

221

**Palynostratigraphy and paleogeography of Devonian strata in Kerman Province, Central Iran**

Mohammad Ghavidel-Syooki

*Tehran University, Islamic Republic of Iran,  
m\_ghavidelsyooki@yahoo.com*

Some four acritarch assemblages were established within the Padeha and Bahram formations as listed below: (1) Acritarch assemblage zone I, associated with foraminifers, they are present in 90m of the Padeha Formation suggesting the Late Devonian (Frasnian). (2) Acritarch assemblage zone II occurs 15m in the Padeha Formation and 60m of the Bahram Formation. Based on acritarch taxa and associated foraminifers, late Frasnian-early Famennian age is suggested. (3) Acritarch assemblage zone III appears in 15m of Bahram Formation which contains diagnostic acritarchs and foraminifers, suggesting the Famennian. (4) Acritarch assemblage zone IV occurs in 120m of the Bahram Formation which contains acritarch and foraminiferal taxa, indicating the late Famennian. Comparison was made between the encountered palynomorph taxa of the Padeha and Bahram formations with those from other parts of the world and Iran. Results show broad similarities between the palynomorph taxa of southern and northern Iran with those of Libya, Algeria, and Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Western Australia. This similarity suggests that the Iranian Plateau, North Africa, Western Australia and Saudi Arabia were occupied with the same Palaeolatitude during the Late Devonian. Moreover, based on the relative frequency of continental elements (Miospore) to the marine elements (acritarchs, scolecodonts, chitinozoan and foraminifers), it can be asserted that shallow marine environments with tropical condition prevailed in the northwestern parts of Kerman Province during the Late Devonian.