

A <u>biostratigraphic unit</u> is a body of rock that is defined or characterized by its fossil content.

A fossil zone (or biozone) is an interval of strata characterized by a particular index fossil.

The best index fossils are those that evolve rapidly and were not sensitive to the sedimentary environment (flyers and floaters)



Earth History GEOL 2110 Lecture 8 Fundamentals of Stratigraphy II Biostratigraphy, Time Markers, and Unconformities. Published by Madlyn Glenn

Example of a drilled core for investigating ostracod types in Lake Bonneville FROM: Lake Bonneville, K.A. Rey, ... S.T. Nelson, in Developments in Earth Surface Processes, 2016



https://youtu.be/rWp5ZpJAIAE

PBS video explaining the history of geology and our understanding of deep time, mainly thanks to biostratigraphy. (Source: PBS Eons/YouTube)

Faunal succession: newly discovered fossil introduced into the succession sequence



Upper Cretaceous: Chalk Group 77 × 3) 2 3 6 $(\times 0.75)$ 9b 9a **8**b

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY British Regional Geology Series London and the Thames Valley (4th edition) 1996 Complied by M. G. Sumbler

> Rock strata are arranged in units on the basis of their contained fossils:

Biostratigraphy is the name given to the area of geology that deals with the distribution of fossils in the stratigraphic record.

Plate 13 Fossils of the Chalk Group (all natural size, except 1 (\times 3) and 4 (\times 0.75)).

- 1 Terebratulina lata (R Etheridge); Middle Chalk
- 2 Micraster coranguinum (Leske); Upper Chalk
- 3 Marsupites testudinarius (Schlotheim); Upper Chalk
- 4 Mytiloides mytiloides (Mantell); Middle Chalk
- 5 Hyphantoceras reussianum (d'Orbigny); Upper Chalk: Chalk Rock
- 6 Actinocamax plenus (Blainville); Lower Chalk: Plenus Marls
- 7 Inoceramus crippsi Mantell; Lower Chalk
- 8a-c Schloenbachia varians (J Sowerby); Lower Chalk
- 9a-b Orbirhynchia cuvieri (d'Orbigny); Middle Chalk