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PALYNOFLORAL ASSOCIATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PERMIAN–TRIASSIC
MASS EXTINCTION, KAP STOSCH, EAST GREENLAND

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Abstract

The Permian–Triassic boundary (PTB) interval is known to document a major biodiversity crisis in the history of life. It is generally accepted that this crisis had a significant impact on marine invertebrates. The consequences for terrestrial ecosystems are still controversially discussed. Based on palynological analysis we present a high time-resolution microfloral succession of the expanded Late Permian (Wuchiapingian)–Early Triassic (Dienerian) section from Kap Stosch, East Greenland. The quantitative distribution of palynomorphs (range charts and relative abundance data) allows for the differentiation of six distinct palynofloral associations. Ammonoids and conodonts provide independent age control for these assemblages. The Wuchiapingian association I, documented from the Ravnefjeld Formation, shows a typical Late Permian assemblage dominated by bisaccate and monosaccate pollen grains and *Vittatina* spp. It is separated from association II, present in the basal part of the Wordie Creek

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