

- Ground moraines
- Terminal moraines
- Sandurs
- Melt water runoff course



The Beke in the garden of the Müritzzeum



photo: F. Seemann

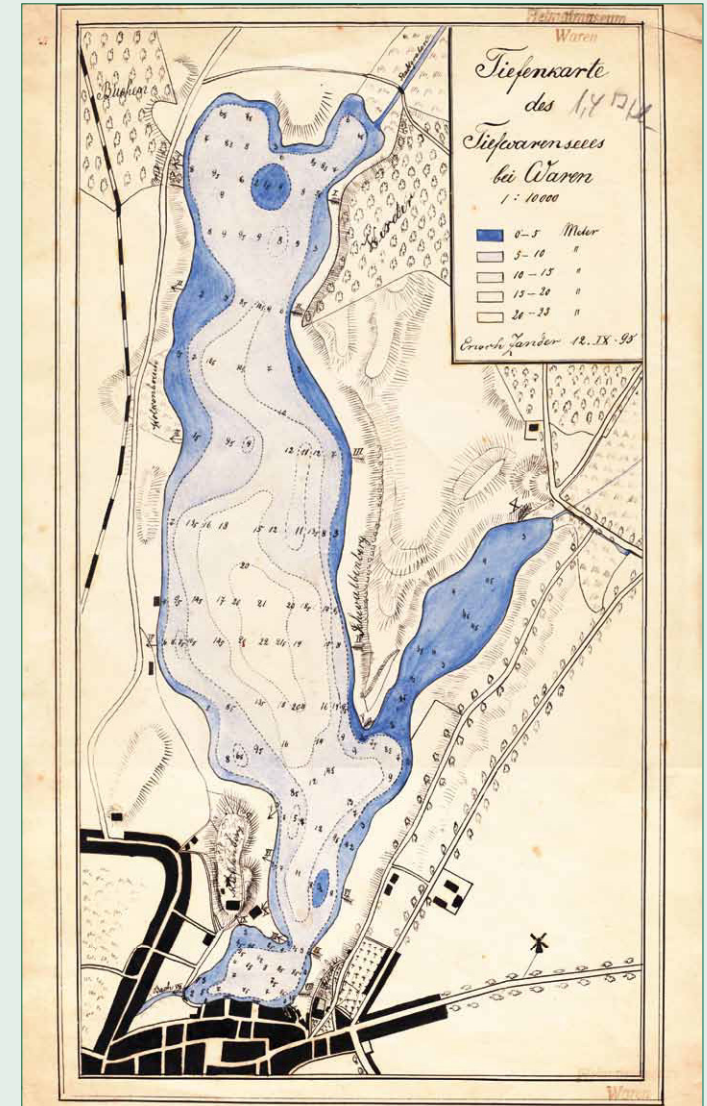
The main Pomeranian terminal moraine running north of the town is breached between the Waren Beeches in the west and the holm in the east by the channel of the Tiefwareensee. At a length of ca. 2,800 m and a maximum width of 700 m, it is a typical Ice Age tunnel valley lake.

The lake trench came into being during the Brandenburg phase of the Weichselian glaciation about 27,000 – 20,500 years ago. The ice of this advance reached south of Waren to the present-day federal state boundary to Brandenburg. As the ice disintegrated, the channel of the Tiefwareensee formed an important drainage course for the melt water.

When the ice advance of the Pomeranian phase around 17,200 years ago gave rise to the main Pomeranian terminal moraine, the melt water from the ice banked up sand and gravel into a deep sandur. As the channel of the Tiefwareensee was sealed with ice, it was preserved and was overwhelmed by the sandur. As the ice thawed the surface subsided, through which the old drainage course was reactivated and made yet deeper by the water runoff.

The steep shores thereby formed were reshaped once again in the post-glacial period by natural lake water level fluctuations, whereby a steep bank, today petrified, came into being (the Schwalbenberg).

The water from the ground moraine plateau in the north still flows today through the Falkenhäger Bruch and the town moat into the lake. It receives further inflow south of the holm via the side channel of the Melzer See. The Beke, a small stream, which connects the Tiefwareensee with the Müritz via the Herrensee, constitutes the sole outlet.



Bathymetric chart of the Tiefwareensee, source: archive of the Waren Town History Museum