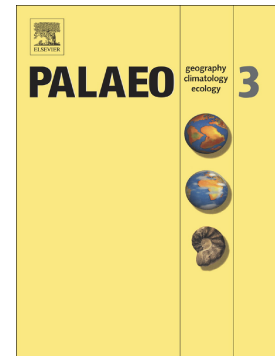


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Did mangrove communities exist in the Late Cretaceous of the Kristianstad Basin, Sweden?

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Abstract

Previous inferences of oyster-dominated communities occupying mangrove-like depositional settings in the Kristianstad Basin, Sweden, during the late early Campanian are reassessed. A significant percentage of oysters (*Acutostrea incurva*) from the *Belemnelloccamax mammillatus* zone in 'Bed 3' at Åsen bear indentations on their left valves indicating attachment to plant axes. Many of these axes bear morphological features characteristic of the distal subaerial portions of woody plant branches and appear to have been rafted into the marine environment rather than representing in situ mangrove stems and roots. Foraminiferal assemblages recovered from sediment within the oyster body cavities differ from modern mangrove-community associations by the absence of siliceous agglutinated foraminifera, the presence of diverse and relatively abundant Lagenida, relatively common triserial Buliminida, and a notable percentage of

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