



"Warm" glacial climate during loess deposition recorded at exposures of the Pozarevac brickyard, NE Serbia

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Four loess units and three paleopedological layers are preserved in the ~12-meter thick Pozarevac exposure, NE Serbia. Amino acid geochronology provides stratigraphic correlations between loess units L1 and L2 at Pozarevac with loess of glacial cycles B, and C, respectively, at other central European localities. Magnetic susceptibility and sedimentological evidence of the Pozarevac loess-paleosol sequence provide general similarities with the shapes of SPECMAP oxygen isotope curve. The results of malacological investigations of the Irig site demonstrate continuous presence of the *Chondrula tridens* and *Helicopsis strita* fauna types during the last glacial and final part of the penultimate glacial loess. Identified loess snail fauna provide stable dry and relative warm glacial climate with absolute absence of cold resistant species. The composition of mollusc fauna suggest that loess plateau near to Pozarevac, was a refugium for warm-loving and xerophilus mollusc taxa, where these elements could survive during the unfavorable climate periods of the Late Pleistocene.