Relationship between glacial-interglacial cycles and vegetation changes around Lake Baikal during the late Pleistocene

Koji Shichi[1], kimiyasu Kawamuro[2]

[1] FFPRI Tohoku, [2] FFPRI Kansai

Pollen analysis and grain size analysis were done by using a sediment core from Lake Baikal(BDP96-2) to explain the relationships between glacial-interglacial cycles of last three times and vegetation changes of Siberian Taiga. The sand fractions of the sediment have some fluctuations and they correspond with oxygen isotope stages during 3 to 9. Pollen concentrations rapidly increased at the end of the glacial periods and then gradually decreased during the interglacial periods. The fluctuations of sand fractions and pollen concentrations almost corresponded. From the results of pollen analysis, the patterns of vegetation changes during isotope stages 5 and 9, the first Alnus and Betula, the next Picea, and the last Pinus increased. But during isotope stage 7, Larix increased instead of those.