



The relationship between the Sarmatian and Quaternary formations from the Păcurari area (Iași, Romania)

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Abstract

During the execution of a foundation for a six-floor building in the Păcurari area (Iași), we gathered micropaleontological and lithological samples and collected fauna from the artificial outcrops or from the soils taken from the drilling operations carried out with this occasion. From a lithological point of view, the material found in the northern and western part of the artificial outcrops and in the drillings consists mostly of clay deposits with a sand-gravel layer, and other millimetre-sized interlayers of sand. Generally, the colour of these deposits ranges from yellow to grey. The main criterion used in separating the Sarmatian formations from the Quaternary deposits was the presence of the *Cryptomacra pesansensis* taxon (Mayer-Eymar). In the Sarmatian deposits, apart from *Cryptomacra pesansensis* (Mayer-Eymar), we identified foraminifera (*Porosonion subgranosus subgranosus* (Egger), *P. s. umboelata* (Gerke), *Elphidium macellum* (Fichtel et Moll), *Quinqueloculina akneriana* (d'Orbigny)), mysid statoliths (*Paramysis mihaii* (Voicu)), ostracods etc. The fossils were found both in the yellow and in the grey clays. Generally, the Quaternary deposits are barren or very poor in terms of fauna content. In the eastern part of the site, yellowish clay deposits within which Sarmatian microfossils can be recognized are visible. A slipping plan was noticed along this level of yellowish clay. The corroborated presence of the elements listed above indicates that, during the slope processes, Sarmatian deposits were included as well.

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