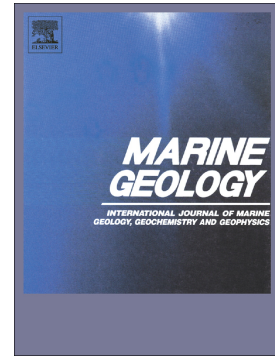


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**Palaeoenvironmental evolution of the ancient harbor of
Lechaion (Corinth Gulf, Greece): were changes driven by human
impacts and gradual coastal processes or catastrophic
tsunamis?**

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Abstract

The Corinth Gulf, Central Greece, is one of the most rapidly widening tectonic rifts on Earth, where large earthquakes with magnitudes of up to ~7.0 have been documented not only by instrumental records but also assessed from historical reports extending back to the 5th century BC. Several of these earthquakes were associated with tsunamis, particularly in the western part of the Gulf. Of particular interest is the ancient harbor of Lechaion in the eastern side of Corinth Gulf. We reexamine the hypothesis that Lechaion was hit by high-energy tsunami waves in the 8th-6th century BC, AD 1st-2nd century, and during the AD 6th century. On the basis of sedimentological, seismotectonic, archaeological and historical data, completed with field observations, we support that there is no evidence for

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