



Caspian Sea Quaternary Gastropods evolution and water way corridor reconstructing with around basins

H. Khoshnavan

Water Research Institute, Caspian Sea Research & Study Center, Zaffar Alley, Emam Square, Sari, Mazandaran, Iran (h_khoshnavan@yahoo.com) Fax: 0098 1512261405 Phone: 00981512260346)

The Caspian Sea as the largest lake in the world has different characteristics considering geosciences. In fact sea level changing is the most important happening in this region. Annually fluctuation impact on surrounding coastal area has serious damage and human society meet frequent destroyed phenomena. In this paper we are trying to reconstruct water way corridor in Quaternary period by use Gastropods paleontology evidences. In this research we have evaluated 254 Quaternary sediment core samples from exploring petroleum wells (M-1, G3-A) and more than 130 sea bottom recent sediments on view of biofacies and biostratigraphy. Our investigation results show that in the Quaternary period in the Caspian Sea basin there are many periodic water way that it could connect this basin to other around basins.

Conclusions are showing this corridor had been created in two stages: First in the Bakovian Stage about 800 k.year ago and second in the Khovalinskian which is about 400 k.year ago in the studied area. Finally we can conclude that Caspian Sea level fluctuation could continue at future similar past time and climatologic impact and tectonic movement are important agents for sea level changing in this region.