

ADVANCES IN CORRELATION OF THE J/K BOUNDARY INTERVAL OF ARCTIC AND SOUTH EUROPE BASED ON MAGNETO- AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY

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The section of J/K boundary beds situated at the Nordvik Peninsula (N.Siberia) has been sampled in detail. We collected 370 oriented samples from the 27-m-thick section with sample step from 2-4 cm to 10 cm. These samples have been analyzed for remanence magnetization. As result in the section studied a succession of magnetozones corresponding to chrons M20n-M17r is established. Inside the normal polarity zone correlated with Chron M20n a thin interval of reversed polarity, corresponding to Kysuca Subzone (M20n.1r), is discovered. The other thin interval of reversed polarity established within the next normal polarity zone is correlated with the Brodno Subzone (M19n.1r). The same succession of polarity zones has been discovered recently in the Tethyan sections. Thus J/K boundary, determined at the base of Calpionella Zone of the Tethyan succession, corresponds to the level within Taimyrensis Zone of the Upper Volgian (fig.). New version of correlation of the J/K boundary beds supposed on magnetostratigraphy corresponds very close to traditional zone-by-zone correlation. However correlation of the Berriasian and Ryazanian still remains ambiguous. New records of the Tethyan and Boreal ammonites in the lowermost Ryazanian of the Moscow region confirm that the base of the Boreal Kochi Zone should be older than upper part of the Tethyan Occitanica Zone. At the base of the Maynci Zone of the Nordvik section iridium anomaly was revealed. This anomaly traced also through Barents Sea shelf. This level easily recognized by geochemistry could be a good marker of the base of Cretaceous in Arctic.

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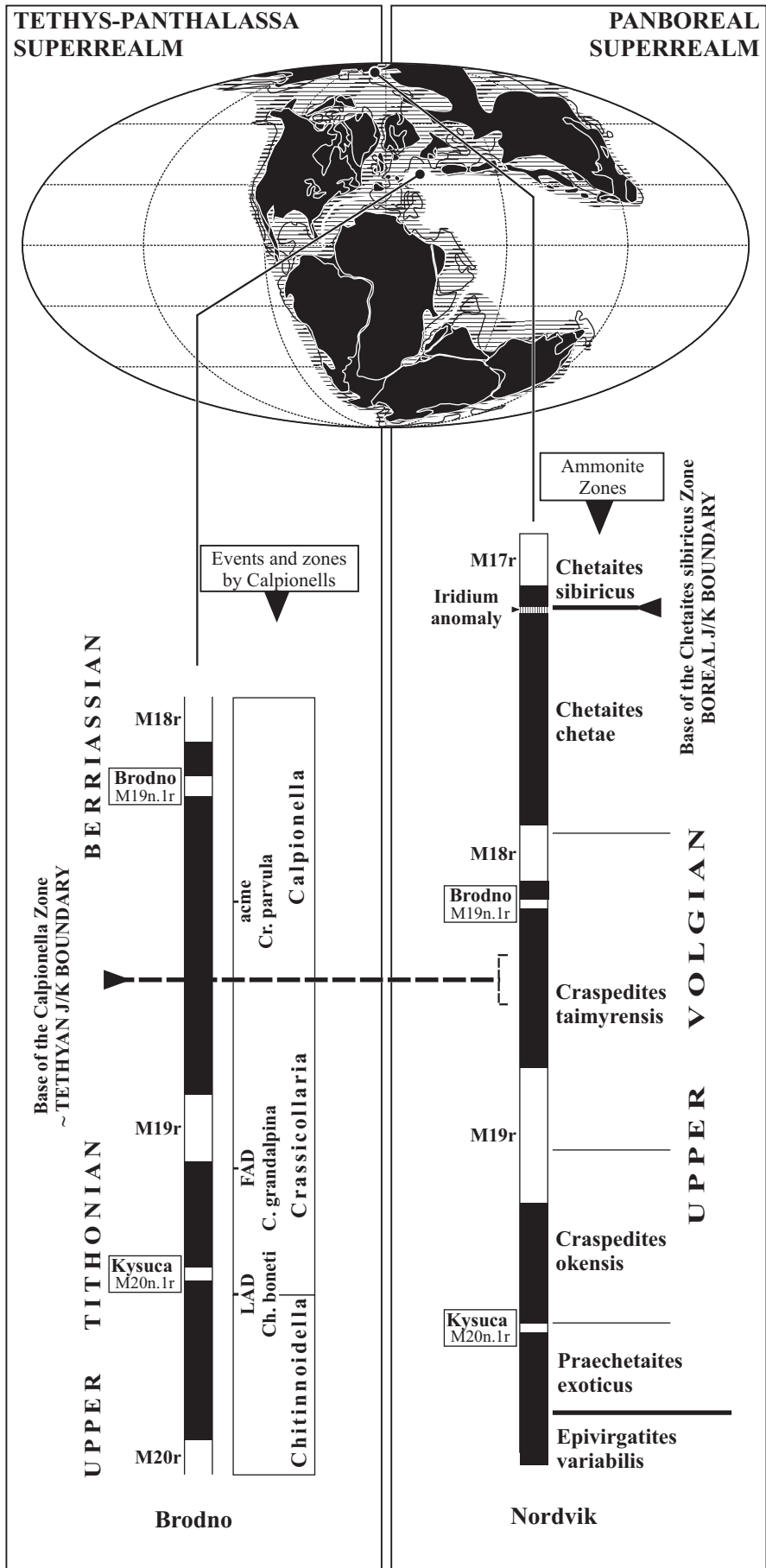


Fig. Correlation of the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary beds of Arctic with those of Tethys by using paleomagnetics