

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

Type section: Not defined; typical outcrops are mentioned from the Sauerbrunn- and Weiritzgraben area (HERITSCH, 1931b; HABERFELNER & HERITSCH, 1932a).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: Derived from the color and lithology.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Black siliceous schists, alaun schists, lydites and rare intercalations of black limestones.

Fossils: Conodonts in limestone intercalations (FLAJS, 1964, 1967).

Origin, facies: Sapropelitic basinal sediments (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Chronostratigraphic age: Silurian (Llandovery–Ludlow).

Biostratigraphy: *amorphognathoides*, *sagitta* and *ploeckensis* conodont zones.

Thickness: 50–80 m (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Crinoidal Limestone, Lydites, Arkoses, Schists (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Overlying unit(s): Cavernous Banded Limestone.

Lateral unit(s): Intercalations of Black Lydites, Alaun Schists with the Orthoceratid Limestone are named “Mischfazies” (SCHÖNLAUB, 1992).

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria, Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: The graptolites described by HERITSCH (1931 b) and HABERFELNER & HERITSCH (1932a) from the Black Lydites, Alaun Schists were recognized as anorganic remains (GRÄF, 1966).

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

„Löchrige Bänderkalke“ / Cavernous Banded Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1977b, 1982a).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Type section: Not defined.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to holes at the surface of the limestones due the weathering of pyrite.

Synonyms: Partim “Bunter Kalk” (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: Well bedded and platy, grey sometimes reddish, spotted limestone with characteristic, cm-sized holes at the surface.

Fossils: Conodonts, rare orthoceratids.

Origin, facies: Pelagic facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Silurian (Pridoli).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: ~ 20 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Black Lydites, Alaun Schists.

Overlying unit(s): Flaser Limestone.

Lateral unit(s): Lower Polster Limestones.

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria: Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: The lithology resembles the upper Silurian “Alticola/Megaerella Limestones” of the Carnic Alps (SCHÖNLAUB, 1977b, 1982a). However, the Cavernous Banded Limestone was also compared with upper Devonian flaser limestones of the Carnic Alps (HABERFELNER, 1935).

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

Flaserkalk / Flaser Limestones

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

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

Type section: -

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to the lithology.

Synonyms: “Erzführender Kalk” (CZERMAK, 1931); “Bunter Flaser-Bänderkalk und geschieferter Kalk” (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: a) in basal parts subordinate thin platy black limestones; b) variegated flaser- and banded limestones and reddish calcareous schists; c) within (b) occasionally layers of grey organodetritic limestones; d) stocks of meta-somatic siderite-ankerite mineralization.

Fossils: Conodonts, *dacryoconarides* (in b); c) crinoids and stromatoporoids.

Origin, facies: Pelagic environment; c) allodapic deposits.

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower Devonian: a) Lochkovian; b) Pragian–upper Emsian (middle Dalejeum).

Biostratigraphy: Based on conodonts.

Thickness: a) ~ 30 m; b) 200–250 m; c) 40 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Cavernous Banded Limestone, Orthoceratid Limestone.

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): Lower and Upper Polster Limestone, Sauerberg Limestone, ? Massive Limestone.

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria, Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: -

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

Untere Polsterkalke / Lower Polster Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

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 / Dufuflian	255										
		CAPITANIAN	260										
		WORDIAN	265										
		ROADIAN	270										
		PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN			KUNGURIAN	275						
						ARTINSKIAN	280						
						SAKMARIAN	285						
						ASSELIAN	290						
		PERMIAN	TRIAS			GZHELIAN	295	TRIAS	U. CARBONIFEROUS / PENNSYLVANIAN				
KASIMOVIAN	300												
MOSKOVIAN	305												
BASHKIRIAN	310												
TRIAS	LOWER CARBONIFEROUS / MISSISSIPPIAN			SERPUKHOVIAN	315								
				VISEAN	320								
				TOURNAISIAN	325								
PERMIAN	DEVONIAN			FAMENNIAN	350	DEVONIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN						
				FRASNIAN	355								
				GIVETIAN	360								
		EIFELIAN	365										
		DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN	EMSIAN	370								
				LOCHKOVIAN	375								
		PERMIAN	DEVONIAN	LUDFORDIAN / GORSTIAN	380			DEVONIAN	MIDDLE DEVONIAN				
				HOMERIAN / SHEINWOOD	385								
				TELYCHIAN	390								
				AERONIAN	395								
RHUDDANIAN	400												
DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN			PRAGIAN	405								
				LOCHKOVIAN	410								
PERMIAN	DEVONIAN			WEN-LUD-LOCK / LOW	415	DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN						
				HOMERIAN / SHEINWOOD	420								
				TELYCHIAN	425								
		AERONIAN	430										
		RHUDDANIAN	435										
		DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN	PRAGIAN	440								
				LOCHKOVIAN	445								
		PERMIAN	DEVONIAN	HIRNANTIAN	450			DEVONIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN				
				DARRIWILIAN	455								
				TREMA-DOCIAN	460								
PAIBIAN	465												
PERMIAN	CAMBRIAN			MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	470	CAMBRIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN						
				LOWER CAMBRIAN	475								
				UPPER CAMBRIAN	480								
				PAIBIAN	485								
				PERMIAN	CAMBRIAN					MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	490	CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN
										LOWER CAMBRIAN	495		
		UPPER CAMBRIAN	500										
		PAIBIAN	505										
		PERMIAN	CAMBRIAN					MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	510	CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN		
								LOWER CAMBRIAN	515				
UPPER CAMBRIAN	520												
PAIBIAN	525												
PERMIAN	CAMBRIAN					MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	530	CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN				
						LOWER CAMBRIAN	535						
				UPPER CAMBRIAN	540								
				PAIBIAN	545								



- 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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