Among the herbs pollen of Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae and some *Artemisia* pollen grains were identified. In this layer appear the pollen grains of the aquatic plants, the pollen of water lily *(Nymphaea* sp.) and pondweed *(Potamogeton* sp.).

NP-7.

Very similar to the NP-6 sample. New taxa are the *Picea* and *Alnus* (Table 1.).

Samples of the southern wall

SP-1

The sample is could be closely connected according both soil structure and pollen content to the first and third samples of the northern wall although the *Ulmus* is absent and *Betula* occurs among the trees. New taxa for the herbs the knappweed *(Centaurea* sp.) and spurge *(Euphorbia* sp.).

SP-2

Very similar to the SP-1, but the pollen of Carpinus are present already.
A medium content of charcoal is observable.

SP-3

In this sample reached the palynological richness of trees the highest value from the southern sequence. The charcoal concentration is high as well.

SP-4

There are a lot of big plant remains in the in the microscope slides. The charcoal concentration is very high (Table 2.).

Results

By the investigation of the palynological richness of herbs from the northern wall the NP-1 sample shows the greatest diversity, the NP-3, NP-4, and NP 5 samples are very poor. The NP-6 and NP-7 samples have the same value (Fig. 1.).

Despite of herbs the group of arbor pollen shows another picture. The diversity of trees in the first four samples is low, but in the NP-6 sample a significant increase of this diversity is observable (Fig. 2.).

According to the northern wall, the palynological richness of herbs relatively high in the upper level of the southern wall (SP-1), and low in the other three samples (SP-2, SP-3, SP-4). The trees have the highest value in the SP-3 sample (Fig. 3., Fig. 4.).