

Potopljene krajine Lošinjske ožine

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Vabljeni predavanji

Povzetek Obsežna obalna območja so bila kopna v obdobjih bistveno nižjih morskih gladin, povezanih s kvartarni ledeniškimi obdobji. Po zadnji poledenitvi, ko se je morska gladina dvignila do današnje ravni, pa so bila ta območja potopljena. Celovite raziskave potopljenih krajin vzhodnega Jadrana so bile izvedene v okviru projekta Hrvaške znanstvene fundacije »Lost Lake Landscapes of the Eastern Adriatic Shelf« (LoLADRIA). Z uporabo tehnik daljinskega zaznavanja (multibeam echosounder in sub-bottom profiler) ter analizo sedimentnih jeder z več indikatorji smo rekonstruirali pretekla okolja, ki so obstajala v Lošinjski ožini v zadnjih 100.000 letih. Naše ugotovitve razkrivajo ponavljanje rečnih, jezerskih in morskih sedimentacij, kar odraža kvartarne ledeniške in medledenške faze. Posebno pomembno je odkritje zakraselega praga med Lošinjsko ožino in Kvarnerićem na globini 50 m, ki je omogočal paleookoljske spremembe v skladu s spremembami morske gladine. Rekonstrukcija kvartarne evolucije krajine ni pomembna le za oceno regionalne morske gladine in podnebja. Ima zelo pomembne implikacije za razumevanje prazgodovinskih migracijskih poti in aktivnosti ljudi ob vzhodni obali Jadranskega morja. Te krajine so zagotavljale ključne vire za prazgodovinske skupnosti, ki so naseljevale območje, zaradi česar so raziskave dragocene za preučevanje, kako so se populacije v preteklosti prilagajale in reagirale na spreminjajoče se okoljske razmere skozi pleistocen in holocen.

Ključne besede potopljene krajine, akustične metode, sedimentna jedra, kvartar, Jadransko morje

Submerged Landscapes of the Lošinj Channel

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Invited Lecture

Abstract Vast coastal areas were exposed during periods of significantly lower sea levels associated with Quaternary glacial periods. Following the Last Glaciation, these environments got submerged as the sea level rose to its present-day position. Comprehensive research of the submerged landscapes of the eastern Adriatic has been conducted within the scope of the Croatian Science Foundation project 'Lost Lake Landscapes of the Eastern Adriatic Shelf' (LoLADRIA). By application of the remote sensing techniques (multi-beam echosounder and sub-bottom profiler) and multi-proxy sediment core analysis, we reconstructed the past environments that existed in the Lošinj Channel during the last 100,000 years. Our findings revealed the repetition of fluvial, lacustrine and marine sedimentation, reflecting the Quaternary glacial and interglacial phases. Notably, the existence of a karstified sill between the Lošinj Channel and Kvarnerić Bay at a depth of 50 m enabled palaeoenvironmental changes in concert with the sea-level fluctuations. The reconstruction of the Quaternary landscape evolution is not only essential for the assessment of regional sea levels and climate, but also has significant implications for the understanding of prehistoric human migration pathways and activities along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. These landscapes provided crucial resources for the prehistoric communities that inhabited the region, making this research valuable for examining how populations in the past interacted with and adapted to changing environmental conditions throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene.

Keywords submerged landscapes, acoustic methods, sediment cores, Quaternary, Adriatic Sea