

***IN MEMORIAM*****Prof. Dr. Göran Possnert  
(12.01.1951 – 10.10.2022)**

Prof. Göran Possnert was Director of Tandem Laboratory and Head of Department of Ion Physics at Uppsala University, Sweden, for the period 1990-2017. During his long research career he became a prominent scientist in Europe and worldwide. The main areas of his investigations included radiocarbon dating, physical geography, macrofossils, oceanography and paleontology. The radiocarbon dating research was multidisciplinary on materials from tephra, sediment cores, macrofossils, archaeological artifacts. An important trend of his studies was focused on ice cores, Antarctic sea ice, deglaciation processes, climatic oscillations in postglacial time, etc. The Holocene research integrated issues from sedimentation processes, varves, pollen, climate change and human impact. Prof. Göran Possnert had established fruitful connections with colleagues from various countries and the scientific results were presented to the audience in more than 300 publications with over 8000 citations.

I met him in 1994 at a small meeting in Gotland, Sweden, organized by Prof. Lars Königsson, and was impressed by his erudition, active participation in the discussions, calm and friendly character. Our cooperation started several years later in 2000 when he kindly responded to my request to provide several AMS radiocarbon dates from a sediment core obtained from the glacial Lake Ribno Banderishko in the Northern Pirin Mountain (Tonkov & al. 2002; Tonkov & Possnert 2021). The urgent need of radiocarbon dates has always been a crucial issue for palynologists, paleoecologists, geoscientists and



archaeologists in Bulgaria due to the absence of a national radiocarbon dating laboratory. In the subsequent years our joint research expanded on investigation of lateglacial and Holocene sediment cores from glacial lakes and peat bogs in various parts of the Rila Mountain. Thanks to the numerous radiocarbon dates reliable chronologies were obtained for the vegetation, sedimentation and climate changes during the last 15000 years (Tonkov & al. 2006, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2016; 2018, 2020, 2023; Tosheva & al. 2010). Of particular importance was the delimitation of the lateglacial oscillations synchronous in

time with the paleoclimatic signal from Greenland ice cores (INTIMATE event stratigraphy) and the detection of 8.2 ky cooling event at higher altitudes in early Holocene. In the last decade the research activity continued with a palynological study from Belasitsa Mountain (Tonkov & al. 2012; Tonkov & Possnert 2014) dating back to 8000 years which provided evidence for the spontaneous distribution of chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Also, after a long period of break, the palynological investigation of peat bogs in the Vitosha Mountain was resumed with the publication of a detailed pollen diagram on the vegetation development, fire history and human impact in historical time (Tonkov & Possnert 2016, 2016a). Altogether, the substantial contribution and legacy of Prof. Göran Possnert to the elucidation of the

postglacial vegetation, climate history and human impact in the montane area of Southwestern Bulgaria comprises over 70 radiocarbon dates (Table 1) and co-authorship of 15 research papers.

The jubilee symposium Centenary of Pollen Analysis which I attended was held in Stockholm in November 2016. The plans to meet each other after so many years and discuss also future perspectives were not realized due to unexpected circumstances in his family. Nevertheless, our cooperation and friendship continued until his last days. The untimely death of Prof. Göran Possnert is a great loss for his numerous friends and colleagues but, apart from the scientific merits, he will be also remembered as a nice person devoted to his large family and a good player of violin.

**Table 1.** Radiocarbon dates of samples from sites in Bulgaria provided by Prof. Göran Possnert

Lab. code	Depth (cm)	<sup>14</sup> C age (BP)	<sup>14</sup> C age cal. BP, ±2σ (mid-point)	Material dated
<b>Rila Mountain</b>				
<b>Lake Ribno, Northwestern Rila Mountain (Tonkov &amp; al. 2011, 2013)</b>				
Ua-40623	50-51	2106±30	1995-2150 (2070)	gyttja
Ua-40624	99-100	2569±30	2510-2756 (2630)	gyttja
Ua-40625	186-187	4192±31	4621-4840 (4730)	gyttja
Ua-40626	269-270	6359±37	6575-7741 (7160)	gyttja
Ua-40627	354-355	8540±42	9476-9550 (9510)	gyttja
Ua-40628	395-396	9662±47	10780-11210 (11000)	gyttja
Ua-39221	427	10139±52	11400-12050 (11725)	clay/gyttja
Ua-39222	437	10291±56	11800-12400 (12100)	clay/gyttja
Ua-39223	452	10465±53	12100-12700 (12400)	clay/gyttja
Ua-39224	472	11240±59	12990-13260 (13125)	clay/gyttja
Ua-39225	491	12346±67	14000-14750 (14375)	clay/gyttja
Ua-40629	498-500	12692±67	14650-15250 (14950)	clay/gyttja
Ua-39227	532	13483±155	15450-16650 (16050)	silty clay

**Lake Trilistnika, Northwestern Rila Mountain (Tonkov & al. 2006, 2008)**

Ua-20688	50-52	1645±40	1690-1410 (1550)	gyttja
Ua-20689	105-107	2605±40	2790-2700 (2745)	gyttja
Ua-21598	150-152	3200±40	3550-3340 (3445)	gyttja
Ua-20690	202-204	3925±40	4450-4230 (4340)	gyttja
Ua-20691	240-242	4560±45	5330-5040 (5235)	gyttja
Ua-20692	308-310	6835±50	7760-7580 (7670)	gyttja
Ua-20693	368-370	8040±55	9150-8650 (8900)	gyttja
Ua-20694	396-398	8825±60	10200-9600 (9900)	gyttja
Ua-21599	457-459	11140±100	13450-12850 (13150)	silty clay
Ua-20696	468-470	11365±75	13500-13000 (13250)	silty clay
Ua-21600	481-483	12110±95	15350-13650 (14500)	silty clay
Ua-21601	489-491	12815±130	15950-14350 (15150)	silty clay

**Lake Panichishte, Core P-3, Northwestern Rila Mountain (Tonkov & al. 2020)**

Ua-61843	10	160±29	290-40 (165)	peat with plant remains
Ua-61844	35	388±29	510-320 (415)	peat with plant remains
Ua-61845	50	673±30	680-550 (615)	peaty gyttja
Ua-61846	70	1349±31	1320-1180 (1250)	peaty gyttja
Ua-61847	90	1643±30	1620-1410 (1515)	peaty gyttja
Ua-61848	110	1908±31	1930-1740 (1835)	peaty gyttja

**Lake Manastirsko-2, Central Rila Mountain (Tonkov & al. 2016)**

Ua-47271	26-28	1245±75	980-1300 (1140)	peat
Ua-49249	36-38	1517±31	1330-1530 (1430)	peat
Ua-47272	80-82	1915±38	1730-1950 (1840)	peat
Ua-48421	130-132	2703±41	2750-2880 (2815)	peaty gyttja
Ua-47273	180-182	3380±42	3480-3730 (3605)	peaty gyttja
Ua-48422	240-242	5858±47	6540-6790 (6665)	peaty gyttja
Ua-47274	280-282	7680±93	8310-8660 (8485)	peaty gyttja
Ua-47275	320-322	8972±106	9650-10400 (10025)	peaty gyttja

Ua-47423	360-362	9732±75	11060-11270 (11165)	peaty gyttja
Ua-49250	388-390	10380±85	11950-12550 (12250)	gyttja
Ua-47276	405-407	11209±168	12700-13400 (13050)	gyttja
Ua-49251	413-415	11796±174	13250-14050 (13650)	gyttja
<b>Peat bog Vodniza, Central Rila Mountain (Tonkov &amp; al. 2018)</b>				
Ua-54136	71-73	877±26	720-910 (815)	peat
Ua-54137	151-153	1561±27	1390-1530 (1460)	peat
Ua-55775	214-216	2387±31	2340-2680 (2510)	peaty gyttja
Ua-54138	253-255	3168±28	3350-3460 (3405)	peaty gyttja
Ua-54139	333-335	5196±30	5900-6000 (5950)	peaty gyttja
Ua-55011	384-386	6756±35	7570-7670 (7620)	peaty gyttja
Ua-47275	441-443	7572±34	8340-8430 (8385)	peaty gyttja
Ua-54141	487-489	8501±35	9460-9540 (9500)	peaty gyttja
<b>Lake Vapsko-2, Southern Rila Mountain (Tonkov &amp; al. 2023)</b>				
Ua-59524	100-102	1307±30	1300-1170 (1235)	peat with plant remains
Ua-59525	200-202	3157±33	3460-3260 (3360)	peaty gyttja with fine sand
Ua-59526	300-302	4292±32	4960-4820 (4890)	peaty gyttja with fine sand
Ua-60670	385-387	5032 ±37	5900-5660 (5780)	peaty gyttja with fine sand
Ua-59528	492-494	5439±35	6310-6120 (6215)	peaty gyttja with fine sand
<b>Pirin Mountain</b>				
<b>Lake Ribno Banderishko, Northern Pirin Mountain (Tonkov &amp; al. 2002; Tonkov &amp; Possnert 2021)</b>				
Ua-14001	45	1340 ± 60	1310-1180 (1245)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. needles
Ua-13403	150	3800 ± 135	4420-3990 (4205)	<i>Pinus peuce</i> needle
Ua-12855	155	4270 ± 85	4990-4610 (4800)	chitin part of insect
Ua-12856	205	5780 ± 110	6720-6470 (6595)	<i>Pinus peuce</i> shoot
Ua-13404	230	7385 ± 140	8320-8000 (8160)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. needles and budscale
Ua-13405	285	9785 ± 360	11750-10350 (11050)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. needles; <i>Pinus peuce</i> needle
Ua-61849	290	10331 ± 57	12410-11950 (12180)	gyttja
Ua-61850	320	11030 ± 120	13100-12710 (12905)	silty clay

## Belasitsa Mountain

## Mire Gyola (Tonkov &amp; al. 2012; Tonkov &amp; Possnert 2014)

Ua-43943	30-35	507±30	630-500 (565)	clay with sand
Ua-41527	120-126	1474±30	1410-1300 (1355)	clay with sand
Ua-43944	148-153	3277±30	3580-3410 (3495)	clay with sand
Ua-41249	176-190	7099±44	8010-7840 (7925)	clay with sand

## Vitosha Mountain

## Peat bog Kumata-1 (Tonkov &amp; Possnert 2016, 2016a)

Ua-51516	41-43	291±31	460-280 (370)	peat
Ua-50937	62-64	751±25	720-660 (690)	peat
Ua-50938	92-94	1289±30	1290-1170 (1230)	peat

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