

## **On the paleoclimate and paleogeography of Permian rocks of the Salt Range, Pakistan**

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The Stratigraphic committee of Pakistan divided the Permian rocks of Pakistan in two groups; the Zaluch group comprising the Amb, Wargal, and Chidhru Formations, and the Nilawahan group comprising the Tobra, Dandot, Warcha and Sardhai Formations. Initial paleontological datation of the Salt Range was provided by Waagon 1879-1885 in his famous work on the regional geology of the Salt Range. More detailed scientific works, highlighting stratigraphy, sedimentology and paleontology were carried out by Kummel & Teichert 1966, 1973, and Balme 1970, for Permo-Triassic rocks of the Salt Range. Detailed palynological data for the Permo-Triassic rocks of the Salt Range were also carried out by PICG, Pakistan-Japon Research group in the programme, The Tethys. On the other hand, the Early Permian rocks of the Salt Range were not systematically studied earlier with regard to paleo-climate and paeogeography. We can differentiate the Upper and Lower Permian or Early or Late Permian rocks on the basis of flora and fauna. The Upper Permian flora was mixed type of flora which normally grows in climatic condition similar to those in the Tethys. On the other hand, study carried out on the samples of Early Permian rocks of the Salt Range have shown assemblage of such type of pollens and conifers which grow in climatic condition similar to those of Gondwana existing in India and Australia.