

## International Conference on

## Geology

June 22-23, 2015 Florida, USA

## Biostratigraphy and paleoecology of the larger foraminifera on a carbonate ramp in SW Iran

**Tahereh Habibi** Shiraz University, Iran

In this research larger benthic foraminifera distribution and their paleoenvironmental characteristics are used to introduce biostratigraphic zonation, paleoenvironmental reconstruction and paleoecological interpretation of the Oligocene Asmari Formation in Fars Province, Zagros Basin, SW Iran. Two stratigraphic successions were examined for these purposes. The first (Khollar Section) is Rupelian in age and the second (Siakh Section) is of Chattian age. Two foraminiferal associations are recognized in the investigated sections. The identified foraminiferal associations represent a salinity value of 40 to 50 psu and a depth range of lower than 40 m, warm tropical and sub tropical waters with temperature of 18-25° C at Rupelian time. More restricted condition through Chattian Stage has resulted in a shallower depth and higher salinity of more than 50 psu with water temperature being higher than 20° C in the oligotrophic to meotrophic conditions. Restricted in marine circulation is suggested to have controlled these associations.

taherehhabibi@gmail.com

## Some geotechnical properties of soil derived from two migmatite rocks in Kwara State, south western Nigeria

**Oresajo Bamidele** Federal University, Nigeria

This paper investigates the engineering characteristics of some lateritic soils in Kwara state, south western Nigeria. Soil samples were obtained from a lateritic road cut exposure in Omu Oko area and a dug well in Amoyo area of Kwara state. The tests conducted on the soil samples include classification tests, compaction test, California Bearing Ratio (CBR) and direct shear test. Results of the tests showed that Omo-Oko soil is an inorganic sandy clay of low to medium plasticity having a medium to high dry strength, a dilatancy of none to very slow, a medium toughness and falls in the CL region of the cassagrande's plasticity chart while the Amoyo Soil is an inorganic elastic silt having a dry strength of slight to medium, dilatancy of slow to none, toughness of slight to medium and falls in the MH region of the cassagrande's plasticity chart. According to the AASHTO classification system, Omu-Oko soil is a A-7-6 (11) soil while Amoyo soil is a A-7-5(8) soil. Conclusively, these soils have a general sub grade rating of fair to poor and are unsuitable for core materials in dams and as liners in sanitary land fills.

geologistoresajo@yahoo.com