

## **Evolution of the dissolved oxygen content of water during the Coniacian-Santonian interval from the KM well of Côte d'Ivoire**

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The study of foraminifera recovered from 38 cuttings samples from KM well (Côte d'Ivoire sedimentary basin) allowed to describe the paleoenvironment of the interval 2074 m to 1687 m. the samples yielded 258 foraminifera specimens with 32 planktonics (12.4%), 92 agglutinated foraminifera (35.66%) and 134 calcareous benthic (51.94%). Coniacian-Santonian interval was dated by the first occurrences or last occurrences of planktonic foraminifera. The base of this interval is characterized by shallow water and oxygen-poor habitat. The top is marked by deep marine conditions with an increase in dissolved oxygen causing microfossils proliferation both on the bottom and in the water column.

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