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High frequency sea level fluctuations recorded in the Black Sea since the LGM

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Abstract:

This paper presents a 3D geometric interpretation of very high resolution seismic Chirp profiles acquired on the Romanian shelf during ASSEMBLAGE European Project. The results provide a solid record of the Black Sea Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) water level fluctuations. This pseudo-3D seismic interpretation shows that the Black Sea lacustrine shelf deposits form a significant basinward-prograding wedge system. On top of these prograding sequences is a set of sand dunes that delineates a wave cut-terrace like feature around the isobath – 100 m. Landward of this dune field are small depressions containing barchan-like bodies. The upper part of the last prograding sequence is incised by anastomosed channels which end in the Danube (Viteaz) canyon which are also built on the lacustrine prograding wedge. Ten stratigraphic units were distinguished and correlated with analyses of cores retrieved from this area. The results demonstrate that the first eight sequences represent lacustrine prograding wedges, the ninth sequence is the dune system itself and the tenth is a marine mud drape which covers the entire continental shelf. The lacustrine prograding wedges represent a lowstand deposit characterised by forced regression-like reflectors mapped from the pseudo-3D seismic data. Their hinge point corresponds to the wave erosion surface mapped around – 100 m isobath on the multibeam mosaic. Dated cores give age control on this lowstand period, which lasted from 11 to 8.5 kyr ¹⁴C BP as implied by: (1) the continuously dry climatic conditions in the region inferred by high percentages of herbs and steppe elements determined from ASSEMBLAGE cores and, (2) the formation of dunes between 10 and 8.5 kyr ¹⁴C BP on the desiccated north-western Black Sea shelf at – 100 m and (3) all of these covered by a marine mud drape confirming that the dune system is no longer active. The buried, anastomosed fluvial channels that suddenly disappear below 90 m depth, and a unique wave-cut terrace between 95 and 100 mbsl on the outer shelf are also consistent with a major lowstand base-level at around – 100 m water depth. Preservation of sand dunes and the occurrence of small, buried incised valleys mark a rapid transgression within less than a century during which ravinement processes related to the water level rise had no time to significantly erode the seafloor.

Keywords: sea level changes; rapid transgression; forced regression; enclosed basin; Black Sea

Introduction

As part of its evolution, the Paratethys basin went through a small, semi-isolated basin phase at the end of the Oligocene. The link between resulting marginal basins and the ocean was episodically restricted or even severed in response to sea level changes. The Black Sea is a present-day example of such a marginal basin where the connection changes dramatically with sea level (Ross, 1971; Ross, 1978; Ross et al., 1970; Ross and Degens, 1974; Ryan et al., 2003; Ryan et al., 1997). The Black Sea is at present the world's largest anoxic basin, making it an important modern analogue for past anoxic conditions, while during the last glacial period, it was a low salinity oxygenated lake, isolated from the Mediterranean (Deuser, 1972; Deuser, 1974; Lericolais et al., 2006; Wall and Dale, 1974). The location of this inland sea, between Europe and Asia, makes its water level dependent on Eurasian climatic fluctuations. As the Black Sea has experienced a limnic situation, the deposited lake sediments are valuable archives for the study of past climate changes. During glacial periods, the ice cap prevented major rivers flowing north as they do today. Then, these rivers were diverted to the south in the direction of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea receiving basins and consequently have increased the size of these Drainage Basins (Arkhipov et al., 1995). Isolation of the Black Sea from the Global Ocean led to the establishment of unique conditions specific to the Black Sea, and avoiding the hysteresis effect which corresponds to the latent period needed by the Global Ocean to respond to the consequences of ice melting. During these isolation phases, the Black Sea was more sensitive to climate changes than the Caspian Sea is today. Some authors interpret the Caspian Sea fluctuations as opposed to those of the Global Ocean to have been caused the possible connection between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea through the Manych Strait (Arkhipov et al., 1995;

Chepalyga, 1984). During the glacial periods, when the Black Sea was isolated, both the lack of saltwater input and the increase of fresh water run-off from the rivers, led to reduced salinity levels in the Black Sea. This process, linked to water level fluctuation, is measured in the fauna succession showing an abrupt change from salt-to fresh/brackish-water species. However, since 1997, a still unsolved controversy concerned the last re-connection of the Black Sea to the Marmara Sea. This question is still under debate, even though each opposing view is supported with data representing only a minute part of the Black Sea floor. Yet, not all of the 420 000 km² have been surveyed using modern scientific equipment and technology to precisely understand the water level fluctuation of the Black Sea in the Quaternary. Recently, an assessment of the North-western part of the Black Sea sedimentary systems from the continental shelf and slope down to the deep-sea zone, was provided by the ASSEMBLAGE European Project (EVK3-CT-2002-00090). Part of this project's deliverables consisted of applying sequence stratigraphic models to seismic data recorded on the north-western Black Sea shelf in order to correlate the sequences interpreted using seismic stratigraphy methods to sea-level fluctuations. In this paper, seismic sequences recognised on seismic profiles are interpreted in terms of systems tracts, by using the character of the erosional unconformity and of the strata truncated below it as well as the nature of the sediments above it.

To achieve these objectives, very high resolution seismic data were acquired during the BlaSON cruises (1998 and 2002) on board the research vessel "LE SUROÎT" and during the ASSEMBLAGE 2 (2004) cruise on board the research vessel "LE MARION DUFRESNE". During the early cruises paleo-shorelines and sand ridges were identified and a set of seismic data was acquired on these targets to support pseudo 3D analyses. Data Terrain Models (DTM) were made to determine the paleo-bathymetry and to establish a sequence stratigraphy model to identify age and onset of observed paleo-shorelines and ridges. Data Terrain Models also help to

define the internal structure of these sand ridges and to decipher the nature and origin of paleo-valley fills. This coupled with a multiproxy approach emphasizes that the Black Sea water level is dependent on Eurasian climatic fluctuations. This sequence stratigraphy study is validated by dated samples obtained from long cores (up to 50 m long) providing a firm calibration of Black Sea water level fluctuation since the LGM. It especially shows that the Black Sea experienced a contemporary rise in water level with the melting of the Fennoscandian Ice sheet followed by a drop of the water level from the Younger Dryas to the PreBoreal. This recent lowstand is confirmed by the presence of the forced regression sequences, the wave cut terrace and the coastal dunes still preserved on the shelf, even after the Black Sea was rapidly invaded by Mediterranean/Marmara marine waters.

Geological setting

1. Black Sea Paleo-shorelines.

Since the 1970's Russian scientists have documented Pleistocene lowstand shorelines on the north-western Black Sea shelf (Kuprin et al., 1974; Shcherbakov et al., 1978). Actually, many Soviet surveys were carried out in the Black Sea, and paleo-littoral zone near the shelf edge were identified and sampled from coring. Although these researchers had not published reflection profiles to document the exposed margin of the lake, their numerous piston and drill cores confirmed the ancient coast. Some of these cores provided evidence of an erosional surface already considered as a possible fluvial or aeolian surface (Shuisky, 1986). During this systematic exploration of the Black Sea shelf by Soviet and other eastern country researchers (Arkhipov et al., 1995; Evsylekov and Shimkus, 1995; Muratov et al., 1974; Popp, 1969; Shimkus et al., 1987; Shopov et al., 1986) paleo-incised valleys crossing the continental shelf were recognized. In the 1990's, the systematic survey of the Romanian

shelf conducted by the GeoEcoMar Institute established the presence of ancient river valleys crossing the shelf and extensive down-cutting of the Danube (Viteaz) canyon (Lericolais et al., 2007a; Panin and Popescu, 2007; Popescu et al., 2004). This last observation leads us to propose the hypothesis of a major water-level drop of the Black Sea after the LGM and comes in supports interpretation made by Ostrovskiy et al. (1977b) and Shimkus et al. (1980) regarding the stratigraphy and geochronology of Pleistocene marine terraces recognized on the shelf break off the Caucasus and Kerch-Taman region. These authors interpreted such terraces as evidence of a water level drop of about 110 m linked to an ice-age lowstand of the former Black Sea lake. In 1993, a new US-Russian-Turkish survey re-examined these lowstand shorelines and the river paleo-valleys of the Dniepr/Dniestr complex in more detail using very high resolution seismic reflection profiling methods and observed lowstand terraces (Major et al., 2002a; Ryan et al., 1997). Similar terraces have also been recognized on the Bulgarian shelf (Dimitrov, 1982; Genov, 2004) and on the northern Turkish shelf (Aksu et al., 2002b; Algan et al., 2007; Algan et al., 2002; Ballard et al., 2000; Demirbag et al., 1999; Okyar et al., 1994). Among these terraces, shells belonging to past coastal environments were dated between 19 to 9 kyr BP (Dimitrov, 1982; Lericolais et al., 2006; Ostrovskiy et al., 1977a; Shcherbakov et al., 1978). On the Romanian continental shelf, Popescu et al. (2004) noticed the absence of incised river channels below -90 m water depth where a wave-cut terrace-like morphology was mapped about 100 km from the Danube delta. These wave-cut terraces were interpreted to be erosional surfaces created by erosion from wave action indicating the position of the shoreline (Lericolais et al., 2007a; Lericolais et al., 2007b). Since rivers do not always generate continuous incised valleys along the shelf (Lericolais et al., 2001; Talling, 2000; Wescott, 1993), their absence below isobath -90 m does not necessarily indicate the location of the paleo-coastline. A

good indicator of the paleo-coastline is the wave-cut terrace around the head of the Danube (Viteaz) canyon and present between isobath -98 m and isobath -112 m (Popescu et al., 2004). North of the Danube (Viteaz) Canyon, the terrace deepens again to -97 m while the height increases to 10–15 m, and splits into two distinct steps. The last lowstand paleo-coastline should thus have been situated between this submerged terrace and the deepest buried fluvial channels (Lericolais et al., 2007a). All subsequent seismic reflection profiling acquired (e. g. BlaSON and ASSEMBLAGE surveys) show the same shelf-wide erosion surface (Gillet et al., 2003; Lericolais et al., 2007a; Lericolais et al., 2007b; Popescu et al., 2004).

2. Black Sea water level fluctuations

Before today's controversy concerning the Black Sea water level fluctuation since the Last Glacial Maximum, the consensus was that the Black Sea lake's surface had risen in pace with global sea level, assuming that the connection between Mediterranean and Black Sea waters was already possible through an early existing Bosphorus Strait. The increase in salinity in the Sea of Marmara is known to be at least 12 000 years BP as determined from the mollusc assemblage and stable isotopes (Cagatay et al., 2000; Sperling et al., 2003) and could be even earlier (Popescu, 2004; Popescu et al., 2003). In 1997, based on results obtained from a joint Russian-American-Turkish expedition carried out in 1993, Ryan et al. (1997) provided evidence in support of a catastrophic flood of the Black Sea 7500 years ago. Their interpretation was deduced from high-resolution seismic reflection profiles and carbon-14 Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating of fauna sampled from cores targeted on these profiles. In 2002, Aksu et al. (2002a) presented arguments for persistent Holocene outflow from the Black Sea to the eastern Mediterranean and for non-catastrophic

variations in the Black Sea water level over the last 10 000 yr BP (Aksu et al., 2002b). Recently Yanko-Hombach et al. (2007b) published a book entitled "The Black Sea Flood Question; Changes in Coastline, Climate and Human Settlement" trying to address issues of geological evolution and human adaptation in the Circum-Pontic region during the Late Pleistocene and Holocene. Among the contributors of this book are many Eastern European scientists whose work has rarely been published in any language but Cyrillic. Each of the papers in the book has arranged its evidence for or against the flood hypotheses. Nevertheless, recent publications on the subject provide confusion between AMS uncorrected ages and calendar ages (Yanko-Hombach et al., 2007a) which represent an important issue for the Black Sea. Reservoir age is estimated at some 415 ± 90 yr BP by Siani (Siani et al., 2000), Guichard et al. (1993) have proposed an average age reservoir of 1 280 yr based on tephra from the Minoan event recovered in the Black Sea and more recently a reservoir age of more than 1 000 yr is suggested (Bahr et al., 2006; Kwiecien et al., 2006). It would now appear, that it is necessary to apply a reservoir age correction of about 1 200 yr to limnic Black Sea sediments and an average of 400 yr after the reconnection. Still in this book, some physical incoherency can be also pointed out, such as Balabanov (Balabanov, 2007) for instance, who considers a specific Black sea level fluctuation after 8 000 yrs BP never described in the Mediterranean whereas the two seas were reconnected, leading Giosan (2007) to write with sense: "Taking into account that the Black Sea was connected with the World Ocean all this time demonstrating that these regressions were real would turn all we know about the Holocene sea level in the ocean on its head". Authors who are against a late connection of the Black Sea to the Mediterranean sea are now publishing evidence of a late salinisation of the Black Sea obtained from their studies conducted on cores recovered on the Black Sea Turkish shelf, i.e. Hiscott et al.

(2007) explains that the Ostracoda of Caspian affinity indicate ~5‰ salinity until ~7.5 ka. Dinocysts and foraminifera confirm a low but rising salinity no later than ~8.6 ka and a first major pulse of marine waters is recorded at around 8.46 ka BP by Marret et al. (Marret et al., 2007). They propose a complicated explanation to refute a late reconnection as evidenced by relics coastal dunes and wave cut terraces. This is consistent with the results obtained by Maheim and Chan (1975) who suggest that during isolation of the Black Sea during the LGM (Neoeuxinian), there was a relatively homogeneous chlorinity of about 3.5 g/kg, compared with more than 12 g/kg in present bottom water.

3. Rapid Transgression

Other important facts in favour of a rapid transgression in the Black Sea is supported by Khrischev and Georgiev (1991), Lericolais et al. (2004; 2003). Khrischev and Georgiev (1991) attribute “fast rising” water level to the transition from lacustrine to marine conditions. For them, this change corresponds to a stratigraphic break (“washout”) in the cores that interrupts the lacustrine calcite precipitation and is followed by terrigenous mud with marine molluscs. They report this “washout” in more than 100 cores. This same transition was described for the BlaSON and ASSEMBLAGE cores, but here the transition was interpreted as an erosion surface (Lericolais et al., 2007a; Lericolais et al., 2007b; Major et al., 2002b). Calvert (1990), Calvert and Fontugne (1987), Lane-Serff et al. (1997) interpreted this discontinuity as a freshwater flushing leading to a mechanism that lifts nutrients to the surface enhancing productivity and eventually causing anoxia and sapropel deposition. There is a thin layer of precipitated aragonite at the sapropel base (Degens and Ross, 1972; Giunta et al., 2007; Jermannaud, 2004; Jones and Gagnon, 1994; Major et al.,

2006) that forms in calcite-saturated lake environments into which there is an introduction of marine sulphate.

Additionally, as described by Wong et al. (2005) and by Algan et al. (2002) and Lericolais et al. (2007a; 2007b), a uniform mud drape is deposited above the unconformity along the Black Sea margin. This mud drape layer was sampled during BlaSON and ASSEMBLAGE and corresponds in cores to the layer of terrigenous mud containing marine molluscs such as *Mytilus galloprovincialis* and *edulis*, *Cerastoderma edule* and *Cardium edule* (Lericolais et al., 2005). This lithologic and biostratigraphic interval on the shelf corresponds to Units 1 and 2 in basin sediments as defined by (Ross et al., 1970).

Pseudo 3D Methodology

ASSEMBLAGE very-high-resolution seismic data was acquired with sub-meter resolution and penetration of a few meters to several tens of meters. Representative areas were selected to apply specific seismic data processing in order to build data terrain models (DTM), to determine the paleo-bathymetry and to establish a sequence stratigraphic framework. Pseudo 3D seismic interpretation has allowed us to identify paleo-shorelines, prograding features, and indicators of water level fluctuation.

1. Data Set

The geophysical data were acquired during three cruises conducted from 1998 to 2004 with the research vessels "LE SUROIT" and "LE MARION DUFRESNE" (Figure 1). A Differential GPS system was deployed for accurate (about 1 m) positioning.

The main very high resolution seismic sources were Chirp sonars (Xstar and Ixsea hull mounted) with frequencies varying between 1.5 and 7 kHz. A total of more than 10 000 km of very high resolution and high quality profiles were recorded both in analogue and digital modes. Their vertical resolution is less than 1 m with a penetration reaching 500 ms in some deep areas where the sediment cover is soft. On the shelf, the presence of high gas bearing sediments (to about 20 m depth in the sediment column) masks the data below and decreases the amount of usable data. Two dense pseudo-3D seismic grids have been acquired on the shelf covering a total area of 20 by 5 km, with spacing between track lines of 500 m.

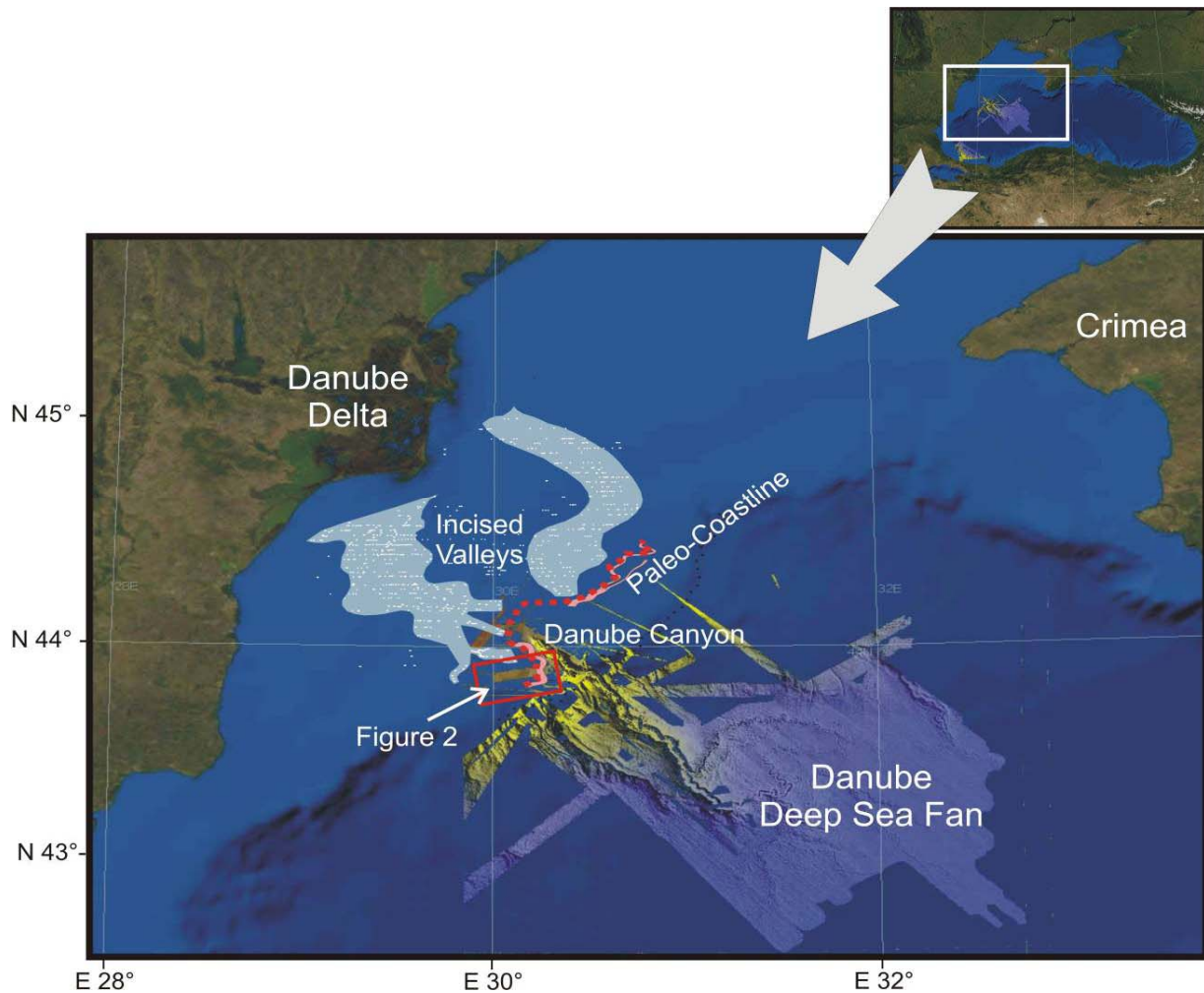


Figure 1: Paleogeographic map of the north-western Black Sea margin. Individual incised paleo channels identified on shallow seismic profiles were shot by the GeoEcoMar Institute and interpreted by Popescu et al. (2004). Areas characterized by dense occurrence of buried channels cluster in two main paleo-drainage systems.

Analysis of the Chirp data is based on two distinct steps: a seismic data processing phase using software dedicated to the processing of very high resolution seismic: SISBISE developed by Hervé Nouzé on the basis of the former SITHERE software (Lericolais et al., 1990; Nouzé, 1993). The conventional processing flow applied included pass-band filtering, bottom multiple attenuation and signal envelope amplification. From this processing, seismic line plots were printed and Seg-Y format files were created. Then seismic files in Seg-Y format and original navigation files were imported in the Kingdom Suite software. This first step was followed by interpretation of the seismic line and computing of isochron maps using Kingdom Suite software (Seismic Micro-Technology, Inc.).

2. Seismic stratigraphy

Analysis of these seismic data followed a classic procedure based on the analysis of the reflection terminations (erosional truncation, onlap, downlap) and geometry. It allowed the identification of the seismic units and their boundaries (Mitchum et al., 1977). Using the principles seismic units were defined according to the reflection configurations, seismic facies identification and association, and geometric analysis. Ten major units were picked on the Chirp seismic profiles based on these criteria. Reflector depths were checked at all tie-points and digitized interactively on digital profiles with 'Kingdom Suite' software.

3. Seismic Data Terrain Models

The Kingdom Suite (Seismic Micro-Technology, Inc.) is an industry leading seismic interpretation software package. Digitalization of the seismic stratigraphic interpretation imported into Kingdom Suite allowed us to create isochron maps of the identified seismic

units. Corresponding grids and contour maps were computed by mean of the "gradient projection" gridding algorithm.

Results and Sedimentological Interpretation

1. Localization of the selected area

The area of interest was chosen from the area where a high density of seismic profiles were acquired to realize the DTM and where a bathymetric study is available (Lericolais et al., 2007a) (Figure 2). In the north-eastern part of this mosaic, linear ridges 4 to 5 m in relief and with an average spacing of 250 m are prominent. They strike almost uniformly obliquely to a berm-like step along a north-south axis of the mosaic. In addition, depressions with diameter from 100 to 500 m and negative relief of 5 to 10 m are present in the south-western half of the corridor. The wave-cut terrace described as unique on the outer shelf by previous workers (Lericolais et al., 2007a; Lericolais et al., 2007b; Major et al., 2002b; Popescu et al., 2004; Ryan et al., 2003) is clearly evident on the presented mosaic. The upper surface of the berm varies around -90 m.

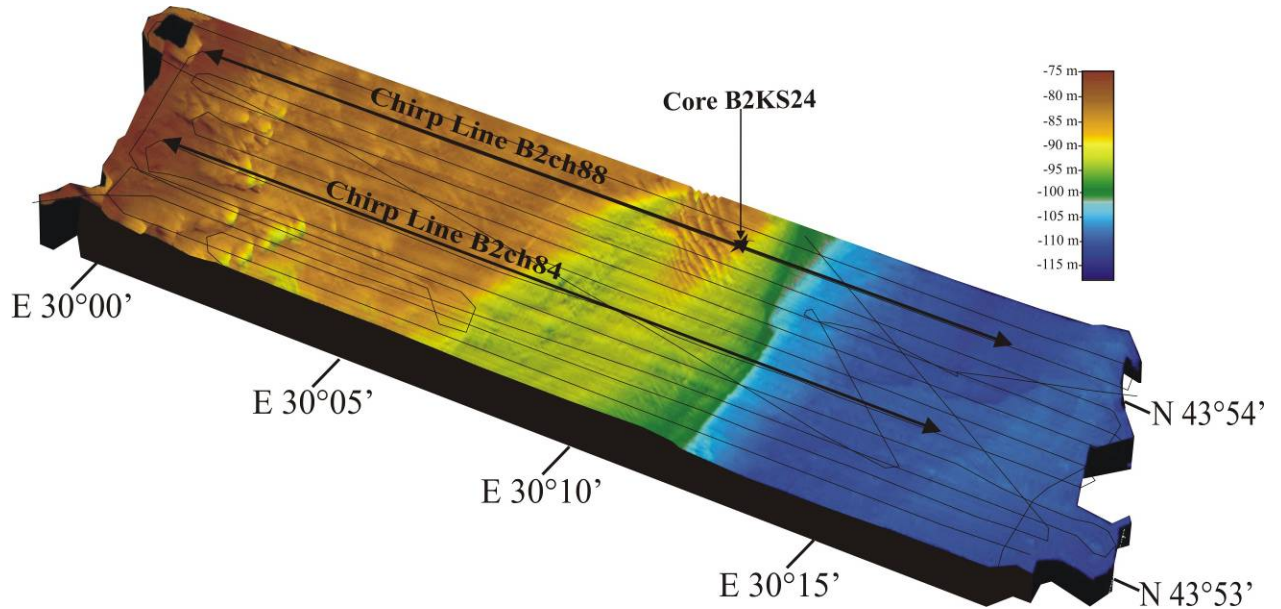


Figure 2: Seismic profiles interpreted to realize the DTM located on the multibeam mosaic (Lericolais et al., 2007a). Profiles B2ch84 and B2ch88 are used in this paper.

2. Identification of major seismic sequences

Ten seismic units were identified on the seismic profiles (Figure 3). Two examples among the 18 profiles used to realize the DTM are presented Figures 4 and 5. The seismic units are numbered from S_I to S_X ranging from the oldest to the youngest. As mentioned before, these units were distinguished using a classic procedure based on the analysis of the reflection terminations (erosional truncation, onlap, downlap) and of reflection configuration (i.e. acoustic facies), in order to identify the boundaries of the seismic units. They were also correlated with cores recovered in the area. From the core analysis, we can distinguish 3 types of depositional environments: a marine unit restricted to the S_X unit, the dune foreset unit S_{IX} and the lacustrine environment (S_{VIII} to S_I). Figure 3 gives the general stratigraphic succession which was used throughout the study. Figures 4 and 5 are two characteristic profiles with the different units picked for interpretation.

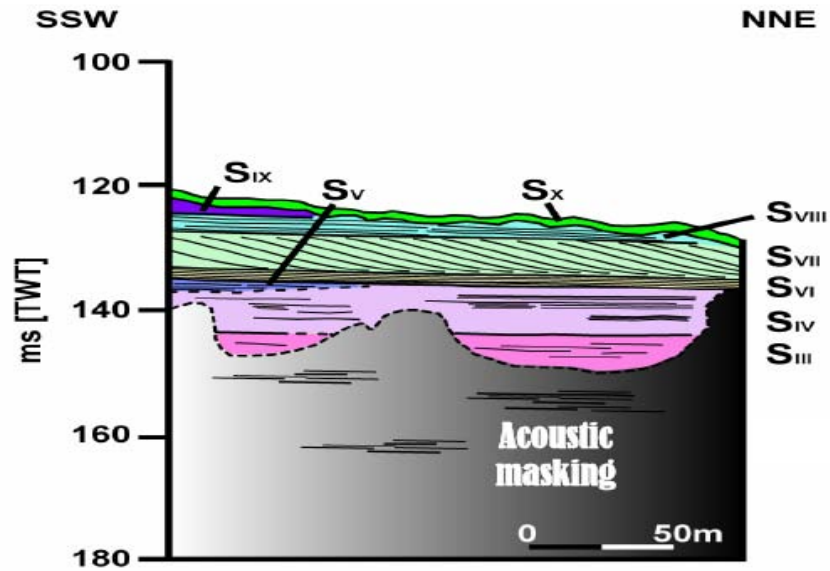


Figure 3: Schematic stratigraphic log of the 10 sequences interpreted on the dune field mosaic. S_X is a marine unit corresponding to the mud drape initially described by Ryan et al. (Ryan et al., 1997), S_{IX} for the dune unit and S_{VIII} to S_I to the lacustrine environment.

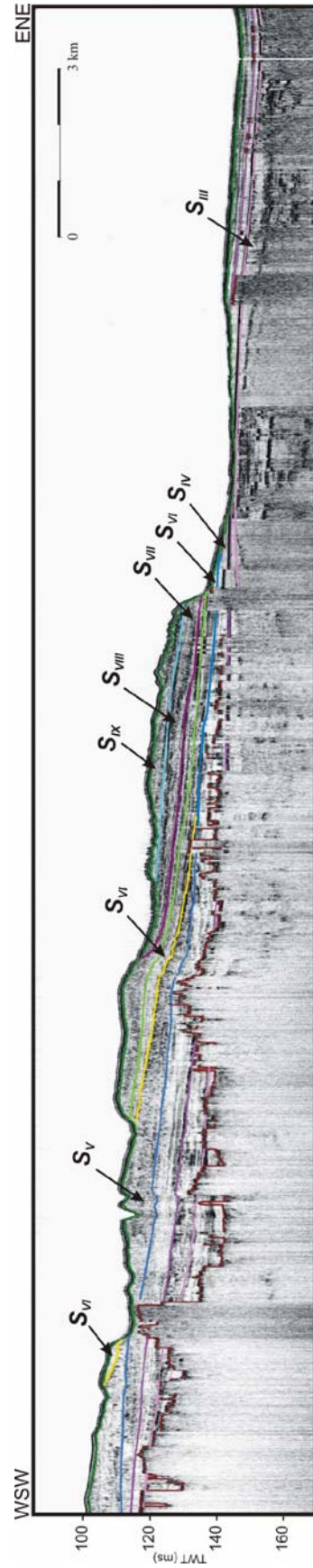


Figure 4: Chirp line B2ch084 and its interpretation. See Figure 1 for location and Figure 2 for S_I to S_{IX} description.

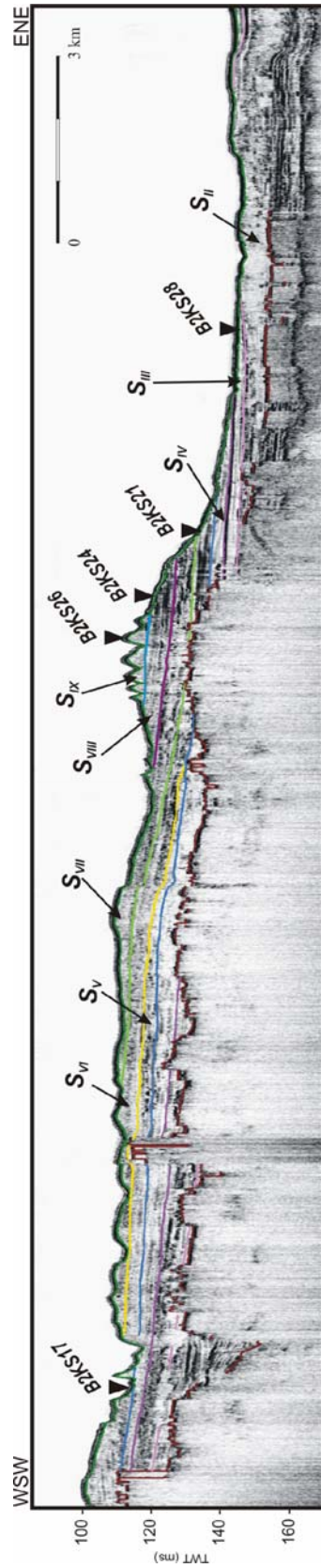


Figure 5: Chirp line B2ch088 and its interpretation. Cores recovered on the line are positioned on the profile (named B2KSxx). See Figure 1 for location and Figure 2 for S_I to S_{IX} description.

3. Information on the sequences from core lithology

The nature and environment of the sequences interpreted on the seismic profiles and information on their ages were deduced from the analysis of the cores recovered in the area. For instance, Figure 6 presents the results obtained from core B2KS24 recovered on the profile B2ch88 (see Figure 1. for location).

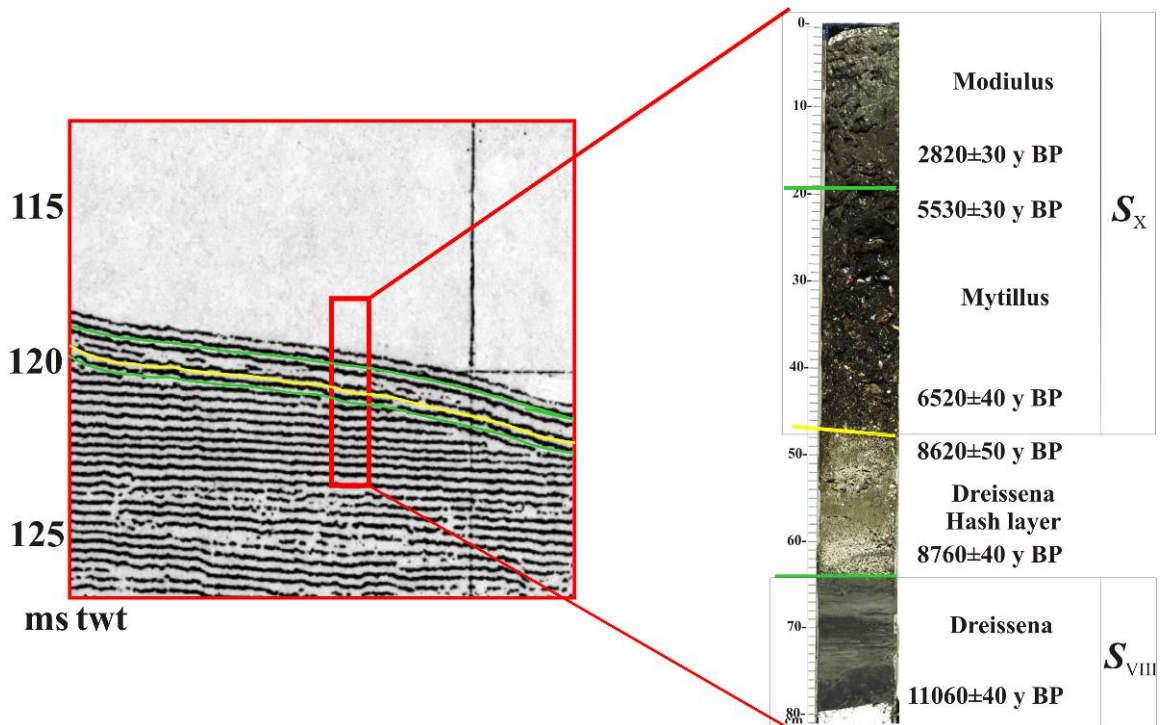


Figure 6: Age and character of the last seismic sequences S_{VIII} (limnic sediments) and S_X (marine sediments).

A substantial number of Accelerator Mass Spectrometer (AMS) ¹⁴C dates were obtained from BlaSON and ASSEMBLAGE cores. They made possible the assembly of a useful Black Sea lithostratigraphic chronology reaching back to 26,000 yr ¹⁴C BP. Our ¹⁴C dating, ages as presented here are in raw carbon 14 years before 1950 and these dates are neither corrected for reservoir age nor calibrated to tree rings. By using raw values, comparisons can be made with ¹⁴C dates published long before corrections and calibrations were applied.

Furthermore, we do not have direct knowledge of reservoir ages (~460 yrs as given by Jones and Gagnon (1994), ~400 yrs by Siani et al. (2000), ~1280 yrs by Guichard et al. (Guichard et al., 1993) and more than 1000 yrs for Bahr et al. (Bahr et al., 2006) to 1400 yrs for Kwiecien et al. (Kwiecien et al., 2006). In such a case any premature reservoir age correction may be so invalid. The dates used to correlate the different stratigraphic units interpreted in this study are displayed in Table 1.

Location of some of the cores recovered and used for this study are located on the Chirp line B2CH88 (Figure 5). All core positions are presented on Figure 8.

Unit	Core	Depth in core	Water Depth	Material	Dates (yr ¹⁴ C BP)	Dated Material
<i>S_X</i>	All cores	<50 cm		Mud	<6900	Mytilus
<i>S_{IX}</i>	B2KS24	51-53 cm	96 m	Silt/sand (Dune foresets)	8620 ± 50	Dreissena
<i>S_{VIII}</i>	B2KS24	60-62 cm	96 m	Silty clay	8760 ± 40	Dreissena
	B2KS21	41-43 cm	112m		8600 ± 50	
<i>S_{VII}</i>	B2KS24	110-111 m	96 m	Silty grey clay	11040 ± 50	Dreissena
	B2KS24	133-134 m			10930 ± 50	
	B2KS24	134-135 m			11090 ± 50	
<i>S_{VI}</i>	Not cored	Not sampled				
<i>S_V</i>	B2KS17		88 m			
<i>S_{IV}</i>	B2KS21	Not sampled				
<i>S_{III}</i>	B2KS28	34-36 cm	112 m	Grey clay	10100 ± 50	Dreissena
<i>S_{II}</i>	BLKS9832	88.5cm	75 m	Rock	Erosion; ravinement surface ?	
<i>S_I</i>	BLKS9830	52 cm	70 m	Stiff mud/delta	23630 ± 180	Bulk organic C
	BLKS9834	60 cm	76 m	Stiff mud/delta	24980 ± 200	Bulk organic C
	BLKS9834	235 cm	76 m	Stiff mud/delta	26630 ± 230	Bulk organic C

Table 1: AMS ¹⁴C Dates obtained from cores recovered on the studied area and reaching the different units analyzed.

4. Pseudo 3D sequence time-slices

All time slices are presented in Figure 7. They represent the morphology of each interpreted unit. The top of unit 10 (S_X) corresponds to the present bathymetry (Figure 2). The top of unit 9 (S_{IX}) corresponds to the winnowed and reworked unit, referred to here as the "shell hash layer", marking subaerial reworking, erosion, and abrasion having produced the shell hash layer. The top of unit 8 (S_{VIII}) corresponds to the base of the sand dune foreset beds. These three last units S_X , S_{IX} and S_{VIII} are not indicative of the paleomorphology of the system and so, are not represented on the time slices. The forced regression succession is represented by the prograding sequences mapped here from the top of unit III (S_{III}) to the top of unit VII (S_{VII}). This prograding succession sits above unit II (S_{II}) from which cores have shown some indication of ravinement probably corresponding to the upper limit of the melt water pulse transgression. Dates obtained for unit S_I (Table 1) demonstrate that this unit is the distal part of the lowstand paleo-delta and paleo-prodelta system set up at the head of the Danube canyon. The geomorphologic distribution of the lacustrine like sequences is represented on Figure 8.

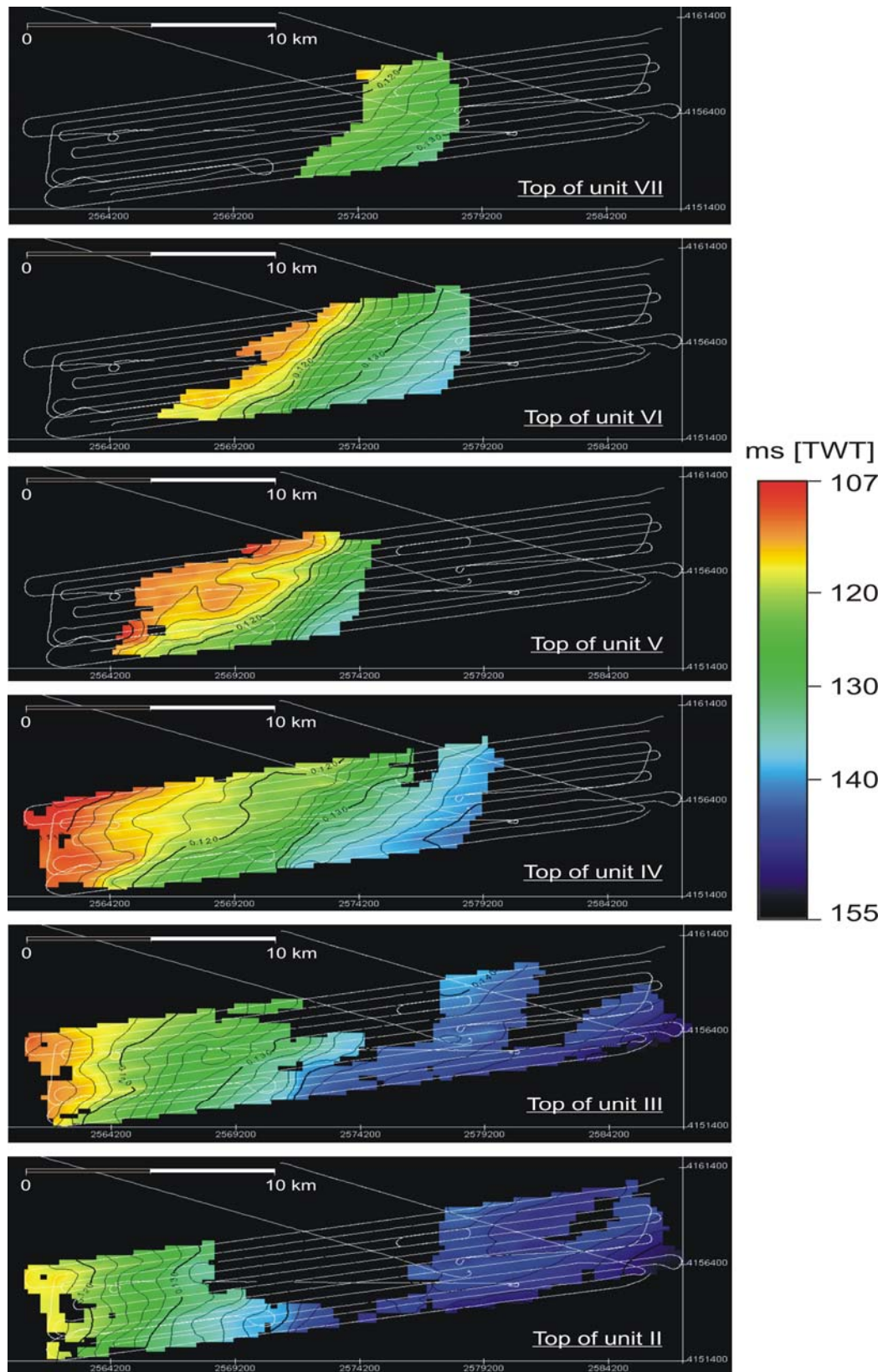


Figure 7 – Time slice of the interpreted units. Since unit IV the seaward prograding character of the units is well marked.

Discussions

The analysis of the very high-resolution seismic data in pseudo3D mode demonstrates that the last climate change known during Holocene times was well recorded in the Black Sea basin. A particularly good record is the water level fluctuations of the Black Sea itself.

The 3D geometric interpretation of Chirp profiles acquired on the Romanian shelf shows that the lacustrine shelf deposits form an important basinward-prograding wedge system. On top of these prograding units is a set of sand dunes that delineates a berm-like feature around the -100 m isobath. Landward of this dune field are small depressions containing Barkhan-like features. The upper part of the last prograding unit is incised by anastomosing channels which end in the Danube canyon (Lericolais et al., 2007a; Popescu et al., 2004). This incision phase and the dunes are built on the lacustrine prograding wedge. Ten units were picked using the seismic sections acquired during the BlaSON and ASSEMBLAGE cruises. Analyses of cores retrieved from this studied area demonstrate that the first eight units represent lacustrine prograding wedges, the ninth unit is the dune system itself and the tenth is a marine mud drape. The lacustrine prograding wedges document a low water level characterised by forced regression-like reflectors mapped from the pseudo-3D seismic data. Their hinge point corresponds to the wave erosion surface mapped around the -100 m isobath on the multibeam mosaic. Dated cores recovered in the area give age control on this lowstand period, which lasted from 11 to 8 kyr ¹⁴C BP as implied by: (1) the continuously dry climatic conditions in the region inferred from high percentages of herbs and steppe elements determined from the ASSEMBLAGE cores (Popescu, 2004); and (2) the formation of dunes between around 8.5 kyr ¹⁴C BP on the desiccated north-western Black Sea shelf at 100 m below the Black Sea present sea level.

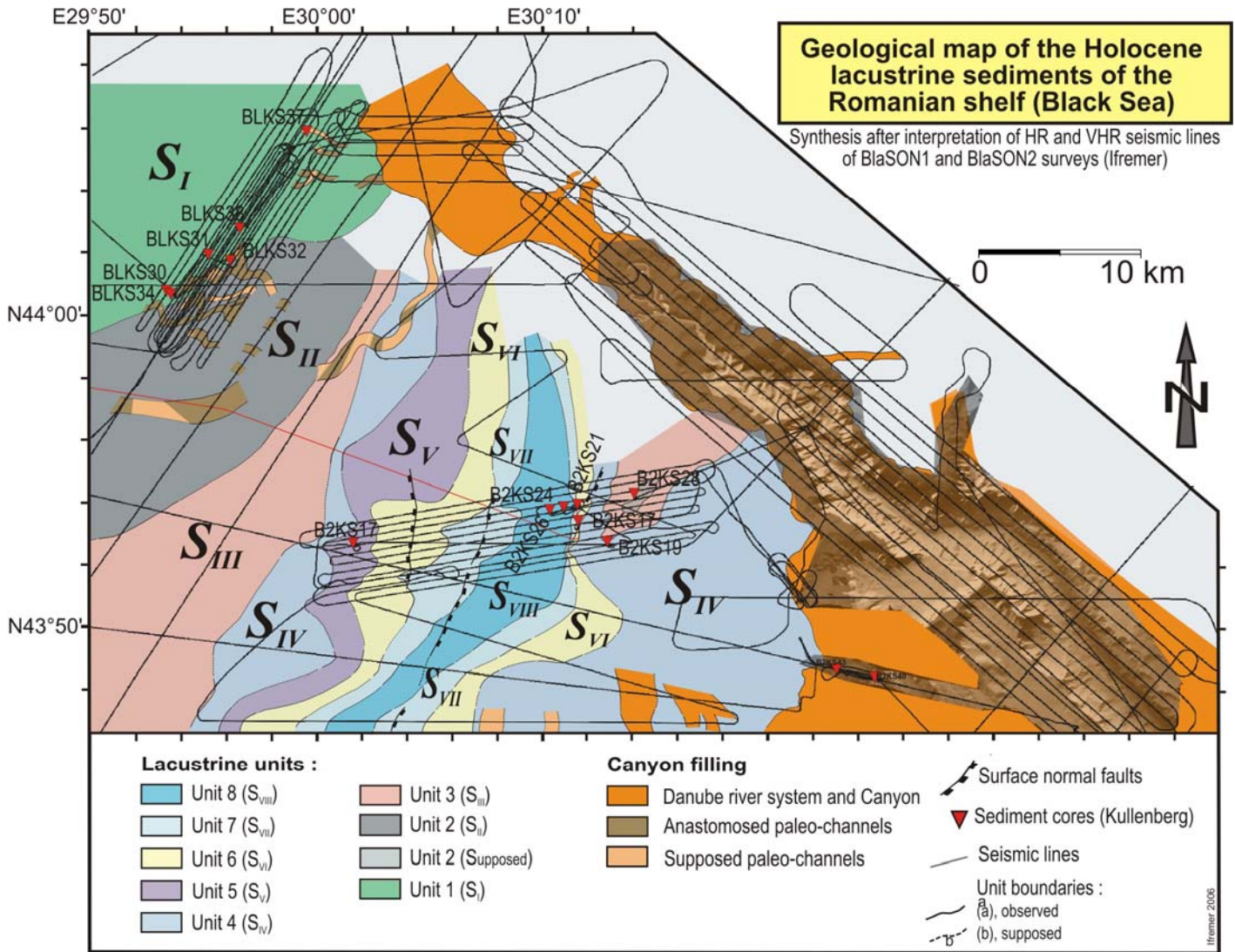


Figure 8 – Geological map of the Holocene lacustrine sediments of the Romanian shelf in the vicinity of the Danube Canyon. This synthesis was realized from the interpretation of HR and VHR seismic lines of BlaSON1 and BlaSON2 surveys.

Similar observations and interpretation have been made by numerous Russian authors suggesting, a Black Sea level lowstand at about -90 m based on the location of offshore sand ridges at the shelf-edge south of the Crimea Peninsula (Aybulatov and Shcherbakov, 1990; Fedorov, 1963; Fedorov, 1972; Fedorov, 1988; Kuprin et al., 1974; Muratov et al., 1974; Neprochnov, 1980; Neveskaja and Neveskiy, 1961; Shcherbakov and Babak, 1979; Shcherbakov et al., 1980; Shimkus et al., 1987). The buried, anastomosing fluvial channels (Popescu et al., 2004) that abruptly disappears below -90 m depth, and a unique wave-cut terrace between -95 and -100 m on the outer shelf are therefore consistent with a major level lowstand at somewhere around -100 m depth. An equivalent regional erosional truncation surface has also been recognised along the southern coast of the Black Sea (Algan et al., 2007; Demirbag et al., 1999; Gorur et al., 2001). A similar depth has also been deduced from a terrace on the northern shelf-edge (Major et al., 2002b).

Preservation of the sand dunes and the occurrence of small, buried incised valleys mark a rapid transgression during which ravinement processes related to the water level rise had no time to erode the seafloor significantly (Benan and Kocurek, 2000; Lericolais et al., 2004). Between 8.5 and 7.5 kyr ¹⁴C BP, the present-day conditions of the surface waters of the Black Sea were established abruptly as a result of the rapid flooding of the Black Sea by Mediterranean waters, as shown by dinoflagellate cyst records (Hiscott et al., 2007; Marret et al., 2007; Popescu et al., 2004) and other data (Ryan et al., 2003; Ryan et al., 1997). Simultaneously, widespread sapropel deposition began both on the continental slope and in the deep basin. A sudden (within <1000 yrs) inflow of a very large volume of marine Mediterranean waters occurred, resulting in an abrupt increase in salinity to their present-day euxinic values (Popescu et al., 2004). Evidence for this inflow can also be found in the abrupt replacement of fresh to brackish species by marine

species (Hiscott et al., 2007; Major et al., 2006; Major et al., 2002b; Marret et al., 2007; Popescu, 2004). Furthermore, hydraulic modelling shows that about 60,000 cubic metres of water per second must have flowed into the Black Sea basin after the Bosphorus sill was breached and that it would have taken at least 33 years to equalize water levels in the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara (Siddall et al., 2004). Such a sudden flood would have preserved the lowstand markers on the north-western shelf of the Black Sea. From this work we can propose a specific water level fluctuation curve for the Black Sea which synthesises the results presented here (Figure 9).

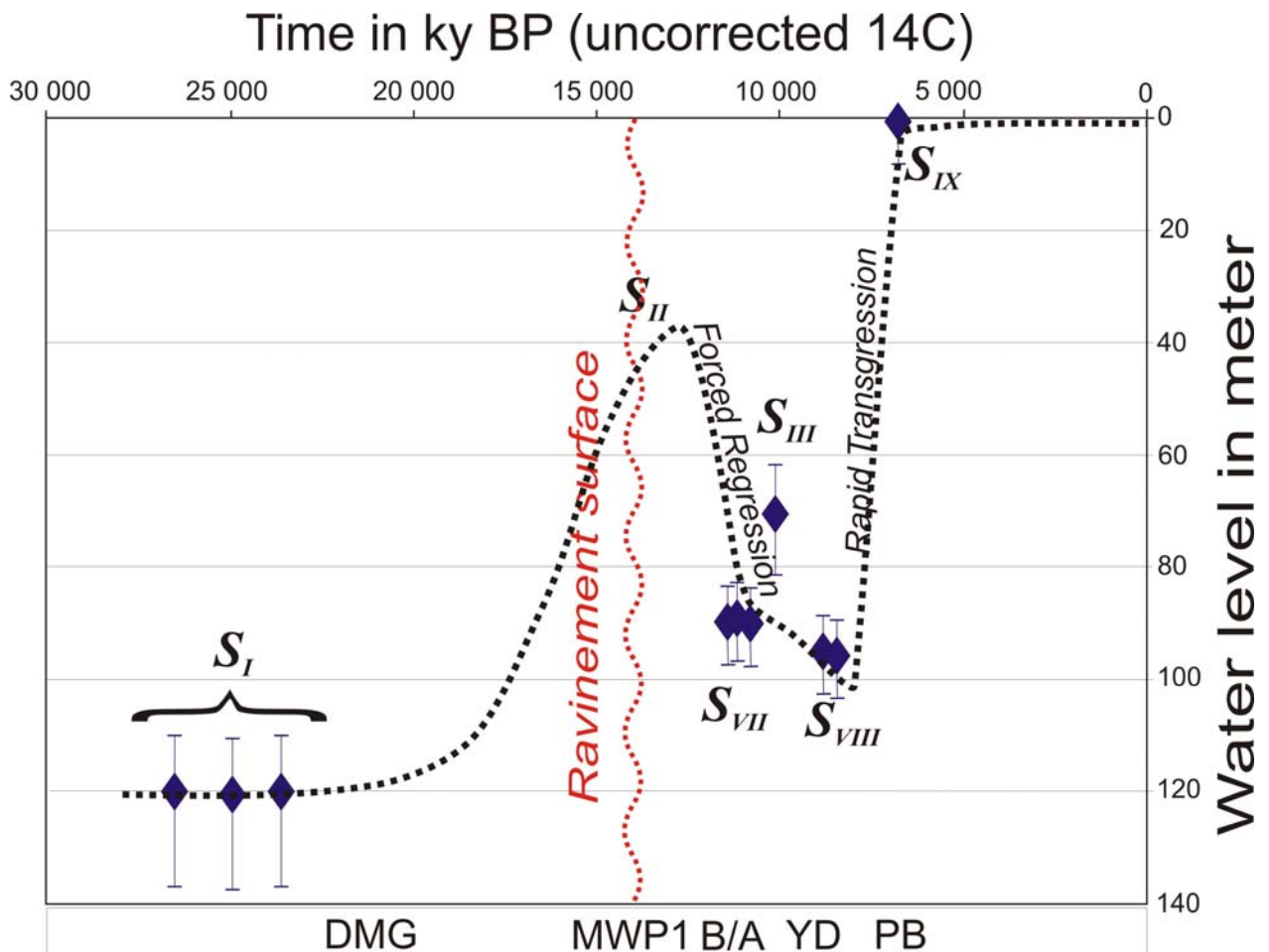


Figure 9: Water level fluctuation in the Black Sea since the Last Glacial maximum deduced from the observations recovered on the Northwestern Black Sea shelf.

Conclusions

The transition of the Black Sea system from a lacustrine to a marine environment is perhaps one of the best records of climate change on the European continent. During the Last Glacial Maximum, 21,000 years ago, the Black Sea was probably a giant freshwater lake as proposed by (Arkhangelskiy and Strakhov, 1938) or at least a brackish enclosed basin. Its water level stood more than 120 m below than today's level. During the ASSEMBLAGE (EVK3-CT-2002-00090) European project, analysis of chirp high-resolution seismic reflection profiles together with piston core analyses from surveys realised on the Black Sea shelf provided new insight into recent sedimentation processes.

As the Black Sea was in very close vicinity to the Scandinavian-Russian ice cap, the melting water from the glaciers were supplied into the Black Sea through the major drainage system constituted by large European rivers (Danube, Dniepr, Dniestr and Bug). This water and sediment supply was correlated to the reddish layer deposits described in cores (Bahr et al., 2005; Major et al., 2002b; Strehie et al., 2002). The water brought to the Black Sea after the Melt Water Pulse 1A (MWP1A) at approximately 12,500 ¹⁴C BP (14,500 Cal yrs BP; (Bard et al., 1990)) was supposed to be sufficiently important for the water level to rise between 40 m to 20 m below the present day sea level, where the *Dreissena* layers were deposited (Chepalyga, 1984). The 40 m isobath limit is interpreted from our records which are not exhaustive and the 20 m limit is certified by Valentina Yanko-Hombach (Yanko, 1990). This last value for the transgression upper limit would have brought the level of the Black Sea to a level higher than the Bosphorus sill and the possible inflow of marine species like Mediterranean dinoflagellate populations could be envisaged (Popescu, 2004). Palynological studies conducted on BlaSON cores

(Popescu, 2004) show that during the Younger Dryas, a cool and drier climate prevailed. North-eastern rivers converged to the North Sea and to the Ancylus lake (Baltic Sea) (Jensen et al., 1999) resulting in reduced river input to the Black Sea and causing the shoreline to recede. These are consistent with some evaporative drawdown of the Black Sea and correlated to the evidence of an authigenic aragonite layer present in all the cores studied (Giunta et al., 2007; Jermannaud, 2004). This drawdown is also supported by the existence of the forced regression-like reflectors presented in this paper and recognised on the dune field mosaics and dated to this period. This lowered sea-level in the Black Sea persisted afterwards as implied by (1) the continuously dry climatic conditions in the region having started around 11 to 8 kyr ^{14}C BP (large percentages of herbs and steppe elements were described in the cores (Popescu, 2004)), (2) the dune formation between 10 and 8.5 kyr ^{14}C BP on the desiccated north-western Black Sea shelf at -100 m depth, (3) the forced regression sequences dated from lacustrine species installed between 11 to 8.5 kyr ^{14}C BP, (4) the wave cut terrace at -100 m water depth posterior to these forced regression sequences. Numerous Russian authors also indicate a sea level lowstand at about -90 m depth, based on the location of offshore sand ridges described at the shelf edge south of Crimea.

The sedimentary sequences in the Black Sea are strongly affected by sea level changes driven by global glaciation and deglaciation. The level of the Black Sea, to a certain extent, was controlled more by the regional climate than by global eustatic changes. During the Last Glacial Maximum, the Black Sea was an enclosed lake. The deglaciation raised the lake level but the Black Sea was still dependent on rapid climate change and between 11 to 8 kyr ^{14}C BP, the lake diminished to -100 m depth and created a pronounced shoreline with a characteristic beach profile and a belt of coastal dunes. These coastal features as well as the incised anastomosed channel system were preserved on the shelf as the final transgression was fast enough to preserve them.

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