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Holocene- late pleistocene environmental changes in eastern mediterranean sediments: foraminiferal and geochemical approach

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Sedimentological and foraminiferal analyses are effective tool to assess the palaeoclimatic changes that took place in the past. In this study benthic and planktic foraminifera were used to determine the microhabitat of the bottom sediments while grain size analysis, TOC%, Fe, Ca and Mn were used to identify the sapropel layers, warm and cold periods. Temporal distribution of planktic and benthic foraminifera in the Nile deep sea fan sediments besides geochemical charcterization, palaeo hydrological fluctuations, palaeo environment and microhabitat of foraminifera were reconstructed for the last 100000 years. Clay content, TOC%, Ca-Fe cycles and planktic foraminifera document the arid and pluvial periods throughout the100000 years and define clearly the contributions of terrigenous and TOC% in the sapropel layers. Infauna/ epifauna ratio and benthic foraminifer's assemblages were used to reconstruct the microhabitat of the sea bottom during sapropel and cold periods.

Biography

Khaled Sayed Sinoussy Mohamed has completed his Master Degree at the age of 27 years from Alexandria University. He is Assistant researcher in The National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries at Alexandria, Egypt.

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