



Devonian-Carboniferous boundary succession in Eastern Taurides, Turkey

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The succession covering the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary in Eastern Taurides comprises mainly limestones, shales and siltstones. The studied section starts at the base with bioturbated limestones alternating with shales and is followed upwards by platy limestones, and continues with the alternations of bioturbated and platy limestones. Towards the upper part of the succession the alternations of limestone, shales and siltstones reappear again and the top of the section is capped by quartz arenitic sandstone. The studied section spanning the Uppermost Devonian-Lower Carboniferous interval yields a not very abundant, but quite important assemblage of conodont taxa including species of *Bispathodus*, *Polygnathus*, *Palmatolepis*, *Spathognathodus* and *Vogelgnathus*. The uppermost Devonian part of the succession is characterized by the presence of *Bispathodus costatus*, *Bispathodus aculeatus aculeatus*, *Polygnathus communis communis*, *Palmatolepis gracilis gracilis* and *Spathognathodus* sp.. The Lower Carboniferous in the studied section is represented by the appearance of *Polygnathus inornatus* and *Polygnathus communis communis*. Based on the recovered conodont assemblages, Devonian-Carboniferous boundary in Eastern Taurides has been determined by the appearance and disappearance of major conodont species.