

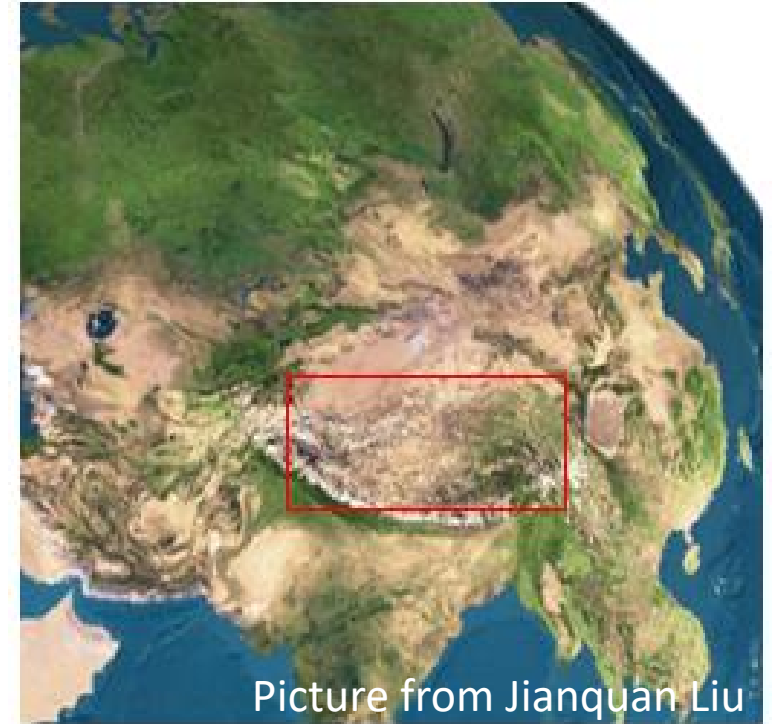
Landscape reconstruction and the relationship between human and environment in Yaowuyao area, Northeastern Tibetan Plateau since 15000 yr BP

**Naimeng Zhang, Qinghai Xu, Dongju Zhang, Ulrike Herzsuh, Zhongwei Shen, Wei Peng, Sisi Liu,
Fahu Chen**



Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

- **The Roof of the World**
- **2.5 million square kilometers; average elevation of 4,200 m**
- **one of the most important places to study the evolution and environmental adaptation of plants and humans**



Picture from Jianquan Liu

Northeastern Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

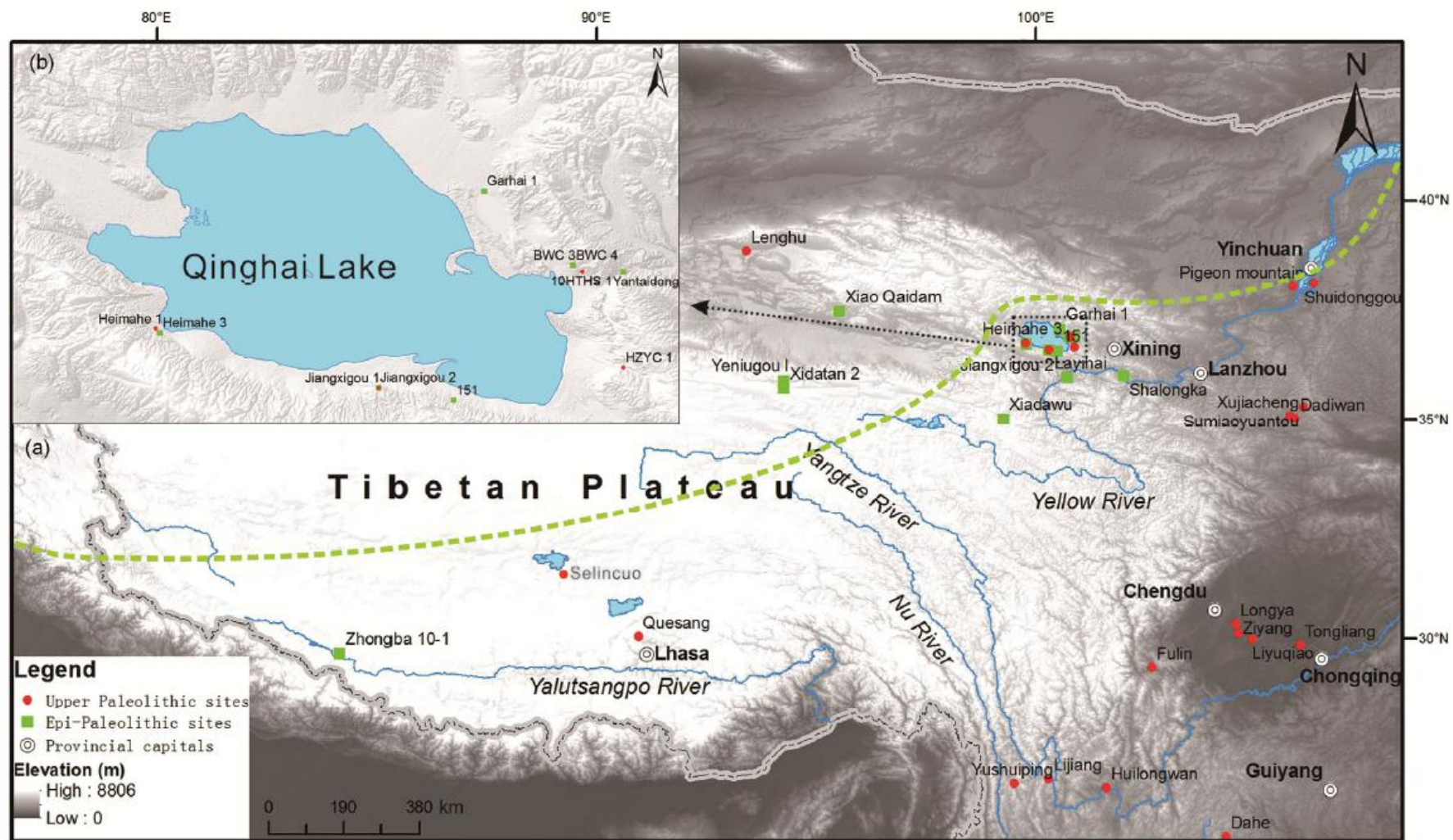
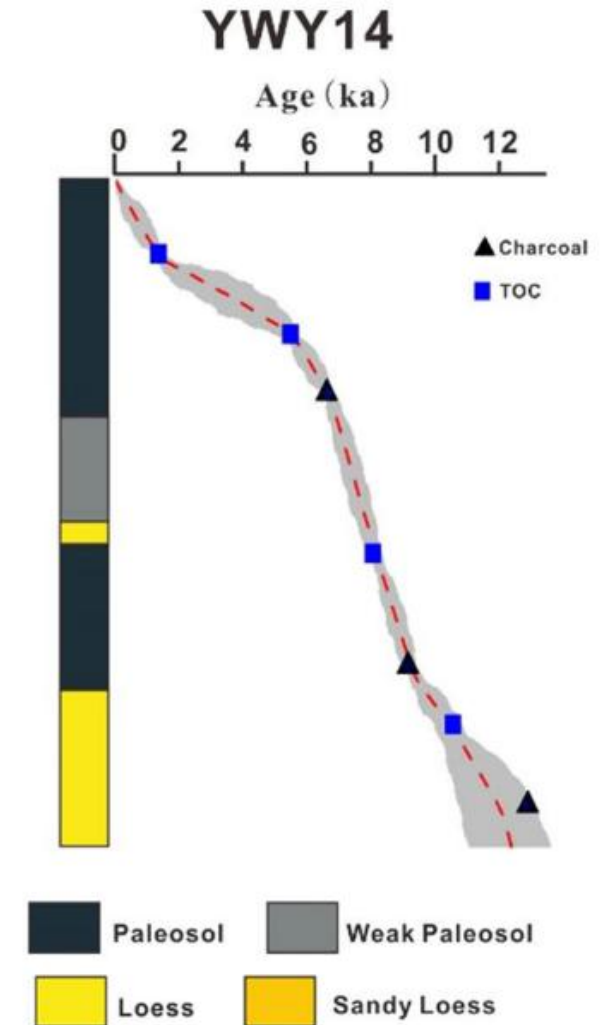
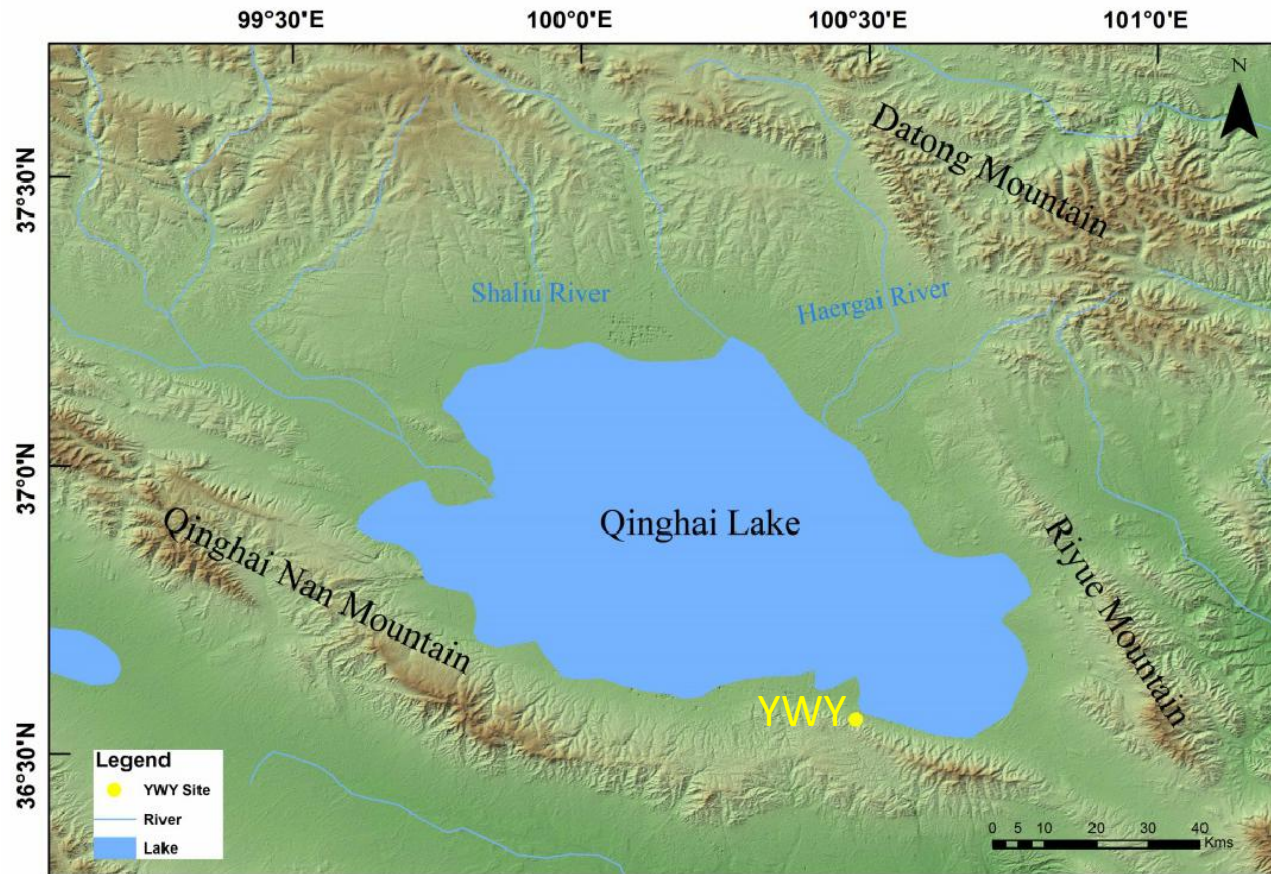


Figure 1 The Tibetan Plateau and Paleolithic (red circles), Epipaleolithic (green squares) sites on the plateau and surrounding regions. (a) The Tibetan Plateau and surrounding regions; (b) Qinghai Lake Basin. The green dashed line indicates the limits of the East Asian Summer Monsoon (Chen et al., 2010, 2008).

Zhang et al., 2016

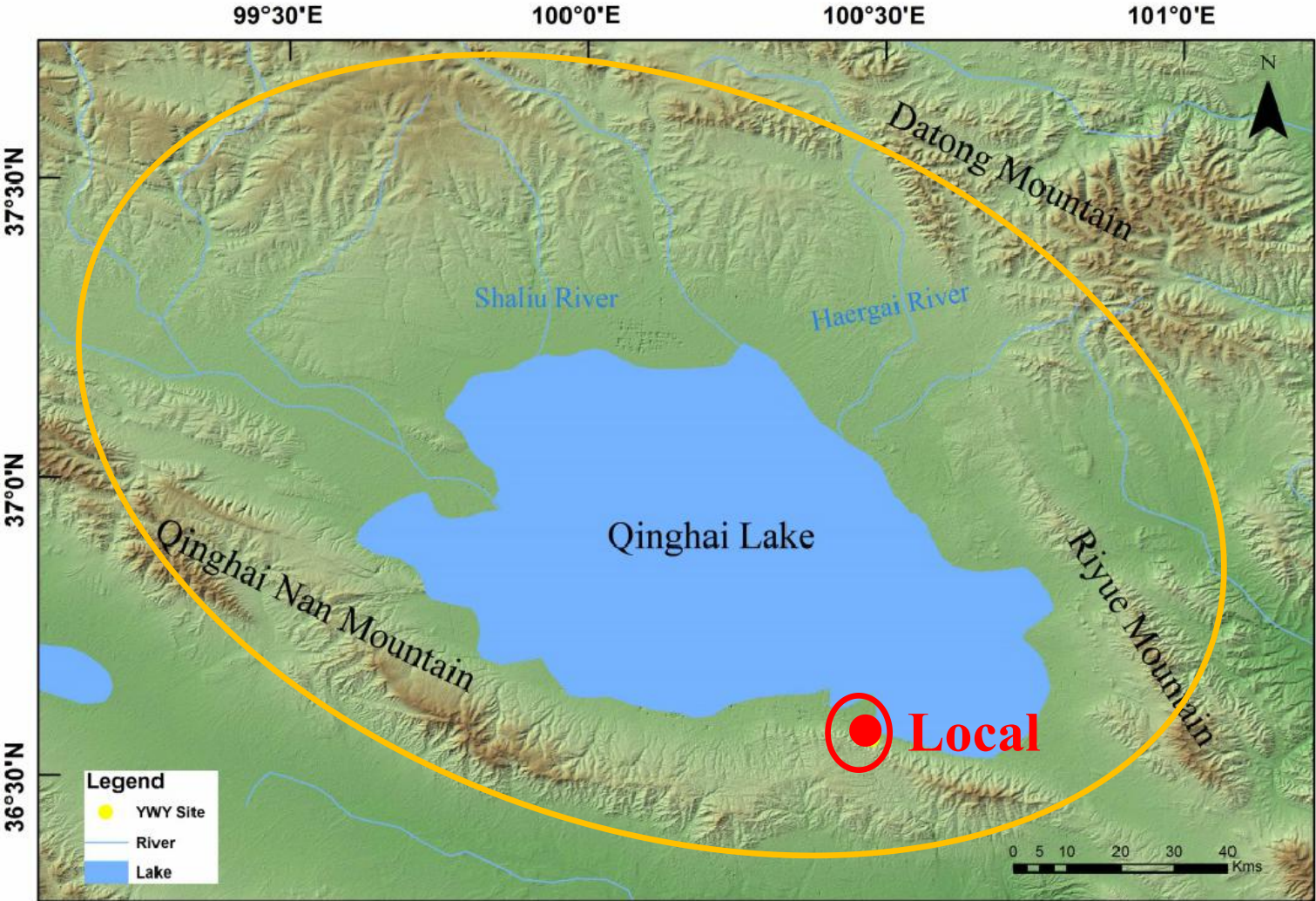
YWY site



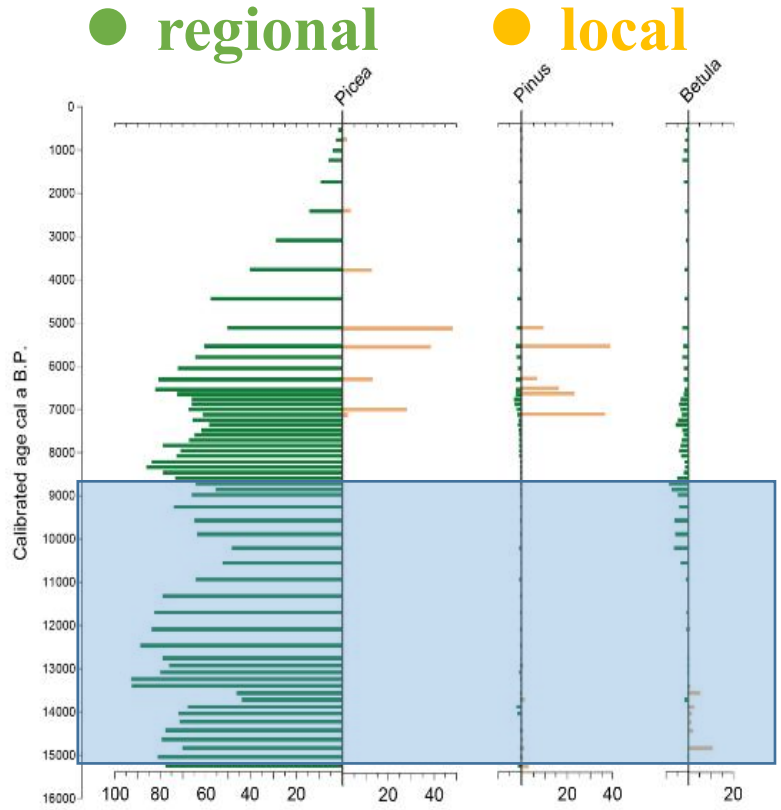
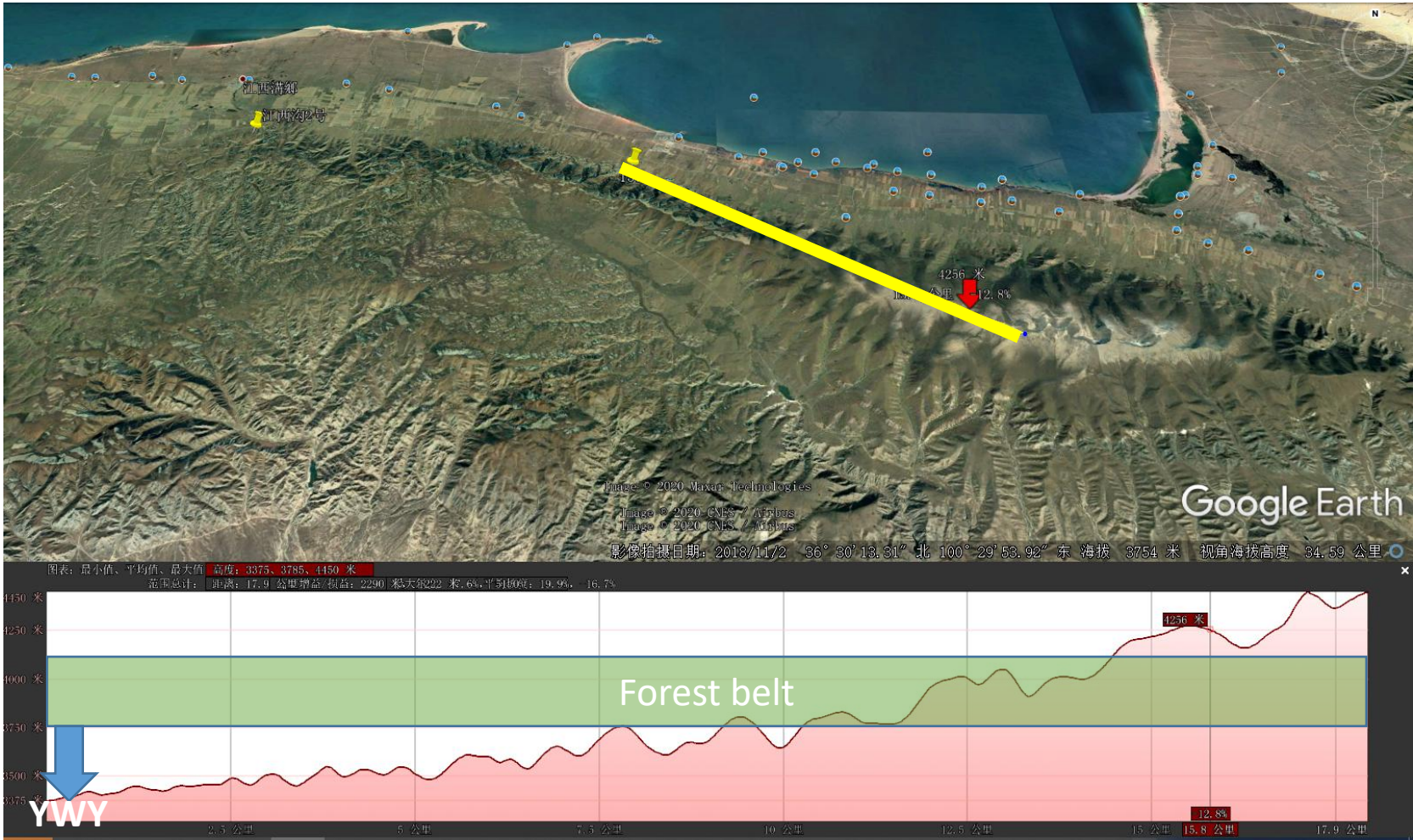
Duan et al., 2018

Vegetation dynamics across spatial and temporal scales inside Qinghai Lake Basin---

● Regional

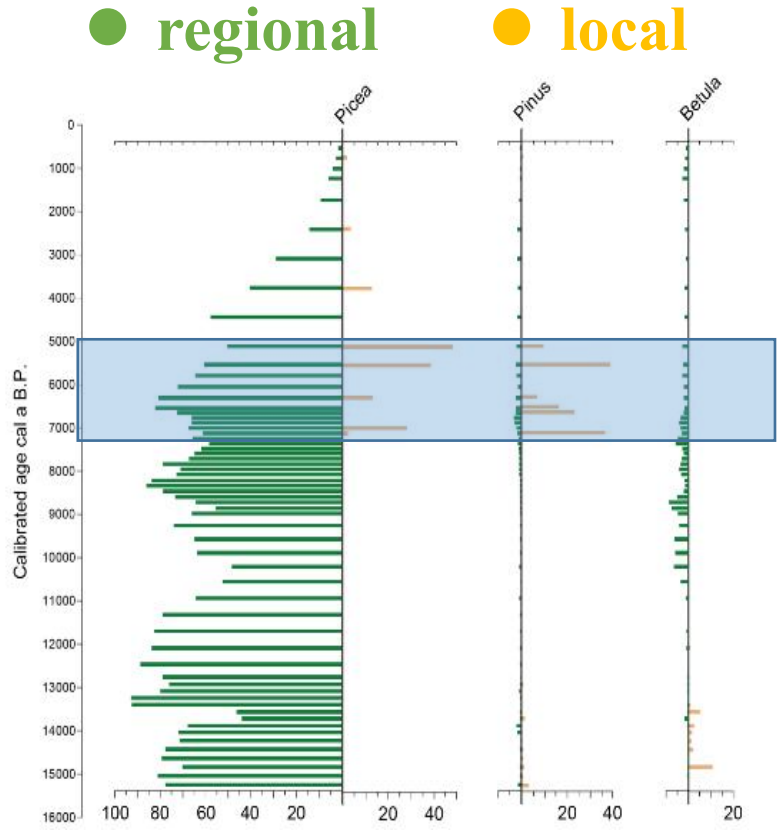
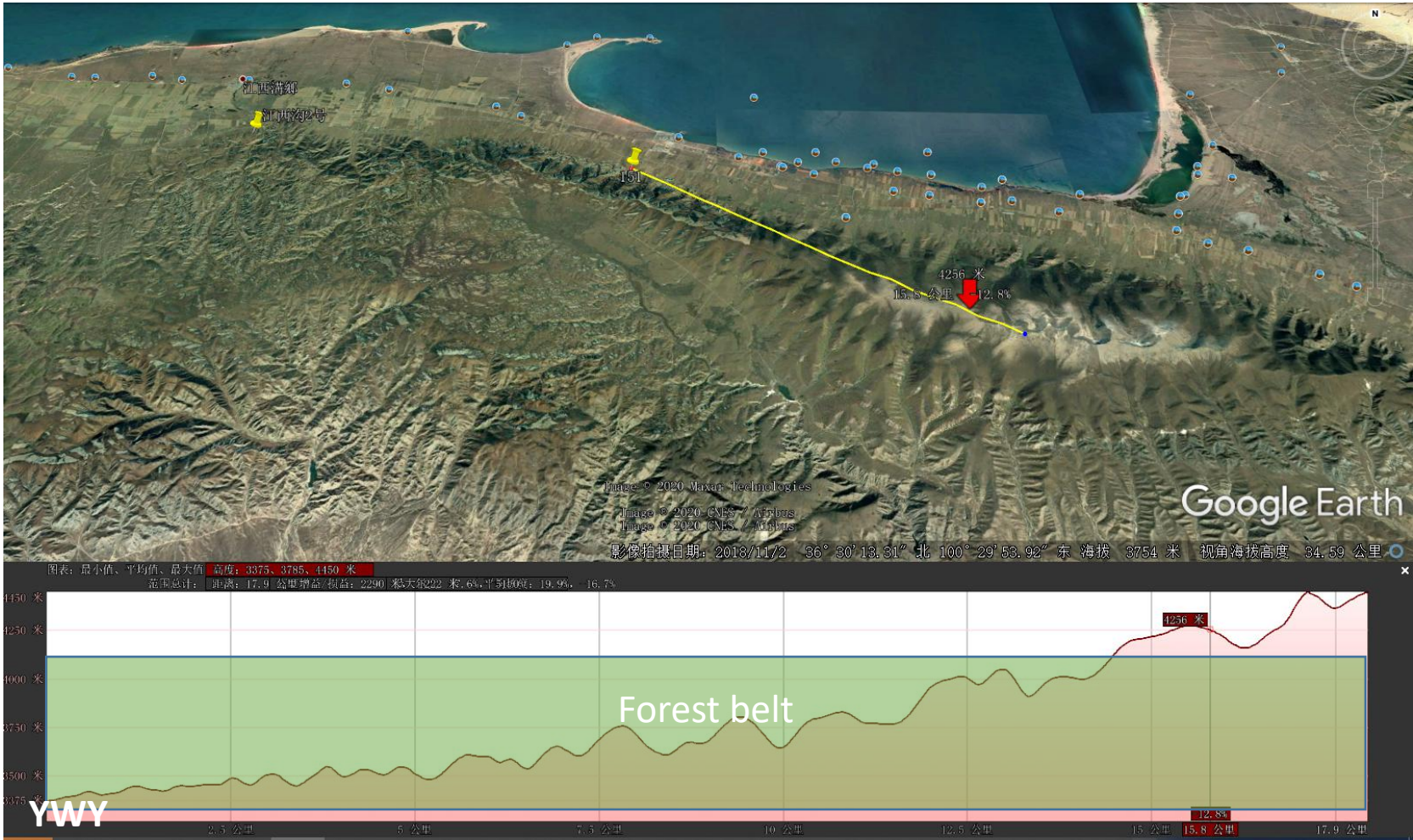


Vegetation dynamics across spatial and temporal scales inside Qinghai Lake Basin---



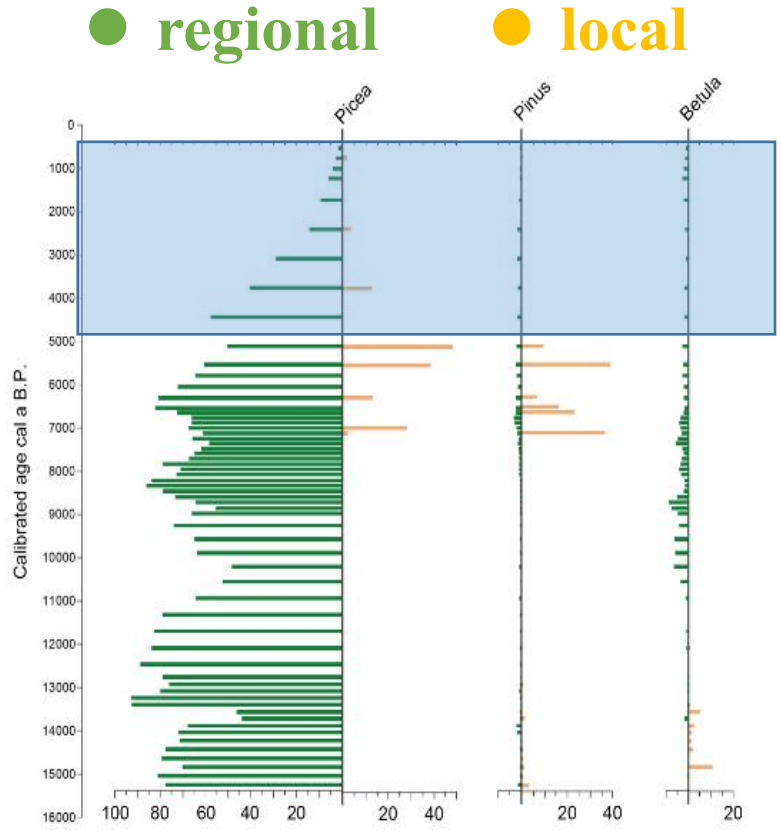
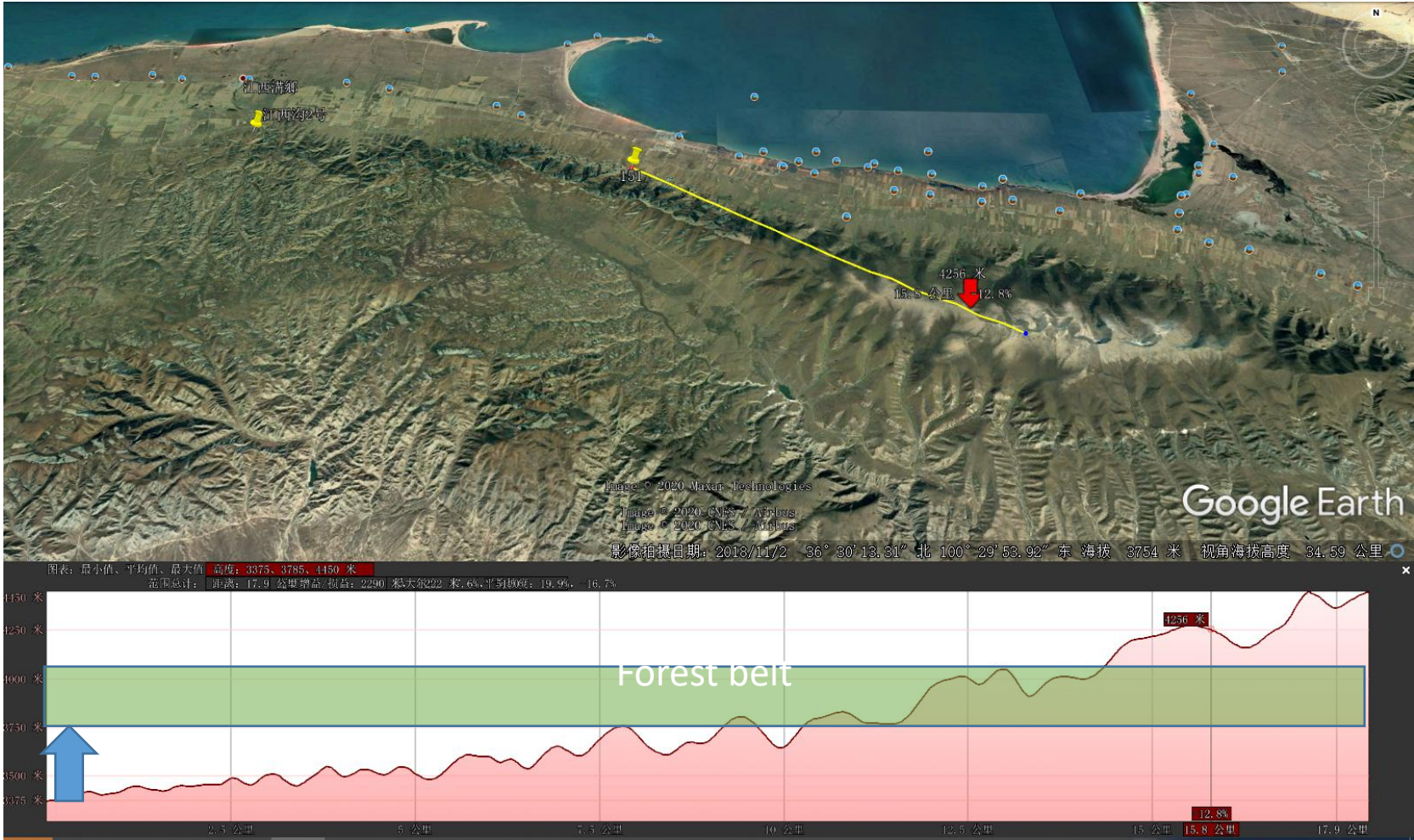
● Tree on the mountain

Vegetation dynamics across spatial and temporal scales inside Qinghai Lake Basin---



● Tree go downslope

Vegetation dynamics across spatial and temporal scales inside Qinghai Lake Basin---



● Tree go upslope

Conclusions

- **YWY area develops from a steppe to a forest steppe from late glacial to Mid-Holocene, and a return to steppe over the Late Holocene.**
- **Forest belt widened in the Mid-Holocene. Spruce woodlands reached to the YWY area.**
- **Vegetation environment provides small mobile hunting parties proper living conditions. Meanwhile, hunter-gathers' activities had effects on vegetation cover in the YWY area.**

Thank you

