A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Identification of foraminifers from Zaluch Nala A and B sections in the Salt Range of Pakistan**

1、Description

In March of 2019, scientists from Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, CAS and Comsats University Islambad in Pakistan have a joint research in the stratigraphy in the Salt Range of Pakistan. The research goal is to reveal the Late Permian strata and faunas in the northern Tethys Himalaya region and their relationships with that of Southern Tibet. The investigated sections were done by rulers in the fieldwork and the foraminifer samples were sampled in high resolution. Totally, two sections were measured in the Zaluch Nala region, respectively Zluch Nala A and B sections. The foraminifers were cut and made into thin sections in the laboratory. All the foraminifers were identified in the microscope and form this dataset. The dataset contains the identification lists of fusulines and smaller foraminifers from the Zaluch A and B sections in Salt Range of Pakistan. The Permian strata in this region is well outcropped. It contains Amb, Wargal and Chhidru formations in ascending orders in the Zaluch Nala valley. The Amb Formation is dominated by calcareous limestone with only one fusuline Monodiexodina kattaensis. Its age is Middle Permian based on the fusuline. The Wargal Formation is dominated by middle and thin bedded limestone in the lower and nodular limestone in the upper. The Chhidru Formation is dominated by limestone and sandstone beds. The fusulines in the Wargal and Chhidru formations consists of Codonofusiella, Nankinella, Nanlingella and Reichelina with low diversity. The smaller foraminifers are dominated by Colaniella, Climacammina and Multidiscus. Those fusulines indicates a Late Permian age for the middle and upper part of the Wargal Formation and Chhidru Formation. The Salt Range region was located at northern margin of Gondwana during the Late Permian. So, in paleobiogeography, the diversity of foraminifers in the Middle and Late Permian strata in the Salt Range is lower that those in the Lhasa Block and exotic limestone blocks within the Yarlung Tsangpo Suture Zone in Tibet. But it is apparently greater that those in the Selong and Qubu regions in southern Tibet because the latter two regions is dominated purely by cold-water faunas without fusulines.

2、Keywords

Theme：Paleontology,Formation,foraminifers  
Discipline：Solid earth  
Places：Pakistan, Neo-Tethys  
Time：Permian

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：0.05MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：32.79 | - |
| west：71.65 | - | east：71.65 |
| - | south：32.79 | - |

5、Time frame:None--None

6、Reference method

References to data:

ZHANG Yichun. Identification of foraminifers from Zaluch Nala A and B sections in the Salt Range of Pakistan. A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/SolidEar.tpdc.2719912021

References to articles:

7、Supporting project information

Second Tibetan Plateau Scientific Expedition Program

8、Data resource provider

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