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Palaeoenvironmental significance of Palaeocene Calcareous algae from the Cauvery Basin, South India

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In the present work, we point out palaeoenvironmental significance of the calcareous of the Ninniyur Formation (Palaeocene) of the Cauvery Basin, South India. Palaeocene limestone contains abundant well-preserved Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Rhoddophyceae algae. These various types of calcareous algal seem to be controlled by the characteristics of each type environments in which they developed and thus they provide useful palaeoenvironmental information related to depth, hydraulic energy, light intensity, temperature, substrate and pH of the Ninniyur Formation. The distribution patterns of these groups of calcareous algae, extending from tidal flat to Reefal environments have been observed in the Palaeocene of the Ninniyur Formation, Cauvery Basin South India.

Keywords: Ninniyur Formation; Calcareous algae; palaeoenvironment; Palaeocene; Cauvery Basin, India