A large and dense field of Roman wells from the first half of the second century revealed extensive and qualitative plant remains.

120 samples were taken in Munningen out of 12 wells and postholes. They belong to a vicus near the Roman castell Losodica.

Two of the square wooden wells, which are different in their variety of different specimens, are described further:

From the younger well (144 a.d.) over 5500 plant remains have been identified. Most species belong to fruits, vegetables and spices. Some of them have been cultivated, like pear, apple and vine. Whereas strawberries have been collected. Others are imports like fig.

From the older well (109 a.d.) over 2000 plant remains have been identified. Most specimens are from the group of grassland and ruderal vegetation, like Chenopodium and Rumex, as well as from the group of garden weeds, like Sonchus.

Those many different specimens show a variety of used landscapes. In both wells barley, emmer, spelt and oat were present.

Even though these two wells lie close together, they show a difference in their plant composition. The many found fruits and vegetables (91%) from the younger well indicate a use as latrine and show a highly developed cultural fruit production. Whereas the older well only contains 2% fruits and vegetables, but many different greenland specimens, indicating a use as discharge.

Research is still going on and will be published elsewhere.