

Effect of hydroisostasy on postglacial transgression on the shelf and coast of Primorye as revealed by computer modelling

*Rustam F. Bulgakov**¹

*Victor V. Afanas'ev*¹

*Evgeniy I. Ignatov*²

¹*Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics, FEB RAS,
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia*

²*Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

*E-mail: r.bulgakov@imgg.ru

Abstract [Резюме RUS](#)

Factors affecting the process of postglacial transgression on the shelf and coast of the Primorye (the territory of modern Primorsky Krai) in the Russian Far East are considered. The main regional feature consists in a significant lag of the sea level rise at the beginning of the Holocene following the completion of the Younger Dryas cold stadial. While some researchers explain this phenomenon in terms of descending tectonic movements that predominated in this region over the course of the Cenozoic era, traces of the Holocene climatic optimum sea level highstands along the coastline contradict the conclusion that tectonic submergence was uniform. In order to explain this contradiction, the hypothesis of hydroisostatic load compensation due to the viscoelastic properties of the mantle layers following the end of the last period of glaciation and involving the influx of huge volumes of water to the basin of the Sea of Japan is proposed. Dominating tectonic submergences of the western rim of the Sea of Japan and the Primorye coast were interrupted by hydroisostatic emergence during the Atlantic period between 5–6 ka BP. The use of a computer simulation of postglacial transgression in the SELEN 2.9 and SELEN 4.0 software environments demonstrates a transgression lag under hydroisostatic influence along with the increasing viscosity of mantle layers. The viscosity of mantle layers in the Primorye region is shown to be lower than for the Japanese Archipelago, which is located closer to the recent subduction zone.

Keywords

postglacial transgression, mantle viscosity, hydroisostasy,
vertical movements, Primorye, Russian Far East

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