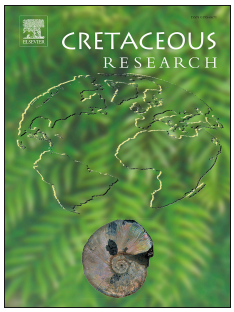
Accepted Manuscript



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PII: S0195-6671(17)30546-3

DOI: 10.1016/j.cretres.2018.04.021

Reference: YCRES 3870

To appear in: *Cretaceous Research*

Received Date: 19 December 2017

Revised Date: 22 March 2018

Accepted Date: 26 April 2018

Please cite this article as: Giraldo-Gómez, V.M., Beik, I., Podlaha, O.G., Mutterlose, Jö., A paleoenvironmental analyses of benthic foraminifera from Upper Cretaceous – Lower Paleocene oil shales of Jordan, *Cretaceous Research* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.cretres.2018.04.021.

A paleoenvironmental analyses of benthic foraminifera from Upper Cretaceous – lower Paleocene oil shales of Jordan

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Abstract

This study is based on Maastrichtian and Danian oil shales of a cored well located in the Jafr Basin in central Jordan. Studied sedimentary rocks consist of alternations of monotonous bituminous marls, phosphatized marls, occasional dolomite, black chert, and limestone concretions. The main characteristics of these deposits are the high values of the total organic carbon (TOC) which fluctuate between 2.8 and 32.1 wt%. Benthic foraminifera were studied quantitatively in order to reconstruct