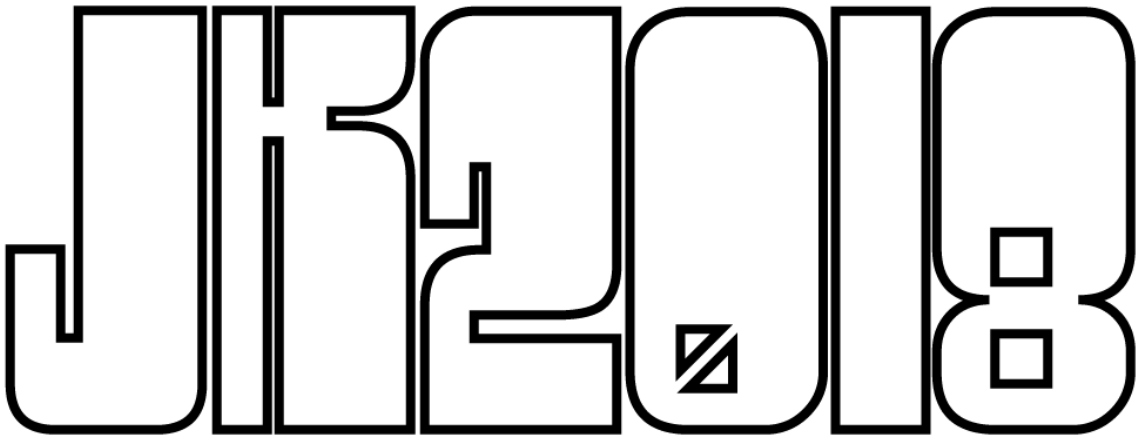


Members of the Organizing Committee

- Prof. Rossana Martini, Université de Genève, Switzerland
- Dr Lionel Cavin, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle (MHN) de Genève, Switzerland
- Prof. Jean J. Charollais, Université de Genève, Switzerland
- Prof. Bruno R.C. Granier, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, France (President)
- Dr Christian Meister, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Genève, Switzerland
- Dr Eric Monteil, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle (MNH) de Genève, Switzerland
- Dr André Piuz, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle (MHN) de Genève, Switzerland
- Prof. Andreas Strasser, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Scientific partners

- Asociación Paleontológica Argentina (APA)
- Association Paléontologique et Évolutive Libanaise (APEL)
- Association Paléontologique Française (APF)
- Carnets de Géologie (Association)
- Comité Suisse de Stratigraphie (strati.CH)
- International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS)
- International Research Group on Ostracoda (IRGO)
- International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification (ISSC)
- Karen Carr Studio
- Sociedad Española de Paleontología (SEP)
- Società Paleontologica Italiana (SPI)
- Societatea Paleontologilor din România (SPR)
- Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM)
- Stratigraphy, Sedimentology and Palaeontology (SSP) - European Geosciences Union (EGU)
- The Paleontological Society
- Меловая комиссия МСК (Russian "Cretaceous Commission")
- Юрская комиссия МСК (Russian "Jurassic Commission")

Language editor

- Phil Salvador, Conroe, United States

Members of the Scientific Committee

- Prof. Beatriz Aguirre-Urreta, Instituto de Estudios Andinos Don Pablo Groeber Universidad de Buenos Aires - CONICET, Argentina
- Dr Cinzia Bottini, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy
- Dr Špela Goričan, ZRC SAZU, Slovenia
- Dr François Atrops, CNRS, Université Claude Bernard (Lyon 1), France
- Dr Evgenij Baraboshkin, Moscow State University, Russian Federation
- Prof. Mohamed Benzaggagh, Université Moulay Ismail - Meknès, Morocco
- Dr Eric Buffetaut, CNRS, France
- Prof. Miguel Company Sempere, Universidad de Granada, Spain
- Prof. Raymond Énay, Université Claude Bernard (Lyon), France
- Dr Mohssine Ettachfini, Université Cadi Ayyad, Marrakesh, Morocco
- Dr Jacek Grabowski, Polish Geological Institute - National Research Institute, Poland
- Prof. Bruno R.C. Granier, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, France
- Prof. Malcolm B. Hart, Plymouth University, United Kingdom
- Dr Hartmut Jäger, GeoResources STC, Germany
- Prof. Mikheil Kakabadze, I. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia
- Prof. Jaap Klein, Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Netherlands
- Dr Stephen Lokier, Bangor University, United Kingdom
- Dr Carles Martín-Closas, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
- Dr Mathieu Martinez, Université de Rennes 1, France
- Prof. Atsushi Matsuoka, Niigata University, Japan
- Dr Eric Monteil, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle (MNH) de Genève, Switzerland
- Prof. James G. Ogg, Purdue University, United States
- Dr Mikhail A. Rogov, Геологический Институт, Российская Академия Наук, Russian Federation
- Jean-Loup Rubino, Total, France
- Prof. Mariusz A. Salamon, Uniwersytet Śląski, Poland
- Dr Christian Salazar, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile
- Dr Robert W. Scott, The University of Tulsa, United States
- Dr Mike Simmons, Halliburton, United States
- Prof. Andreas Strasser, University of Fribourg, Switzerland
- Prof. Helmut J. Weissert, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
- Prof. Ismail Omer Yilmaz, Middle East Technical University (Ankara), Turkey

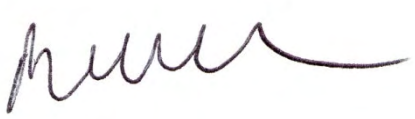
FOREWORD

The **JK2018** International Symposium focuses on a ca. 20 My interval of time spanning the Tithonian – Berriasian / Volgian – Ryazanian / – Valanginian interval (eventually overlapping slightly its lower and upper boundaries) in the Tethys area, as well as in the Panthalassa, Boreal and Austral regions.

This meeting is intended to bring together people with interests in the transition period spanning the latest Jurassic to the earliest Cretaceous times and to feature disciplines covering the many aspects of stratigraphy (litho-, bio-, magneto-, chemo-, cyclo-, sequence), as well as sedimentology, paleontology, paleogeography and global tectonics, at all scales, from the SEM – Scanning Electron Microscopy – to basin analyses.

The meeting is hosted by the **Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Genève** and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the support provided by Jacques AYER (Director of the Museum), Dr Nadir ALVAREZ (Head of the 'Research and Collections' Unit), Dr Lionel CAVIN (Curator, Editor-in-Chief of *Revue de Paléobiologie*), their staff and colleagues, among whom are Dr Christian MEISTER, Dr André PIUZ, and Dr Éric MONTEIL. The organizing committee, which also includes Prof. Rossana MARTINI, Prof. Jean J. CHAROLLAIS, and Prof. Andreas STRASSER, thanks the 15 national and international organizations that agreed to be our scientific partners.

This abstract volume comprises 59 contributions, which is already an achievement. More than 70 participants representing at least 25 nationalities are attending and we wish you will all enjoy contributing to this stimulating meeting and to the debates.



Bruno GRANIER
President of JK2018

Note: In order to have fair, unbiased, and open discussions on the system boundary during the **JK2018** meeting and to give all sides the possibility to defend their views, it was suggested that, in both abstracts and figures, the author(s) should refrain as much as possible from using "JK system boundary", and should preferably refer to stage boundaries instead. We did not censor any abstract. Accordingly, you will find some abstracts stating that the system boundary equates to the Tithonian-Berriasian boundary (more specifically the base of the acme /abundance/ zone of *Calpionella alpina*), which was not the conclusion of the meeting.

The Salima Formation *emend.*, which corresponds to an overall transgressive oolitic unit, is an unconformity-bounded unit. Based on our investigations: 1) the lower unconformity corresponds to a hiatus that encompasses at least the duration of the Berriasian; 2) the upper discontinuity corresponds to a hiatus that encompasses at least the upper Valanginian and the Hauterivian. Regardless of the selected option for the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary (Tithonian/Berriasian or Berriasian/Valanginian), it unambiguously fits into the discontinuity at the base of the Salima Formation in Lebanon.

AZAR D. (1997).- Lebanese Amber.- *Meganeura*, Strasbourg, vol. 1, p. 26-27.

AZAR D. (2007).- Preservation and accumulation of biological inclusions in Lebanese amber and their significance.- *Comptes rendus Palevol*, Paris, vol. 6, no. 1-2, p. 151-156.

AZAR D., NEL A. & GÈZE R. (2003).- Use of amber fossil inclusions in palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, dating and palaeobiogeography. *In*: Fossil insects.- *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensa*, vol. 46, supplement, p. 393-398.

DUBERTRET L. (1955).- Notice explicative de la Carte géologique du Liban au 200.000e.- Ministère des Travaux Publics, Beyrouth, 74 p. (30 Pls.).

GRANIER B., AZAR D., MAKSOUD S., GÈZE R. & HABCHI R. (2015).- New fossiliferous sites with Barremian Charophyta in the "Grès du Liban " *auct.* (Lebanon), with a critical perspective regarding the nature of *Munieria* DEECKE, 1883.- *Carnets Geol.*, Madrid, vol. 15, no. 15, p. 199-229.

GRANIER B., TOLAND C., GÈZE R., AZAR D. & MAKSOUD S. (2016).- Some steps toward a new story for the Jurassic - Cretaceous transition in Mount Lebanon.- *Carnets Geol.*, Madrid, vol. 16, no. 8, p. 247-269.

HEYBROEK F. (1942).- La géologie d'une partie du Liban Sud.- Thesis, Dr in de Wis- en Natuurkunde aan de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen; *Leidsche Geologische Meddedeelingen*, vol. XII, fasc. 2, p. 251-470.

WALLEY C. (1997).- The Lithostratigraphy of Lebanon.- *Lebanese Science Bulletin*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 81-108.

WALLEY C. (2001).- The Lebanon passive margin and the evolution of the Levantine Neo-Tethys. *In*: ZIEGLER P.A., CVAZZA W., ROBERTSON A.H.F. & CRASQUIN-SOLEAU S. (eds.), Peri-Tethyan rift/wrench basins and passive margins.- *Mémoire du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, vol. 186, p. 407-439.

31. New magnetostratigraphic data from the upper Volgian of the Moscow region

Alexei G. MANIKIN[1], Mikhail A. ROGOV[2], Vladimir A. GRISCHENKO[1], Ramir S. DAKIROV[1]

[1] Saratov State University, 83 Astrakhanskaya Street, 410012 Saratov (Russia); e-mail: agmanikin@mail.ru

[2] Geological Institute of RAS, 7 Pyzhevski lane, 119017 Moscow (Russia); e-mail: russianjurassic@gmail.com

Strong biogeographical segregation near to the Jurassic/Cretaceous boundary leads to the impossibility of direct Boreal-Tethysian correlation by biostratigraphy, thus identifying magnetostratigraphy as a key approach. However, magnetostratigraphic data from the Boreal section are very scarce. So far the only Nordvik section (northern Siberia) is characterized by a succession which permits direct correlation with Tethysian regions (*cf.* HOUŠA *et al.*, 2007; SCHNABL *et al.*, 2015), but ammonite findings in the upper Volgian of this section are uncommon and the position of zonal boundaries remains tentative (ROGOV *et al.*, 2015). Here we are describing the first preliminary results of a magnetostratigraphic study of the condensed upper Volgian succession in the Eganovo sand pit near Moscow (N55°32'0.16"; E38° 3'28.28"). This section is well-characterized by ammonites (ROGOV, 2017), and contains a nearly full succession of ammonite biohorizons except the uppermost middle Volgian Nikitini Zone, with a gap corresponding to its upper subzone. The uppermost part of the Volgian here is lacking any macrofossils and cannot be correlated to any ammonite zone. A total of 12 paleomagnetic samples were collected from the ~3.8 m interval. Each sample was prepared as several cubic specimens. The magnetic susceptibility (K) and

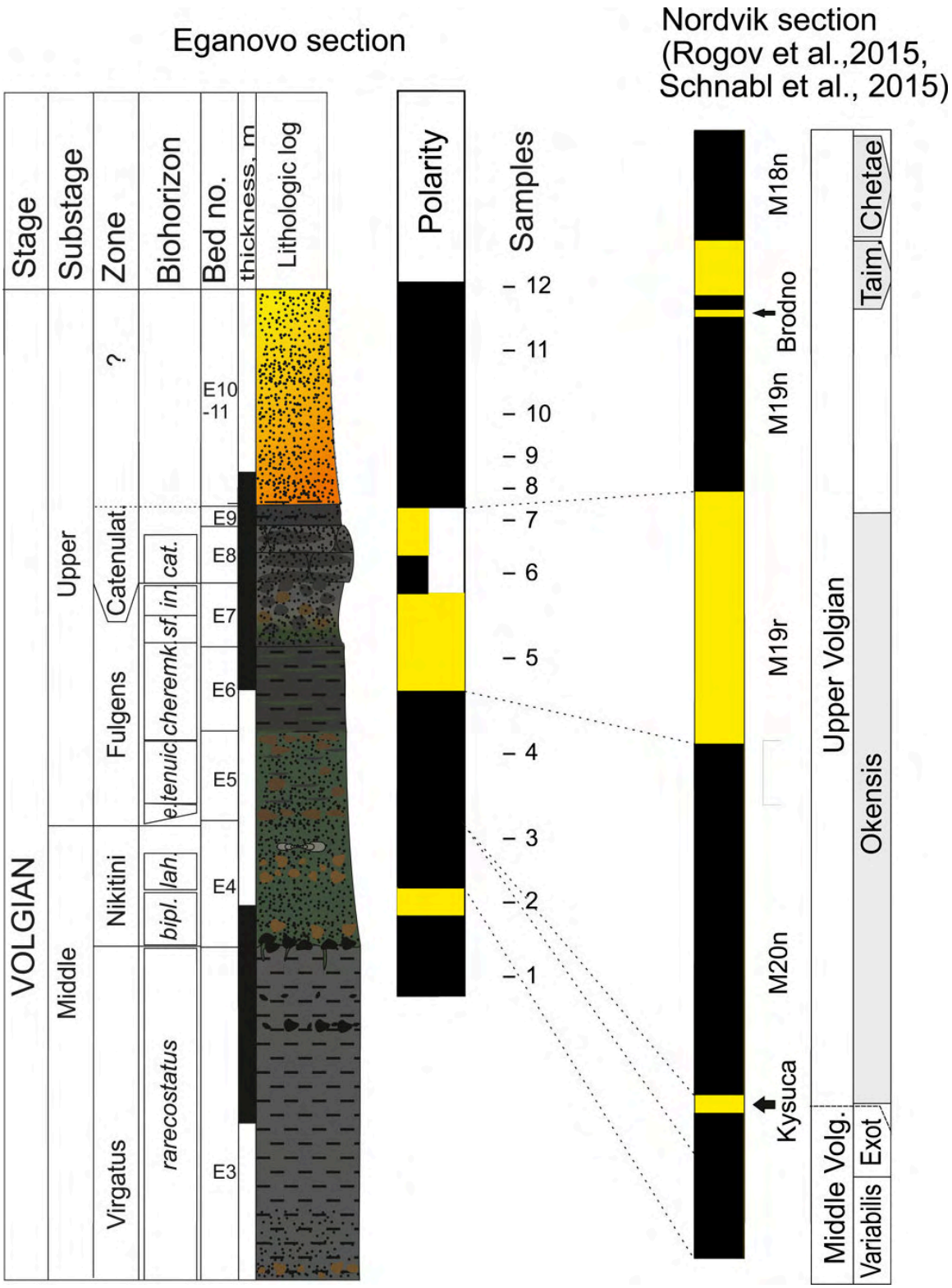


Figure 1: Lithostratigraphy and ammonite biostratigraphy of the Eganovo section plotted together with the polarity zones detected and their comparison with polarity zones recognized in Nordvik (Northern Siberia).

anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) were measured using MFK1-FB kappabridge, while the natural remanent magnetization (NRM) was measured using a 2G Enterprises. Alternating field demagnetization was carried out from 3 to 80 mT with 3 mT steps. As revealed by magneto-mineralogical study, the main sources of natural remanent were magnetite and closely related minerals, but some samples from member 2 are characterized by the presence of iron hydroxydes. In the studied section, different lithologies are characterized by different NRM and K values. AMS of samples from the Member 2 (beds E2-E9) is characterized by a nearly equal distribution of K1 axes suggesting weak hydrodynamics with only a little influence of bottom currents from NW to SE, but some samples show an anomalous distribution of axes suggesting active hydrodynamics. Paleomagnetic data are relatively poor, as in other strongly condensed successions. As follow from Zijderveld diagrams, nearly all samples are characterized by the presence of low coercitivity remanent magnetization and characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM). The latter was used for determination of magnetic polarity. ChRM was recognized in 7 samples only, but even such preliminary data permits recognition of a succession of magnetic polarity zones which could be correlated with both the Nordvik succession and the Standard succession. Two reverse polarity zones, which correspond to the lower part of the middle Volgian Nikitini Zone and the upper Fulgens to Catenulatum upper Volgian zones could be ascribed to M20r and M19r respectively. These results fit well with biostratigraphic correlation of Eganovo and Nodrvik successions.

This study has been supported by RFBR grant no. 17-05-00716.

HOUŠA V ., PRUNER P., ZAKHAROV V.A., KOSTAK M., CHADIMA M., ROGOV M.A., ŠLECHTA S. & MAZUCH M. (2007). - Boreal-Tethyan correlation of the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary interval by magneto- and biostratigraphy.- *Stratigraphy and Geological Correlation*, vol. 15, p. 297-309.

ROGOV M.A. (2017). - Ammonites and infrazonal stratigraphy of the Kimmeridgian and Volgian stages of southern part of the Moscow syneclise.- *Transactions of the Geological Institute*, v. 615, p. 7-160.

ROGOV M.A., ALIFIROV A.S. & IGOLNIKOV A.E. (2015). - Revised ammonite succession of the Upper Volgian of Nordvik section: zonal boundaries and uncertainties.- The International Scientific Conference on the Jurassic/Cretaceous boundary. September 7-13, 2015, Samara (Russia). Kassandra, Togliatti, p. 70-76.

SCHNABL P., PRUNER P. & WIMBLEDON W.A.P. (2015). - A review of magnetostratigraphic results from the Tithonian-Berriasian of Nordvik (Siberia) and possible biostratigraphic constraints. - *Geologica Carpathica*, vol. 66, p. 489-498.