



Radiocarbon dating of *Sphagnum* cellulose from Mohos peat bog, East Carpathians

Katalin Hubay (1), Mihály Braun (1), Sándor Harangi (2), László Palcsu (1), Marianna Túri (1), László Rinyu (1), and Mihály Molnár (1)

(1) Hertelendi Laboratory of Environmental Studies, Atomki, Debrecen, (2) Department of Ecology, University of Debrecen, Debrecen

This work focuses on building a high-resolution age-depth model for quantitative paleoclimate study from the Mohos peat bog, East Carpathians. Peats are important archives for Quaternary science, because they preserve environmental changes. To study the chronology of peat profiles the key is in the precise coring and reliable dating. However, many studies dealing with coring and radiocarbon dating of peat deposits they often shown problems with the proper methods and material.

With our novel coring technique we reached undisturbed and uncompressed peat cores from the Mohos bog. A 10 meter deep peat profile was drilled in 2012 using a modified technique of a piston corer. The core presents a continuous peat profile from the last 11.500 cal. yr BP.

The chronology was based on AMS radiocarbon analyses of the separated *Sphagnum* samples from different depths of the profile. The peat samples were wet sieved (40-280 μm) to avoid contamination by rootlets. Dry *Sphagnum* samples for AMS dating were prepared using the classical acid-base-acid (ABA) method completed with an oxidative bleaching step to get clean cellulose. *Sphagnum* cellulose samples were converted to CO_2 and later graphite and measured by EnvironMICADAS accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) in Hertelendi Laboratory (Debrecen, Hungary).

Fine peat accumulation rate changes (sections with lowest accumulation values) were observed along the profile. Based on the chronology in further studies we want to focus special intervals to investigate environmental changes in the Holocene.

Key words: peat, radiocarbon, cellulose