

THE ICE-CONTACT ENVIRONMENT OF THE KUTNO MORAINES  
NEAR SŁAWOSZEW, NORTH-CENTRAL POLAND

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A commonly occurring feature of most glaciogenic convex forms of the Wartanian (late Saalian, MIS 6) in Central Poland is the internal structure formed mainly by accumulation of meltwater with a slight share of direct glacial accumulation. Sedimentation structures originated in this way are characterised by a great variety, which indicates a considerable diversity of features of sedimentation basins – variability of their conditions both in time and space. This is superimposed with the occurrence of deformation structures. Additionally, the fact that they are not remains of the most recent (Vistulian) but the penultimate glaciation increases the interpretation difficulties owing to transformations of the relief taking place for more than 130 thousand years: since the end of the Wartanian until the present day. It is the so called old moraine landscape (orig. "krajobraz staroglacjalny").

This richness of internal structure in glaciogenic forms of Central Poland has been the cause of a lively discussion on the genesis of many of them. Many convex forms, initially interpreted as typical end moraines, were identified in later research as kames or other forms related to areal deglaciation (among others: Kłatkowa 1972, Klajnert 1978, Rdzany 2009). In the event of the association of forms near Sławoszew, referred to as the Kutno Moraines (Lencewicz 1927), no detailed analyses of its internal structure have been conducted to date (except for geological charting), none of the oldest views on their end-moraine genesis have been verified and it became the primary aim of these studies.

Results of the conducted geomorphologic research (analysis of hypsometry, slope gradients etc.), particularly the clear asymmetry of slopes (with the southern slope being more steep) can indicate – in accordance with classical views on glacial relief (Klimaszewski 1978) – that these forms originated as a result of accumulation processes at the ice sheet front. Besides, the relief lacks elements which might indicate a connection with the most recent glaciation. However, its maximum extent is not far away – the distance of roughly 20-25 km. Analyses of the structures may indicate a contact of the northern slope with the active margin of the ice lobe, but the deformations are minor and few. The existing outcrops, especially those located in the three operating open-pit mines, allowed for lithofacial analysis to be conducted, which provided evidence for accumulative genesis of the studied forms. Therefore, there are no grounds for defining them as push moraines. They also reveal no features characteristic of kames (Baraniecka 1969).

A great abundance of sediment texture types was identified – from fine glaciolacustrine sediments to megaclasts (of up to even 2 m in diameter) – related to high energy water transport and movements of masses in the zone of close contact with the ice sheet front. Lithofacial analysis indicates a predominance of accumulation characteristic of outwash fans with a slight content of channel transport in the conditions of free fluvial flows. However, some flows were hyperconcentrated, while others were of debris flow type. A great lithofacial diversity may indicate irregular character of ice sheet melting, without a clearly ordered ablation rhythm. Besides, the geologic structure of the deeper substratum features no

indications whatsoever as to the formation of these end moraines in strict dependency on the sub-Quaternary and sub-Cainozoic bedrock.

Currently, the research results, despite allowing for significant conclusions to be drawn, still contain a number of issues which require explanation, therefore the research will be continued.

Keywords: old moraine landscape, end moraine, Kutno Plain, hyperconcentrated flow, debris flow

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# Geomorfologický sborník 16

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## CONTENT

<b>EDITORIAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9</b>
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### **ABSTRACTS**

1. The effect of point-bar formation and bank erosion on the morphology of the Lower Tisza River, Hungary  
*Amissah Gabriel Jonathan, Kiss Tímea* . . . . . **10**
2. How the nutrient contents vary among habitats in gravel-bed rivers?  
*Babej Ján, Máčka Zdeněk, Halas Petr, Brabec Karel* . . . . . **12**
3. Complex assessment of channel changes and bank erosion hazard on the Sajó (Slaná) River, Hungary  
*Bertalan László, Rodrigo-Comino Jesús, Surian Nicola, Šulc Michalková Monika, Szabó Gergely* . . . . . **13**
4. Database of giant landslides from volcanic islands - first results  
*Blahút Jan, Klimeš Jan, Rowberry Matt, Kusák Michal, Kalina Jan* . . . . . **15**
5. Investigation of the periods of sand movement with different dating methods in the Nyírség, Hungary  
*Buró Botond, Lóki József, Sipos György, Négyesi Gábor, Andrási Bence, Jakab Attila, Félegyházi Enikő, Molnár Mihály* . . . . . **16**
6. Delineating flood extents without hydrodynamics - yes or no?  
*Caletko Martin* . . . . . **18**
7. Temporal changes of debris flows tracks in the Roháčská Valley, Western Tatra Mts.  
*Dlabáčková Tereza* . . . . . **20**
8. Precision of landslide monitoring tools: A case study of Dunaszekcső, Southern Transdanubia  
*Dobre Bernadett, Bugya Titusz, Kovács István Péter* . . . . . **21**
9. The ice-contact environment of the Kutno Moraines near Sławoszew, north-central Poland  
*Drąžczyk Magdalena, Rdzany Zbigniew* . . . . . **23**
10. Assessment of dynamics in recent development of a single-thread gravel-bed river (case study of the Poprad River in foreland of the High Tatras Mts.)  
*Dudžák Jozef, Lehotský Milan, Rusnák Miloš* . . . . . **25**

11. Preliminary morphochronology of two glacial sites at the Bohemian Forest (Bavarian part) <i>Duffek Václav, Mentlík Pavel</i> . . . . .	26
12. Glacier retreat and selected (geo)environmental changes in the Churup valley, Peruvian Andes <i>Emmer Adam, Juřicová Anna, Veettil Bijeesh Kozhikkodan</i> . . . . .	27
13. Hidden periglacial landforms of Transdanubia, Hungary <i>Fábián Szabolcs Ákos, Józsa Edina</i> . . . . .	28
14. The problem of identifying eskers and their morphology in Central Poland <i>Frydrych Małgorzata</i> . . . . .	30
15. Parameters, longitudinal distribution and dynamics of large wood in a mediterranean ephemeral stream <i>Galia Tomáš, Škarpich Václav, Tichavský Radek, Vardakas Leonidas, Šilhán Karel</i> . . . . .	32
16. Structural, tectonic and geodynamic environment of Litoměřice thermal energy borehole <i>Hartvich Filip, Tábořík Petr, Málek Jiří, Blahút Jan, Kusák Michal</i> . . . . .	33
17. Deep-seated gravitational slope deformations controlled by the structure of flysch nappe outlier: insights from large scale electrical resistivity tomography survey and LiDAR mapping <i>Chalupa Vladimír, Pánek Tomáš, Tábořík Petr, Klimeš Jan, Hartvich Filip, Grygar Radomír</i> . . . . .	34
18. Reconstruction and digital modeling of rockfall event within a forested slope – a case-study from Bystrzyckie Mts. (Central Sudetes, Poland) <i>Jancewicz Kacper, Kotwicka Wioleta, Duszyński Filip, Kasprzak Marek</i> . . . . .	35
19. Transpressional base of the cuesta morphotectonics in eastern part of the Bohemian Plateau (Czechia) <i>Juráček Jan</i> . . . . .	37
20. C-14 dating of biospheroids - new perspective for soil age determination <i>Kertész Titanilla, Gergely Virág, Buró Botond, Molnár Mihály</i> . . . . .	39
21. Large wood budget and transport in the Dyje River corridor <i>Kinc Ondřej</i> . . . . .	40
22. Secondary geodiversity and cultural heritage on examples from the Archdiocese of Olomouc <i>Kirchner Karel, Kubalíková Lucie, Kuda František, Machar Ivo</i> . . . . .	42

23. Slope deformation map around the highway D8 between villages Dobkovičky and Prackovice nad Labem – updated for April 2016 <i>Klimeš Jan</i>	.44
24. Detection of valley heads from digital elevation models <i>Krause David, Křížek Marek</i>	.45
25. Local geoheritage: its potential for geotourism and educational purposes (case study: Lomnicko and Deblínsko, south Moravia, Czech Republic) <i>Kubalíková Lucie, Bajer Aleš</i>	.46
26. Urban geotourism – promoting geoheritage within towns and cities <i>Kubalíková Lucie, Bajer Aleš</i>	.49
27. Renyi multifractal dimension of drainage pattern (Blue Nile Basin, Ethiopia): A new method of morphostructural analysis? <i>Kusák Michal</i>	.51
28. Recent progress in geomorphological applications in montane tourism <i>Lenart Jan, Schuchová Kristýna, Bílá Jana, Marčíšová Pavlína, Heczko Martin</i>	.52
29. Gravel-bar dynamics of the protected multiple-thread reach of the Morávka river <i>Macurová Tereza, Škarpich Václav, Galia Tomáš, Ruman Stanislav, Hradecký Jan</i>	.53
30. Geomorphic surfaces on the slopes of the Pécs basin <i>Markovics Bernadett, Varga Gábor</i>	.55
31. Fine wood mobility in the Sučí Stream <i>Matušková Tereza</i>	.57
32. Recognizing landforms of international significance <i>Migoń Piotr</i>	.58
33. Morphotectonics of the Sowie Mountains block, SW Poland, revisited - insights from LiDAR DEM <i>Migoń Piotr, Jancewicz Kacper, Różycka Milena, Szymanowski Mariusz</i>	.60
34. Influence of evaporation on soil moisture variability in multi layered floodplain soils <i>Nagy Gábor, Dezső József, Czigány Szabolcs</i>	.62
35. The role of invasive species in increasing riparian vegetation density and their effect on flooding (Middle and Lower Tisza River and Maros River, Hungary) <i>Nagy Judit, Kiss Tímea, Fehérváry István</i>	.64

36. Integrated spatial assessment of wind erosion risk in Hungary <i>Négyesi Gábor, Pásztor László, Laborczi Annamária, Kovács Tamás, Bihari Zita</i>	66
37. Dendrogeomorphological analysis of the landslide activity in Jablunka (Outer Western Carpathians, Czech Republic) <i>Přezechtělová Hana, Šilhán Karel</i>	68
38. Changes of the hydrodynamics conditions in the braided river <i>Radecki-Pawlak Artur, Plesiński Karol, Aberle Jochen</i>	69
39. Coarse clastic deposits in the Bohemian Massif – Carpathian Foredeep contact area south of Znojmo (Czech Republic – Austria): recent changes in the regional paleogeography <i>Roštinský Pavel, Šmerda Jaroslav, Nováková Eva</i>	70
40. UAV technology for landscape classification and mapping <i>Rusnák Miloš, Kidová Anna, Sládek Ján</i>	71
41. Streams and Lakes of Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica <i>Stacke Václav, Vočadlová Klára</i>	73
42. Carstification possibilties in the transitional facies of the bohemian cretaceous basin – evaluation of existig researches <i>Starý Jiří, Bruthans Jiří, Balák František, Vojtíšek Jan, Schweigstillová Jana, Procházka Martin, Kořalka Svatopluk</i>	74
43. Possibilities for sustainability of the multiple-thread Morávka River channel in the Skalická Morávka National Nature Monument <i>Škarpich Václav, Galia Tomáš, Macurová Tereza, Ruman Stanislav, Hradecký Jan</i>	76
44. Quaternary tectonic activity on the Mariánské Lázně fault (Cheb basin, West Bohemia) as revealed by 3D trenching and geophysical survey <i>Štěpančíková Petra, Fischer Tomáš, Hartvich Filip, Tábořík Petr, Rockwell Thomas, Stemberk Jakub, Široký Jakub, Sana Hamid, Szameitat Annika</i>	77
45. Traces of increased hydrogeomorphic activity in the Eastern Sudetes during the period 2007–2014 <i>Tichavský Radek</i>	78
46. River terraces in the forested headwater catchment of Černá Ostravice River <i>Tlapáková Lenka, Pánek Tomáš</i>	79

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