

# LAGOA DE SANTO ANDRÉ

## The Holocene evolution of a coastal lake at the Atlantic coast of Portugal

Sebastian Frank<sup>1</sup>, Hannes Laermanns<sup>1</sup>, Anna Pint<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Wagner<sup>1</sup>, Piero Bellanova<sup>2,3</sup>, Lisa Feist<sup>2</sup>, Margret Mathes-Schmidt<sup>2</sup>, Klaus Reicherter<sup>2</sup>, Helmut Brückner<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Geography, University of Cologne, Zùlpicher Straße 45, 50674 Cologne, Germany  
<sup>2</sup> Neotectonics and Natural Hazards Group, RWTH Aachen University, Lochnerstraße 4-20, 52056 Aachen, Germany  
<sup>3</sup> Institute for Geology and Geochemistry of Petroleum and Coal, RWTH Aachen University, Lochnerstraße 4-20, 52056, Aachen, Germany

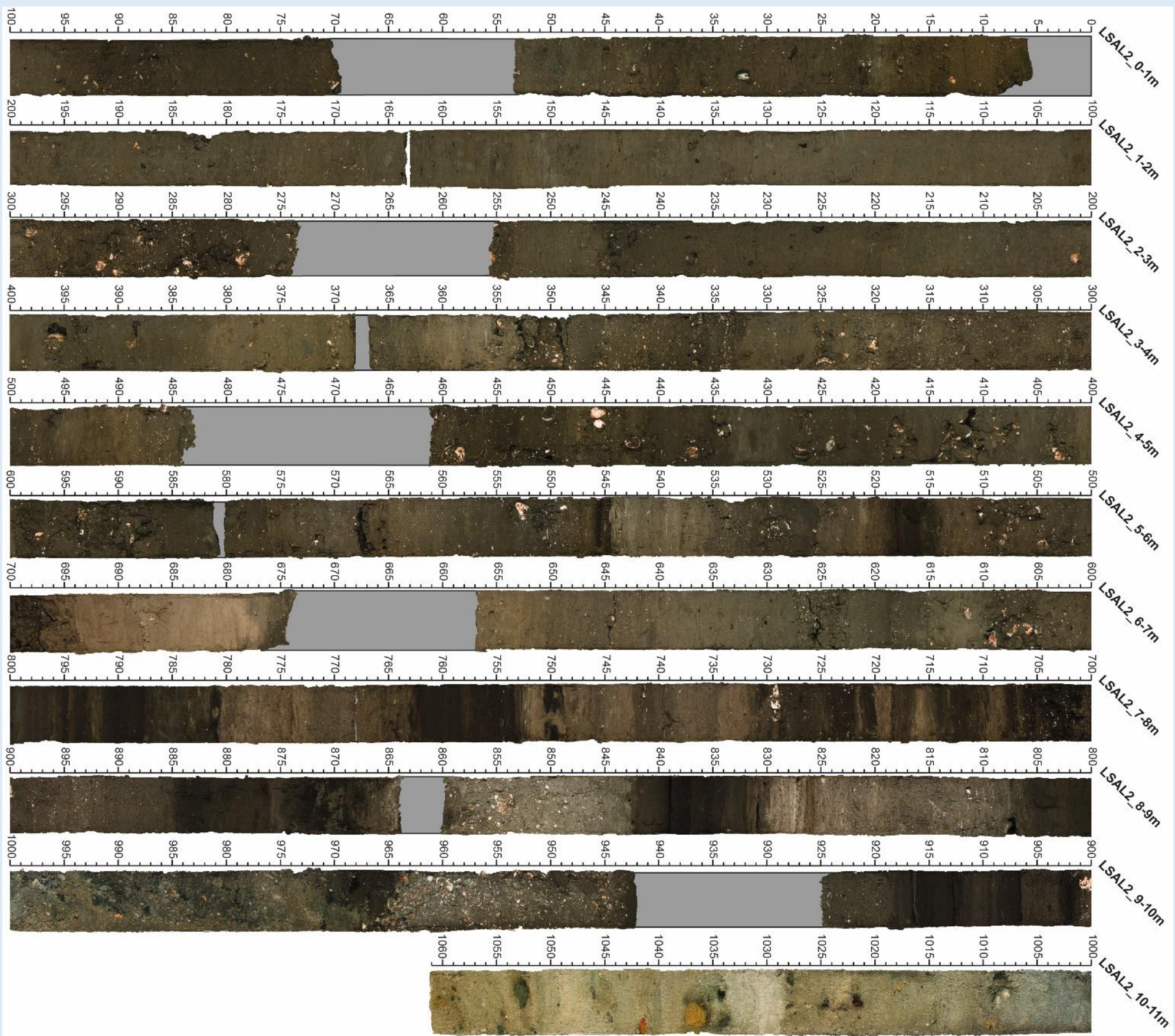
### BACKGROUND

- Located at the west coast of Portugal, ca. 80 km south of Lisbon
- Continuous Holocene sedimentation  
→ Excellent geo-bio-archive
- Exposure to extreme wave events
- Artificial annual reconnection to the open sea since at least 17<sup>th</sup> century AD → High recent biodiversity



### METHODS

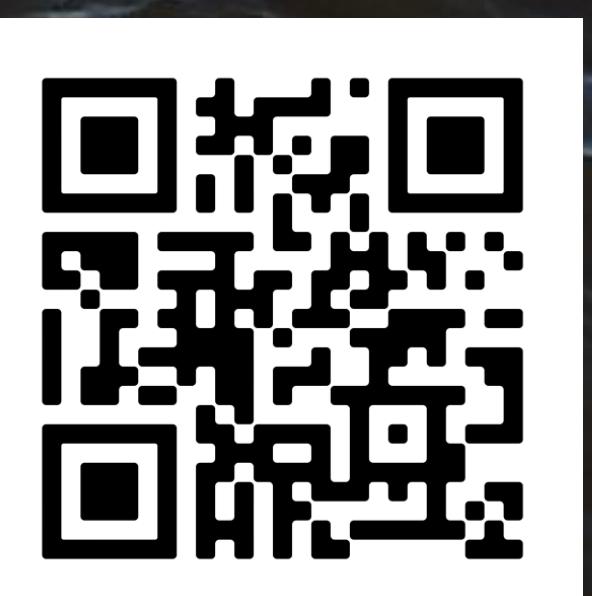
1. Lake drilling using a UWITEC floating platform
2. Granulometry
3. Geochemistry (XRF scans with ITRAX core scanner, C/N analysis, magnetic susceptibility)
4. Micropalaeontology



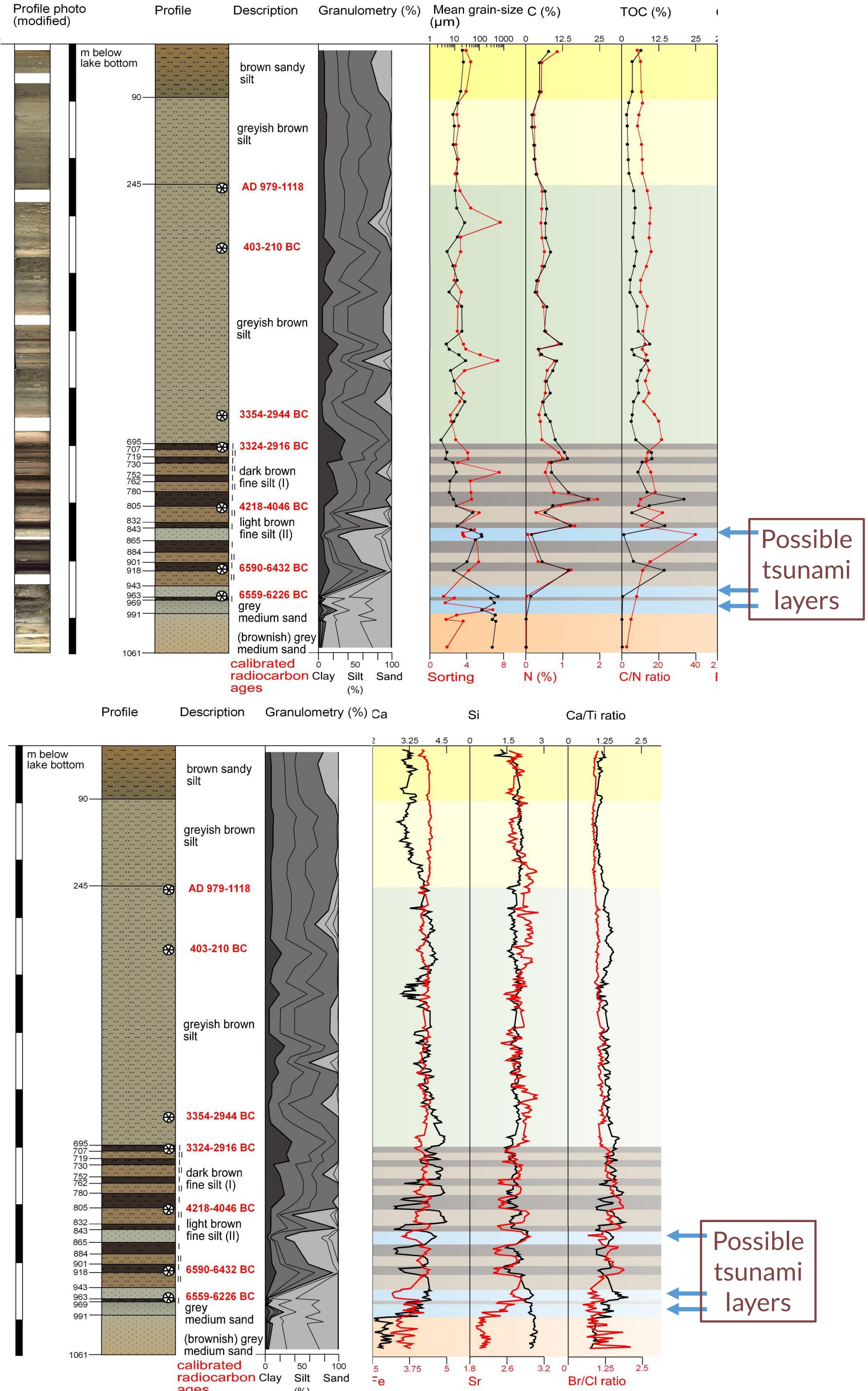
The sediment core reveals evidence of three possible tsunami events between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC.



Further questions? Don't hesitate to contact us and get more information about the project and publications!



### Results of the geochemical analyses



### Age/depth model

(according to Blaauw and Christen, 2011)

