



PH.D. COURSE IN CHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
MILANO BICOCCA UNIVERSITY

Announcement of seminars

Friday 25 January 2019, 2:00 pm and Monday 28 January 2019, 10:00 am

Aula Marchetti, Edificio U1
Piazza della Scienza, 1 – Milano

Seminarial course on Quaternary Researches and Projects in Mexico

Prof. Isabel Israde Alcantara

Universidad Michoacana San Nicolas de Hidalgo
Morelia, Mexico

CONFERENCE # 1 - Friday 25 January

The Younger Dryas. Paleoecological importance

The Younger Dryas interval (YD) - limit Pleistocene-Holocene - was a period of widespread, abrupt climate change that occurred between 12,900 and 11,700 cal yr BP (10,900 to 10,000 ^{14}C BP). Many sites in the Northern Hemisphere preserve a sedimentary record across the onset of the YD interval, including sites investigated in sedimentary basins located in several countries. This coincides with the disappearing of several vertebrates including mastodons. Distinctive proxies of several sites in America and Europe will be presented.

CONFERENCE # 2 - Monday 28 January

Diatoms as markers in biostratigraphy

The ancient diatom floras in diatomites settled in lacustrine basins along the world contain distinctive species and genera that have been calibrated with radiometric ages. Neogene deposits can be arranged geochronologically to become useful biostratigraphic markers. Diatom biochronology is the same elsewhere in North America and in Eurasian continent. The stratigraphy and geologic ranges of distinctive diatom taxa will be presented, useful for indicating Neogene climates, lacustrine levels and paleoenvironments.