



Land use and climate impacts on fluvial system during the ancient agriculture (VII-VII B.C.- I-II A.D.) in the Hadhamaut Province of the South Arabia.

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The report is based on the paleobotanical studies and palynological evidences from the Raibun settlement (VIII-VII cc. B.C. – I-II cc. A.D.). It is located in Hadhramaut province of the South Yemen and is connected with the buried valley of the ancient river. At the present the town is almost entirely buried under the eolithic sediments with no vegetation on the surface. The complicated vegetation dynamics for Raibun is shown in the report. The features of the cultivated flora and two stages of the anthropogenic influence on the phytocoenoses are considered. The remains of the cultivated plants are illustrated by SEM-micrographs. The ancient agriculture was connected with the irrigation system. After the destruction of the site and irrigation system, under the conditions of the hot and very dry climate of Yemen, renewal of the natural vegetation cover did not take place and open communities appeared.