



Universität Bremen



Geowissenschaftliche Sammlung
Fachbereich 5

**Presentations in the “Geosciences Working Group” (collectors group)
of the Geology Department for 2006**

11th of January 2007

Lecturer: Dr. Jens Lehmann (Bremen)

Lecture: “Dinosaur tracks and the Bremen Rock”

Media: Power Point



This talk refers to the exhibition “Dinosaurs - traces of an ancient world” in the „Haus der Wissenschaft“ in Bremen. For many years fossil footprints of dinosaurs are discovered in the Bremen Rock (Bremer Stein). The Bremen Rock was deposited at an ancient beach along the shoreline of a semi-enclosed sea, covering large parts of Northern Germany about 140 million years ago. This sedimentary deposit preserved dinosaur tracks of herbivore dinosaurs (*Iguanodon*) that reached almost 10 meters in total length, as well as of predatory dinosaurs.

8th of February 2007

Lecturer: Werner Liebenberg (Bremen)

Lecture: “Geology and geography of the Provence, southern France”

Media: Power-Point



Only a few areas in the world provide an excellent access to rocks and fossils formed during the Early Jurassic and Early Cretaceous period. One of these areas is the Provence in southern France. The talk refers to the region between Mont Ventu and Gorges du Verdon, and especially to the Early Cretaceous marine deposits that are about in between 145 million years and 100 million years old. Furthermore, cultural aspects of this landscape are considered, its influence on painters and poets as

well as its history.

8th of March 2007

Lecturer: Jörg Pöhl (Verden)

Lecture: "Granite, gneis, water, ice – Geological experiences in Norway "

Media: Slides



This is a report of a geological journey through Norway, lively illustrating a trip from the glaciers in the south to the Northern Sea in the north. In southern Norway the Swartisen and Folgefonn glaciers were visited, granite and gneis rocks were studied. The landscape of Norway is understandable by reconstructing the former ice-sheets only, since many of the structures encountered - like pot casts, grooves in rocks and moraines - originate from glacial activity. Many features may be only explained by a detailed comparison with recent glaciers.

19th of April 2007

Lecturer: Dr. Elisabeth Kuster-Wendenburg (Grasberg)

Lecture: "The gastropods of the Geosciences Collection of the University of Bremen"

Media: Power Point/slides



The Geosciences Collection of the University of Bremen includes many shells of recent marine and terrestrial molluscs. Among the many thousand species there is a range from shells that are several decimeter high and belong to marine snails, to a few mm high shells of pulmonates. The snails have been collected in the whole world, many specimens already during ancient times by the trading activities of the city of Bremen. The collection of recent molluscs is arranged in systematic order, like the palaeontology collection. It has been reorganized and updated for the past few years

10th of May 2007

Lecturer: Martin Krogmann (Bremen)

Lecture: "Conservation of the mammoth jaw of "Stinti" from the River Weser"

Media: Power Point



In early 2006 a lower jaw of a mammoth has been found in the River Weser in the Vegesack district of the city of Bremen and has been named "Stinti" by the local press. In general drying bones of ice-age mammals are cracking by the loss of volume and the associated process of shrinking. This is the reason why the Geosciences Collection decided to use PEG for the finding of "Stinti". PEG (Polyethylenglykol) is a synthetic that can be dissolved in water and is very successfully used for about 30 years in the field of archaeology, as exemplified by the Bremen Cog in the German museum for navigation in Bremerhaven. PEG is used to substitute the evaporating water for a permanent preservation. Martin Krogmann is going to explain this method of preservation and to present the result.

14th of June 2007

Lecturer: Jürgen Reinhardt (Bremen) & Alan Marsh (Ritterhude)

Lecture: "Fossils – Evidence for ancient life million years ago"

Media: Power Point



This presentation focuses on an exciting trip through ancient history. The speakers travel throughout Europe in search of fossils that are millions of years old. On this evening Jürgen Reinhardt & Alan Marsh will bring their own latest finds from 2006 with them, and some of these will be distributed among the audience. Examination of the exhibits brings up tantalizing questions: What kinds of life forms do the fossils represent? What were the life habits of the animals and plants? From what kinds of organisms did they originate? Why have many species become extinct?

12th of July 2007

Lecturer: Michael Guhl (Bremen)

Lecture: "Coalswamps and giant dragonflies – New from the Carboniferous"

Media: Beamer



Während der Zeit des späten Karbon, etwa 300-320 Millionen Jahre vor heute, lag Norddeutschland am Äquator. Dieses führte zu wesentlichen höheren Temperaturen als in unseren Tagen, mit einer tropischen Vegetation. Fossilien der damaligen Sumpfwälder sind unter anderem Farne, Bärlappgewächse und Schachtelhalme. Die daraus entstandenen Steinkohlen sind Grundlage dieses Vortrages, der sich mit den Vorkommen des Piesbergs bei Osnabrück und von Ibbenbüren beschäftigt. An Hand von anschaulichen Bildern werden

Klima, Evolution und Ökologie der Pflanzen- und Tierwelt verständlich gemacht.

13th of September 2007

Lecturer: Dr. Jens Lehmann (Bremen)

Lecture: "Palaeontological exhibitions in southwestern Germany"

Media: Power Point



Most of the large museum- and university collections in southwestern Germany originated from study and documentation collections during the 19th century. In the city of Tübingen in particular Friedrich August Quenstedt (1809-1889) increased the collection, by his extensive studies on Jurassic fossils. Friedrich Freiherr von Huene (1875-1969) and other palaeontologists added important parts of the collection of dinosaurs, marine reptiles and mammal-like reptiles. In addition, cities like Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, offer to visit unique palaeontological collections in southwestern Germany as well.

11th of October 2007

Lecturer: Jürgen Reinhardt (Bremen) & Alan Marsh (Sandhausen)

Lecture: "Fossil shark teeth"

Media: Power Point



As a rule sharks and rays are preserved only as fragments in Earth history. These fishes usually leave only their hardest body parts behind, their fossil teeth. The teeth alone are very impressive and tell, together with information of the surrounding rock, interesting stories about the content of the fish fauna and their ecology. In particular Cenozoic sediments show accumulations of shark teeth and Jürgen Reinhardt and Alan Marsh introduce some of the localities as well as the teeth itself.

8th of November 2007

Lecturer: Ludwig Kopp (Ritterhude)

Lecture: "Amber-Lagerstätten of the world"

Media: Power Point



Amber is a fossil resin. The most famous area for finding amber is the northern European-Baltic region, revealing the "Baltic Amber". The latter is about 40-50 million years old. Furthermore, amber can be found in quite a few of other strata, particularly the Dominican Amber is well-known and about 25-40 million years old. Among "real" amber the talk also refers to copal, a recent resin that is characterized by a somewhat sticky surface and recent insects that are commonly enclosed (inclus).

13th of December 2007

Lecturer: All

Lecture: Christmas celebration

Media: Beamer



Many Bremen citizens have collected rocks, fossils and minerals during 2007. Therefore, to add to the general warmth of the Christmas celebration, a prize will be given for the find of the year. The most interesting specimen will be voted as the "Weser Geo-highlight of 2007", and will be honored with a prize. In addition, the geo-collection will present its best new acquisitions of the year. The program for 2008 will also be discussed and every participant will have the chance to suggest a talk or similar presentation.