

Mount Findenig (N 46°35'42" / E 13°06'14"), Achomitz-Unoka section in the eastern Carnic Alps, Kokragraben near Pöckau, Feistritzgraben and Korpitschgraben, Rio Chianaletta, Casera Collinetta di Sotto, Casera Collinetta di Sopra, Monte Cavallo, Creta di Rio Secco (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a; KRAINER, 1992); according to MOSHAMMER (1989) sediments of the Hochwipfel Formation can be found in the Karavanke Mountains in the area of the Trögen Klamm at the Smertnik-Bach and section-group E (N 46°28'00" / E 14°30'30").

Derivation of name: After the Mountain Hochwipfel (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270).

Synonyms: Hochwipfelschichten (KAHLER & METZ, 1955); Unter-Karbon-Flysch (TESENSEHN, 1968); Flysch (KUPSCHE et al., 1971: Figs. 2, 3, p. 96).

Lithology: Turbidite sequence consisting of graded sandstones alternating with siltstone and shale, siliceous shale, lydites (breccias and conglomerates), tuffs.

Fossils: Plants, spores.

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

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian–Visean.

Biostratigraphy: *anchoralis* to *texanus* conodont zones.

Thickness: > 1,000 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Plotta Lydite, Kronhof Limestone and the Zollner Formation in the Carnic Alps and "Limestones" in the Karavanke Mountains (all units mentioned: unconformable contact which equates with the Variscan Event).

Overlying unit(s): Waidegg Formation in the Carnic Alps and Auernig Group in the Karavanke Mountains (all units mentioned: unconformable contact which equates with the Variscan Event).

Lateral unit(s): Dimon Formation, Kirchbach Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps, Karavanke Mountains.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: FRECH (1894b), FRANCAVILLA (1966), PÖLSLER (1967, 1969a), TESENSEHN (1971, 1983), GEDIK (1974), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980b, 1982c, 1982d, 1984b, 1991, 1997, 1998), HUNGER (1984), KREUTZER & SCHÖNLAUB (1984), KREUTZER (1990), PERRI & SPALLETTA (1998a, d), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), MADER & NEUBAUER (2004), SCHÖNLAUB & FORKE (2007), KUTTEROLF et al. (2008).

Dimon-Formation / Dimon Formation

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Valid (SPALLETTA et al., 1980).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3109 Oberdrauburg (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 196 Obertilliach, 197 Kötschach).

Type section: Monte Dimon (SPALLETTA et al., 1980), N 46°34'03" / E 13°03'26".

Reference section(s): Section along the road from Paularo to Casera Ramaz in the Chiars valley (PELLIZZER & TOMADIN, 1962; LÄUFER et al., 1993), Plenge (N 46°39'04" /

E 12°54'03"), between Kreuzleitenjoch and Nostra Alm, south of the Stallonkofel (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a).

Derivation of name: After Mount Dimon.

Synonyms: Plengeserie (GAERTNER, 1931); Plenge-Dimon Formation (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Plenge-Formation (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a).

Lithology: Pillow lavas and breccias, volcanoclastic sediments, green and red argillites (PELLIZZER & TOMADIN, 1962; LÄUFER et al., 1993).

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Volcanites and volcaniclastic deposits.

Chronostratigraphic age: Visean; according to VAI (1998) the formation is of Bashkirian age.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: approx. 300 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Kronhof Limestone (unconformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Waidegg Formation (unconformable contact which equates with the Variscan Event).

Lateral unit(s): Hochwipfel Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: FRECH (1894b), PÖLSLER (1967), KRAINER (1992), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), SCHÖNLAUB (1997, 1998), VENTURINI & SPALLETTA (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), VENTURINI (2006), SCHÖNLAUB & FORKE (2007).

Kirchbach-Kalk / Kirchbach Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; first described by PÖLSLER (1967); further description and fossil data by SCHÖNLAUB (1985a: p. 44), FLÜGEL & SCHÖNLAUB (1990) and AMLER et al. (1991).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 197 Kötschach, 198 Weißbriach).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Plöckentunnel, Hochwipfel (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985a), N 46°35'40" / E 13°10'35".

Derivation of name: After the village of Kirchbach.

Synonyms: Kalke in den Hochwipfelschichten (PÖLSLER, 1967: p. 40).

Lithology: Micritic, light grey nodular limestone; it occurs only in lenticular bodies which laterally grade into silty shale.

Fossils: Conodonts, crinoids.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit.

Chronostratigraphic age: Visean.

Biostratigraphy: According to SCHÖNLAUB (1985a), the conodont assemblage points to Visean age; no distinct conodont zone is mentioned.

Thickness: 8–10 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

