



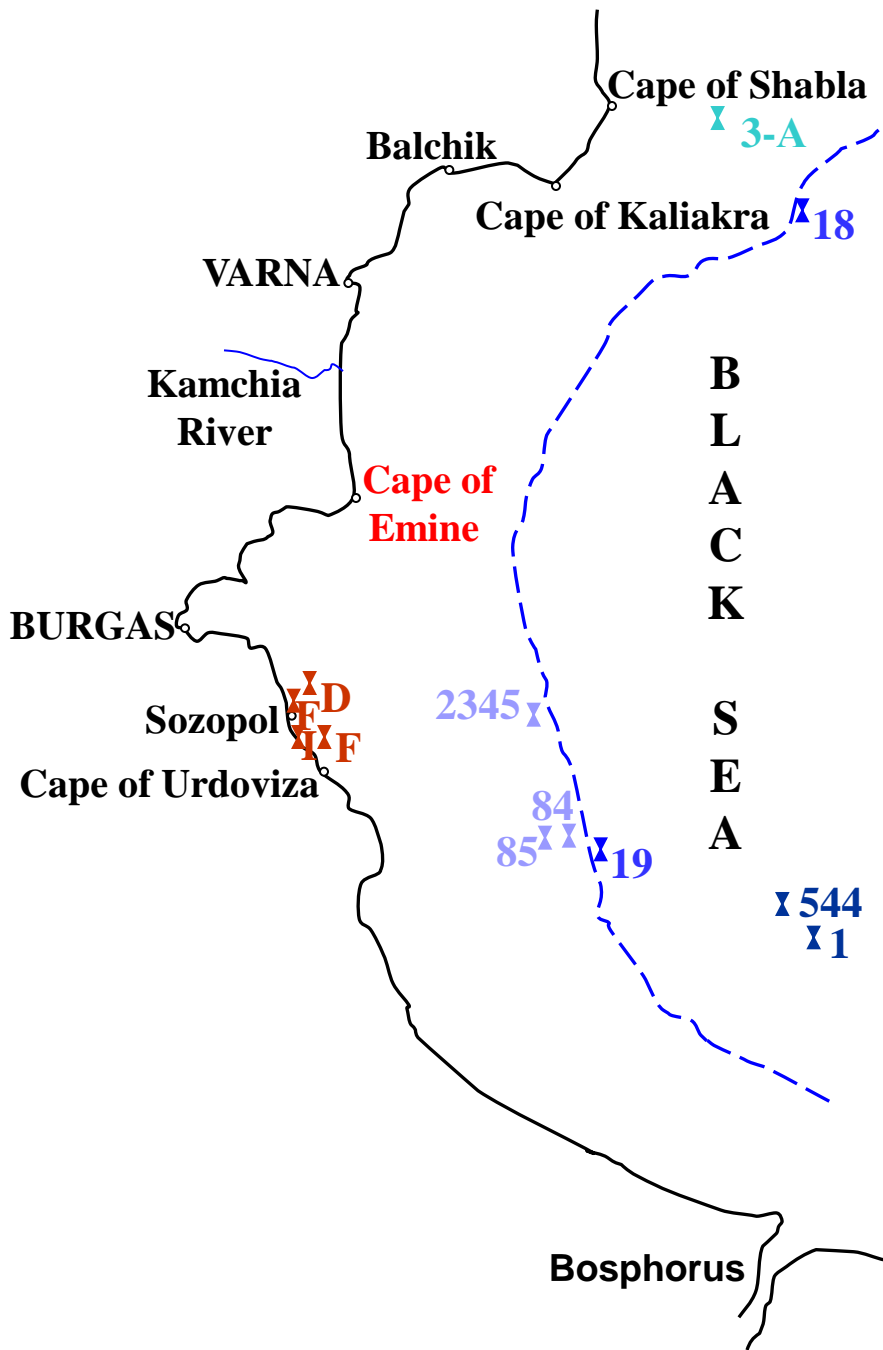
**FIRST HIGH-RESOLUTION MARINO-
PALYNOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHY OF
LATE QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS
FROM THE CENTRAL PART
OF THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA AREA**

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Location of some previous cores palynologically investigated (Filipova-Marinova, 2006)

4 cores from the littoral (inner) shelf zone

1 core from the central shelf zone

3 cores for the peripheral (outer) shelf zone

2 cores from the continental slope

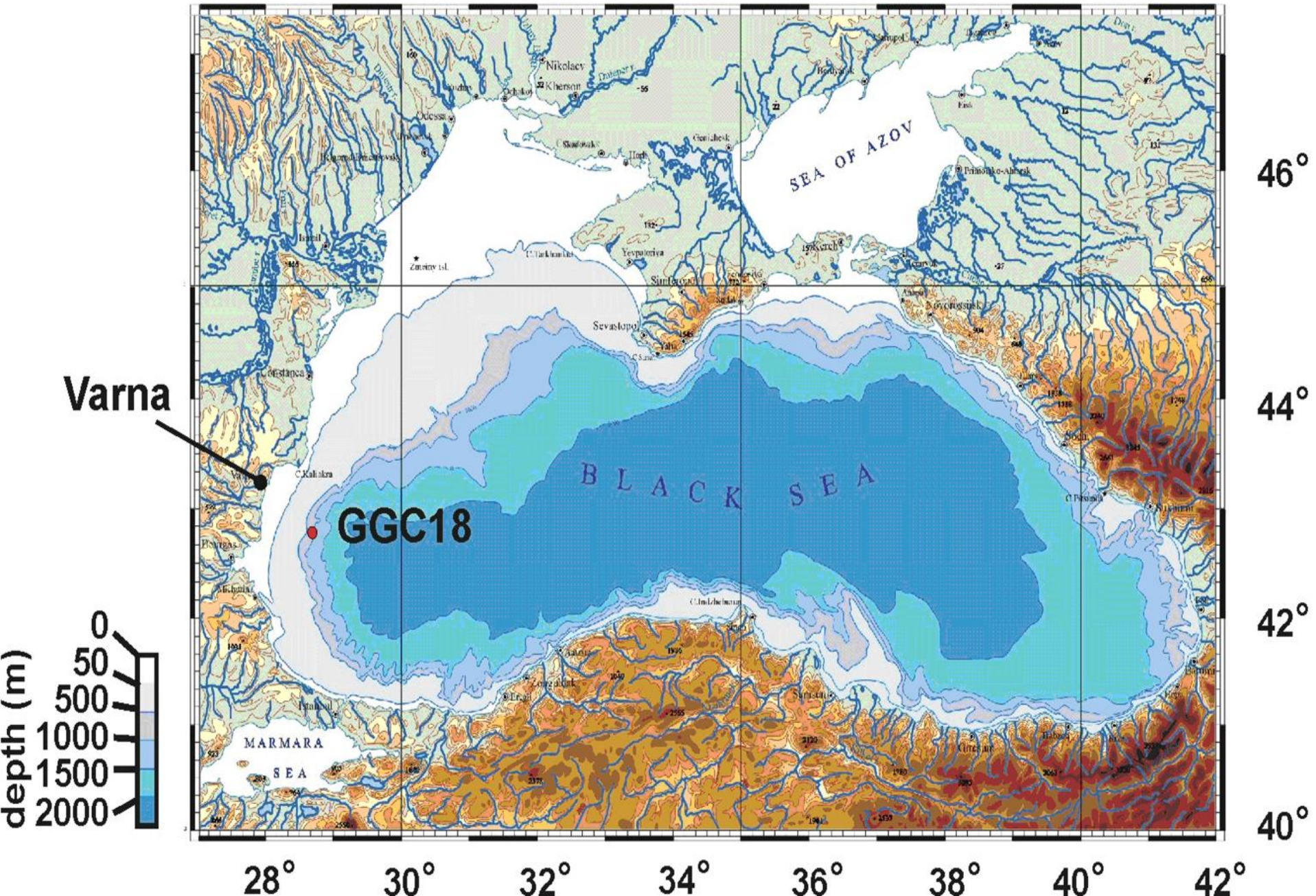
2 cores from the deep-water zone (abyssal plain)

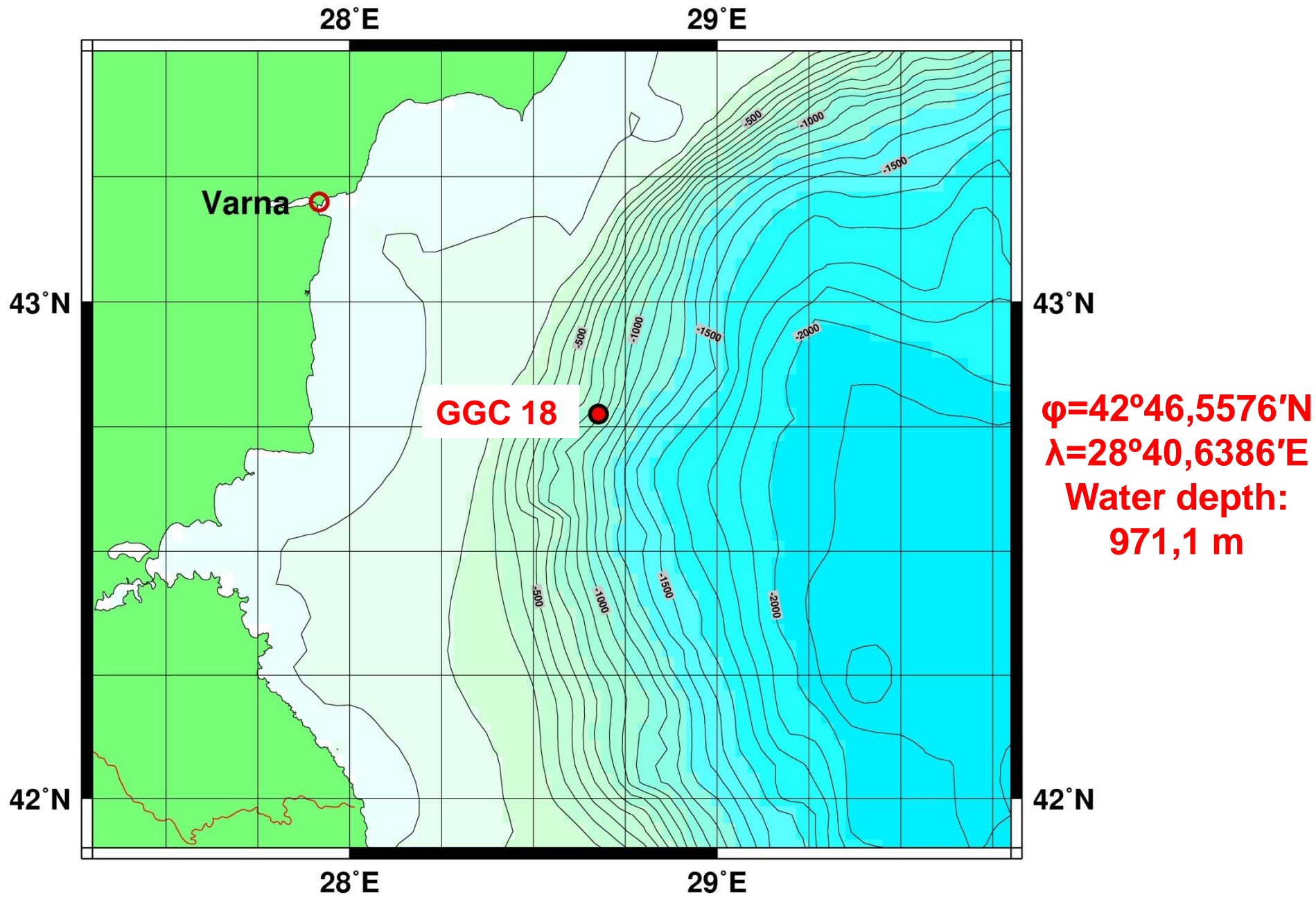
A satellite-style aerial photograph of the Black Sea region, showing the sea and surrounding landmasses. The text is overlaid on the image.

AIM

To refine the understanding of Late Quaternary evolution of the Black Sea and to provide a more detailed reconstruction of palaeoenvironmental changes in the western Black Sea area for the last 12 000 years.

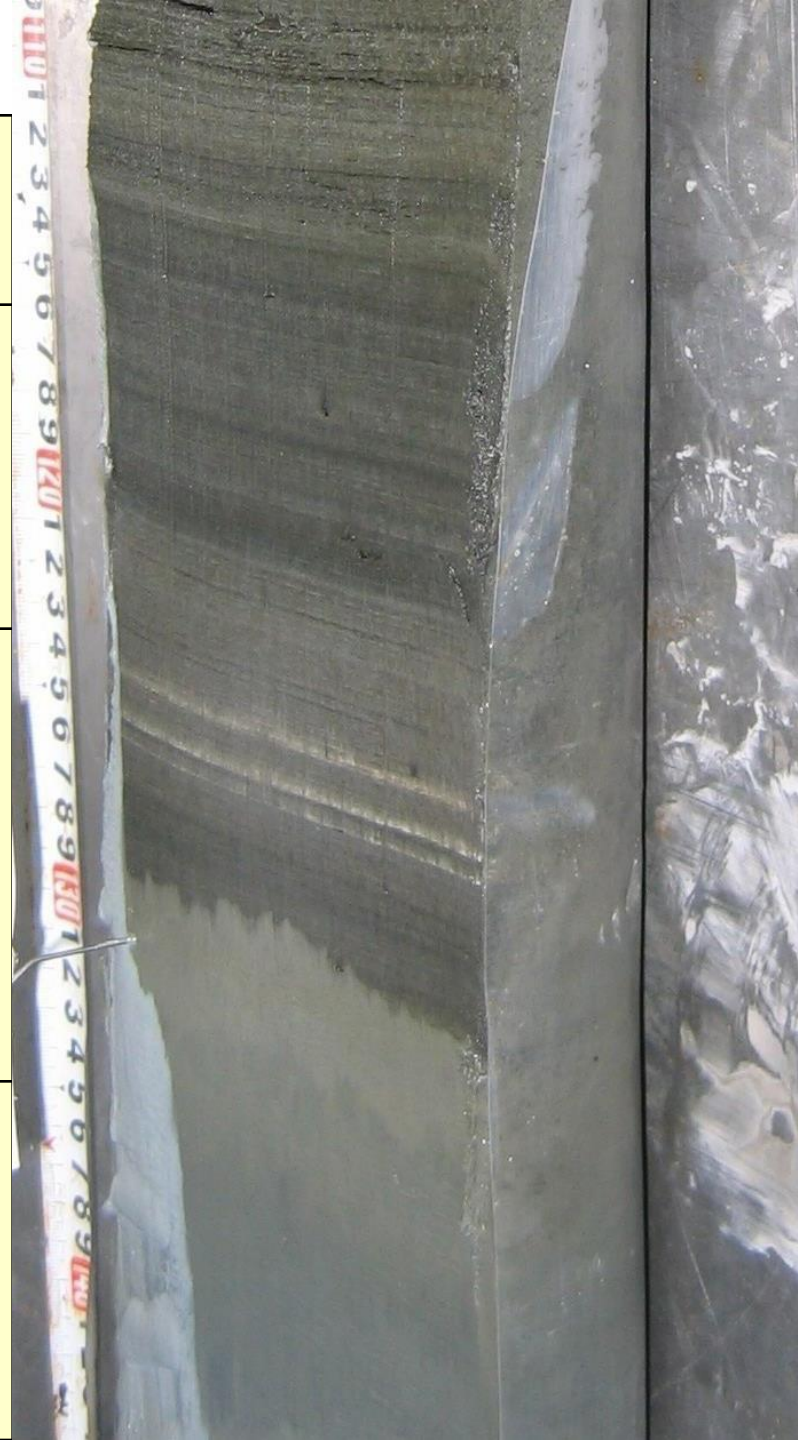
Black and Azov Seas





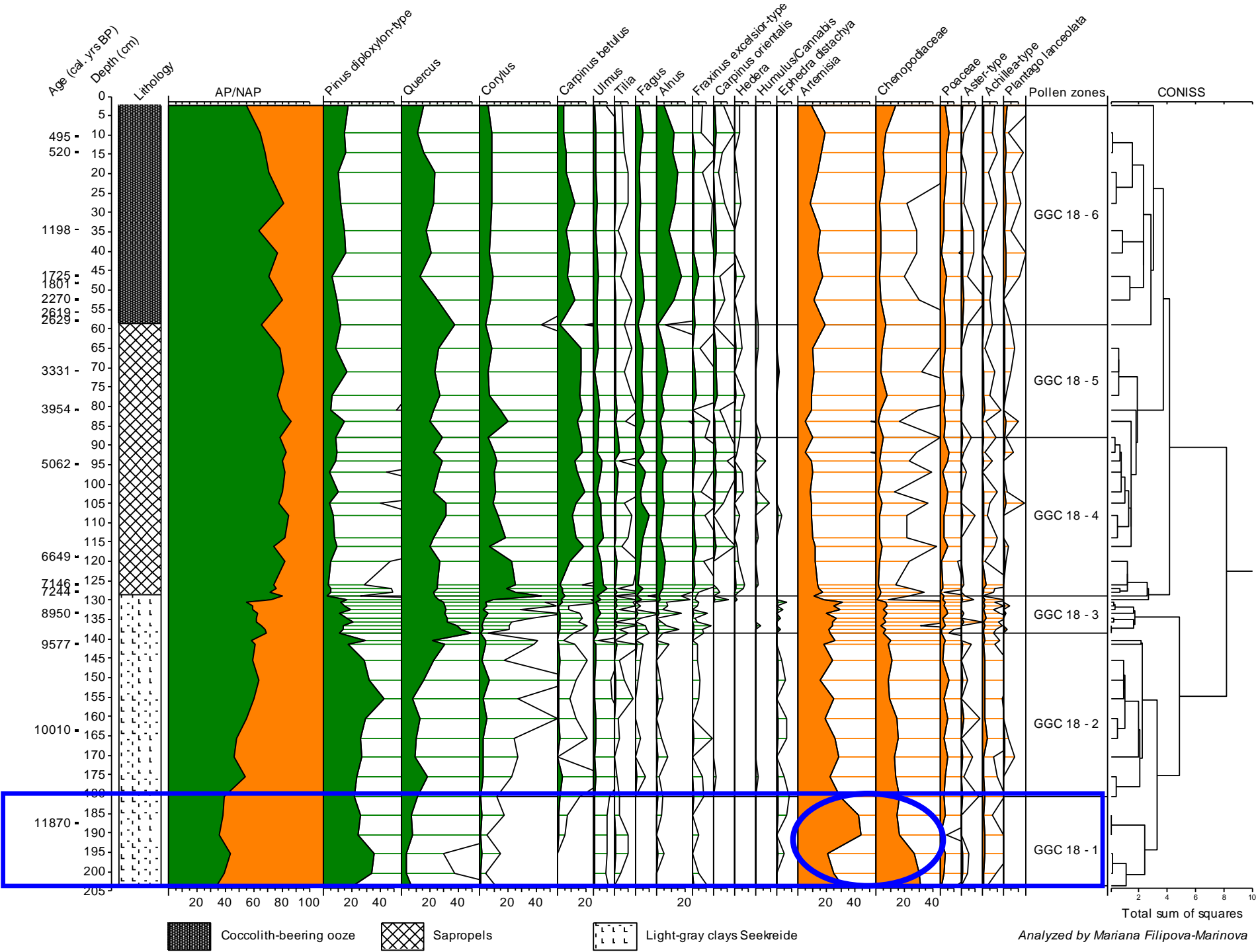
Lithology of GGC 18

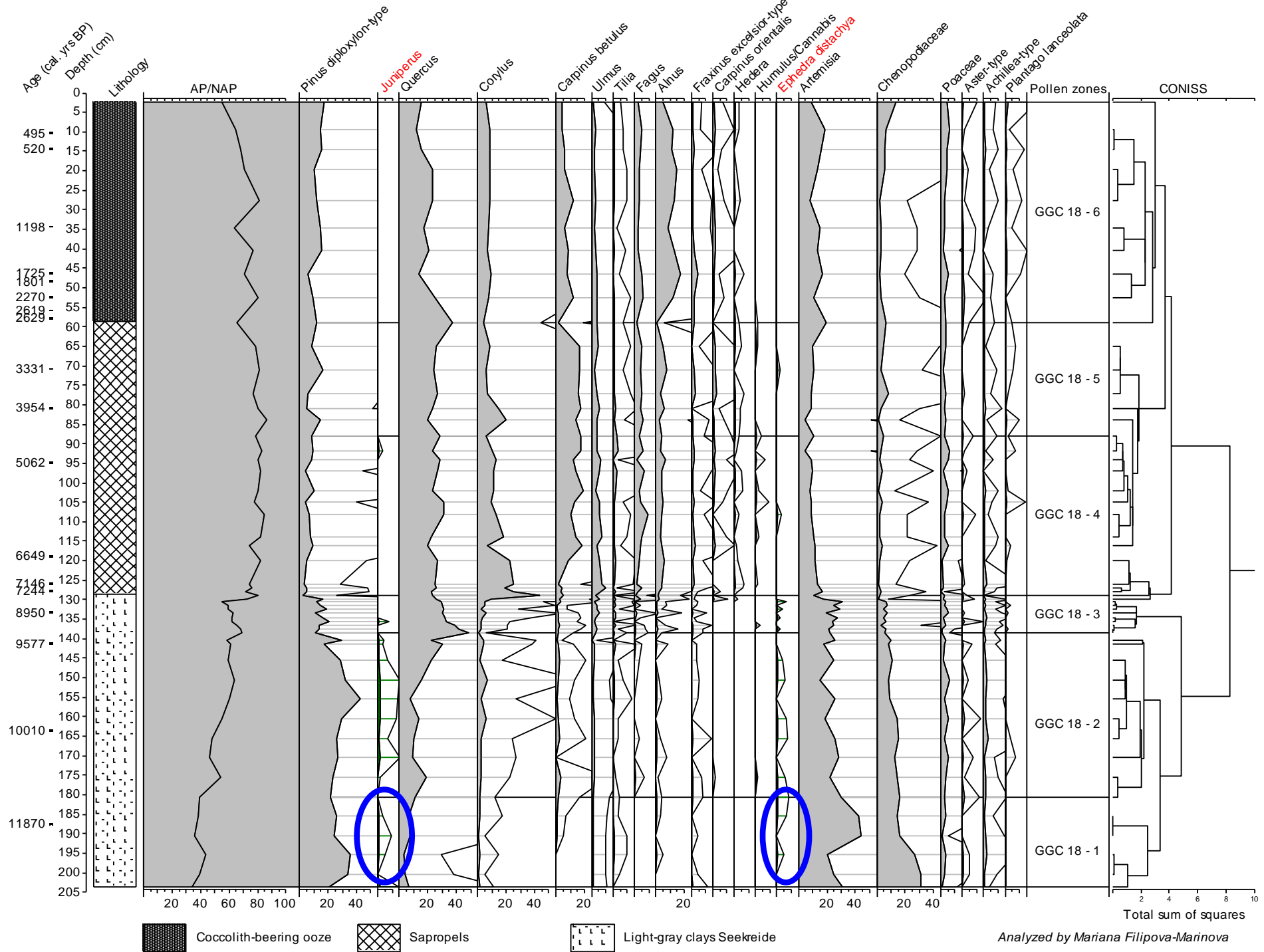
Unit (s)	Depth (cm)	Sediment	Color
I	2.5 – 58.5	Coccolith-bearing ooze	Light grey
II	58.5 – 128.5	Sapropels	Olive grey
III	128.5 – 203.5	clay	Light grey

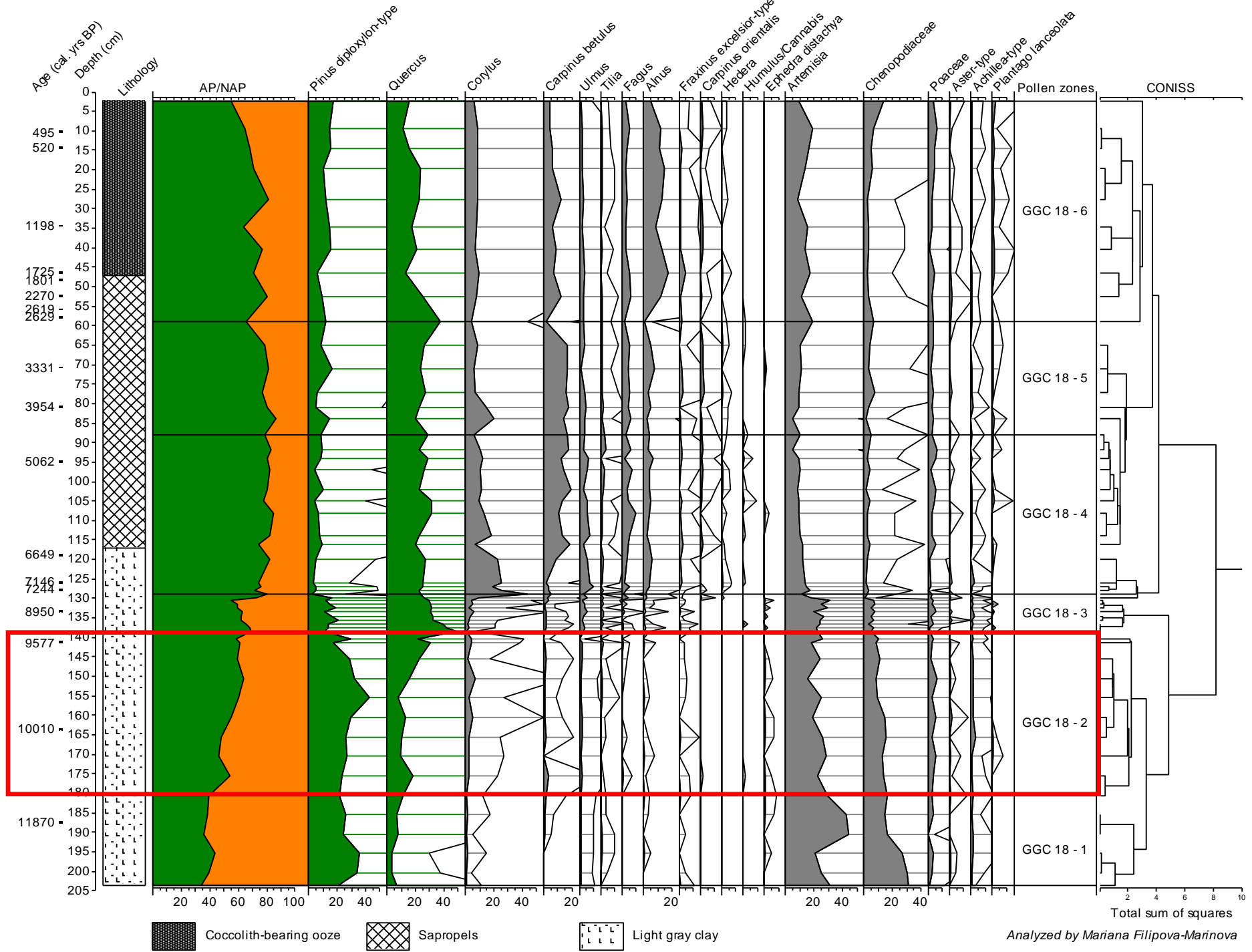


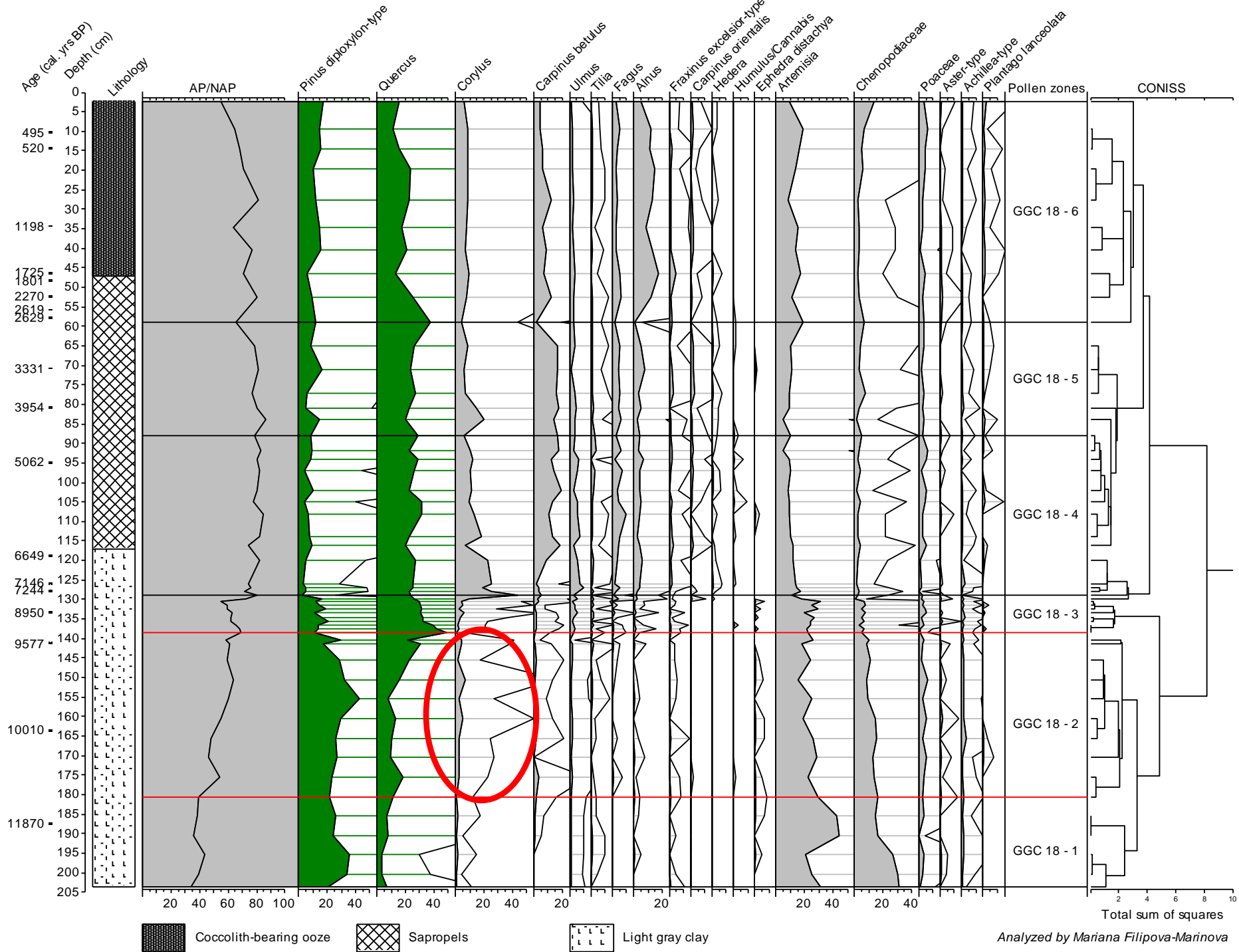
AMS Radiocarbon dating

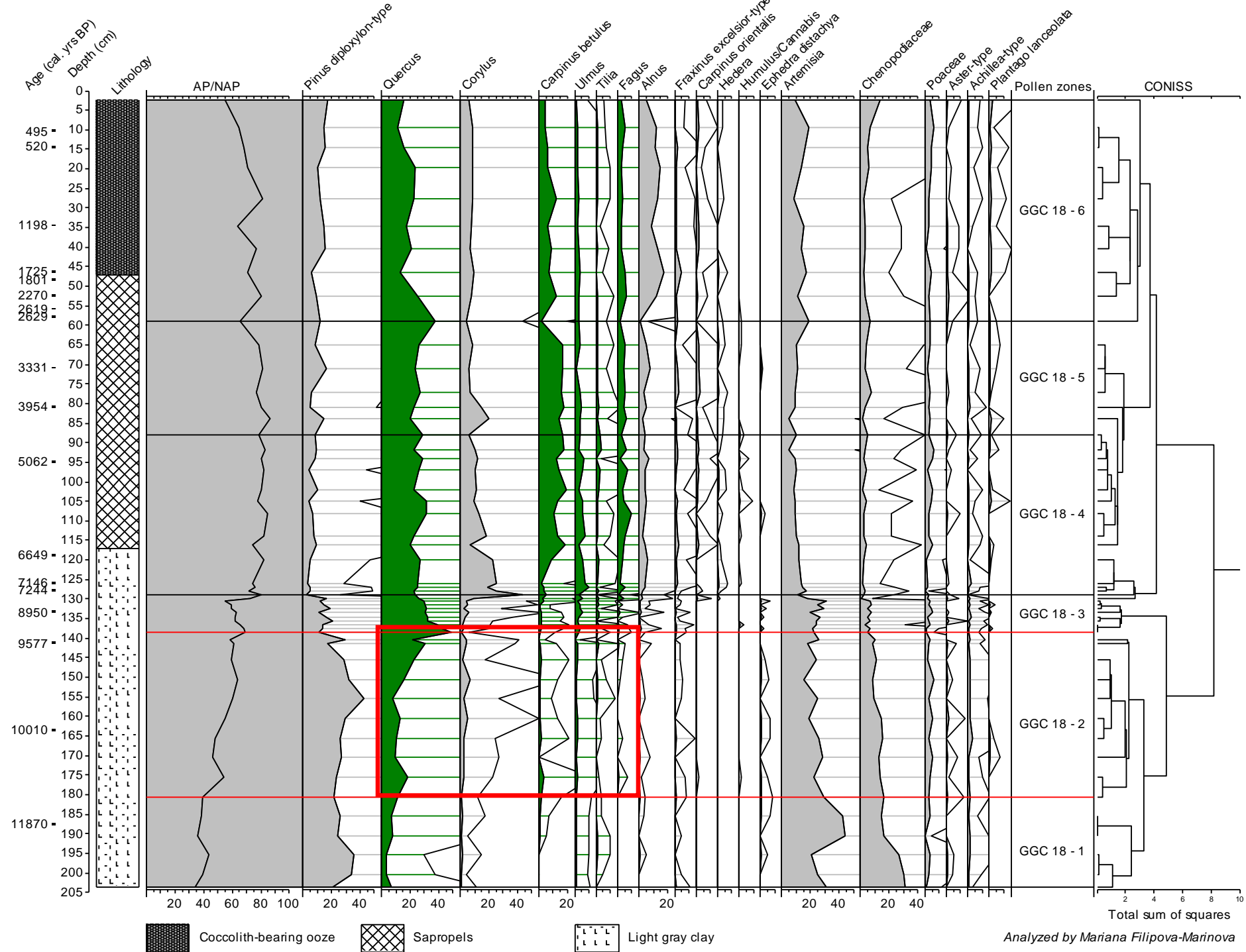
<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Lab. №</i>	<i>Material dated</i>	<i>Uncalibrated yrs. BP</i>	<i>Calendar yrs. BP</i>
10,5	OS-58560	Bulk	1020 ± 30	495
14,5	OS-58560	Bulk	1060 ± 30	520
34,5	OS-58602	Bulk	1910 ± 30	1198
46,5	OS-58502	Bulk	2390 ± 30	1725
48,5	OS-58501	Bulk	2450 ± 25	1801
52,5	OS-58498	Bulk	2890 ± 30	2270
56	OS-58559	Bulk	3120 ± 35	2619
58	OS-58499	Bulk	3150 ± 35	2629
71	OS-58559	Bulk	3700 ± 30	3331
81	OS-58560	Bulk	4200 ± 30	3954
95	OS-58561	Bulk	4990 ± 30	5062
119	OS-58587	Bulk	6420 ± 30	6649
126	OS-58500	Bulk	6840 ± 40	7146
128	OS-58556	Bulk	6910 ± 30	7244
133,5	OS-58504	Bulk	8650 ± 40	8950
141,5	OS-58588	Bulk	9170 ± 45	9577
163,7	OS-67911	Bulk	9660 ± 50	10010
187,7	OS-68230	Bulk	10450 ± 80	11870

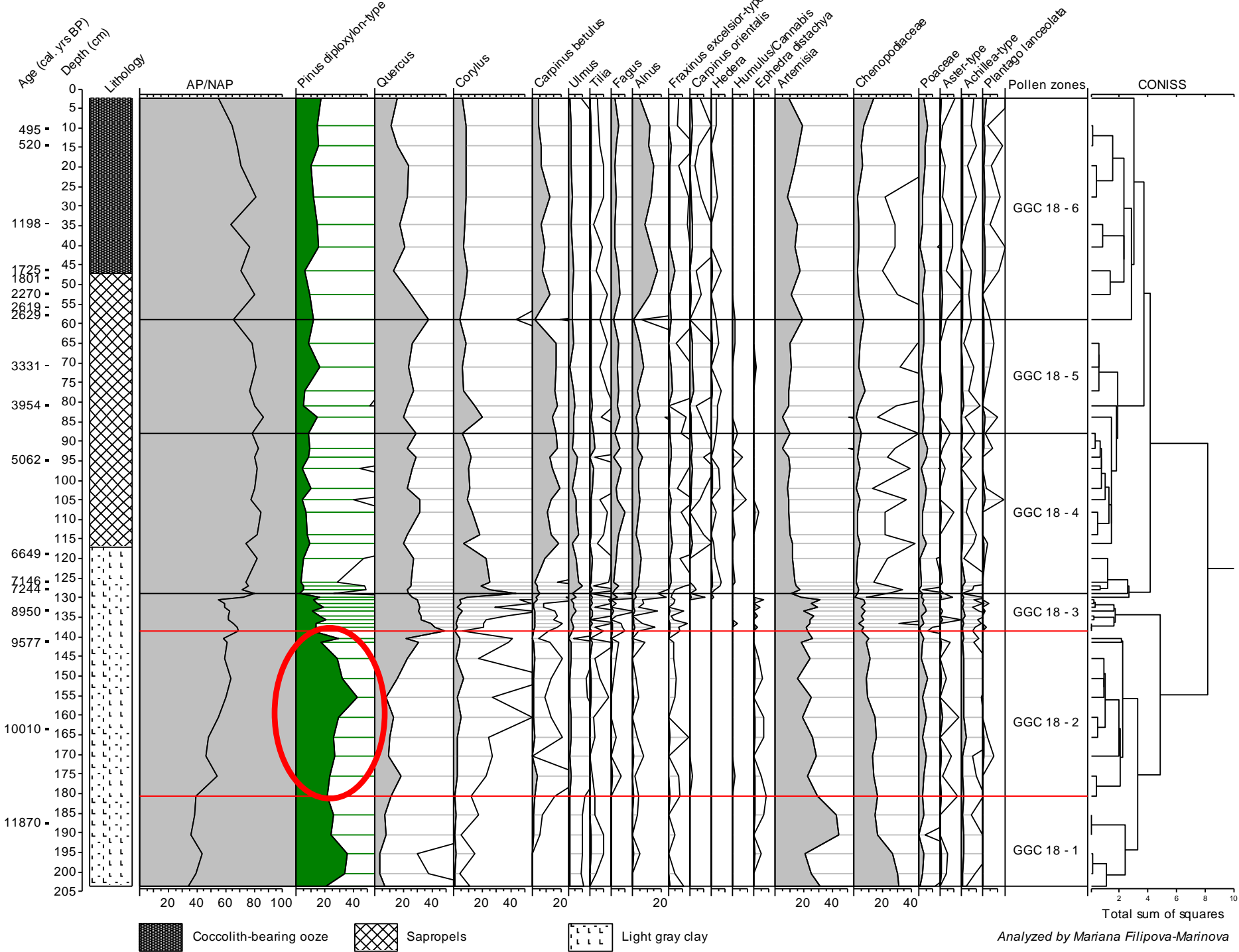


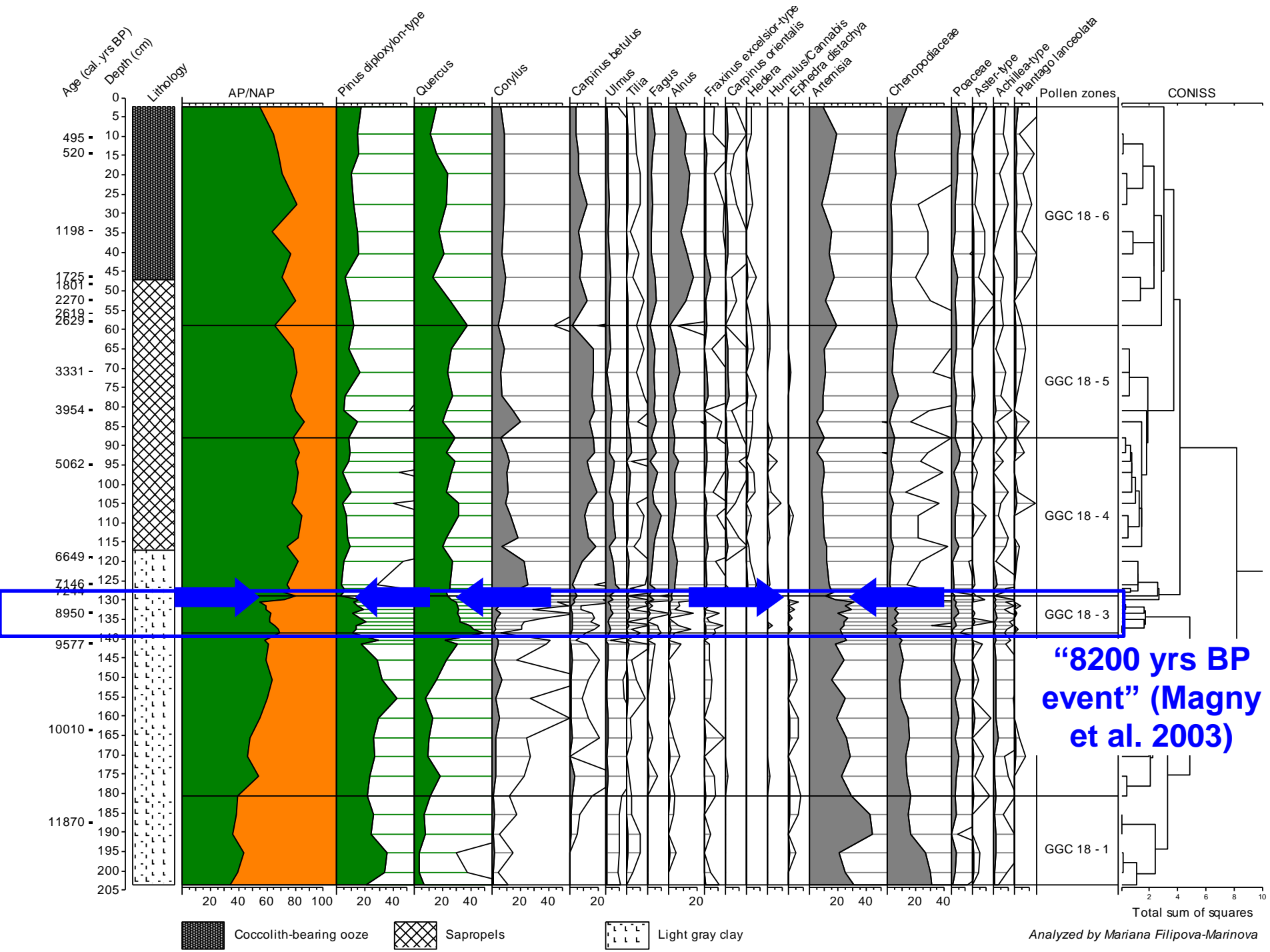




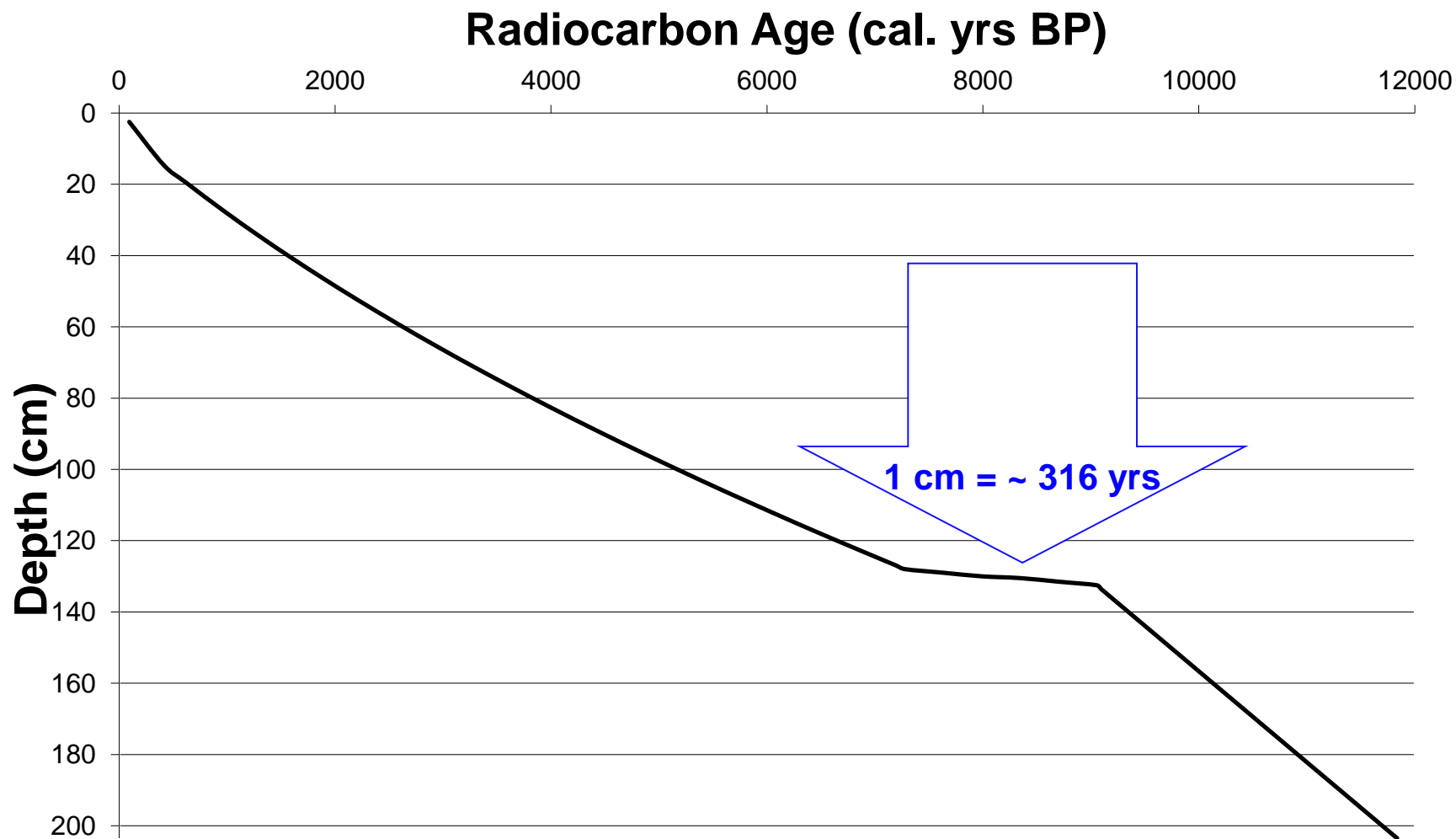


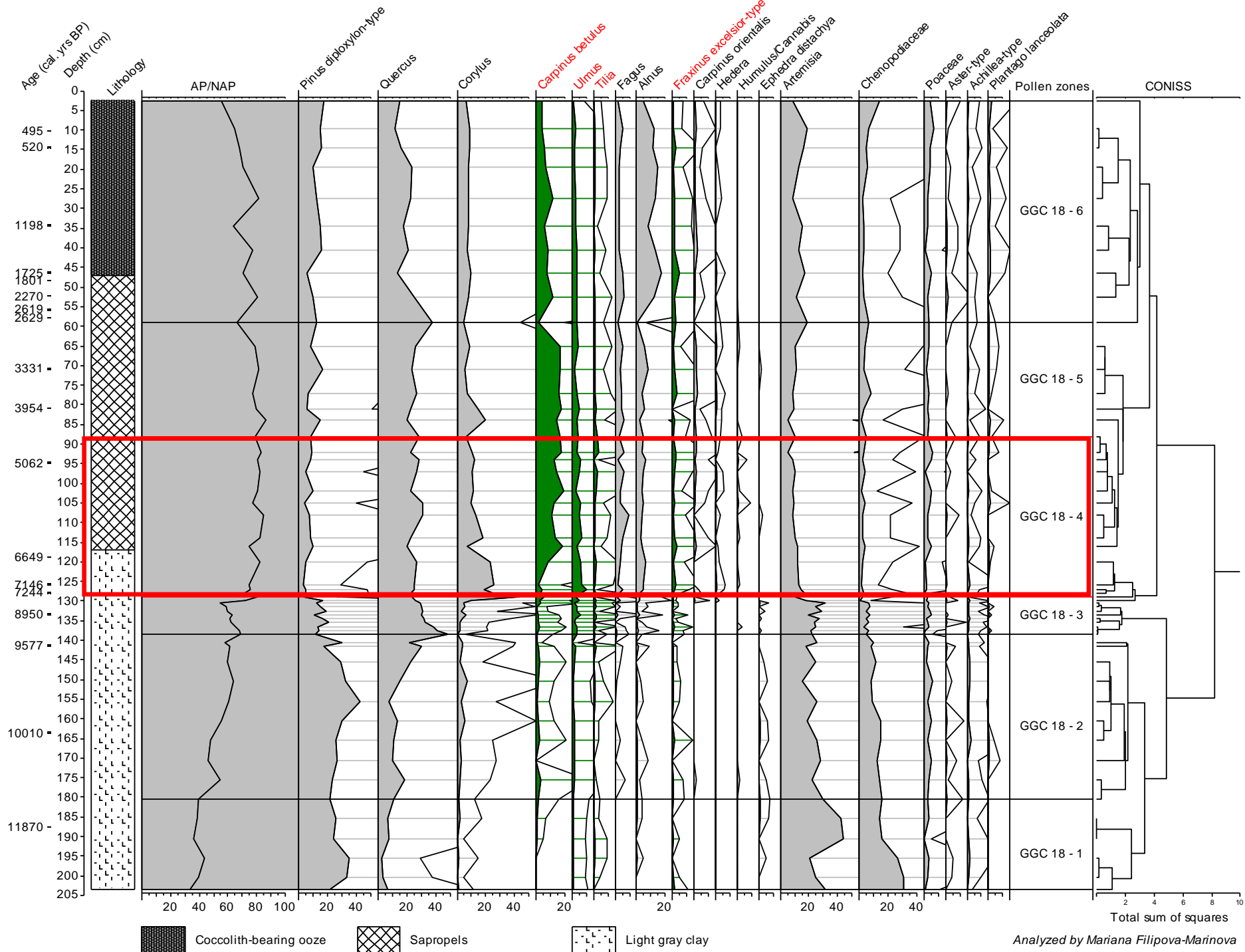




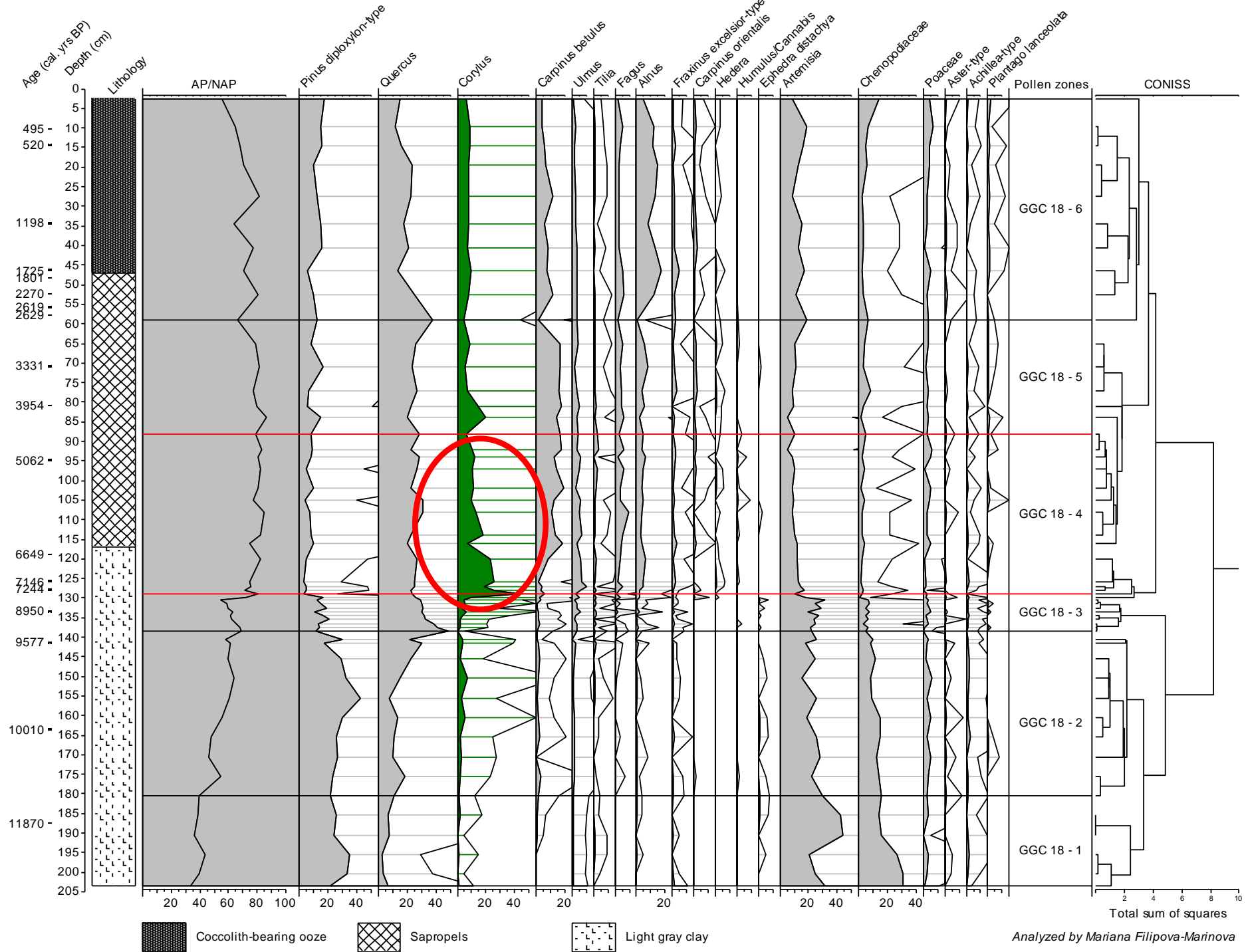


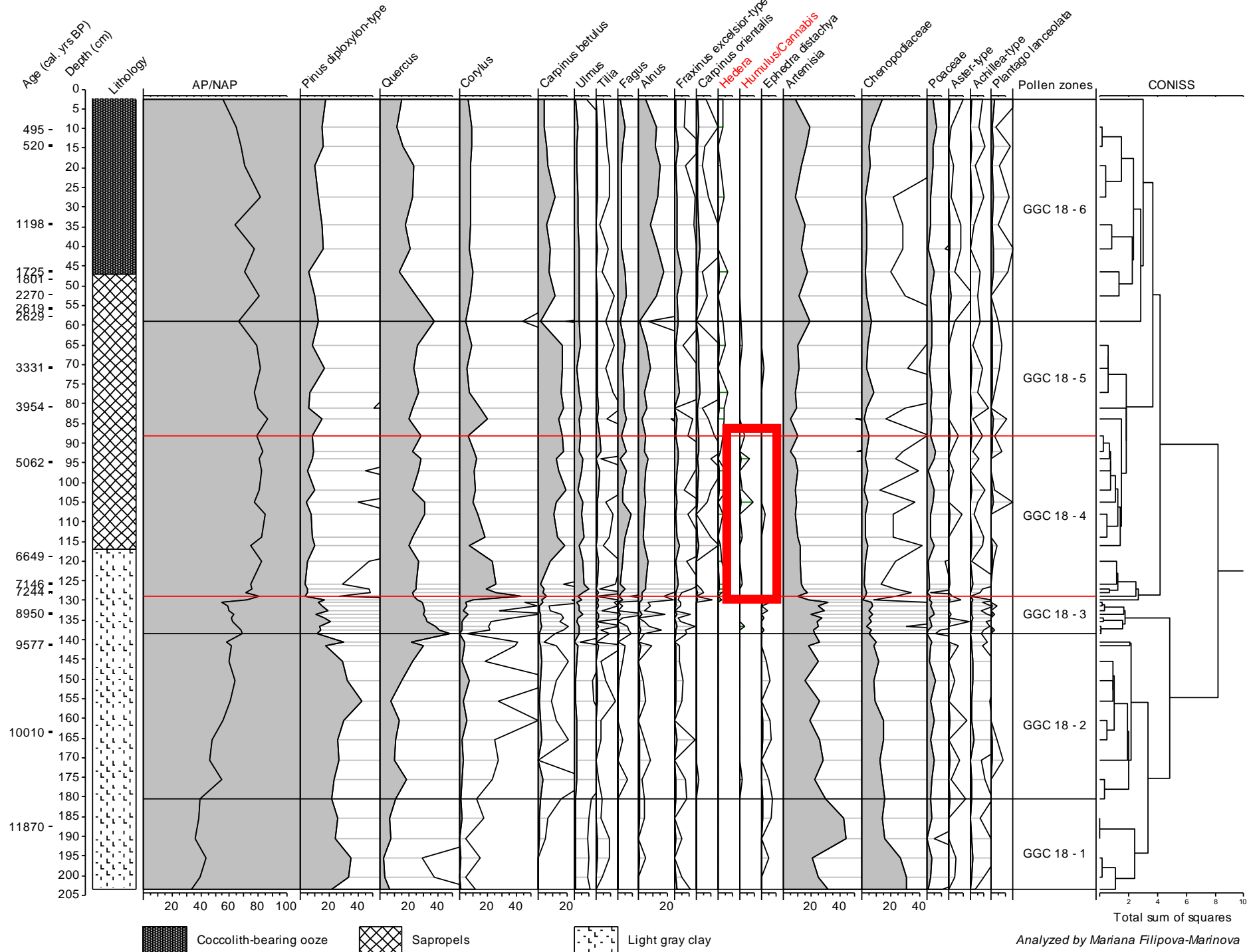
Sedimentation rate of GGC-18, based on the established Age vs. Depth model

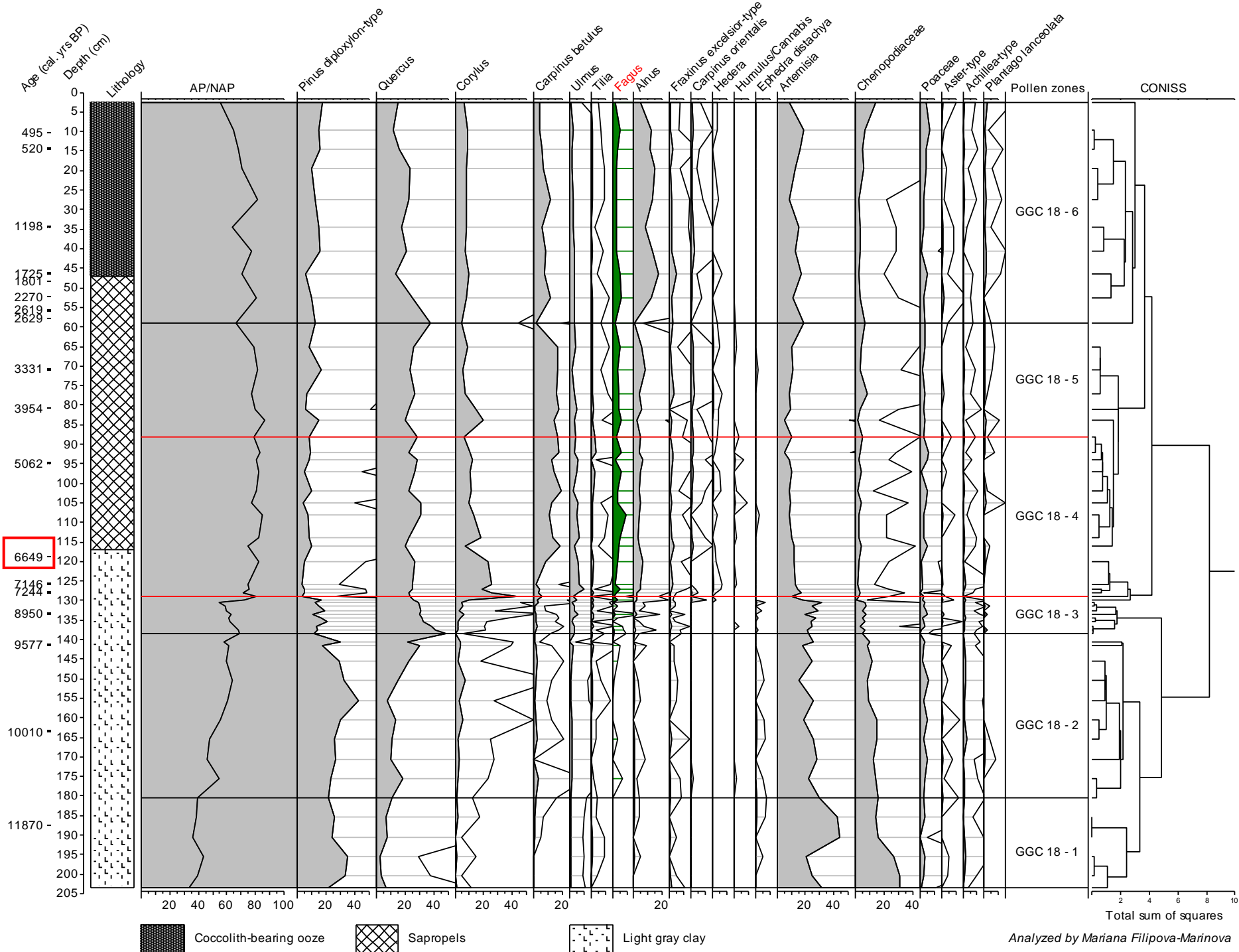




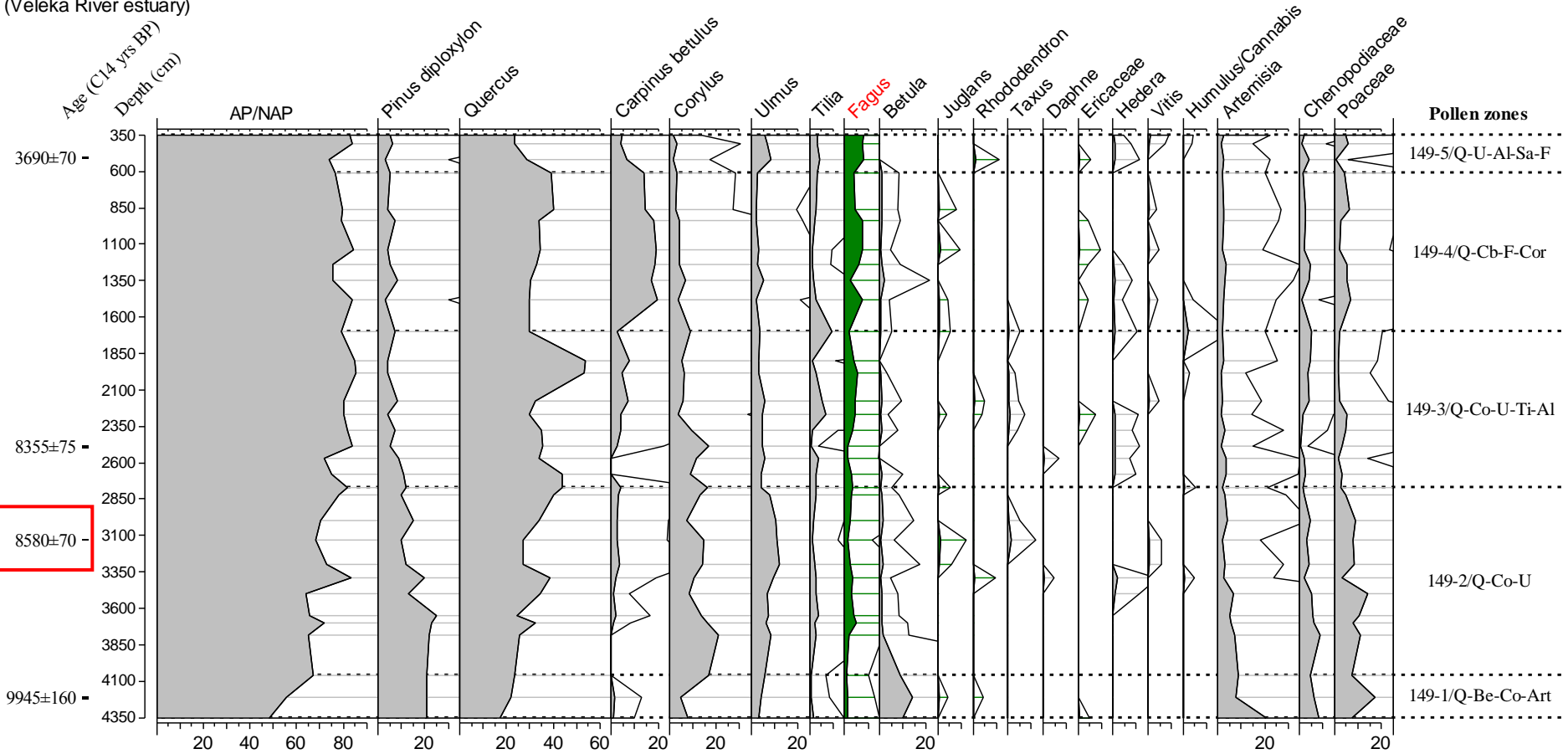
Analyzed by Mariana Filipova-Marinova



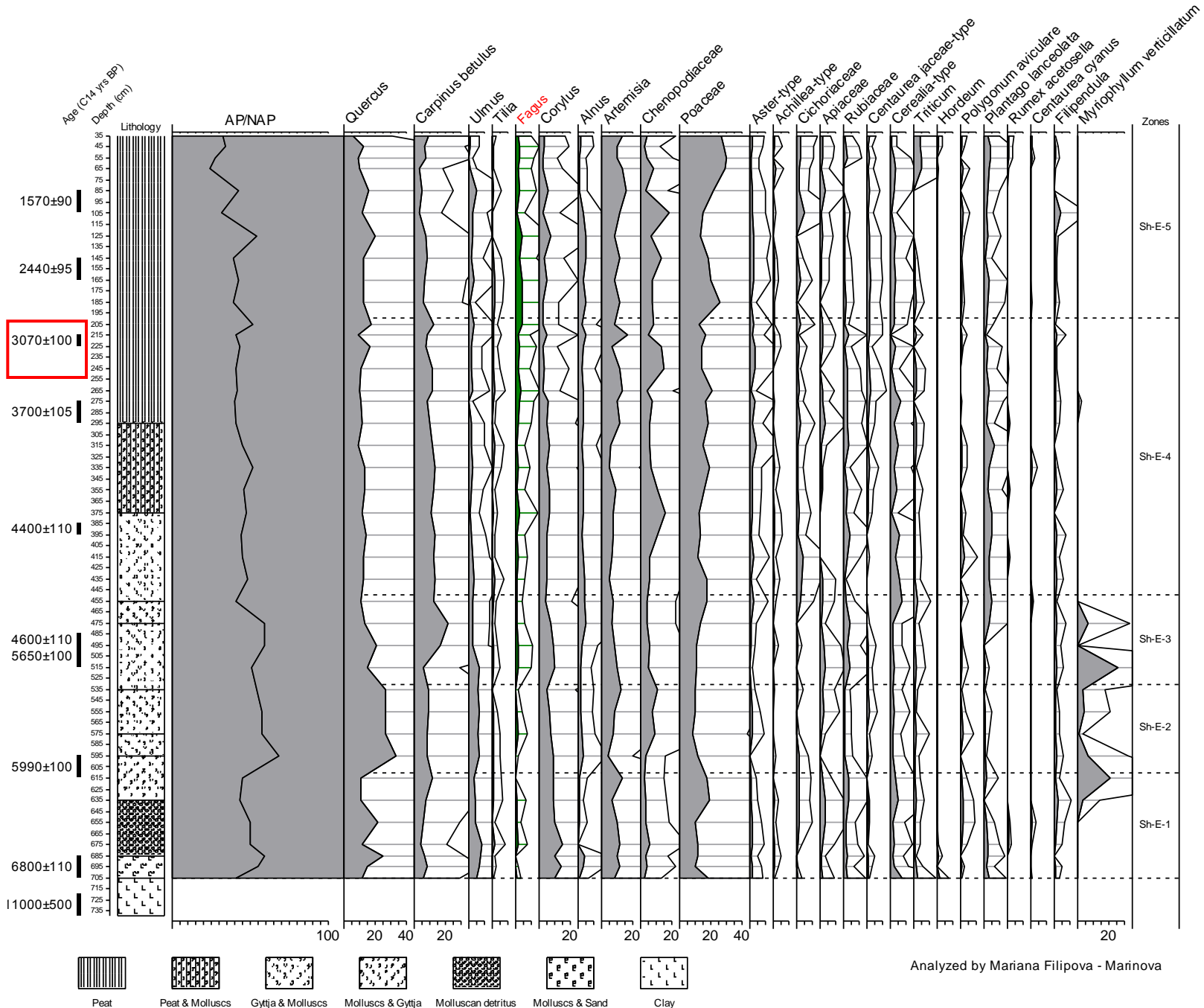


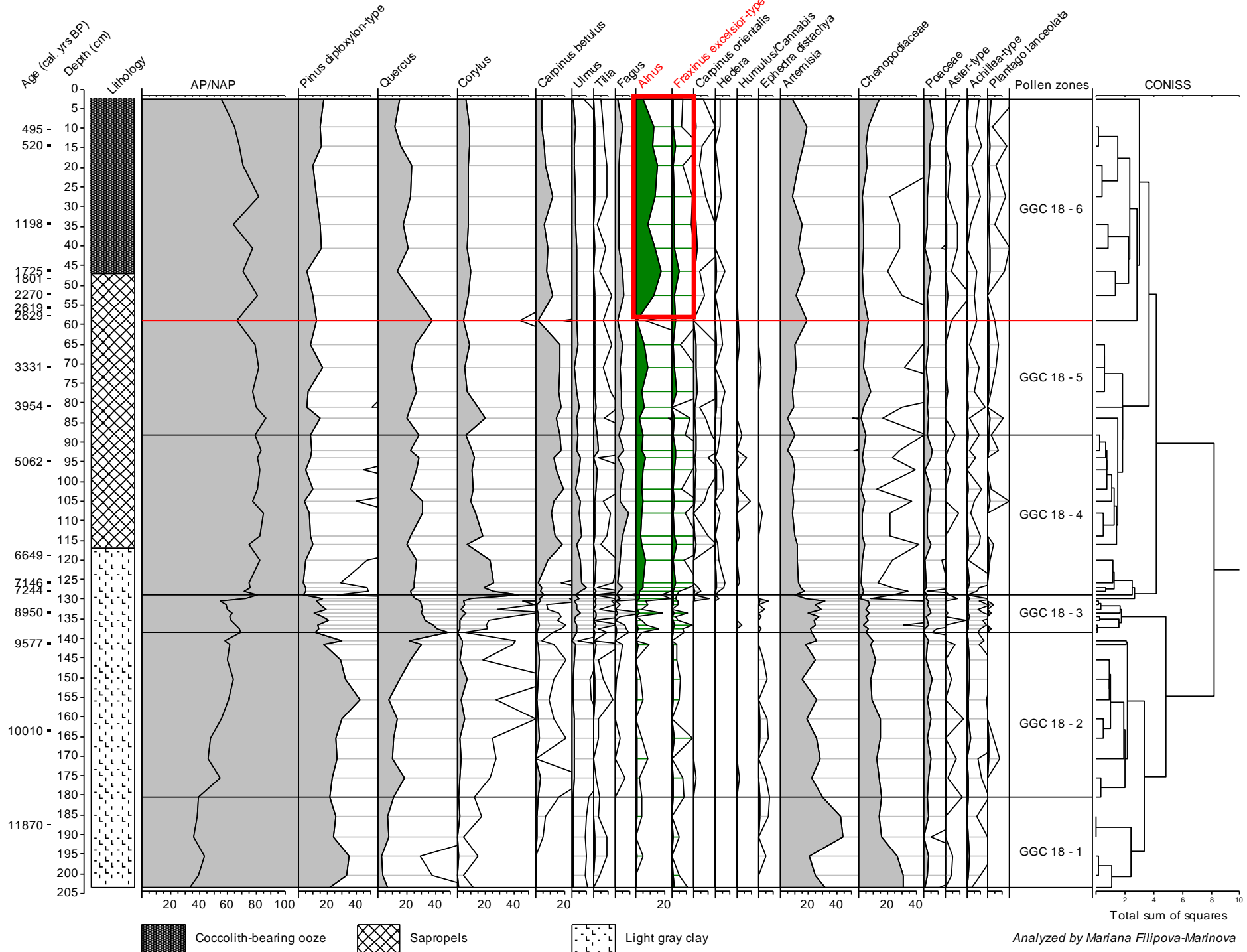


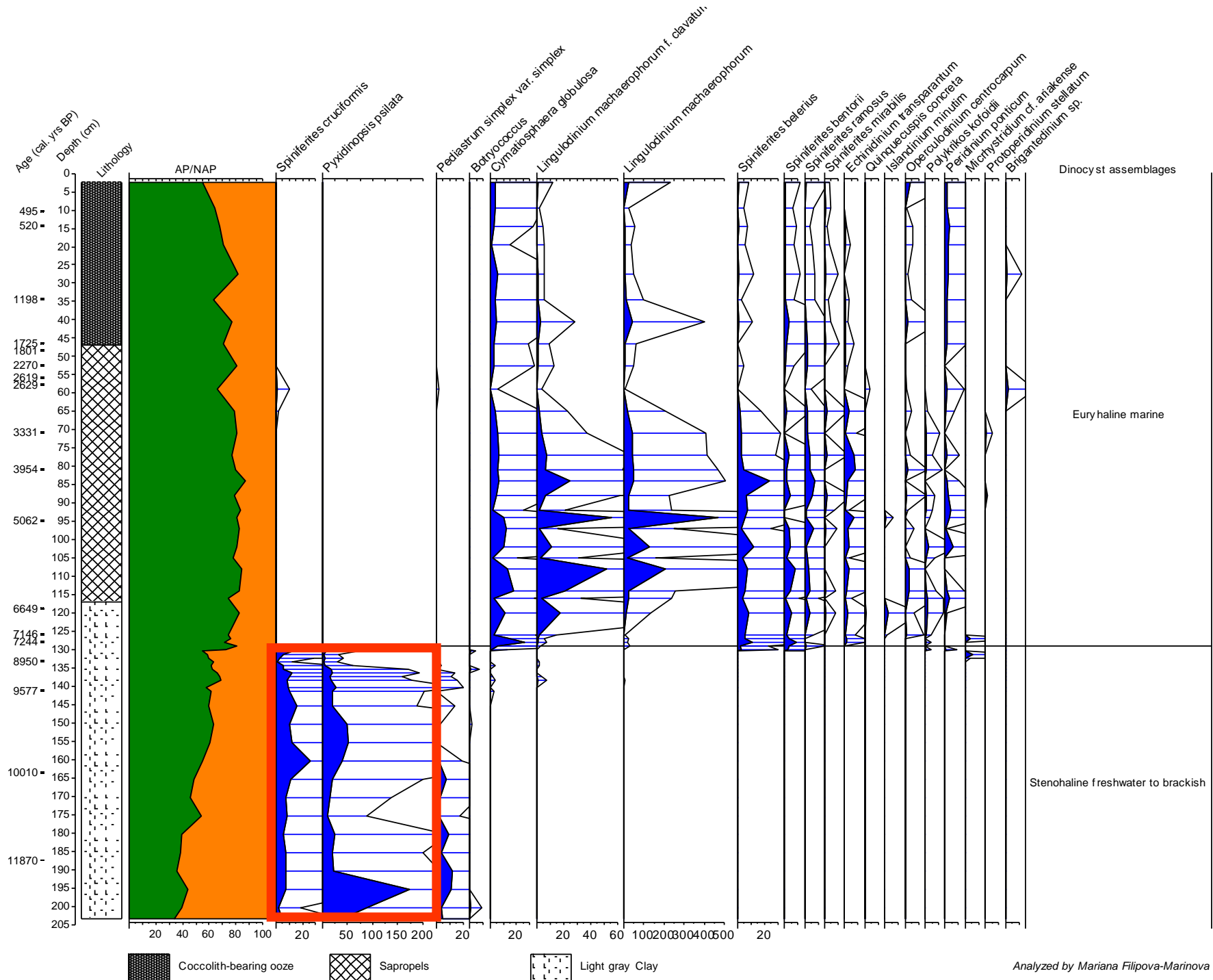
Simplified percentage spore-pollen diagram of Core 149
(Veleka River estuary)

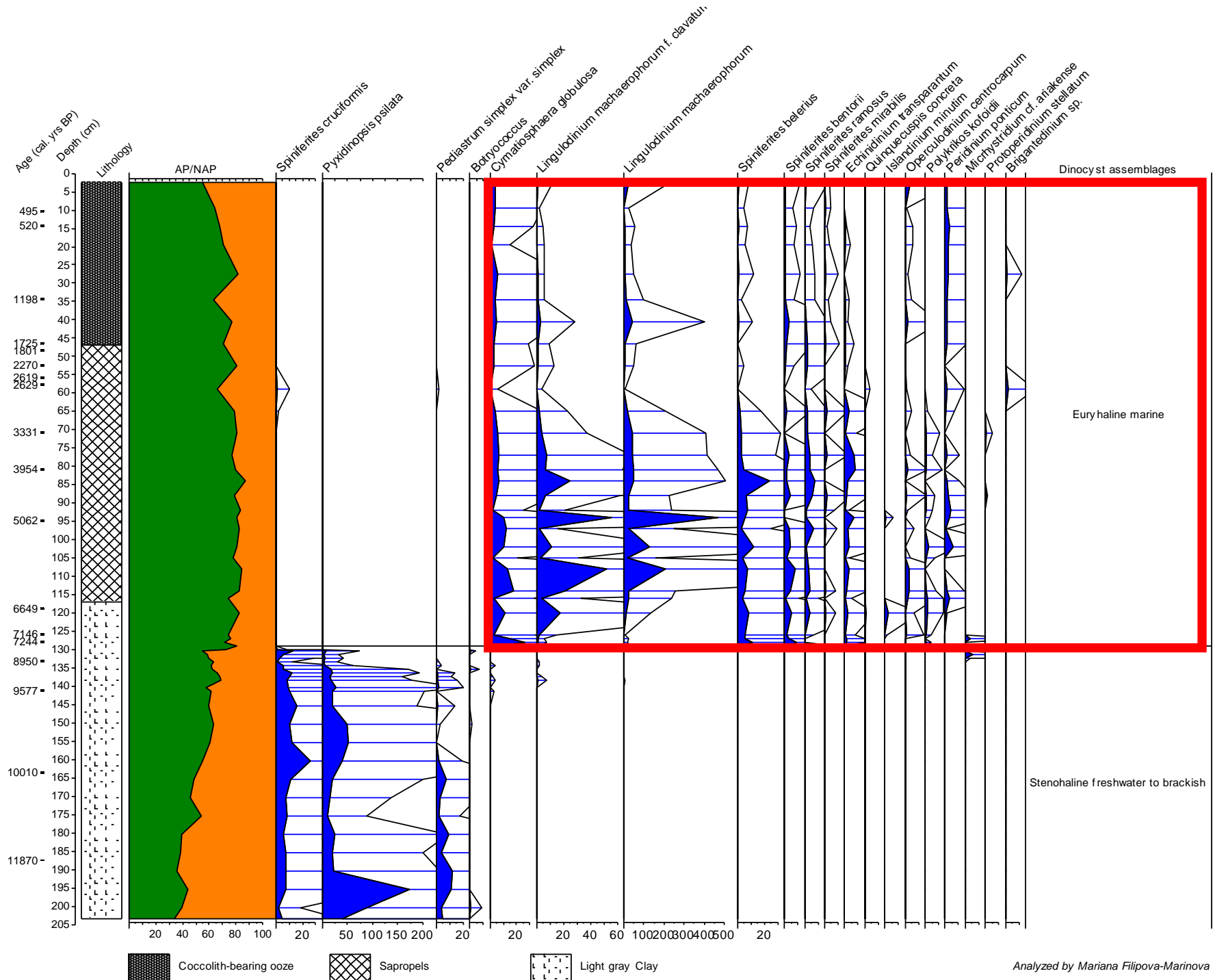


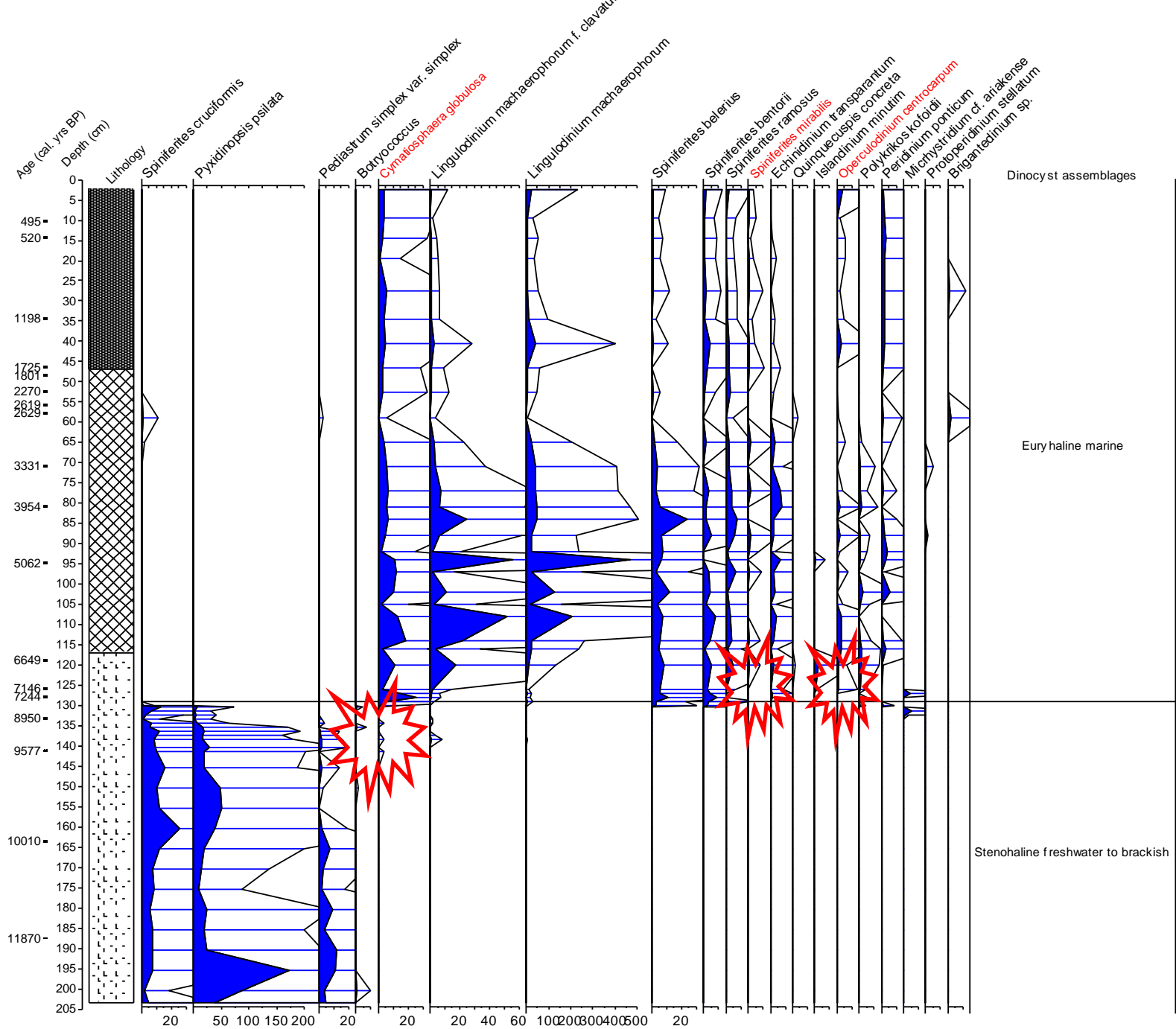
Simplified percentage spore-pollen diagram of Core Shabla-Ezeretz 2



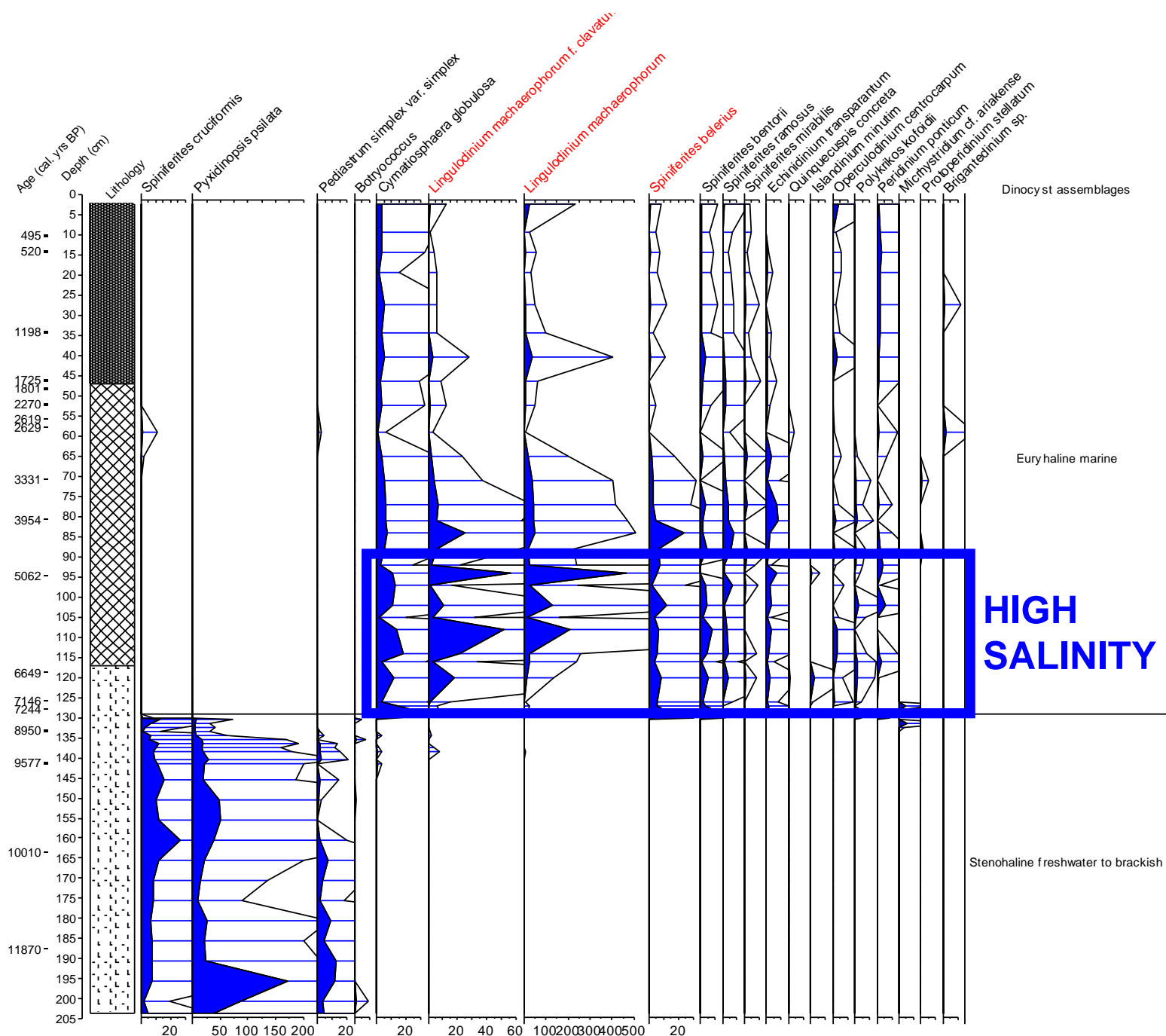








Coccolith-bearing ooze
 Sapropels
 Light gray Clay

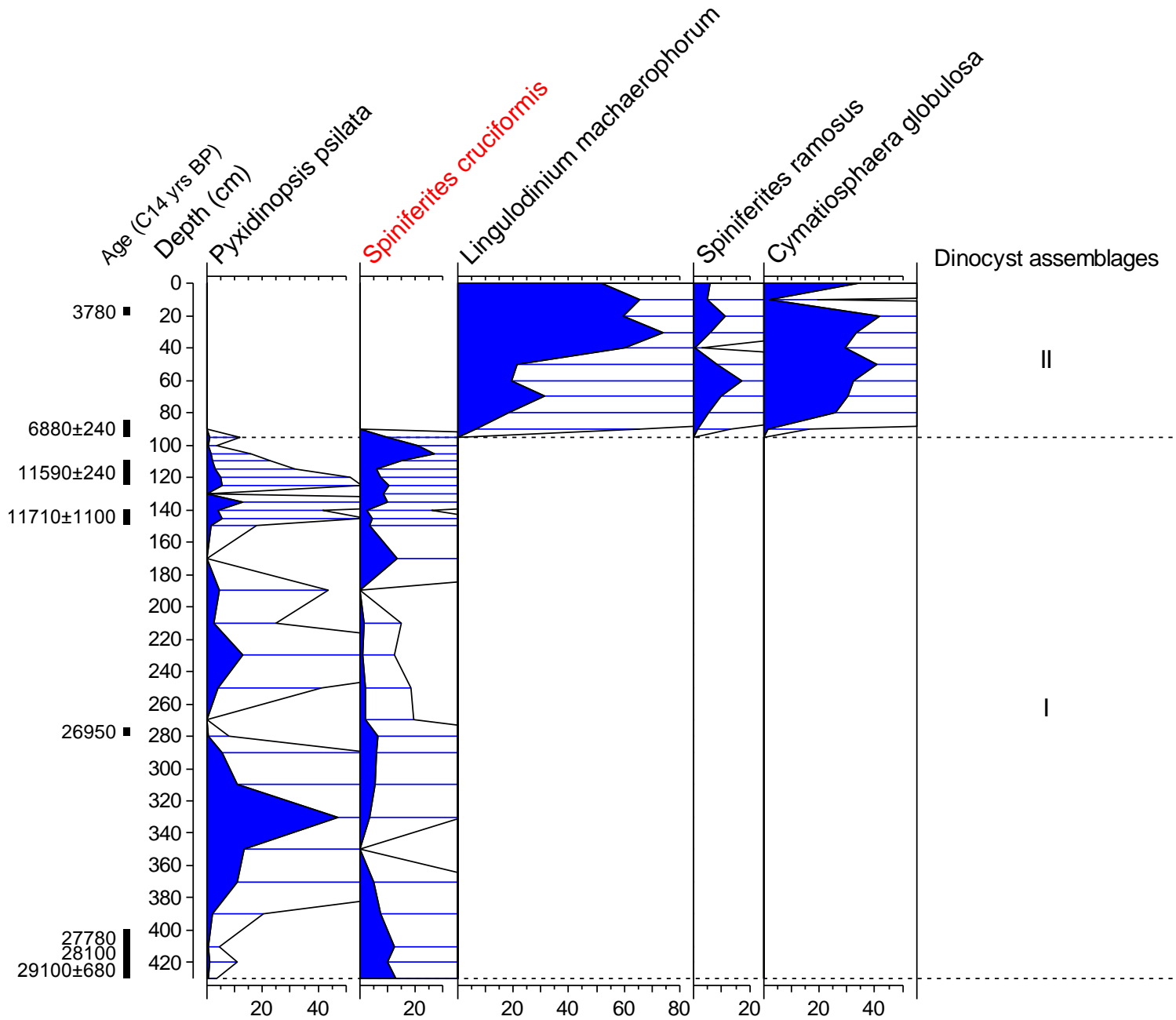


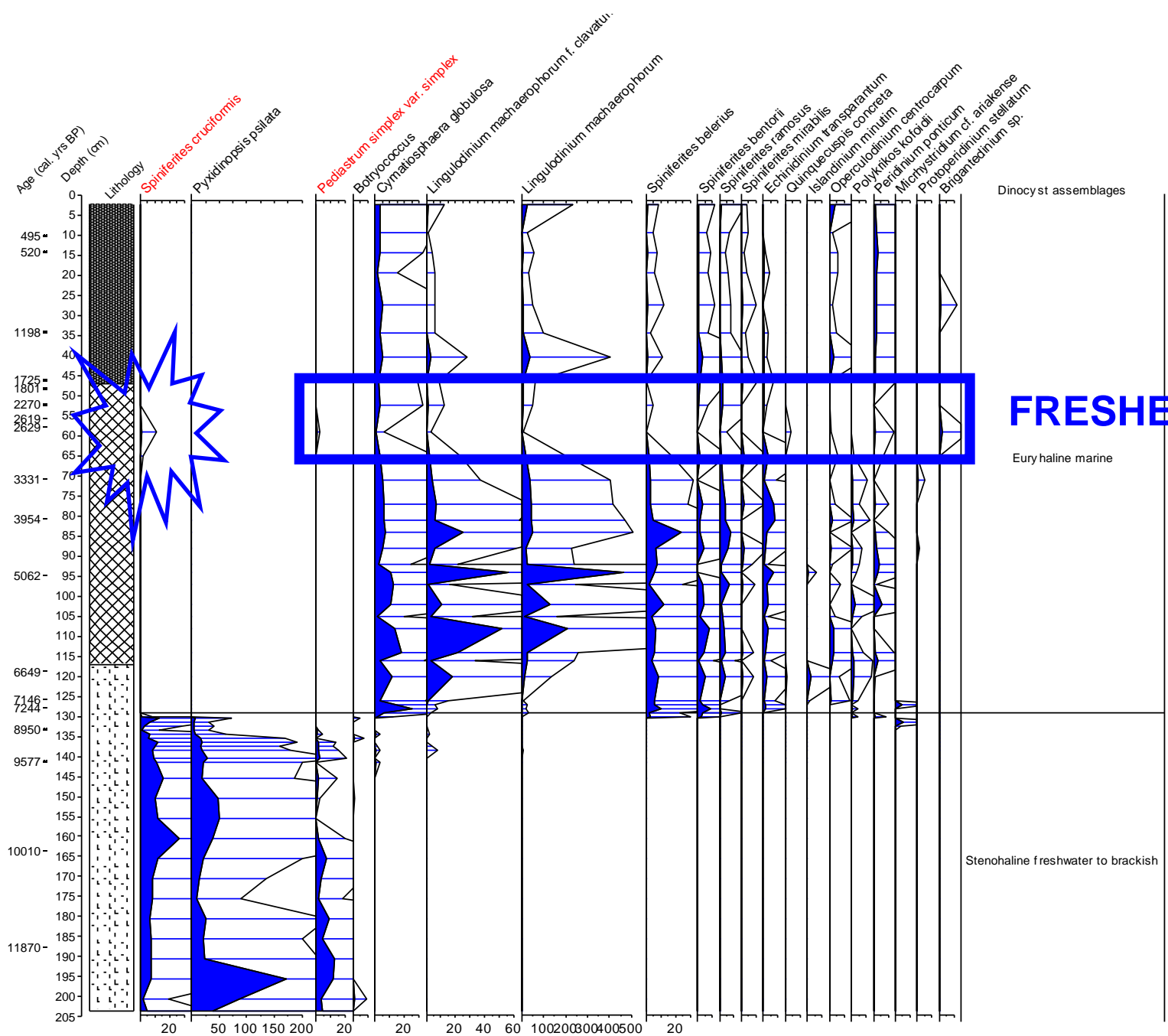
Coccolith-bearing ooze
 Sapropels
 Light gray Clay



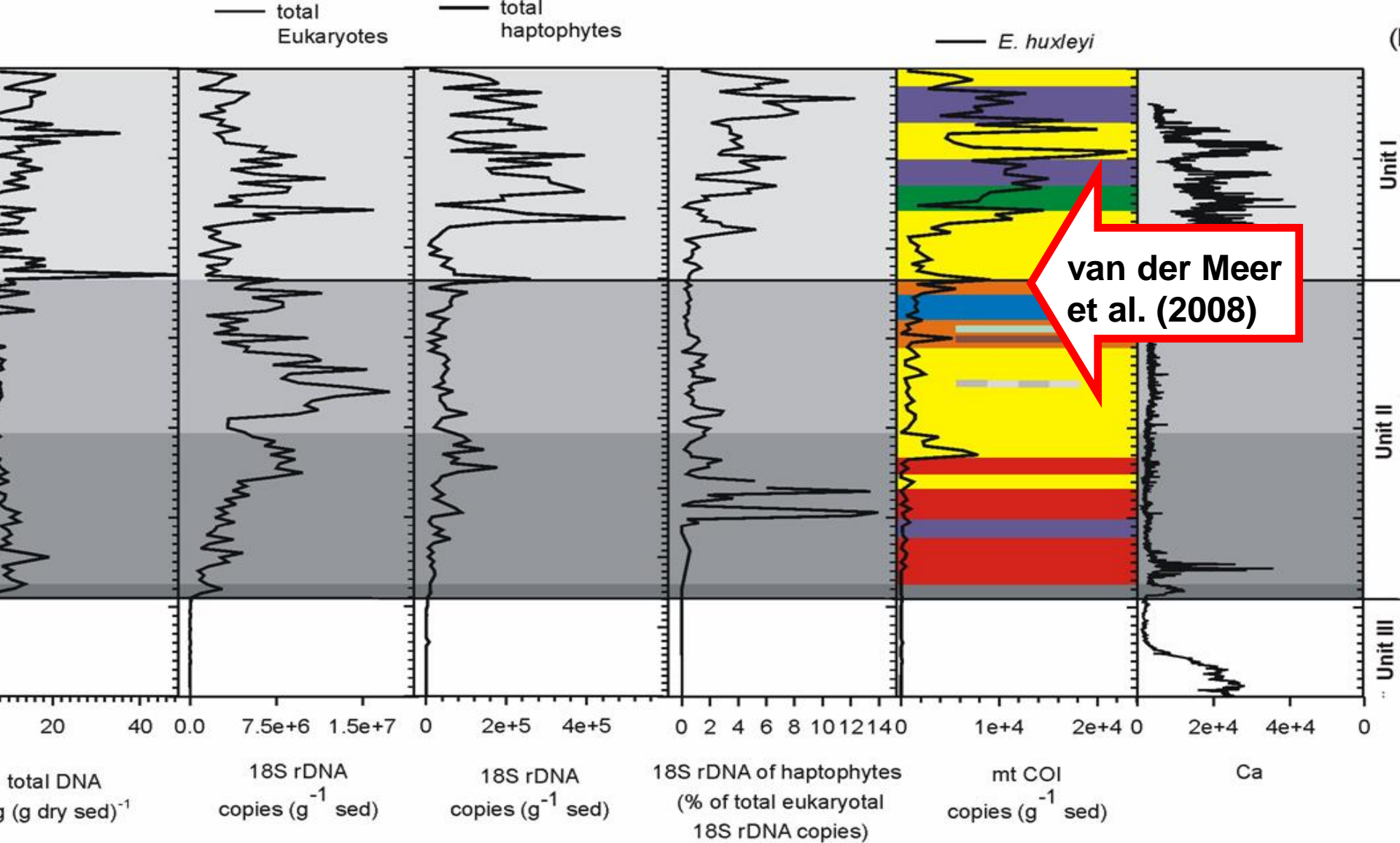
***Spiniferites cruciformis* ~ 7 to 12‰**

Core 2345, southern Bulgarian Black Sea Shelf



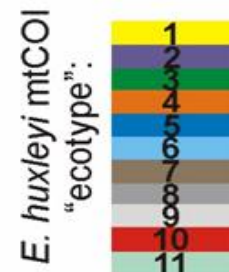


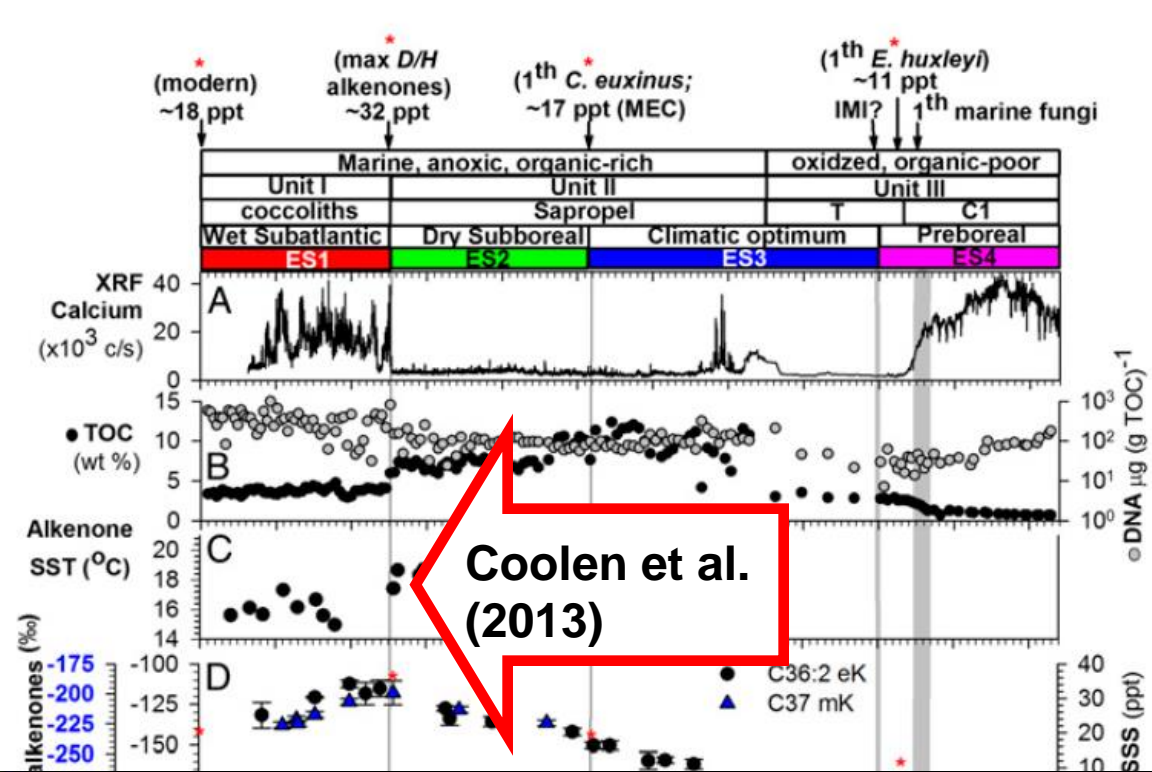
 Coccolith-bearing ooze
  Sapropels
  Light gray Clay



Possible sources of alkenones:

- Coccolithophorid *E. huxleyi* strain(s)
- Non-coccolithophorid *E. huxleyi* strain(s)
- Non-coccolithophorid *E. huxleyi* strain(s) and *Isochrysis* spp.
- Isochrysis* spp.





Evolution of the plankton paleome in the Black Sea from the Deglacial to Anthropocene

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 Mariana Filipova-Marinova^d, and Liviu Giosan^b

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 Calendar year BP (x1000)

A satellite-style map of the Mediterranean region, showing the sea in shades of blue and green, and the surrounding land in shades of green and brown. The word "Conclusions" is written in large, white, bold letters across the center of the sea.

Conclusions

Conclusions



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First high-resolution marinopalynological stratigraphy of Late Quaternary sediments from the central part of the Bulgarian Black Sea area

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^c Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, 360 Woods Hole Rd., Woods Hole, MA 02543, USA

Conclusions

- Open oak forests were spread in the Eastern Stara Planina Mts. at the beginning of the Holocene and shows early migration of the major temperate arboreal taxa such as *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Tilia* and *Carpinus betulus*.
- The vegetation palaeosuccession continues with the spreading of mixed oak forests from 8950 cal. yrs. BP until 2620 cal. yrs. BP followed by destructive changes due to human impact and climate deterioration.

Conclusions

- The extremely low sedimentation rate is connected with the "8200 yrs. BP cold event". This rapid cooling event is reported for the first time both in marine sediments from the Bulgarian Black Sea area, as well as by pollen analysis of such materials.
- The first major pulse of marine waters is recorded after about 7990 cal. yrs BP with a maximum of *Lingulodinium machaerophorum*.
- Substantial freshening of Black Sea surface waters in the last 2750 cal. yrs BP is established and connected with climate changes.

Thank you for the attention!

