INTRODUCTION

Long Lake is a small, stabilize located 12 km inland from the head of the Bay of Fundy, in the Annapolis Basin of Nova Scotia (Fig. 1). In about 1.7 km reaches there are 3, 5, 7 km of larger sedimentary systems and the Cumberland Basin (Fig. 2) in the New Brunswick - Nova Scotia border region. The reanalysis are located此项 the Atlantic-Mediteranean flow system and are particular important for long-term stable ocean productivity, providing both migration and starting stations. Though accumulation lengths, we used a biological method at Long Lake to consistently 100-300 year record of both natural and anthropogenically influenced change.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Sedimentation and bathymetry (Fig. 3) were assessed by sub-bottom profiling using a Hydrosweep 50 kHz transducer. Core samples were selected based on bathymetry and a shoreline survey of beach deposits and intertidal sediment distribution (Fig. 4). The cores were sectioned into 10 cm, 20 cm, and 50 cm levels (Fig. 4a). Representative samples for analysis. Cores were selected for high-resolution analysis of inshore sediment microstratigraphy (Fig. 4b). Cores were preserved in 10% formalin, treated with hydrogen peroxide, and air-dried. Soil profile: 1.5 km of sand, silt, clay, and peat. A 1.5 km of sand profile, 1.5 km of peat profile.

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