

## **Tracking Deglacial Sea Level Rise on the Argentine Continental Shelf**

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Late Quaternary paleo-sea level estimates have relied primarily upon radiocarbon dating of peats and shells, taking advantage of the rapid evolution of sedimentary facies in response to changing sea level. Early work on stable continental margins provided the first direct estimates of glacio-eustatic fluctuations (e.g. Ewing, 1963; Curray, 1965; Milliman and Emery, 1968). Sea level records using hermatypic corals and coral terraces (e.g. Veeh and Veevers, 1970; Lighty, 1982), culminated in the results derived from paleo-reefs off Barbados (Fairbanks, 1989; Rubenstone and Fairbanks, 1995). Studies complementary to the Barbados sea level record are few due to the expense of wireline drilling of submerged paleo-reefs, and have been restricted to directional drilling or land based drilling of rapidly uplifting sequences (e.g. Bard et al., 1996; Chappell and Polach, 1991).

We propose to use the characteristic facies shifts in sediments draping the Argentine continental shelf as a sea level indicator to test portions of the Barbados sea level curve.