

**PALYNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE RBN 4 BOREHOLE
(MOLDAVIAN PLATFORM)**

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Abstract

In the present paper, 10 samples have been analyzed and the resulting palynological assemblages have been interpreted in order to determine the palaeoclimatic conditions during the sedimentation of the studied deposits. In the RBN 4 borehole, we have identified taxa such as the following: *Pityosporites labdacus*, *Pityosporites alatus*, *Pityosporites insignis*, *Pinuspollenites miocaenicus*, *Abiespollenites* sp., *Myricipites bituitus*, *Tricolpopollenites liblarensis*, *Tricolporopollenites henrici*, *Carpinipites carpinooides*, *Engelhardtoides microcoryphaeus*, *Leiotriletes* sp. a.o. The method used for palaeoclimatic estimations is the “Coexistence Approach”, described by Mosbrugger et Utescher (1997) and frequently used throughout the past decade for the reconstruction of the European tertiary palaeoclimate. The values calculated by us for the Sarmatian deposits from the RBN 4 borehole using this method are the following: MAT 16.5–17.2°C, MAP 1300–1355 mm/yr, WMT 23.6–28.5°C, CMT 9.6–12.5°C.

Keywords: Moldavian Platform, palynomorphs, Sarmatian, palaeoclimate.

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