IGCP 596 & IGCP 580
Join Meeting and Field-Workshop

International Symposium in Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia 5-18th August 2014

ABSTRACT
VOLUME

Editorial: KIDO, E., WATERS, J.A., ARIUNCHIMEG, YA., GONCHIGDORI, S., DA SILVA, A.C., WHALEN, M., SUTTNER, T.J. & KÖNIGSHOF, P.

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Druck: Medienfabrik Graz GmbH, Dreihackengasse 20, 8020 Graz
The uppermost Famennian Hangenberg Event in the Namur–Dinant Basin (southern Belgium)

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The uppermost Famennian succession of southern Belgium consists of a relatively thick series of shallow water siliciclastic-carbonate deposits, which locally include stromatoporoid biostromes. This thick series permits a better understanding of the Famennian and Tournaisian transition than the condensed basinal sections, which are investigated usually. However, difficulties are encountered for the precise dating of the sections on the basis of the conodonts as the current guide (Siphonodella sulcata) for the Devonian–Carboniferous (D–C) boundary has never been discovered in southern Belgium. Consequently, in this area, the D–C boundary was drawn on the basis of conodonts of the praeusulcata Zone or only to a thin bed of short duration) caused only local, but not definitive, extinctions, as was also the case with the diachronic development of the Upper Frasnian dysoxic–

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anoxic Matagne Black Shale, whose range spans the interval of the Early *rhenana* Zone to the *linguiformis* Zone, and caused local extinctions before the end Frasnian Upper Kelwasser Event.

References


