



Kazan Golovkinsky Stratigraphic Meeting

2022



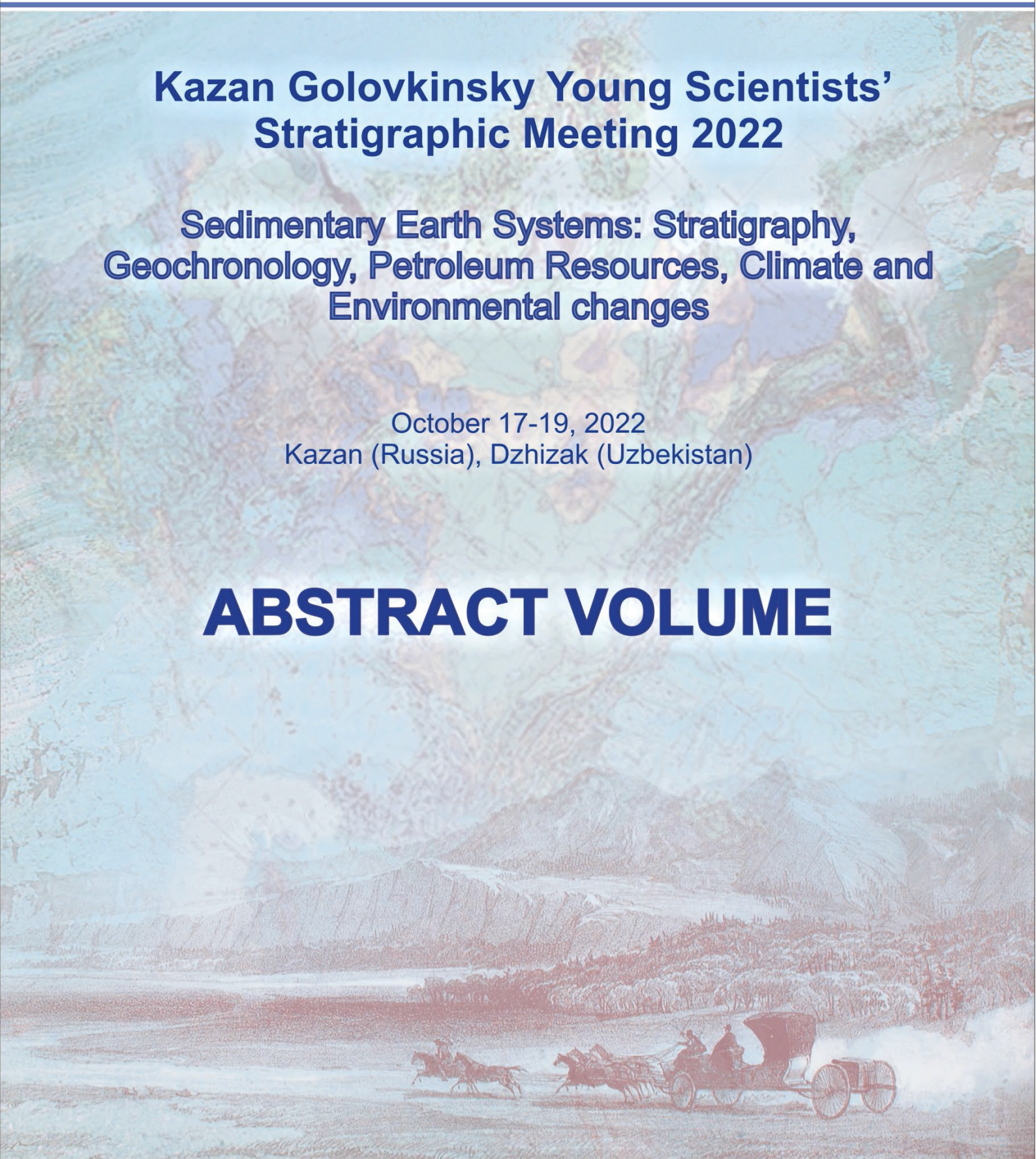
Institute of Geology and Petroleum Technologies  
Kazan Federal University in Dzhizak (Uzbekistan)

# Kazan Golovkinsky Young Scientists' Stratigraphic Meeting 2022

**Sedimentary Earth Systems: Stratigraphy,  
Geochronology, Petroleum Resources, Climate and  
Environmental changes**

October 17-19, 2022  
Kazan (Russia), Dzhizak (Uzbekistan)

## **ABSTRACT VOLUME**





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Международная конференция посвящена проблемам планетарных систем, стратиграфическим событиям, эволюции биоты, седиментационным бассейнам и полезным ископаемым, изменениям климата и окружающей среды.

International Stratigraphic Meeting is dedicated to Earth systems, stratigraphic events, biotic evolution, sedimentary basins and resources, climate and environmental changes.

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<b>Tahhan, Fatmeh, Svetlana O. Zorina</b> LITHOFACIES ANALYSIS AND DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS OF THE UPPER DEVONIAN (FRASNIAN) SEDIMENTS IN THE TERRITORY OF TATARSTAN REPUBLIC .....	35
<b>Tolokonnikova, Zoya A., Petr V. Fedorov, Roman A. Gunchin</b> MAASTRICHTIAN (LATE CRETACEOUS) BRYOZOANS FROM PODVALJE OUTCROP (SAMARA REGION), RUSSIA .....	36
<b>Uskova, Polina D., Konstantin N. Shatagin</b> Rb-Sr ISOTOPE DATING OF "BIOTITE-70" REFERENCE SAMPLE: ACID PARTIAL DISSOLUTION RESULT .....	37
<b>Valieva, Elvira A., Niyaz M. Nigmatullin, Gulnara R. Nigamatzyanova, Larisa A. Frolova</b> THE RESULTS OF DIATOM ANALYSIS OF BOTTOM SEDIMENTS OF SMALL TUNDRA LAKES (ARCTIC RUSSIA) .....	38
<b>Yusupova, Anastasia R., Dilyara M. Kuzina, Danis K. Nurgaliev, Vadim V. Antonenko</b> THE PRELIMINARY DATA OF MAGNETO-MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION OF LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS OF LAKE KANDRY-KUL .....	39
<b>Zharinova, Veronika V.</b> CORRELATION OF THE LOWER TRIASSIC DEPOSITS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND SIBERIA USING CONCHOSTRACAN FAUNA .....	40
<b>Zharinova, Veronika V.</b> MICROSCULPTURE STUDIES OF LATE PERMIAN, EARLY TRIASSIC AND MODERN CONCHOSTRACANS .....	41
<b>Zhuravleva, Natalia D., Ekaterina V. Lavrushina</b> NEW DATA ON THE STRATIGRAPHY OF DEPOSITS IN THE INTERFLUVE OF THE ASSEL AND USTKALYK RIVERS (UPPER CARBONIFEROUS, LOWER PERMIAN, SARAKTASH DISTRICT OF THE ORENBURG REGION) .....	42

## MAASTRICHTIAN (LATE CRETACEOUS) BRYOZOANS FROM PODVALJE OUTCROP (SAMARA REGION), RUSSIA

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Cheilostomate and cyclostomate bryozoans are abundant in upper Cretaceous deposits of the Eurasia, having been described from numerous localities. They are well known from the different parts of Volga area. However, we are unaware of any records from Podvalje outcrop.

Fauna was founded in the vicinity of Podvalje village, which locating on the right bank of the Kujbyshev reservoir (Volga River). The bryozoans have been derived from white chalks of Maastrichtian, which possible belongs to Karsun suite (foraminifer zones *Neoflabellina reticulata*, *Brotzenella complanata*). Ten specimens were studied using the scanning electron microscope, light microscope and X-ray microcomputed tomography.

The studied bryozoan association includes of species from genera *Lunulites* Lamarck, 1816, *Rhagasostoma* Koschinsky, 1885 (order Cheilostomata Buck, 1852) and *Meliceritites* Roemer, 1840 (order Cyclostomata Buck, 1852). All genera are numerous in Cretaceous-Paleogene of Eurasia, *Lunulites* are known in Neogene also, and territory of USA and Antarctica. The diverse growth-habits of the bryozoans include encrusting, erect flattened bifoliate and massive colonies. Bryozoans from genus *Lunulites* are most abundant in the collection. Colonies are free-living discoidal 4–10 mm in diameters. They are characterized of straight linear radiating rows of autozooecia, interzoooidal avicularia and large pores. Representative of genus *Rhagasostoma* has an erect dichotomously branching colony 2.5 mm wide. It is formed by autozooecia, vicarious avicularia and kenozooecia. Colony of *Meliceritites* sp. is encrusting with vicarious eleozooecia (which resemble avicularia of cheilostome) and kenozooecia.

Thus, bryozoans from Podvalje outcrop are various, represented by taxa with wide geographical distribution and different morphological features. Bryozoans are characterized by different type of avicularia and eleozooecia, which performed the function of multipurpose protection.

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