

Derivation of name: After Uggwa creek, 200 m NNE of Rifugio Fratelli Nordio close to the village of Ugovizza in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy (VAI, 1971).

Synonyms: Knollenkalk (STACHE, 1884: p. 324); Tonflaserkalke (SPITZ, 1909); Ashgill (GAERTNER, 1931: p. 133); Bereich I [partim] (WALLISER, 1964: Fig. 10, Tab. 1, p. 95); Nodular Limestone Member of the Uqua Formation (VAI, 1971); Flaserkalke, Knollenkalke, Kalkknollenschiefer (SCHÖNLAUB, 1971a: p. 368); Ashgill-Tonflaserkalk der "Stillwasser-Fazies" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1971a: Fig. 2); Uggwakalk (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979: Fig. 19, p. 44); Formazione di Uqua (VAI et al., 1984); Uggwa Formation (KREUTZER, 1992b).

Lithology: Grey to colored flaser limestone with bioclastic debris layers (KREUTZER, 1992b).

Fossils: Acritarchs, brachiopods, cephalopods, chitinozoans, crinoids, foraminifers, ostracods, styliolinids, tentaculites, trilobites.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, represented by allochthonous deposits of deeper marine settings that derived from the higher energetic Wolayer Limestone (FLÜGEL, 1965; SCHÖNLAUB, 1971a; DULLO, 1992).

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Ordovician (Katian).

Biostratigraphy: *ordovicicus* conodont zone (SERPAGLI, 1967; FERRETTI & SCHÖNLAUB, 2001).

Thickness: 1.1 m (at Rifugio Fratelli Nordio) to 5.4 m (at Cellon).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: Uggwa Facies (informal).

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Uggwa Shale (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Plöcken Formation (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Wolayer Limestone, Bischofalm Quartzite.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: At the section north of Rifugio Fratelli Nordio the thickness of this unit is limited to 1.1 m to some 3 m compared with the type section at Cellon (5.4 m). In addition, the overlying Plöcken Formation is badly exposed as is the overlying shale sequence. According to JAEGER et al. (1975, p. 275) and SCHÖNLAUB (1988: p. 109) a distinct lithological change takes place within bed no. 5 or slightly below. This level defines the base of the succeeding Plöcken Formation ("4+").

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1980b, 1991, 1992, 2000b), PRIEWALDER (1987, 1997, 2000), BAGNOLI et al. (1998), BOGOLEPOVA & SCHÖNLAUB (1998), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004), VENTURINI (2006), BRIME et al. (2008).

Plöcken-Formation / Plöcken Formation

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Validity: Valid (KREUTZER, 1992b sensu WALLISER, 1964); first description by GAERTNER (1931: p. 133) followed by SCHÖNLAUB (1969a: p. 280–281) and JAEGER et al. (1975: p. 275–278); name first used by SCHÖNLAUB (1985a: p. 38).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 197 Kötschach).

Type section: Cellon avalanche gully, beds 6–8 (WALLISER, 1964), beds 5–8 (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a); N 46°36'32" / E 12°56'25"; altitude 1,500 m.

Reference section(s): Section Hoher Trieb south of Obere Bischofalm (SCHÖNLAUB, 1969a, 1980b: Fig. 27, p. 50); Feistrizgraben (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980b: Figs. 4, 28; p. 52).

Derivation of name: After the geographic name "Plöcken" in the central Carnic Alps (Austria).

Synonyms: Untere Schichten (GAERTNER, 1931: p. 133); Bereich I [partim] (WALLISER, 1964: Fig. 10, Tab. 1, p. 95); Mikrofazies-Schicht '2: "Schillsandstein" and Mikrofazies-Schicht '3: "Gradierte Sandsteine" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1969a); Siltstone and Sandstone (VAI, 1971).

Lithology: Coarse-grained indistinctly bedded impure limestones which grade into calcareous sandstone. In the lower part contorted deformation structures, slumpings, channel fillings, loosely packed matrix-supported subangular clasts of varying composition are common as is the accumulation of fossil debris.

Fossils: Acritarchs (PRIEWALDER, 1987), calcareous algae, bivalves, brachiopods (JAEGER et al., 1975), chitinozoans (PRIEWALDER, 1997), conodonts (WALLISER, 1964; FERRETTI & SCHÖNLAUB, 2001), crinoids, gastropods, graptolites (rare), ostracods (SCHALLREUTER, 1990), sponge spicula (FERRETTI & SCHÖNLAUB, 2001).

Origin, facies: Marine sediments, which according to SCHÖNLAUB (2000b) are strongly influenced by the Late Ordovician glacial event. The influence of the Hirnantian ice age on the depositional environment is characterized by channeling, erosion and local non-deposition.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Ordovician (Hirnantian).

Biostratigraphy: *persculptus* graptolite zone (JAEGER et al., 1975) and a mixed conodont fauna including elements of the *ordovicicus* Zone and some stratigraphically slightly younger species (FERRETTI & SCHÖNLAUB, 2001).

Thickness: Varies between 1.5 and 9 m; at its type section, the unit reaches 5.4 m in thickness.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: Uggwa Facies (informal).

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Wolayer Limestone (unconformable contact), Uggwa Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Kok Formation (unconformable contact); Nöbling Formation (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Bischofalm Quartzite.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SPITZ (1909), SCHÖNLAUB (1971a, 1991), PRIEWALDER (2000), SCHÄTZ et al. (1997, 2002), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004).

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 / Dabuffian	255						
		CAPITANIAN	260						
		WORDIAN	265						
		ROADIAN	270						
		PERMIAN	LOWER PERMIAN / CISURALIAN			KUNGURIAN	275		
						ARTINSKIAN	280		
						SAKMARIAN	285		
						ASSELIAN	290		
		PERMIAN	TRIAS			GZHELIAN	295	TRIAS	U. CARBONIFEROUS / PENNSYLVANIAN
KASIMOVIAN	300								
MOSKOVIAN	305								
BASHKIRIAN	310								
TRIAS	LOWER CARBONIFEROUS / MISSISSIPPIAN			SERPUKHOVIAN	315				
				VISEAN	320				
				TOURNAISIAN	325				
PERMIAN	DEVONIAN			FAMENNIAN	350	DEVONIAN	UPPER DEVONIAN		
				FRASNIAN	355				
				GIVETIAN	360				
		EIFELIAN	365						
		DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN	EMSIAN	370				
				LOCHKOVIAN	375				
		PERMIAN	DEVONIAN	LUDFORDIAN / GORSTIAN	380			DEVONIAN	MIDDLE DEVONIAN
				HOMERIAN / SHEINWOOD	385				
				TELYCHIAN	390				
				AERONIAN	395				
RHUDDANIAN	400								
DEVONIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN			DARRIWILIAN	405				
				TREMA-DOCIAN	410				
PERMIAN	DEVONIAN			WEN-LUD-LOCK / LOW	415	DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN		
				HORNWATER / SHEINWOOD	420				
				TELYCHIAN	425				
		AERONIAN	430						
		RHUDDANIAN	435						
		DEVONIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN	DARRIWILIAN	440				
				TREMA-DOCIAN	445				
		PERMIAN	DEVONIAN	WEN-LUD-LOCK / LOW	450			DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN
				HORNWATER / SHEINWOOD	455				
				TELYCHIAN	460				
AERONIAN	465								
RHUDDANIAN	470								
DEVONIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN			DARRIWILIAN	475				
				TREMA-DOCIAN	480				
PERMIAN	DEVONIAN			WEN-LUD-LOCK / LOW	485	DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN		
				HORNWATER / SHEINWOOD	490				
				TELYCHIAN	495				
		AERONIAN	500						
		RHUDDANIAN	505						
		DEVONIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN	DARRIWILIAN	510				
				TREMA-DOCIAN	515				
		PERMIAN	DEVONIAN	WEN-LUD-LOCK / LOW	520			DEVONIAN	LOWER DEVONIAN
				HORNWATER / SHEINWOOD	525				
				TELYCHIAN	530				
AERONIAN	535								
RHUDDANIAN	540								
DEVONIAN	UPPER ORDOVICIAN			DARRIWILIAN	545				
				TREMA-DOCIAN	550				



- 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

The Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic is a supplement of:
 Hubmann, B., Ebner, F., Ferretti, A., Kido, E., Krainer, K., Neubauer, F., Schönlaub, H.-P. & Suttner, T.J. (2014): The Paleozoic Era (them), 2nd edition. - In: Pillner, W.E. (Ed.): The lithostratigraphic units of the Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 (sedimentary successions) - Vol. 1 - Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt, 66, 9-133, Wien.

Printing: Grasl Druck & Neue Medien GmbH, Bad Vöslau 2014

Landesmuseum Joanneum, OAW, Geologische Bundesanstalt, UNI GRAZ, OGG, Universität Wien, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien