Origin, facies: The rocks of the Silbersberg Formation are considered as terrestrial deposits at the margin of a depositional basin.

Chronostratigraphic age: Although originally considered as Ordovician or older (CORNELIUS, 1952b), the composition and macroscopic appearance remember that of the Permian Alpine Verruccano as already stated by NIEVOLL (1984). This was confirmed by $^{40}\mathrm{Ar}/^{39}\mathrm{Ar}$ dating of concentrates of detrital white mica which yield an age of 359.6 \pm 1.1 Ma implying a depositional age younger than the approximate Devonian/Carboniferous boundary (HANDLER et al., 1997).

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Unknown.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): In nearly all cases a tectonic boundary including a sheared boundary to underyling Paleozoic quartzphyllite.

Overlying unit(s): Tectonic boundary.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Lower Austria and eastern Styria.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Graschnitz-Formation / Graschnitz Formation

FRANZ NEUBAUER

Validity: Invalid and informal unit; the term Graschnitz Formation was introduced on the ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4217 Kindberg (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 134 Passail) (FLÜGEL et al., 1990; erronously named "Graschitz-Formation" in the map's legend). Unfortunately, neither a description of the succession was ever published, nor explanatory notes for the map sheet.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4217 Kindberg (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 134 Passail).

Type section: No type section defined. A sort of type section is exposed along a long road cut north of Frauenberg village.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the small village Graschnitz near St. Marein im Mürztal.

Remarks: The correct name of the small village in the Mürz Valley SW of St. Marein is Graschnitz and not Graschitz as misprinted in the legend of the map.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Grey phyllites and other grey metaclastics of the Veitsch Group (not shown on ASC 2004) are overlain by reddish-grey metapsammitic and metapelitic rocks intercalated by quartz-rich metabreccias and acidic metatuffites. All rocks are metamorphosed in lower greenschist facies metamorphic conditions. In general, sandand gravel-sized clasts display a reddish color. The lower boundary of the Graschnitz Formation is defined by a color change from grey phyllites to grey-reddish metaclastic rocks, which allows an easy separation from the underlying unit.

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: The Graschnitz Formation could be considered as a terrestrial deposit at the margin of a depositional basin.

Chronostratigraphic age: In Central Europe, the color change is commonly assigned to the approximate Carboniferous/Permian boundary, and the red colour is believed typical for Permian successions. A further argument for a possible Early Permian depositional age is the presence of several decimeter- to meter-thick layers of acidic metatuffites near the base of the Graschnitz Fm., which contain abundant volcanic quartz and K-feldspar phenocrysts. These layers are correlated with the Lower Permian Bozen Quartzporphyry.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Unknown.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Greyish, upper Carboniferous phyllites of a hitherto unnamed part of the Veitsch Group (not shown in the ASC 2004).

Overlying unit(s): Tectonic boundary.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Veitsch Nappe of the Greywacke Zone in eastern Styria south of the Mürz Valley (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 134 Passail).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Haselgebirge / Haselgebirge

KARL KRAINER

Validity: Invalid; informal term for multiphase deformed and weakly metamorphosed Permo-Triassic evaporites of the Northern Calcareous Alps (see MEDWENITSCH, 1951; KÜHN, 1962; TOLLMANN, 1976; SPÖTL, 1989).

Type area: Hallstätter Salzberg (Upper Austria), N 47°33'55" / E 13°37'54", ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3217 Hallstatt (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 95 Sankt Wolfgang im Salzkammergut, 96 Bad Ischl).

Type section: No type section defined.

Reference section(s): Poorly exposed on the surface, most studies are based on outcrops in saltmines of Hall-statt (Upper Austria), Hallein (Salzburg) and Hall (Tyrol).

Derivation of name: Old mining term (historical review in SCHAUBERGER, 1986).

Synonyms: Alpines Haselgebirge, Alpine Haselgebirge Formation.

Lithology: The Haselgebirge is a chaotic mélange of shale, siltstone, sandstone, anhydrite, carbonate and rare magmatic rocks embedded in a matrix of clayey halite. The mélange formed during severe tectonization caused by different tectonic processes during Alpine deformation (SPÖTL, 1989). Within undeformed Late Permian successions exposed in saltmines of Hallstatt (Upper Austria), Hallein (Salzburg) and Hall (Tyrol) SPÖTL (1988a, b, 1989) distinguished three lithofacies: (1) red beds and anhydrite, (2) nodular and stratified anhydrites, and (3) bedded halite.

Fossils: Pollen and spores, rare bivalves (KLAUS, 1953, 1963, 1965, 1972; SPÖTL, 1987).

Origin, facies: SPÖTL (1989) recognized three facies: (1) siliciclastic fan deltas and intercalated horizons of nodular and massive anhydrite, (2) small-scale shoaling upward anhydrite cycles which were probably overlain by primary sedimentary halite, and (3) intensively deformed halite. These sediments were deposited in a continental rift setting of the northwestern Tethys. Halite precipitated in a central salt pan, shoaling upward gypsum cycles developed in marginal sabkha-like flats surrounded by alluvial fans and mudflats (SPÖTL, 1988a, b, 1989).

Chronostratigraphic age: Late Permian according to Sisotopes (PAK & SCHAUBERGER, 1981; SPÖTL, 1987, 1988a, b) and sporomorphs (KLAUS, 1953, 1955, 1963). Early Triassic ("Scythian") age not proved.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: 500-?1,000 m (SPÖTL, 1989).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Präbichl Formation, Mitterberg Forma-

tion (not shown in the ASC 2004).

Overlying unit(s): Werfen Formation.

Lateral unit(s): Interfingers laterally with the Präbichl Formation and Mitterberg Formation (SPÖTL, 1988a, b, 1989).

Geographic distribution: Northern Calcareous Alps (Hallstatt, Bad Ischl, Hallein, Berchtesgaden, Halltal north of Hall in Tyrol).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Jungpaläozoikum von Zöbing / Lower Paleozoic of Zöbing

The Bohemian Massif achieved its paleogeographic position at the southern edge of the European craton during Variscan orogenic phases. During post-Variscan extensional tectonic processes sediments were deposited in NE-SW orientated basins. Most of these molasse-type sediments are known from subsurface occurrences; the only known 'post-Variscan transgressional deposit' outside the Alps in Austria is located at Heiligenstein – Geißberg area of the Waldviertel in Lower Austria (VASICEK & STEININGER, 1996, 1999).

Zöbing-Formation / Zöbing Formation

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Valid; the term was introduced by STEININGER & ROETZEL (2008: p. 50).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4318 Langenlois (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 38 Krems). Graben infill between the villages Zöbing am Kamp and Kammern including the mountain Heiligenstein and extending over some 6 km to Diendorf am Walde, Lower Austria.

Type section: To date no type section has been established

Reference section(s): Several sections east of the river Kamp (see VASICEK, 1983, 1991; VASICEK & STEININGER, 1996).

Derivation of name: After the village Zöbing am Kamp in Lower Austria.

Synonyms: Jungpaläozoikum von Zöbing (VASICEK, 1991; VASICEK & STEININGER, 1999; STEININGER & ROETZEL, 2008).

Lithology: According to VASICEK (1977, 1991) the clastic sequence is divided into three members. The lowermost 300 m thick member comprises darkgrey laminated silt- and sandstones with coal-seams and limestone lenses and contains a rich flora known already in the 19th century and other fossils.

The middle member attains a thickness of some 500 m and consists of arkoses interbedded with thick conglomerate beds. The main components are granulites with pebble sizes of up to 1 meter, other clasts consist of quartz, marble, Gföhl gneiss and different volcanics.

The uppermost 300 m thick member consists of interbedded reddish siltstones and arkoses and ends with reddish, greyish and greenish mudstones with lenticular intercalations of sandstones and arkoses. Neither in the middle, nor in the upper member any fossils have been yet found and thus the exact age of these members is not known.

Fossils: Rich plant flora, gastropods, fish teeth and ostracods.

Origin, facies: The fossils reflect a lacustrine environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Carboniferous ("Stephanian") to Lower and Upper (?) Permian.

Biostratigraphy: Among others, rich occurrences of *Alethopteris zeilleri*, *Callipteris conferta*, *Ernestiodendron* (*Walchia*) *filiciformis* and *Reticulopteris germari* in the lower member.

Thickness: > 1,000 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Crystalline Complex (granulites) of Bohemian Massif.

Overlying unit(s): No younger sediments are known.

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: Extending some 6 km in southwest-northeast direction between the villages Zöbing am Kamp and Diendorf am Walde, Lower Austria. The grabenlike structure has its maximum width of 2 km at the southern margin.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: -

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions) **Global Classification Austrian Stratigraphic Commission DURATION Ma** SYSTEM / PERIOD SERIES / EPOCH Ma STAGE / TIME AGE 251 CHANGHSINGIAN
Dorashamian

WUCHIAPINGIAN
Dzhulfian Kristberg Beds Haselgebirge 255 Northern Calcareous Alps 260 Bellerophon Bellerophon Formation CAPITANIAN 265 ⊐ WORDIAN ROADIAN 270 Gröden Formation Gröden Formation KUNGURIAN Σ Z 275 ⋖ ۵ Tarvis Breccia 280 Treßdorf Limestone ARTINSKIAN 2 Clastic Trogkofel Formation Trogkofel Limestone 285 M D SAKMARIAN 290 Upper Pseudoschwagerina Formation 0 Northern Calcareous Alps 295 **Grenzland Formation** Rattendorf Formation **ASSELIAN** Drau Range 299 Upper Carbonifer of St. Paul Lower Pseudoschwagerina Formation SZ GZHELIAN Auernig Group Auernig Group \simeq Z **□** < KASIMOVIAN 305 ш. Waidegg Formation O > MOSKOVIAN 310 SB \simeq Höchkg. Formation SZ 6.4 315 Badstub Formation BASHKIRIAN \supset \square S 320 SERPUKHOV-325 335 Carboniferous of Nötsch 340 345 2 350 TOURNAISIAN 13.9 60.2 355 359.2 UPPER EVONIAN FAMENNIAN 0 370 = 375 Seeberg Coral-Crinoidal Limestone 10.8 380 FRASNIAN N 385 GIVETIAN 390 **EIFELIAN** 395 0 400 D NER NOWER EMSIAN Crinoid-Stromatoporoid Limestone PRAGIAN LOCHKOVIAN 4.8 Dolomites O egaerella Ls. ticola Limestone LUDFORDIAN
GORSTIAN
HOMERIAN
SHEINWOOD. \supset Southern Burgenland LLANDOVERY ΓELYCHIAN Nodular Limestone Dolomites, Limestones Dienten Schists 435 AERONIAN 15.5 4 S 27.7 440 RHUDDANIAN Red Sparitic Ls. 443.7 **HIRNANTIAN** 445 Graz Paleozoic UPPER RDOVICIAN **D** 12.1 450 "Untere Schichten" Polster Quartzite 455 Conglomerates 0 South Karavanke Mountains, Blasseneck Porphyry 460 Blasseneck Porphyry MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN O Val Visdende Fm. **DARRIWILIAN** 465 Carnic Alps 3.7 470 0 Remschnigg/Sausal Western Greywacke Zone Eastern Greywacke Zone 475 480 0 RDO' TREMA-Legend DOCIAN 485 pelagic, offshore, siliciclastic coal (may include several seams) 488.3 490 UPPER SAMBRIAN pelagic, nearshore, calcareous position/age doubtful/controversial shallow marin, neritic 12.7 495 terrestrial-continental, coarse clastic older unit left \ younger unit right Geologische Bundesanstalt terrestrial-continental, fine clastic hiatus **PAIBIAN** 500 evaporite (chloride, sulphate) unconformity MIDDLE AMBRIAN rhyolite, dacite **GSSP** 505 (basaltic) andesite, trachyandesite 12.0 Formation 510 Limestone 515 α mixed-facies (in corresponding colors) CAMBRIAN \mathbf{m} 520 © Commission for the Palaeontological and Stratigraphical Research of Austria (CPSA) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences ≥ and Austrian Stratigraphic Commission **Universität** 525 Cutout and English adaptation of the "Die Stratigraphische Tabelle von Österreich 2004": Geological Survey of Austria 530 OWER The Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic is a supplement of: Hubmann, B., Ebner, F., Ferretti, A., Kido, E., Krainer, K., Neubauer, F., Schönlaub, H.-P. & Suttner, T.J. (2014): The Paleozoic Era(them), 2nd edition. – In: Piller, W.E. [Ed.]: The lithostratigraphic units of the Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 (sedimentary successions) – Vol. I – 535 Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt, 66, 9–133, Wien. 540 Printing: Grasl Druck & Neue Medien GmbH, Bad Vöslau **Naturhistorisches Museum Wien**

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