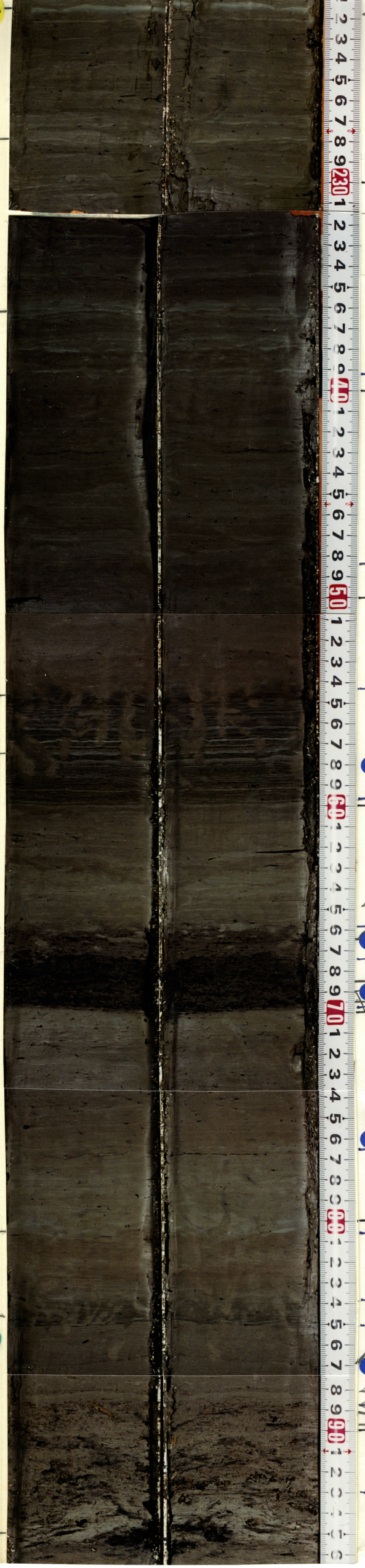

prominent 2-3mm th. gl

80% msv w/ faint 1mm th lams

530 BS3

TS4

→ 75-80% msv with faint laminations

3mm

540

90% msv with indistinct lams.

5-10mm

550

100% msv unit caused by annual lake overturn / bioturbation

5mm

mlgc?

mlgc — but not associated with DE-14 ! as in cores E & F.
abundant burrows partially obliterate lams.

3mm

560

95% msv with faint (non distinct) lams.
As1+ Ag2 Ld3 1-

bioturbation (burrows) disrupt the top of the gel

55-566.5

3-5mm

gcl

1-2mm

gel- DE 14 (Dg1+ Ld1+ Ag1- As1-)

dl

detrital layer for DE 14 (Dg2 Ag1 As+ Ld3 1- Ga+)

1mm

570

55-569

msv with faint burrow traces.
(Ld3 1+ Ag2- As1)

liberal count
94-DE14-15

10mm

90-95% msv
v. faint lams. also faint burrows

580

1-2mm

100% msv. (Ld3 2+ Ag1 As1-)

no longer visible

3mm

55-587 of non-gcl

mlgc

v. weakly developed mlgc - extensive burrowing has obliterated lams.

1-2mm

gcl (Ag2+ As1 Ld1- Ga+)

① ② ③ 1-2 mm thick vf sand/silt laminae

1mm

589 - top peat

590

peaty mud
(Ag2- As1 Dg1+ Sh2+)

Major environmental transition occurs here where a former marsh suddenly was submerged to form a lagoon or coastal lake.

«IS THIS FRESH OR BRACKISH WATER ENV. ??!»

Marsh sediment

Lake sediment

ARN96-30 589 cm
10 mm slice from left ½ of core
6480±60 BP -29.3‰
AA-23216 5H (B)

Top of interbedded peat & mud unit
Lams/beds are moderately distinct (3-4) and wavy

ARN96-29 569 cm
10 mm slice from ½ of core (left half)
5635±60 BP 11.4 mg -24.
AA-23215 2N, 1H, 1B, 1L, R (G)