Lithology: At the base coarse grained massive sandstones frequently alternating with argillaceous shales and phyllites. Sandstones are mostly developed as light colored arkoses, feldspar-rich fine-grained grey sandstones and light-colored quartz-sandstones.

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Probably sediments of a marginal marine basin.

Chronostratigraphic age: ?Middle–Upper Ordovician.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Strong variations; up to 1,000 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Magdalensberg Group, Kaser Group.

Overlying unit(s): Murau Group, ?Eisenhut Group.

Lateral unit(s): ?Nock Group.

Geographic distribution: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 183 Radenthein, 184 Ebene Reichenau).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Murau-Gruppe / Murau Group

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; the name Murau-Gruppe was introduced by NEUBAUER (1979: p. 484).

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

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Area between Bodendorfer Ochsenberg and Rosenkranzhube south of St. Lorenzen; the best outcropping section is found close to the Lorenz creek north of Konrad farmstead in the area of Georgenberg (N 47°05'38" / E 14°05'31"); Birkleitenkogel (NEUBAUER, 1979: Fig. 10, p. 484).

Derivation of name: After the town Murau.

Synonyms: Phyllitische Glimmerschiefer (THURNER, 1935); Phyllonite [partim] (THURNER, 1935).

Lithology: Fine grained micaceous shale, graphitic micaceous shale containing sometimes garnet, phyllites, siliceous shale, phyllites with carbonate lenses, quartzite beds, siliceous shale with lydites intercalated, grey bedded dolomite, grey laminated micaceous shale.

Fossils: Conodonts.

Origin, facies: The depositional environment suggests an euxinic basin with intercalations of calciturbidites (NEUBAUER, 1984: p. 57).

Chronostratigraphic age: Llandovery–Ludlow.

Biostratigraphy: *sagitta* and *crispa* conodont zones.

Thickness: > 200 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): "Clastic Group" (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Murau Limestone (Grebenzen Limestone) (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Eisenhut Group; "Gurktal Quartzphyllite Complex".

Geographic distribution: Styria, surrounding of Murau between Bodendorfer Ochsenberg and Lorenzer Bach (NEUBAUER, 1979: Figs. 1, 10, p. 484).

Remarks: NEUBAUER (1979) distinguished 3 groups within the Lower Paleozoic sequence of the Gurktal Nappe: the Auen Group, Pranker Group and Murau Group. The Murau Group consists of several epimetamorphic units which are not discriminated into distinctive formations until now (compare Text-Fig. 3).

Complementary references: THURNER (1958), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1992).

Murau-Kalk (Grebenzenkalk) / Murau Limestone (Grebenzen Limestone)

BERNHARD HUBMANN

Validity: Invalid; early descriptions by ROLLE (1854: "Kalklager der Grebenzen") and GEYER (1891a: "Kalke [der Murauer Mulde]"); THURNER (1933) considered the Grebenzenkalk as a facial variety of the "Murauer Kalk".

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4225 Murau (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 159 Murau).

Type section: No type section defined; THURNER (1933) mentioned typical "Murauer Kalke" at Blasenkogel (1,602 m; N 47°06'44" / E 14°18'26"); METZ (1963) specified the Grebenzen (1,870 m; N 47°02'21" / E 14°19'49"), a mountain north of Friesach (Carinthia) as "locus typicus" for the Grebenzen Limestone.

Reference section(s): -
Remarks: The synonymy of Murau Limestone and Grebenzen Limestone respectively their relationship is a matter of controversy in the literature.

Derivation of name: After the town Murau respectively the mountain Grebenzen (1,900 m).

Synonyms: Grebenzenkalk (THURNER, 1930); Murauer Kalke (THURNER, 1930); Murauer-Kalke und Dolomite (THURNER, 1952); Grebenzer-Kalk (THURNER, 1952); Pleschaitz-Kalk (THURNER, 1952); Grebenzen-Pleschaitzkalk (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Bänderkalke (Typ Murau) (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Murau-Kalk (NEUBAUER, 1980b); Kalke der Grebenzen und des Pleschaitz (THURNER & VAN HUSEN, 1980); Murauer Kalke (THURNER & VAN HUSEN, 1980); Murauer Bänderkalke (THURNER & VAN HUSEN, 1980); Murauer Kalk (FLÜGEL & NEUBAUER, 1984); Grebenzenkalk (FLÜGEL & NEUBAUER, 1984).

Lithology: Recrystallized banded limestones and marbles. Locally lower parts of the succession are dominated by grey laminated marbles which contain fragments of crinoids whereas upper parts are mainly built up by whitish to pink colored marbles which are in some part cloudy dolomitized.

Fossils: Crinoids and rare conodonts.

Origin, facies: Open marine environment (?).

Chronostratigraphic age: Pridoli–Emsian.

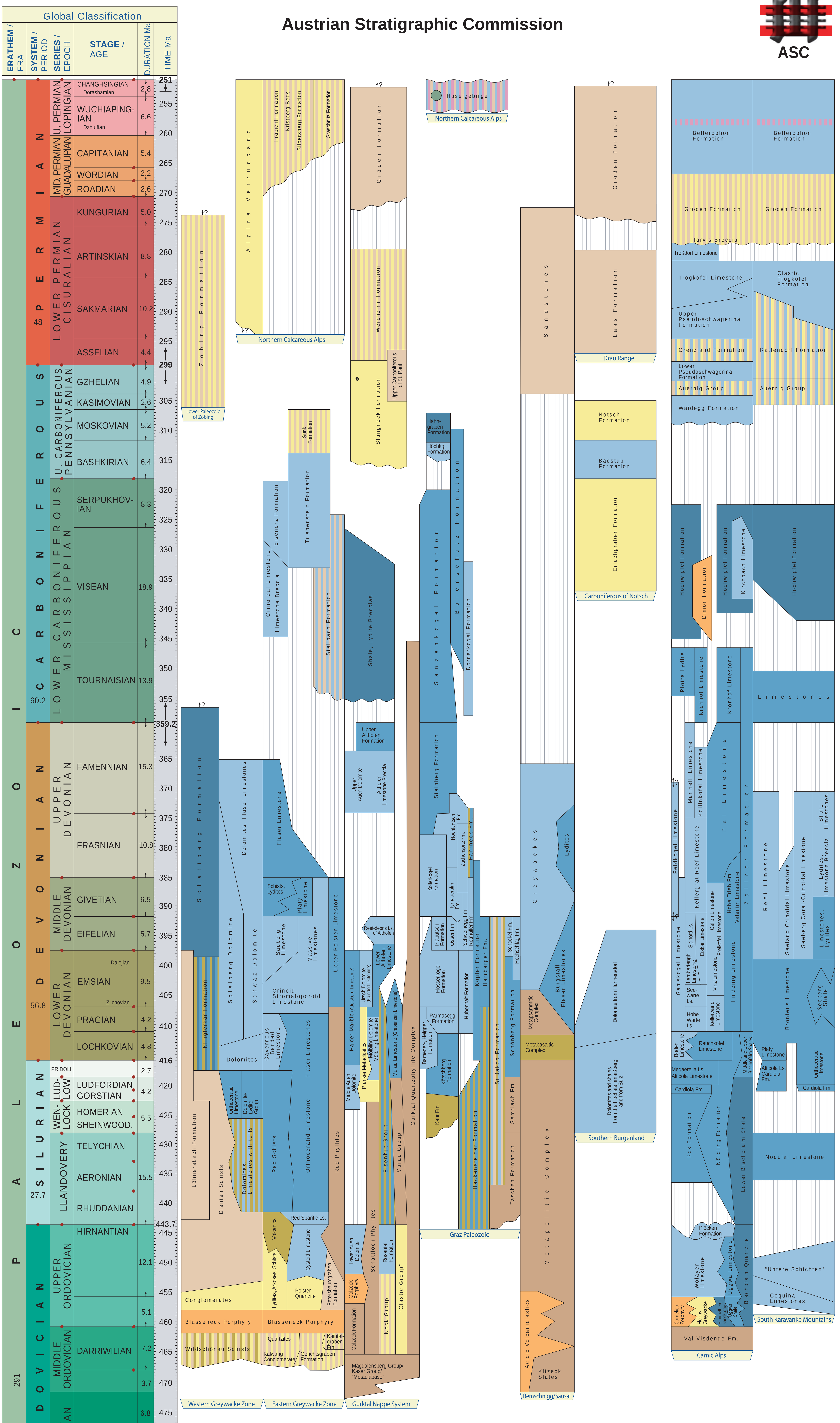
Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: 200–800 m.

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission



Legend

pelagic, offshore, siliciclastic	coal (may include several seams)
pelagic, nearshore, calcareous	? position/age doubtful/controversial
shallow marin, neritic	| equal units
terrestrial-continental, coarse clastic	\ older unit left \ younger unit right
terrestrial-continental, fine clastic	hiatus
evaporite (chloride, sulphate)	unconformity
rhyolite, dacite	GSSP
(basaltic) andesite, trachyandesite	
basalt	Fm. Formation
phyllite	Ls. Limestone
mixed-facies (in corresponding colors)	

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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