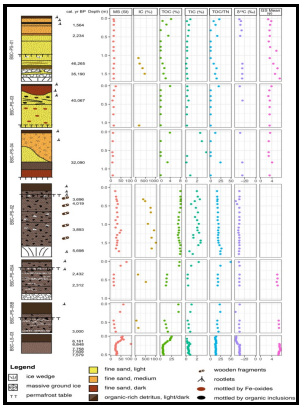
Late quaternary stratigraphy of Fnjo skadalur central north Iceland - a study of sediments, ice-lake strandlines,glacial isostacy and ice-free areas.

Lund University, Department of Quaternary Geology - Late Quaternary glaciation history of northernmost Greenland



Description: -
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Lundqua thesis -- vol.12Late quaternary stratigraphy of Fnjo skadalur central north Iceland - a study of sediments, ice-lake strandlines,glacial isostacy and ice-free areas.
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Late Quaternary ice sheet history of northern Eurasia

The reconstructed ice limits are based on satellite data and aerial photographs combined with geological field investigations in Russia and Siberia, and with marine seismic- and sediment core data.

Late Quaternary growth and decay of the Svalbard/Barents Sea ice sheet and paleoceanographic evolution in the adjacent Arctic Ocean

During the Late Weichselian the Barents-Kara Ice Sheet did not reach the mainland east of the Kanin Peninsula, with the exception of the NW fringe of Taimyr. We present the mapping of glacial landforms and sediments from northernmost Greenland bordering 100 km of the Arctic Ocean coast.

Seismic stratigraphy of Quaternary deposits in the north

High-resolution Chirp and Sparker system seismic profiles were analyzed to investigate the sequence stratigraphy of late Quaternary deposits in the southeastern Yellow Sea. The modeling results are roughly compatible with the geological record of ice growth, but the model underpredicts the glaciations in the Eurasian Arctic during the Early and Middle Weichselian.

Late Quaternary growth and decay of the Svalbard/Barents Sea ice sheet and paleoceanographic evolution in the adjacent Arctic Ocean

One of the most important discoveries is that glacial landforms, sediments, including till fabric measurements, striae and stoss-lee boulders suggest eastward ice-flow along the coastal plain. The records do not show any indications of distinct marginal moraines in the northern part of the

investigated area south of Stockholm. .

Late Quaternary ice sheet history of northern Eurasia

Based on the interpretation of high-resolution seismic records and correlation with the YSDP-102, 103 long cores and piston cores, late Quaternary deposits in the southeastern Yellow Sea consists of a set of the lowstand unit SY1 , early transgressive unit SY2 , middle transgressive unit SY3 , late transgressive unit SY4 , and highstand systems tract unit SY5 formed since the last-glacial period. An erosional channel was found in the same section, which may indicate a stillstand of unknown age of the ice margin. Results show that the shelf-based ice started to build-up as early as 30 cal ka BP and reached a maximum during the Last Glacial Maximum LGM.

Late Quaternary ice sheet history of northern Eurasia

Sequence analysis of high-resolution seismic profiles reveals that the shelf deposits form a succession of high-frequency five-order sequences consisting of one depositional sequence developed during the late Quaternary. High-resolution seismic profiles image the Holocene mud deposits and the complex sedimentary structure in this area.

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