

Appendix 2

Calcareous nannofossil range chart of the Toarcian – lower Bajocian interval at Colle di Sogno. As specified in Figure 1, this study regards the nannofossil assemblages in the interval overlying the uppermost Pliensbachian-lower Toarcian portion previously documented by Casellato & Erba (2015). Semi-quantitative abundances of individual taxa are reported, as well as the total abundance and preservation of calcareous nannofossils in each sample.

Total abundance:

CA (common to abundant): more than 10 specimens per field of view.

C (common): 6-10 specimens per field of view.

FC (few to common): 1-5 specimens per field of view.

F (few): 1 specimen in 1-5 fields of view.

RF (rare to few): 1 specimen in 6-10 fields of view.

R (rare): 1 specimen in 11-50 fields of view.

RR (very rare): 1 specimen in 51-100 fields of view.

VB (virtually barren): 1 specimen in more than 100 fields of view.

Abundance of individual taxa:

CA (common to abundant): >30 specimens in 50 fields of view.

C (common): >30 specimens in 100 fields of view.

FC (few to common): >30 specimens in 200 fields of view.

F (few): 11-30 specimens in 200 fields of view.

RF (rare to few): 6-10 specimens in 200 fields of view.

R (rare): 1-5 specimens in 200 fields of view.

RR (extremely rare): 1 specimen in 400 fields of view.

Preservation of calcareous nannofossils was characterized adopting the codes described by Roth (1983): E1 (slight etching); E2 (moderate etching); E3 (strong etching); O1 (slight overgrowth); O2 (moderate overgrowth); O3 (strong overgrowth). Furthermore, preservation was also coded as follows:

G (good): no evidence of etching and/or overgrowth; primary morphological characteristics are preserved.

MG (moderate to good): very little evidence of etching and/or overgrowth; primary morphological characteristics are usually preserved.

M (moderate): little evidence of etching and/or overgrowth; primary morphological characteristics are often altered.

PM (poor to moderate): evidence of etching and/or overgrowth; primary morphological characteristics are often altered.

P (poor): most specimens exhibit dissolution or overgrowth; primary morphological characteristics are often destroyed.