Introduction to guide

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The presented area covers western borders of Recherche Fiord from the spit in Josephbukta to Skilvika (Fig. 1). The main elements are there: extensive plain (Calypsostranda) made by the system of raised marine terraces and the forefield of Renard and Scott Glaciers. The whole makes unique and picturesque tundra landscape, extremely interesting from cognitive and scientific points of view.

The aim of first two points of the terrain session (points: 1, 2/2A) is to show the evolution of marginal zone and stages of fluctuations (advance and recession) of Renard Glacier and its influence on transformation of the shore on the base of geomorphological and archaeological studies. At the next point (3) the issues of periglacial phenomena and monitoring of dynamics of active layer of permafrost are going to be shown. A break and a short rest will be expected at Polar Station of M.C. Skłodowska University in Calypsobyen (point 4). It will also be a chance to acquaint with a history of that place, its present function and scientific programmes. The point 5 is connected with glacial issues of the Scott Glacier, which is much smaller than the Renard Glacier. At the last two points of the terrain session, it is expected to be presented the issues related to Late Weichselian and Holocene morphogenesis of Calypsostranda (point 6), with the special attention paid on conversion of shore zone at the historical time and present (point 6A).

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Calypso – excursion programme

Fig. 1. The landing point, the passage path and the location of points. 3D model of the Calypsostranda Region (Zagórski 2002)

Point 1 – THE FRONTAL MORAINE OF THE RENARD GLACIER 77° 32’ 22” N, 14° 34’ 06” E
Piotr Zagórski, Kazimierz Pękala, Janina Repelewska-Pękalowa – The role of the Renard Glacier in forming of shore zone

Point 2/Point 2A – FOREFIELD OF THE RENARD GLACIER
2 – 77° 32’ 37” N, 14° 32’ 41” E; 2A – 77° 32’ 23” N, 14° 29’ 47” E
Jan Reder, Piotr Zagórski – Recession and development of marginal zone of the Renard Glacier

Point 3 – PERIGLACIAL POLYGON 77° 33’ 20” N, 14° 29’ 52” E
Kazimierz Pękala, Janina Repelewska-Pękalowa – Dynamics of active layer of permafrost

Point 4 – CALYPSOBYEN 77° 33’ 31” N, 14° 31’ 01” E
Kazimierz Pękala, Janina Repelewska-Pękalowa – Calypsobyen - history and the present day

Point 5 – PUSH MORAINE OF THE SCOTT GLACIER 77° 33’ 36” N, 14° 26’ 11” E
Jan Reder, Piotr Zagórski – Recession and development of marginal zone of the Scott Glacier

Point 6 – CALYPSOSTRANDA 77° 33’ 55” N, 14° 29’ 41” E
Piotr Zagórski – Relief and development of Calypsostranda

Point 6A – RENARDODDEN 77° 34’ 21” N, 14° 28’ 49” E
Piotr Zagórski – Present morphogenesis of the shore and the importance of archaeological sites for reconstructing the stages of development