Diverse and moderately to poorly preserved palynofloras occur in the lower Middle Jurassic sediment of the Hojedk Formation in the Chahrekhneh, southwestern of Tabas, east central Iran. The palynofloras comprise fifty-six species including spores (fifteen species allocated to seven genera), various types of pollen (thirty species designated to sixteen genera), dinoflagellate cysts (ten species belonged to three genera), and one acritarch species. Vertical distribution of miospores allows erection within the Hojedk Formation of one biozone–*Klukisporites variegatus- Callialasporites trilobatus* Assemblage zone– based on the first observed occurrence (FOO) and the last observed occurrence (LOO) of selected taxa. Moreover, vertical distribution of dinoflagellate cysts allows erection within this formation of one biozone- *Nannoceratopsis* sp. cf. *N. gracilis* Interval zone. These biozones are compared with palynozones from ± coeval strata in Iran and elsewhere. Abundance of ferns and cycadophytes in parent floras implies that the host strata accumulated under a moist warm climate during the early Middle Jurassic in this locality. Based on various data of ecogroups in Chahrekhneh, it should be considered that there were several environments of upland, warmer lowland, wetter lowland, rivers and delta. Furthermore, based on the occurrence of dinoflagellate cysts it can conclude that Chahrekhneh located at the south coastal boundary of the Iran Plate, along the Tethys Ocean.

**KEYWORDS:** Middle Jurassic, Palynostratigraphy, Palaeoclimate, Tabas Block, Iran