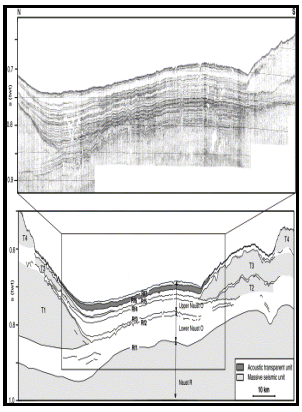
Late quaternary stratigraphy of Fnjo skadalur central north Iceland - a study of sediments, ice-lake strandlines,glacial isostacy and ice-free areas.

Lund University, Department of Quaternary Geology - Late Quaternary growth and decay of the Svalbard/Barents Sea ice sheet and paleoceanographic evolution in the adjacent Arctic Ocean



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

High-resolution Chirp and Sparker system seismic profiles were analyzed to investigate the sequence stratigraphy of late Quaternary deposits in the southeastern Yellow Sea. Temporary ice-free conditions enhanced by subsurface Atlantic water advection and coastal polynyas accelerated the final ice sheet build-up during glacial times. 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 growth and decay of the Svalbard/Barents Sea ice sheet and paleoceanographic evolution in the adjacent Arctic Ocean

Geo-Marine Letters 18, 195—202 1998. Volcanic erratic boulders document ice-transport from 80 to 100 km west of the study area.

Late Quaternary ice sheet history of northern Eurasia

The timing of the shelf-based ice is constrained on land by dating glaciolacustrine sediments with OSL and marine molluscs with radiocarbon and by re-evaluating IRD events in cores from the Fram Strait. The age of the formation of the morphological features in the southern part of the investigated area is presently unknown.

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

The Barents-Kara Ice Sheet got progressively smaller during each glaciation, whereas the dimensions of the Scandinavian Ice Sheet increased.

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.

Seismic stratigraphy of Quaternary deposits in the north

The paleoceanography in the Nordic seas was characterized by apparently repeated switching on and off of Atlantic water advection. 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. In the southern part of the area there are indications of marginal deposits, though.

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