



Late Glacial and Holocene palaeoecological conditions and changes of vegetation cover under early farming activity in the south Kujawy region (Central Poland)

Acta Palaeobotanica, Supplementum No. 6, 2005: 3-90

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Received 12 March 2005; accepted for publication 15 June 2005

ABSTRACT. The Late Glacial and Holocene vegetation development in the environs of the Osłonki region is reconstructed through pollen analysis. The Late Glacial sediments include the chronozones from part of the Bølling to the Younger Dryas. The Holocene section, even though the record of plant succession is not continuous, starts with the Preboreal, followed by part of the Boreal, and then includes the decline of the Atlantic, part of the Subboreal and only a few fragments of the Subatlantic. On the basis of pollen analysis, early Neolithic farming in the Osłonki region is described. Pollen data combined with archaeological evidence and radiocarbon dating permit the recognition and characterization of human influence on the local plant cover by settlers of the Linear Pottery culture, Lengyel culture, and Globular Amphorae culture. Numerical analysis helps to correlate the palynologically investigated material. Pollen percentage maps for the taxa distribution of *Juniperus communis* at the Younger Dryas chronozone and *Cerealia undiff.*, *Poaceae*, *Juniperus communis*, *Quercus*, *Pinus sylvestris* and *Artemisia* at the younger part of Atlantic chronozone are plotted for the Kujawy region.

KEY WORDS: pollen analysis, numerical analysis, pollen percentage maps, Late Glacial, Holocene, Linear Pottery culture, Lengyel culture, Poland.

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