

Figure 8 represents an illustration of important results from the soil drills.

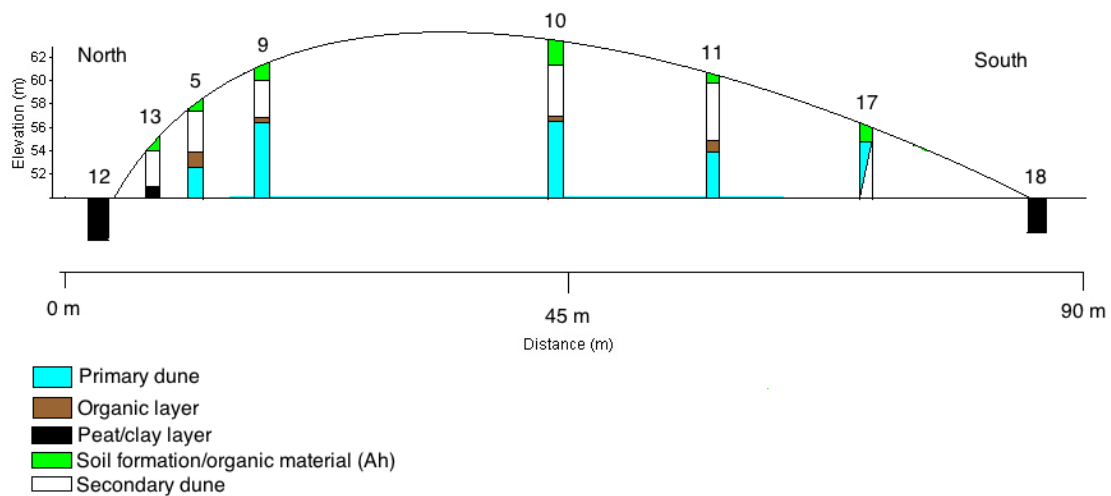


Figure 8: Side view of the Lange Horstberge with visualization of soil drills. Schuurig, 2017

Anthropogenic history

As mentioned before, the Lange Horstberge shows locations which are unnatural for a dune shape. Sand is excavated for elevation of agricultural lands and improving drainage of soils. Old topographic maps help determining the periods of excavations of sand along the Lange Horstberge. Figure 9 and 10 represents old topographic maps from 1841 and 1941.

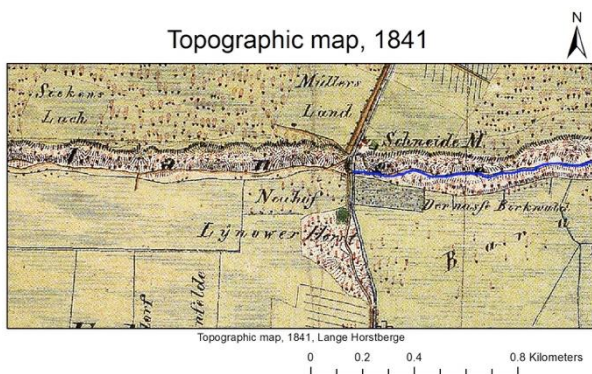


Figure 9: Topographic map 1841.

Source: University of Amsterdam, Geoportal Ur-Messtischblatt – Alte Topografische Karte (UMTB)

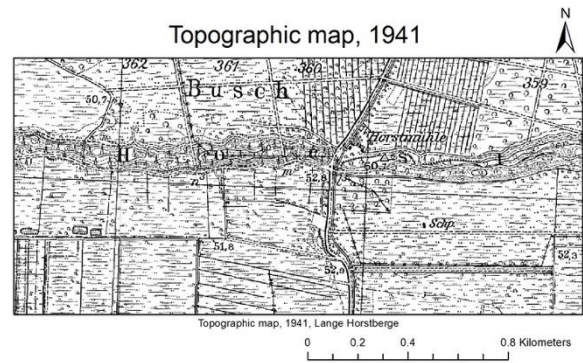


Figure 10: Topographic map, 1941

Source: University of Amsterdam, Geoportal, Topographische Karte Brandenburg (Grossblatt)

Figure 9 indicates the existence of the road between 'Müllersland' and 'Neuhof' and the Horstmühle in 1841. More importantly, the existence of the eastern road (blue line in figure 9) in the middle of the Lange Horstberge indicates human influences on this part of the dune. The eastern road is also visible on the hill shade relief map in figure 5. Furthermore, observations in the field also indicated excavation of sand and tree plantation along the eastern part of the dune. Furthermore, human influences on the western part was limited before 1841. Before 1841, there was the construction of the western road along the southern part of the Lange Horstberge. Excavation of sand was limited. However, points 2, 3 and 4 in figure 11 clearly shows the construction of roads between 1841 and 1941.