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Foraminifera and pollen analyses and environmental change of the upper Kazusa Group in Tokyo Bay Area

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Planktonic foraminifera were studied along with benthic foraminifera and pollen from the upper Kazusa group in AU2-1 400m core taken at Tokyo port, central Japan. The Kazusa group of AU2-1 core belongs to Matsuyama reversed polarity interval and just below the Jaramillo normal event. There is a short normal polarity interval from AP-330m to -335m, that is thought to be Cobb Mountain.

The results of foraminifera and pollen analyses show that when the species of warmer environment increase, cooler one decrease, and when cooler species increase, warmer one decrease. It suggests 5 cycles of the environmental changes of glacial/interglacial.

The horizon of Cobb Mountain is characterized by warm climate based on planktonic foraminifera, benthic foraminifera and pollen. If this warm horizon is corresponding to MIS 37, another long warm horizon is corresponding to MIS 35, and the other warm horizons in AU2-1 core may be MIS 33, 39 and 41.

The Kazusa Group of the core can be correlated to MIS 41 to MIS 33 in the general marine isotope curve.

Keywords: Kazusa Group, Kiwada Formation, planktonic foraminifera, benthic foraminifera, pollen, MIS