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## Non-marine Ostracoda in Sağlık plain, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey, since the Late Glacial to mid-Holocene

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We present the freshwater ostracod stratigraphy of former lake, in Sağlık plain, South Central Anatolia, Turkey, since the Last Late Glacial until the mid-Holocene. Podocopoid (non-marine) ostracods were identified in Sağlık II (SAĞ II) core whose the lowermost part goes back to 15500 years ago. Both smooth and noded forms of *Cyprideis torosa* (*Jones, 1850*), *Candona sp.* (*Baird, 1845*), *Ilyocypris sp.* (*Brady & Norman, 1889*), *Darwinula stevensoni* (*Brady & Robertson, 1870*), and *Prionocypris zenkeri* (*Chyzer&Toth, 1858*) were the observed species.

*C. torosa, Candona sp., Darwinula stevensoni, Ilyocypris sp.,* and *Prionocypris zenkeri* were all observed in the lowermost half of the core during the Late Glacial. Observed *Candona sp.* valves and carapaces were mostly juveniles. Smooth and noded forms of *Cyprideis torosa* cooccurred during these time. The presence of both smooth and noded forms of *C. torosa* during lowermost half of the core may indicate changing salinity levels during this time. Both smooth and noded forms of *C. torosa* and more abundant *Prionocypris zenkeri* were mostly observed during zone I and zone 5, during the Younger and Older Dryas. *C. torosa* is almost absent during zone 4 during the Alleröd/Bolling.

Both forms of *C. torosa* disappear abruptly in the core sequence at the onset of the Holocene. High numbers of adult *Candona* sp. valves were only found at 600 cm depth, around 8558 years ago. They were mostly carapaces (77%). At the same depth juvenile carapaces of *Candona* sp. were present which could mean unfavourable conditions during this time. Almost absence of ostracods between 500<sup>th</sup> cm and 380<sup>th</sup> cm maybe indicative of severe drought. *Plesiocypridopsis newtoni* was recorded only in the uppermost. Zone 8, the uppermost part of the core, indicates shallow water environment.