

## Stop 6: Village Sieding - short walk, outcrop in the Nature Park.

Juvavic Geyerstein-Sieding-Slice. Middle Triassic Hallstatt limestone in sedimentary contact to Steinalm Limestone (Anisian shallow water facies with dasycladaceans), section 15 in Fig.9..

The rocky cliffs at the western slope of Mt. Gösing near the village Sieding expose some of the best sections of this tectonic unit. These slices are arranged along a main overthrust plane and separate the Permo-Scythian siliciclastics of the Werning Zone below from the Middle Triassic carbonates of the Schneeberg Nappe above.

Despite tectonical fragmentation the complete sequence from Anisian to Upper Carnian can be reconstructed:

The section starts with about 100 meters dark grey Gutenstein Dolomite. At the top the dolomites become light-coloured and grades into Steinalm Limestone of about 10 meters thickness. Its common microfacies is a dasycladacean grainstone with *Physoporella* / *Oligoporella* and a few foraminiferas as *Meandrospira dinarica* and *Glomospira semiplana*. The fossil content points to an Anisian age.

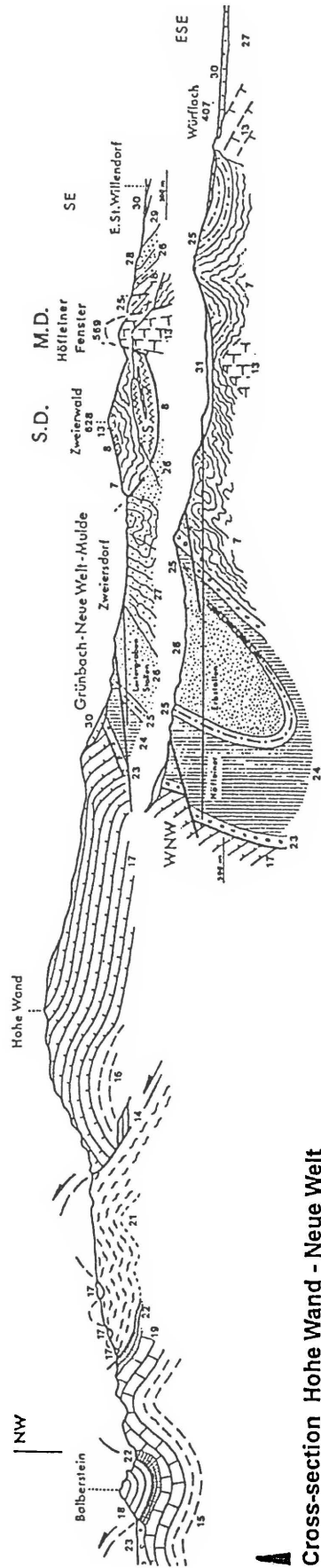
After a questionable erosional discordance ( local relief of some 10 cm) pelagic sedimentation of Hallstatt-type facies starts with lightgrey and yellowish thickbedded pelmicritic limestones. At the boundary often dm-sized lenses or layers of a crinoidal wackestone occur, rich in ostracodes, holothuroidean sclerites, echinid spines, radiolarians and „filaments”. This basal horizon is proved by conodonts as Upper Anisian. The total thickness is affected by tectonics but should exceed 15 meters. The following 6 meters consists of violet nodular limestone with chert nodules and greenish tuffitic intercalations. Due to strong recrystallisation and beginning dolomitization the original microfazies is not preserved. Conodonts point at an Upper Ladinian age.

Still in Uppermost Langobardian a well bedded lightgrey limestone with thin yellow marly layers is following. It contains fine-grained distal carbonate turbidites from an former adjacent Wetterstein platform. The age is Lowermost Carnian („Cordevolian”), the thickness will be in the range of about 40 m.

The Julian sequence is composed of two horizons of black shales (Reingraben Shale) with a few thin biotrititic limestone layers and an interbedded horizon of 18 m dark allodapic limestones. Characteristic bioclasts are fragments of calcisponges. The age is proved by conodont samples, containig *Gondolella auriformis*.

The sequence ends with black micritic limestones of Tuvalian age.

The Lower Norian shown in Fig.9/sect. 16 is a poorly exposed and tectonized limestone near the overthrust of the Schneeberg Nappe. The Norian rocks are much better exposed at the „Geyerstein-cliff” near the village Payerbach. Also the Middle Triassic to Carnian sequence is exposed there. It differs from the sequence described above in the lack of allodapic platform debris in the Upper Ladinian and Carnian. The Cordevolian is represented there by thickbedded grey to pinkish Hallstatt Limestone.



**▲ Cross-section Hohe Wand - Neue Welt**  
(after PLÖCHINGER 1981)

- 31 Quaternary
- 30-28 Tertiary clastics
- 27 Zwiersdorf Fm.
- 26 Inoceramus Marl
- 25 Orbital Sandstone
- 24 Coal - Series
- 23 Gosau Basal-clastics
- 22 Liassic & Doggerian Limestones
- 21 Allgäu Fm. (Liassic Marls)
- 19 Dachstein Limestone (lagoonal)
- 18 Hallstatt Limestones
- 17 „Wandkalk“ = Dachstein reef + pelagic lmst.
- 16 „Wanddolomit“
- 15 Hauptdolomite
- 14 Reingraben Shale and div. limestones
- 13 Wetterstein Limestone
- 8 Rauhwacke
- s Serpentin
- 7 Werfen Fm.

GOSAU-Group

**Sketch map & stratigraphic scheme of the southeastern Hohe Wand**  
(after KRYSSTYN et al. 1996)

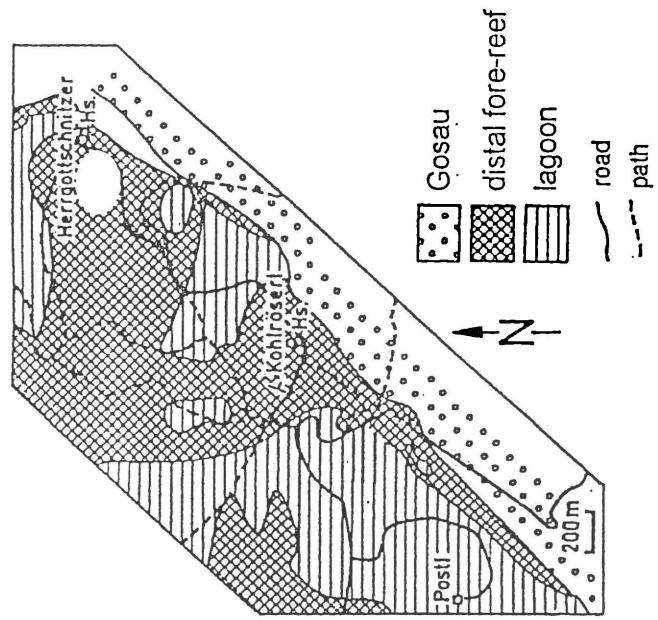
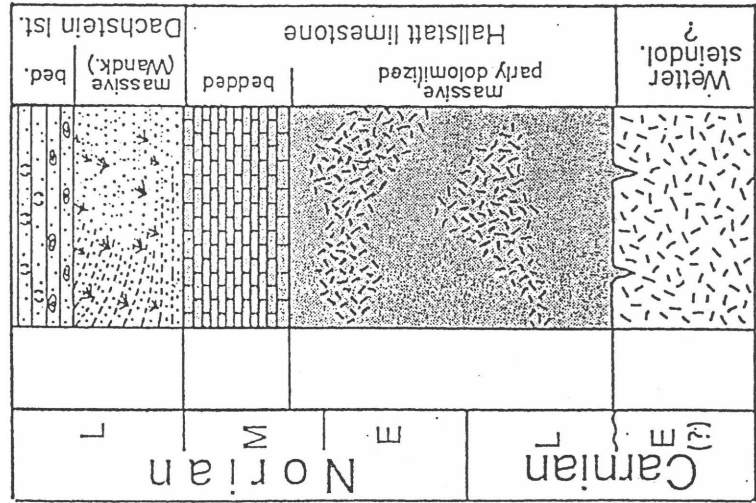


Fig. 10: The Hohe Wand - Neue Welt area.