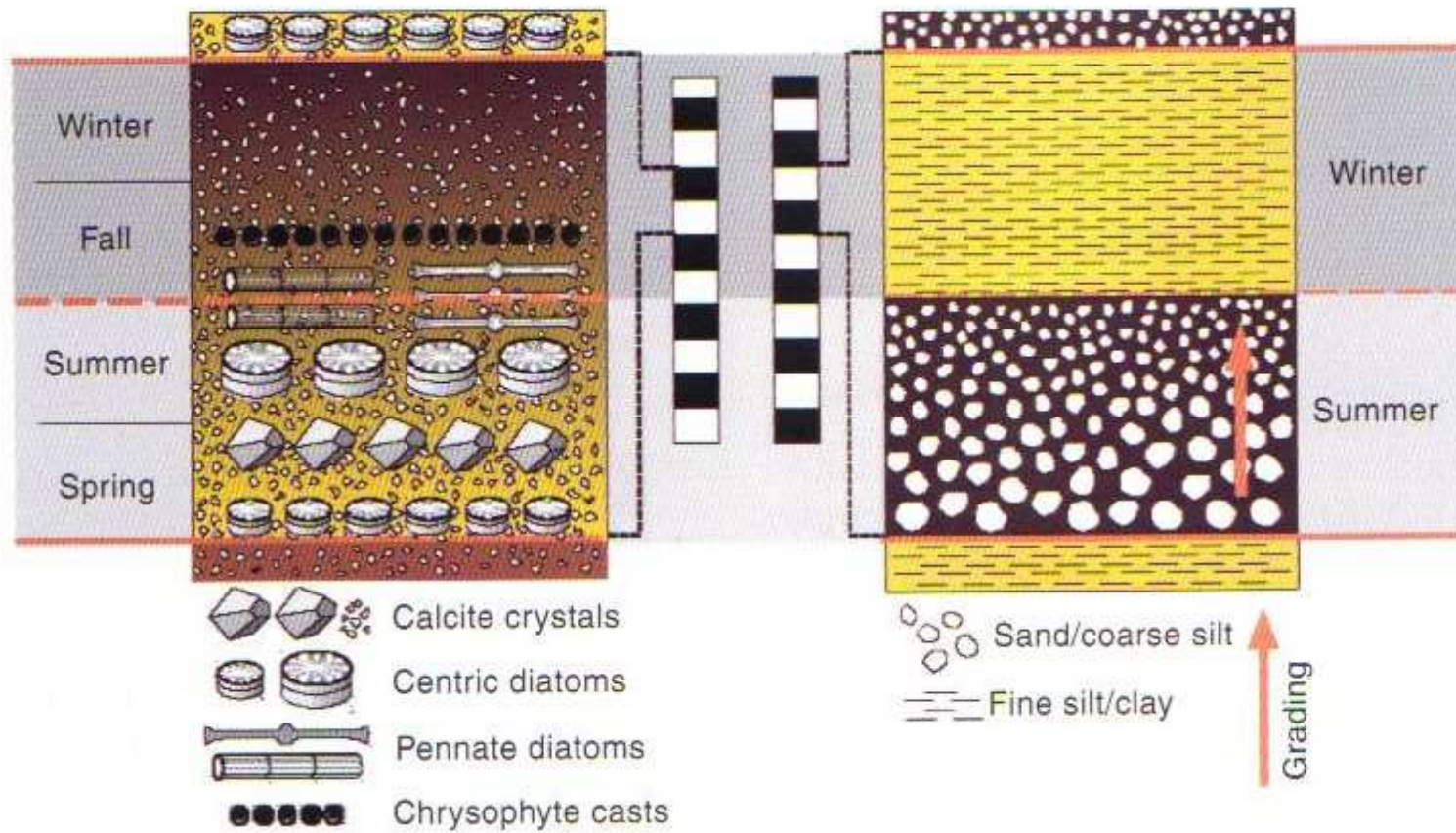




Figure 1 Pleistocene glacial varves cropping out at Eberswalde-Macherslust, Brandenburg, Germany. Note the decreasing varve thickness towards the top as a result of increasing distance from the active ice margin. The scale bar is 30 cm. Photograph by B. Zolitschka.

Organic varve

Clastic varve



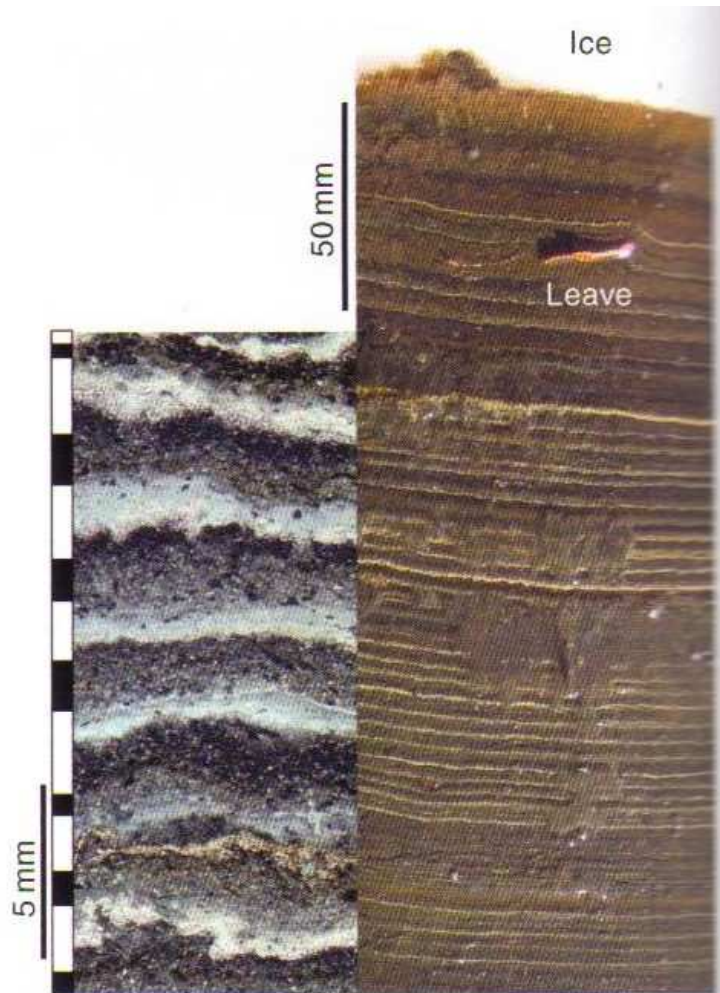


Figure 7 Varved lake sediments from Sacrower See near Potsdam, Brandenburg, Germany. Macroscopic photograph (right): Freeze core of carbonaceous organic varves with well-preserved sediment-water (ice) interface on top and a well-preserved leave at 4 cm depth. Pale laminas are composed of calcite. Microscopic photograph with polarized light (left): Internal structure of carbonaceous organic varves. The annual succession consists of three laminas: spring planktonic diatom blooms (almost black), calcite laminas from summer (white) and detritic wintertime laminas (grayish). Photographs by D. Enters (left), P. Bluszcz (right).

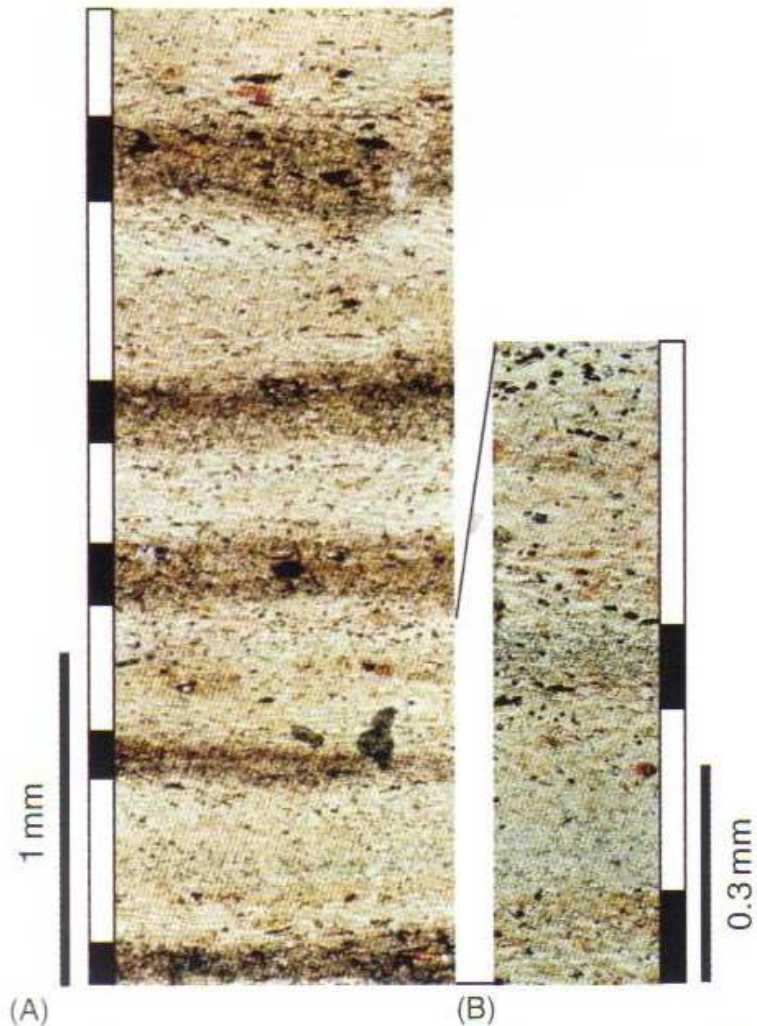
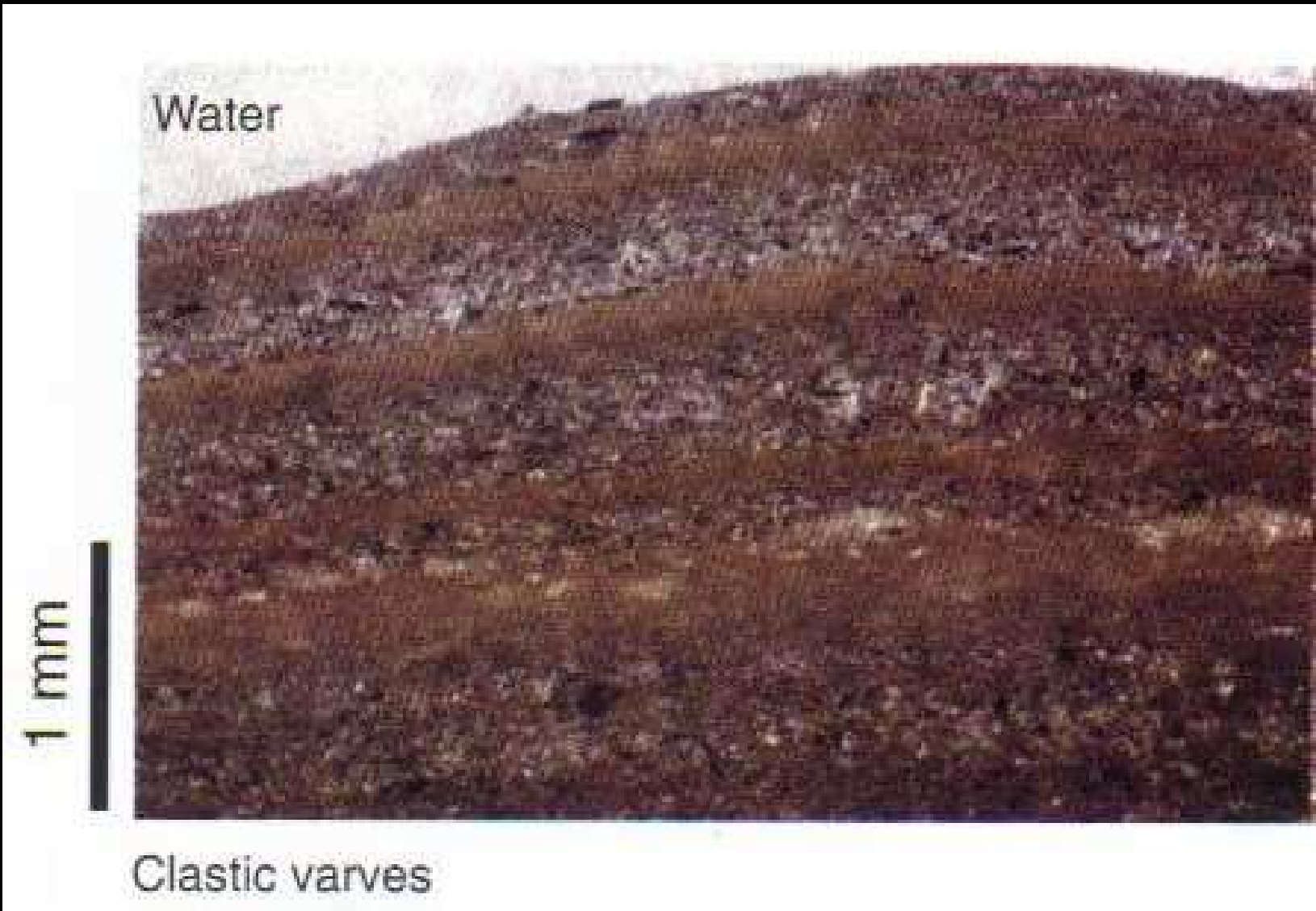


Figure 6 Organic varved lake sediments from Holzmaar, Eifel, Germany. A, The macroscopic photograph shows organic varves composed of diatoms (pale laminas) and organic detritus (dark laminas); B, The microscopic photograph with normal light (right) shows the internal structure of these organic varves with massive planktonic diatom blooms in pale laminas and larger benthic and epiphytic diatoms in dark laminas. Photographs by B. Zolitschka.



Water

1 mm

Clastic varves