

## Carbon isotope record from the Upper Triassic bedded chert in the Mino Belt, central Japan

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The Late Triassic was characterized by several marine and terrestrial biotic turnover events prior to the end-Triassic mass extinction. The causes of the end-Triassic mass extinction and these Norian to Rhaetian biotic turnover events are still the subject of debate. In order to infer the Norian to Rhaetian (Late Triassic) environmental changes in a pelagic realm of the Panthalassa Ocean, the stratigraphic variations of TOC and  $\delta^{13}C_{org}$  of the bedded chert succession in the Sakahogi section were examined. The Sakahogi section (~26 m in thickness) crops out in the Mino Belt, central Japan, and consists of the red to greenish-gray bedded chert. The radiolarian biostratigraphy indicates a middle Norian to Rhaetian age of the bedded chert. The bedded chert of the Sakahogi section is reconstructed as a deep-sea sediment of pelagic facies forms in an open ocean realm of the Panthalassa Ocean. Our analysis shows that the middle Norian samples record stable values until the late middle Norian. This stability is disturbed by a small negative  $\delta^{13}C_{org}$  excursion at the middle Norian ejecta layer (Sakahogi ejecta). TOC values increase across the middle and upper Norian boundary interval. This interval is marked by a minor increase in  $\delta^{13}C_{org}$  value (~1 ‰).

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