(2,336 m) in the Nock Mountains, in particular the area north of mountain Stangnock, approx. 2 km northeast of Karlbad and 6 km northwest of Turracher Höhe.

Type section: North of mountain Stangnock with exposures covering more than 300 m of the complete section; N 46°56'12" / E 13°47'50".

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the mountain Stangnock (2,316 m).

Synonyms: Anthrazitformation der Stangalpe; Oberkarbon der Stangalpe; Stangalm-Karbon; Königstuhl-Turrach-Karbon; Königstuhlkarbon; Turracher Karbon (cf. KRAINER, 1989: p. 566).

Lithology: At the base coarse to fine-grained molasse-type sediments of a braided river network composed of quartz-rich polymict conglomerates, sandstones and arenaceous shales.

Fossils: Speciose flora (see FRITZ et al., 1990: p. 154–166).

Origin, facies: Intermontane molasse deposit containing abundant plant remains. The basal part grades upward into a gravel-sandstone facies of a meandering river system. In this sequence in the surroundings of Turracher Höhe meter-thick coal seams occur suggesting an overall humid climate.

Chronostratigraphic age: Kasimovian–Gzhelian (Stephanian), Pennsylvanian, upper Carboniferous.

Biostratigraphy: *Odontopteris cantabrica–Sphenophyllum angustifolium* Zone (Kasimovian–Gzhelian).

Thickness: > 400 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Lower Paleozoic Series of the Stolzalpen Nappe (not shown in the ASC 2004).

Overlying unit(s): Werchzirm Formation.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: In the Gurktal Alps between Turracher Höhe and Flattnitz in the east and the area around the village of Innerkrems in the west.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

„Oberkarbon von St. Paul" / Upper Carboniferous of St. Paul

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Invalid (THIEDIG & KLUSSMANN, 1974: p. 81; THIEDIG et al., 1975: p. 271).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4109 Sankt Paul im Lavanttal (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 205 Sankt Paul im Lavanttal), Carinthia (KLEINSCHMIDT et al., 1989).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): -
Remarks: The Carboniferous sequence is exposed in two small outcrops southeast of St. Paul some 500 m east of the church of St. Josef and 200 m northwest of the farmhouse Pum.

Derivation of name: Named after the village of St. Paul east of Völkermarkt in the Lavant Valley.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Soft greyish shales, greywackes and arkosic shales.

Fossils: Plants (*Sphenophyllum angustifolium, Aphlebia elongata, Pseudomariopteris busqueti* and others; FRITZ et al., 1990).

Origin, facies: Molasse-type sedimentation.

Chronostratigraphic age: Gzhelian (Stephanian)–Asselian.

Biostratigraphy: Based on plant fossils.

Thickness: Unknown.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Magdalensberg Group, Gurktal Quartzphyllite Complex (tectonic contact).

Overlying unit(s): Werchzirm Formation.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Small isolated outcrops between St. Paul and the town of St. Veit in eastern Carinthia.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Werchzirm-Formation / Werchzirm Formation

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Invalid; the term was introduced by SCHWINNER (1931, 1932) at the northwestern margin of the Gurktal Nappe System of Styria.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 183 Radenthein): Werchzirbenalm ("Roter Rain") some 3 km west of the village of Turrach, Styria.

Type section: Northeast directed crest along "Roter Rain" to "Werchzirmkessel". The best outcrops are located between altitudes 2,000 m and 1,950 m (N 46°57'00" / E 13°49'23").

Reference section(s): Another section runs along the crest between the mountains Königstuhl and Karlnock west of Turracher Höhe overlying the Stangnock-Formation (SCHWINNER, 1938; KRAINER, 1987b).

Derivation of name: After Werchzirmalm (today named "Werchzirbenalm") west of the village of Turrach (Styria).

Synonyms: Werchzirmschichten, Freudenberger Schichten, Christofbergschichten, Postvariszische Transgressionsserien, Kontinentaldetritisches Perm (cf. KRAINER, 1984: p. 169, 1987b: p. 52).

Lithology: Red siltstones, mudstones and sandstones with interbedded polymict conglomerates and fanglomerates (Red Beds).

Fossils: Plant remains.

Origin, facies: Debris flows alternating with playa-like sediments (caliche crusts, algal layers) and rhyolitic pyroclastics in the upper part (tuffs and tuffites) suggesting a semiarid and arid climate.

Chronostratigraphic age: Asselian.

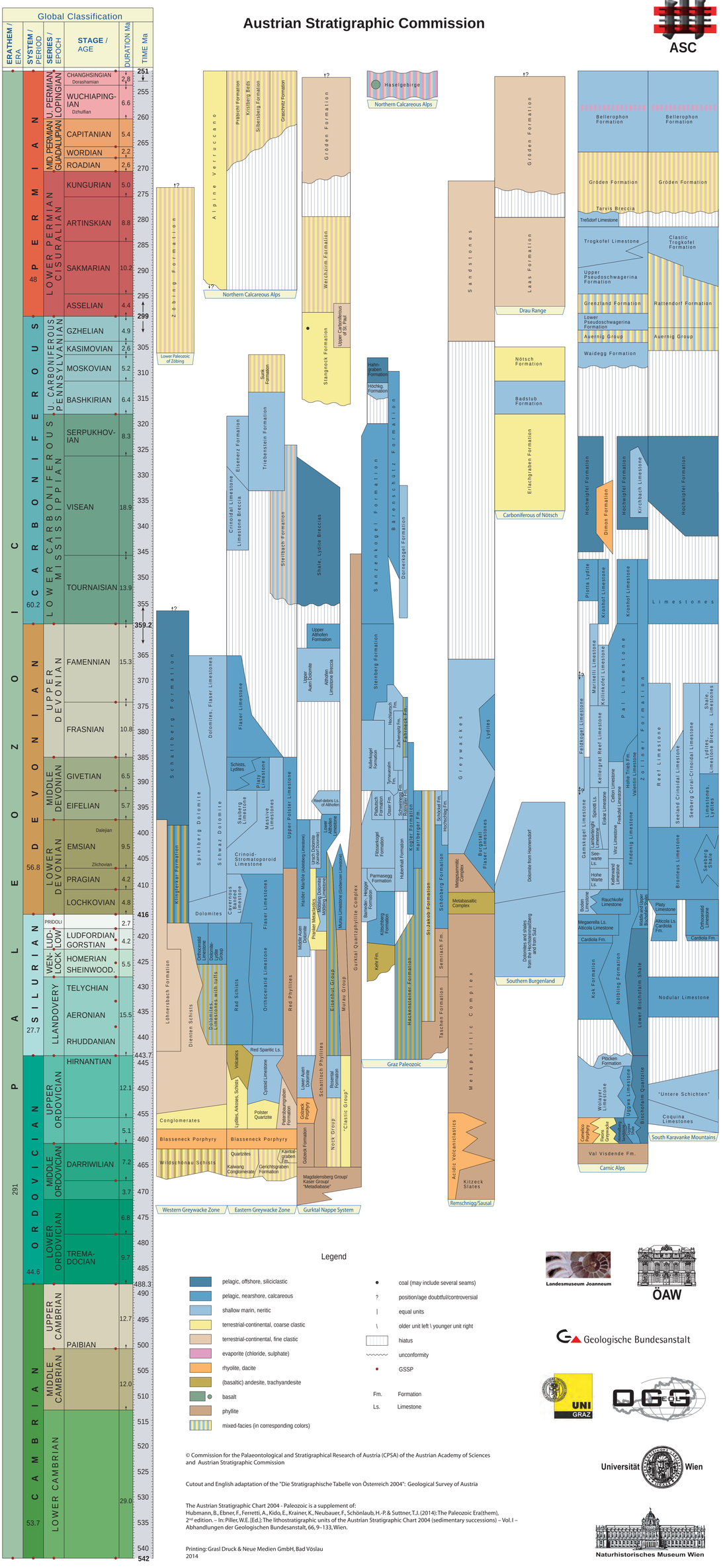
Biostratigraphy: Based on plant occurrences at several localities at Christofberg, Ulrichsberg and the surround-

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

The Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic is a supplement of:
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