Overlying unit(s): Quartzitic phyllites of the Gerichtsgraben Formation.

Lateral unit(s): Gerichtsgraben Formation; ? correlation with acid tuffs above the Kalwang Conglomerate N Kalwang/Lange Teichen valley (LOESCHKE et al., 1990; NEUBAUER et al., 1994: p. 69).

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria, Kaintaleck area.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Blasseneck Porphyroid / Blasseneck Porphyry

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; lithostratigraphic unit used since PANTZ & ATZL (1814) in terms of a formation but not formalized; well characterized by HEINISCH (1981).

Type area: Eisenerzer Alpen, ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz) and ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4214 Trieben (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 131 Kalwang).

Type section: Not yet indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After Mt. Blaseneck (N 47°29'54" / E 14°37'09"), ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4214 Trieben (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 131 Kalwang) in the Eisenerzer Alpen/ Styria. The correct writing of the type locality in the ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 131 Kalwang is Blaseneck!

Synonyms: "Blasseneckgneis" (FOULLON, 1886); "Körnige Grauwacke, obere körnig-schiefrige Grauwacke" (SCHOUPPÉ, 1854; VACEK, 1900).

Lithology: Some types of ignimbrites, unwelded tuffs and volcaniclastics, often intensively intercalated with fine siliciclastic rocks. Geochemically alkali-rhyolitic and rhyolitic types are dominating over rhyodacite, dacite and trachyandesite (HEINISCH, 1981).

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Thick sequences are interpreted as subaerially extruded ignimbrites in topographic highs whereas the volcanic debris has been washed by sediment flows into shallow marine basins (MOSTLER, 1970; HEINISCH, 1981; HEINISCH & SCHÖNLAUB, 1993). They resulted from an extended late Ordovician magmatic event which is evident overall the Eastern and Southern Alps. However, modern plate tectonic concepts are not sufficient to explain the geodynamic relevance of this "Porphyroid"-event (HEINISCH,1981; LOESCHKE & HEINISCH, 1993).

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Ordovician (Katian–Hirnantian).

Biostratigraphy: In the E-GWZ dating was possible due to the position of the Blasseneck Porphyry between formations with conodonts of the *Amorphognathus ordovicicus* Zone (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976). The porphyroids of the W-GWZ were correlated with the Blasseneck Porphyry of the E-GWZ due to lithological criteria and their position below Llandoverian limestones dated by conodonts (MOSTLER, 1964, 1968, 1970).

Thickness: The thickness of the total volcanogenic sequence includig all clastic and volcaniclastic materials displays strong regional differences even along short distances (HEINISCH, 1981: Figs. 2, 3).

W-GWZ: up to 600 m; E-GWZ: Eisenerzer Alpen: up to 1,500 m (Polster area: 400 m, Rötzgraben: > 1,000 m, Blaseneck: 1,500 m).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): E-GWZ: Gerichtsgraben Formation (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976; SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a, b).
W-GWZ: Wildschönau Schists (MOSTLER, 1970; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979, 1980a). In the Wildseeloder Unit W Zell am See the underlying schists are sheared off (HEINISCH, 1988).

Overlying unit(s): The Blasseneck Porphyry is overlain above erosional unconformities in the E-GWZ by the Polster Quartzite (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976) and in the W-GWZ by "Conglomerates" and Llandoverian "Dolomites, Limestones with tuffs" (MOSTLER, 1964, 1968, 1970).

Lateral unit(s): W-GWZ: parts of the Wildschönau Schists.
E-GWZ: Volcaniclastics and coarse quartzites (= reworked Blasseneck Porphyry; SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ: Tyrol – Salzburg: Kitzbüheler Alpen, Dientener Berge, N Pongau.
E-GWZ: from the Eisenerzer Alpen in Styria to Gloggnitz in Lower Austria (HEINISCH, 1981).

Remarks: In the GWZ a great variety of low grade metamorphic acid volcanic rocks of calc-alkaline geochemical character is summarized within the Blasseneck Porphyry. The volcanic origin of these rocks was already recognized by PANTZ & ATZL (1814), some later authors, however, postulated a paragene formation until the volcanogenic origin was renewed (OHNESORGE, 1905; REDLICH, 1907, 1908).

Complementary references: ANGEL (1919), OHNESORGE (1909), CORNELIUS (1952a), FLAJS (1964), MALZER (1964), EBERHARD & MOSTLER (1966), BAUER et al. (1969), MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER (1970), LOESCHKE (1977), TOLLMANN (1977), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT (1990), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Lydite, Arkosen, Schiefer / Lydites, Arkoses, Schists

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz, ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 131 Kalwang and 132 Trofaiach).

Type section: Not indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to lithologies.

Synonyms: Partim "(feinschichtige) Grauwackenschiefer" (HAMMER, 1924); "Schiefer über dem Porphyroid i.A." (SCHÖNLAUB & DAURER, 1978), Grauwackenschiefer (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: Grey-striped schists, sericitic schists, sandy schists, black schists, alaun schists, marly schists, lydites, arkoses and sandstones associated with basic metavolcanics and scattered dark limestones.

Fossils: Some conodonts in limestones of the hanging parts.

Origin, facies: Basinal environment, partly euxinic and with volcanic influence.

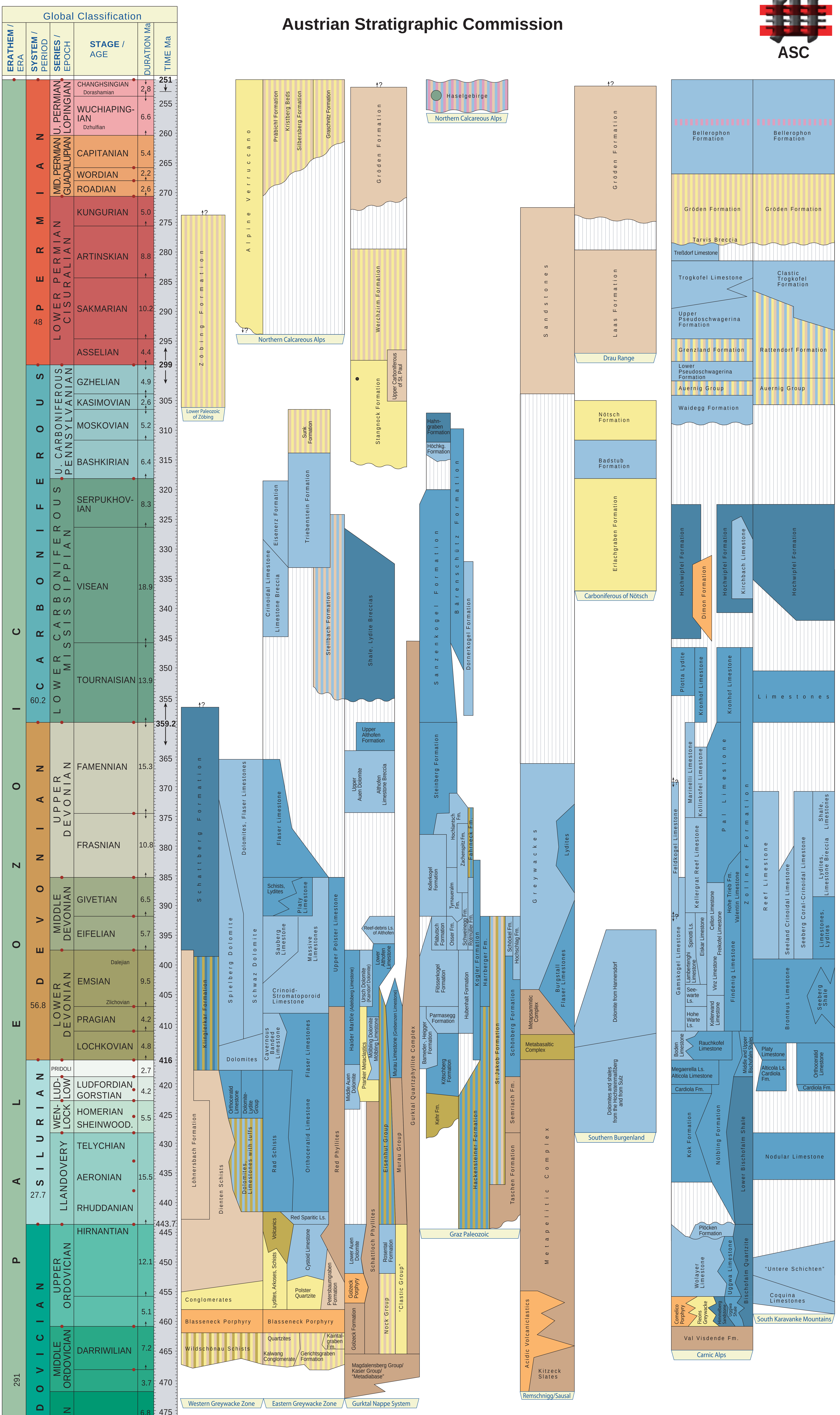
Chronostratigraphic age: ?Upper Ordovician–Silurian (Llandovery/lower Wenlock).

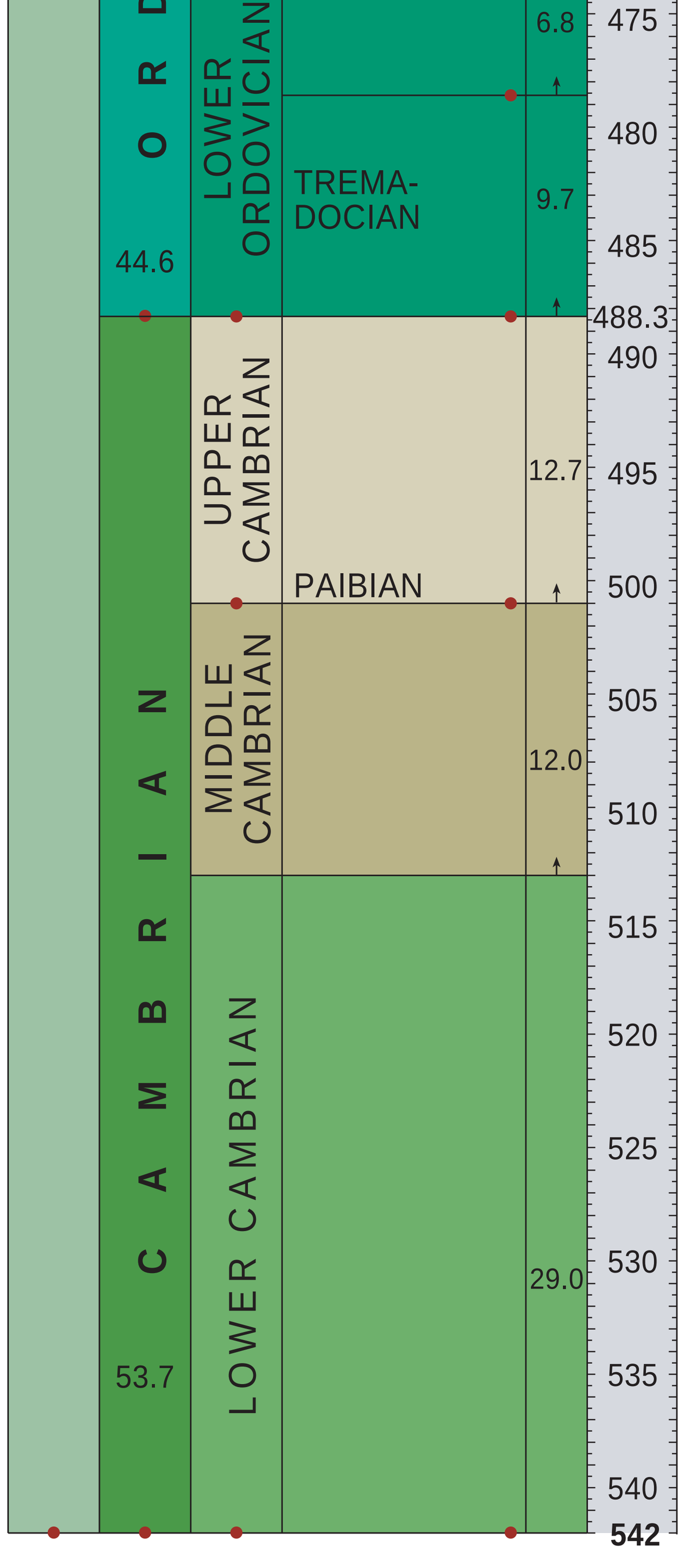
Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

ASC





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

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

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