

A COMPARATIVE PALYNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LAKE BALATON
AND THE LAKE HÉVIZ

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Abstract

The Lake Balaton project included palynological studies of coreholes drilled into lake bottom, from Balatonakali to Balatonboglár. The palynomorph associations of the sequences penetrated by drilling reflect the middle part of the Upper Pannonian and Early as well Late Holocene. The palynomorph assemblages of the Upper Pannonian deposits mark a swampy water vegetation, which in absence of Pleistocene deposits is followed by the Pinus-Betula vegetation stage of the Early Holocene. It is probably, to form the Lake in these time.

Following Pinus-Betula vegetation stage, Corylus, Quercus, Quercus-Fagus, Fagus and the cultivated forest vegetation stages at last.

The results were compared with earlier results of drilling at Szigliget and Keszthely, where the Lake of form was provided in Pleistocene ages. Thus the assumption that the development of Lake Balaton went on in different time, but from west to east in seriatim.

Studies of the two drill-cores from the bottom of Lake Héviz indicated the presence of the middle stage of the Upper Pannonian, too. This age followed directly by the Late Holocene Fagus vegetation stage. Consequently, the lake must have been formed in that span of time proving to the non-existence of genetic relationship between the two lakes.