

Description of the samples

The pollen concentration of the samples was low, it was not enough for statistical consideration not in a single case. Despite of the low pollen content we identified relatively high number of taxa, 33 pollen types. The pollen grains are well preserved, degradation and/or corrosion of the exine was not characteristic.

Samples of the northern wall

NP-1

The sample is poor in organic remains. Among of the trees and shrubs only pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) lime (*Tilia* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus* sp.) occur. Among of the herbs the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) occurs in the largest amount, but significant the sage brush (*Artemisia* sp.) as well. In this sample reached the highest palynological richness the herbs, ten pollen types were determined.

Few charcoal fragments were present in the slides.

NP-2

Very narrow sand layer between two small travertine layers. Sterile for pollen.

NP-3

The sample is very poor in pollen, only one single *Pinus sylvestris* type, one *Ulmus* sp. and one *Tilia* sp. pollen grains among the trees, and one single Chenopodiaceae pollen grain from the herbs were identifiable.

NP-4

A very characteristic change in the general effect of the slides observable between the NP-3 and NP-4 samples.

Whereas this sample is constantly poor in plant remains, the slides are dark from the very small ($\approx 1\mu$) charred particles. New taxa in the pollen material are hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), grape (*Vitis* sp.) and the pollen grain of the grasses (Poaceae).

NP-5.

Very similar to the NP-4 sample.

Pinus sylvestris is constantly present, *Ulmus* sp. and *Betula* sp. represent the deciduous trees and only the Chenopodiaceae family represents the herbs.

NP-6.

Significant change is observable again in the structure of the samples. There are more and large plant remains in the slides, the charcoal content is considerable. The pollen diversity is relatively high, 15 taxa were identified in this sample. Among the trees, *Pinus*, *Betula*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus* and cf. *Juglans* occur.