
**Late Cretaceous–Cenozoic biostratigraphic control
on the Scotian Margin: an eventful story**

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Since the 1970s, little has been published on the Mesozoic–Cenozoic biostratigraphy of the Scotian Margin. In the interim, however, significant progress has been made on preparation techniques, taxonomic concepts, and refinement of biostratigraphic ranges. Moreover, calibration of biostratigraphic events to magnetostratigraphy and the global time-scale has further increased the potential for more accurate and detailed age control. The present study is based mainly on information from six wells selected to provide a composite section. The Late Cretaceous–Cenozoic interval from each of these wells was analyzed for dinoflagellates and pollen and spores and, in some of the wells, for calcareous nannofossils, and planktic and benthic foraminifers. These studies have yielded a detailed sequence of biostratigraphic events. The biostratigraphic information will be integrated with available non-biostratigraphic event information (e.g., sedimentological events marked by well-log spikes and lithologic markers). The combination of stratigraphic data from several disciplines provides a remarkably refined and reliable composite stratigraphy for the Scotian Margin, and this resolution will be further enhanced by integration with seismic stratigraphy.