

## Holocene sea level of Sating-Pra Peninsula, Southern Thailand

**Abstract.** This research aims to study of the ancient sea conditions of Sating-Pra Peninsula. Samples of marine mollusks and wood dating by radiocarbon technic. The results showed that marine mollusks at UTM 47N 0647185 0861978 at a depth of +2.00, +1.28, +0.52 and -0.46 m from mean sea level (MSL), the ages are  $7,030 \pm 360$ ,  $6,540 \pm 340$ ,  $6,630 \pm 380$  and  $10,160 \pm 700$  years before present respectively. The wood sample at UTM 47N 0638240 0868179 at a depth of 2.0 m from MSL, the age was  $7,720 \pm 420$  years before present. The results indicated that the Sating-Pra Peninsula was a sea from the beginning of the Holocene period 10,000 years ago to the middle of the Holocene period at the highest sea level. The remains of marine mollusks indicate that the ancient sea in the Sating-Pra Peninsula is the coastline in the mangrove forest ecosystem. The remains of the topmost sea shell at a depth of +2.00 m above MSL were  $7,030 \pm 360$  years, which is  $6,540 \pm 340$  years and  $6,630 \pm 380$  years longer, corresponding to the age of the wood at depth. +2.00 m above MSL was  $7,720 \pm 420$  years before present, likely caused by anomalous violent waves after  $6,540 \pm 340$  years before present.

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**Track Classification:** Environmental Physics, Atmospheric Physics, Geophysics and Renewable Energy