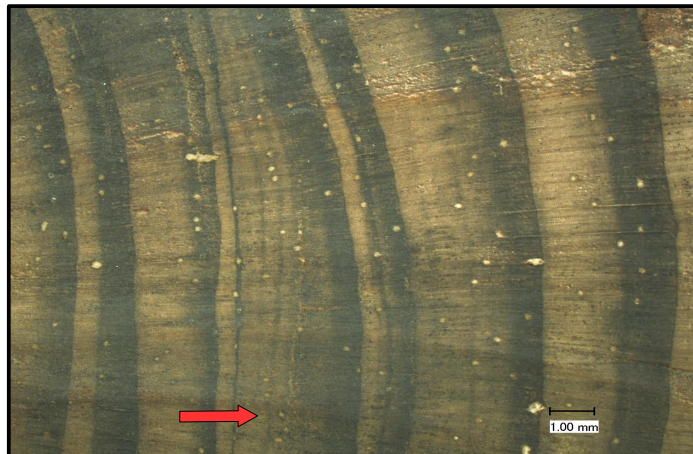


Přílohy

1. Růstové anomálie ve dřevě



Hustotní fluktuace letokruhu u vzorku MT01214 (označeno šipkou)



Vklíněné letokruhy u vzorku MT01X26 (označeny šipkou)

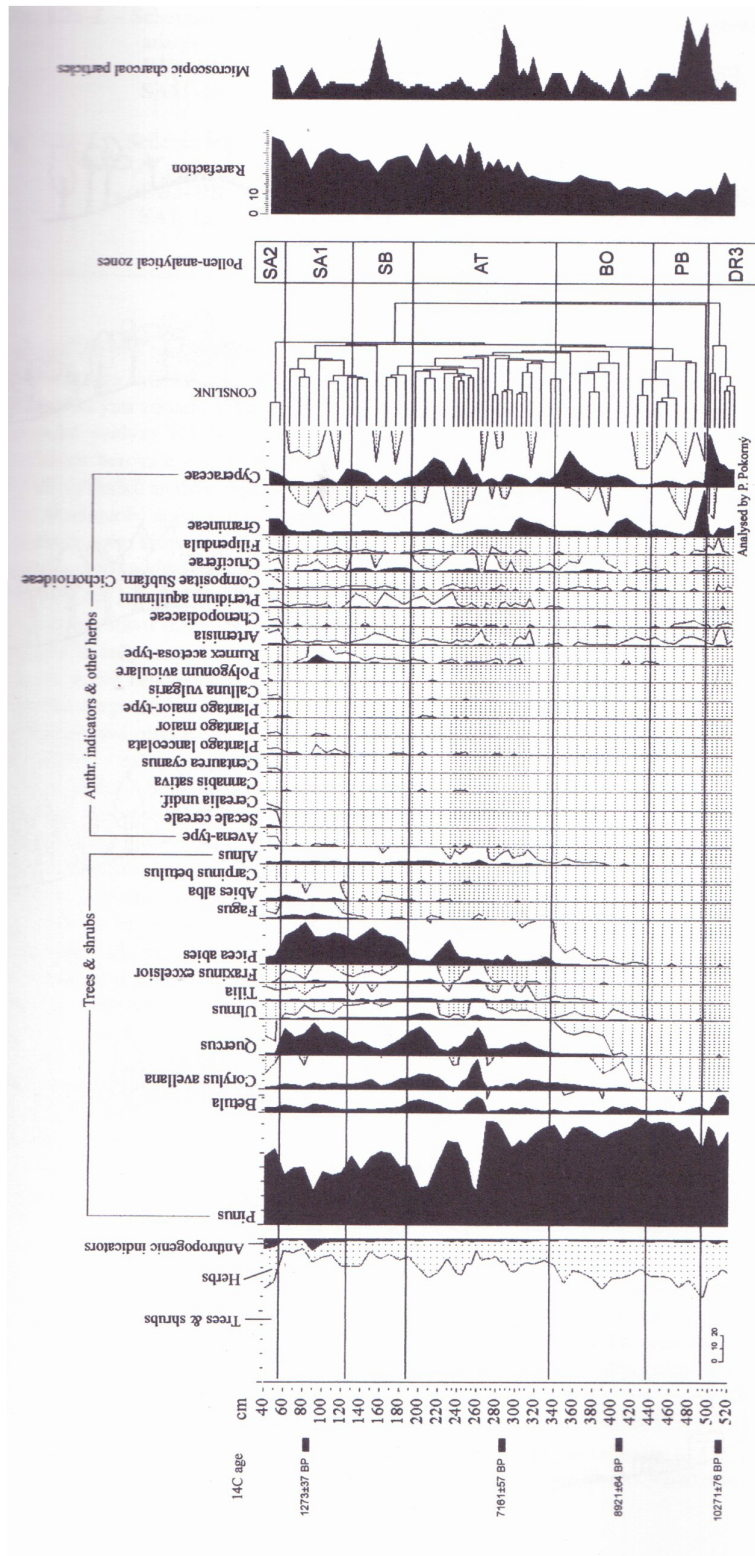


Okraj vzorku MT01204 – extrémně úzké letokruhy, nelze od sebe rozlišit jarní a letní letokruh

2. Chronostratigrafické členění zájmové časové periody (převzato z Starkel et al 2013)

Cal BP	Phases and boundaries	Observed features of PDF curves	Climate	Vegetation changes and human impact *)
14,000 – 12,650	Allerød	Rise for peat, fluvial deposits, landslides		Forested landscape. Birch-pine (<i>Betula-Pinus</i>) and pine-birch (<i>Pinus-Betula</i>) forests.
12,650	Transition	Distinct decline of PDF curve for peat, fluvial data and speleothems	Rapid cooling	Diminishing of forests landscape, opening landscape.
12,650 – 11,500	Younger Dryas	Decline for peat, fluvial deposits, lack of speleothems, rise of minerogenic horizons on landslide		Spread of heliophilous herbs (<i>Artemisia</i> , <i>Chenopodiaceae</i>) and grasses (<i>Poaceae</i>) communities. Mainly open landscape with heliophilous shrubs juniper (<i>Juniperus</i>), sea-buckthorn (<i>Hippophaë</i>), scattered larch (<i>Larix</i>) and scattered pine (<i>Pinus</i>) and birch (<i>Betula</i>) open woods. Tundra with dwarf birch (<i>Betula nana</i>) on the wet habitats.
11,500	Younger Dryas – Eoholocene transition. Boundary of first order	Slow rise for fluvial data and peat (environment needed time to register this boundary in sediments)	Rapid warming, rise of lake water level	Shrinking of open communities, invasion of trees
11,500 – 10,200	PB	High frequency of abundance of palaeochannels, first Holocene landslides	Warming, expansion of forest and peatbogs, abundance of large paleochannels	Expansion of birch and pine forests, entering of first deciduous trees (elm (<i>Ulmus</i>) and shrubs hazel (<i>Corylus</i>))
10,200	PB/BO boundary	Peak of peat formation, peat/soil covered by overbank facies and calcareous tufa, decline for abundance of palaeochannels		
10,200 – 9600	BO	Decline of fluvial activity, peat formation and tufa, rise of speleothems		
9600	Eo-Meso-Holocene transition	Distinct rise of fluvial deposits, peat formation, landslides, debris flows, calcareous tufa	Start of humid phase	Landscape forested. Development of mixed deciduous forests. Domination of deciduous mixed forests with elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) and hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)
9600 – 8400	AT1	Fluvial deposits, peat formation, landslides, debris flows	First phase of high frequency of extreme events; rise of lake levels	

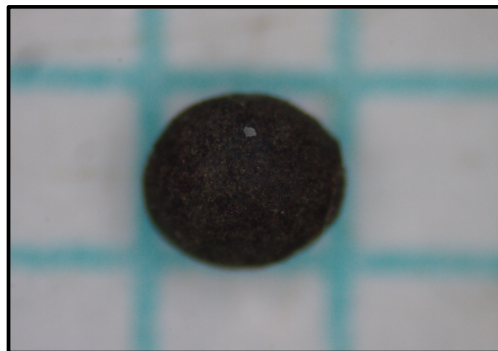
3. Pylový diagram (převzato z Pokorný 2003, in Kolbek)



4. Ukázka rostlinných makrozbytků



Carex rostrata



Cenococcum geophilum



Betula humilis



Pinus sp.



Menyanthes trifoliata



Cladium mariscus