DECODING OF THE METEOCLIMATIC EVENTS THROUGH THIN-LAMINATED SEDIMENTATION OF THE EAST & AND WEST PACIFIC MARGINAL SEAS

LIKHT, F.R., ALEKSEEV, A.V. Pacific Oceanological Institute, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of Science, Vladivostok, 690041 Russia

The accumulation conditions of the thin-laminated rhythmical (as varve type) layers of bottom sediments of the Gulf of California and the Sea of Japan are compared. These rhythmical layers named here as “rhythmits are well investigated in the Gulf of California. They are represented by the alternation of mini-strata with the terrigenous and organogenous material (siliceous, diatomaceous and silicoflagellate assemblages).These rhythmits are produced by changes of year cycles of rain and dry seasons. The terrigenous mini-strata (dark colored) marquee the discharge of significant volumes of terrigenous matter in the basin. That matter is drawn by rivers from the continent during heavy rains generated by tropical hurricane especially. The mini-strata with significant concentration of diatoms reflect the active plankton reproducing of the dry season. The strata variations caused by the climatic changes during last hundreds and thousands years are investigated.The rhythmits in the Sea of Japan are not so long far found and are not understood enough. It especially concerns to the mechanism and forming conditions. Their structural specifies are similar to the rhythmits of the Gulf of California. The observations on the concentration of the terrigenous material in the Sea of Japan waters were fulfilled during the Judy typhoon. The pulse regime of the mini-strata alternation into the rhythmits of the Sea of Japan is supposed to be connected with the changing of the supply regime, i.e. with ordinary and enormous volumes of the terrigenous material discharged during heavy rains accompanying typhoons.