Paleoenvironment and climate in late Pleistocene between class II - III terraces of the Ake River in Western Sichuan

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Greenhouse effect and climate change are the focus of global attention. The study of paleoenvironment and paleoclimate has important reference value to solve today's climate change. The growth and change of vegetation indicates the evolution of climate. We use sporopollen records to retrieve paleovegetation and reconstruct paleoclimate. The sporopollen samples of class II - III terrace of Ake River in the southern margin of Aba basin in Western Sichuan, located in the east of Qinghai Tibet Plateau, were studied. The results show that the paleoclimate evolution in the middle of late Pleistocene can be divided into three stages: the climate in the first stage is cold and arid. Second stage is warmer than the first stage, but it is still cold and dry. Third stage tends to be warmer, which is warm, cool and dry. The results are consistent with the climate change trend in the last glacial period. This achievement fills the gap in the study of Quaternary spores and pollen in Aba basin, provides new data for the study of Quaternary vegetation and climate evolution in this area, and is still of great significance to the study of Quaternary paleoclimate in the eastern Qing-zang Plateau.

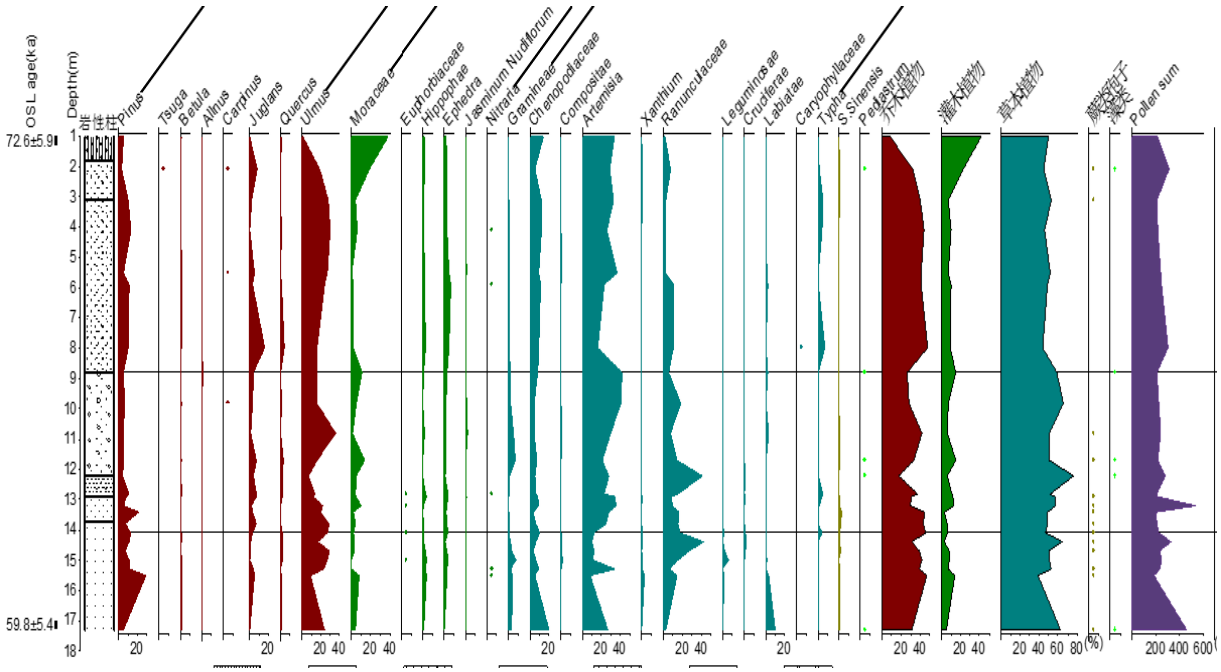

Figure 1 Pollen percentage map of section PM1