Abstract:
The vegetation history, human impact on the environment and plant economy (cultivated and gathered plants) in the second half of the 4th millennium BC at the southern part of Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia will be presented.

The aim of this presentation is to compare the results of archaeobotanical and palynological researches at the pile-dwelling sites called Maharski prekop and Strojanova voda. The sites are close one to another (no more than 300 metres apart) and are dendrochronologically precisely dated. Maharski prekop was occupied for more than 20 years and ended around 3489±10 cal BC (Čufar et al. 2010), while Strojanova voda settlement seems to be some older (cca. 50 years) (unpublished, personal communication).

At Maharski prekop a trench was excavated in 2005. Profile column of the sediment sample was taken for palynological analysis. For other biological (also archaeobotanical) analyses the sediment samples were taken systematically from the top to the bottom of the excavated trench.

While the archaeobotanical methods before 2007 were inappropriate in Slovenia (the waterlogged, uncarbonised macroremains were wet sieved and dried) (Tolar et al. 2010), new sediment samples for archaeobotanical analyses were taken during another excavation project, at the nearby site, called Strojanova voda, in the year 2012.

The paper presents the first comparable overview of three different archaeobotanical analyses (plant macrofossils, pollen and dendrochronology) carried out at Ljubljansko barje pile-dwellings.