

Conclusions

Comparing the pollen data of the samples from the northern wall we determined three pollen assemblages, which review three stages of the changes in biotic pattern. The diversity of the southern wall is more balanced, we could determine only two assemblages and there is only a small difference between them (Fig. 5., Fig. 6.).

The bottom layer of the sediment shows a diversified picture of the pollen spectrum, high value of trees. The middle part of the soil is poor in pollen the vegetation become impoverished. In the upper assemblage the pollen richness is low, but the diversity of herbs increases.

The first results of the palynological investigations show a deciduous „forest” in the lower layers (NP-6, NP-7, SP-3, and SP-4) with a small lake at the locality (presence of *Potamogaton* and *Nymphaea* pollen). The sediment is rich in microscopic charcoal fragments. Maybe the traces of Prehistoric Man?

The upper part (NP-1–NP-5, SP-1, SP-2) consists the pollen assemblage of a „dry-cold” steppe vegetation but with few pollen grains of a warmer microarea (presence of *Tilia*, *Corylus* and *Vitis* pollen). Further sampling and pollen analysis is necessary to reconstruct more precisely the vegetation changes.

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