General Theme 6
6.4

Understanding how specific geological events (e.g. earthquakes, landslides, floods, tsunamis, storms,...) get encrypted in the sedimentary record is fundamental for studying recurrence patterns and variability in magnitude of and possible interrelationships between the causative events. Lacustrine sedimentary records are especially useful for this type of analysis as they integrate events that affected the usually well-confined catchment of the lake, and as they are often characterized i) by high sedimentation rates, thus offering high temporal resolution, ii) by annually laminated background sediments, thus allowing accurate age determination, and iii) easy access and the presence of different sedimentary environments at relatively close distances. For this session we call for studies of lacustrine event deposits, both in modern and ancient systems, that focus on multi-method characterization of the event deposits, discrimination between different types of event deposits, use of event deposit records for paleoseismology, paleo-tsunami studies, reconstruction of flood and/or storm history.