

Lacustrine deposits in northern part of the Knyszyńska Forest – the remains of water bodies

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to delimit lacustrine deposits underlying present peatlands. On this basis, the location of water bodies in late Pleistocene and early Holocene was recognized. The lakes' occurrence was presented on the background of geomorphological conditions.

Lacustrine deposits occur mainly in depressions of the northern part of the Knyszyńska Forest. They are placed in upper parts of the Czapielówka River, Jałówka River, middle Sokołda River and upper Kumiałka River catchments. The thickness of gyttja varies between 0.4 and 2.5 m. These are detrital, calcareous and clay-calcareous gyttjas. Lacustrine sediments fill the bottoms of various melt-out depressions. The origin of these depressions, as well as the whole glacial relief of the terrain, is often linked to deglaciation of the Warta ice sheet. However, kame deposits in the Janów village are younger than Warta glaciation. Moreover, the catchment relief of the upper Kumiałka River is similar to the relief which originates from Vistulian glaciation. Besides, there are boulder deposits directly under the lacustrine deposits. These three facts indicate a younger age of the melt-out depressions in the upper Kumiałka River catchment.

Key words: the Knyszyńska Forest, the Late Pleistocene lakeland, lacustrine deposits, peatlands