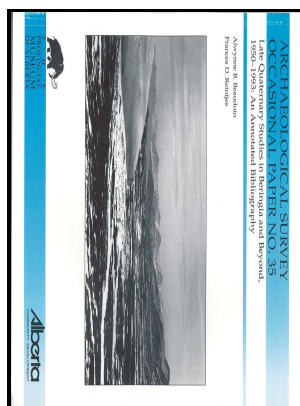


Late Quaternary studies in Beringia and beyond, 1950-1993 - an annotated bibliography

Archaeological Survey, Provincial Museum of Alberta - Archaeological survey of Alberta publications

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Late Quaternary studies in Beringia and beyond, 1950-1993 - an annotated bibliography



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Late Quaternary studies in Beringia and beyond, 1950-1993 - an annotated bibliography
Notes: Includes indexes.
This edition was published in 1994

Tags: #Alwynne #B. #Beaudoin

Project

Paleoclimate simulations for North America over the past 21,000 years: features of the simulated climate and comparisons with paleoenvironmental data. John is of interest mainly because of its Lateglacial about 10 500 to 9000 years ago fossils.



Filesize: 38.15 MB

Human paleoecological integration in subarctic eastern Beringia

White pine remained the most common tree throughout this biome, as at 9 ka BP. Drying and warming in the American Southwest is echoed in the expansion of steppe at the expense of subalpine forest in the Great Basin region primarily of Idaho Baker, 1976; Cotter et al.

Quaternary Vertebrate Fossils

In unglaciated areas and areas of early deglaciation, Sangamonian environments are better guides than are Holocene environments to the long-term impact of future warming should warming exceed that of the Holocene thermal maximum. As mentioned, mammoth and horse had probably disappeared from Beringia by 11 ka BP, perhaps because of the wetter tundra conditions Zimov et al.

Human paleoecological integration in subarctic eastern Beringia

The values here and in subsequent similar tables are the numbers of radiocarbon-dated occurrences north of 39 °N in the current database. Collection Forum 32 1-2 : 31-46. Some hard copies are available for purchase through the.

Late Quaternary Vegetation History of Northern No...

It has been proposed on DNA evidence that grizzly bears *Ursus arctos* survived the last glaciation in this region, including the adjacent archipelago in Alaska, where they are now more genetically allied with the polar bear *Ursus maritimus* than are the brown bears of the mainland Heaton et al. Reasoner 1992 Evaluation of Differential Pollen Deposition and Pollen Focussing at Three Holocene Intervals in Lake O'Hara, Yoho National Park, British Columbia, Canada: Intra-Lake Variability in Pollen Percentages, Concentration and Influx.

A late Pleistocene steppe bison (*Bison priscus*) partial carcass from Tsiighehtchic, Northwest Territories, Canada

It follows, therefore, that while climate trends may be inferred from former changes of vegetation cover, a proper assessment of the sensitivity of vegetation to climate change requires an independent reconstruction of climate history. Offers two major information services: the AINA Library, and the Arctic Science and Technology Information System ASTIS. Similarly, the range of larch was reduced at the forest tundra limit in northwestern Québec Gagnon and Payette, 1981.

Annotated Bibliography of Quaternary Vertebrates of Northern North America on JSTOR

This recent marshalling of modern assemblages is believed to be partly a consequence of the fact that many northern biomes now occupy regions that differ fundamentally in radiation, seasonality, and daylight regimes from those previously occupied, and partly the result of the differing abilities of individual plant species to shift their ranges in response to climate change. It evidently maintained its position in Alaska, except on Kodiak Island, where boreal forest with tree birch reverted to forest tundra with scattered Sitka spruce by 2 ka BP Heusser, 1985.

Project

The maps extend south to 39 °N latitude, the southernmost extent of the last continental ice sheet.

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