

PALEOGEOGRAPHY OF SEDIMENTATION IN SEA OF OKHOTSK DURING LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE (BASED ON DATA FROM PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERA ANALYSIS)

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Planktonic foraminifera were studied in recent and Pleistocene –Holocene sediments of the Okhotsk Sea. Based on patterns of planktonic foraminifera abundances and ecological structures of paleoassemblages the author revealed trends of paleoceanological changes in Late Pleistocene-Holocene. It allowed proposing criteria to distinguish paleogeographical events for the past 100 ky using foraminifera data. «Warm» marine isotope stage (MIS) 1 is characterized by rapid increase of foraminiferal abundance. For interglacial MIS 3 fluctuation of *Globigerina bulloides* and *Globigerina quinqueloba* frequency increases. The highest abundances of *Neogloboquadrina pachyderma* sin were revealed for «cold» MIS 2 and 4.

Keywords: planktonic foraminifera, Late Pleistocene, Holocene, paleogeography, Sea of Okhotsk.