**Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit:** -

**Lithostratigraphic subdivision:** -

**Underlying unit(s):** Different units of the Kaser Group.

**Overlying unit(s):** Rosental Formation.

**Lateral unit(s):** -

**Geographic distribution:** In the area of the Nockalm road; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 183 Radenthein).

**Remarks:** -

**Complementary references:** NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984), LOESCHKE (1989b), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

### Rosental-Formation / Rosental Formation

BERNHARD HUBMANN

**Validity:** Invalid; name of the formation and position of the unit published within a lithostratigraphic frame in SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993: "Rosental Fm.").

**Type area:** ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 183 Radenthein).

**Type section:** No type section published; type region Rosental (N 46°54'25" / E 13°48'48"), a valley in the Nockalm area. NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984) published a section (location point 1 in Fig. 1 and section 1 "Nockstrasze" in Fig. 2).

**Reference section(s):** -

**Derivation of name:** After Rosental in Carinthia, a valley north of Bad Kleinkirchheim.

**Synonyms:** Partly: "Vulkanogene Basisfolgen" of NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984).

**Lithology:** Phyllites with various ferruginous dolomites and cherty intercalations that are overlain by tuffites and greenschists.

**Fossils:** Conodonts.

**Origin, facies:** Probably shallow marine environment.

**Chronostratigraphic age:** Upper Ordovician.

**Biostratigraphy:** -

**Thickness:** ?

**Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit:** -

**Lithostratigraphic subdivision:** -

**Underlying unit(s):** Units of the Nock Group.

**Overlying unit(s):** ?Eisenhut Group.

**Lateral unit(s):** -

**Geographic distribution:** Along the Nockalm road in the area of the Rosentaler Alm up to an altitude of 1,800 m; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 183 Radenthein).

**Remarks:** -

**Complementary references:** -

### Eisenhut-Gruppe / Eisenhut Group

BERNHARD HUBMANN

**Validity:** Invalid; first nomination by PETERS (1855: "Eisenhut-Schieferserie"), comprehensive description by KERNER & LOESCHKE (1991: "Eisenhutschiefer").

**Type area:** ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 184 Ebene Reichenau).

**Type section:** No type section defined; typical rocks are exposed at Eisenhut mountain (N 46°57'08" / E 13°55'42") (see sections in KERNER (1990) and KERNER & LOESCHKE (1991)).

**Reference section(s):** -

**Derivation of name:** After Eisenhut (2,441 m), a mountain near Turracher Höhe, approximately 65 km northwest of Klagenfurt.

**Synonyms:** Eisenhut-Schieferserie (PETERS, 1855); Eisenhutschiefer (SCHWINNER, 1932, 1938); Eisenhut-Schiefer (IIIb) (SCHWINNER, 1936); Eisenhutschiefer (HERITSCH, 1943; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979; KERNER & LOESCHKE, 1991); Eisenhutschiefer der Turracher Höhe (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); "Eisenhutschiefer partim" (FLÜGEL & NEUBAUER, 1984); Eisenhutschieferserie (MULFINGER, 1988); volcanoclastic Eisenhut Group (SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH, 1993).

**Lithology:** Weakly metamorphosed lila-colored ash tuffs, dark-green hyaloclastites and green tuffites, dolomite lenses.

**Fossils:** Conodonts within the dolomite lenses.

**Origin, facies:** According to KERNER & LOESCHKE (1991) the formation of most of the rocks of the Eisenhut Group is the result of intra-plate volcanic activity which occurred in a tensional tectonic regime on thinned continental crust during the Silurian. Phreatomagmatic processes were responsible for the formation of the tuffs and hyaloclastites.

**Chronostratigraphic age:** Lower Silurian–(presumably) Lower Devonian.

**Biostratigraphy:** -

**Thickness:** About 200 m.

**Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit:** -

**Lithostratigraphic subdivision:** -

**Underlying unit(s):** Rosental Formation.

**Overlying unit(s):** ?

**Lateral unit(s):** Murau Group (?).

**Geographic distribution:** Gurktal mountains; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 184 Ebene Reichenau.

**Remarks:** -

**Complementary references:** -

### „Klastische Gruppe" / "Clastic Group"

BERNHARD HUBMANN

**Validity:** Invalid; comprehensive description of the unit by MULFINGER (1988: "Klastische Serie").

**Type area:** ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 184 Ebene Reichenau).

**Type section:** No type section defined; MULFINGER (1988) mentioned typical occurrences at Rapitzsattel (2,088 m; N 46°55'56" / E 13°56'35"), Torer and Spielriegel to Schafferalm (1,365 m; N 46°58'10" / E 14°00'14").

**Reference section(s):** -

**Derivation of name:** Collective name for a unit built up by various clastic rocks.

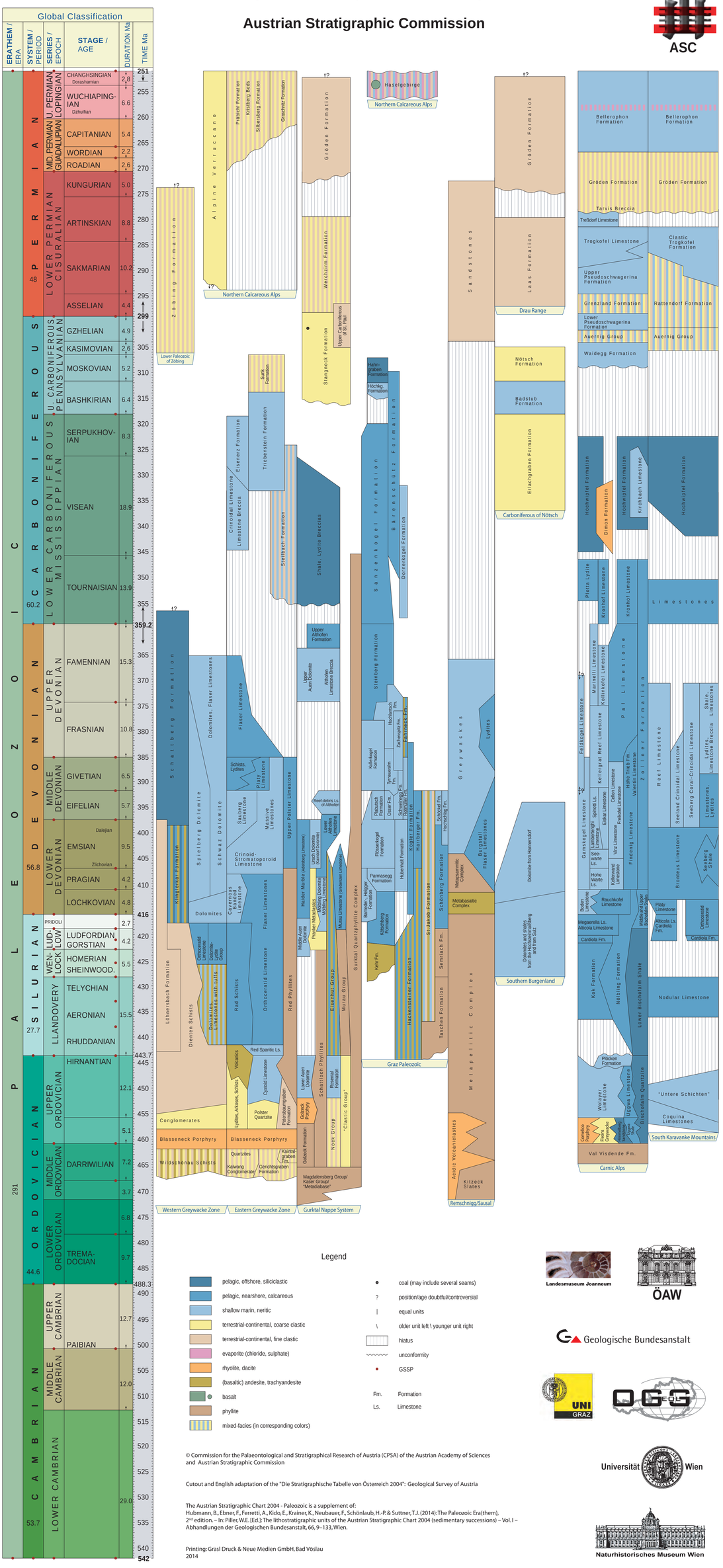
**Synonyms:** Klastische Serie (MULFINGER, 1988).

# 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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