



1st Palaeontological Virtual Congress

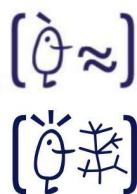
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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Palaeontology in the virtual era



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Ist Palaeontological Virtual Congress.
Book of abstracts.
Palaeontology in a virtual era.

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WHAT IS BORING IN FOSSIL RESIN?

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Most of the fossil resins are known from their inclusions: animals, plants or fungi and microorganisms preserved as fossils. However, those are not the only traces of life preserved in fossilised resins, alongside with inclusions, resins may contain also ichnofossils (trace fossils), but these are poorly known, often overlooked or misinterpreted by researchers. There are only a few ichnofossils reported from fossil resins (like bivalve borings in Burmese amber), sometimes described as inclusions themselves (like fossilized insects larval cases). Baltic amber specimens from the collection of Museum of Amber Inclusions, University of Gdańsk (Poland) alongside with raw material deposited there, were subject of investigation in search of types of trace fossils that could be found in and on fossilised resins: animal borings, plant root traces, fecal pellets (coprolites), invertebrates nests or imprints of both animal and plant origins. The key reason of ichnotaxonomic studies on fossil resins are: better knowledge of taphonomy and sedimentology of resins, understanding the taxonomic and taphonomic context, assessment and reconstructions of palaeoenvironments of resin exudation and deposition areas, and estimation of resin and resin-deposits age.

