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The problems of the morphogenesis and anthropogenous instability of the glacial channel lakes (rinnen) of the Baltic Lake district

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For the first time, in the research of glacial hollows and glacial channel lakes on the territory of Baltic Lake District, there was revealed the united genetic system of development and evolution of geomorphological and limnological complexes. The complexes were based on the time principle: tectonic breaking – buried glacial washed hollow – glacial hollow – glacial channel lake. The analysis was carried out for the territory of Belarus in the sphere of the latest top-soil glaciation. Morphogenetical, morphometrical and limnological characteristics were taken into account to clear out zonal and azonal features of glacial hollows and glacial channel lakes, for their morphogenetic and limnological typification. On the basis of analysis of the great masses of morphometric and limnological features of Belarussian lakes, important correlation connections between the main morphometric characteristics and limnological indices of glacial channel lakes were established. There were also pointed out the most important criteria of ecological stability for the glacial channel lakes, which makes possible their rational use and protection.