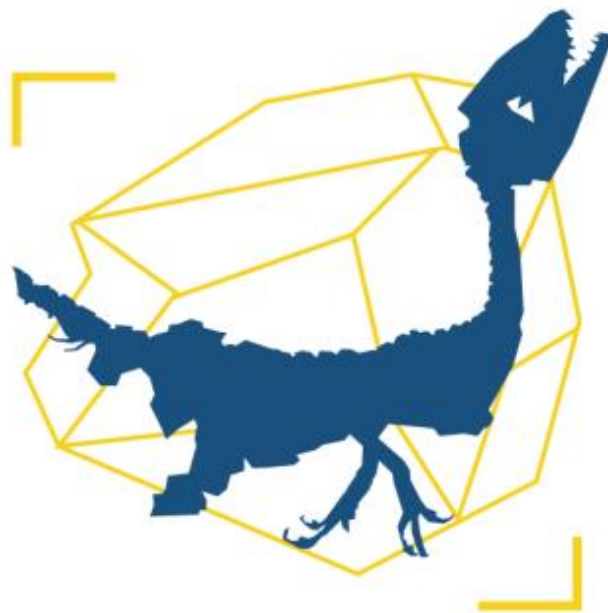




ABSTRACT BOOK



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**DINOSAUR TRACKS, SEDIMENTARY ENVIRONMENTS AND
PALAEOCLIMATE OF THE LATE CRETACEOUS EL MOLINO FORMATION IN
BOLIVIA (MAASTRICHTIAN, BOLIVIA; TORO TORO NATIONAL PARK)**

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The El Molino Formation in the Toro Toro syncline (Department of Potosí, Bolivia) has long been known for its Cretaceous dinosaur tracks. The description of a trackway, *Ligabueichnium bolivianum*, attributed either to a ceratopsian or to an ankylosaur comes from the Toro Toro area.

The type trackway consists of undertracks with no anatomical details that can be seen under closer inspection. Five larger surfaces with trackways of theropods and sauropods have been figured in previous papers which are all situated close to the village center of Toro Toro. Recently, we assign the sauropod trackways to the ichnotaxon *Calorckosauripus lazari*, attributed to a non-derived titanosaur. Several sites, documented in 2019, are situated in the middle member of the El Molino Formation (Maastrichtian), and 15 different track levels have been recorded. The tracks occur as negative epichnia on fine-grained sandstones and limestones. In some sites, such as Las Golondrinas, positive hypichnia of theropods are present and sauropod footprints can be seen in cross-section. Today, more than 28 track-bearing areas are known inside and close to the National park Toro Toro, recording the presence of titanosaurid sauropods, different types of theropods, and ankylosaurs. The Toro Toro area is of key interest as it records dinosaur track levels that are close to the K/Pg boundary. The project's main focus is a multidisciplinary attempt to integrate stratigraphy, climate proxies (e.g., clay minerals, isotopes), sedimentary environments and ichnoassemblages in the context of the Latest Cretaceous in order to verify or falsify the rapid decline of dinosaur diversity.