Climate and natural environment of Late- Quaternary interglacier of West Siberia

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Using phisical methods of researchments (paleomagnetic, TL, EPR) and detailed elaborations of stratigraphic basis of upper-quaternary deposits, has been established the age of deposits of last interglacier 150+-10(15)-120(16) with a maximum 134,8-121,9 ка..The deposits are represented by river, lake-bog, subareal and sea layers, containing foraminifers, sea shells, spores and pollen. From the content of horizon have been separated the layers, corresponding to the climatical optimum of interglacier. Has been established, that Kazancevsky interglacier is considered to be the most warm and short. Kazancevsky sea basin was more warm and less glacial, then the contemporery Karsky sea. The temperature of ground waters was positive, varying from 3єto4degressC and never exceeded 0єC. Paleonological data allowed us to conclude that in the optimum of Kazancevsky interglacier the north boarder of forest zone coincided with shore zone of Kazancevsky sea. Tundra and forest-tundra zones didn't existed and north boarder of forest-steppe zone migrated to the north on 200-300 km..Is established that to the north from 65n.w. the average year temperatures were higher on 3-4єC then nowadays. In Trans-polar the january, july and average year paleotemperatures had the same amplitude of increase: about 5-7єC. In the south regions of West Siberia(to the south of 59 degress C) summer and average year temperatures differ from contemporary on 1.5- 1єC. The factor of moister is extremely important in the estimation of nature-climatic changes. For all areas of West Siberia is noted the tend of increase of winter temperatures, in the other words, the common increase of temperatures in the first part of 21 century.