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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

PALAEOZOIC CARBONATES AND FOSSILS OF THE MENDELEEV RISE (EASTERN ARCTIC): A

STUDY OF DREDGED SEAFLOOR MATERIAL

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Fossiliferous carbonate rocks dredged during the "Arctic-2012" cruise on the Mendeleev Rise (eastern Arctic) provide proof of the presence of Upper Silurian(?)–Middle Devonian, Famennian–Tournaisian, Bashkirian–Kasimovian, Gshelian–lower Asselian(?) and Kungurian– Kazanian carbonate deposits. The wide spectrum of facies includes deposits of both photic zone (with fusulinids, algae, relicts of microbial and coral reefs) and deeper dysphotic areas (with trilobites, deep-water tentaculitids and ostracods). The results obtained suggest that there were at least three periods of carbonate platform sedimentation during the latest Silurian(?) to Permian.

The Late Silurian?–Devonian biota do not show biogeographical differentiation, but rather are distributed globally. Shallow-water foraminifera and some algae of early Pennsylvanian–basal Cisuralian age belong to the warm-water province. These forms are unknown in the Moscovian– Permian of the Boreal Realm (Taimyr, New Siberian Islands, Verkhoyanie, Omolon Massif) but are typical for Alaska and Arctic Canada, Wrangel Island, Chukotka, Polar Urals and Svalbard. The disappearance of warm-water biota during late Artinskian-Kungurian times led to a subsequent predominance of smaller foraminifera: this assemblage with *Protonodosaria* is widely distributed in Permian deposits of Novaya Zemlya, Urals, Barents Sea and the eastern Arctic. Download English Version:

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