The last glaciation of Central Poland took place in Late Saalian (Warta Stage, Illinoian Stage, MIS 6). The glacial relief which was shaped at that time, was reshaped in the next stages of Pleistocene (from MIS 5e to MIS 2) and in major part remained almost unchanged. Presently, researchers distinguish between several types of relief with different stages of morphogenetic transformation – from well-preserved glacial landscapes (particularly kame fields and areas of poorly diversified morainic plateau) to largely transformed, denudational-erosive areas (such as Łódź Heights). Despite the spatial diversification of morphogenetic environments in Central Poland, one may enumerate the following stages of relief transformation after Warta Glaciation (MIS 6): 

- Termination of Warta Glaciation/Start of Eemian (MIS 5e/5): local significance of paraglacial processes (slope and fluvial processes in extraglacial areas); minor local significance of periglacial processes (aridic, permafrost, few syngenetic wedges in outwash sediments) 
- Eemian: fluvial erosion, organic accumulation in closed depressions 
- Vistulian (Wisconsinan; MIS 2-4): intensified aeolian processes in Late Plenivistulian and Late Vistulian; local significance of slope processes (slope wash, saltation) 
- Holocene (MIS 1): geomorphologic effects of anthropoppression: slope wash (Fig. 3), locally reactivated aeolian processes, riverbed erosion

References