Plant macrofossils from deposits of the former Lake Schwarzenberg (South Bohemia, Czech Republic) and from associated Mesolithic archaeological sites.

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Introduction
Investigations of the Schwarzenberg Lake constantly bring important data on vegetation, landscape development and human occupation since the end of the Last Glacial Maximum. The great scientific potential of this area is based on conditions suitable for both palaeoenvironmental and archaeological research. Since the discovery in 1996, sediments of the extinct Schwarzenberg Lake represent the most complete archive of palaeoenvironmental information in the area of the Czech Republic.

Results
Trench 3 (littoral trench S3, archaeological site)

Core 1/09 (littoral core 1/09)

Trench 4 (littoral trench S4)

Conclusions
• During the time of the Late Glacial and early Holocene period (9 000 BC) the investigated area was a coastal sand zone. The water level in this period fluctuated, probably due to climate changes.
• The Mesolithic settlement in the first half of the Holocene is clearly detectable by the combination of macroremains, palynological and charcoal analyses (Corylus avellana, Frangula alnus, Carex acutiformis, Sambucus nigra).
• The palaeoecological evidence pointed to a very intensive settlement, which had a significant impact on the landscape, probably not only at the local level (charred seeds and charcoal with high concentration in sediments).
• Terrestrialization occurred in the middle of the Holocene (cca 4000 BC) through high production of organic matter (vegetation of Alder carr: Alnus glutinosa, Frangula alnus, Carex acutiformis, Solanum dulcamara).
• Sediments from the Subboreal period are missing because of the peat mining.
• The Schwarzenberg fishpond was founded at the beginning of the 18th century on the same place where used the lake used to be.