



## **Correlation of vegetation, climatic, and archeologic events in the Western Sayan Mountains according to pollen data from the mire Lugovoe (Southern Siberia, Russia)**

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Changes of vegetation and climate on the Western Sayan Mountains and surrounding plains located in the middle of Eurasian continent (Russia) since 6000 yr BP have been reconstructed on the basis of spore-pollen analyses and radiocarbon dates for the mire Lugovoe. This data have been correlated with the development of archeological cultures in this region as well as with published palaeoclimatic reconstructions for forest-steppe zone of Western Siberia. Three stages in the development of vegetation (Abies, Betula, and Pinus) have been revealed in the pollen diagram Lugovoe. The first penetration of ancient hunting-fishing tribes into this area happened during the “Abies stage” in the development of vegetation. Bronze Age archaeological cultures practiced agriculture and cattle-breeding mostly during the “Betula stage”. Blooming archaeological cultures of Iron Age strated on the back ground of expanding Pinus forests. The origin of all these cultures was connected with migrations of people from the southwest or southeast. According to the correlations one of the important reasons for these migrations was the dry climatic intervals of the global millennial rhythms, which influenced especially strongly the more southerly areas of “motherlands” of the ancient tribes migrated in Siberia .