

## **Marine Paleobiology**

Code: 44791 ECTS Credits: 9

2024/2025

Degree	Туре	Year
4318288 Paleobiology and Fossil Record	ОВ	0

#### Contact

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# **Teachers**

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## **Teaching groups languages**

You can view this information at the <u>end</u> of this document.

## **Prerequisites**

The same as for the studies.

# **Objectives and Contextualisation**

To demonstrate capabilities for the autonomous acquisition of information from paleontological publications in order to develop a synthesis of the most important points.

To apply a logical and coherent analysis protocol to plan and carry out a paleontological study and solve a specific problem.

To develop a teamwork to solve problems related to the paleoenvironment, assuming their responsibility in the individual contribution and integrating it into group contributions and minimizing inequalities based on sex and gender.

To manage the information acquired in a professional business environment to address and solve specific problems in the dating of marine sediments.

To act autonomously to plan and carry out professional tasks, demonstrating originality in the way of approaching and solving specific problems in hydrocarbon exploration.

To act in the development of paleontological projects with ethical responsibility and with respect for human and fundamental rights, diversity and democratic values, as well as the principles of universal accessibility and design for all people, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals.

## **Learning Outcomes**

- CA04 (Competence) Develop a team work to solve problems related to paleoenvironment, assuming its
  responsibility for individual contribution and integrating it in group contributions and minimizing sex and
  gender inequalities.
- CA04 (Competence) Develop a team work to solve problems related to paleoenvironment, assuming its responsibility for individual contribution and integrating it in group contributions and minimizing sex and gender inequalities.
- CA05 (Competence) Manage the information acquired in a business professional environment in order to tackle and solve specific problems in dating marine sediments.
- 4. CA06 (Competence) Act with autonomy in order to plan and carry out professional tasks, proving originality in the way to tackle and solve specific problems in the exploration of hydrocarbons.
- 5. KA03 (Knowledge) Recognise the methods for studying microfossils, invertebrate fossils, and marine ichnofossils in the field, in the laboratory and in desk research.
- 6. KA04 (Knowledge) Identify the main stages of the evolution of marine biotas (and the global biotic crises that delimit them) from the study of certain fossil associations.
- SA04 (Skill) Apply marine fossils to solve problems related to the interpretation of the palaeoenvironment, the evolution of biotas and biostratigraphy.
- 8. SA05 (Skill) Integrate knowledge obtained in a multidisciplinary environment in palaeontology (geology, geochemistry, stratigraphy, biology) to solve evolutionary, palaeoenvironmental and biostratigraphic problems based on marine microfossils, invertebrates and ichnofossils.
- 9. SA06 (Skill) Convey the acquired knowledge about marine fossils in a text/video/oral presentation, both for a specialised and non-specialised audience.

#### Content

- 1. Micropaleontology and biostratigraphy.
- 1.1. Description of the main groups of marine microfossils in the geological record (calcareous algae, foraminifera, nanofossils, etc.): morphologies, microstructures, paleoecology and evolution.
- 1.2. Examples of biozonations and their usefulness for correlating marine sedimentary sequences.
- 1.3. Application of certain groups of microfossils as daters of sedimentary rocks from the Paleozoic to the present.
- 2. Marine paleoenvironmental models.
- 2.1. Introduction to marine carbonate 'factories': controls and environmental parameters
- 2.2. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by molluscs.
- 2.3. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by echinoderms.
- 2.4. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by microbial carbonates.
- 2.5. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by planktonic foraminifera, and their use as climatic proxies.
- 2.6. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by benthic foraminifera.

- 2.7. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by seagrasses, green and red algae.
- 2.8. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by corals.
- 2.9. Paleoecology and paleoenvironments dominated by sponges, brachiopods and bryozoans.
- 2.10. Sedimentary models in marine systems 3. Taphonomy, paleoecology and ichnology.
- 3. Taphonomy, paleoecology and ichnology.
- 3.1. Main processes and stages of taphonomic alteration; exceptionally preserved outcrops; fossil accumulations; time averaging; taphofacies.
- 3.2. Paleoecological analysis; population and community analysis; relationships between organisms; reciprocity pairs.
- 3.3. Bases and tools for the study of organism-substrate interaction; bioturbation, bioerosion and biodeposition; importance of the ichnological record in paleoecological and paleoenvironmental interpretation; ichnofabrics analysis; ichnofacies.

## **Activities and Methodology**

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Exercises in class	20	0.8	CA04, CA05, CA06, SA04, SA05, SA06
Master Class	75	3	CA05, KA03, KA04, SA04
Simulation of a practical cases	15	0.6	CA04, CA05, CA06, SA05

The "Marine Paleobiology" module (9 ECTS) is made up of three blocks (two taught at the UB and one at the UAB):

- Micropaleontology and biostratigraphy (2.5 ECTS UB)
- Marine paleoenvironmental models (3.5 ECTS UAB)
- Taphonomy, paleoecology and ichnology (3 ECTS UB)

Each of the blocks is organized into hybrid master classes (which may be both face-to-face and online) generally lasting 2 hours each. During the bulk of these classes, the theoretical concepts related to the three main blocks will be taught, however, more practical and/or applied exercises will also be proposed (as well as the preparation of reports) to try to consolidate the previously explained concepts.

Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

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#### **Assessment**

#### **Continous Assessment Activities**

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Analysis of Scientific Papers	20%	10	0.4	CA04, KA03, KA04, SA04
Attendance and participation	10%	75	3	CA04, CA06, SA05
Exercises based on theoretical concepts	35%	10	0.4	CA04, KA03, SA05
Online exercises	10%	20	0.8	CA04, CA05, SA04, SA05, SA06

#### Continuous evaluation:

30% to 40% Theoretical tests/synthesis.

30% to 40% Exercises based on theoretical concepts.

20% Activities and Exercises.

10% Attendance and active participation in class.

Within the ranges indicated, the percentages could vary for each of the three blocks that constitute the module.

#### Examination-based assessment

100% Final exam which will include theoretical questions and possible exercises linked to theory.

## **Bibliography**

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Behrensmeyer, A.K. 2021. Taphonomy. In: Alderton, D. & Elias, S.A. (Eds.) Encyclopedia of Geology (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), Vol. 3 / History of life, Academis Press, Elsevier, pp. 12-22.

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Buatois, L.A. & Mángano, M.G. 2011. Ichnology. Organism-substrate interactions in space and time. Cambridge University Press, New York, 358 pp.

Buatois, L.A., Mángano, M.G. & Aceñolaza, F. 2002. Trazas fósiles. Señales de comportamiento en el registro estratigráfico. MEF, Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio, Argentina, 382 pp.

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Kiessling, W., Flügel, E., & Golonka, J. (2002). Phanerozoic reef patterns. *SEPM Society for Sedimentary Geology.* 

Knaust, D. & Bromley, R.G. (Eds.) 2012. Trace fossils as indicators of sedimentary environments. Elsevier, Developments in Sedimentology 64, 924 pp.

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Molina, E. 2017. Micropaleontología (3ª Edición). Prensas de la Universidad de Zaragoza, 686 pp.

Reijmer, J. J. G. (2014). Carbonate factories. *Encyclopedia of Marine Geosciences*. doi 10.1007/978-94-007-6644-0\_136-1.

Seilacher, A. 2007. Trace fossil analysis. Springer, 226 pp.

Selden, P.A. & Nudds, J.R. 2012. Evolution of Fossil Ecosystems (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). Elsevier, 288 pp.

Tucker, M. E., & Wright, V. P. (2009). Carbonate sedimentology. John Wiley & Sons.

#### **Software**

Basic software: Office (Word, Excel, Power Point) or similar

Drawing software: (Adobe Illustrator, Corel Draw, Inkskape)

## Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(TEm) Theory (master)	1	Spanish	first semester	afternoon