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Late Norian reef foraminiferal communities of the South-East Pamirs

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Foraminifers of the Late Norian Sagenites quinquepunctatus Zone of the South-East Pamirs were studied. The foraminifers were found both in black platy limestones of the Naisatasch Formation overlying everywhere the Schaimak Reef limestones and in coarse-clastic limestones of the Zorkaradjilga Formation confined to the southwestern margin of the reef. The Naisatasch Formation contains different forms of foraminifers, their assemblages are dominated by abundant representatives of Galeanella (Galeanella panticae Zaninetti et Bronnimann, 1973) and Sygmoilina (Sygmoilina bystrickyi Salaj, Borza et Samuel, 1983). Typical foraminifers of the coarse-clastic Zorkaradjilga limestones include Kaeveria fluegeli Zaninetti, Altiner, Dager et Ducret, 1982. Kaeveria fluegeli is common in the Norian and Rhaetian deposits of the Northern Calcareous Alps, confined to clastic slope facies of the Norian-Rhaetian Monti del Maddalena unit (=Dachstein-type reef) in the Southern Apennines, typical of southern Tethyan carbonate shelves the Norian-Rhaetian limestones of Taurus, South Turkey and the South Greece, occurs in Oman and even in the Rhaetian limestones of Papua New Guinea. Galeanella panticae was found in the Norian-Rhaetian deposits of the Northwestern Carpathians, Greece, Zagros (Iran), Taurus (Turkey), Oman. This species also occurs in the Northern Calcareous Alps and Southern Dolomite Alps, Sicily, Serbia, Bosnia, Northwestern Caucasus, Papua New Guinea. The Galeanella-Sygmoilina association is very typical of the Norian-Rhaetian reef communities of the Northern Calcareous Alps. Resume. The described distribution of foraminifers in the South-East Pamirs evidences for close paleobiogeographic connection and great similarity between the Late Norian environmental settings of this region and the West, South and South-East Tethys. This work was supported by the RFBR n. 06-05-65201.