

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).

Chronostratigraphic age: Frasnian–Famennian.

Biostratigraphy: Ammonoid zones (*acuticostata* and *piriformis* *Clymenia* zones; upper *paradoxa* and *prorsum* *Wocklumeria* zones); upper *hassi* to *praesulcata* conodont zones.

Thickness: > 100 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Cellon Limestone (conformable contact), Freikofel Limestone (conformable contact), Hohe Trieb Formation (unconformable contact), Valentin Limestone (unconformable contact).

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

Lateral unit(s): Kellergrat Reef Limestone, Kollinkofel Limestone, Hohe Trieb Formation, Valentin Limestone, Zollner Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: FRECH (1894b, 1902), GAERTNER (1927, 1931), PÖLSLER (1967, 1969a, b), LANGER (1969), SCHÖNLAUB (1969b, 1985a, b, 1999), VAI (1971, 1998), BANDEL & BECKER (1975), PERRI & SPALLETTA (1981, 1991, 1998c, d, e, f), KREUTZER (1990), DREESEN (1992), FEIST (1992), KORN (1992, 1999), RANTITSCH (1992a), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), JOACHIMSKI et al. (1994), PERRI et al. (1998), SPALLETTA & PERRI (1998b, 1998d), SPALLETTA et al. (1998a, b), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), SCHÖNLAUB & KORN (1999), KAISER et al. (2006), VENTURINI (2006), BRIME et al. (2008).

Marinelli-Kalk / Marinelli Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; name was introduced by KREUTZER (1992a: p. 271); included within the summary of the Variscan carbonate sequences in the Carnic Alps (KREUTZER, 1992b).

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

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Southern slope of Kellerspitzen east of Rifugio Giovanni e Olinto Marinelli (KREUTZER, 1992b).

Derivation of name: After Rifugio Giovanni e Olinto Marinelli (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 271).

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Indistinctly bedded loferites and crinoidal debris limestone (KREUTZER, 1992b).

Fossils: Calcareous algae, conodonts, echinoderms, gastropods.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit (Southern Shallow-water Facies).

Chronostratigraphic age: Uppermost Frasnian–Tournaisian.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: 10–20 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Kellergrat Reef Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Plotta Lydite (unconformable contact); Kronhof Limestone (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 271).

Lateral unit(s): Kollinkofel Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004).

Kollinkofel-Kalk / Kollinkofel Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; known since FRECH (1887); facies described by KREUTZER (1990); name was introduced by KREUTZER (1992a: p. 271); included within the summary of the Variscan carbonate sequences in the Carnic Alps (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): North-eastern mountain cliffs and southern wall of the Kollinkofel (KREUTZER, 1992a), N 46°36'26" / E 12°54'19".

Derivation of name: After Mount Kollinkofel (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 271).

Synonyms: Unteres Oberdevon am Kollinkofel (FRECH, 1887: p. 700); dunkle Rhynchonellenkalke (KREUTZER, 1992a).

Lithology: Dark brachiopod-rich limestone (rhynchonellids) with sparry lithoclastic layers (KREUTZER, 1992b: p. 32).

Fossils: Brachiopods, conodonts, echinoderms.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit (Southern Shallow-water Facies).

Chronostratigraphic age: Uppermost Frasnian–Famennian.

Biostratigraphy: *gigas* to *postera* conodont zones (KREUTZER, 1990, 1992a).

Thickness: > 40 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Kellergrat Reef Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): Marinelli Limestone, Pal Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (2000), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (2004).

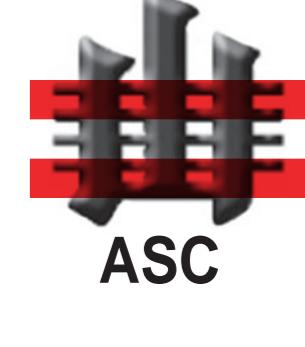
Kronhof-Kalk / Kronhof Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER, ERIKA KIDO

Validity: Invalid; first described by SCHÖNLAUB (1969b, 1985a); mapped by KREUTZER & SCHÖNLAUB (1984); includ-

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)



Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

