

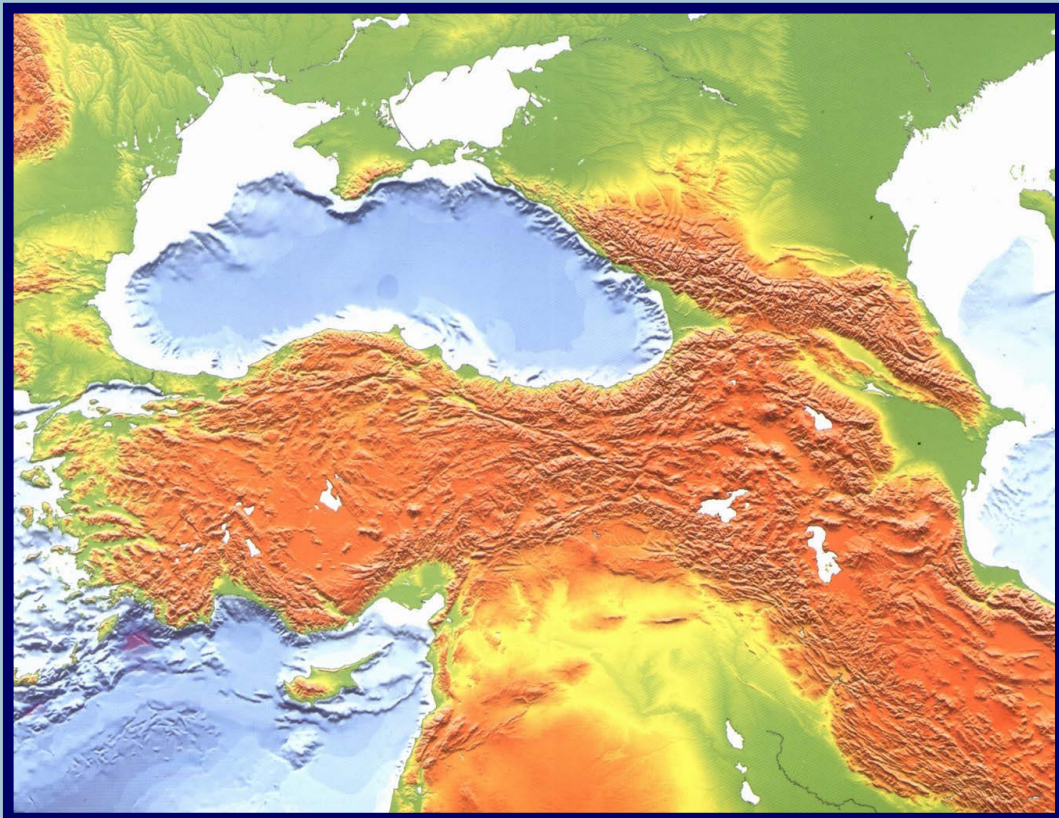


**Odessa I.I. Mechnikov
National University
Odessa, Ukraine**



21- 28 August 2011

The International Union for Quaternary Research



ABSTRACT VOLUME

INQUA 501 Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip

**“CASPIAN-BLACK SEA-MEDITERRANEAN CORRIDOR DURING
LAST 30 KY: SEA LEVEL CHANGE AND HUMAN ADAPTIVE
STRATEGIES” (2005-2011)**

INQUA 501 Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip, Odessa, Ukraine

21-28 August 2011

ORGANIZERS

Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine

Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Canada

SPONSORS

INQUA

Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Canada

Editors

Allan S. GILBERT, Fordham University, U.S.A

Valentina YANKO-HOMBACH, Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine





**Odessa I.I. Mechnikov
National University**

Odessa, Ukraine

21-28 August 2011



ABSTRACT VOLUME

INQUA 501 Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip

**“CASPIAN-BLACK SEA-MEDITERRANEAN CORRIDOR DURING
LAST 30 KY: SEA LEVEL CHANGE AND HUMAN ADAPTIVE
STRATEGIES” (2005 - 2011)**

<http://www.avalon-institute.org/IGCP>

Odessa ♦ Astroprint ♦ 2011

ISBN ???????

Printed in Ukraine, Astroprint

©INQUA 501, 2011 - all rights reserved

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	III
Organizing and Executive Committee	VIII
Scientific Committee	VIII
International Advisory Committee.....	VIII
Editorial Board of Abstract Volume.....	IX
Editorial Board of Field Trip Guide.....	IX
Editorial Board of QI Special Volume	IX
Aims and Scope	X
Welcome	XI
Venue	XII
Acknowledgments	XIII
Schedule	XIV
Part I. IGCP 521 - INQUA 501 REPORT (2005-2010).....	1
<i>Yanko-Hombach, V.</i>	
Part II. IGCP Scientific Board Review and Assessment of IGCP Project No.: 521 Activity	43
Part III. EXTENDED ABSTRACTS	
Aerosol precursors of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions: the 2010 expedition on the Elbrus volcano.....	49
<i>Alekseev, V.A., Aleksandrov, P.A., Alekseeva, N.G., Daniyalov, M.G., Maslakov, O.Yu., and Khalimullin, Yu.A.</i>	
Investigations in the rising coastal area of northwestern Turkey with respect to global sea-level changes in the Black Sea: evidence from geomorphological units.....	51
<i>Aytaç, A.</i>	
Burtassky Lake in the Manych trough and the functioning of the Manych passage in the Late Pleistocene	53
<i>Badyukova, E.N.</i>	
Patterns of formation and development easements of the Imereti lowland (evidence from the development of a general plan for location of events during the Winter Olympics “Sochi-2014”)	56
<i>Balabanov, I.P., Nikiforov, S.P., and Manucharyants, E.M.</i>	
Rapid sea-level changes and seismic hazard impact on the geotechnical vulnerability of the Caspian Sea beach	59
<i>Barimani, H., Hayroyan, S., and Khoshravan, H.</i>	
Chalcolithic occupational patterns in the wetland area of the Lower Danube Basin	60
<i>Bem, C., and Haită, C.</i>	
Mollusk ecology as evidence of a gradual Holocene rise in the level of the Black Sea	63
<i>Bondarev, I.P.</i>	
Late Quaternary spatiotemporal analysis of palaeoenvironment in Western Eurasia.....	66

<i>Bostonalieva, Zh. , Kaiser, E. , Schütt, B.</i>	
Holocene evolution of the channel network complex and redox conditions in the Istanbul Strait outlet area of Black Sea: influence of the Mediterranean inflow.....	67
<i>Çağatay, M.N., Erdem, Z., Ülgen, U.B., Damci, E., Acar, D., Holtappels, M., and Lichtschlag, A.</i>	
The influence of extreme environmental events on human and language evolution in the Ponto-Caspian region	68
<i>Chepalyga, A.L.</i>	
Geodynamic factors in the shaping of the environment for biological organisms in the Black Sea	71
<i>Chepizhko, A.V.</i>	
Genesis, composition and properties of the sapropel sediments	73
<i>Dimitrov, D.</i>	
Sea-water input to Lake Iznik, NW Turkey at 40 ka BP based on AMS-radiocarbon record from fossil <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> shells	75
<i>Erginal, A.E.</i>	
New records of uplifted marine deposits and submerged beachrock in Marmara Archipelago, Turkey	77
<i>Ertek, T.A., Kiliç, E., and Erginal, A.E.</i>	
Estimations of the possible fluctuations in Black Sea level during the Holocene	79
<i>Esin, N.V., and Esin, N.I.</i>	
On change in the level of the World Ocean during the Holocene	81
<i>Esin, N.V., and Esin, N.</i>	
Late Quaternary morphology, beach deposits, sea-level changes, and uplift along the coast of Cyprus and its possible implications for early colonists	84
<i>Galili, E., Şevketoğlu, M., Salamon, A., Zviely, D., Mienis, H.K., Rosen, B., and Moshkovitz, S.</i>	
Northern Pontic Impresso ware: A new approach to the problem of neolithization of the northern Black Sea area	86
<i>Gaskevych, D.L.</i>	
The role of bacteria in the preservation of soft tissue in unicellular and multicellular organisms in the fossil state.....	89
<i>Gerasimenko, L.M., and Ushatinskaya, G.T.</i>	
New data on the Middle and Late Holocene environmental changes from the Saki Lake, Crimea (Ukraine)	92
<i>Gerasimenko, N., Subetto D., Bakmutov V., Dubis L., and Gladyshevskaya, M.</i>	
Environment and subsistence during the Mesolithic-Chalcolithic in Southern Ukraine (based on palynology and ethnobotany)	95
<i>Gerasimenko, N., and Pashkevich, G.</i>	
Rapid environmental change: cultural feedback and biodiversity management strategies in the Danube delta at the end of the Neolithic	98

<i>Haïtă, C., Micu, C., Carozza, J.-M., Carozza, L., Bălăşescu, A., Radu, V., Burens, A., Mihail, F., Ailincăi, S., Furestier, R., and Florea, M.</i>	
The development of river valleys in the Eastern Caucasus during the Upper Pleistocene.....	100
<i>Idrisov, I.A.</i>	
Marine coastal bars of the Middle and Upper Holocene in the relief of the Kuban River Delta and their chronology	103
<i>Izmailov, Ya.A., Arslanov, Kh.A., and Chernov, S.B.</i>	
C14 dating and facies control of paleo-shorelines location on NW Black Sea shelf in Holocene	107
<i>Kadurin, S., and Larchenkov, E.</i>	
Late Holocene sea-level change in the northeastern Black Sea from archaeological and geomorphological indicators	111
<i>Kaplin, P., and Porotov, A.</i>	
The impact of rapid Caspian sea-level changes on river-mouth morphodynamic deformation	114
<i>Khoshnavan, H., Banihashemi, M., and Rohanizadeh, S.</i>	
The issue of the “Steppe Neolithic” in the northwestern Black Sea area	116
<i>Kiosak, D.</i>	
Continental extension and ancient sites of settlements in SW Turkey	119
<i>Koral, H., and Sengul, A.</i>	
Around the Black Sea: Landscape archaeology of the Mostiştea Valley in prehistory	121
<i>Lazăr, C., Florea, M., and Bem, C.</i>	
Changes in the level of the Black Sea (NW Black Sea region) in today's climate change.....	123
<i>Likhodedova, O.</i>	
Sea-level rise and fall in historic times: Evidence from coastal Israel.....	128
<i>Mart, Y.</i>	
Ecological aspects of mud volcano activities in the Azov-Black Sea region.....	130
<i>Maslakov, M., Shnyukov, E.F., and Yanko-Hombach, V.</i>	
Issues in the human use of caves in Western Ukraine	133
<i>Matskevych, L.G., and Panakhyd, H.</i>	
A model of sustainable development for a marine near-shore ecosystem.....	135
<i>Mazlumyan, S.A.</i>	
The radio isotope characteristic of gases and underground waters of foothill Dagestan	137
<i>Mirzaliyev, M.</i>	
Climate and salinity of the western Black Sea and Marmara Sea during the Paleolithic transition, late glacial maximum and pre Boreal interval, 40,000 – 12,000 cal BP	138
<i>Mudie, P.J., Roberts, K. L., Aksu, A.E., and Hiscott, R. N.</i>	
Archaeobotanical aspects of settlement Orlovka.....	141
<i>Pashkevych, G.</i>	

The beginning of the eustasy along the Western coast of the Black Sea	143
<i>Peychev, V., and Peev, P.</i>	
Holocene foraminiferal associations of the Sea of Azov.....	145
<i>Pinchuk, T.</i>	
On the prognostic role of helium in connection with seismic events of the Caucasus and cross-border regions.....	148
<i>Saidov, O.A., Suleymanov, A.I., and Ismailov, A.Sh.</i>	
Bayesian parameter estimation and inference for a wavefront model of the Neolithisation of Europe	150
<i>Sarson, G.R., Baggaley, A.W., Boys, R.J., Golightly, A., Shukurov, A., and Videiko, M. Yu.</i>	
Response of meiobenthos communities to hypoxia in the Black Sea coastal zone (Tarkhankut, Crimea).....	151
<i>Sergeeva, N., Konovalov, S., Kolesnikova, E., and Chekalov, V.</i>	
The role of geological factors in the formation of H₂S contamination in the Black Sea	155
<i>Shnyukov, E., and Yanko-Hombach, V.</i>	
Raw data from the Black Sea expedition in the year 2009	158
<i>Slavova, K.R.</i>	
Paleoenvironment and human occupation at the site of Zaliznychne in the light of neolithization in the Lower Danube region of Ukraine.....	160
<i>Smyntyna, O.V.</i>	
Biophysical characteristics of marine bottom sediments with high content of sulfur compounds (local chemical contamination).....	163
<i>Smyrnova, L.L., Antonova, L.S., and Misura, A.G.</i>	
The Chirkei reservoir and technogenic seismicity	166
<i>Suleymanov, A.I., Saidov, O.A., and Ismailov, A.Sh.</i>	
New insight on Pleistocene Black Sea-Marmara connections	168
<i>Trutnau, H.-H.</i>	
Holocene coastlines position reconstruction within the northwestern Black Sea Shelf	171
<i>Tyuleneva, N.V., and Suchkov, I.A.</i>	
Looking Forward is more than just looking Back.....	174
<i>Wallace, K.N., Mudie, P.J., and Marinova, E.</i>	
Correlation of the Late Pleistocene paleogeographical events of the Caspian Sea and Russian Plain	177
<i>Yanina, T.A.</i>	
Comparison of the sea level fluctuations in the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean and Black Seas for the last 100 years	182
<i>Yanko-Hombach, V., Likhodedova, O., and Larchenkov, E.</i>	

**Pleistocene water intrusions from the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas into the Black Sea:
Reconstructions based on foraminifera..... 187**
Yanko-Hombach, V., and Motnenko, I.

**Caspian-Black Sea-Mediterranean climatic, archaeological, and paleogeographic correlations
..... 195**
Yurkovets, V.P.

AUTHOR INDEX..... 202

ORGANIZING AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President	Olena SMYNTYNA, Ukraine	smyntyna_olena@onu.edu.ua
Executive Director	Valentina YANKO-HOMBACH, Leader of INQUA 501, Ukraine, Canada	valyan@onu.edu.ua valyan@avalon-institute.org
Executive Secretary	Alisa GONCHARENKO, Ukraine	goncharenko_alisa@onu.edu.ua
Technical Director	Irena MOTNENKO, Canada	irmot@avalon-institute.org
Chairperson of the Student Organizing Committee Members	Tatiana KONDARYUK, Ukraine	tanya_kondaruk@mail.ru
	Evgeny CHERKEZ, Ukraine	
	Sergei KADURIN, Ukraine	
	Evgeny LARCHENKOV, Ukraine	
	Nicolae PANIN, Romania	
	Natalia PODOPLELOVA, Ukraine	
Field Trips	Olena SMYNTYNA, Ukraine	
	Igor BRUYAKO, Ukraine	
	Alexander DZIGOVSKIY, Ukraine	
	Sergey KADURIN, Ukraine	
	Dimitry KIOSAK, Ukraine	

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Valentina YANKO-HOMBACH, Ukraine, Canada	Mihaela MELINTE, Romania
Allan GILBERT, U.S.A.	Paolo BIAGI, Italy
Petra MUDIE, Canada	Nikolay PANIN, Romania
Dimitris SAKELLARIOU, Greece	Josef MART, Israel
Tamara YANINA, Russia	Hayrettin KORAL, Turkey

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Allan CHIVAS, Australia (President of INQUA)
Dimitris SAKELLARIOU, Greece (Chairman of Organizing Committee of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 Sixth Plenary Meeting and Field Trip)
Yücel YILMAZ, Turkey (Co-Leader of IGCP 521 and President of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 First and Fifth Plenary Meeting and Field Trip)
Mariana FILIPOVA-MARINOVA, Bulgaria (Co-President of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 Fourth Plenary Meeting and Field Trip)
Nicolae PANIN, Romania (Co-President of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 Fourth Plenary Meeting and Field Trip)
Alexander POKRYSHKIN (President of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 Third Plenary Meeting and Field Trip)

EDITORIAL BOARD OF ABSTRACT VOLUME

Editors Allan GILBERT, U.S.A.
Valentina YANKO-HOMBACH, Ukraine, Canada

EDITORIAL BOARD OF FIELD TRIP GUIDE

Editors Olena SMYNTYNA, Ukraine
Allan GILBERT, U.S.A.
Authors Olena SMYNTYNA, Ukraine
Igor BRUYAKO, Ukraine
Alexander DZIGOVSKIY, Ukraine
Sergey KADURIN, Ukraine
Dimitry KIOSAK, Ukraine

EDITORIAL BOARD OF *QUATERNARY INTERNATIONAL* SPECIAL VOLUME

Editor-in-Chief Norm CATTO, Canada
Guest Editor Valentina YANKO-HOMBACH, Ukraine, Canada
Guest Editor Allan GILBERT, U.S.A.
Guest Editor Olena SMYNTYNA, Ukraine

AIMS AND SCOPE

The main objectives planned for the last INQUA 501 meeting are: (1) to provide cross-disciplinary and cross-regional correlation of geological, geochemical, geophysical, paleontological, archaeological, and historical records for the entire Caspian-Black Sea-Mediterranean Corridor (hereafter “Corridor”) in order to evaluate the influence of sea-level change and coastline migration on human adaptation during the last 30 ky; (2) to lay out the content of the third (final) IGCP 521 - INQUA 501 book with the tentative title “The Caspian-Black Sea-Aegean Corridor: Late Quaternary Landscapes and Cultural Evolution”; (3) to discuss a successor project; and (4) to present a couple of important archaeological sites and geological outcrops that were not presented at the Second Plenary Meeting and Field Trip in 2006.

The meeting will be held in the northwestern part of the “Corridor,” between Odessa and the Ukrainian part of the Danube Delta. The northwestern part of the “Corridor” is a key region for several reasons. (1) It has the widest (125–240 km) shelf in the basin, encompassing about 25% of the total area of the sea compared to other parts of the shelf with widths ranging between 2.5 km (Turkey) to 2.5–15 km (Caucasus). (2) It is located within stable platform-type structures with a gentle slope (0.001–0.002°), and there are no known expressions of active tectonic movement that would strongly influence the ancient shoreline positions in contrast to its southern shelf, which is tectonically active. The width, gradient, and tectonic regime of the shelves of the Black Sea are very important because their variations may potentially affect the record of former sea-level stands. For example, the tectonic stability has allowed extensive sediment input by the Danube, Dniester, Bug, and Dnieper rivers to build up an excellent geological archive in contrast to the narrow shelves east of Crimea and along the Turkish coast, where river input and the sedimentological record are much poorer by comparison. Differential sedimentation, subsidence, compaction, and erosion (e.g., delta lobe-switching) occur at different localities (e.g., Panin 2009). (3) It holds some of the most significant evidence of human prehistory and history in the “Corridor.” And finally, (4) it represents the “cradle” of the Flood Hypothesis in the Black Sea.

The meeting will be organized along several dimensions: climate change, sea-level oscillations and coastline migration, human migration, and adaptative strategies in the northwestern part of the “Corridor.” It will summarize: (1) the actual status of our knowledge on a given subject, and (2) various scientific approaches and technologies that can integrate environmental, anthropological, ethnological, and archaeological data in order to trace the history of ancient humans in the region and predict their future development in coastal zones under various sea-level scenarios. In addition, the meeting will introduce young scientists, especially from Eastern countries, to new analytical techniques and state-of-the-art interpretation of data; it will encourage east-west dialogue and integration of researchers from different countries into the international R&D community; and it will contribute to the preservation of cultural and religious heritage.

The meeting will cover eight days. Four days (22–25 August) will be spent in the plenary sessions, and two days (26–27 August) will be dedicated to the field trips.

WELCOME

On behalf of the Organizing and Executive Committee of the INQUA 501 Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip, as well as Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University [ONU], we are delighted to welcome you to the IGCP 521 “Black Sea-Mediterranean Corridor during the last 30 ky: Sea level change and human adaptation” Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip being held on August 21–28, 2011, in Odessa, Ukraine. This conference is the Seventh and last in the series of INQUA 501 Plenary Meetings and Field Trips. It is being held in the northwestern part of the Black Sea, a key region for successful implementation of IGCP 521. The area possesses the widest shelf of the Black Sea and contains a rich sedimentary record of climate, sea-level change, neotectonics, and coastline migration. It holds some of the most significant evidence of human prehistory and history in the region, and developments here were closely associated with the “cradle of civilization” in the Near East. As such, it is a subject of great interest to Quaternary, earth, marine, environmental, and social sciences. It contains long-abandoned archaeological sites and historic landscapes that give us important insights into the ways human activities and the environment have been linked together through time, and how cultural practices [e.g., overkill of bison by the Late Paleolithic/Early Mesolithic hunters] contribute to substantial environmental change, leading to subsequent changes in human economy.

The Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip is organized and sponsored by ONU, Odessa, Ukraine, and the Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Winnipeg, Canada, with financial contributions from INQUA.

We are happy to welcome to Odessa distinguished specialists and students in the Humanities and Earth Sciences from 12 countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Iran, Israel, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the USA.

Organizing and Executive Committees of INQUA 501 Seventh Plenary Meeting and Field Trip

VENUE

The conference will be held under the auspices of Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University (ONU) [<http://www.onu.edu.ua>] on the Main Campus located at 2, Dvorianskaya Str., Odessa, Ukraine 65082.

Odessa is situated on the northwestern coast of the Black Sea in the southwestern part of Ukraine [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odessa>]. This high quality scientific, educational, cultural, industrial, and resort city is the third largest in Ukraine (after Kiev and Kharkov) with a population of 1,029,000. The city is situated in close proximity to the key geological and archaeological sites to be studied by the participants during the field trip associated with the conference.

ONU was established in 1865. It has eleven faculties, three educational institutes, four museums, three research institutes, one college, several research centers including the Interdisciplinary Scientific and Educational Center of Geoarchaeology, Marine and Environmental Geology (SECGMEG), a series of scientific research laboratories, and branches at four cities in the southern part of Ukraine.

SECGMEG is oriented toward the study of human and social adaptation to climate change and the level of the Black Sea from the Paleolithic to the present and forecasting them in perspective. At present, SECGMEG participates in several projects in the framework of the Joint Operational Programme "Black Sea 2007–2013," adopted by the European Commission. SECGMEG promotes a multidisciplinary approach in paleoenvironmental studies, which has motivated students in geology to take archaeological courses and *vice versa*, and stimulated teachers to modify their curricula. SECGMEG promotes the establishment of direct contacts between western and eastern youth, creating the background for better understanding of modern priorities in the developing world of science and humanities as well as exposes the younger generation to new analytical techniques and state-of-the-art data interpretation in the field of sustainable development and environmental risk protection, as well as human cultural development.

ONU is well known as a scientific and educational center in the fields of geology, archaeology, and ethnology. It has the best and oldest Paleontological and Archaeological Museums in Eastern Europe with a unique collection of fossils relevant to the subject of the conference. During the last 40 years, an impressive database on human occupation along the northwestern coast of the Black Sea has been collected by Odessa scientists, who are largely unknown to the global scientific community because direct and regular contacts as well as international projects realized in Odessa have been lacking.

ONU is dedicated to being a leader in education and culture in Ukraine, establishing itself as an international center for research and scientific development.

ONU is very experienced in organizing international scientific conferences. During the last 5 years, over 200 conferences have been organized here, and 65 of them welcomed the participation of representatives from different countries. Lately, the following scientific fora have been carried out: 1st Pan-Ukrainian congress of physicists; the 1st and 3rd Pan-Ukrainian conferences of Physics of Semiconductors; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd international conferences on "Sensor electronics and microsystem technologies"; an international conference on "Microbiotechnologies"; 11th congress of the Society of Microbiologists; a conference on the "University Library"; several international conferences in honor of prominent scientists who worked in the University (G. Gamov, M. Krein and others).

The technical support and infrastructure of ONU satisfy the basic needs for conferences in internet facilities, technical equipment (power point stations, overheads, slide-projectors, mailing and information systems, etc.), and specialized conference halls with the possibility of simultaneous translation. Besides, ONU is one of four Ukrainian universities having a state license for the preparation of specialists in the fields closest to anthropology (it is currently off the specialties list for higher education) – archaeology and ethnology. MA and PhD students will be actively involved in conference preparation and would promote and disseminate ideas and results of research projects while contributing to the integration of young scientists from Ukraine into the European and worldwide scientific community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the support and hospitality of the Ukrainian organizers, the Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, and ONU Interdisciplinary Coordination Scientific and Educational Center of Geoarchaeology, Marine and Environmental Geology, for hosting the INQUA 501 Final Plenary Meeting and Field Trip, and providing us with their facilities to convene this conference.

Support has also been received from the Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Canada. Financial contributions to underwrite the travel costs for scientists from developing countries and countries in transition were kindly provided by INQUA.

We are indebted also to Dr. Olena SMYNTYNA for her extraordinary efforts in organizing the conference and field trips. Particular appreciation is extended to Drs. Alexander DZIGOVSKIY, Sergey KADURIN, and Dimitry KIOSAK, Ukraine, for arranging the Field Trips around Odessa and preparing the Field Trip Guide.

We are grateful to Natalia PODOPLELOVA, the Director of Paleontological Museum of ONU, and all the Museum staff for assisting in the preparation and implementation of the final INQUA 501 meeting.

We gratefully recognize the assistance of Prof. Allan Gilbert together with Prof. Dr. Valentina Yanko-Hombach for editing and layout of the Abstract Volume and the Field Trip Guide.

To the Scientific Committee, we offer sincere thanks for evaluating submissions and managing the abstract review process.

The Scientific Committee, in turn, wishes to thank the anonymous reviewers for their efforts in providing useful comments on submitted abstracts.

For her prompt action, we extend our appreciation to Dr. Irena Motnenko for regularly updating the IGCP 521-INQUA 0501 website.

We are also very grateful to the journal *Quaternary International*, which has kindly invited us to publish the Izmir-Çanakkale conference proceedings within their pages just as it did for previous IGCP 521-INQUA 501 conferences.

Valentina Yanko-Hombach

SCHEDULE

21 August 2011

ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION

21 August

14.00-18.00

28 September

08.30-18.00

Registration (Paleontological Museum: The Main Campus of ONU, 2, Dvoryanskaya str.). Tel : +30 2241027308, +30 2241078320; Fax: +30 2241078321; Email: goncharenko_alisa@onu.edu.ua

21 August 2011

ICE-BREAKING PARTY

18.00

Paleontological Museum: The Main Campus of ONU, 2, Dvoryanskaya str , Odessa

22-24 August 2011

FIELD TRIPS

8.30-evening.

Field Trips

The Field Trips to be carried out in the framework of the INQUA 501 Seventh Plenary Meeting represent a logical continuation of the field trips that were conducted during the Second Plenary Meeting of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 that took place in Odessa, August 20–28, 2006. In 2006, the field trips concentrated on the study of geological outcrops and archaeological sites located in the Dniester-Pivdennyi Bug region (Fig. 1), while in 2011 they will be concentrated on the Lower Dniester and Ukrainian part of the Lower Danube region (Fig. 2). Thus, both sets of field trips (in addition to the ones from the Fourth Plenary Meeting and Field Trips of IGCP 521-INQUA 501 in 2008) will present a complete overview of the northern Black Sea coast within Bulgaria, Romania, and Ukraine (excluding the Crimean peninsula).

August 22 (8.30). Departure by bus from Odessa to Izmail, including visits to the archaeological site of Orlovka (Kartal), Izmail town, Ozernoe, Trajan's Rampart, and the Sarata Kurgan Field. Return to Odessa in the evening.

August 23 (8.30). Departure by bus from Odessa to Vasilievka - Chervonyi Yar, Primorskoe, Trikatki, and Trapovka. Return to Odessa in the evening.

August 24 (8.30). Departure from Odessa by bus to Beloles'e and the town of Vilково (traditional settlement of Russian Old-Believers near the Danubian mouth called the 'Ukrainian Venice' due to its use of small channels ['erik'] as roads and streets). Also, a visit (by boat) to the Ukrainian "Zero" kilometer of the Danube River, where the Ochakov mouth of the Danube enters the Black Sea. Here, a clear division between the sea and freshwater is visible along with the progradation of the Danube delta. **Conference Dinner at Vilково.** Return to Odessa in the late evening. For more details about the Field Trips please refer to the Field Trip Guide..

24-27 August 2011
TECHNICAL SESSIONS

9.00-18.00

Conference Hall of ONU, Main Campus, 2, Dvorianskaya Str.

28 August

DEPARTURE TO RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES