The preliminary study of flora, microflora and sedimentology of lacustrine basins of Late Neogene of Tabriz, north Iran

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The lacustrine sediments of Tabriz from older to younger in order are named Lignite Beds Formation and lacustrine Fish Beds Formation. The Lignite Bed Formation is divided in to two units named PL^{mcs} and PL^{m}, and Fish Bets Formation is introduced as PL^{t} unit. Here we report that the strike slip fault of north Tabriz was responsible of formation of these lacustrine basins. The sedimentological, biological, chemical and physical data reveal the lacustrine nature of these sediments. The major source of clastic - evaporatic sediments of PL^{mcs} unit is the northern high lands of Tabriz city named Upper Red Formation middle to late Miocene in age, and two extensive units of PL^{m} and PL^{t} of southern high lands of Tabriz city, i.e. Sahand volcano. The silicified trees, plants and fossil plants are also found from study area.
The preliminary palynological data from PL^{m} unit of eastern Tabriz city shows the abundances of oak (Quercus) and cedar (Cedrus) pollen. It is noteworthy that, presently steppe type vegetation is dominated in the study area.