

## Fungal Proliferation at the Cretaceous-Tertiary Boundary

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The evolution of life on Earth has been interrupted by several mass extinction events. The Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) extinction [65 million years ago (Ma)] is associated with the impact of a large bolide (1). On the basis of extensive data (2–4), the K-T boundary is characterized by a palynological extinction horizon coincident with a geochemical marker bed commonly succeeded by a bed rich in fern spores (2–5).

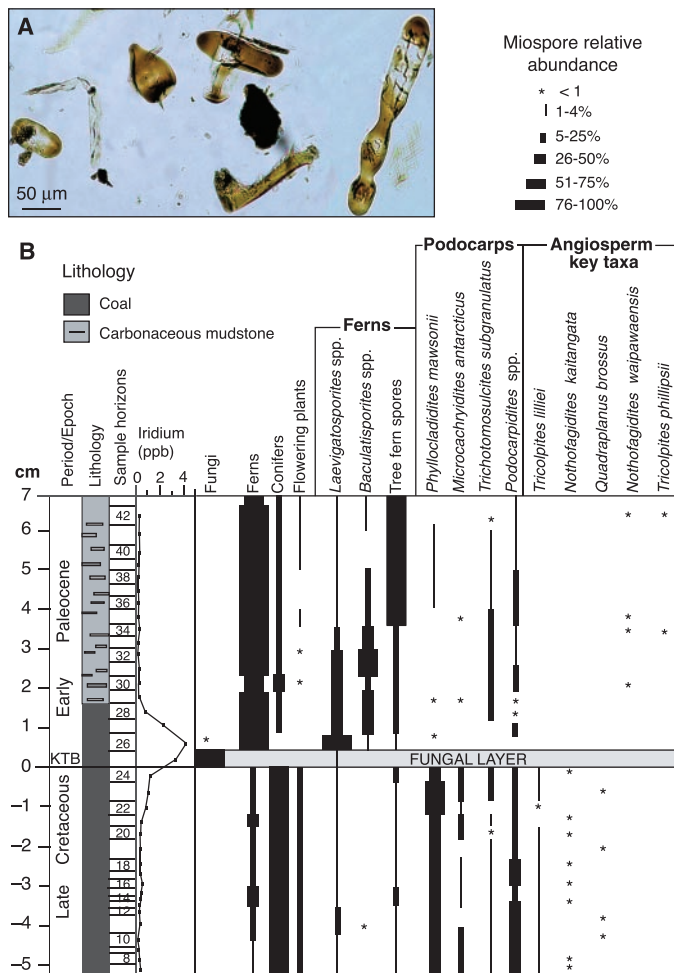
We have found that a fungal spike occurs between the diverse Late Cretaceous palynoflora and the low-diversity fern-dominated early Paleocene assemblages in a New Zealand section. The fungal layer is coincident with the Ir anomaly marking the extinction event.

The studied K-T boundary occurs within a 10-cm-thick coal seam bounded by mudstones of the nonmarine Rewanui Coal Measures Member (upper Paparoa Coal Measures) at Moody Creek Mine, Greymouth Coalfield, New Zealand (171°16'40"E, 42°23'18"S). We identified palynomorph assemblages from consecutive 3- to 5-mm laminae through 20-cm coal and mudstone succession. One half of each sample was analyzed for elemental abundance (6) (table S1).

The basal 8 cm of coal hosts Late Cretaceous spore-pollen assemblages incorporating around 80 conifer, fern, and flowering plant taxa typical of complex temperate forest communities (5). The succeeding ~4-mm layer (Fig. 1) yielded only fungal spores and fragments of nonseptate hyphae belonging to previously

undescribed species of fungi (7) (Fig. 1A). Overlying laminae contain low-diversity, fern-dominated assemblages. No significant macroscopic changes or clastic partings occur within the coal to suggest a change in sedimentation rate or depositional setting across the K-T boundary.

Analysis of a nearby section revealed an identical pattern of floristic turnover, indicating that the fungi-rich interval characterizes a distinct layer in the coal. The fungal acme is coincident with extinction of several miopollen index taxa and an iridium abundance of ~4 parts per billion (ppb) (Fig. 1B; table S1).



**Fig. 1.** (A) Fungal spores, *Monoporispores* spp., aff. *Pluricellaesporites* spp. and hyphae from the "fungal spike" layer at Moody Creek Mine. (B) Changes in Ir concentration and relative abundance of pollen and spores across the K-T boundary at Moody Creek Mine.

This fungi-rich interval implies wholesale dieback of photosynthetic vegetation at the K-T boundary in this region. The fungal peak is interpreted to represent a dramatic increase in the available substrates for saprophytic organisms (which are not dependent on photosynthesis) provided by global forest dieback after the Chixculub impact (5). Post-impact conditions of high humidity and reduced solar insolation due to increased atmospheric sulfur aerosols and dust (8) would have favored saprophyte activity, but this interval would have been short-lived because of rapid atmospheric settling.

Fungal dominance would have lasted a few years at most, because the recovery of ferns initiates within the maximum iridium anomaly layer (Fig. 1B). This suggests rapid reestablishment of pteridophyte communities following the impact event.

A global fungal or algal (*Reduviasporinites*) spike followed by a pteridophyte-gymnosperm recovery has also been reported from the Permian-Triassic (P-Tr) boundary (9). The K-T and P-Tr vegetation recoveries represent similar responses to terrestrial ecosystem destabilization and collapse, although the P-Tr biodiversity crisis was more prolonged (9).

### References and Notes

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### Supporting Online Material

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Materials and Methods  
Table S1

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## **SUPPORTING ONLINE MATERIAL**

Manuscript # [1093807](#)

Fungal Proliferation in the Cretaceous-Tertiary Disaster Zone

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### **Material and Methods**

#### **Palynology**

Standard palynological processing methods were employed. Slide sets were made up from material derived from two sections at Moody Creek Mine. Fig. 1 is based on a set prepared by senior author and analysed at Lund University. Material from a split of the same samples was sent for geochemical analyses. Another set was processed by Roger Tremain at Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (IGNS). The slides were examined under transmitted light microscopy: 200-300 specimens of pollen and spores were counted from each sample, and all slides then examined for rare taxa. Slides and macerated residues of the samples are deposited at GeoBiosphere Science Centre, Lund University, Sweden and at IGNS.

#### **Geochemical analysis**

Iridium and other elemental measurements used neutron activation analysis. Samples were irradiated at the University of Missouri-Columbia Research Reactor and subsequently measured at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory by Frank Asaro with the Luis W. Alvarez Iridium Coincidence Spectrometer. Iridium above the anticipated terrestrial background levels was detected in several Moody Creek Mine samples, with best precision (one sigma) of 0.006 ppb. The Ir peak (4.1 ppb) found in this high-precision analysis was much lower than the previously reported<sup>4</sup> peak value (70.2 ppb) obtained from a more coarsely-sampled section some metres distant, analyzed at a different laboratory.

