

# Environmental and Climatic Features of Quaternary Deposits in the Albanides

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## Abstract

So, in other words gjëndja and dynamics of Quaternary deposits along Albanides geological structure, is connected with the process and reliefformues gjëndjen factors that constrain its present and future performance. Quaternary geological period is the shortest of all time, but changes in climate, sea level, the fauna and flora, which characterized it, were numerous and fast. Steadily Quaternary events need to be dated more precisely than is usually required for the early geological periods. Several major geological changes are known to have occurred in a period of less than 1000 years. Information such rapid climate change are not difficult if they are over 4000 years or more, but the dating of similar changes to 1 million years ago, more accurately, is not really possible today. This is the main reason why a complete separation of Quaternary klimostratigrafike is an emergency and every day more and more, should prefeksionohet. A broad margin of dating methods, it is now appropriate in the Quaternary geology, based on different physical processes, chemical, and biological. However it is understood that these deposits are associated with gjëndjen pazgjidhmërisht, nature and evolution poshtështruara disposals, on the basis of which and more are created and depend their evolutionary progress.

## Geo-Geographical position of quaternary deposition

Albanides, which lie along the New Quaternary deposits, the object of our work are part of the Alpine folded belt, ruffle along with neighboring countries, already trades form known Dinarido-Albanido-Hellenides. Quaternary deposits, deposits as the newest of Albanides and beyond throughout the globe closely related, first of all morphological forms of relief today and indirect factors that have conditioned the establishment of infections. They cover considerable sectors of the Intermountain area in the lowlands, before mountain, coastal, marine, along river valleys, in the form of fluvial terraces, alluvial areas, the slopes of mountains and hills like flag formations, glacial, etc. and are formed in extremely different physical-geographical and geological frequent changes in time and space, and therefore constitute a litho-formational quite different. Placing and spreading them in a mainly hilly and mountainous landscape with morphological characteristic and their morphometric features, with a high degree of horizontal and vertical grinding, large sloping slopes and complexity in genetic types, they are very characteristic of housing not only in region but also beyond. The prevalence and dynamics of these deposits is attributed to a subtropical climate with humid climatic belt in the west coast of continents (subtropical Mediterranean areas of southern Europe). In the north and east of their proliferation, observed changes towards continental Mediterranean climate of Central Europe.

## The nature of the quaternary depositions

Referring to the ocean floor sediments, as more complete data with palaeontological past climate change is achieved in the evaluation and dating of the factors that brought about climate change and consequently the present status of the nature of Quaternary deposits, mainly dating methods of determination of paleo-temperature, based on changes in oxygen content of calcium carbonate, etc. Various theories have been posited to explain why Quaternary was generally cooler than earlier periods and why the climate fluctuated from cold to warm in many parts of the world.

Before 600 thousand years, 4100 years cycles skew (avoided) dominated climate change. Change in approximately 600 thousand years ago, also led by strong aukllzim,

**Figure 1. Physico-geographical position of Albania.** which is surprising, because the 100 thousand year cycle has an increasingly weaker effect in isolation, that a 4100-year cycle. Glaciers may have been



increased apparently associated with rapid rise mountainous borders. Surface raised to expand the areas covered with snow which grow. So overall temperatures were ulën and expanded the influence of continental ice. Tectonic activity may also have been responsible for the distribution of ice in northern hemisferën about 2.4 million years ago.

Isolated changes, caused by turbulent orbital cycles, may have occurred outside the earth's history, but did not result in akullzim, that really it has become popular in many examples of cyclic sedimentation in rocks not Quaternary glacial materials, and can 'i be attributed to these cycles. General cooling of ice led to the isolation of large Quaternary minimum, must be connected to several other factors. As were the great glacial Karbonifer Prekembrianin-Perm and the later may have been a different climate cycle that touched the ground with a periodicity approximately 250 million years.

As long time changes, the short time fluctuations of climate are explained by the main cycle orbit obfuscation. They have been identified in paleontological records and sedimentologjike to Holocene (10000 years), in historical records, and more directly, long records of weather, stretching the last 2-3 centuries. During warm periods (interglacial) of Quaternary, would have been increased ability to absorb atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> ocean because the ocean surface area was greater, because less water was separated from the glacier and the ocean surface less was frozen, how long the ice.

Because Pleistoceni was equivalent to "ice age" of the lower boundary of his, was usually set at a time when fossil An indication provided first to a worsening climate. This issue has been recognized by foraminifera and molluscs in successive deposits of shallow waters of the sea like the Mediterranean area, in eastern England and the pollen in terrestrial sediments (The Netherlands). However continuous data have shown that this change occurred at different times and may be equivalent to different stages of cooling to isotopic row ocean floor.

Most of the Quaternary gjeologëve now recognize ocean continuity as a "wand" magic key global climate change over millions of little recently. Usually that represents Quaternary was more complex, forms the conditions necessary climate than previous thought, in the form of some aspects, which separately limit their futility. Initially, it was used in the ocean with these depositions korelime land or marine shelf floor, in addition to direct data. Second, the printing frame of climate change in oceanic sediments is limited and depends on: the speed of sedimentation, bio-turbullinat from sediment after their deposition, and limited by the speed of circulation of oceanic waters. Complete oceanic mixing takes 1000-1500 years, so that climate change resulting in a period of hot or cold shorter than this, can not be captured (detected). A third difficulty is that the oceanic records is often incomplete because of time or not filing, or erosion. This is a minor problem compared with the holidays (gaps) of land located in successive depositions.

The earliest records of Quaternary climate was cold several times more than at the present time come from the glaciers were more prevalent in some parts of the world, than they are today. This was done initially in the late 18th century and early 19th century in mountainous countries like Switzerland, Norway, which today still has small glaciers. Conclusions were based on the output of large blocks of rock type, distance from the root feeders and their presence shtratimeve surfaces parallel to the rocky floor. Both are often associated with heterogeneous deposits of mixed origin, which are thought to have been left by the glaciers when they were recorded. However, early geologists, feel that these can not be explained by glacial fields stored in conditions where the sea level was quite high over all affected areas. Biblical Flood, assumed by this theory, and continuous deposits, became known as deluvione or leak in later times, reflecting the idea of leaks akulnajore fields. The paleontological data for climate change is maintained by many groups of fossils found in various types of Quaternary continental sediments. The earliest data stored in the leaves, seeds, mikrofosilet planktonike other accumulations found in lake, swamp. However, these residues are rarely abundant and well preserved.

Because the Quaternary period was much shorter than early geological periods, evulocionare changes are much less valuable and korelim zonalitet. Many disappearances have occurred, often as a result of climatic effects, but in the real world disappearances were actually less common than those caused by migration premises under the influence of climate change. Typically, forced Quaternary cold periods termopiluse species, migrating from mountainous regions during periods of low and hot, the opposite occurred. During cold periods the sea level was lowered izostatikisht, due to the large amounts of water, which was included in the land in glaciers, but it rose again, when the glaciers melted in the warm period. Yet other factors also influenced the local sea levels, especially glacial depressions izostatike some areas

under thick layers of ice and raising their slow stretch. In the late glacial period eustatike raising sea level was more rapid than the return akullnajoro-izostatik in many areas, so akullzuara areas were not covered in the earlier and later postakullnajore rishfaqën as paakullzuara areas. Ground waters, on which plants and animals migrated to higher areas of the glacial period, therefore, appeared at different times and sometimes disappeared in front of some species that migrated successfully.

In northwestern Europe, interglacial were periods of forest development in the land surface and can be divided into 4 zones (after lowering the temperature, then lowering the temperature, lowering the temperature early and before lowering the temperature).

Although most of the Quaternary sequences are incomplete and difficult to korelohen with "magic wand" to suksesivitetit deep magic, quite complete sequences, derived and trace the events main attraction land, lakes or swampy basin (wetland) and lëseve steep. Both of these climatic trends that previously stored display a strong resemblance to those derived from measurements of oxygen isotopes in deep sea floor.

Because data on past climate changes take many different forms paleontological sedimentologjike, pedological, geomorphological, archaeological and historical sometimes, nature and stratigraphy of Quaternary deposits, can not be simply an assessment of geologists, but wider in combination with other disciplines.

## Conclusions

Quaternary deposits in some form are the product of erosive activity and accumulation of a dense water network, which is represented by rivers, streams, groundwater, springs, lakes, seas and lagoons, that the conditions suitable enough to his own development have favorable their large dimension.

Developing fair and favorable condition of these deposits led to a very diverse ground cover for the morphological characteristics, chemical, physical and mineralogical, pedo-conditional genetic factors (climate, vegetation, lithological composition, landscape, etc.).

In view of deciphering litho-stratigraphical-age, Quaternary deposits was favored by the development of a Mediterranean vegetation and floristic diversity of a large ground fauna, marine water and amble.

Quaternary deposits, as the main and most vital part of the Albanian natural landscape beyond, directly and indirectly affected by human activity, as to their conduct, as well as the creation of new landscapes, which are being formed according to the parameters, continue without prejudice to the normal natural production of material goods and the normal to the entire community as a whole.

Quaternary geological period is the shortest of all time, but climate change, sea level, the fauna and flora, which characterized this were numerous and fast.

However it is understood that these deposits are inextricably linked with the condition, nature and evolution of under-bedded disposals, on the basis of which and more are created and depends on their evolutionary trend.

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