

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: Divided into neritic and pelagic Rauchkofel Limestone (compare Fig. 10 in SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a); the neritic unit at Mount Seewarte was subdivided into "Einheit 0a-0g" by BANDEL (1969).

Underlying unit(s): Megaerella Limestone (conformable contact), Nöbling Formation (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Gamskofel Limestone (conformable contact), Hohe Warte Limestone (conformable contact), Kellerwand Limestone (conformable contact), Boden Limestone (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Boden Limestone, Nöbling Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps, Karavanke Mountains.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: PALLA (1965, 1966, 1967), (PÖLSLER, 1967), KODSI (1971), SCHÖNLAUB (1971-1973, 1984b, 1991, 1992), PRIEWALDER (1987, 1997, 2000), KREUTZER (1990, 1992a), FENNINGER & HUBMANN (1994), HUBMANN (1994), KREUTZER et al. (1997, 2000), SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER (1997), VAI (1998), FERRETTI et al. (1999), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004), SUTTNER (2005), CARULLI (2006), VENTURINI (2006), HUBMANN & SUTTNER (2007), BRIME et al. (2008), CORRIGA & CORRADINI (2009), SUTTNER & KIDO (2011).

Mittlere und Obere Bischofalm-Schiefer / Middle and Upper Bischofalm Shales

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Validity: Invalid; the graptolite bearing section at the Obere Bischofalm was discovered by STACHE (1872); the section was studied in detail by JAEGER (in FLÜGEL et al., 1977) and later by SCHÖNLAUB (1985a); an important biostratigraphic study has been performed by JAEGER & SCHÖNLAUB (1980).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3108 Sillian, 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3111 Spittal an der Drau, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld, 3117 Nötsch im Gailtal (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 196 Obertilliach, 197 Kötschach, 198 Weißbriach, 199 Hermagor).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Area around Lake Zollner (SCHÖNLAUB, 1981), N 46°36'21" / E 13°04'17"; Obere Bischofalm (Graptolithengraben), Gundersheim Alm road (Oberbuchach section), Collendiau, Dellach Alm, Nöblinggraben (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a).

Derivation of name: After the Bischofalmgraben (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a: Fig. 14, p. 40, 72).

Synonyms: Graptoliten-Schiefer (STACHE, 1872); Grey-green eß-shales (FLÜGEL et al., 1977: syn. Middle Bischofalm Shale); Upper Graptolitic Shales (FLÜGEL et al., 1977).

Lithology: Black alaun shale and lydites, greyish green shale.

Fossils: Graptolites.

Origin, facies: Marine, pelagic unit (Distal Siliciclastic Facies).

Chronostratigraphic age: Ludlow to Pridoli (M. B. Shale); Pridoli to Lochkovian (U. B. Shale).

Biostratigraphy: M. B. Shale: *bohemicus-transgrediens* graptolite zones (FLÜGEL et al., 1977; JAEGER & SCHÖNLAUB, 1980); U. B. Shale: *transgrediens, uniformis, praehercynicus* and *hercynicus* graptolite zones (FLÜGEL et al., 1977; JAEGER & SCHÖNLAUB, 1980).

Thickness: 4-5 m (Middle Bischofalm Shale) and 10 m (Upper Bischofalm Shale).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Lower Bischofalm Shale (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Findenig Limestone (conformable contact), Zollner Formation (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Nöbling Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: HABERFELNER (1931), FLÜGEL (1953b), SCHÖNLAUB (1969a, 1971a, 1985a, 1991, 1998), JAEGER & SCHÖNLAUB (1994), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004), VENTURINI (2006), HISTON et al. (2007).

Gamskofel-Kalk / Gamskofel Limestone (note the typological error "Gamskogel-Kalk" in the ASC 2004)

THOMAS J. SUTTNER, ERIKA KIDO

Validity: Invalid; some of the sections at Mount Gamskofel were already measured by BANDEL (1972); facies of the Gamskofel Limestone was observed by SCHÖNLAUB (1985a: p. 43); well described by KREUTZER (1990, 1992a); later included within the summary of the Variscan carbonate sequences in the Carnic Alps (KREUTZER, 1992b: p. 26-27).

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

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Section on the northern side of the Gamskofel at the Bösen Gangele between Raimunda Törl and Wodner Törl (KREUTZER, 1992b: p. 27), N 46°38'01" / E 12°54'06".

Derivation of name: After Mount Gamskofel (KREUTZER, 1992a).

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Algal laminites with *Amphipora* limestone and loferite layers.

Fossils: Calcareous algae, brachiopods, corals, foraminifers, ostracodes.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, intertidal (KREUTZER, 1990: p. 306), neritic unit; Southern Shallow-water Facies (KREUTZER, 1992a).

Chronostratigraphic age: Pragian-Givetian(?).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Approx. 800 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Rauchkofel Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Feldkogel Formation (conformable contact), Plotta Lydite (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Hohe Warte Limestone, Seewarte Limestone, Lambertenghi Limestone, Spinotti Limestone, Kelsergrat Reef Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004).

Hohe Warte-Kalk / Hohe Warte Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER, ERIKA KIDO

Validity: Invalid; lithologically well described by BANDEL (1969); additional stratigraphy and facies analysis by VAI (1973), SCHÖNLAUB & FLAJS (1975), SCHÖNLAUB (1980b) and POHLER (1982); summary on this unit is provided by KREUTZER (1990, 1992b: p. 27); detailed biostratigraphy is given by SUTTNER (2007b), who used the name Hohe Warte Formation for this unit.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3108 Sillian, 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 196 Obertilliach, 197 Kötschach).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Section along the lower part of the Koban-Prunner route at the northern wall of Mount Hohe Warte [= Monte Coglians] (SCHÖNLAUB & FLAJS, 1975; KREUTZER, 1990: p. 296), N 46°36'29" / E 12°53'17"; Seewarte (N 46°36'35" / E 12°52'15"), southern continuation of Seekopf, Biegengebirge (BANDEL, 1969; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 2004).

Derivation of name: After Mount Hohe Warte (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270).

Synonyms: Riffkalk-Facies der Stockwerke H-G-H [partim] (STACHE, 1884, p. 339); Korallenriffkalk am Wolayer- u. Seekopf-Thörl [partim] (FRECH, 1887: p. 700); unterdevonischer Riffkalk [partim] (FRECH, 1894b: p. 229); Riffkalk mit *Karpinskya conjugula* (GAERTNER, 1931); Schichten mit *K. conjugula* (PÖLSLER, 1967); Helle Crinoiden-Kalke (BANDEL, 1969); bioclastic l. (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980b: Fig. 3); Heller Crinoidenschuttkalk mit *Karpinskia conjugula* (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a); Riffkalke des Prag (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a); Heller Crinoidenschuttkalk (KREUTZER, 1990: Fig. 19); Riffkalk (KREUTZER, 1990: Fig. 19); Hohe Warte Formation (SUTTNER, 2007b; not formalized).

Lithology: Massive, light grey limestone.

Fossils: Calcareous algae brachiopods, conodonts, corals, crinoids, cyanobacteria, gastropods, stromatoporoids, trilobites.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit with patch reefs; Southern Shallow-water Facies (KREUTZER, 1992a).

Chronostratigraphic age: Pragian.

Biostratigraphy: ?*serratus-celtibericus* conodont zones (SUTTNER, 2007b).

Thickness: 350 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: According to its microfacies a reefal and a crinoidal limestone unit are described (VAI, 1967; BANDEL, 1969); within the paper of BANDEL (1969) this unit was divided into "Schicht 1-20".

Underlying unit(s): Rauchkofel Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Seewarte Limestone (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Gamskofel Limestone, Kellerwand Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: GORTANI (1912), PICHL (1929), VAI (1968, 1998), KODSI (1971), SCHÖNLAUB (1971–1973, 1984b, 1991), ELLERMANN (1992), LATZ (1992), KREUTZER et al. (1997, 2000), SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER (1997), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003), MAY et al. (2004), SUTTNER (2005), CARULLI (2006), VENTURINI (2006), HUBMANN & SUTTNER (2007).

Kellerwand-Kalk / Kellerwand Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER, ERIKA KIDO

Validity: Invalid; description is given by SCHÖNLAUB (1985a: p. 43); facies of this limestone at Mount Cellon is observed by KREUTZER (1990: p. 280) and SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004: p. 22); summary of unit is given by KREUTZER (1992b).

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

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Lower part of the Kellerwand – located between Obere Valentinalm and Eiskarkopf (N 46°36'54" / E 12°54'39"), Cellon avalanche gully, Kleiner Pal (KREUTZER, 1990: p. 282, 1992b).

Derivation of name: After the lower Kellerwand below the Eiskar glacier (KREUTZER, 1989).

Synonyms: Calcaria stratificati giallastri [partim] (SPALLETTA et al., 1982); yellow bedded limestone [partim] (SPALLETTA & VENTURINI, 1989); Gelbe Plattenkalke der Kellerwand (KREUTZER, 1990).

Lithology: Yellow tentaculite limestone with bioclastic layers.

Fossils: Bivalves, brachiopods, conodonts, corals, echinoderms, ostracods, nautiloids, tentaculites (dacyroconarians; KREUTZER, 1992b: p. 28), trilobites.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone; following KREUTZER (1992a) the depositional environment corresponds with the Transitional Facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Pragian–lower Emsian.

Biostratigraphy: *serotinus* and *patulus* conodont zones (KREUTZER, 1990).

Thickness: 145 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

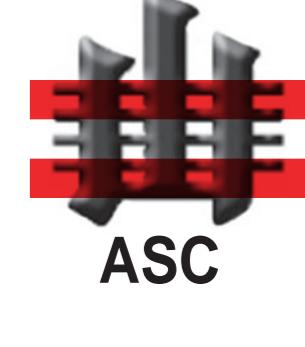
Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Rauchkofel Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Vinz Limestone (conformable contact).

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)



Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

