

Accepted Manuscript

Uppermost Permian trace fossils along a shelf to slope transect in South China and their implications for oceanic redox evolution and extinction pattern

Li-Jun Zhang, Luis A. Buatois, M. Gabriela Mángano, Yi-Ming Gong, Qing-Lai Feng, Yong-An Qi, Mao Luo, Xin Zhang



PII: S0921-8181(18)30161-9
DOI: doi:[10.1016/j.gloplacha.2018.05.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2018.05.008)
Reference: GLOBAL 2776
To appear in: *Global and Planetary Change*
Received date: 15 March 2018
Revised date: 17 May 2018
Accepted date: 21 May 2018

Please cite this article as: Li-Jun Zhang, Luis A. Buatois, M. Gabriela Mángano, Yi-Ming Gong, Qing-Lai Feng, Yong-An Qi, Mao Luo, Xin Zhang , Uppermost Permian trace fossils along a shelf to slope transect in South China and their implications for oceanic redox evolution and extinction pattern. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Global(2017), doi:[10.1016/j.gloplacha.2018.05.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2018.05.008)

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Uppermost Permian trace fossils along a shelf to slope transect in South China and their implications for oceanic redox evolution and extinction pattern

Li-Jun Zhang^a, Luis A. Buatois^b, M. Gabriela Mángano^b, Yi-Ming Gong^c, Qing-Lai Feng^c,

Yong-An Qi^a, Mao Luo^d, Xin Zhang^a

^aInstitute of Resources and Environment, Key Laboratory of Biogenic Traces & Sedimentary Minerals

of Henan Province, Collaborative Innovation Center of Coalbed Methane and Shale Gas for

Central Plains Economic Region, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo 454003, P.R. China;

^bDepartment of Geological Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, 114 Science Place, Saskatoon,

Saskatchewan S7N 5E2, Canada

^cState Key Laboratory of Biogeology and Environmental Geology, China University of Geosciences,

Wuhan 430074, P.R. China

^dSchool of Life and Environmental Sciences & Centre for Integrative Ecology, Deakin University,

Melbourne Burwood Campus, Victoria 3125, Australia

Abstract

Trace fossils are important evidence of benthic activity and proxies of bottom and interstitial water oxygen content, making them a promising tool to understand the oceanic redox evolution and extinction patterns during the end-Permian mass extinction (EPME). Detailed bed-by-bed ichnologic studies were performed at a high-resolution scale from two uppermost Permian sections (Shangsi and Dongpan) in South China, documenting the presence of *Chondrites targionii*, *Chondrites* isp., *Nereites* isp., *Planolites* isp. A, *Planolites* isp. B, *Palaeophycus* isp., *Phycosiphon incertum*, *Thalassinoides* isp., and *Zoophycos* isp. The uppermost Permian strata at the Shangsi section mainly comprise siliceous limestone interbedded with illite-montmorillonite claystone and shale, recording a deep shelf setting. The uppermost Permian strata at the Dongpan

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8867474>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8867474>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)