

LOWER PERMIAN CISURALIAN SERIES: BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC IN THE TYPE AREA AND SURROUNDING REGIONS

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Asselian, Sakmarian, Artinskian and Kungurian stages - the components of Cisuralian series - have been recently accepted as standards for the global stratigraphic scale and therefore their biostratigraphic characteristic in the type region of southern Urals and eastern margin of Russian platform have become more important than ever. Conodonts, fusulinids, and ammonoids, which play outstanding roles in the stratigraphic subdivision and global correlation, are abundant and well preserved in the region. Several phylogenetic lineages of conodonts (shallow water nodular and robust lineages of streptognathodids and deeper water mesogondolellids), were recognized throughout Cisuralian in the southern Urals. Careful studies of these lineages and taxonomic descriptions are the most important purpose of our presentation. The evolutionary framework for most late Paleozoic fusulinacean and ammonoid lineages of the southern Urals is well established. Fusulinacean zones have been defined for the southern Urals and are based on evolutionary successions and are defined by assemblages of species. Well established phylogeny of fusulinids and ammonoids however still require additional taxonomic studies. The most important in terms of global scale for the Asselian, Sakmarian, Artinskian and Kungurian is to establish stratigraphic relationship between conodonts, fusulinids and ammonoids.