La integración de todos los resultados obtenidos ha permitido caracterizar la influencia de la dinámica eustática y de la tectónica en la evolución del medio eco-sedimentario durante el intervalo estudiado.

Palabras clave: Litofacies, Microfacies, Macroinvertebrados, Ammonites, Tafonomía, Bioestratigrafía, Ecoestratigrafía, Estratigrafía Secuencial, Oxfordiense medio-superior, Zona Prebética, Cordillera Bética, Albacete.

ABSTRACT

The study of Oxfordian deposits in the Prebetic Zone of the Betic Cordillera, conducted on the Pozo Cañada and Río Segura sections (southern part of the Albacete province), provides the first step of an integrative research that combines palaeontologic and lithologic data in the area.

The analysis of microfacies shows types and relative abundance of skeletals, especially in foraminifera. The combination of data about microfacies with macroscopic observations gives support for the differentiation of seven basic types of lithofacies: lumpy-oncolitic limestone, spongiolitic limestone, marl, lumpy limestone, marl-limestone rhythmite, alternance of spongiolitic marl and peloid limestone, and lumpy-oncolitic-condensed and bioclastic-rich limestone.

A total around of 3700 specimens and fragments of macroinvertebrates collected bed-by-bed have been identified on the basis of a minimum size of worked samples of 50 specimens per fossiliferous horizon. Ammonoids are dominant (59%), while benthics are composed of brachiopods, bivalves, echinoids, crinoids, sponges and gastropods. Ammonite systematics and interpreted biostratigraphy result in the characterisation of the Bifurcatus, Bimammatum and Planula Zones of the Upper Oxfordian, as well as in the probable existence of the Middle Oxfordian Transversarium Zone.

Taphonomic observation and analyses have been focused on macrofossils and centred on the following features: state of preservation, specimen size, within-bed orientation, epibionts, abrassion, dissolution, bioerosion, fragmentation, disarticulation, uncoupling, and plastic deformation. These show the slight incidence of post-mortem transportation and the absence, or rarity, of reworking (reelaboration). No cases of the latter are known above the level of biostratigraphic significance provided by ammonites.