

in the lake), while maximum was at ca. 5900–5600 cal BP (Goslar, Chapter 6).

This correlates with the beginning of accumulation of sands and wood on the alluvial fans. The increases in the content of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  in the deposits, which occurred after these episodes, document periodic stability and much lower contribution of the water of the aeration zone to the lake. The rapid decrease in the content of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  in the sediments around AD 1130 coincides with the period of intensified human impact. Later during the “Little Ice Age” (16–19th century) the reduction in the amount of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  was slower, and simultaneously the accumulation of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  in the bottom sediments of Lake Gościąg increased.

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