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Late Quaternary vegetation and climate reconstruction based on pollen data from southeastern Inner Mongolia, China

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Abstract A late Quaternary pollen record from the Liujiadian section (42°58'58.0"N, 117°26'39.3"E) situated in southeastern Inner Mongolia, spanning the last ca. 35 ka, was used to reconstruct regional vegetation history and climate change. Three stages of vegetation dynamics and climate change are documented in this record. During 35.23 to 25.15 ka, the latter part of Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 3, a forest-steppe landscape developed under wet conditions dominated the surrounding areas. The following period, 25.15–11.13 ka, approximately corresponding to MIS 2, was characterized by the overall drought conditions superimposing climatic oscillations. During 25.15–22.25 ka, the shift to typical steppe highlighted the drought trend. After 22.25 ka, severe drought conditions led to the invasion of desert-steppe. The modest

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