

The tectonic significance of these Carboniferous rocks has raised many controversial statements in the past. In fact, the true relationship between the Carboniferous sediments and the surrounding units of the Gailtal Crystalline Complex and the Permo-Triassic sequence of the Drauzug has long been a matter of debate and has not yet been solved satisfactorily.

Erlachgraben-Formation / Erlachgraben Formation

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Valid; first denomination and formalization by SCHÖNLAUB (1985d: p. 677–679).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3111 Spittal an der Drau (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 199 Hermagor, 200 Arnoldstein), Carinthia.

Type section: Southern slope of Erlachgraben (N 46°37'47" / E 13°35'36").

Reference section(s): Southwest dipping section between the Erlachgraben and its northern tributaries and the mountain Badstuben.

Derivation of name: After the valley of Erlachgraben west of the village of Bleiberg-Kreuth.

Synonyms: Erlachgraben-Folge of KODSI & FLÜGEL (1968, 1970); northern part of Nötschgraben-Folge below the Badstub Formation; Pölland Gruppe (KODSI & FLÜGEL, 1970).

Lithology: Dark grey arenaceous shales with interbedded quartz-rich conglomerates in the lower part grading into sandstones and micaceous siltstones above.

Fossils: Brachiopods, nautiloids, trilobites, bivalves (see SCHÖNLAUB, 1985d; SCHRAUT, 1999), crinoids, corals, gastropods, goniatites, smaller foraminifers, calcareous algae, trace fossils and plants (KABON, 1997; VAN AMEROM & KABON, 1999, 2000, 2003).

Origin, facies: Sediments of an upper continental slope with redeposited fossils from shallow marine areas (KRAINER, 1992).

Chronostratigraphic age: Uppermost Visean or lower Serpukhovian ("Namurian").

Biostratigraphy: Flora with *Archaeopteridium tschermakii* indicates Arnsbergium (middle Namurian A).

Thickness: > 500 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): No basement known.

Overlying unit(s): Badstub Formation.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Gail Valley between Windische Höhe in the west and Mount Dobratsch (Villacher Alpe) in the east. It culminates in the peak Badstube (1,369 m) and is crossed by the Nötsch River (see map by SCHÖNLAUB, 1985d).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Badstub-Formation / Badstub Formation

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Valid; first denomination and formalization by SCHÖNLAUB (1985d: p. 679–682).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3111 Spittal an der Drau (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 199 Hermagor, 200 Arnoldstein), Carinthia.

Type section: Nötsch Creek (N 46°37'05" / E 13°36'49").

Reference section(s): Middle part of Nötsch River (Nötschbachgraben) where the bipartite Badstub Formation is exposed on the eastern and western hillsides. The best outcrop is quarried in the huge Jakomini Quarry.

Derivation of name: Named after the mountain Badstube (1,369 m), the highest peak in the region occupied by the Carboniferous sequence of Nötsch.

Synonyms: Badstub-Brekzie (SCHÖNLAUB, 1985d), Badstub-Serie (FELSER, 1935), Diabas I, II (SCHÖNLAUB, 1973).

Lithology: Greenish matrix-supported breccia consisting of angular to subrounded cm to dm-sized clasts of amphibolites, gneisses, granites, micaschists, quartzites, marbles and limestones.

Fossils: Brachiopods (*Gigantoproductus*), conodonts, foraminifers.

Origin, facies: Marin debris flows und turbidites on an upper slope.

Chronostratigraphic age: Serpukhovian.

Biostratigraphy: Based on conodonts (*Lochriea nodosa*), foraminifers (*Howchinia bradyana* (HOWCHIN)) and plants (*Lepidodendron* sp.) in exotic limestone clasts (FLÜGEL & SCHÖNLAUB, 1990).

Thickness: 350–400 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Erlachgraben Formation.

Overlying unit(s): Nötsch Formation.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Northern side of Gail Valley between Windische Höhe in the west and Mount Dobratsch (Villacher Alpe) in the east (see map by SCHÖNLAUB, 1985d).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Nötsch-Formation / Nötsch Formation

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Valid; first denomination and formalized by SCHÖNLAUB (1985d: p. 682–684).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3111 Spittal an der Drau (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 199 Hermagor, 200 Arnoldstein), Carinthia.

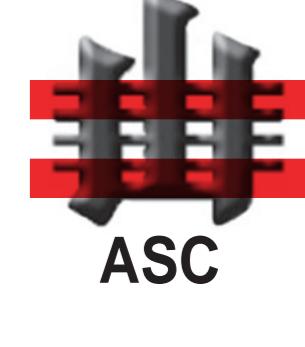
Type section: Composite section in the middle part of Nötsch River (Nötschbachgraben) (N 46°36'50" / E 13°36'41").

Reference section(s): The area around Fischerhube (Oberhöher) and the area west of mountain Badstube between Windische Höhe, Pölland and Matschiedl.

Derivation of name: Named after the village of Nötsch in the Gail Valley.

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)



Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

