



Holocene sediments within lake catchments - testing sediment delivery

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Results of detailed investigation of soils, colluvia and lake sediments in a lake catchment in northern Germany proves that the input of eroded soil (enabled by agricultural land use) is of a minor amount compared with the storage within colluvial layers. Pre-existing micro- and meso-topography and prehistorical land use patterns as well as precipitation intensity are probable to control the Holocene flux of sediments within the lake catchment area.

Therefore we entertain some doubt if sediment delivery ratios- usually applied on larger spatial scales (e. g. river catchment areas)- are useful to produce reliable quantitative data of Holocene soil erosion in central Europe.