



PALEOPÓDIUM 43.

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Az MTA–MTM Paleontológiai Kutatócsoportja és az MTM Őslénytani és Földtani Tára félig formális, félig kötetlen, házi (de nyilvános) előadás-sorozatának negyvenharmadik előadására

Irena Agnieszka PIDEK:

Long pollen sequences from Polish lakes – a time window to the past

**Idéje: 2011. szeptember 19.
(hétfő), 10:00**

**Helye: a Növénytár
(Könyves Kálmán krt. 40.)**



Lowlands of central and north-eastern Poland are the region unique in the European scale in which numerous palaeolake basins occur. They are filled with very well preserved organogenic deposits from several different interglacials. Examined by means of pollen analysis these Pleistocene palaeolakes proved to record vegetation history of several interglacial-glacial climatic cycles. The oldest of these long-pollen sequences are correlated with Marine Isotope Stages older than 21. Of particular interest are bi-partite Ferdynandovian pollen successions from 3 sites which can be correlated with Cromerian complex described in the Netherlands. However it is stressed that the importance of this profile for the Pleistocene stratigraphy of Poland and of Europe results from the completeness of the pollen sequences and from the fact that whereas the Mazovian and Eemian are well recognized and correlated with 11 MIS and 5e MIS, respectively, the Ferdynandovian pollen sequence, and its division is still a matter of debate. Vegetation history of Polish lowlands is presented against the background of the present vegetation across vegetation belts from the mountains in the south of the country, through the Middle-Polish Uplands to the lowlands of central and northern Poland and the Baltic sea shore with moving sand dunes and cliffs.

Előadónk Lublinban (Lengyelország) az Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska munkatársa.

Az előadásra minden érdeklődőt szeretettel várunk!