

Re-examination of vegetation and climate changes during the last 700 kyr, recorded in drill-cores of the Paleo-Kathmandu Lake

Rie Fujii[1]; Takeshi Maki[2]; Harutaka Sakai[3]; Tatsuya Hayashi[4]; Mami Mampuku[5]; Masao Uchida[6]; Yoshihiro Kuwahara[7]

[1] Kyushu Univ.; [2] Social and Cultural, Kyushu Univ; [3] Earth Sci., Kyushu Univ; [4] Earth Sci.,Kyushu Univ; [5] SCS, Kyushu Univ; [6] JAMSTEC; [7] Dept. Environmental Changes, Fac. Soc. Cult. Stud., Kyushu Univ.

We carried out palynological studies on the drilled core (RB) obtained from the Kathmandu Valley by the Paleo-Kathmandu Lake Project in 2000. As the results, outline of paleoclimatic changes in southern slope of the Central Himalaya during the last 700 kyr has been represented. However, the ages of the RB core hadn't determined yet. In this papaer, we reconstructed an age model of the core of the Paleo-Kathmandu Lake sediments by means of spectral analysis of the pollen diagram and newly obtained AMS14C ages. On the basis of a new age model, we discuss on the vegetation and climate changes of the Kathmandu Valley, during the last 700 kyr.