

WIESŁAWA PRZYBYŁOWSKA-LANGE

DIATOMS OF LAKE DEPOSITS FROM THE POLISH BALTIC COAST  
II. LAKE JAMNO

Okrzemki w dennych osadach zbiorników wodnych polskiego побереża Bałtyku  
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**ABSTRACT.** The results of research carried out on diatom flora in the Lake Jamno (North-western Poland) are presented. The diatom succession is discussed in climatic zones determined by the palynological method by Zachowicz (1973). The profile comprises deposits from the Boreal to Younger Sub-atlantic. The predominant diatoms in the Boreal were the oligohalobous indifferent species (mainly *Melosira arenaria*). In the Older Atlantic the lake was transformed into a peat-bog. The prevailing species at the time were epiphytic, oligohalobous indifferent. The occurrence of the meso- and euhalobous diatoms indicates that inflow of sea waters had already started at that time. In the Younger Atlantic the peat-bog was covered with gyttia and the examined area becomes a normal body of water. This period was marked by the increasing value of meso- and euhalobous, and planktonic species. From the Younger Sub-atlantic Lake Jamno again became fresher and shallower. The prevailing species at that time were epiphytic, oligohalobous diatoms.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper is a continuation of the research program on diatom flora in the sediments of water reservoirs of the Polish Baltic coast. The previous papers presented the results of research on diatom flora in the Vistula Lagoon and Lake Druzno (Przybyłowska-Lange 1974, 1976).

Publications on Lake Jamno are few in numbers, and concern mostly the geological relief of the reservoir and its environs as well as the old lake-shore forms (Bohdziewicz & Piątkowski 1963; Rosa 1963; Bartkowski 1965; Wypych 1973). Other publications report on the palynological analysis of the



and from there, through the marshes in the neighbourhood of Łazy, it reached Lake Jamno (Bohdziewicz & Piątkowski 1963).

Lake Jamno is now a coastal reservoir of eutrophic character. Its surface area is 22.4 sq. kms., its mean depth amounting to 1.4 m, and its maximum depth to 3.9 m (Januszkiewicz & Michalski 1973). The Lake Jamno is now rapidly becoming overgrown. Several tributaries discharge into the lake, the largest of which are the Unieść and the Dzierzencinka.

As to salinity, Lake Jamno may be assigned, according to the „Venetian” system, to the  $\beta$ -oligohalin zone, from  $\pm 0.5$  to  $\pm 3.0$  per mille S (Januszkiewicz & Michalski 1973). During the past hundred years a change in hydrological conditions has been observed, the result of flood-control carried out on the channel connecting the lake with the sea (1903). This led to a lowering of the water level by ca. 28 cm and to increased salinity (Szmidt 1973).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The core for investigation was collected with an „Instorf” type drill, by the Department of Marine Geomorphology and Geology, of the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management in Gdynia. It comes from the middle of the central basin (Fig. 1), where the water is 2 m deep. The length of the core is 3.75 m.

Palynological analysis carried out on this core by Zachowicz (1973) has shown that it comprises deposits commencing from the Boreal period. The lithological description of the core (Table 1) was prepared by Zachowicz according to the Troels-Smith system (1955).

Samples for diatom analysis were collected at intervals ranging from 5 to 15 cm. Thirty nine samples were analysed. 500 diatoms per sample were counted, with the exception of samples coming from the Boreal period (Nos. 33–39) and the Older Atlantic period (Nos. 25–32), where the number of diatoms counted was smaller because of low frequency. The value of the respective taxons is given in per cent.

Diatoms were assigned to the different ecological groups on the basis of ecological characteristics, given by Hustedt (1930–1966), Zabelina *et al.* (1951), Cleve-Euler (1951–1955), Foged (1954, 1966, 1969, 1970), Brockmann (1954), Miller (1964), Siemińska (1964), and Simonsen (1962).

## DIATOM FLORA SUCCESSION

### The Boreal — V

This period comprises the stratum from 3.75 to 3.15 m. This is a stratum of small-grained sand, passing into mud with an admixture of sand, and an admixture of humus in the upper parts.

Description of profile  
Opis profilu

Depth in m Głębokość w m	Sample No Nr próby	Description of deposit (Zachowicz 1973) Opis profilu	Stratigraphy Stratygrafia
1	2	3	4
0.00-0.15	1-7	clay with gyttia and small-grained sand ił z gytia i piaskiem drobnoziarnistym	Younger Sub- atlantic
0.15-0.60		gyttia with clay admixture gytia zailona	mł. okres sub- atlantycki
0.60-0.85	8-15	gyttia with clay admixture gytia zailona	Older Sub- atlantic  st. okres sub- atlantycki
0.85-0.90		gyttia gytia	
0.90-0.95		gyttia with clay admixture gytia z domieszką iłu	
0.95-1.05		gyttia gytia	
1.05-1.20		gyttia with clay admixture gytia z domieszką iłu	
1.20-1.25		gyttia gytia	
1.25-1.30		gyttia with clay admixture gytia z domieszką iłu	
1.30-1.45	16-20	gyttia gytia	Sub-boreal okres sub- borealny
1.45-1.50		gyttia with clay admixture gytia z domieszką iłu	
1.50-1.55		gyttia with clay and humus admixture gytia z domieszką iłu i humusu	
1.55-1.65		gyttia gytia	
1.65-1.70		gyttia with clay admixture gytia z domieszką iłu	
1.70-1.80		gyttia gytia	

1	2	3	4
1·80-1·85		gyttia gyttia	
1·85-2·05	21-14	gyttia with clay admixture and with shells of <i>Cardium edule</i>	Younger Atlantic mł. okres atlantycki
2·05-2·10		gyttia z domieszką ilu, obecne muszle <i>Cardium edule</i> greatly decomposed peat torf silnie rozłożony	
2·10-2·45		greatly decomposed peat torf silnie rozłożony	Older Atlantic st. okres atlantycki
2·45-2·75		slightly decomposed peat torf słabo rozłożony	
2·75-2·95		greatly decomposed peat torf silnie rozłożony	
2·95-3·15		amorphous peat torf rozłożony, bezpostaciowy	
3·15-3·25	33-39	mud with humus admixture muł z domieszką humusu	Boreal okres borealny
3·25-3·40		mud muł	
3·40-3·50		mud with small-grained sand admixture muł z domieszką piasku drobnoziarnistego	
3·50-3·60		mud muł	
3·60-3·65		mud with small-grained sand admixture muł z domieszką piasku drobnoziarnistego	
3·65-3·75		small-grained sand piasek drobnoziarnisty	

The diatom flora of this period is poor. Of the 23-43 taxons found, the marked majority consists of indifferent oligohalobous species (15-33 taxons); their proportion, varies from 89·7 to 97·3 per cent (maximum value for all the core). The most numerous species is *Melosira arenaria* (37·7-73·1 per cent); the only exception is the top part of the period, where its value rapidly decreases to 0·8 per cent. Of the oligohalobous indifferent species the following were also noted to occur: *Gyrosigma attenuatum*, *Pinnularia viridis* with varieties, *Opephora martyi*, *Cymbella aspera*, *C. ehrenbergii*, *C. prostrata*. In the lower part of the period, the following species should be noted: *Fragilaria inflata*, *F. pinnata*, *F. brevistriata*, *Navicula scutelloides* and *Stephanodiscus astraea* var. *minutulus*.

The halophilous species were rarely represented at that time: from 1·2 (minimum value for the profile) up to 6·8 per cent, comprising *Anomooneis sphaerophora*, *Epithemia turgida* with var. *westermanni*, *Cyclotella meneghiniana* and *Diploneis ovalis*.

The occurrence of small numbers of mesohalobous diatoms (up to 3.2 per cent) was also observed, and single specimens of euhalobous (up to 0.8 per cent): *Campylodiscus clypeus*, *Anomoeoneis costata*, *Diploneis didyma*, *Coscinodiscus* sp. div., *Nitzschia circumscuta* (Table 2; Fig. 2, are under the cover). The explanation of the occurrence of these meso- and euhalobous species during the Boreal period is probably that they came from a redeposit. This is corroborated by the poor condition of valve preservation as well as by the presence of pollen of exotic plants in the material (Zachowicz 1973).

As already mentioned, the diatom flora composition in the upper part of the Boreal period differs considerably from the composition in its lower part. While in the lower part the main species is *Melosira arenaria* (up to 73.1 per cent) in the upper part the same species constitutes only a very low per cent of the total number and is no more characteristic of this part of the deposit (Table 2). There is also a smaller proportion of specimens of *Gyrosigma attenuatum* and *Cocconeis disculus*.

For this part of the deposit, the most characteristic species is *Meridion circulare* with var. *constricta* (26.4 per cent). In the older part of the Boreal period and in the later periods this species is either totally absent or occurs only sporadically, in scattered specimens. There is also an increase in the number of *Achnanthes lanceolata*, *Gomphonema angustatum* with var. *productum*, *Eunotia lunaris*, *Cocconeis placentula* and *Fragilaria pinnata*.

The composition of diatom flora of the youngest part of the Boreal period is mixed in character. Certain species have been observed characteristic of shallow, marshy reservoirs, as well as aerophilous species (*Hantzschia amphioxys*, *Navicula mutica*), whose presence indicates terrestrial conditions. There was also a fair proportion of rheobiontic species (*Meridion circulare*, *Achnanthes lanceolata*, *Navicula dicephala*), which are connected with running water.

At the time when the upper part of the deposit was undergoing sedimentation, the pH also changed. Whereas in the lower part the alkalophilous and alkalobiontic diatoms constituted 77.6 to 93.6 per cent of the total number of specimens, in the upper part this decreased to 72.3 per cent. On the other hand, there is an increase of indifferent species of diatoms while acidophilous species are also noted (Table 2).

### The Older Atlantic — VI

The deposit from that period comprises a peat stratum at the depth of 3.15 to 2.10 m (Table 1). Lithological changes are accompanied by a marked change in composition of diatom flora.

Diatom composition is more varied here (41–77 taxons), but they continue to be very low in number, and their valves badly damaged (Table 2).

The proportion of indifferent oligohalobous species is comparatively small (46.4 to 63.7 per cent), and there is a simultaneous increase of the number of

halophilous (up to 27.1 per cent), mesohalobous (up to 23.2 per cent) and euhalobous (up to 5.1 per cent) diatoms.

The most abundant of the oligohalobous indifferent species were the littoral ones: *Fragilaria pinnata*, *F. inflata* with var. *istvanffyfi*, *F. brevistriata*, *Pinnularia viridis* with varieties, *Epithemia zebra*, *Amphora ovalis* var. *pediculus*, var. *libyca*, *Opephora martyi* and *Diploneis domblittensis*, while the plankton species: *Stephanodiscus astraea* var. *minutulus*, *Melosira islandica* subsp. *helvetica*, *M. arenaria*, were less numerous.

The halophilous species were most abundant, *Cyclotella meneghiniana* up to 19.1 per cent. The remaining halophilous diatoms were much less frequent: *Epithemia turgida*, *Diploneis smithii* var. *pumilla*, *Rhoicosphenia curvata*, *Nitzschia tryblionella* var. *levidensis*, *Surirella ovata* var. *crumena*.

As already mentioned, a prominent part is played by mesohalobous species. Their per cent proportion increases at the beginning of the period; at 2.95 m depth they already amount to 22.5 per cent. Then, in the middle part of the period they decrease in portion (down to 15.1 per cent), to rise again, up to 23.2 per cent. The value of euhalobous diatoms also increases from the beginning of the period (0.2–5.1 per cent). Among mesohalobous and euhalobous diatoms the following species have been noted to occur: *Campylodiscus clypeus*, *C. echeneis*, *Anomooneis costata*, *Achnanthes hauckiana*, *Diploneis smithii*, *D. didyma*, *Caloneis amphibaena* var. *subsalina*, *Surirella striatula*, *Navicula crucicula*, *N. peregrina*, *Actinocyclus ehrenbergii*, *Chaetoceros* sp. div., *Coscinodiscus rothii* and *Nitzschia circumscuta*.

In the Older Atlantic period the epiphytic and benthonic species constitute the majority (69.6–84.3 per cent of specimens). The proportion of plankton species is not constant (14.8–30.4 per cent), with *Cyclotella meneghiniana* as the most numerous.

The species most abundantly represented are alkaliphilous diatoms (4.69–71.9 per cent), yet they are less numerous than in the preceding period. Alkalibiontic species reach up to 8.5–21.0 per cent; in addition, acidophilous and acidobiontic diatoms have also been observed (Table 2).

### The Younger Atlantic — VII

This period is represented by a 20-cm thick deposit strata at a depth of 2.10 to 1.80 m (Table 1).

A sudden increase in diatom frequency and a great diversity in their specific composition (88–104 taxons) was observed.

Particularly during the middle part of the period oligohalobous indifferent diatoms continue to be abundant, though not so much as in the preceding period (36.5–54.7 per cent) (Table 2; Fig. 2).

The composition of oligohalobous indifferent diatoms resembles in general that observed in the preceding period. Only the quantitative relations between

the respective elements change. The most numerous species is *Stephanodiscus astraea*, while species of the genus *Fragilaria*, most prominent in the preceding period, are not so frequent (Table 2).

The halophilous species are also less numerous than in the Older Atlantic period (15.2–23.0 per cent). *Cyclotella meneghiniana* continues to be the most numerous (up to 16.0 per cent), followed by *Epithemia turgida*, *Amphora holsatica*, *Navicula clementis* var. *acuta* and *Surirella ovata* var. *crumena*.

The most characteristic change in diatom composition of that period, besides the increase of diatom frequency, is the increased role of mesohalobous species, varying from 23.4 to 42.6 per cent. The value of euhalobous diatoms is higher than during the preceding period (2.0–5.6 per cent). Among the mesohalobous species the most numerous were *Anomoeoneis costata* and *Campylodiscus clypeus*. Furthermore, the following meso- and euhalobous species were observed: *Campylodiscus echeneis*, *Diploneis smithii*, *D. interrupta*, *D. didyma*, *Caloneis amphisbaena* var. *subsalina*, *Actinocyclus ehrenbergii*, *Chaetoceros* sp. div., *Coscinodiscus* sp. div., *Rhabdonema arcuatum*, *Grammatophora oceanica*, *Navicula peregrina*, *N. humerosa*, *Cocconeis scutellum*, *Surirella striatula*, *Nitzschia circum-suta*, *N. scalaris*, *N. punctata* and *Terpsinoë americana*.

In the top part of the deposit of that period, a decrease in the proportion of meso- and euhalobous diatoms was observed, mainly in *Campylodiscus clypeus*, *C. echeneis*, *Anomoeoneis costata*, *Diploneis smithii* and *D. interrupta*. On the other hand, there is an increase in the number of oligohalobous, and of plankton diatoms in particular: *Stephanodiscus astraea*, *Cyclotella meneghiniana*, *C. comta* and of the littoral species *Fragilaria inflata* (Table 2).

When compared with the preceding period, an increase in the proportion of alkalophilous diatoms (62.3–70.5 per cent) is noted, while the acidophilous and acidobiontic species completely disappear (Table 2).

### The Sub-boreal — VIII

The deposit from that period includes a layer of gyttia with an admixture of clay, at a depth of 1.80 to 1.30. In that period the diatom flora is diversified, consisting of 89 up to 107 taxons of great frequency.

In the lower and upper parts oligohalobous indifferent diatoms predominate (up to 54.1 per cent), while in the central part of the period their numbers decrease (34.6–44.6 per cent). This change is accompanied by differences in diatom composition. In the lower part, the species which have prevailed in the preceding period, are still fairly numerous. The highest in proportion is *Stephanodiscus astraea* (11.5 per cent) which towards the end of the period occurs in small numbers only. A similar decrease in numbers is also shown by *Fragilaria inflata* with var. *istvanffy*, *F. brevistriata* and *Pinnularia viridis* (Table 2).

Besides the above-mentioned oligohalobous indifferent species, observation



has revealed a fair number of species which, due to their continuous occurrence or their increase in numbers, are characteristic of that period. These are: *Gyrosigma attenuatum*, *Opephora martyi*, *Achnanthes clevei*, *A. lanceolata*, *A. lemmermannii*, *Cocconeis diminuta*, *C. thumensis*, *C. disculus*, *Melosira islandica* subsp. *helvetica*, *Cymbella ehrenbergii*, *Cymatopleura elliptica*, *Navicula scutelloides*, *N. tuscula* and *Diploneis domblitensis*. Towards the end of the period there is an increase in the numbers of *Cyclotella comta*, *Amphora ovalis* with var. *libyca* and var. *pediculus*, *Epithemia intermedia* and *E. zebra*.

Halophilous species played an important part in diatom composition of that period (12·5–25·1 per cent). Of these, *Cyclotella meneghiniana* continues to be the most numerous (up to 18·8 per cent), while the following species have been noted in smaller proportions: *Nitzschia tryblionella* var. *levidensis*, *Epithemia turgida*, *E. sorex*, *Cocconeis pediculus*, *Rhoicosphenia curvata* and *Surirella ovata* var. *crumena*.

In comparison with the preceding period, euhalobous diatoms increase in proportion (2·9–8·5 per cent). Their numbers show a marked increase in the earlier part of the period. As regards mesohalobous diatoms, their proportion amounts to (21·6–39·3 per cent).

The specific composition of the meso- and euhalobous diatoms was roughly the same as in the preceding period, yet the quantitative relations between the respective elements of this composition were different.

In comparison with the preceding period, the proportion of *Anomoeonisis costata*, *Campylodiscus echeneis* and *Diploneis interrupta* continues to decrease; in the upper part of the period this is also true of *Campylodiscus clypeus* and *Diploneis didyma*. On the other hand, *Diploneis smithii* with var. *rhombica* and *Chaetoceros* sp. div. increase in number.

Throughout the Sub-boreal period the epiphytic and benthonic diatoms predominate, while planktonic diatoms, mainly represented by *Cyclotella meneghiniana* and *Stephanodiscus astraeca*, constitute from 16·1 to 28·1 per cent of the total numbers of specimens (Table 2).

In comparison with the preceding period, the pH in the water body has not undergone any visible change, as can be seen from the similar per cent values of alkalophilous and alkalobiontic diatoms in both these periods (Table 2).

### The Older Sub-atlantic — IX

This period includes a deposit at a depth of 1·30 to 0·60 m. From the lithological point of view it does not differ from the preceding period (Table 1). Diatom flora continues to be diversified, comprising from 78 and 105 taxonomic units of high frequency of occurrence. Yet there are fairly marked differences both in flora composition and in the numbers of the particular species between the lower and the upper part of the period (Table 2; Fig. 2).

In the lower part (1·30–0·80 m) the value of oligohalobous indifferent

diatoms is the lowest in the whole profile: at a depth of 0.97 m they amount only to 14.3 per cent of the specimens and, in the remaining samples, their proportion oscillates from 26.0 to 45.3 per cent. The composition of oligohalobous indifferent diatoms is similar here to that observed in the preceding period, yet the quantitative relations between the respective taxons are different. The *Fragilaria* species, abundant in the preceding period, are found in small numbers only during the first half of the Older Sub-atlantic period. The value of *Amphora ovalis* var. *pediculus* also decreases, while there is a more frequent occurrence of *Melosira arenaria*, *Opephora martyi*, *Stephanodiscus astraea*, *Gyrosigma attenuatum*, *G. acuminatum*, *Diploneis domblittensis* and *Navicula tuscula*.

A prominent part in diatoms composition of the first half of the Older Sub-atlantic period is played by halophilous species (22.2 to 40.2 per cent). At a depth of 0.97 m, where the proportion of indifferent diatoms is lowest in the profile, the halophilous species attain their maximum value (40.2 per cent): of these, *Cyclotella meneghiniana* constitutes up to 35.5 per cent, *Epithemia turgida* and *Nitzschia trybionella* var. *levidensis* were found less frequently whereas other species occurred only sporadically.

In this part of the deposit an increase in the number of mesohalobous diatom specimens (19.7–38.3 per cent) is also noted, as well as of the euhalobous specimens which here attain their maximum value (12.5 per cent) in the profile as a whole. Among the meso- and euhalobous diatoms, the following species were found to occur: *Thalassiosira baltica*, *Chaetoceros* sp. div., *Coscinodiscus excentricus*, *Diploneis smithii* with var. *rhombica*, *D. didyma*, *Surirella striatula*, *Anomoconeis costata*, *Grammatophora oceanica*, *Campylodiscus clypeus*, *C. echeneis*, *Opephora marina*, *Nitzschia circumscuta*, *Navicula crucicula*, *N. peregrina*, *Actinocyclus ehrenbergii* and *Hyalodiscus scoticus*.

The increase in the proportion of meso- and euhalobous diatoms, induced by an increased inflow of sea water, accompanied a rise in the water level in the reservoir, which was reflected in the diatom flora composition by an increased proportion of planktonic diatoms.

In the middle part of the Older Sub-atlantic period at the depth of 0.97 m, where the oligohalobous indifferent diatoms are least frequent, the planktonic species, and in particular *Thalassiosira baltica*, *Coscinodiscus excentricus*, and *Cyclotella meneghiniana* attain their maximum value.

In the upper part of the period the change in diatom flora composition is indicated mainly by the increase in the proportion of oligohalobous indifferent diatoms (66.4 to 73.0 per cent). On the other hand, there is a decrease in the number of halophilous (10.6–16.0 per cent), mesohalobous (13.8–14.7 per cent), and euhalobous (2.7–3.7 per cent) species. This change is also manifested in a marked decline in the proportion of planktonic diatom specimens. Among the oligohalobous indifferent diatoms the most prominent part is that of the re-appearing species of the genus *Fragilaria*, especially *F. pinnata* with var. *lancettula* (up to 35.0 per cent), *F. inflata* with var. *istvanffy*, *F. brevistriata*, as well as *Amphora ovalis* with var. *libyca* and var. *pediculus*, *Cocconeis thumensis*

and *C. diminuta*. Among the halophilous species the following were noted: *Cyclotella meneghiniana*, *Epithemia turgida*, and *Nitzschia trybionella* var. *levidensis*.

Meso- and euhalobous diatom composition is similar here to that observed in the older part of the period. Planktonic species of the genus *Coscinodiscus*, and *Thalassiosira baltica*, occur in lower proportion, whereas *Anomoeoneis costata* was encountered more frequently.

### The Younger Sub-atlantic — X

This period comprises the deposit of the remaining part of the profile, i. e. 0.60 m. The deposit consists of a stratum of gyttia with clay, with an admixture of sand at the top (Table 1). There are fairly significant oscillations in the respective value of diatoms belonging to different halobion groups which testify to the changing ecological conditions in the body of water. Diatom flora continues to be diversified and consists of 87–115 taxons of high frequency (Table 2; Fig. 2).

In the lower part (0.60 to 0.40 m) there is a marked prevalence of oligohalobous indifferent species, which at the depth of 0.45 m reach their maximum value for this period (92.2 per cent). In the remaining samples for this part of the deposit they amount to 42.6–70.5 per cent of the total number of specimens. Such an abundance of oligohalobous indifferent species was only observed in the investigated profile in the Boreal period. The *Fragilaria* species continue to play the most important role: at 0.45 m they reach their maximum value (69.6 per cent). There was also a fairly numerous occurrence of *Amphora ovalis* var. *pediculus* and var. *libyca*, *Achnanthes conspicua*, *A. exigua*, *A. lanceolata* var. *elliptica*, *A. clevei*, *Cocconeis disculus*, *C. placentula*, *Gyrosigma acuminatum* and *Navicula scutelloides*.

Apart from the above-mentioned species which increase in proportion in the lower part of the period, the following were observed: *Epithemia zebra*, *Ophephora martyi*, *Pinnularia viridis*, *Cymbella ehrenbergii*, *C. aspera*, *Cymatopleura elliptica*, *Diploneis domblitensis*, *Gyrosigma attenuatum*, *Navicula gracilis* and *N. tuscula* with var. *minor*.

The proportion of halophilous diatoms amounts to 4.1–14.2 per cent; such a low value was only observed in the investigated profile in the Boreal period. They are represented by the same species which had occurred in the upper part of the preceding period. Mesohalobous diatoms occur also only in this part of the deposit in small numbers (3.4–19.6 per cent), while euhalobous diatoms are either totally absent or occur in small numbers (0–2.0 per cent).

The most characteristic change in diatom flora composition in the lower part of the Younger Sub-atlantic period is, besides a decrease in the value of meso- and euhalobous species, a marked prevalence of epiphytic diatoms attaining their maximum values for the whole examined profile. At a depth of 0.45 m, where a sudden increase of oligohalobous indifferent species is observed, epiphytic diatoms prevail (Table 2).

From 0.30 m upwards there is another change in diatom composition, which is manifested in an increased proportion of planktonic species (12.9 to 51.3 per cent) as well as of diatoms of meso- and euhalobous. The oligohalobous indifferent species are less numerous, amounting to 42.6 per cent (at 0.15 m). In the top part of the profile they increase in number again, up to 70.5 per cent (Fig. 2).

The most characteristic oligohalobous indifferent species in this part of the deposit is *Synedra berolinensis* (up to 23.7 per cent). Below this level it either did not occur at all, or only separate specimens of it were found. According to Hustedt (1956) this is now a rare species, found in the plankton of stagnant and slow-flowing waters. Species of the genus *Fragilaria* are fairly abundant, but they are less numerous than in the lower part of the Younger Sub-atlantic period. On the other hand, the value of the planktonic species *Stephanodiscus astraea* var. *minutulus* increases (up to 12.3 per cent).

An important role is played by halophilous diatoms. Their proportion, however, is not constant and, as in the case of indifferent species, it varies within a fairly wide range (16.1–35.3 per cent). They were most numerous at 0.15 m. There is a predominance of planktonic species: *Coscinodiscus rothii* var. *subsalsa*, *C. lacustris* and *Cyclotella meneghiniana*. The proportion of the remaining halophilous diatoms was very much the same as that observed in the lower part of the period.

Meso- and euhalobous diatoms also increase in value in the upper part of the discussed period. Mesohalobous species constitute 8.9–21.0 per cent of the total number of specimens; they are most numerous at 0.15 m, where the halophilous species also attain their maximum value for the whole period. In the top part of the profile the number of mesohalobous diatoms decreases again. The proportion of euhalobous diatoms varies from 1.3 to 2.6 per cent.

Among meso- and euhalobous diatoms the following species were observed: *Coscinodiscus rothii*, *C. divisus*, *Anomooneis costata*, *Campylodiscus clypeus*, *C. echeneis*, *Nitzschia circumscuta*, *Caloneis amphisbaena* var. *subsalina*, *Diploneis smithii* and var. *rhombica*, *D. didyma*, *Nitzschia hungarica*, *Actinocyclus ehrenbergii* and *Grammatophora oceanica*.

In comparison with the preceding period, a decrease in the number of alkalophilous diatoms was observed (40.5–58.6 per cent). Their place is largely taken by indifferent species, adding up to 17.2–34.0 per cent of the total number of specimens. In the preceding period they constituted barely 2.1–6.1 per cent, and only in the top part was there an increase up to 20.1 per cent.

#### THE COURSE OF ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION IN LAKE JAMNO IN THE HOLOCENE

The marked prevalence of oligohalobous indifferent diatoms (mainly planktonic-benthonic) in the Boreal period shows that at that time, Lake Jamno was a fairly deep fresh-water reservoir. This is corroborated by the results of

pollen analysis as well. In the spectra of this period a prominent part was played by *Potamogeton*, with a minor participation of rush- and marsh plants (Zachowicz 1973). The diatom composition is typical of an Ancylus lake, the Baltic fresh-water stage. Its diatom flora has been called „flora arenaria” after *Melosira arenaria*, the species that is predominant there. In the Lake Jamno deposits the per cent proportion of this species was high (up to 73.1 per cent). Today *M. arenaria* is developing mainly in larger lakes with a sandy bottoms (Jousé 1961).

Species less numerous in this period were: *Gyrosigma attenuatum*, *Cocconeis disculus*, *Cymbella prostrata*, *C. ehrenbergii*. A very similar diatom composition was observed for that period in the Vistula Lagoon (Brockmann 1954) and the Kurish Lagoon (Kabailiene 1967).

The change of diatom flora composition towards the end of the Boreal period, evidenced by a marked decrease in the value of species characteristics of its older part, is probably due to the lowering of water level on the investigated area. This has been reflected in the decline of the number of benthonic-planktonic diatoms with a simultaneous growth of littoral, mainly epiphytic, species. The species found here are typical of shallow, marshy bodies of water. The aerophilous diatoms occurring in this part of the deposit point to terrestrial conditions.

The occurrence of rheobiotic diatoms in this part of the deposit (*Meridion circulare* with var. *constricta* and *Achnanthes lanceolata*) deserves attention. It may be supposed that at the time when this part of the deposit originated, the composition of diatom flora was affected also by flowing waters.

In the Older Atlantic, the important lithological change in the deposit (when mud passes into peat) is accompanied by a distinct change in the character of the diatom flora, which had already begun during the latter part of the preceding period. The process by which the body of water was transformed into a peat-bog was probably rapid, which is reflected in the abrupt change observed both in pollen spectra (a rapid growth of the *Alnus* and *Polypodiaceae* — Zachowicz 1973), and in diatom flora composition.

Even though the prevailing element of the Older Atlantic is oligohalobous indifferent diatoms, their frequency clearly decreases in comparison with the preceding period. On the other hand, there is an increase in the proportion of diatoms of meso- and euhalobous character, which indicates that the inflows of sea water, had already begun to the investigated area at that time.

Changes in the composition of aquatic and rush vegetation which are visible in the differences in proportion (Zachowicz 1973), are emphasized by the varied proportion of planktonic and littoral species. Hence it may be assumed that oscillations in water level had taken place. The non-uniform character of the peat strata confirms this supposition. The reason for these changes was probably the beginning of the Littorina transgression, reflected, among other phenomena, by the rise of the water level. This caused a periodical flooding of the peat-bog, with water also of sea origin, which was clearly reflected in the diatom flora

composition. Meso- and euhalobous species were found to occur, with the predominating *Campylodiscus clypeus*, typical of the initial period of the Littorina Sea.

A similar diatom composition was observed at approximately the same time in the Vistula Lagoon, the Kurish Lagoon and the Lake Druzno (Brockmann 1954; Kabailiene 1967; Przybyłowska-Lange 1974, 1976). In the above mentioned bodies of water the occurrence of meso- and euhalobous diatoms appears somewhat later, not until the second half of the Older Atlantic period, while in Lake Jamno they were present from the beginning of this period. This difference should probably be attributed to the geographical situation of these two bodies of water. The Littorina transgression occurred earlier in the western part of southern Baltic (Lake Jamno) than in its eastern part (Vistula Lagoon, Kurish Lagoon and Lake Druzno).

From the results of diatom analysis it may be supposed that the peat deposit of the Older Atlantic period had been formed in the coastal zone of the Littorina Sea. Its advancing transgression led to a further rise of the water level, which in the Younger Atlantic period led to the transformation of the peat-bog into a water reservoir. The lithological change of the deposit (peat passing into gyttia), was coupled with changes in diatom composition and with a sudden change in pollen spectra (Zachowicz 1973). There is a general increase of diatoms, specially of the meso- and euhalobous species.

All the meso- and euhalobous species occurring in the Younger Atlantic period are characteristics of the Littorina Sea. We also found here *Terpsinoë americana*, which by reason of its limited occurrence is the most characteristic species of this period.

The composition of meso- and euhalobous species in the Lake Jamno deposit is similar to that observed in that period in the Vistula Lagoon and the Lake Druzno (Przybyłowska-Lange 1974, 1976). The differences concern the quantitative relations. In the Vistula Lagoon and Lake Druzno the mesohalobous species were less numerous, whereas in Lake Jamno their frequency was higher.

There is also a difference in the occurrence of euhalobous diatoms. In Lake Jamno they occurred in rather small numbers and had an even proportion throughout the period, whereas in the Vistula Lagoon and Lake Druzno three horizons in which their proportion is greater, can be observed. A similar phenomenon can also be seen in the Kurish Lagoon (Kabailiene 1967). This period is not very distinct, either in pollen or in diatom spectra.

At the beginning of the Sub-boreal period a slight freshening and shallowing of the body of water took place. The per cent proportion of meso- and euhalobous species and of the planktonic diatoms decreased.

As one moves upwards the meso- and euhalobous species reappear in abundant numbers; the proportion of planktonic diatoms also increases.

There are essential differences in the diatom composition of the Sub-boreal period of Lake Jamno, the Vistula Lagoon and Lake Druzno (Przybyłowska-Lange 1974, 1976). While in Lake Jamno throughout the period both meso-

and euhalobous diatoms occurred in abundance, in the Vistula Lagoon and Lake Druzno they disappeared almost completely, which testifies to extensive freshening in these bodies of water.

During the first half of the Older Sub-atlantic period the maximum value of meso- and euhalobous diatoms, with a simultaneous decrease of fresh-water species proves that at that time the salinity of Lake Jamno was the highest in the history of its development. The water level was also rising as results from the increased frequency of planktonic diatoms reaching the maximum values for the whole profile (56.6 per cent).

In the upper part of the Older Sub-atlantic period the decreased in meso- and euhalobous diatom occurrence with a simultaneous increase of fresh-water species testifies, that even at this early time, the access of sea water to the reservoir was limited. This was probably associated with the advancing process which shaped the sand-bar separating the lake from the sea. The process was also reflected in the fall of the water level which is shown itself in the decreased per cent proportion of planktonic species.

In the lower part of the Younger Sub-atlantic period, when the body of water was almost completely fresh (maximum values of oligohalobous indifferent species), there was a further decrease in the frequency of planktonic diatoms and at 0.45 m their value amounted to only 2.5 per cent. The fall of water level is also shown in the pollen spectra by a decrease in the per cent proportion of *Potamogeton*. This change may be probably attributed to the process which led to the closing of the sluice connecting the lake with the sea. Its total aggradation probably occurred at 0.45 m deposit depth.

The change of ecological conditions in the lake had an unfavourable effect upon diatom development; some of them, in particular *Fragilaria inflata* var. *instvanffyi* have irregularly shaped valves (teratological forms).

In the second half of the Younger Sub-atlantic period (above 0.45 m) a new change of ecological conditions in Lake Jamno is noted. The increased frequency of meso- and euhalobous diatoms as well as of planktonic species, proves that sea waters were feeding the lake. At 0.15 m deposit growth of meso- and euhalobous diatoms reaches its maximum values for the Younger Sub-atlantic period. This change was due to the inflow of sea water as a result of reopening of the sluice connecting the lake with the sea.

Another decrease in the frequency of mesohalobous diatoms is observed in the top part of the profile, which was caused by the periodical closing of the sluice connecting it with the sea.

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## STRESZCZENIE

## OKRZEMKI W DENNYCH OSADACH ZBIORNIKÓW WODNYCH POLSKIEGO POBRZEŻA BAŁTYKU

## II. JEZIORO JAMNO

Opracowano jeden profil osadów dennych pochodzący z centralnej części jeziora Jamno. Badania palinologiczne wykonane przez Zachowicz (1973) wykazały, że badany profil obejmuje osad od okresu borealnego do młodszego okresu subatlantyckiego. Flora okrzemek okresu borealnego i starszego okresu atlantyckiego była uboga zarówno pod względem składu, jak i frekwencji. Powyżej staje się bardziej zróżnicowana.

Uzyskane wyniki badań wykazały, że w okresie borealnym jezioro Jamno było słodkowodnym zbiornikiem wodnym. Spotykanie w tej części osadu skład okrzemek jest charakterystyczny dla jeziora ancyclusowego. W starszym okresie atlantyckim obszar jeziora Jamno przekształcił się w torfowisko. Towarzyszyła temu zasadnicza zmiana składu okrzemek. Zmniejszyła się znacznie ilość okrzemek planktonowych i bentosowych, wzrósł natomiast udział gatunków poroślowych. Już od początku starszego okresu atlantyckiego obserwowano występowanie okrzemek mezo- i euhalobowych. W młodszym okresie atlantyckim postępująca transgresja lityrynowa na Bałtyku doprowadziła do przekształcenia torfowiska w zbiornik wodny. Wzrósł w tej części osadu udział okrzemek mezo- i euhalobowych oraz gatunków planktonowych. W starszym okresie subatlantyckim zasolenie wody w jeziorze Jamno osiągnęło zapewne najwyższy stopień. Udział okrzemek słonolubnych był w tej części osadu najwyższy, jaki obserwowano w całym badanym profilu.

Na początku młodszego okresu subatlantyckiego warunki ekologiczne jeziora Jamno uległy zasadniczej zmianie. Obserwowano tu niemal całkowity zanik okrzemek o charakterze słonolubnym oraz gatunków planktonowych. Jezioro Jamno w okresie sedymentacji tej części osadu znacznie się wypłycało i prawie całkowicie wysłodziło. Powodem tej zmiany było zapewne wypłylenie przepustu łączącego jezioro z morzem oraz okresowe jego zasypanie. Pod koniec młodszego okresu subatlantyckiego wzrasta udział okrzemek słonolubnych, świadczący o zwiększonym dopływie wód morskich do jeziora Jamno. W stropowej części profilu zaznacza się ponownie tendencja do wypłykania i wysładzania się zbiornika.

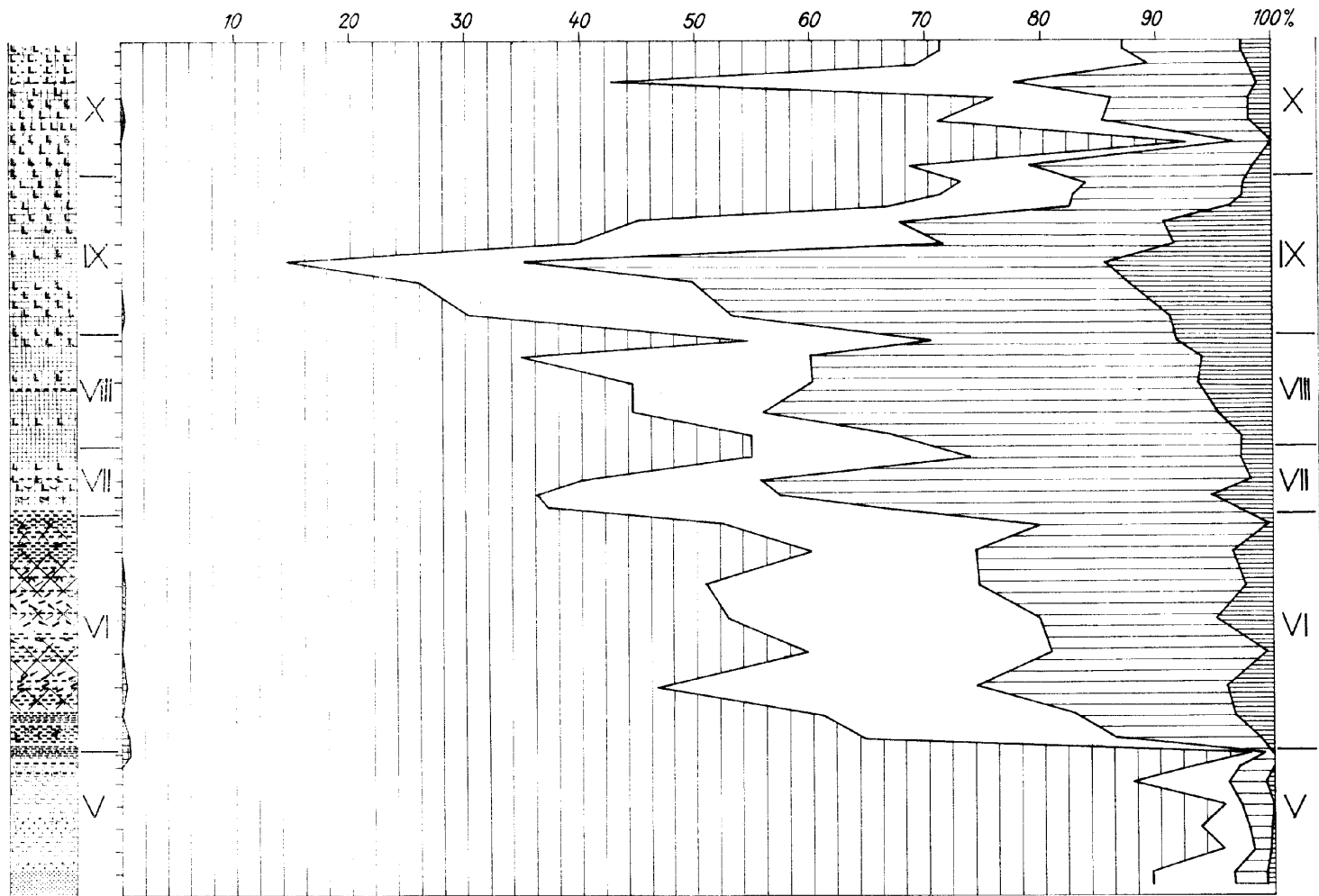


Fig. 2. Lake Jamno. Per cent value of diatom halobion groups: 1 — euhalobous, 2 — mesohalobous, 3 — halophilous, 4 — indifferent, 5 — halophobous, 6 — *Argilla steatodes*, 7 — *Argilla granosa*, 8 — *Detritus granosus*, 9 — *Detritus herbosus*, 10 — *Detritus lignosus*, 11 — *Grana arenosa*, 12 — *Limus detrituosus*, 13 — *Limus siliceus*, 14 — *Substantia humosa*, 15 — *Turfa lignosa*, 16 — *Acervus testorum moll*

Ryc. 2. Jezioro Jamno. Procentowy udział grup halobowych okrzemek



