Geophysical Research Abstracts,
Vol. 11, EGU2009-12363, 2009
EGU General Assembly 2009

Geomorphological activity in Central Europe during the 8.2 ka event

S. Dreibrodt
University of Kiel, Ecology-Centre, Kiel, Germany (sdreibrodt@ecology.uni-kiel.de)

Investigations on slope deposits during the recent years prove geomorphologic activity during the 8.2 climatic deterioration phase in central Germany.
Whereas two older OSL-data from sediments in southern Germany fell into the time window of the 8.2 event, I present additional sediment records from three sites in northern Germany in this paper. The sediment layers were dated via OSL or radiocarbon dating of embedded charcoal particles. The spectrum of embedded charcoal particles reflects Early Holocene forest succession, and is therefore consistent with the age data. The presence of charcoal particles supports the interpretation that the climatic oscillation was cold and dry. But the formation of the sediment layers indicates also the presence of enough water at the studied sites to enable fluvial processes.
The distribution of the sites (near the North Sea coast, near the polish border and in vicinity of the Harz Mountains) suggests a widespread influence of the climatic deterioration on Early Holocene geomorphological processes across central Europe.