

A high resolution palaeoenvironmental record human and natural changes in Mediterranean inland wetland (Las Tablas de Daimiel, Central Spain)

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Pollen and geochemical analyses have been carried out in 50 cm of the core PVC4.1. This core was drilled at the right margin of the Cigüela river, inside the Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park (central Spain). This system is very sensitive to changes in climate but sedimentary record also reveals environmental changes due to human activity since around 10th century AD.

A detailed stratigraphical section and careful sampling allowed obtaining contiguous samples with an average thickness of 0.7 cm. The geochemical, mineralogical and pollen content was analyzed. Depth-age calibration of the core has been achieved by ¹⁴C AMS, ^{239,240}Pu and ²¹⁰Po dating, and identification of historical events, from about 1493 AD to 1998 AD.

Pollen analyses show a decrease in the flora composition. We observed an increase of Chenopodiaceae-Amaranthaceae associated with a decrease of arboreal taxa, main *Quercus* and *Olea*. The results of this change are an open landscape dominated by Chenopodiaceae-Amaranthaceae. All the changes are due, to certain degree of water eutrophication.

Palinofacies en sedimentos carbonosos: Componentes estructurados

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Las palinofacies contenidas en sedimentos carbonosos suministran datos que permiten una interpretación de los ambientes de deposición. Para una visión global de los componentes bióticos de los sedimentos carbonosos, las muestras se han estudiado desde el punto de vista