

Editor Marcel Mîndrescu

Climate Change in the Carpathian-Balkan Region During Late Pleistocene and Holocene **Book of abstracts**

ISSN 2343-7391 GEOREVIEW
ISSN online 2343-7405



The poster features a central graphic of a globe with a map of Europe and the Balkans. A group of colorful human figures is arranged in a circle around the globe, holding hands. In the center of the figures are three large, overlapping letters: 'C' (top), 'B' (left), and 'W' (bottom), representing the Carpathian-Balkan Workshop. The text '1st International Workshop' is written in red, slanted letters across the top left. The main title 'Climate Change in the Carpathian-Balkan Region During Late Pleistocene and Holocene' is written in black, slanted letters across the middle left. The date 'Suceava, 9-12 June 2011' is in the top right. Logos for USU, PAGES (Past Global Changes), and MRI (Mountain Research Initiative) are at the bottom.

Universitatea
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Suceava, 9-12 June 2011

1st International Workshop

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Quaternary Palynostratigraphy of the Bulgarian Black Sea coastal area

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The palynological method is one of the main biostratigraphic methods. Pollen analysis of marine sediments offers the possibility of obtaining long and presumably continuous records of coastal vegetation that are the source of plant microfossils found in the marine basins. Such sequences provide opportunity to develop complete and high-resolution records of terrestrial events. The stratigraphic subdivision of sediments from the western Black Sea area is based on qualitative interpretation of the pollen and spore assemblages, and the vertical and spatial distribution of selected indicator taxa. The pollen assemblage zones distinguished are based entirely on the percentage abundances of the predominant and indicator pollen and spores in the assemblages. Pollen spectra delimited for each assemblage zone were obtained from several samples in each sediment core and provide a picture of vegetation changes for the period represented by sediments. Because these zones are present in two to several sediment cores in adjacent areas, they are delimited as regional pollen assemblage zones (RPAZ) and can be correlated in time and space with concurrent chronostratigraphic scales. The palynological record comes from the 12 most representative cores from the western Black Sea zone. Fifty LPAZ are grouped into nine RPAZ that are tentatively correlated to the regional Black Sea stratigraphic scale and to the traditional Northern European climatostratigraphy. These RPAZ are defined corresponding to the European intervals marking the end of Günz Glacial, Riss I Stadial and Riss I–II Interstadial of the Riss Glacial, Pleniglacial and Late Glacial of the Würm Glacial (including Oldest, Older and Younger Dryas Stadials and Bølling and Allerød Interstadials), and the Preboreal, Boreal, Atlantic, Subboreal and Subatlantic chronozones of the Holocene.