Schizosphaerella size and abundance variations across the Toarcian Oceanic Anoxic Event in the Sogno Core (Lombardy Basin, Southern Alps)

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Abundance and size variations of nannofossil Schizosphaerella punctulata were quantified in the uppermost Pliensbachian–Lower Toarcian succession recovered with the Sogno Core (Lombardy Basin, Northern Italy). High-resolution nannofossil biostratigraphy and C-isotopic chemostratigraphy identified the Jenkyns Event within the Toarcian oceanic anoxic event (T-OAE) interval. Absolute abundances and morphometric changes of "small S. punctulata" (<7 µm), S. punctulata (7-10 µm; 10-14 µm; > 14 µm) and "encrusted S. punctulata" (specimens with a fringing crust) show large fluctuations across the negative C-isotopic Jenkyns Event. The Schizosphaerella crisis is further characterized by a decrease in average valve size in the early-middle Jenkyns Event. The abundance fall was caused by the failure of S. punctulata specimens $> 7 \mu m$ and "encrusted S. *punctulata*" that along with the increased relative abundance of small specimens, produced the reduction of average dimensions also documented in the Lusitanian and Paris Basins, although with a diachronous inception. The average valve size from the Lombardy Basin is $\sim 2 \,\mu m$ smaller. Hyperthermal conditions associated with excess CO₂ and ocean acidification possibly forced the drastic reduction of S. punctulata abundance/size. In the pelagic succession of the Sogno Core there is a strong positive correlation between the S. punctulata (> 7 µm) absolute abundance/size and the CaCO, content, with a negligible contribution by "small S. punctulata". Encrusted specimens testify selective neomorphic processes: the diagenetic crust seems diagnostic to separate S. punctulata from S. astraea.

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