

## Records of paleoclimatic and palaeoenvironmental conditions in platform to slope carbonates, lower Cretaceous, Ayralaksa Yayla (Trabzon, NE Turkey)

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Campanian (Cretaceous) deposits which represents the upper part of the Mesozoic sequence in the Eastern Pontides (NE Turkey), mainly composed of calciclastic turbidites includes thin grey-red pelagic limestone, sandstone, siltstone, marl interlayers dominated by volcanoclastics; neritic carbonate lenses and pillow lavas. Düzköy-Çayırbağı stratigraphic section consisting of grey and red pelagic limestone well exposed in the Düzköy (NE Turkey) is studied with a combined sedimentological and paleontological approach.

Based on the planktonic foraminiferal assemblages which consist mainly of *Globotruncana* cf. *arca* (Cushman), *Globotruncana arca* (Cushman), *Globotruncana* sp., *Whiteinella* sp., *Archaeoglobigerina* sp., *Archaeoglobigerina blowi* (Pessagno), *Globotruncana lineiana* (d'Orbigny), *Whiteinella* sp., *Archaeoglobigerina cretacea* (d'Orbigny), grey and red pelagic limestone is Campanian in age. Two microfacies were identified and interpreted by petrographic analysis on the basis of their depositional textures and fauna. These are planktonic foraminiferal wackestone-mudstone with rare allochthonous neritic skeletal grain and planktonic foraminiferal mudstone lithofacies, respectively. Microfacies and paleontological characteristic of the studied section suggest that a deep marine environment existed in Düzköy (NE Turkey) during the Campanian. The presence of rare allochthonous neritic skeletal grains in the lower part of the section indicates that the existence of a shallower water carbonate depositional environment was adjacent to the deep marine environment during the earliest Campanian.