

EVIDENCE FOR THE K/T BOUNDARY IN THE EAST CARPATHIANS (ROMANIA)

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The examination of several K/T boundary sections from the East Carpathians (Romania) allowed identifying some global lithological and biostratigraphical markers. In all the studied sections the mass extinction of the planktic foraminifera was observed. This extinction took place at the top of the *Plummerita hantkeninoides* Planktic Foraminifera Zone. This bioevent is situated slightly below the disappearance of some Cretaceous dinoflagellate species, as *Triblastula utinensis*. The extinction of the most Cretaceous calcareous nannofossil taxa is synchronously with the planktic foraminifera mass extinction. In terms of the nannofloras, this extinction took place at the top of the *Nephrolithus frequens* Calcareous Nannofossil Zone. The above mentioned bioevents were recognized in all the studied sections from the East Carpathians, both in pelagic and turbiditic facies. It is to note as lithological markers, the presence of some centimetric levels of tuffs, identified in the pelagic deposits of some studied sections from the East Carpathians Bend area. The bloom of the *Braarudosphaera* and *Thoracosphaera* genera characterizes the base of the Danian. Above this bioevent the appearance of *Eoglobigerina fringa* was observed. The generic and specific diversification of the Tertiary planktic foraminifera corresponds to the calcareous nannofossil one. It is to add that in the nannofloral assemblages, together with Tertiary taxa, Cretaceous survivors were identified.