



## **Paleoclimatic records and drought adaptation during 1~2 ka period in South Korea**

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The paleo-hydrological change recorded in historical document based on “Sam-Kug-Sa-Gi” was analyzed on the basis of 10 years’ period. The relative hydroclimatic frequency of wet and dry context was established and it can be correlated with climatic change implication interpreted by proxy data derived from sediment cores recovered both from Eurimji lake deposits and at the Gyeongjanggeo hydrological dam or dyke construction site in south Korea. Synchronous cyclicality of extreme droughts was revealed between historical records and proxy data particularly between 1st ~ 8th Century AD. Historical records and sediment core records at the hydrological dam sites, “Byeogolje dyke and Eurimji reservoir lake” indicate that relatively dry winter monsoon possibly prevailed and intensified in the Early Ancient Kingdom Age until 8C-AD. Some significant drought periods are enumerated as the late 1st Century, the early 4th ~ late 3rd Century, the 6th ~ 5th Century, and the middle 8th Century in Korea.