Lc-031 Room: C402 Time: June 9 17:02-17:15

## Extraordinary thick K/T boundary sequence; Cacarajicara Formation, western Cuba.

# Shoichi Kiyokawa [1], Ryuji Tada [2], Eiichi Tajika [3], Takafumi Matsui [4], Hideo Takayama [5], Hisatake Okada [6], Manuel A. Iturralde-Vinent [7]

[1] Dept. of Geology, National Science Museum, [2] Geol. Inst., Univ. of Tokyo, [3] Geological Institute, Univ. of Tokyo, [4] Dept. of Earth and Planetary Phys., Univ. of Tokyo, [5] Geological Institute, University of Tokyo, [6] Earth and Planetary Sci., Hokkaido Univ., [7] Museo Nacional de Historia Natural

The Cacarajicara Formation, which was formed in the Rosario belt in the West Cuba, consists of a mega upward-fining carbonate clastic sequence with 300-400 m in thickness. Characteristics of the Cacarajicarra Formation are summarized as follows; 1) containing PDF bearing shocked quartz, 2) very thick boulder zone, 3) well sorted sequence, 4) high pressure feature at the base of sequence, 5) similar lithology and lithic fragments of the middle unit to that of the Penalver Formation. The Cacarajicara Formation with an extremely huge sequence might be identified as a distal facies impact ejected sequence, a slope canyon deposit or an impact related mea-Tsunami deposit.