

# TRACKING ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES BETWEEN ODRÁ AND VISTULA RIVERS IN THE MIGRATION PERIOD

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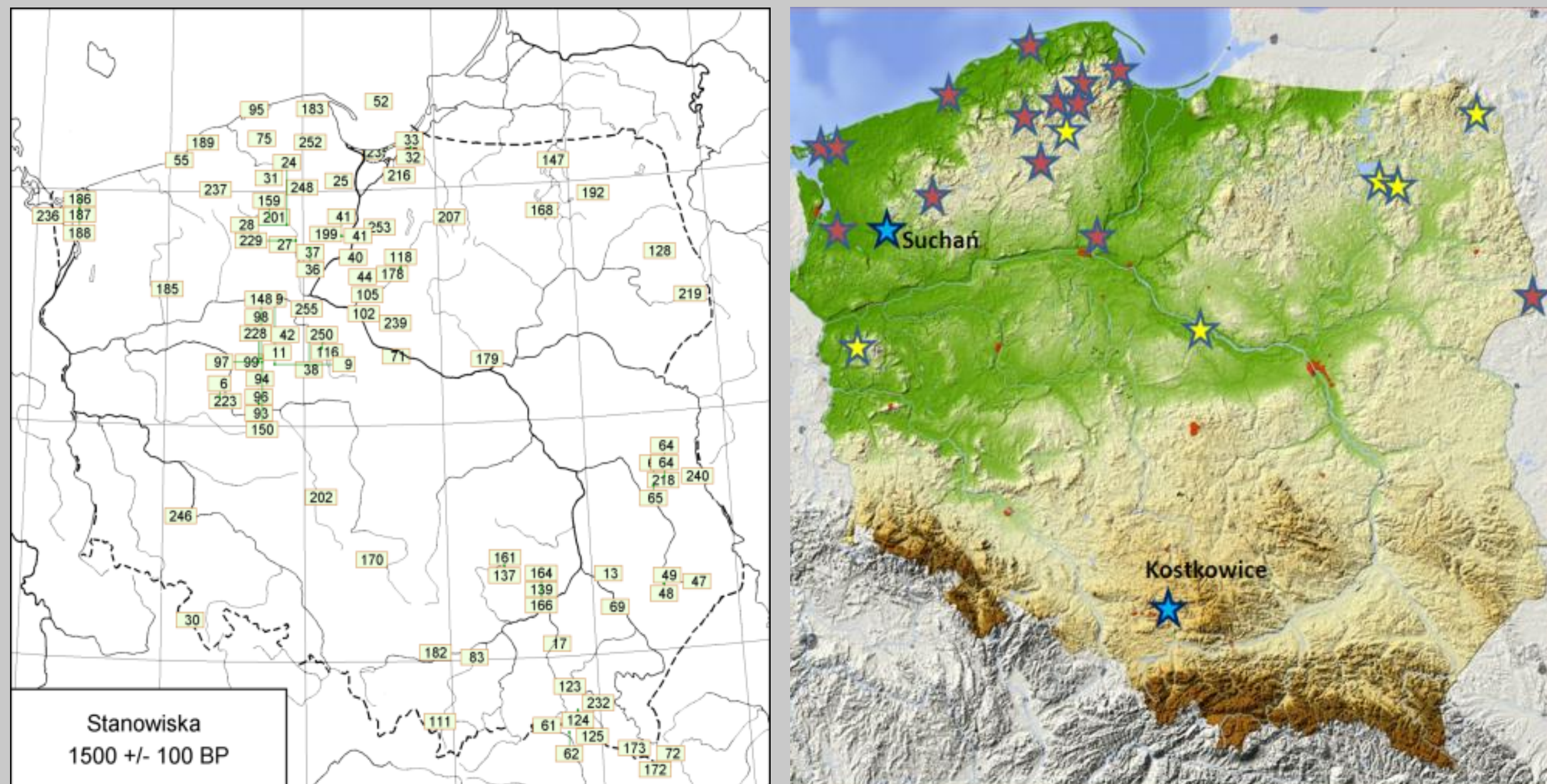
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The massive migration movements of Germanic tribes which occurred in central Europe in the first millennium after Christ, was one of the most spectacular demographic and economic events in the late antiquity that had major impact on vegetation and some other environmental components.

The aim of the poster presentation is to introduce the outline of the environmental aspects of the new project and the preliminary results of the palynological survey concerning the Migration Period in NW Poland.

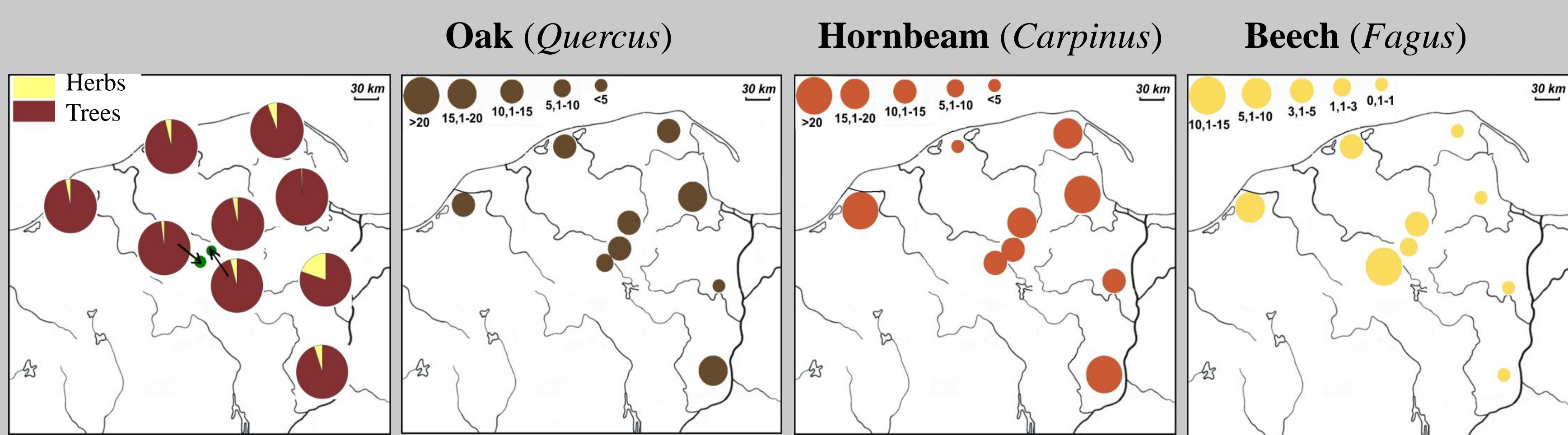
To obtain better insight into the demographic shifts taking place during the Migration Period and their environmental consequences, joint archaeological, archaeobotanical and palaeoecological research started within the framework of the project "Migration Period between Odra and Vistula", financed by the Polish National Science Centre (grant no 2011/02/A/HS3/00389).



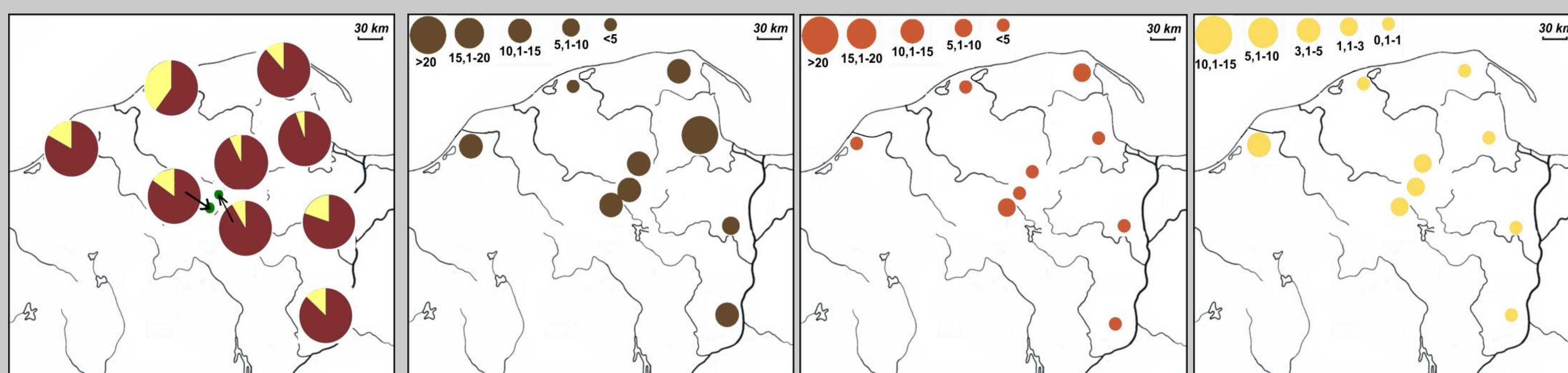
Palynological sites covering the period around 500 AD. (Ralska-Jasiewiczowa M., Latałowa M., Wasylkowa K., Tobolski K. et al. 2004)

Potential pollen sites that meet the criteria of suitability for the project (high resolution pollen diagrams, well dated); blue stars – new sites to be investigated

All pollen diagrams from the area between Odra and Vistula rivers in Poland illustrate more or less distinct, and more or less extended, period of the economic decline and concurrent regeneration of forest cover. However, the pattern differs in many details when compare high resolution palynological record from site to site. This suggests that the demographic processes and following economic activity varied not only among regions but also within particular regions.

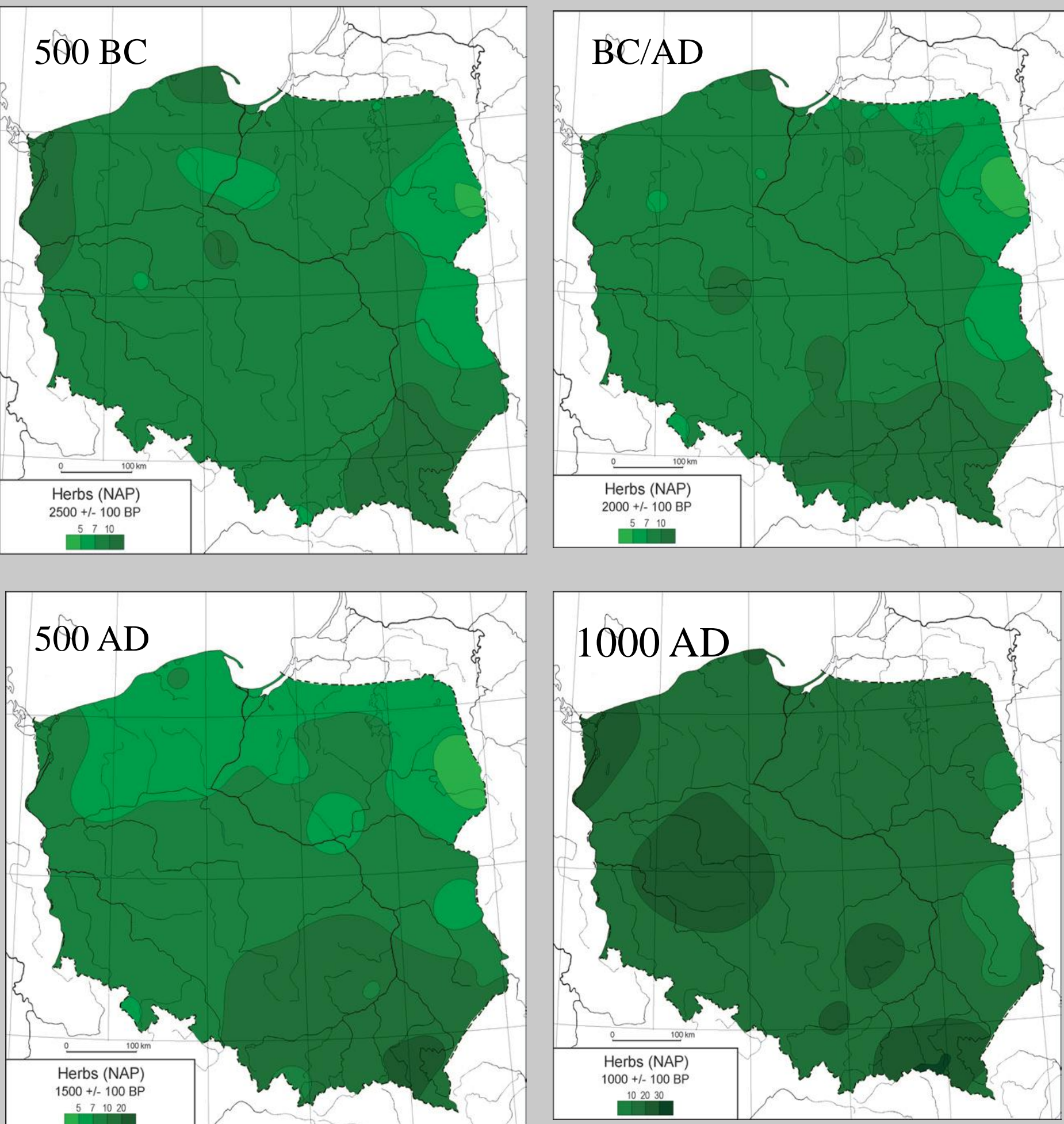


Migration period

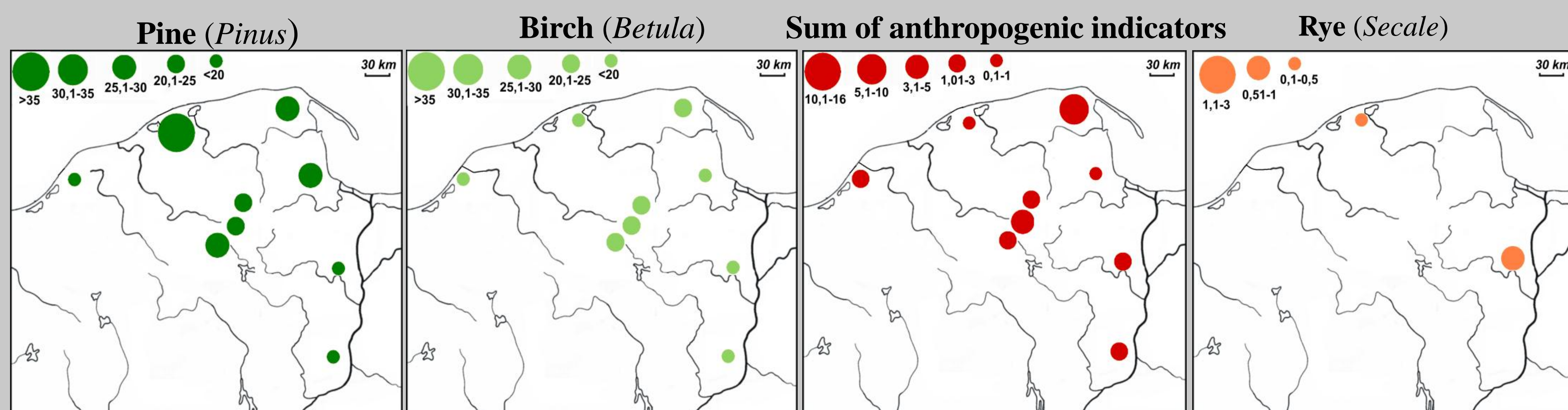


Roman period

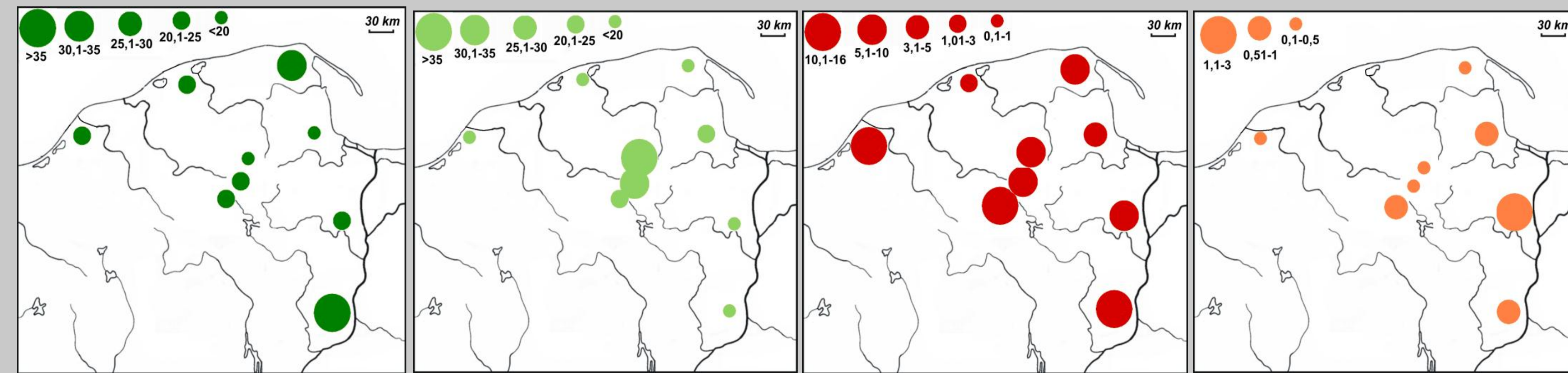
## NAP - (herbs)



The first results of inter-comparison of the pollen sequences from a number of sites from NW Poland indicate that although the demographic and subsequent settlement crisis resulted in a large-scale regional reforestation of the whole area earlier occupied by Germanic tribes, forest expansion concerned different dominant tree taxa what resulted in a very clear phytogeographical division of the area. In several sites persistence of small settlements is suggested by scattered pollen of cereals and other cultural indicators. The new colonization by the early medieval tribes took place in different centuries and varied as concerns intensity of the land-use.

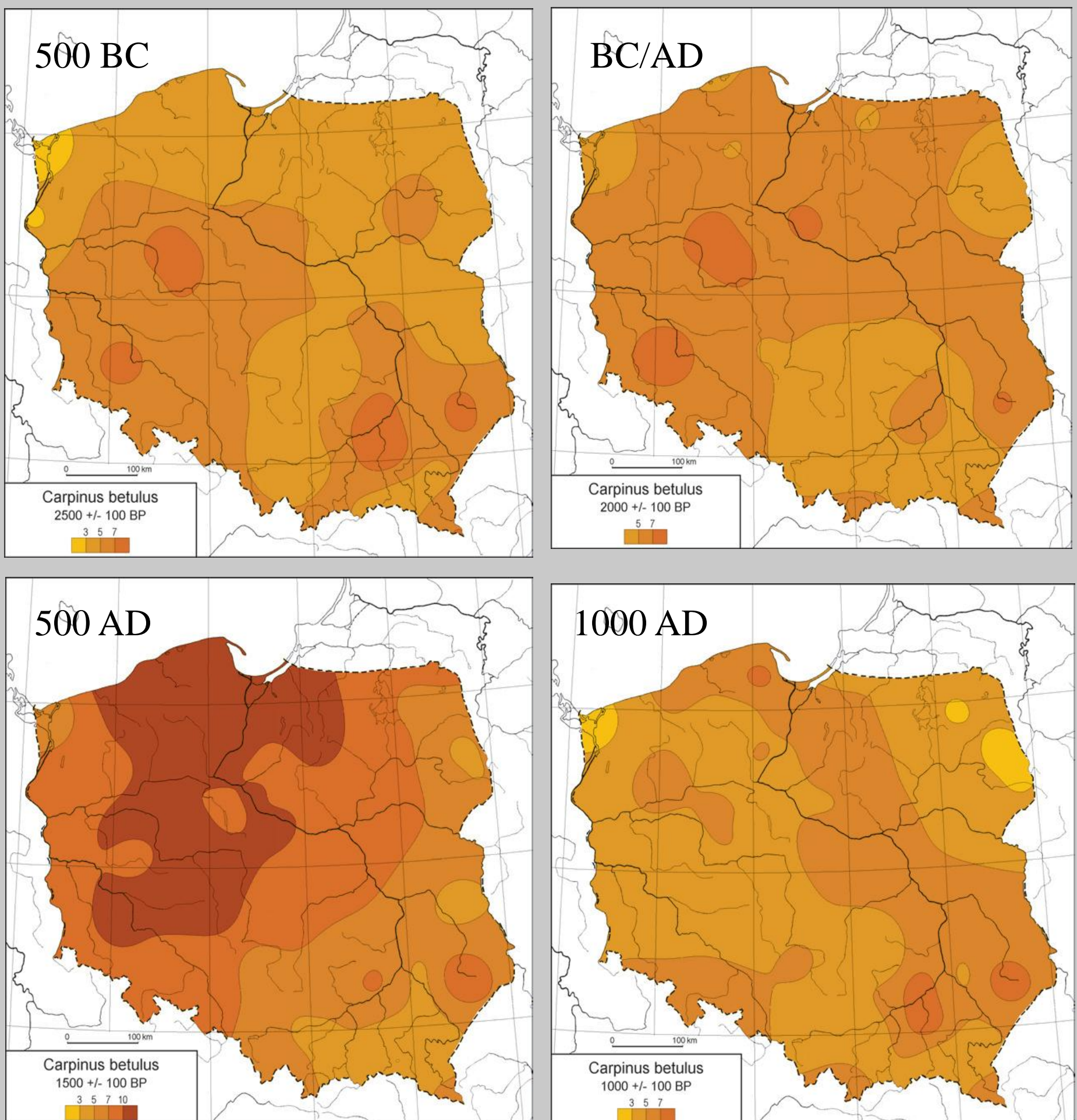


Migration period

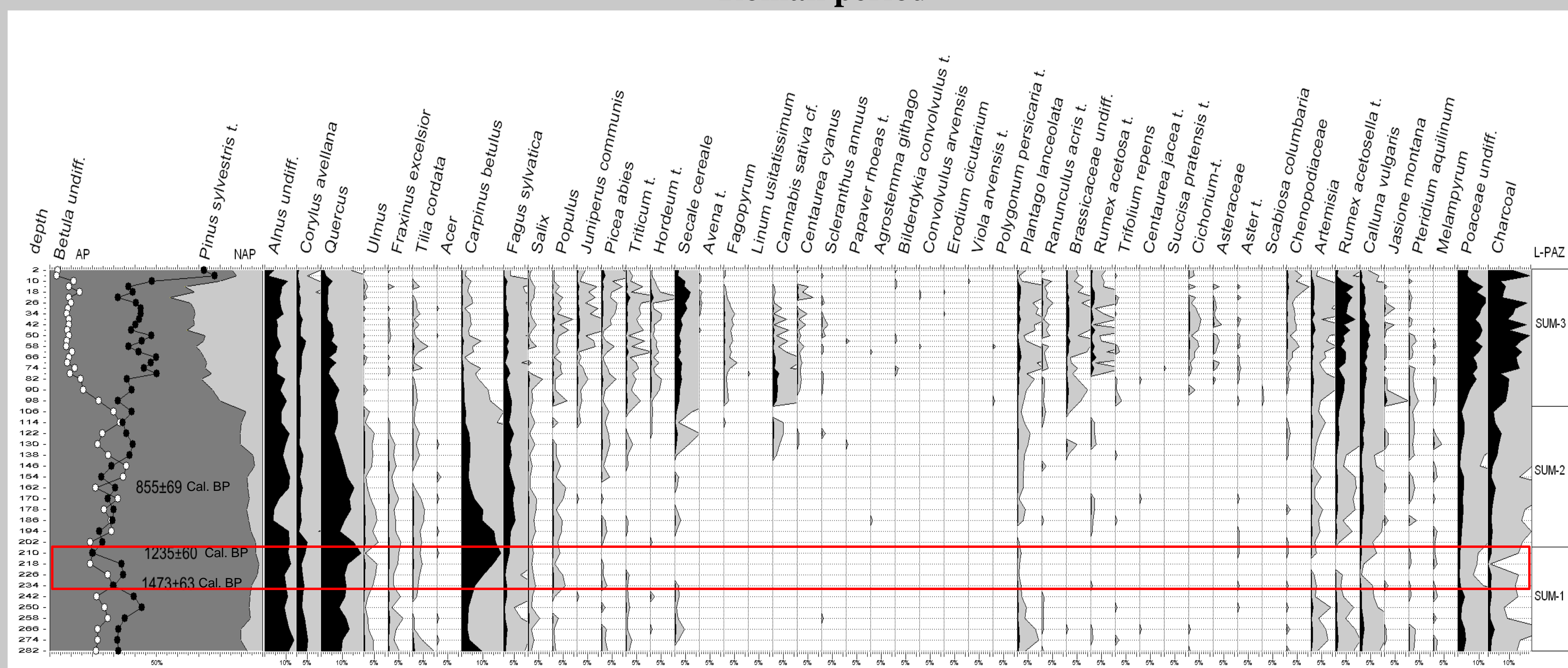


Roman period

## Carpinus (hornbeam)



Ralska-Jasiewiczowa M., Latałowa M., Wasylkowa K., Tobolski K. et al. 2004



Percentage pollen diagram from Suminko Lake (selected pollen curves).