

Fossils: Conodonts, tentaculites, stromatoporoids, crinoids (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Origin, facies: Pelagic basinal environment (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower Devonian (?Pragian) (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Biostratigraphy: Based on conodonts.

Thickness: 50 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Crinoid-Stromatoporoid Limestone (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Overlying unit(s): Permian Präbichl Formation along an angular unconformity.

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones, Sauberg Limestone.

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

Remarks: -

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a, 1982a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Sauberg-Kalk / Sauberg Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized.

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

Type section: Sauberg quarry, ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz) at former Erzberg SSW slope. This locality does not exist anymore due to siderite mining.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to the former Sauberg quarry at the Erzberg.

Synonyms: "Sauburger Kalk" (STUR, 1866); "Erzführender Kalk" (CZERMAK, 1931).

Lithology: Thick bedded, light to pinkish, red mottled limestone.

Fossils: Corals, gastropods, bivalves, nautiloids, trilobites (scutellids), brachiopods (STUR, 1865, 1866; HERITSCH, 1931a; CZERMAK, 1931), conodonts (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Origin, facies: Carbonate shelf environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Lower Devonian (upper Pragian–Zlichovian; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Biostratigraphy: Based on conodonts.

Thickness: 70–150 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

Overlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones, Upper Polster Limestone.

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: Historical term for pinkish red mottled fossiliferous limestones first named by STUR (1865, 1866) from the Erzberg. Later this term was often used as synonym for Lower Devonian reddish mottled flaser limestones in the Eisenerzer Alpen.

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

Massenkalk / Massive Limestones

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term.

Type area: Eisenerzer Alpen, ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 101 Eisenerz, 132 Trofaiach).

Type section: Not indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to the massive lithological character.

Synonyms: Partim "Erzführende Kalk" (STACHE, 1874); "Heller Bänderkalk der Reitingdecke" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: Massive and sometimes banded limestones.

Fossils: Heliolitids, Syringoporids, stromatoporoids, conodonts (HERITSCH, 1927b; HABERFELNER, 1935; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

Origin, facies: Shallow water "reef" facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Devonian (?Middle Devonian).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: -

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

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

Remarks: Formerly, the massive limestones were attributed to a Middle Devonian reef facies. However, all conodont data constrain an Early Devonian age. Middle Devonian was only dated from one limestone layer from level "Dreikönig" at Erzberg which was later removed by mining activities. Nevertheless, it is suggested that Middle Devonian could be represented by massive banded limestones of the Reiting Nappe at some localities of the Eisenerzer Alpen (e.g., Linseck, HÖchstein, Stadelstein, Schwarzenstein; SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a: p. 394).

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

Plattenkalk / Platy Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

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

Type section: Kalkschuppe at Erzberg.

Reference section(s): -

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 / Dorashamian | 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 | 445 | | | | | | | | |
| RHUDDANIAN | 450 | | | | | | | | |
| HIRNANTIAN | 455 | | | | | | | | |
| PERMIAN | UPPER ORDOVICIAN | | | 460 | PERMIAN | UPPER ORDOVICIAN | | | |
| | | | | 465 | | | | | |
| | | 470 | | | | | | | |
| | | 475 | | | | | | | |
| | | 480 | | | | | | | |
| | | 485 | | | | | | | |
| | | 488.3 | | | | | | | |
| | | 490 | | | | | | | |
| | | 495 | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | | | | | | | |
| PERMIAN | MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN | 505 | PERMIAN | MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN | | | | | |
| | | 510 | | | | | | | |
| | | 515 | | | | | | | |
| | | 520 | | | | | | | |
| | | 525 | | | | | | | |
| | | 530 | | | | | | | |
| | | 535 | | | | | | | |
| | | 540 | | | | | | | |
| | | 542 | | | | | | | |
| | | PERMIAN | | | LOWER ORDOVICIAN | 545 | PERMIAN | LOWER ORDOVICIAN | |
| 550 | | | | | | | | | |
| 555 | | | | | | | | | |
| 560 | | | | | | | | | |
| 565 | | | | | | | | | |
| 570 | | | | | | | | | |
| 575 | | | | | | | | | |
| 580 | | | | | | | | | |
| 585 | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | | | | | | | | | |
| PERMIAN | UPPER CAMBRIAN | 595 | PERMIAN | UPPER CAMBRIAN | | | | | |
| | | 600 | | | | | | | |
| | | 605 | | | | | | | |
| | | 610 | | | | | | | |
| | | 615 | | | | | | | |
| | | 620 | | | | | | | |
| | | 625 | | | | | | | |
| | | 630 | | | | | | | |
| | | 635 | | | | | | | |
| | | 640 | | | | | | | |
| PERMIAN | MIDDLE CAMBRIAN | 645 | PERMIAN | MIDDLE CAMBRIAN | | | | | |
| | | 650 | | | | | | | |
| | | 655 | | | | | | | |
| | | 660 | | | | | | | |
| | | 665 | | | | | | | |
| | | 670 | | | | | | | |
| | | 675 | | | | | | | |
| | | 680 | | | | | | | |
| | | 685 | | | | | | | |
| | | 690 | | | | | | | |
| PERMIAN | LOWER CAMBRIAN | 695 | PERMIAN | LOWER CAMBRIAN | | | | | |
| | | 700 | | | | | | | |
| | | 705 | | | | | | | |
| | | 710 | | | | | | | |
| | | 715 | | | | | | | |
| | | 720 | | | | | | | |
| | | 725 | | | | | | | |
| | | 730 | | | | | | | |
| | | 735 | | | | | | | |
| | | 740 | | | | | | | |



- 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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