

MODEL OF SEDIMENTATION OF THE BOSPHOROUS STRAIT DURING NEOEUXINE-HOLOCENE TIME

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In this report the processes of sedimentation and erosion in the Bosphorous strait during Neoeuxine-Holocene time are objectives of investigation. The main regarded questions are:

- Why is the south Bosphorous sill situated in front of "Golden horn"?
- What are the likely processes of sedimentation and erosion in the Bosphorous strait in relation to sea level changes of the Black sea, the Marmara sea and East Mediterranean sea during mentioned period of time?

Answers of these questions are given by means of model of sedimentation of the Bosphorous strait. Essential moments in this model and conclusions are:

- The Marmara sea level was controlling the Black sea level by means of southern Bosphorous sill during the period 12 500-9 000 years, C¹⁴ BP. Gradually rising of the Marmara sea(lake) level led to rising of the southern Bosphorous sill and the Black sea level respectively.
- Mediterranean waters inundated Black sea shelf about 7500 years C¹⁴ ago.
- Erosion activity of Mediterranean salt waters in the Bosphorous strait continued from about 7 500 years, C¹⁴ BP till 4 400 years, C¹⁴ BP. Approximately at the same period of geological time the salt water bottom current in the strait dominated in comparison with Black sea outflow current to the Marmara sea.

Key words: model of sedimentation, Bosphorous strait, Neoeuxine, Holocene

