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The total thickness of the Čeřské jezero Lake sediments sampled by the borehole Čej 27 is 2 m. Radiocarbon dating on the profile base - 14C: 9990±275 B.P. (preboreal 10250-9100 B.P.; Hv-18924, Hv - 14C und 3H - Laboratorium, Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung, Hannover), but most of all the found pollen community dates the lake origin into the Late Glacial (15000/13000-10250 B.P.), as it is with other lakes (e.g. Vracov, Vácenovice). During its development, deposition of sediment occurred mainly in the Holocene. The vegetation assemblage consists of species with various ecological requirements. Their development and these relations were objects of research. By virtue of favourable circumstances, it has been scheduled for protection and proclaimed the Čeřské jezero Lake Natural Monument.

The landscape vegetation during the Upper Pleistocene in the Benzú shelter site (Ceuta)

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The pollen data of Benzú shelter (Ceuta), is presented. The site is located to 200 m of the coast and 60 m snm, in the west of Ceuta. This space, Arco of Gibraltar or Bético-Rifeño, with Atlantic and Mediterranean characteristic, is limited by the Rift and the Beticas mountains ranges (around the Alborán sea). The shelter is developed in dolomite formation of the Triassic age, of the Unidad Beni Mesala.

Lithology point of view, the 10 levels identified in the filler of the shelter, to define three sequences that correspond to successive solifluxión laundries associated to cold and humid climates and bound espeletomas to warmer moments. On the other hand, in the first seven levels, next to the existence of bone fragments and the lithic industry of MODO-3 (Musteriense). The lithic industry, attests the human occupation. The sequence is close by blocks with stalagitic mantle.

Vegetation point of view, on have been identified a total of 42 taxa, of which 9 correspond to arboreal taxa, 5 to shrub and the rest are the herbaceous and aquatic plants. Their distribution defines a relatively open and homogeneous landscape, constituted by Cedrus and Quercus type evergreen, Ericaceae and Juniperus, next to a varied herbaceous retinue: always inside the mediterranean environment.

Along the sequence the widespread descent of the forest mass, the substitution of Ericaceae for Juniperus and the progressive loss of botanic diversity and of the rate of humidity, is detected.

On the other hand, is verified a correlation, between the polinics zones and the sedimentary cycles, and also it is observed like along the same ones they are accentuated the loss of diversity and of humidity. This could be interpreted like a general tendency toward some drier conditions.

Domestic fires and vegetation along Mousterian and Early Upper Palaeolithic occupations (60-30 KA. BP) in Cantabrian, Northern Spain

Uzquiano, P.1,2

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Charcoal analyses from several sites located in Northern Spain have yielded floristic data concerning the fuelwood employed by humans in domestic fires developed along their Mousterian and Early Upper Palaeolithic occupations. Chronology spans from 70-60 to 30 Ka. BP.

Betula, Pinus and Sorbus have been the main taxa employed in these fires followed by a great diversity of shrubs Hippophae rhamnoides, Leguminosas, Arbutus unedo, Prunus spp., Erica sp., among others. The way in which these taxa appear depend on the different geographical position of sites.
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