

Permian-Triassic phytostratigraphic boundary in continental strata of Angarida

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The Permian-Triassic boundary is in continental deposits in entire Angarida. It shows association with lithological rock composition variations, drastic change in fauna and flora resulted in reconstruction of landscape environments and climate. The boundary is ubiquitously drawn in the coaliferous Upper Permian top with cordaitan flora and overlying volcanogenic and tuffaceous-sedimentary rocks with mesophytic Korvunchana flora of coniferous-fern composition in the Tunguska, Kuznetsk basins and West Siberia and mesophytic Lycopoda flora on the eastern Siberian Platform and in East Taimyr. Cordaitan flora extinction over the whole of Angarida and initiation of two flora types in Early Triassic are related to this boundary. These floras are in marked contrast to the Late Permian flora but incorporate abundant young Triassic elements and even Jurassic ones. Principal dominants of the Lycopoda flora are *Tomioostrobus* (subgenus of genus *Annalepis*) and small *Pleuromeia* as well as *Lepidopteris*. The Lycopoda flora is confined to the Lower Triassic of East Taimyr and Mesozoic troughs of the Siberian Platform. The Korvunchana flora reveals dominance of fern and equisetaceous plants in the first type and appearance of abundant coniferous involving *Elatocladus*, *Voltzia*, *Pityocladus*, *Yuccites*, in the second. *Lepidophytes* *Tomioostrobus* and pteridosperms *Madygenia*, *Scytophyllum* are peculiar to the Korvunchana flora. The presence of common species in the Korvunchana and Lycopoda floras shows them to be coeval. It is supported by findings of Induan charophytes of the *Vladimiriella karpinskyi* at the base of the Induan in Taimyr and volcanogenic deposits in the Tunguska basin.