



Palynological records of Gondwana's mid-Permian climate amelioration: New insights from black shale deposits (Collingham Formation, South Africa)

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Permian black shale deposits of the southern Karoo Basin were studied with respect to palynostratigraphy, palaeoenvironment, and palaeoclimate signatures recorded in palynomorph assemblages. The 28 m thick black shales of the Collingham Formation, exposed along road cuttings of the Ecce Pass north of Grahamstown (Eastern Cape Province, South Africa), are rich in sedimentary organic matter with a high content of amorphous organic matter and prasinophytes, characteristic of a deep, stratified marine basin. Moderately preserved pollen grains of the lower part of the formation reveal a mid-Permian (Roadian) age, corresponding to the stratigraphic position of the Collingham Formation in the Namibian part of the Karoo with an absolute age of 270 Ma obtained from a tuff (Stollhofen et al., 2000).

The samples from the lower Collingham Formation show a very similar composition as samples from coal seams of the upper Vryheid Formation in the northeastern part of the Karoo Basin. Additionally, a similar stratigraphic trend in changes of palynomorph assemblages was detected, showing a striking increase in taeniate bisaccate pollen grains up section. This signature points to a warm-temperate bisaccate-producing plant community in the hinterland, replacing cool-temperate floras of the underlying Whitehill Formation (Ruckwied et al., 2014). The detected palaeoclimate signatures document Gondwana's mid-Permian climate amelioration and have proved to be a powerful tool for high-resolution basin-wide correlation of marine and non-marine successions.

References

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