

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, pelagic unit.

Chronostratigraphic age: Famennian.

Biostratigraphy: Conodonts restrict the unit to Upper Famennian (SCHÖNLAUB, 1971c), but a distinct zone is not mentioned.

Thickness: Approx. 2 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: Althofen Group (see remarks at Lower Althofen Limestone).

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Upper Auen Dolomite (conformable contact), Althofen Limestone Breccia (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Shale, Lydite Breccia (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Carinthia, in the area between Althofen and Töscheldorf.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1992), NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984), KREUTZER et al. (1997).

Tonschiefer, Lyditbrekzien / Shale, Lydite Breccias

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; first observations within the deposits near Althofen were made by REDLICH (1905) and later described more in detail by HABERFELNER (1936) and SCHÖNLAUB (1971c: Figs. 1, 2, p. 301).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4102 Althofen (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 186 Sankt Veit an der Glan).

Type section: Ancient quarry of Aich (SCHÖNLAUB, 1971c: Figs. 1, 2, p. 289) some hundred meters NNW of Treibach-Althofen (N 46°52'46" / E 14°28'03").

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After lithological features.

Synonyms: Schiefer-Lyditbreccien-Komplex (SCHÖNLAUB, 1971c); Pelite-Chert-Formation (SCHÖNLAUB, 1992).

Lithology: Grey siliceous shale, lydites and lydite breccias.

Fossils: Radiolarians.

Origin, facies: Marine siliciclastics, pelagic unit.

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian–Serpukhovian (see remarks).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Approx. 15 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Upper Althofen Formation (unconformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Carinthia, in the area between Althofen and Töscheldorf.

Remarks: Due to the lack of stratigraphically relevant fossils, the age assignment follows the suggestions of CLAR et al. (1963) and SCHÖNLAUB (1971c: p. 301), who considered the Shale and Lydite Breccias being deposited above

the Upper Althofen Formation. Since the contact between these two units is unconformable, the Shale and Lydite breccias are probably restricted to lower Carboniferous deposits.

Complementary references: HABERFELNER (1936), SCHÖNLAUB (1979), NEUBAUER & PISTOTNIK (1984).

„Gurktaler Quarzphyllit-Komplex“ / Gurktal Quartzphyllite Complex

BERNHARD HUBMANN

Validity: Invalid; description by BECK-MANAGGETTA (1959: "Quarz-) Phyllitserie").

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4101 Gurk (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 185 Straßburg).

Type section: No type section published; BECK-MANAGGETTA (1964) mentioned a typical occurrence of the Gurktal quartzphyllite at Weitensfeld (N 46°50'54" / E 14°11'30"), approximately 50 km north of Klagenfurt.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the valley Gurktal, north of Feldkirchen in Carinthia.

Synonyms: Gurktaler Phyllit (SCHWINNER, 1932, 1936); (Quarz-) Phyllitserie (BECK-MANAGGETTA, 1959); Gurktaler Quarzphyllit (BECK-MANAGGETTA, 1964; KERNER, 1988; KERNER & LOESCHE, 1991); Gurktaler Quarkphyllit-Komplex [sic!] (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Gurktal Quartzphyllite Complex (SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH, 1993); partly: Gurktaler Komplex (ZADORLAKY-STETTNER, 1961); Gurktaler und Mittelkärntner Quarzphyllitareal (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Altpaläozoischer Phyllit i.a. (FLÜGEL & NEUBAUER, 1984).

Lithology: Various epimetamorphic rocks; mostly dark-grey phyllites; in the upper parts dolomitic lenses up to 20 m in thickness may occur.

Fossils: Unknown.

Origin, facies: ?

Chronostratigraphic age: Presumably Ordovician–Carboniferous.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: About 250 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): ?

Overlying unit(s): ?

Lateral unit(s): ? Murau Group.

Geographic distribution: Gurktal range; ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 184 Ebene Reichenau, 186 Stankt Veit an der Glan.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: NEUBAUER & SASSI (1993).

Stangnock-Formation / Stangnock Formation

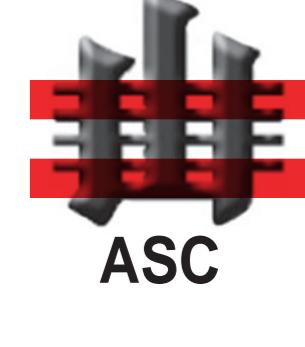
HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Valid; the term was introduced and formalized by KRAINER (1989: p. 568) at the northwestern margin of the Gurktal Nappe System of Carinthia.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3106 Radenthein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 183 Radenthein) (PISTOTNIK, 1996), Carinthia. Area of Stangnock and mountain Königsstuhl

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)



Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

