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Title:	Late Holocene emergence in Calabria, Italy
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Abstract (English):	A field survey along the coasts of Calabria has found little evidence of Holocene emergence, the greatest being no more than 1.0-1.5 m in elevation. A former shoreline (a thick crust of calcareous algae in growth position at about +0.6 m, capping an elevated beachrock slab) was dated 2990 ± 60 yr B.P. This emergence is recent, if compared to the time of the Climatic Optimum, and relatively slight, if Late Pleistocene uplift rates, which in some cases exceed 1 mm/yr, are considered. This apparent discrepancy can be explained by taking into account glacio- and hydro-isostatic effects of the last glaciation, which have produced subsidence at decreasing rates during the late Holocene in a wide area around the former Scandinavian ice sheet which includes most of the Mediterranean. According to isostatic modelling, the average subsidence rate during the last 6000-5000 years was between 0.4 and 1 mm/yr near the coasts of Calabria. If global sea-level changes can be neglected, it is only when the subsidence rate of glacio-hydro-isostatic origin became slower than the local uplift that emergence at a slower rate than that of the tectonic uplift trend could have begun. Such emergence is therefore a recent phenomenon, in the Holocene, and its rate is still much slower than that of tectonic uplift predominating in Calabria over a longer time scale.