

Biology Of Foraminifera

O. Roger Anderson ; John J Lee

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Biology. Introduction: Foraminifera are testate, single-celled eukaryotic, protozoanTMs and are one of the most abundant microfossils found in marine sediments and other depositional settings. It is important to study foraminifera because they are used in biostratigraphy to date rocks and also to reconstruct past environments e.g. they have been used to show periods of glaciation throughout the quaternary period. They are also used by the exploration industries to find hydro-carbons. Mode of Life Foraminifera comprise protist species many of which possess hard shells (tests) that have a high fossilization potential. They are distributed across almost all oceans and marginal seas, from shallow coastal waters to abyssal trenches, with each fauna adapting to specific oceanographic conditions. Ecological data extracted from extant foraminifera provide clues for the reconstruction of ancient oceanographic conditions. However, this potential as a paleoenvironmental