TOWARDS $\delta^{13}C$ AND $\delta^{18}O$ GLOBAL CURVES FOR ALBIAN CARBONATE SECTIONS

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Since the late seventies many carbon and oxygen stable isotope curves derived from carbonate sections have been published. Sections with good biochronostratigraphic controls and a number of analytical results permitted to establish a general trend related to the Albian Stage. Outcrop data from Piobbico area, in the Apenines, Italy, were adopted as a reference due to appropriate lithofacies and biostratigraphic accuracy. Additional records from Sierra Madre Oriental, Mexico, and Mount Kanala, Greece, helped to construct a standard $\delta^{13}C$ curve. Based on variations in the oxygen isotope composition of those three sections, a general trend for the Albian Tethyan region has been defined. More incomplete stratigraphic sections from Europe, the Middle East and Pacific Ocean also make up the analyzed database. Correlations of sections were preceded by a biochrostratigraphic adjustment of all samples based on published schemes.

Integrated carbon and oxygen stable isotope curves show short-term fluctuations indicating that marine environments changed during the Albian. Major environmental instability characterizes the early and middle Albian, whereas more stable conditions are inferred for the late Albian. The worldwide extent of those events permit the use of $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{18}O$ as useful chronostratigraphic tools, helping to refine coeval sections of Campos and Santos basins in the Southeast Brazilian Margin.