

Moesian carbonate platform (Romanian sector) during Early Cretaceous: stratigraphy, facies and paleogeography

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The Early Cretaceous deposits outcropped and drilled in one of the most important geological units of Romania, the Moesian Platform (including the Black Sea offshore), have a wide distribution of shallow marine carbonates and turbiditic sequences.

From east westwards, the Cretaceous deposits present the following facial and depositional succession: Purbeckian, continental-fluviatile and evaporitic (Berriasian); inner shelf deposits with tabular sponge reefs, algae, Monopleurids, *Natica* and oysters; median shelf deposits with reef barriers and oolitic sequences (Dragoş-Vodă), external shelf with pelagic limestone interlayers yielding ammonites and calpionelids (Cartojani); deep basin domain situated in the central-western part of the Moesian Platform, corresponds to turbiditic marly-limestone sedimentation (the Ciureşti proximal facies and Negoieşti distal facies) with ammonites. To the western end, a carbonatic sequence was separated as being deposited on the seamount, with reef and pelagic limestones (Cetate, Berriasian-Barremian?).

The Barremian-Lower Aptian with lagoonal, back reef barrier and deep basin deposits is a transgressive series. This series is overlain by the Albian deposits, reflecting a regional transgressive event, represented by glauconitic sandstones, marls and clays with ammonites, bivalves and gastropods.

The paleomagnetic data recorded from Cernavodă (Valanginian), in the eastern part of the Moesian Platform, indicates a 28°North paleolatitude and may correspond to the Dercourt et al. 1993 model for this unit.