

## **Abstract**

The bachelor thesis is the review based on paleolimnological determining of Younger Dryas (YD), the final cold episode of the Last Glacial, and its different progress in European regions. It contains a description and an evaluation of methods of the YD identification (oxygen isotopes  $^{18}\text{O}$ , varve chronology, radiocarbon dating, analysis of diatoms, pollen, chironomids, insect and geochemical and sedimentological analysis). The summary of results of studies from different parts of Europe showed that the first half of the YD in Western Europe was cooler and wetter than the second one. The climate during the YD period had similar temperature profile in Eastern Europe, but humidity had a different trend (the first half was colder and drier while the second one was warmer and wetter. According to the study of lake Švarcenberk in the Czech Republic, the YD had similar phases like in Western Europe. The YD period was synchronous in the most of Europe, its duration was approximately 1,200 years (12 726 – 11 564 years BP).

**Keywords:** Younger Dryas, paleolimnology, oxygen isotopes, radiocarbon dating, varve chronology, climate in Europe