

## Planktonic Foraminifera Biostratigraphy of the Cenomanian - Campanian Succession in the Haymana - Polatli Basin (Ankara, Turkey)

**Sariaslan, N.<sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Altiner, S.<sup>2</sup>**

1) Slagelse, Denmark, \*E-mail: nisansariaslan@gmail.com

2) Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

In order to establish the planktonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy of the Cenomanian – Campanian deposits in the Haymana – Polatlı Basin, a stratigraphic section of 92 meters was measured and 75 samples were collected. The stratigraphic section starts with limestones containing late Cenomanian aged rotaliporid and dicarinellid forms and continues with early-middle Turonian aged clayey limestones with sporadic shale beds. These units are overlain by, red colored Santonian limestones and shales containing abundant globotruncanids. The stratigraphic section ends with monotonous grey colored silty shales of the Campanian, whose silt content increases towards the upper part.

At the end of detailed taxonomic studies performed on both the washed material and thin sections of the samples, the distributions of planktonic foraminifera throughout the stratigraphic section were determined. Based on these findings, a biostratigraphic framework including 9 biozones and one subzone was established. In ascending order, the *Rotalipora cushmani* Zone and *Dicarinella algeriana* Subzone, *Whiteinella archaeocretacea* and *Helvetoglobotruncana helvetica* Zones were defined. The inability to determine the zones representing the late Turonian-Coniacian suggests the existence of an unconformity covering this time period. In the upper part of the stratigraphic section, *Dicarinella asymetrica*, *Globotruncanita elevata*, *Globotruncana ventricosa*, *Globotruncanella havanensis* and *Globotruncana aegyptiaca* Zones were identified. The presence of *Gansserina gansseri* in the last sample of the section shows that the section ends in the lowest part of the *Gansserina gansseri* Zone.