

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Tyrol, Salzburg; Kitzbüheler Alpen, Dientener Berge, N Pongau.

Remarks: MOSTLER (1968) subdivided the Wildschönau Schists by the intercalation of the Blasseneck Porphyry into Lower and Upper Wildschönau Schists. In the ASC 2004 the Wildschönau Schists represent only the Lower Wildschönau Schists. Due to the lack of detailed mapping and biostratigraphy the Wildschönau Schists of the Tyrolian Wildschönau – Kitzbühel area cannot be linked easily with the siliciclastics around Saalbach – Zell am See (Salzburg) where HEINISCH (1986) differentiated several Silurian/Devonian formations (Löhnersbach, Schattberg and Klinglerkar Formations) in domains previously assigned to Wildschönau Schists. W of Zell am See they are part of the Glemmtal Unit (HEINISCH, 1986).

Complementary references: OHNESORGE (1905), MOSTLER (1970), TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), HEINISCH (1988), HEINISCH et al. (1987), SCHLAEDEL (1988), EBNER et al. (1989).

Blasseneck Porphyroid / Blasseneck Porphyry

(description see E-GWZ)

Löhnersbach-Formation / Löhnersbach Formation

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Valid; formal description by HEINISCH et al. (1987).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 123 Zell am See).

Type section: Southern parts of the Löhnersbach valley, W of Zell am See, NE of Klingler Törl (N 47°19'45" / E 12°37'17"); ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 123 Zell am See) (HEINISCH et al., 1987).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the Löhnersbach valley in the Kitzbüheler Alpen ca. 11 km WNW of Zell am See (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 123 Zell am See).

Synonyms: Partim the "Höhere Wildschönauer Schiefer" (MOSTLER, 1968).

Lithology: Alternation of phyllites, metasiltstones and metasandstones. Within this sequence the average content of metasandstones is ~50 %. Wide areas are dominated by thin-bedded metasiltstones. Turbidite Bouma sequences are differently complete (HEINISCH, 1986).

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Basinal distal turbidite facies (distal channel facies of deep sea fans; HEINISCH et al., 1987).

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower Silurian–Emsian (HEINISCH et al., 1987).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Max. 1,300 m (HEINISCH, 1988).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: Wildschönau Group (sensu SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH, 1993).

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Uppermost Ordovician–lower Silurian epiclastic porphyroid materials interpreted as equivalents or reworked parts of the Blasseneck Porphyry (HEINISCH & SCHÖNLAUB, 1993).

Overlying unit(s): Klinglerkar Formation (HEINISCH, 1988) and the Metabasite Group (HEINISCH, 1988; SCHLAEDEL-BLAUT, 1990; HEINISCH et al., 1995, 2003).

Lateral unit(s): In upper parts lower parts of the Klinglerkar Formation (SCHLAEDEL-BLAUT, 1990; HEINISCH, 1988).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Tyrol, Salzburg, Kitzbüheler Alpen.

Remarks: This lithostratigraphic unit was proposed as a formation because MOSTLER's (1968) subdivision in Lower and Upper Wildschönau Shales is not applicable for the siliciclastic domains (Glemmtal Unit sensu HEINISCH, 1988) W of Zell am See (HEINISCH et al., 1987).

Complementary references: EBNER et al. (1989, 2008), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Dienten-Schiefer / Dienten Schists

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; used for a long time in terms of a formation but not formalized.

Type area: Dientener Berge (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 124 Saalfelden; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3222 St. Johann im Pongau; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 125 Bischofshofen).

Type section: No type section is specified in the literature.

Reference section(s): -

Remarks: First descriptions (AIGNER, 1931; MOSTLER, 1966a) are related to the Lachtal-Grundalm SW Fieberbrunn (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel) and to the magnesite mine at Entachenalm (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 124 Saalfelden) (FRIEDRICH & PEITZMANN, 1937).

Derivation of name: After the village of Dienten (N 47°23'04" / E 13°00'15"); ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 124 Saalfelden).

Synonyms: "Dientener Schiefer", partim: "Höhere Wildschönauer Schiefer" (MOSTLER, 1968; TOLLMANN, 1977).

Lithology: Black, aluminian and siliceous schists and lydite with some intercalations of bituminous limestone. Typical black Dienten Schists develop by the increase of black organic matter from light grey and much more sandy phyllite (Pinzgauer Phyllit = equivalent of the Wildschönau Schists; MOSTLER, 1968).

Fossils: Entachenalm and Lachtal-Grundalm: graptolites (HAIDEN, 1936; FRIEDRICH & PEITZMANN, 1937; JAEGER, 1978). Nagelschmidpalven/Dienten: bivalves, nautiloids (HAUER, 1847; STACHE, 1879; HERITSCH, 1929).

Origin, facies: Partly euxinic basin.

Chronostratigraphic age: Llandovery–middle Ludlow.

Biostratigraphy: Graptolite zones 27–29, 33 and 34/35 (JAEGER, 1978).

Thickness: Up to 200 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

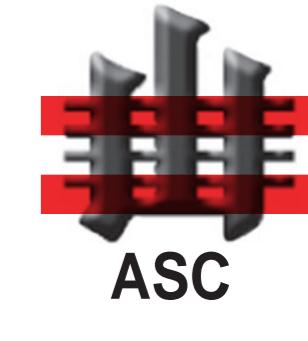
Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Conglomerates.

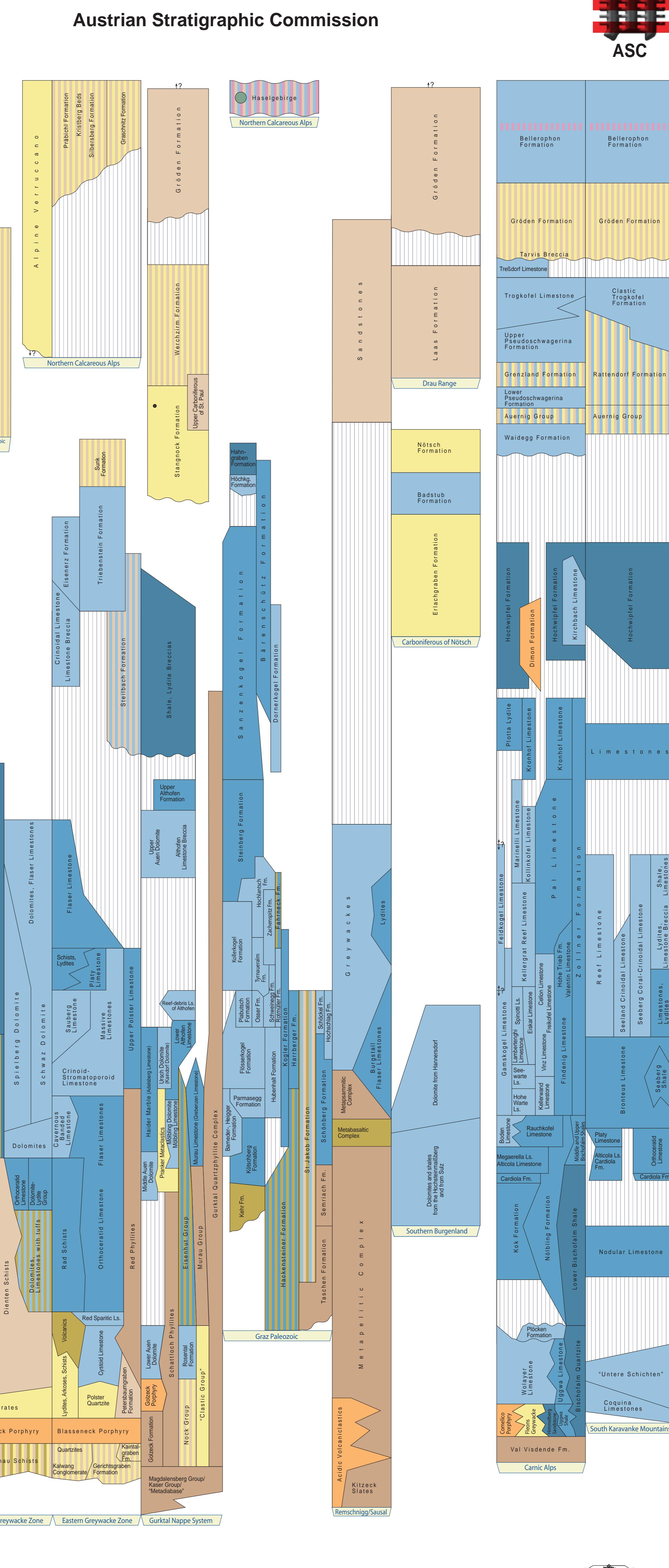
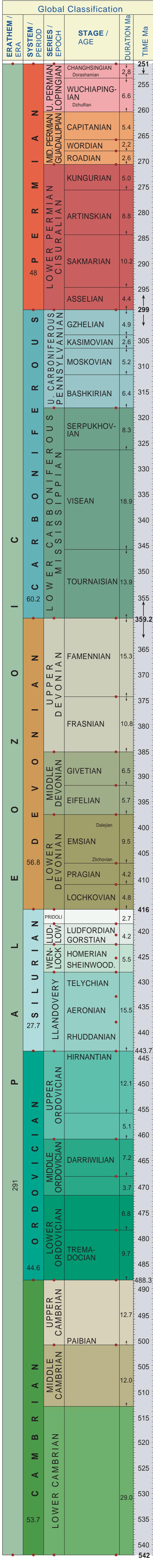
Overlying unit(s): Dolomite Lydite Group (MOSTLER, 1968; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979, 1980a).

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)



Austrian Stratigraphic Commission



Legend

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| [Blue square] | pelagic, offshore, siliciclastic |
| [Light blue square] | pelagic, nearshore, calcareous |
| [Shallow marl] | shallow marl, neritic |
| [Yellow square] | terrestrial-continental, coarse clastic |
| [Brown square] | terrestrial-continental, fine clastic |
| [Pink square] | evaporite (chloride, sulphate) |
| [Orange square] | rhyolite, dacite |
| [Yellow-green square] | (basaltic) andesite, trachyandesite |
| [Green square] | basalt |
| [Red square] | phyllite |
| [Yellow-blue striped square] | mixed-facies (in corresponding colors) |

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