

ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAN
CHANGES OF SEA COASTLINES OF THE WOLIN ISLAND IN REFERENCE TO EXTREME HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EVENTS

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EXTREME EVENTS
 The specific of extreme events (heavy hydro-meteorological events) and their influence on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island are discussed in the paper. The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events. The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

KEYWORDS
 extreme events, coastal erosion, Wolin Island, hydro-meteorological events

1. INTRODUCTION
 The coastal erosion of Wolin Island is a serious problem. The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS
 The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
 The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

4. CONCLUSIONS
 The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

5. REFERENCES
 The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
 The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

7. CONTACT INFORMATION
 The paper shows the results of the research on the coastal erosion of Wolin Island in reference to extreme hydro-meteorological events.

GFZ
DETECTING GLACIAL LAKE OUTBURST FLOODS FROM LANDSAT TIME SERIES

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 Sigrid Roessner²
 Ariane Walz¹

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1. WHY SO FEW?
 The increasing number of glacial lakes along the Himalaya-Hindu Kush (HKH) range is at odds with the frequency of GLOFs recorded over the past decades.

2. OUR IDEA
 Develop, validate and apply a technique to automatically detect GLOFs using 30 years of Landsat satellite imagery

3. OUR WORKFLOW
 Why is GLOF detection so tricky? Stack of fuzzy land cover maps. Extracting pixel time series. Detecting change points.

4. THE HIMALAYAS
 including Hindu Kush, Karakoram & Nyalogen-tanglha mts. 11 GLOFs reported from 1988 to 2016. 4 test sites for our workflow.

5. ROBUST DETECTION OF...
 9 new GLOFs. 10 reference GLOFs. 10% of the HKH.

6. CHALLENGES REMAIN
 How to improve the detection of GLOFs using Landsat imagery.

7. THE ROAD AHEAD
 How to improve the detection of GLOFs using Landsat imagery.

Data input
 - Collect samples
 - Train fuzzy Random Forests classifier
 - 2,500 Landsat images
 - DEMs

Classify land cover
 - Calculate likelihood of change
 - Visual check for sediment fans

Change point detection
 - What is the optimal number of time slices?

Maps of change

Acceptability assessment in Romania: current status and perspectives

Wilu Coste MARGHIT

University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" Bucharest

INTRODUCTION
 The paper discusses the current status and perspectives of acceptability assessment in Romania.

CONCLUSIONS
 The paper discusses the current status and perspectives of acceptability assessment in Romania.

IMPACT OF ANTHROPPRESSURE SURFACE OF WOLIN ISLAND

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Faculty of Geodesy and Geomatics, 10 Krzywoustego St., 61-481 Poznań, Poland

INTRODUCTION
 The paper discusses the impact of anthropogenic pressure on the surface of Wolin Island.

CONCLUSIONS
 The paper discusses the impact of anthropogenic pressure on the surface of Wolin Island.



The formation of diamonds and their journey to the surface



[Lecturer standing at the front of the lecture hall]



Perception and political geography of volcanic hazards in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo

in Doevenspeck, Political Geography, University of Bayreuth

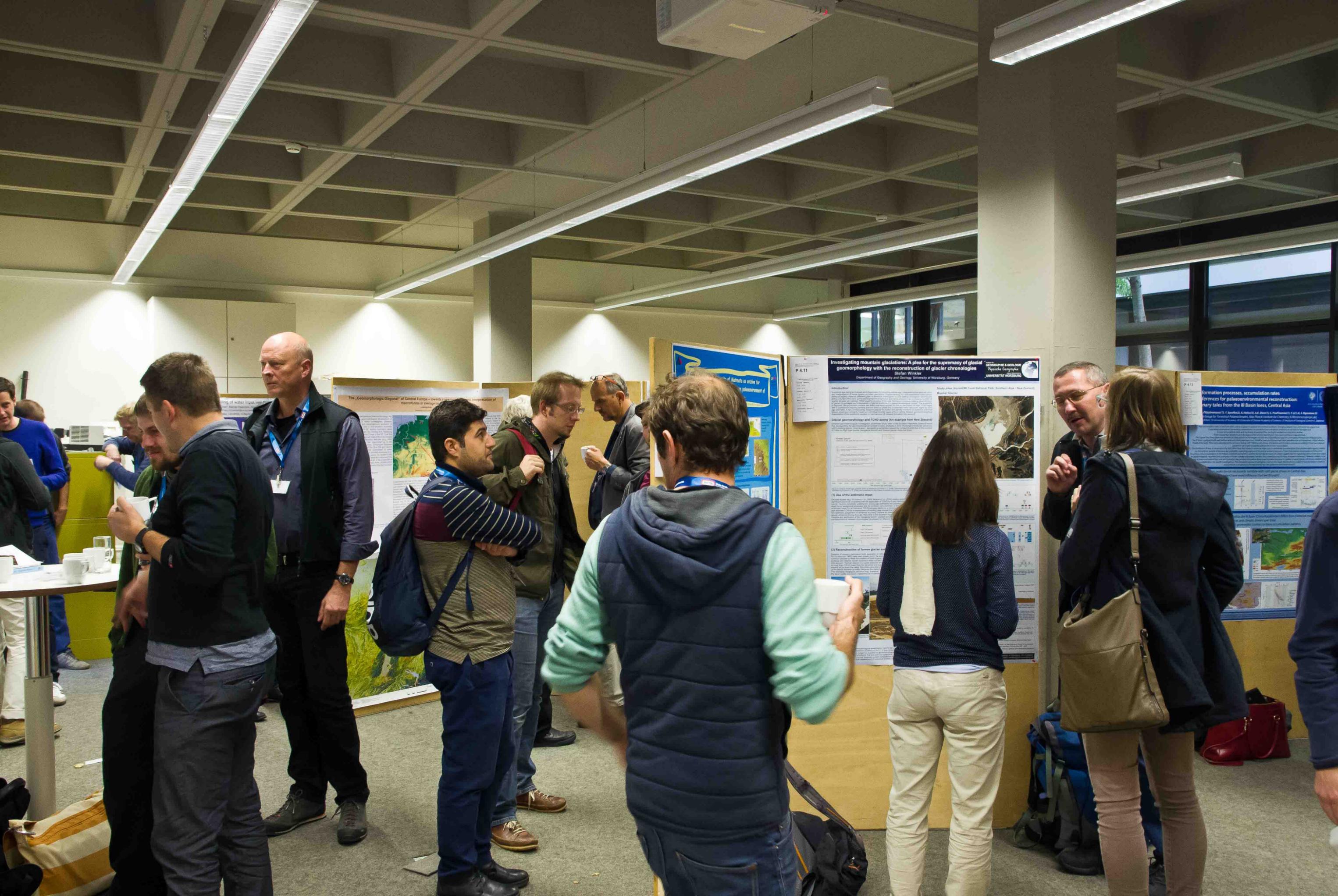
Central European Geomorphology Conference, Bayreuth 10.10.2017



Speaker

Speaker's desk with laptop, water bottles, and papers.

Audience members seated in a lecture hall, facing the speaker and the projection screen.



The „Geomorphologic Diagenese“ of Central Europe – insights into the geomorphological interpretation of macroforms in average ...



Investigating mountain glaciations: A plea for the supremacy of glacial geomorphology with the reconstruction of glacier chronologies
 Stefan Winkler
 Department of Geography and Geology, University of Würzburg, Germany

Introduction
 Study area: (Himalaya) Cook National Park, Southern Alps (New Zealand)
 Winkler, Stefan

Classical geomorphology and TCHD dating (An example from New Zealand)
 Classical geomorphology of Central Alps (part of the South-Alpine Group)

(1) Use of the arithmetic mean
 Based on the study of Winkler et al. (2005) ...

(2) Reconstruction of former glacier



Formation processes, accumulation rates
ferences for paleoenvironmental reconstructions
ary tales from the Ill Basin loess, Central Asia

Abdullayev, I., Smetacek, A., ...



Risk perception and political geography of volcanic hazards in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo

Martin Doevenspeck, Political Geography, University of Bayreuth

4th Central European Geomorphology Conference, Bayreuth 10.10.2017



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Formation processes, accumulation rates Inferences for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction: Secondary tales from the Ili Basin loess, Central Asia

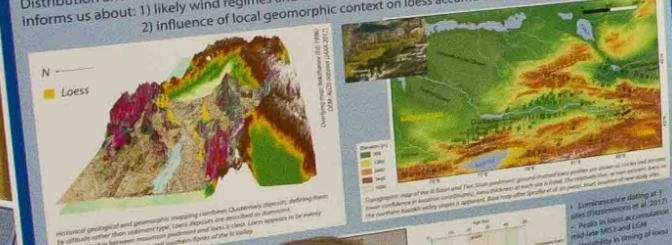
E. Fitzsimmons (1), T. Sprafke (2), A. Halluc (3), A.K. Dave (1), C. Prud'homme (1), Y. Li (1,4), S. Nigmatova (5)
1) Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, 2) Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, 3) University of Suvaeva, 4) University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 5) Institute of Geological Sciences K. Sarpoeva

Mass accumulation rates in loess are often used as a gauge of palaeoenvironmental conditions. Emerging datasets from Central Asia suggest that:
1) prevailing assumptions connecting increased loess accumulation and cold glacial conditions do not hold for the region, and
2) mass accumulation rates, and the timing of peak dust flux, are highly variable from one site to another.
These results raise questions as to the nature of the relationship between loess accumulation and palaeoclimate.
The Central Asian loess piedmont provides an ideal test site to investigate not only this relationship but also loess formation processes over landscape scales. The Ili Basin is geographically well defined and hosts thick piedmont loess. Historical loess distribution maps were georeferenced and draped over a digital elevation model of the basin. These were interrogated for accuracy during a 2017 field survey of loess distribution and thickness. Luminescence dating of these loess phases sequences were used to identify peak phases of loess accumulation.
The distribution of loess as observed in the field differs from that shown in historical maps, and is substantially less widespread than previous work suggests. Deposits on the northern margins of the basin are negligible, supporting arguments for strong northerly transport of loess that prevents accumulation in the lee of the mountains. Loess accumulation in the Ili Basin increased during MIS 3 and into the last glacial maximum, which suggests that the region may not only have been subject to spatial migration, expansion and contraction of major climate subsystems, but also the compression and backage of system connections. However, variability in the timing of peak accumulation from one site to another may provide information about loess formation processes in relation to wind regimes and climate subsystems not otherwise available from site-specific investigations. This integrated approach highlights a need to interrogate climate-driven models for loess formation in piedmont environments and represents the next frontier for loess palaeoenvironmental research.

Loess accumulation peaks do not necessarily correlate with cold glacial phases in Central Asia ...does local geomorphic context have more influence than we thought?

Correlation with timing of other regional and hemispheric proxies:
Different scenarios driving loess accumulation?
1. Glacial expansion during wet MIS3 increases sediment availability
2. Cold, windy LGM with reduced but sustained glaciation
High degree of variability in timing of peak phases in the Central Asian (Ili Basin) loess indicates strong influence of local scale wind patterns and geomorphic context

Distribution and thickness of loess within the Ili Basin (China/Kazakhstan) differs from historical maps informs us about: 1) likely wind regimes and climatic drivers over time; 2) influence of local geomorphic context on loess accumulation patterns



Historical geological and geomorphic mapping revealed Quaternary deposits defining the Ili Valley floor and surrounding mountains. Loess deposits are also shown in brown. The relationship between mountain profiles and loess in the Ili Basin is shown in the map. Loess thickness is shown in the legend. The map shows the Ili Basin and surrounding mountains. The legend indicates loess thickness in meters (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100). The map shows a valley floor with varying loess thicknesses, and surrounding mountains with lower loess accumulation. A north arrow is present in the top left corner of the map area.

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Stable isotope analyses of earthworm catch granules and loess carbonates: a new proxy to reconstruct quantitative palaeoclimate in loess sequences

Barthelme Prof. Dr. Christiane Lehner, Petra Amann, Oliver Wain, Christiane Hader, Françoise Fournier

Poster content including sections: I. INTRODUCTION, II. MATERIAL - Earthworm Loess granules (ELG), III. METHODS, IV. DATA PROCESSING, V. DISCUSSION, VI. CONCLUSIONS. The poster includes several small diagrams and text blocks detailing the methodology and findings of the study.

Future work: Investigation of local geomorphology influence on loess accumulation
Investigation of local geomorphology influence on loess accumulation



in glaciations: A plea for the supremacy of glacial
with the reconstruction of glacial chronologies
Stefan Winkler
Geography and Geology, University of Würzburg, Germany

Study sites (Aoraki/Mt Cook National Park, Southern Alps - New Zealand)



ND dating (An example from New Zealand)



Figure 1: Comparison of... (text partially obscured)

Figure 2: Comparison of... (text partially obscured)

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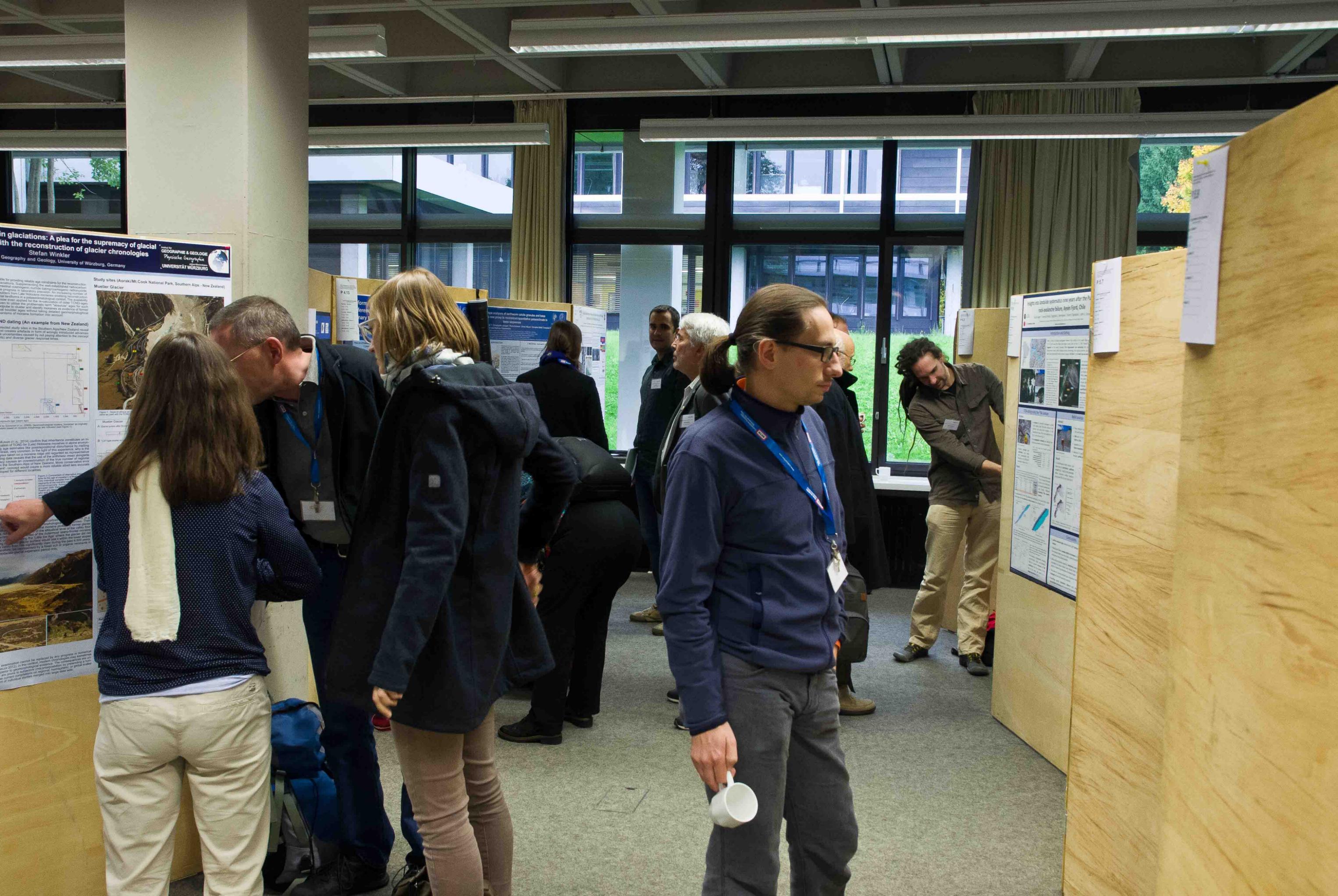


Study site: ... (text partially obscured)

Study site: ... (text partially obscured)



Study site: ... (text partially obscured)



festgesteinen in Innerdale
Westnorwegen: Hangin
sich verändernden La
Abschmelzens des Sk
schleier (U. Erlangen): Hangversagen von
fiorddalen,
Sturzströme in einem
Folge des
sschildes











Man in dark suit and glasses holding a beer bottle. Name tag visible: **LIISA**

Man in teal sweater and glasses holding a beer bottle. Name tag visible: **Radler**

Woman in patterned shirt holding a glass of red wine. Name tag visible: **Ilkka Korhonen**

Man with grey beard and glasses standing. Name tag visible: **Ilkka Korhonen**

Other people seated at the table, some eating and some talking.





Original
Weisse
Bier
Kölsch
Brauerei

Original
Weisse
Bier
Kölsch
Brauerei

Original
Weisse
Bier
Kölsch
Brauerei







Schleier (U. Erlangen): Hangversagen von
einen in Innerdalen und Innfjord
wegen: Hanginstabilitäten
ändernden Landschaftsraum
elzens des Skandinavischen

