Cystoideen Kalke / Cystoid Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized working term. First detailed description by FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB (1976).

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

Type section: Ca. 30 m (altitude 1,575 m) above the bend (N 47°31'44" / E 14°58'03") of the Knappensteig (trail from Präbichl Pass to Leobner Hütte) at the ridge separating the Polsterkar and the Polster S-slope (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: Due to the occurrence of debris and some theca of cystoidea (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Light grey to pinkish spotted, indistinctly bedded, pure sparry limestones with weak flaser texture followed by 5 m calcareous sandstones (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Fossils: Recrystallized cystoids (debris and theca), rich conodont fauna (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Origin, facies: Marine shallow water environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Ordovician (upper Katian–Hirnantian) (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Biostratigraphy: *amorphognathus ordovicicus* conodont zone (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Thickness: 13 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Polster Quartzite.

Overlying unit(s): "Red Sparitic Limestone" (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976: Fig. 3); ? transgressional contact.

Lateral unit(s): "Übergangsporphyroid" at Erzberg (KERN, 1927; SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a; not indicated in Text-Fig. 2): alternation of 6–8 m thick dm-bedded light limestones with greenish grey sandy layers followed by ankeritic material.

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

Remarks: -

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

Vulkanite / Volcanics

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized working term.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 131 Kalwang and 132 Trofaiach).

Type section: Not defined. Detailed descriptions derive from the mountain Kragelschinken (1,845 m, N 47°29'21" / E 14°49'26") and along the section in the upper Lange Teichen valley (starting NNE of the foot of Mt. Wildfeld, N 47°28'18" / E 14°48'29") (HIESSLEITNER, 1931; SCHÖNLAUB, 1977a, b, 1982a, b).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to lithology.

Synonyms: "Kragelschinken Folge" (EBNER et al., 1989); "Basische Vulkanite" in the geological map 1:25,000 (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: Alternation of mottled schists ("Fleckenschiefer" = green schists with dark spots of chlorite), diabase schists, sandy-quartzite schists and subordinate layers of massive plagioclase-hornblende rocks (HIESSLEITNER, 1931; DAURER in SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a). Parts of the sequence are characterized as volcaniclastics (lapilli and ash tuffs), basaltic lavas with well preserved pillow structures and concordant swarms of gabbroidic sills (SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT, 1990).

Fossils: Conodonts, crinoids from intercalations of Crinoidal Limestone (SCHÖNLAUB, 1977a, b).

Origin, facies: Two sections (Finzenkogel, Schleichberg) NW Trofaiach (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 132 Trofaiach) were characterized by SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT (1990) in terms of volcanic islands (sensu FISHER, 1984). Section Finzenkogel: submarine proximal pyroclastic flow facies at the flank of a volcanic island at the transition of effusive to explosive eruptions below or above PCL (= pressure compensation level at water depths of ~ 500 m; stadium A and B_1 sensu FISHER, 1984). Section Schleichberg: upper part of a pillow volcano below PCL (stadium A sensu FISHER, 1984).

Chronostratigraphic age: Silurian (boundary Llandovery/Wenlock) (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Biostratigraphy: *amorphognathoides* Zone in crinoidal limestone intercalations within tuffitic volcanics as well as limestone intercalations within black schists/lydites below and above the volcanics (SCHÖNLAUB, 1976, 1977a, 1982a).

Thickness: 250–300 m at Paarenkogel and Kragelschinken (HIESSLEITNER, 1931). Along the Gößgraben (WSW Trofaiach, ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 132 Trofaiach) the thickness of the entire volcanogenic sequences is between 180 and 550 m. There, the volcaniclastics include also intercalations of schists and up to 150 m thick lavas (SCHLAEGEL-BLAUT, 1990).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Lydites, Arkoses, Schists.

Overlying unit(s): Crinoidal Limestones (SCHÖNLAUB, 1992) (not shown in ASC 2004).

Lateral unit(s): Lydites, Arkoses, Schists.

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

Remarks: Informal working term for thick basic volcanics (first description HIESSLEITNER, 1931) in the hanging parts of the "Lydites, Arkoses, Schists".

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993), LOESCHKE & HEINISCH (1993).

Crinoidenkalke / Crinoidal Limestone

(not shown in ASC 2004)

FRITZ EBNER

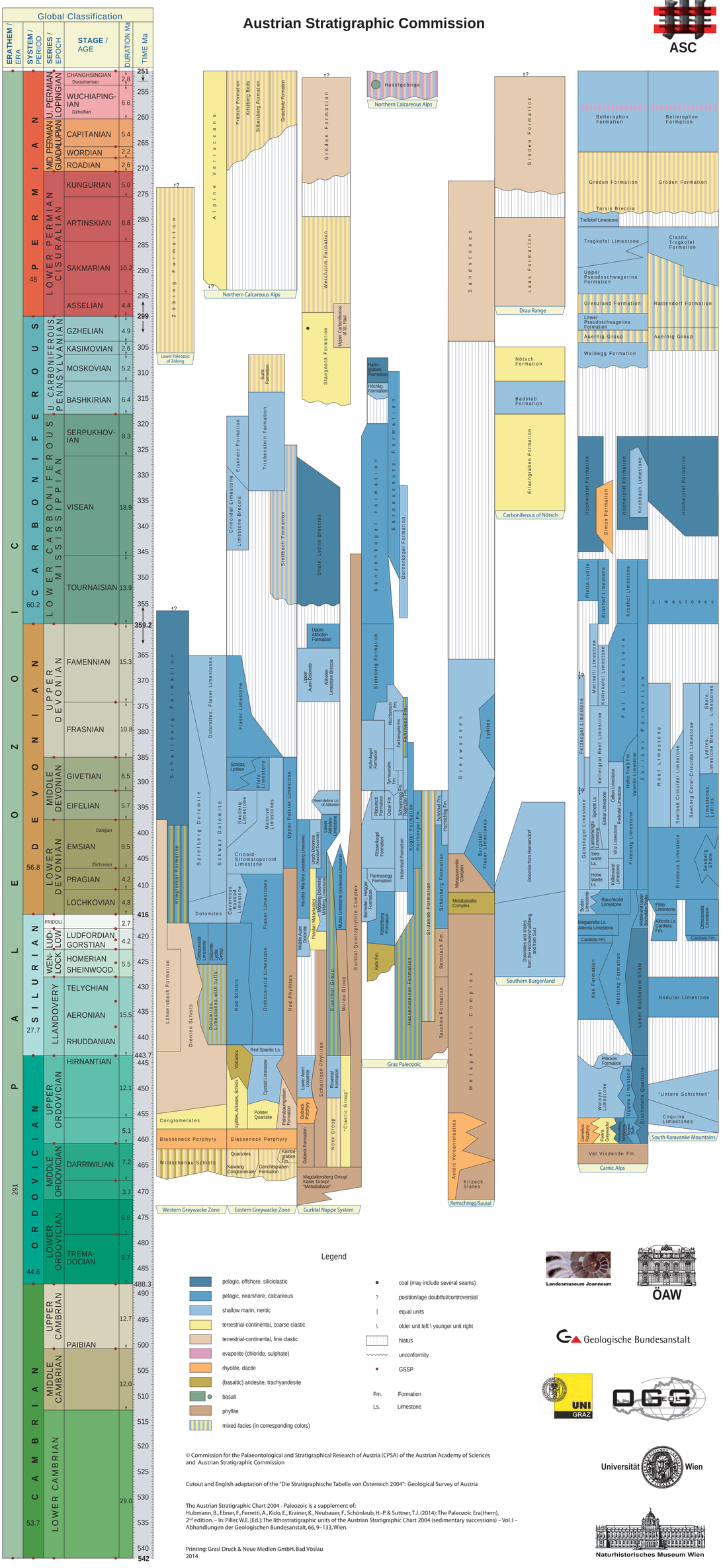
Validity: Invalid; working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1976, 1979, 1982a).

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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