



COSMOGENIC ^{36}Cl GEOCHRONOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN VALLEYS OF MOUNT DEDEGÖL, WESTERN TAURUS MOUNTAINS (TURKEY)

Oguzhan Kose (1), Mehmet Akif Sarıkaya (2), Attila Çiner (3), Ömer Lütfi Şen (4), and Adem Candaş (5)

(1) Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey (oguzhan.kose.ok@gmail.com), (2) Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey (mehmetakifsarikaya@gmail.com), (3) Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey (attilaciner@gmail.com), (4) Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey (senomer@itu.edu.tr), (5) Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey (candas@itu.edu.tr)

Recent years experienced a significant advance in the glacial geochronology of the Turkish mountains. These studies suggested that major glacial advances occurred during the Late Pleistocene and partly in Holocene. Maximum extent of MIS-2 (Marine Isotope Stage) glaciers occurred during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM, i.e. 21 ka ago), with some glaciers attaining 6 km in length.

The extent and timing of paleoglaciers on the northern side of the Mount Dedegöl (37.64°N, 31.27°E, 2992 m), on the western Taurus Range, was not known. In this study, we focused on geomorphological evidences of Quaternary glaciers on Mount Dedegöl. Glacial geomorphology of the Sayacak, Kisbe, Karagöl, Karçukuru and Elmadere valleys was investigated. Thirty rock samples were collected from the moraine crests for cosmogenic ^{36}Cl surface dating. The samples were prepared and AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) measurements are currently under progress. We aim to present the first results during the congress. This work is supported by TÜBİTAK #114Y548 project.

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