ınces across the Jurassic/Cretaceous boundary: preliminary data from M.te Southern Alps (Italy)

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aceou boundary (Tithonian/Berriasian boundary; Nannofossil Subzone NJKc; 989) is characterized by a significant increase of carbonate-rich sediments (Maiolica mitant appearance of highly-calcified nannofossil groups (*Conusphaera*, Polycostella, *Faviconus*).
ıces of calcareous nannofossils have been obtained using thin sections, 7-8 mm thick. 1 mm2 (= 50 microscope fields of view) have been counted to reconstruct nannofossil s.
Tithonian abundances of *C. mexicana minor*, *C. mexicana mexicana*, and *P.* ıse significantly, and subsequently decrease across the Tithonian/Berriasian boundary. ear and rapidly develop reaching high abundances in the lowermost Berriasian.
nofloral abundance and composition are consistent with previous works on relative and ıces in the central Atlantic (Bornemann et al., 2003; Tremolada et al., 2006)
section, changes in micrite composition and carbonate productions are quantified as irectly correlated to calpionellid biostratigraphy. The rise in nannoconid abundance e appearance of calcitic calpionellids, indicating the onset of paleoenvrionmental ble to calcification.
f highly-calcified genera may be triggered by many factors: low pCO2 levels (Weissert ba, 2006); a cooling phase during the Tithonian (Price, 1999); increasing transfer rate ıtinents to oceans, possibly inducing variation of surficial marine water pH (Weissert

n and proliferation of nannoconids and nannolith *Conusphaera* interpreted as lower photic zone, like (Erba, 1994, 2004; Herrle, 2003) might indicate the a thermocline/nutricline in the deep photic zone . The diversification of high-calcified carbonate production and the global carbon cycle at short and long time scales.

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sic/Cretaceous Boundary; calcareous nannofossils; absolute abundances