ed within the summary of the Variscan carbonate sequences in the Carnic Alps by KREUTZER (1992b); additional biostratigraphic data provided by SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER (1993).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld, 3117 Nötsch im Gailtal (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 197 Kötschach, 198 Weißbriach, 199 Hermagor).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Kronhofgraben section south-east of the village of Würmlach (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270), N 46°39'19" / E 13°00'57"; Grüne Schneid (Cresta Verde), Plan di Zermula, Creta di Rio Secco, Rio Chianaletta (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991; PERRI & SPALLETTA, 1998a).

Derivation of name: After the Kronhofgraben south of Lower Bischofalm and northwest of Mount Hoher Trieb (SCHÖNLAUB, 1969b).

Synonyms: Kronhofkalk (KREUTZER & SCHÖNLAUB, 1984); calcari pelagici (VENTURINI, 2006).

Lithology: Grey to reddish flaser limestone, black shale at the base ("Kronhof Shale").

Fossils: Cephalopods, conodonts, trilobites.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, pelagic unit (Pelagic Carbonate Facies).

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian.

Biostratigraphy: *gattendorfia* and *merocanites* ammonoid zones; *sulcata* to *isosticha* conodont zones and *anchoralis* conodont zone (SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER, 1993).

Thickness: Up to 10 m (+ 0.2 m Kronhof Shale at the base of the unit).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Pal Limestone (conformable contact); Marinelli Limestone (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 271); in the Cima di Plotta section the Kronhof Limestone disconformably overlies the Spinotti Limestone (SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER, 1993: Fig. 5).

Overlying unit(s): Hochwipfel Formation (unconformable contact); Dimon Formation (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Plotta Lydite, Zollner Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: GAERTNER (1931), GEDIK (1974), KREUTZER (1990), DREESEN (1992), FEIST (1992), KORN (1992, 1999), KRAINER (1992), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), SCHÖNLAUB (1997), VAI (1998), VENTURINI & SPALLETTA (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), KAISER et al. (2006), SCHÖNLAUB & FORKE (2007).

Plotta-Lydit / Plotta Lydite

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; name "Plotta Fm." introduced and described by SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1991).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 198 Weißbriach).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): North and south-east of Cima di Plotta (SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER, 1993), N 46°35'24" / E 12°54'30"; surroundings of Rifugio Marinelli and Casera Promosio, Grüne Schneid, quarry "Cava Val di Collina" (N 46°35'34" / E 12°56'27"), abandoned quarry at Casa Cantoniera, quarries "Cava di Marmo", abandoned quarry Malpasso (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Derivation of name: After Cima di Plotta (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Synonyms: Lydite (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980b); Plotta Fm. (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991); radiolarian cherts (VENTURINI & SPALLETTA, 1998).

Lithology: Discontinuous silcrete layers consisting of weakly bedded breccias or massiv and laminated cherts (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Fossils: Radiolarians?

Origin, facies: Silcrete regolith, fossil soil facies (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian.

Biostratigraphy: The above mentioned age was concluded by SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1991: p. 97) based on a mixed conodont fauna (*anchoralis-latus* Zone) from the uppermost limestone bed disconformably overlain by the Plotta Lydite.

Thickness: Approx. 3 m

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Feldkogel Limestone (unconformable contact); Gamskofel Limestone (unconformable contact); Marinelli Limestone (unconformable contact); Kronhof Limestone (unconformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Hochwipfel Formation (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Kronhof Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: KRAINER (1992), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), SCHÖNLAUB (1997), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), VENTURINI (2006).

Hochwipfel-Formation / Hochwipfel Formation

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Valid; stratigraphic relations discussed by KAHLER & METZ (1955), described in detail by VAN AMEROM et al. (1984), SCHÖNLAUB (1985a), SPALLETTA & VENTURINI (1988), VENTURINI & SPALLETTA (1998), VENTURINI (2006), validated by KREUTZER (1992a).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld, 3117 Nötsch im Gailtal, 3118 Arnoldstein, 4114 Bad Eisenkappel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 196 Obertilliach, 197 Kötschach, 198 Weissbriach, 199 Hermagor, 200 Arnoldstein, 201 Villach, 210 Aßling, 212 Vellach, 213 Bad Eisenkappel).

Type section: Mount Hochwipfel of the eastern Carnic Alps (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270), N 46°35'40" / E 13°10'35".

Reference section(s): Obere Wolayeralm, Kronhoftörl, east of the Obere Bischofalm, Nölblinggraben, Hoher Trieb,

Mount Findenig (N 46°35'42" / E 13°06'14"), Achomitz-Unoka section in the eastern Carnic Alps, Kokragraben near Pöckau, Feistritzgraben and Korpitschgraben, Rio Chianaletta, Casera Collinetta di Sotto, Casera Collinetta di Sopra, Monte Cavallo, Creta di Rio Secco (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a; KRAINER, 1992); according to MOSHAMMER (1989) sediments of the Hochwipfel Formation can be found in the Karavanke Mountains in the area of the Trögen Klamm at the Smertnik-Bach and section-group E (N 46°28'00" / E 14°30'30").

Derivation of name: After the Mountain Hochwipfel (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270).

Synonyms: Hochwipfelschichten (KAHLER & METZ, 1955); Unter-Karbon-Flysch (TESSENSOHN, 1968); Flysch (KUPSCH et al., 1971: Figs. 2, 3, p. 96).

Lithology: Turbidite sequence consisting of graded sandstones alternating with siltstone and shale, siliceous shale, lydites (breccias and conglomerates), tuffs.

Fossils: Plants, spores.

Origin, facies: Marine siliciclastics (flysch), pelagic unit (Distal Siliciclastic Facies).

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian–Visean.

Biostratigraphy: *anchoralis* to *texanus* conodont zones.

Thickness: > 1,000 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Plotta Lydite, Kronhof Limestone and the Zollner Formation in the Carnic Alps and "Limestones" in the Karavanke Mountains (all units mentioned: unconformable contact which equates with the Variscan Event).

Overlying unit(s): Waidegg Formation in the Carnic Alps and Auernig Group in the Karavanke Mountains (all units mentioned: unconformable contact which equates with the Variscan Event).

Lateral unit(s): Dimon Formation, Kirchbach Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps, Karavanke Mountains.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: FRECH (1894b), FRANCAVILLA (1966), PÖLSLER (1967, 1969a), TESSENSOHN (1971, 1983), GEDIK (1974), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980b, 1982c, 1982d, 1984b, 1991, 1997, 1998), HUNGER (1984), KREUTZER & SCHÖNLAUB (1984), KREUTZER (1990), PERRI & SPALLETTA (1998a, d), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), MADER & NEUBAUER (2004), SCHÖNLAUB & FORKE (2007), KUTTEROLF et al. (2008).

Dimon-Formation / Dimon Formation

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Valid (SPALLETTA et al., 1980).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3109 Oberdrauburg (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 196 Obertilliach, 197 Kötschach).

Type section: Monte Dimon (SPALLETTA et al., 1980), N 46°34'03" / E 13°03'26".

Reference section(s): Section along the road from Paularo to Casera Ramaz in the Chiarso valley (PELLIZZER & TOMADIN, 1962; LÄUFER et al., 1993), Plenge (N 46°39'04" / E 12°54'03"), between Kreuzleitenjoch and Nostra Alm, south of the Stallonkofel (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a).

Derivation of name: After Mount Dimon.

Synonyms: Plengeserie (GAERTNER, 1931); Plenge-Dimon Formation (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Plenge-Formation (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a).

Lithology: Pillow lavas and breccias, volcanoclastic sediments, green and red argilites (PELLIZZER & TOMADIN, 1962; LÄUFER et al., 1993).

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Volcanites and volcaniclastic deposits.

Chronostratigraphic age: Visean; according to VAI (1998) the formation is of Bashkirian age.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: approx. 300 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Kronhof Limestone (unconformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Waidegg Formation (unconformable contact which equates with the Variscan Event).

Lateral unit(s): Hochwipfel Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: FRECH (1894b), PÖLSLER (1967), KRAINER (1992), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), SCHÖNLAUB (1997, 1998), VENTURINI & SPALLETTA (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), VENTURINI (2006), SCHÖNLAUB & FORKE (2007).

Kirchbach-Kalk / Kirchbach Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; first described by PÖLSLER (1967); further description and fossil data by SCHÖNLAUB (1985a: p. 44), FLÜGEL & SCHÖNLAUB (1990) and AMLER et al. (1991).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 197 Kötschach, 198 Weißbriach).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Plöckentunnel, Hochwipfel (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a), N 46°35'40" / E 13°10'35".

Derivation of name: After the village of Kirchbach.

Synonyms: Kalke in den Hochwipfelschichten (PÖLSLER, 1967: p. 40).

Lithology: Micritic, light grey nodular limestone; it occurs only in lenticular bodies which laterally grade into silty shale.

Fossils: Conodonts, crinoids.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit.

Chronostratigraphic age: Visean.

Biostratigraphy: According to SCHÖNLAUB (1985a), the conodont assemblage points to Visean age; no distinct conodont zone is mentioned.

Thickness: 8–10 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

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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