Sedimentary environment estimated from the fossil of the *Lycopodiaceae* family discovered from the Kobe Group

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We conducted the outcrop survey along the Kakogawa River, which flows through Kobe City, Nishiwaki City, Hyogo Prefecture, where the Sanda Formation of the Kobe Group is distributed. Then, we discovered a large amount of carbonized plant fossils from the sandstone strata and a green plant fossil (*Lycopodiaceae* family). So far, fossil reports from the Kobe Group are only from white rhyolitic tuff. In order to think about the vegetation of the Kobe Group and estimate the paleoenvironment from there, it is not favorable that the fossils from the tuff with good preservation are biased. In that sense, the fossil discovery this time is considered to be meaningful. The fossil productivity shows that the northwest part of Kato city was the terminal part where Kakogawa flows into Old Kobe Lake and the south part of Nishiwaki City was a temperate environment repeating shallow lakes and land.

Keywords: Sanda Formation of the Kobe Group, carbonized plant fossils, green plant fossil (Lycopodiaceae family), Old Kobe Lake



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