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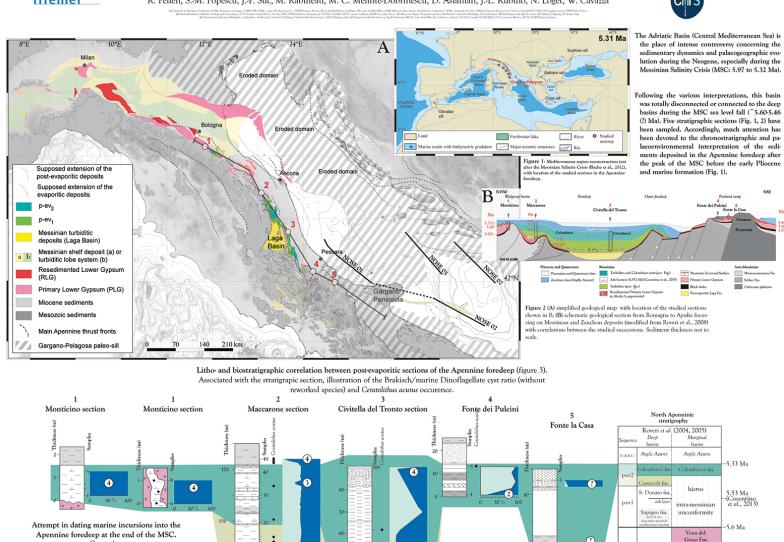
Figure 4: Line drawings of interpreted seismic profiles in the Adriatic Sea showing the Messinian Gargano-Pelagosa palaeo-sill.

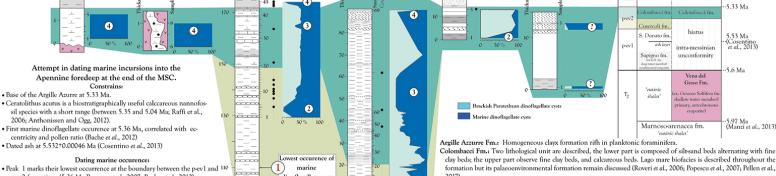
The Apennine foredeep (Italy): a perched isolated basin during the Messinian Salinity Crisis (5.97-5.32 Ma).



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Peak 1 marks their lowest occurrence at the boundary between the p-ev1 and 110 p-ev2 formations (5.36 Ma Popescu et al., 2007; Bache et al., 2012)
Peak 2 just follows the lowest occurrence of calcareous nannofossils below the base of the Colombacci deposits (5.35 Ma; dated by Raffi et al., 2006)
Peak 3 is less prominent and recorded 7 m below the base of the Argille Azzurre (just before 5.33 Ma based on stratit, biostratigraphy and eccentricity).
Peak 4 begins just below the base of the Argille Azzurre (-5.33Ma). dinoflagellate cyst Cusercoli Fm.: Sand beds at the base followed by fine clay and silt beds.

pev1 Fm.: Thick sand turbiditic beds associated with an ash layer (Cosentino et al., 2013) (Popescu et al., 2007) 10 Proposed integrated MSC palaeoenvironmental model for the Apennine for edeep2000 1000 Adriatic Sea Figure 5: Mediterranean-Adriatic (vs. Apennine foredeep) connections since 6 Ma: a: location of the cross-sections; b: present-day cross-section; c: successive reconstructed cross-sections from 5.97 to 5.33 Ma, highlighting the role of the Gargano-Pelagosa palaeo-sill and Messinian Apennine Existence of a palaeo-sill during the MSC between the Apennine foredeep and the deep Ionian basin Strong dissymmetry is observed between the Central and South Adriatic domains (Figure 4).
 Thick Aquitanian-Tortonian and detrital Messinian megasequence fill the South Adriatic domain. PiloceneQuaternary megasequence is controlled by the Dinarid deformation 500 km front.

*Thick Pliceene-Quaternary megasequence compose the Central Adriatic domain. The Laga basin form the main syn-MSC depocentre as illustrated Figure 1.

*Few evaporitic Messinian deposits are observed along the contraction from the contraction form. PALAEO-SILI Existence of a palaeo-sill formed by the Mesozoic carbonate platform, and Apennine and Dinarid deformation front Conclusion The Lago Mare cannot be considered as a uniform brackish palaeoenvironment but must be envisioned as a complex mosaic of sedimentary facies resulting from competing marine and brackish waters controlled by physiographic fac-Oligocene-Mioce The Mesozoic heritage with the Apennine front propagation plays a major role in the palaeo-environmental evolution of the Apennine foredeep. Deposits overlying the unconformity separating the regional pevl and pev2 formations must henceforth be regarded as representing the first marine incursion into the isolated central Adriatic Basin after the peak of the MSC. these results allow us to refine the palaeogeographic reconstruction of the Apen-nine foredeep during the peak of the MSC. Although this basin was deep, its history during the peak of the MSC did not parallel that of the central Medi-teranean basins. 5.97 - 5.60 N Reference Apulian