

## ペルム紀中期末における超海洋パンサラッサの窒素循環変動 Perturbations of the nitrogen cycle in mid-Panthalassa in the Late Guadalupian (Middle Permian)

斎藤 誠史<sup>1\*</sup>; 西澤 学<sup>1</sup>; 上野 雄一郎<sup>2</sup>; 小福田 大輔<sup>3</sup>; 磯崎 行雄<sup>3</sup>; 高井 研<sup>1</sup>  
SAITOH, Masafumi<sup>1\*</sup>; NISHIZAWA, Manabu<sup>1</sup>; UENO, Yuichiro<sup>2</sup>; KOFUKUDA, Daisuke<sup>3</sup>; ISOZAKI, Yukio<sup>3</sup>;  
TAKAI, Ken<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 海洋研究開発機構, <sup>2</sup> 東京工業大学, <sup>3</sup> 東京大学  
<sup>1</sup>JAMSTEC, <sup>2</sup>Tokyo Tech., <sup>3</sup>Univ. Tokyo

To examine the changes in the oceanic N cycle and their possible relationships to the extinction at the end-Guadalupian (Middle Permian), we analyzed the N isotopic compositions ( $d^{15}N$ ) of the upper Guadalupian paleo-atoll limestone, accumulated on the top of a mid-oceanic seamount in the superocean Panthalassa, at Akasaka in central Japan. The  $d^{15}N$  values of the limestone are substantially high (ca. +20 permil on average) throughout the analyzed interval. These values are the highest in the previously reported  $d^{15}N$  records throughout the entire Phanerozoic. The substantially high  $d^{15}N$  values suggest enhanced oceanic denitrification/anammox in the Capitanian (Late Guadalupian). Moreover, the present results revealed remarkably large  $d^{15}N$  fluctuations in the analyzed limestone at Akasaka. We interpret that periodic expansion and reduction of the oxygen minimum zone (OMZ) in mid-Panthalassa caused the observed  $d^{15}N$  fluctuations in the Capitanian. The suggested OMZ expansions may have been attributed to the high productivity 'Kamura event' in the surface oceans enhancing a biological pump. Chemostratigraphic correlations imply that the enhanced denitrification in the expanded OMZ may have been a global phenomenon in the Capitanian. Widespread developments of the anoxic deep-waters prior to the extinction may have stressed the shallow-marine biota by upwelling at the end-Guadalupian.