

Thickness: > 330 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

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

Overlying unit(s): Plotta Lydite (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Gamskofel Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1985a), RANTTSCH (1992a), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004).

Kellergrat-Riffkalk / Kellergrat Reef Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER, ERIKA KIDO

Validity: Invalid; facies described by KREUTZER (1990, 1992a); summary of unit is provided by KREUTZER (1992b: p. 31); the formation name Kellergrat-Riffkalk was first mentioned by KREUTZER (1992a: p. 271); later it has been continuously used, e.g., by FLÜGEL & HUBMANN (1994), KREUTZER et al. (1997) and SCHÖNLAUB (1992).

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): Kellergrat (located between the Kellerspitzen to the West and the Kollinkofel to the East, N 46°36'39" / E 12°54'04") and Hohe Warte (KREUTZER, 1990); abandoned trail #149 to Rifugio Marinelli (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 2004: p. 46); Monte Zermula and Monte Zuc della Guardia (Canson di Lanza pass) (FERRARI & VAI, 1966).

Derivation of name: After the Kellergrat which is located between the Kellerspitzen and Kollinkofel (KREUTZER, 1990: p. 295).

Synonyms: La serie calcarea di M. Zermula [partim] (FERRARI & VAI, 1966); Stromatoporen-Korallen-Riffkalk im Gipfelbereich der Hohen Warte (SCHÖNLAUB, 1971–1973); Phillipsastrea Lst. (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980b: Fig. 3); Phillipsastrea-Kalk (KREUTZER & SCHÖNLAUB, 1984); Stromatoporen/Korallenschutt-K. (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a: Fig. 10); Phillipsastrea/Brachiop.-K. (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a: Fig. 10); Riff-Kalk (KREUTZER, 1990); Korallenkalk (SCHÖNLAUB, 1991: p. 119); Korallen-Stromatoporen-Kalk und Phillipsastrea-Kalk (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 271); Riffkalke im Gipfelbereich der Hohen Warte und der Kellerwände (OEKENTORP-KÜSTER & OEKENTORP, 1992: p. 237); Givetische Rindenkornkalke der Hohen Warte und des Kollinkofels (OEKENTORP-KÜSTER & OEKENTORP, 1992: p. 238); Rindenkornkalke im Bereich der Hohen Warte, der Kellerspitzen und des Kollinkofel (OEKENTORP-KÜSTER & OEKENTORP, 1992: p. 238); Rindenkornkalke des Kollinkofels (OEKENTORP-KÜSTER & OEKENTORP, 1992: p. 239, 240); Rindenkornkalke des Ober-Givetiums der Kellerwände und des Kollinkofels (OEKENTORP-KÜSTER & OEKENTORP, 1992: p. 240).

Lithology: Massive reef limestone (KREUTZER, 1992b: p. 31).

Fossils: Brachiopods, calcareous algae, calcispheres, conodonts, corals, echinoderms, gastropods, stromatoporoids (KREUTZER, 1992b: p. 31; OEKENTORP-KÜSTER & OEKENTORP, 1992).

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit belonging to the Southern Shallow-water Facies (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a: p. 42).

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower Givetian–Frasnian (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a: p. 43; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 2004: p. 16).

Biostratigraphy: *gigas* conodont zone (KREUTZER, 1990).

Thickness: > 180 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Spinotti Limestone (conformable contact), Eiskar Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Marinelli Limestone (conformable contact), Kollinkofel Limestone (conformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Gamskofel Limestone, Cellon Limestone, Pal Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: FLÜGEL (1956, 1958), VAI (1963, 1967, 1971, 1998), PÖLSLER (1967), FERRARI (1968), BANDEL (1972), GALLI (1985), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003), VENTURINI (2006).

Pal-Kalk / Pal Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER, ERIKA KIDO

Validity: Invalid; known since FRECH (1887); described by GAERTNER (1931); facies analysis by KREUTZER (1992a); included within the summary of the Variscan carbonate sequences in the Carnic Alps (KREUTZER, 1992b); well studied for conodonts by PERRI & SPALLETTA (1998a, b).

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

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Grosser Pal (Pal Grande), 3.6 km east of the Plöckenpass (N 46°35'56" / E 12°59'26"), Kleiner Pal, Cellon, section west of the Valentintörl near southern slope of Mount Rauchkofel, Grüne Schneid (Cresta Verde), Kronhofgraben, Casera Pramosio Alta, Malga Poccis, Cava Canteoniera, Casera Malpasso, Collinetta di sotto section near Plöckenpass (all localities summarized by PERRI & SPALLETTA, 1998a, b).

Derivation of name: After Mount Pal (FRECH, 1887).

Synonyms: Clymenienkalk am Gross-Pal (FRECH, 1887: p. 700); Clymenienkalk (PÖLSLER, 1967); 'Kalk mit phosphatischen Knollen' (BANDEL, 1974: p. 97); 'Goniatiten-Flaserkalk' (BANDEL, 1974: p. 97); Goniatite Flaser-Ist. (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980b: Fig. 3); Pramosio calcirudite and clymenid- and goniatitid-bearing pelagic limestone (SPALLETTA & PERRI, 1998c); Pal Limestone Formation (HÜNEKE, 2006).

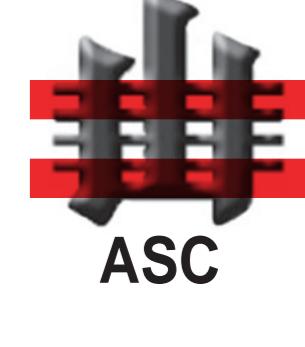
Lithology: Limestone beds (mudstone and wackestone), thin biosparitic and quartz-rich layers, black shale.

Fossils: Bivalves, clymeniids, conodonts, corals (rare), echinoderms, goniatites, ostracods, styliolinids, trilobites.

Origin, facies: Open marine limestone, pelagic unit (Transitional Facies and Pelagic Carbonate Facies).

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)



Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

