## CRYPTIC 2021: THE IMPRINT OF CLIMATE AND THE HUMAN ACTIVITY IN THE DIATOM COMMUNITIES OF LOWLAND AND MOUNTAIN LAKES IN THE CARPATHIANS

Cryptic 2021: A klíma és az emberi tevékenység lenyomata tavaink kovaalgaközösségeiben a Kárpátokban

## Krisztina Buczkó<sup>1</sup>\*, Csilla Stenger-Kovács<sup>2</sup>, Mária Höhn<sup>3</sup>, Enikő Magyari<sup>4,5</sup> Zoltán Szabó<sup>1,4</sup>, Katalin Báldi<sup>6</sup> & János Korponai<sup>1,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Aquatic Ecology, Centre for Ecological Research, Budapest; <sup>2</sup>University of Pannonia, Center for Natural Science, Research Group of Limnology, Veszprém; <sup>3</sup>Department of Botany, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Budapest; <sup>4</sup>Department of Environmental and Landscape Geography, ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest; <sup>5</sup>MTA-MTM-ELTE Research Group for Paleontology, Budapest; <sup>6</sup>Department of Geology, ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest; <sup>7</sup>University of Public Service, Faculty of Water Sciences, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Baja; \*E-mail: buczko.krisztina@ecolres.hu

The main aim of the Cryptic project "CRYPtogams' Traits In the Carpathians" is to carry out a trait-based study of cryptogams in parallel with accurate species-level identification. The work focuses primarily on diatoms in the mountain lakes of the Carpathians, but lowland lakes are also included in the studies, combining the neoand palaeolimnological approach. We collected sediment surface samples from the deepest points of altogether 53 lakes of the Carpathians, where cores were obtained for paleoecological reconstruction. During the processing of 40 samples, 410 entities were distinguished, some of them could be new taxa. A database has been built in order for quantitative pH and total phosphorus reconstruction.

In the talk we present the long-term stories of 3 lakes (100, 500 and 1,500 yrs) as demonstrated by diatom assemblages. (1) Lake Balea, which has undergone drastic changes over the last three decades, where these changes could be linked to land use and atmospheric deposition, while global warming was found also significant. The multi-proxy analysis of sediment cores from Lake Ighiel (2) also evidenced changing landscape use (deforestation, grazing, construction), but demonstrates the role of atmospheric cycles (NAO) in lake processes, too. During the analysis of the sedimentary record the most dramatic change in the composition of the diatom community took place from the 1980s. At this time, the community was completely transformed in two steps, where nitrogen from the atmosphere may have played a decisive role in the process. The thousand-year diatom-based history of Lake Latorica (3) was found clearly climate-driven, where our data can contribute significantly to better understanding the Little Ice Age. The research was supported by the NKFIH (119208).