

Derivation of name: After Magdalensberg (KAHLER, 1953: p. 12).

Synonyms: Kalktrapp und dioritischer Porphy (ROSTHORN & CANAVAL, 1853); grüne Schiefer (LIPOLD, 1856a); paläozoische Grauwackenschiefer und Diabasgesteine (BECK, 1931); Mandelgesteine und Lockergesteine (KAHLER & WOLFSEGGGER, 1934); Magdalensbergserie (RIEHL-HERWIRSCH, 1970); Magdalensberg-Folge [partim] (THIEDIG, 2005).

Lithology: Phyllitic shale, conglomerate layers; pillow lavas; greenish and purple tuffs, ferruginous dolomitic tuffs with carbonatic lenses, lydites.

Fossils: An overview of the fauna is provided by RIEHL-HERWIRSCH (1970) who listed bryozoans, chitinozoans (see also GROSCHOPF, 1970), conodonts, graptolites, ostracods, radiolarians and scolecodonts. Macrofossils from the Magdalensberg Group are brachiopods obtained by SEELMEIER (1939, 1940) and HAVLICEK et al. (1987). Acritarchs were described by REITZ (1994).

Origin, facies: Submarine stratovolcano(s).

Chronostratigraphic age: Floian–Darrwilian (?).

Biostratigraphy: According to the acritarch assemblage Early to Middle Ordovician age is suggested for the Lower Magdalensberg Group by REITZ (1994).

Thickness: > 500 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: Following REITZ (1994), the Magdalensberg Group is divided into a Lower Magdalensberg Group (dominated by clastic rocks) and Upper Magdalensberg Group (dominated by volcanic rocks). This subdivision follows earlier discriminations of KAHLER (1953), RIEHL-HERWIRSCH (1970) and GROSCHOPF (1970).

Underlying unit(s): -

Overlying unit(s): Golzeck Formation, Schattloch Phyllites, Nock Group; “Gurktal Quartzphyllite Complex”.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Carinthia, highland east of Magdalensberg between St. Christoph and Brückl (RIEHL-HERWIRSCH, 1970), in the surrounding of Bleiburg and at the border to Slovenia at St. Georgen (compare REITZ, 1994).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: PETERS (1855), MURBAN (1938), FRITSCH et al. (1960), STREHL (1962), FRITSCH (1969), BUCHROITHNER (1979), NEUBAUER (1979), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1992), NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984), GOSEN et al. (1985), MULFINGER (1988), LOESCHKE (1989a), PISTOTNIK (1989), HOLZER & GORITSCHNIG (1997), KETTRUP (1998).

Golzeck-Formation / Golzeck Formation

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Valid; the unit is well described as “Golzeck-Schiefer” by NEUBAUER (1979), but the name Golzeck Formation first appears on the scheme of SCHÖNLAUB (1992: Fig. 13, p. 399).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3230 Tamsweg, 4225 Murau (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 158 Stadl, 159 Murau).

Type section: The type section is located south of Murau in the Auen area (N 47°02'31" / E 14°09'23"; N 47°02'37" / E 14°09'28"; N 47°02'26" / E 14°09'25") near the Haid-

er farmstead along a forest road (NEUBAUER, 1979: Fig. 2, p. 460).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After Mount Golzeck (in the Auen area).

Synonyms: Arkosenschiefer (THURNER, 1958); Golzeck-Schiefer (NEUBAUER, 1979).

Lithology: grey to greyish green shale, metapsammities, phyllitic shale, ferruginous dolomite (NEUBAUER, 1979: p. 459).

Fossils: Conodonts, crinoids.

Origin, facies: Marine deposits consisting of weathering products of acidic volcanites and metamorphic areas (compare NEUBAUER, 1984: Fig. 17, p. 56); phyllitic unit.

Chronostratigraphic age: Middle–Late Ordovician (NEUBAUER, 1979).

Biostratigraphy: Among six conodont taxa described from this unit (compare NEUBAUER, 1979), fragments assigned to *Amorphognathus?* sp. indicate Late Ordovician. Based on the assemblage provided by NEUBAUER (1979), no further assignment can be made, which would constrain the unit to a distinctive biostratigraphic zone.

Thickness: > 100 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: Auen Group (see remarks).

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Magdalensberg Group, Kaser Group, “Metadiabase”.

Overlying unit(s): Golzeck Porphyry (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Schattloch Phyllites (conformable contact).

Geographic distribution: Styria and Carinthia, in the surrounding of Murau, especially south of it near the Styrian/Carinthian states border in the area of Auen (NEUBAUER, 1979: Fig. 1).

Remarks: NEUBAUER (1979) distinguished three groups within the Lower Paleozoic sequence of the Gurktal Nappe: the Auen Group, Pranker Group and Murau Group. Within the Auen Group (compare Text-Fig. 3) mainly carbonatic units (Lower Auen Dolomite, Middle Auen Dolomite, Haider Marble and Upper Auen Dolomite) together with shales (Golzeck Formation) and magmatic deposits (Golzeck Porphyry) are lumped.

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1979), NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984), GOSEN et al. (1985).

Golzeck-Porphyr / Golzeck Porphyry

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; first mapped by GEYER (1891a, b); well described by NEUBAUER (1979).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3230 Tamsweg, 4225 Murau (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 158 Stadl, 159 Murau).

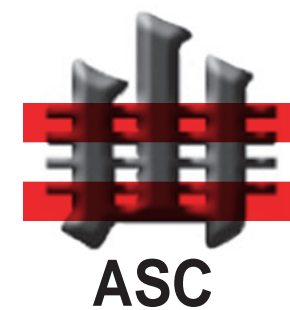
Type section: -

Reference section(s): Section in the vicinity of Haid-er farmstead located south of Murau in the Auen area (N 47°02'27" / E 14°09'24").

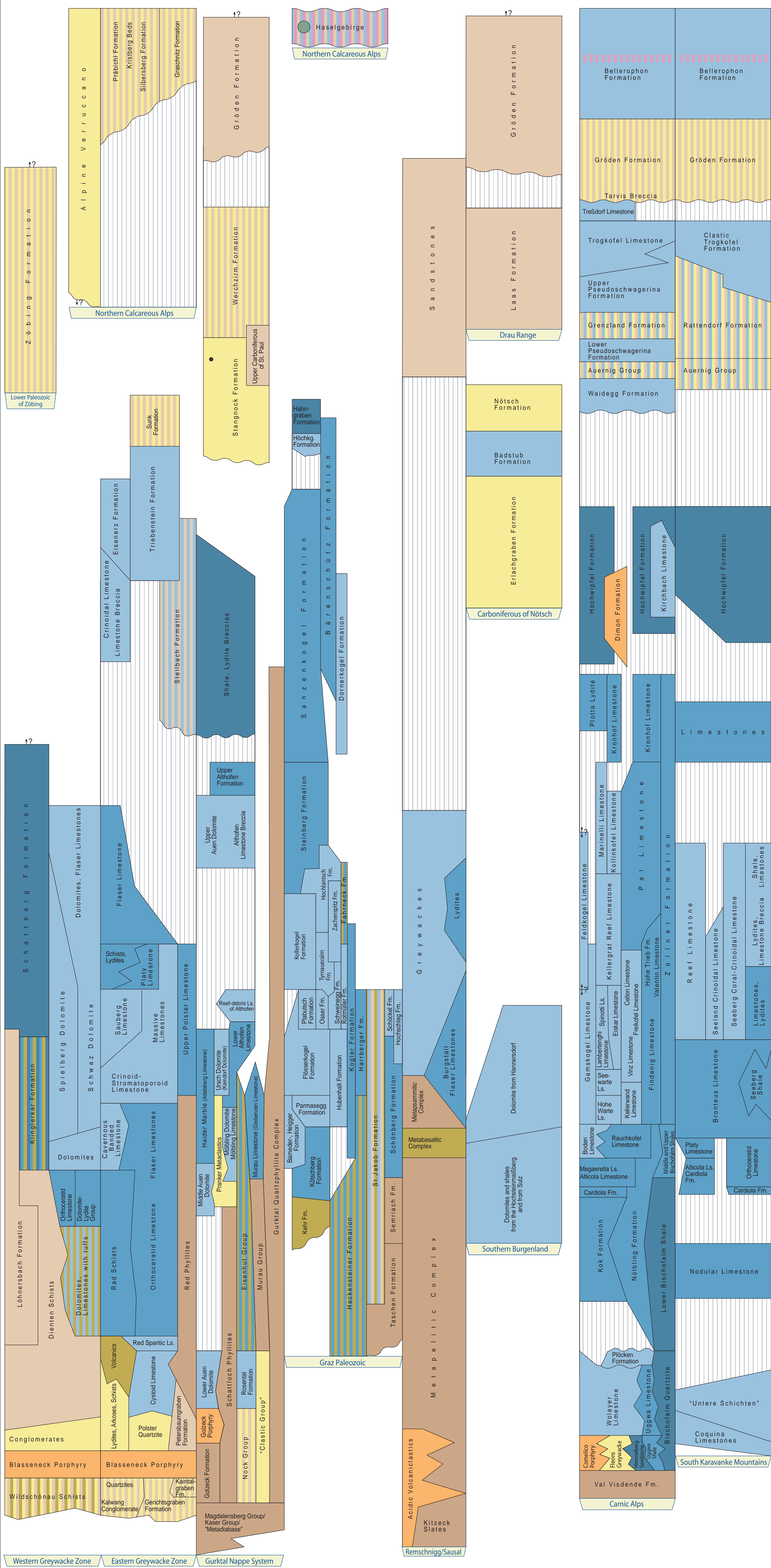
Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission



ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD / SERIES / EPOCH	STAGE / AGE	DURATION Ma	Global Classification					
				ERATHM / ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD / SERIES / EPOCH				
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	CHANGHSINGIAN / Dorashanian	251	PERMIAN	MID PERMIAN / GUADALUPIAN / LOPINGIAN				
		WUCHIAPINGIAN / Dufuflian	255						
		CAPITANIAN	260						
		WORDIAN	265						
		ROADIAN	270						
		PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN			KUNGURIAN	275		
						ARTINSKIAN	280		
						SAKMARIAN	285		
						ASSELIAN	290		
		PERMIAN	UPPER PERMIAN / CARBONIFEROUS / PENNSYLVANIAN			GZHELIAN	295	PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN
KASIMOVIAN	300								
MOSKOVIAN	305								
BASHKIRIAN	310								
PERMIAN	UPPER PERMIAN / CARBONIFEROUS / PENNSYLVANIAN			SERPUKHOVIAN	315				
				VISEAN	320				
					325				
PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / MISSISSIPPIAN			TOURNAISIAN	330	PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / MISSISSIPPIAN		
				335					
				340					
		345							
		350							
		355							
		359.2							
		365							
		370							
		375							
PERMIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN	FAMENNIAN	380	PERMIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN				
		FRASNIAN	385						
		GIVETIAN	390						
		EIFELIAN	395						
		DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN			EMSIAN	400		
						405			
		PRAGIAN	410						
		LOCHKOVIAN	415						
		PERMIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN			LUDFORDIAN / GORSTIAN	420	PERMIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN
						HOMERIAN / SHEINWOOD	425		
TELYCHIAN	430								
AERONIAN	435								
RHUDDANIAN	440								
HIRNANTIAN	443.7								
445									
450									
455									
460									
PERMIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN	DARRIWILIAN	465	PERMIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN				
		470							
		475							
		480							
		485							
		488.3							
		490							
		495							
		500							
		PERMIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN			PAIBIAN	505	PERMIAN	MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
510									
515									
520									
525									
530									
535									
540									
542									
CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN			537	CAMBRIAN	LOWER CAMBRIAN			



- 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

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Cutout and English adaptation of the "Die Stratigraphische Tabelle von Österreich 2004": Geological Survey of Austria

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