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

Type section: Not designated; FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB (1976) presented a comprehensive description of a section along the track below the material lift from the foot station (N 47°31'52" / E 14°58'29") to the Leobner Hütte (N 47°37'00" / E 14°57'42"), ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the mountain Polster (1,910 m; N 47°31'11" / E 14°58'28"), ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN; map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Synonyms: "Untere Polsterkalke" (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976); "Rötlicher Bankkalk vom Typus der Polsterkalke" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: At the section mentioned above from bottom to top (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976):
3 m bluish grey to violet sparry limestones (similar to the Silurian Orthoceratid Limestones; some meters of "Rohwand" (= metasomatic ankeritic mineralization) intercalated with 3–4 m greenish and violet schists. The bulk is made up of 45–50 m variegated limestones (light grey to pinkish flamed, ± bedded, weakly banded dense limestone with intercalation of dark, more sparry limestone). In the upper parts 5 m thick "Rohwand" and a band of green schists occur.

Fossils: Conodonts.

Origin, facies: Pelagic environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: (?)uppermost Silurian–lowermost Devonian (Lochkovian).

Biostratigraphy: *Icriodus woschmidti – I. postwoschmidti* Zone in the upper parts of the unit (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Thickness: Around 65–70 m; the upper variegated part: 45–50 m (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Orthoceratid Limestone.

Overlying unit(s): Crinoid-Stromatoporoid Limestone.

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

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

Remarks: -

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

Crinoiden-Stromatoporen-Kalke / Crinoid-Stromatoporoid Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

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

Type section: Not designated; FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB (1976) presented a comprehensive description of a section along the track below the material lift from the foot station (N 47°31'52" / E 14°58'29") to the Leobner Hütte (N 47°37'00" / E 14°57'42"), ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: Named after the rock forming fossils.

Synonyms: "Crinoiden-Stromatoporen-Horizont" (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Lithology: Dm-bedded, light grey and weakly banded limestones made up of recrystallized fragments of stromatoporoids (2–30 cm) within a sparry matrix of crinoidal detritus.

Fossils: Stromatoporoids, crinoids, conodonts.

Origin, facies: Allodapic limestones.

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower Devonian (Lochkovian–(?)Emsian) (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: 10–40 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Lower Polster Limestone (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976); Flaser Limestones.

Overlying unit(s): Upper Polster Limestone, Flaser Limestones.

Lateral unit(s): -

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

Remarks: -

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

Obere Polsterkalke / Upper Polster Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

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

Type section: Not designated; FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB (1976) presented a comprehensive description of a section along the track below the material lift from the foot station (N 47°31'52" / E 14°58'29") to the Leobner Hütte (N 47°37'00" / E 14°57'42"); ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK 50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the mountain Polster (1,910 m; N 47°31'11" / E 14°58'28") in the Präbichl area; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Light violet and pinkish-violet flaserlimestones and banded limestones with layers of up to 60 cm thick organodetritic (stromatoporoids, crinoids) limestones in their lower parts. The uppermost parts, 4 m thick, consist of grey sparry limestone (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Fossils: Conodonts, tentaculites, stomatoporoids, crinoids (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Origin, facies: Pelagic basinal environment (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower Devonian (?Pragian) (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Biostratigraphy: Based on conodonts.

Thickness: 50 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Crinoid-Stromatoporoid Limestone (FLAJS & SCHÖNLAUB, 1976).

Overlying unit(s): Permian Präbichl Formation along an angular unconformity.

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones, Sauberg Limestone.

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

Remarks: -

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

Sauberg-Kalk / Sauberg Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized.

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

Type section: Sauberg quarry, ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz) at former Erzberg SSW slope. This locality does not exist anymore due to siderite mining.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to the former Sauberg quarry at the Erzberg.

Synonyms: "Sauberger Kalk" (STUR, 1866); "Erzführender Kalk" (CZERMAK, 1931).

Lithology: Thick bedded, light to pinkish, red mottled limestone.

Fossils: Corals, gastropods, bivalves, nautiloids, trilobites (scutellids), brachiopods (STUR, 1865, 1866; HERITSCH, 1931a; CZERMAK, 1931), conodonts (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Origin, facies: Carbonate shelf environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Lower Devonian (upper Pragian–Zlichovian; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Biostratigraphy: Based on conodonts.

Thickness: 70–150 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

Overlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones, Upper Polster Limestone.

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: Historical term for pinkish red mottled fossiliferous limestones first named by STUR (1865, 1866) from the Erzberg. Later this term was often used as synonym for Lower Devonian reddisch mottled flaser limestones in the Eisenerzer Alpen.

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1980a), EBNER et al. (1989).

Massenkalke / Massive Limestones

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term.

Type area: Eisenerzer Alpen, ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 101 Eisenerz, 132 Trofaiach).

Type section: Not indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to the massive lithological character.

Synonyms: Partim "Erzführende Kalke" (STACHE, 1874); "Heller Bänderkalk der Reitingdecke" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: Massive and sometimes banded limestones.

Fossils: Heliolitids, Syringoporids, stromatoporoids, conodonts (HERITSCH, 1927b; HABERFELNER, 1935; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

Origin, facies: Shallow water "reef" facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Devonian (?Middle Devonian).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: -

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): Flaser Limestones.

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

Remarks: Formerly, the massive limestones were attributed to a Middle Devonian reef facies. However, all conodont data constrain an Early Devonian age. Middle Devonian was only dated from one limestone layer from level "Dreikönig" at Erzberg which was later removed by mining activities. Nevertheless, it is suggested that Middle Devonian could be represented by massive banded limestones of the Reiting Nappe at some localities of the Eisenerzer Alpen (e.g., Linseck, Höchstein, Stadelstein, Schwarzenstein; SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a: p. 394).

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

Plattenkalk / Platy Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

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

Type section: Kalkschuppe at Erzberg.

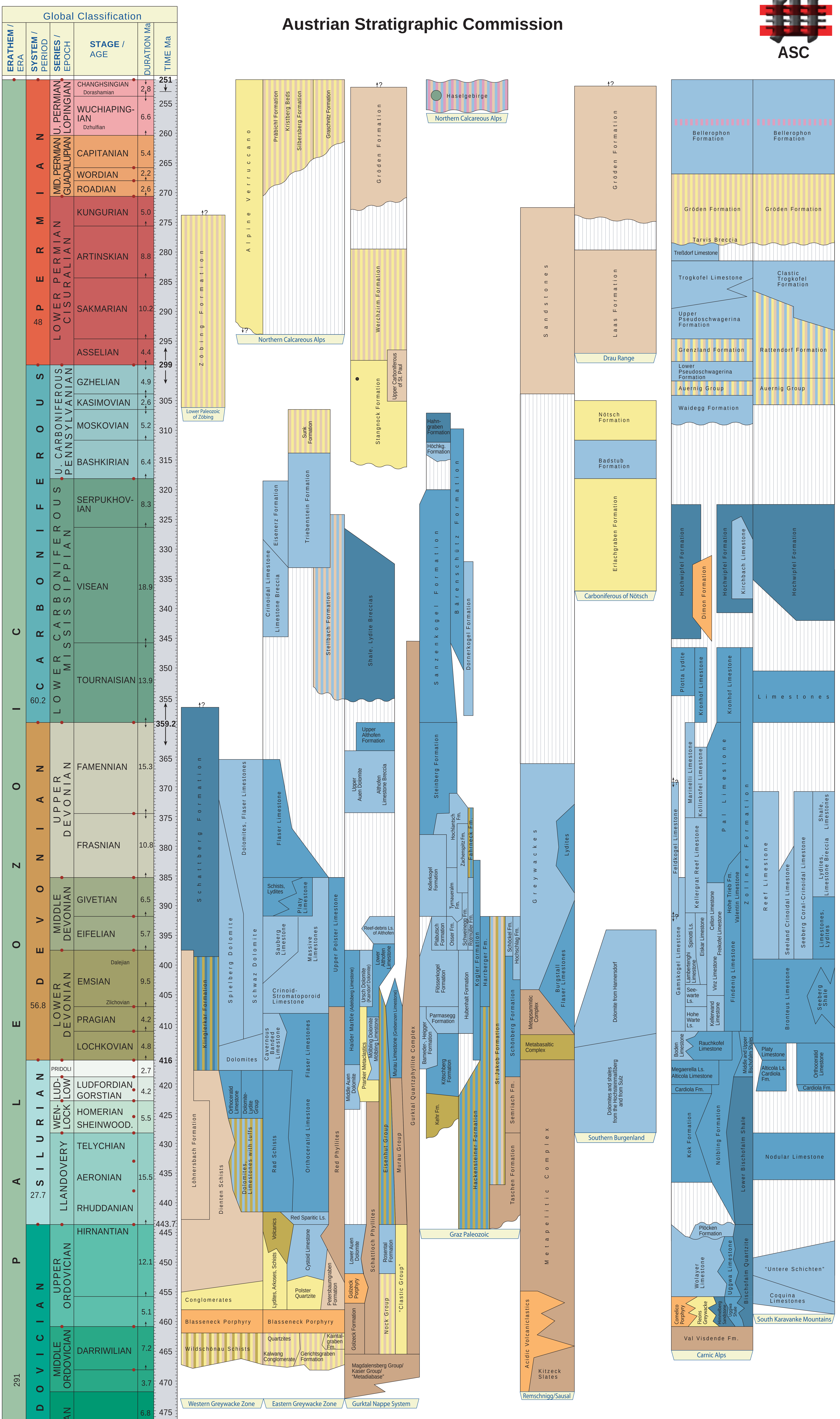
Reference section(s): -

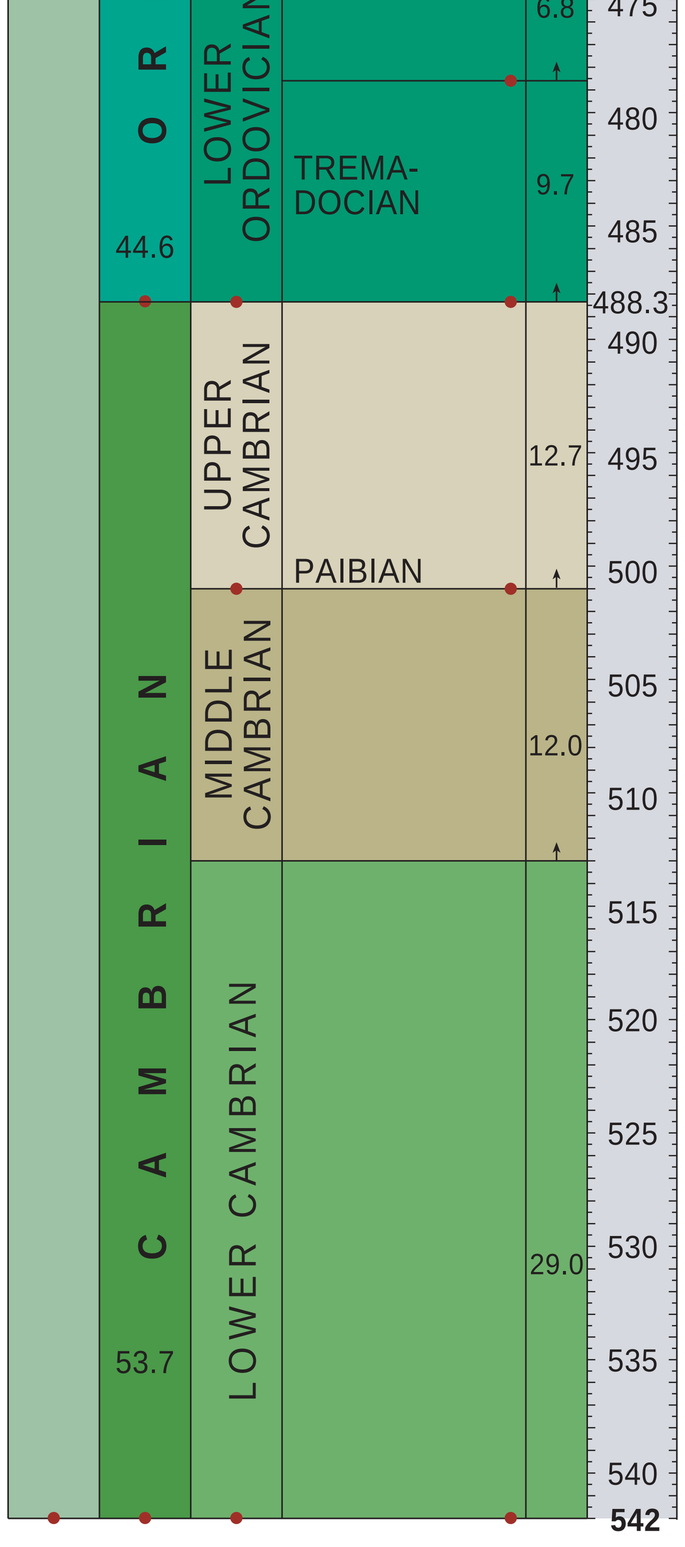
Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

ASC





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