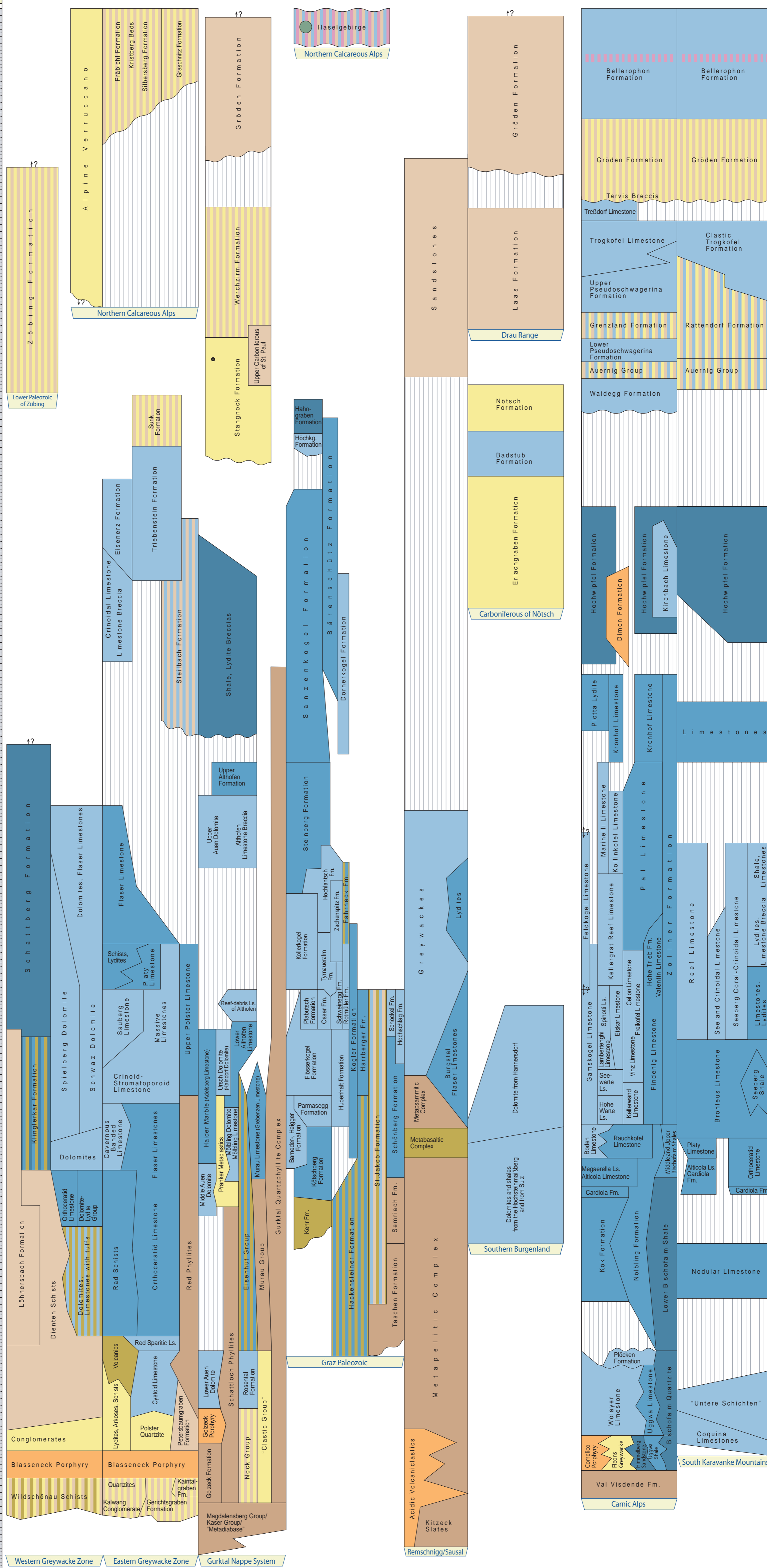
Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(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 / LOPINGIAN				
		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 / PENNSYLVANIAN			GZHELIAN	295	PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN
KASIMOVIAN	300								
MOSKOVIAN	305								
BASHKIRIAN	310								
PERMIAN	UPPER PERMIAN / CARBONIFEROUS / PENNSYLVANIAN			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	365	PERMIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN				
		FRASNIAN	370						
		375							
		380							
		385							
		390							
		395							
		400							
		405							
		410							
PERMIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN	EMSIAN	385	PERMIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN				
		EIFELIAN	390						
		GIVETIAN	395						
		395							
		400							
		405							
		410							
		415							
		420							
		425							
PERMIAN	SILURIAN	LUDFORDIAN / GORSTIAN	415	PERMIAN	SILURIAN				
		HOMERIAN / SHEINWOOD	420						
		TELYCHIAN	425						
		AERONIAN	430						
		RHUDDANIAN	435						
		HIRNANTIAN	440						
		443.7							
		445							
		450							
		455							
PERMIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN	ORDOVICIAN	445	PERMIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN				
		450							
		455							
		460							
		465							
		470							
		475							
		480							
		485							
		488.3							
PERMIAN	MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN	DARRIWILIAN	465	PERMIAN	MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN				
		470							
		475							
		480							
		485							
		490							
		495							
		500							
		505							
		510							
PERMIAN	LOWER ORDOVICIAN	TREMA-DOCICAN	485	PERMIAN	LOWER ORDOVICIAN				
		490							
		495							
		500							
		505							
		510							
		515							
		520							
		525							
		530							
CAMBRIAN	UPPER CAMBRIAN	PAIBIAN	500	CAMBRIAN	UPPER CAMBRIAN				
		505							
		510							
		515							
		520							
		525							
		530							
		535							
		540							
		542							
CAMBRIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	CAMBRIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	CAMBRIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN				
						505			
						510			
						515			
						520			
						525			
						530			
						535			
						540			
						542			
CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN	CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN	CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN				
						505			
						510			
						515			
						520			
						525			
						530			
						535			
						540			
						542			



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

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