

POST-GLACIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH-EASTERN LITHUANIA, THE MARGINAL ZONE OF WEICHSELIAN GLACIATION ACCORDING THE POLLEN DATA

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Numerous outcrops and sections of the lake sediments from south-eastern Lithuania have been analysed in order to reconstruct the development of the palaeoenvironmental situation immediately after the recession of the ice sheet of Weichselian Glaciation. In many cases pollen data was supplemented by results of the diatom research, ^{14}C investigations and CaCO_3 determination together with estimation of organogenic matter in sediments.

The oldest organogenic sediments found in region was composed of the highly compressed plant remains the age of which varies about 12kyr BP. Palynological data shows prevailing of the open landscape with scanty trees in area. Sediments contains more than 90% of organogenic matter and a few percents of CaCO_3 . Such period coincides with the cold Older Dryas.

Further development of the sedimentation basins indicates the increasing both in humidity and temperature. Lithological composition of the sediments was changed and beds of the lake marl, gyttja or peat started to grow. Open vegetation successions have been changed by the open *Betula-Pinus* and later *Pinus-Betula* forest. An absolute age of the dated sediments shows the time period between 11 and 12kyr BP or Aleröd. Component of the organogenic matter in sediments gradually lowers approaching the upper limit of the period. Lowering of the CaCO_3 was fixed in the sediments also.

Dramatical changes of the vegetation composition were observed at about 11kyr BP. Forest have been changed by open tundra-like vegetation where NAP pollen prevails.