

## HOLOCENE VEGETATION AND CLIMATE IN THE ANAVILHANAS ARCHIPELAGO

- NEGRO RIVER - AMAZONIA

#### Introduction

The largest river island systems Anavilhanas Archipelago is covered by Igapó Forests. However, the formation of the Igapó Forests and the record of the activity of ancient populations during the Holocene in this region are unknown. We utilize the time-tested methods - sedimentology, palynology, diatom, geochemistry on a 700 cm depth sediment core in lower Negro River

Study Area

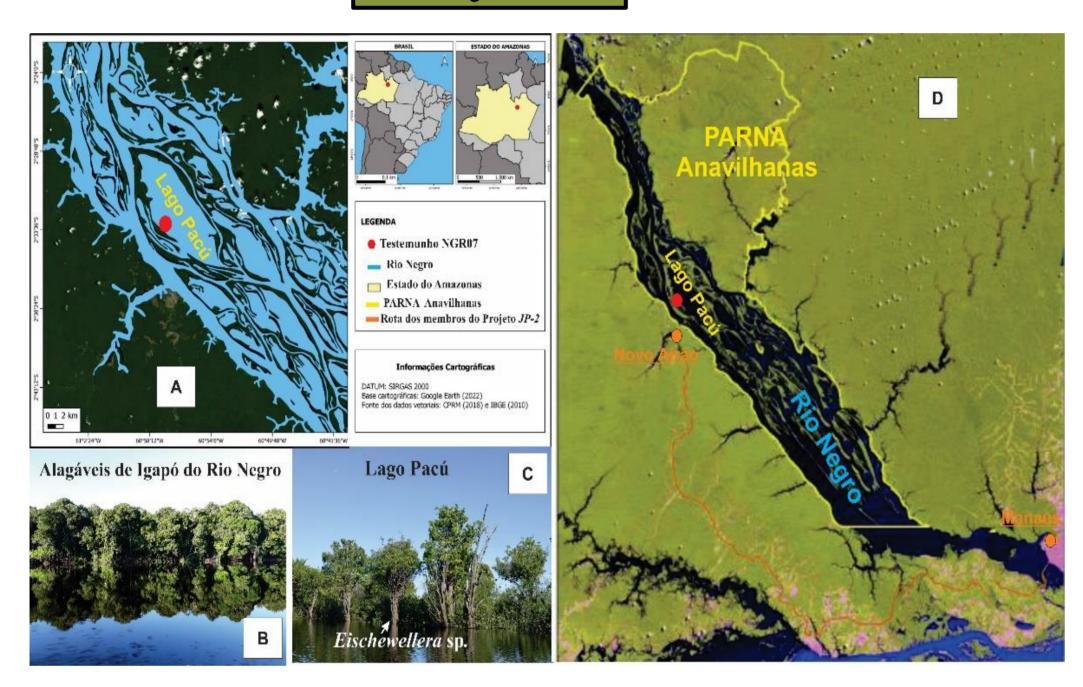


Figure 1: "A" Sampling site (red circle - NGR07 core). "B" - Igapó Forest under influence of Negro River. "C" - Pacú Lake dominated by *Eischewellera* sp."D" - Study area within the Anavilhanas National Park-PARNA (yellow line)

# Palynology XRF C-14 dating Diatoms Charcoal

#### **Expectations of International cooperation**

#### \*Environmental DNA (eDNA)

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### **TAPESP Preliminary Results** Cover entire Holocene (10,000 years cal BP) Bixa urucurana (Bixaceae) Pollen grain Zea mays (Poaceae) Pollen grain >90µm Bertholletia excelsa (Lecythidaceae) Pollen grain Mud Sand C Igapo Forest **A** Domestication plants (Ms) Massive Vegetation change mud (Mm) Leaf traces Charcoal

traces