

## Kelet-horvátországi lösz-paleotalaj sorozatok malakológiai elemzése

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Key words: Quaternary malacology, Loess profile, East-Croatia

Kulcsszavak: kvartermalakológia, löszszelvény, Kelet-Horvátország

Quaternary sediments are prevalent in Eastern Croatia and include predominantly alluvial, marshy, lacustrine sediments that are partly covered with aeolian material. At least six paleosols, ranging in age from the Middle to Upper Pleistocene, are intercalated in the loess sections in Eastern Croatia. Geochemical, sedimentological and geochronological analyses of these paleosols have been used to reconstruct the environmental and climatic changes that occurred in Eastern Croatia during the Middle to Late Pleistocene.

With a few exceptions, results of malacological investigations of loess profiles in Eastern Croatia were published mostly in Croatian language so far. In 2008, conjunction with Croatian-Hungarian bilateral project, three of these loess profiles were investigated at Zmajevac, Ilok and Šarengrad villages, in Eastern Croatia. All profiles are situated in the vicinity of the Danube. Samples were taken at every 25 cm, and the main goal of the investigation was to study the Quaternary malacofauna.

The examined profiles yielded nearly 12,000 specimens of 55 mollusc species. The abundance and dominance values of taxonomically identified specimens were noted for each profile. In addition, charts were prepared depicting the specimen and percentage distribution of individual species with depth.

The main characteristics of the Zmajevac profile are the appearance of chronospecies (*Ena montana*, *Mastus bielzi*, *Cochlodina laminata*, *Macrogastra ventricosa*, *Clausilia pumila*, *Trichia unidentata*, *Trichia edentula*), the presence of *Pseudofusus varians* which taxa is a curio in the Carpathian Basin; and a probable change in temperature demand of *Vallonia tenuilabris* in the lower parts of the profile. Based on composition of the mollusc fauna and the age data, the lower part of the profile is deposited during the Middle Pleistocene. The duality of Šarengrad and Ilok profiles can be revealed in the composition of the mollusc fauna. The lower part of the profiles has fluvial origin (sandy silts with infusion loess layers on the top) and on the upper part aeolian loess layers deposited.