Multidisciplinary studies of Southern Brazil Holocene: Archaeological, palynological and paleontological data

Patricia Hadler a,*, Adriana Schmidt Dias b, Soraia Girardi Bauermann c

a Department of Geosciences, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Campus Universitário s/n, Trindade, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina 88900-000, Brazil
b Department of History, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Campus do Vale, Avenida Bento Gonçalves, 9500, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul 91509-900, Brazil
Laboratory of Palynology, Universidade Luterana do Brasil, Av. Farroupilha, 8.001, Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul 92425-900, Brazil

A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Available online xxx

A B S T R A C T

In order to understand the relationship between human occupation and paleoenvironmental scenario in Southern Brazil during Holocene, multidisciplinary studies were carried out in two archaeological sites located at Northeast of Rio Grande do Sul State: Sangão rockshelter (RS-S-327) and Garivaldino rockshelter (RS-TQ-58). Both sites have radiocarbon ages from 9400 to 3730 14C BP, revealing a continuous occupation of this area by hunter-gatherer populations related to Umbu Tradition. Palynological studies conducted in areas near the archaeological sites demonstrated an increase in humidity and in arboreal taxa starting at 5400 14C BP, providing evidence of a mosaic of grasslands and forests. These findings are corroborated by the analysis of small-sized mammals related to non-human predation associated to these archaeological sites, which present contemporary taxa typical of forests and open areas. They also demonstrated that environmental changes were slow and gradual during the Holocene. Although paleoenvironmental data suggest that the landscape of this region evolve gradually from mosaic of forest and open landscapes to diverse and densest forests, zooarchaeological analysis indicates a pattern of adaptive stability that persists throughout the Holocene, characterized by generalist strategies of subsistence focused mainly in forest resources. Therefore, the favorable weather conditions and the presence of forest environments restricted to river valleys and mountain slopes until Mid-Holocene, played a central role for the initial human settlement of this area, related mainly with riverine routes.

© 2012 Elsevier Ltd and INQUA. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Multidisciplinary studies allow a better understanding of ecosystems development in regional micro-scale, through the integration of several paleoenvironmental studies tools, which combined with a consistent chronology form the database for paleovegetational and paleoclimatic interpretations (Quattrocchio et al., 2008).

In order to understand the relationship between human occupation and paleoenvironmental scenario evolution in Southern Brazil during the Holocene, multidisciplinary studies were carried out in two archaeological sites located in the northeast region of Rio Grande do Sul State: Sangão rockshelter (RS-S-327) and Garivaldino rockshelter (RS-TQ-58). Both sites have radiocarbon ages ranging from 9400 to 3730 BP, revealing a continuous occupation of this area by hunter-gatherer populations related to Umbu Tradition (Ribeiro and Ribeiro, 1999; Dias, 2003, 2011).

Both sites are located in the physiographic region of the Lower Northeast Slope (LNS), which has an area of 15,847 km² (Fortes, 1959). The LNS is seated on basalt flows, as well as siltstone and shales, and the landscape is strongly inclined with altitudes ranging from 50 m South to 600 m North. The Sangão site is located on the Coastal Plain of Rio Grande do Sul State, in Santo Antônio da Patrulha, and the Garivaldino site, more inland, is located at the boundary between the Central Depression and the Serra Geral, in Brochier (Fig. 1). The climate is humid subtropical with annual average rainfall between 1500 and 1800 mm, evenly distributed throughout the year. The relative humidity is around 85% and the average temperature is 18 °C, July being the coldest month (average temperature between 13 °C and 15 °C) and January the warmest (average temperature between 22 °C and 24 °C) (IBGE, 1986).

The region studied is now covered by a broadleaf forest that varies its composition depending on the landscape. The main forest present in the LNS is the Semi-deciduous Forest, considered as an extension of the Brazilian rainforests. The Semi-deciduous Forest vegetation is the result of the interaction of the Uruguay High Pressure and the Atlantic Ocean, which generates a humid and warm climate with high rainfall and temperature variations. The landscape is characterized by a pronounced topography with a series of hills and mountains, with altitudes ranging from 50 m to 600 m, which presents a broadleaf forest with a high diversity of vegetation. The forest is composed mainly of species from the genera of Moraceae, Leguminosae, and Euphorbiaceae, with a high percentage of tree species. The forest is divided into three main biomes: the Semi-deciduous Forest, the Atlantic Forest, and the Semi-deciduous Gallery Forest. The Semi-deciduous Forest is characterized by the presence of species such as Ficus, Cecropia, and Guarea, while the Atlantic Forest is dominated by species such as Cecropia, Euphorbia, and Moraceae. The Semi-deciduous Gallery Forest is characterized by the presence of species such as Ficus, Cecropia, and Guarea, with a high percentage of tree species.
from the east. In the uppermost parts, there is the combination of a Semi-deciduous Forest with Araucaria Forest (Kilca and Longhi, 2011). The main characteristic of the Semi-deciduous Forest is that 20–50% of its trees lose their leaves during winter. This process of leaf shedding is associated with physiological drought caused by the intense winter cold, when average temperatures are below 15 °C (Oliveira, 2007). Studies in seasonal forests in Rio Grande do Sul State showed that these forests are composed mainly of Myrtaceae, Lauraceae, Euphorbiaceae and Fabaceae (Jarenkow and Waechter, 2001; Jurinitz and Jarenkow, 2003; Kilca and Longhi, 2011). Currently, the region has suffered severe changes due to conversion of forested areas to fields for agricultural activities.

In the present work, the paleoenvironmental studies on the formation and expansion of seasonal forest in LNS were made from palynological analysis of sediments collected near the archaeological sites (Bauermann, 2003; Leal and Lorscheitter, 2007; Macedo et al., 2010). For a better understanding of the patterns of climate and environmental change throughout the Holocene in this micro-region, paleontological studies of small mammals associated with the archaeological contexts of Sangão and Garivaldino sites were carried out (Hadler et al., 2008, 2009b, 2010; Rodrigues, 2008). In turn, the interactions between paleoenvironmental changes and human adaptive strategies during the Holocene were evaluated through comparative studies of Sangão and Garivaldino sites’ archaeological collections (Dias, 2003; Dias and Jacobus, 2006; Rosa, 2010; Rosa and Jacobs, 2010).

2. Archeological context

The first evidence of hunter-gatherers presence in Rio Grande do Sul State is dated around 10,800 14C BP in association with fluvial sediments of the mid-Uruguay River. Related to grassland biomes (Pampa), these archeological sites are associated with lithic industries characterized by the predominance of bifacial technological strategies. Denominated "Umbu Tradition", these lithic industries are characterized by a "variety of bifacial triangular projectile points, pedunculated and non-pedunculated, some of them with serrated edges, and others with unifacial retouch, usually associated with bolas" (Meggers and Evans, 1977). The technological characteristics of these bifacial industries point to similarities with Argentinean and Uruguayan contemporary contexts, possibly indicating a common cultural matrix. Nonetheless, based on the absence of fishtail projectile points in these assemblages, it is reasonable to propose that the routes that gave origin to the initial colonization of Brazilian Pampa could be more closely related to the occupation of Paraguai and Parana Rivers valley, which are unfortunately still poorly known archaeologically.

The oldest set of evidence of human occupation for Northeast region of Rio Grande do Sul State is associated with the Garivaldino and Sangão rockshelters (Ribeiro and Ribeiro, 1999; Dias, 2003). These sites are associated respectively with Taquari and Sinos Rivers valleys that belong to Guaíba Lake Basin, separated by 200 km. Their location and chronology point to an initial colonization of this area by a riverine route probably initiated in the Uruguay River system and that seems to be strongly associated with the presence of forest environments, restricted since the Pleistocene—Holocene transition to mountain slopes and river valleys.

Garivaldino rockshelter is northeast oriented and is at an altitude of 80 m. Its dimensions are 21.4 m opening, 8.5 m deep and 8.6 m high. An excavation of 12 m² area was conducted in 1989, with the matrix rock identified at 230 cm depth. The site has four radiocarbon ages between 9430 and 7250 BP (Ribeiro and Ribeiro, 1999). Sangão rockshelter is at 50 m and its dimensions are 25 m opening, 10 m deep, and 6 m high, south-oriented. Archeological excavation of a 13 m² area was conducted between 2000 and 2001, showing homogeneous sediments with fine grain and a dark brown color, with the matrix rock located between 50 and 80 cm deep. Seven radiocarbon ages were conducted, with results between 8790 and 3730 BP (Dias, 2003) (Table 1).

Sangão radiocarbon ages sequence revealed little evidence of post-depositional disturbance, and the physical—chemical and granulometric analyses of the sediments imply that its sedimentary

Fig. 1. (A) Geomorphologic map of Rio Grande do Sul State (Brazil), showing the location of the studied sites: (1) Serra Velha, (2) Garivaldino rockshelter, (3) Sangão rockshelter and (4) Barrocadas. (B) Detail of the study area. Maps from Geoprocessing MCN/FZBRS and Google.
The distribution of archaeological material is characterized by patterns of representativeness in different archaeological sites in this region showed significant differences in NISP and MNI abundance values indicating mammals as more representative in the sample, except for micro-rodents, chiroptera and small marsupials, related to non-human predation. The mammals hunting choices were characterized by a preference for armadillos (Dasypus sp.), red brocket and pampas deer (Mazama americana and Ozotocerus bezoarticus), collared peccaries (Pecari tajacu), and cavies (Cavia aperea) with continuity between exploitation strategies and environment resources throughout the Holocene. Reptiles and birds were also a hunting priority in both archaeological contexts, and values of diversity did not show significant differences in statistic terms during different occupational events. The most representative reptile remains are represented by lizards of family Teiidae, with Tupinambis a preferential prey. In both sites, fragments of egg shells are frequent, with rhea eggs (Rhea americana) the most common elements in this category at Garivaldino site. Also at Garivaldino, the bird remains are more abundant for the Mid-Holocene levels, with many taxa of the Tinamidae family, while at the Sangão site taxa of Cracidae and Rallidae are predominant. Mollusc gathering also played an important role in subsistence, particularly the gastropod Megalobulimus and the bivalve Diplodon at Garivaldino and the gastropod Pomacea at Sangão. Although they can be found in all occupational periods, the significance of vertebrate fauna in the diet increased from the Mid-Holocene, due to improved weather conditions that favored the natural availability of these resources (Dias and Jacobus, 2006; Rosa, 2010; Rosa and Jacobus, 2010).

3. Palynological context

Vast landscapes of open vegetation dominated Southern South America during the Pleistocene. This situation was conditioned by some climatic forces such as the displacement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) which should be located further north, while the polar fronts would be more intense and frequent (Fig. 3). During the Holocene, these conditions were altered, the ITCZ moved to its current position and polar fronts decreased in frequency and intensity.

The predominance of grassland vegetation during the Pleistocene suggests the presence of a cold and dry climate that did not support the development of forests in south and southeastern Brazil. The few pollen grains found in this period are probably from incipient forests along river valleys. In the Holocene, however, a process of change in the monotonous grassland landscape began. Some taxa related to the Araucaria Forest showed a slight increase, probably indicating a migration of the forest following the river course (Behling et al., 2004). Pollen records of the Atlantic Forest also showed a slight increase, suggesting that the climate became milder at the beginning of the Holocene (Lorscheitter, 2003).

From the Mid-Holocene, there was a steady increase in forest taxa, in both the Araucaria and Atlantic Forest, suggesting warmer climate conditions and higher humidity levels, events that coincide with the Holocene transgression episode. The Late Holocene was a time of expansion and establishment of the Araucaria Forest in the highlands of southern Brazil due to the hot and humid climate that remains today. Meanwhile, the Atlantic Forest, originating from the tropical coastal regions of Northern Brazil, has also expanded its inland occurrence, possibly because the marine ingursions ceased on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul State.

The results of pollen investigations for the physiographic region of the Lower Northeast Slope (LNS) are related to previous work performed by Bauermann (2003), Leal and Lorscheitter (2007) and Macedo et al. (2010). The modern vegetation of the region is formed by a mosaic of fields and forests, especially elements of the Atlantic Forest and Semi-deciduous Forest. In the studied regions, arboreal elements such as Alchornea triplinervia (Spreng.) Mull. Arg., Allophyllus edulis (St. Hill.) Radlk. ex Warm, Bactris lindmmani Fr. Drude.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological sites</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>14C BP</th>
<th>Lab code</th>
<th>Stratigraphic level (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS-TQ-58:</td>
<td>51°38’26.4”S</td>
<td>9430 ± 360 Beta 474739</td>
<td>200–210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garivaldino</td>
<td>29°35’3.8”W</td>
<td>8290 ± 130 Beta 322183</td>
<td>170–180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8020 ± 150 Beta 334558</td>
<td>130–140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7250 ± 350 Beta 44740</td>
<td>50–60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-S-327:</td>
<td>50°37’44.9”S</td>
<td>8790 ± 40 Beta 160845</td>
<td>60–65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangão</td>
<td>29°46’21.6”W</td>
<td>7390 ± 40 Beta 154353</td>
<td>45–50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4690 ± 40 Beta 154352</td>
<td>35–40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4610 ± 140 Beta 160847</td>
<td>25–30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4160 ± 100 Beta 160845</td>
<td>25–30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3940 ± 40 Beta 160849</td>
<td>20–25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3730 ± 60 Beta 160846</td>
<td>15–20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please cite this article in press as: Hadler, P., et al., Multidisciplinary studies of Southern Brazil Holocene: Archaeological, palynological and paleontological data, Quaternary International (2012), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2012.09.026
Arg., Trichilia claussenii C. DC, and epiphytes such as Tillandsia usneoides L. and Peperomia Ruiz et. Pav. are present.

The sediments of the three depositional sites were collected inside the flooded forest and received the usual acetolytic treatment for recovery of pollen grains and spores (Faegri and Iversen, 1989). The samples were assembled with glycerin gelatin. For quantitative analysis, at least 300 pollen grains in each subsample were counted and the statistical analysis and cluster analysis were performed using the Tilia program. The age of each depositional site was estimated by radiocarbon dating (Table 2).

Table 2
Radiocarbon dates for palynological sites (Bauermann, 2003; Leal and Lorscheitter, 1989). The samples were assembled with glycerin gelatin. For quantitative analysis, at least 300 pollen grains in each subsample were counted and the statistical analysis and cluster analysis were performed using the Tilia program. The age of each depositional site was estimated by radiocarbon dating (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>14C BP</th>
<th>Lab code</th>
<th>Depth (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barrocadas</td>
<td>27,775 ± 145</td>
<td>KIA 15909</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrocadas</td>
<td>12,948 ± 66</td>
<td>KIA 15908</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrocadas</td>
<td>3163 ± 29</td>
<td>KIA 15907</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serra Velha</td>
<td>9890 ± 90</td>
<td>Beta 154709</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serra Velha</td>
<td>7280 ± 60</td>
<td>Beta 151165</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serra Velha</td>
<td>3730 ± 60</td>
<td>Beta 192341</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>5/461 ± 98</td>
<td>Cais 01964</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>4839 ± 10</td>
<td>Cais 03492</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>137 ± 102</td>
<td>Cais 0352</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The drilling for the extraction of the evidence was performed with a peat sampler, in Santo Antônio da Patrulha County, Barrocadas site (30° 02' 41"S; 50° 36' 52"W) and Santo Antônio da Patrulha site (SAP) (29°44'45"S; 50°32'56"W) and in Brochier County, Serra Velha site (29°36'22"S; 51°38'55"W).

The oldest radiocarbon age was obtained on the Barrocadas site at 27,000 BP, the only place to register Pleistocene events. Serra Velha has a basal age of 9800 BP, allowing the recording of the whole Holocene, and SAP reached 4700 BP, recording events of the Late Holocene (Table 2).

Although Barrocadas and Serra Velha sites have reached similar depths (575 cm and 506 cm, respectively), their radiocarbon ages are very different. The rapid sedimentation in Serra Velha is probably due to its location closer to the edge of the plain. The nine radiocarbon ages showed Pleistocene material only in Barrocadas, but allowed a chronological correlation of data for two depositional sites throughout the Holocene and the integrated reconstruction of the three sites from the Mid–Holocene of LNS.

The Holocene in LNS begins with an increase in diversity of both herbaceous and arboreal taxa at Barrocadas site when compared to Pleistocene conditions. In Serra Velha, this same scenario was observed, with predominance of grassland vegetation next to a water body and sparse trees elements. Among the forest taxa were registered some pioneer elements such as Celtis, Chrysophyllum, D. racemosa, Ilex, Mimosa, and Matayba elaeagnoides. The pollen records indicate an overview with the presence of a water reservoir, abundant grasslands and sparse forest formations, in the presence of a cold climate and drier than today. In Serra Velha site, for the period from 7000 to 5000 BP, there was a record of a hot and dry phase indicated by the general decrease in the pollen records.

From the transgressive event of 5000 BP, the climate gradually became more humid and the vegetation started to diversify gradually. Trees present were Areaceae, Alchornea, Anacardiaceae, Celtis, Myrtaceae, Melastomataceae. Urticales and Trema micrantha. At Barrocadas and Santo Antônio da Patrulha, a new episode of floristic diversity is registered around 3000 BP, when arboreal taxa never registered before occur, such as Byronima ligustrifolia, Clusia criuva, Piper, and Tripodanthus acutifolius. From that age on the vegetation and the climate acquire features similar to those of today, including some taxa indicating anthropogenic presence such as Pinus and Zea mays.

4. Paleontological context (small mammals)

The fossil record of small mammals in Brazil occurs in eleven states, from paleontological studies in karst environments. For most, there is no radiocarbon age, attributed to the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene based on the associated fauna, particularly mega-mammals (Hatler et al., 2009a). In Central Brazil small mammal samples with better chronological information for this period are associated with archaeological sites in karst rockshelters, such as Lapa do Boquete, Lapa dos Bichos and Santaí da Riacho at Minas Gerais State (Kipnis, 2002, 2003) and GO-JA-01 at Goiás State (Schmitz et al., 1989, 2004). For Southern Brazil the best small mammal samples with precise stratigraphic and chronological information is associated with archaeological sites in sandstone rockshelters, such as Sangão and Garivaldino, allowing the study of this data in a systematic and paleoenvironmental perspective.

The small mammals studied in Sangão and Garivaldino contexts are represented by marsupials (Order Didelphimorphia), bats (Order Chiroptera) and caviomorph rodents (Order Rodentia, Suborder Hystricomorpha). These three orders together represent about 60% of known living species of mammals and are important constituents of the mastofauna of different environments (Wilson and Reeder, 2005). Queiroz (2004) examined the taphonomic aspects of microvertebrates remains of Garivaldino and found that they had their origin in non-human predation, thus excluding zooarchaeology.

Some characteristics of small mammals make them good indicators of paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic conditions, such as...
anatomical and physiological characteristics recognizable through skeletons and very specific ecological needs (Mares and Willig, 1994; Pascual et al., 2002). Moreover, most species recorded in Quaternary sites are still living, and many studies have recognized the importance of these groups of mammals as paleoenvironmental indicators (e.g., Goin, 2001; Goin et al., 2010).

Chiroptera, in general, have a sparse fossil record, and among the groups studied for the Holocene in Northeastern Rio Grande do Sul State, it was the one with lower numerical occurrence. Hadler et al. (2010) reported three families: Phyllostomidae (2 species), Molossidae (2 species), and Vespertilionidae (4 species), and emphasized that the small number of individuals, the discontinuous distribution in the stratigraphic column and the generalist character of the recorded species make the group uninformative about the paleoenvironment in the studied area.

On the other hand, marsupials and caviomorph rodents are very well represented in the faunal record of the archaeological sites. Hadler et al. (2009b) recorded 7 taxa of marsupials, including *Gracilinanus microtarsus*, typical of the Atlantic Forest, at both sites since the end of the Early Holocene, and *Thylamys* related to open area environments. Among the caviomorph rodents also occur typical taxa of forested areas, such as *Phyllomys* sp. and taxa of open areas, such as *Ctenomys* sp., *Dicolpomys fossor* and *Euryzygomatomys mordax* (Hadler et al., 2008). The occurrence of these taxa in the same stratigraphic level could represent a non-analogous assemblage (allopatric species registered at the same level). However, considering that the formation of the assemblage was due to the action of non-human predators and that they have a relatively wide area of action, it seems more appropriate to suggest the existence of an environment in mosaic, with coexisting grasslands and forests. The small mammals also indicate that open areas have been prevalent, since animals of this type of environment are the most abundant and varied (see Hadler et al., 2008, 2009b). The animals could have lived in the gallery forest, which would serve as a migration corridor for forested vegetation.

For areas near LNS, such as the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a series of changes in the fauna of mammals throughout the Holocene was attributed to climate changes during this period (Tonni, 1990; Deschamps and Tonni, 1992; Goin, 2001; Quattrocchio et al., 2008). However, in northeast Rio Grande do Sul State, the composition of the fauna of marsupials and caviomorph rodents related to the archaeological sites remains unaltered from about 8000 14C BP, indicating that, possibly, climate change was slow and gradual and did not affect small mammals, or climatic pulses did not last long enough for the fauna to respond to this stimulus.

5. Final remarks

The multidisciplinary studies developed in the region of the Lower Northeast Slope in Rio Grande do Sul State in the last ten years have created a structure for paleoclimatic and paleoenvironmental scenario of the area during the Holocene. Hunter-gatherers occupied the area continuously since the Early Holocene, showing uniformity in technology patterns, subsistence strategies and forms of landscape use (Ribeiro and Ribeiro, 1999; Dias, 2003). This combined with the continuous stratigraphic distribution of small mammals and other taxa of zoo-archaeological significance demonstrated climate stability for the area in the Holocene (Rodrigues, 2008; Rosa, 2010).

Araújo et al. (2005), reviewing the archaeological data for Central Brazil, pointed out a moment of absence of human occupation in the area between 6000 and 3000 BP and related this "gap" to a period of severe drought. However, the climate in the LNS seems to have been milder during the Holocene than in Central Brazil. The palynological data showed a drier period between 7000 and 5000 BP for the LNS (Grala and Lorscheitter, 2002). However, this condition does not appear to have been severe enough to affect human populations or the available fauna during the Holocene.

Differences also occur when comparing the data from LNS with Argentina in areas near the southern Brazilian border. Quattrocchio et al. (2008) proposed major climate variability during the Late Holocene in the southwestern part of Buenos Aires Province based...
on palynological, geological and palaeontological evidence. Also, palaeontological data for the Holocene of Buenos Aires Province has shown changes in the composition of mammal fauna (especially rodents) to climate changes (e.g., Tonni, 1990; Deschamps and Tonni, 1992). Human occupation in Pampean and Patagonian regions also showed a pattern with modifications, at least in the aspect of resource use (generalist vs. specialist) (Miotti and Salemme, 1999).

Considering the palynological context, the paleoenvironmental scenario proposed for the LNS during the Holocene is represented by the transformation of grassland landscape to a forested landscape (Fig. 4). Archaeological and palaeontological data also point in this direction. However, the taxa recorded by zoocarchaeology are predominately those of forested areas (Rosa, 2010), while small mammals are predominately those of open areas (Rodrigues, 2008). It is possible that this difference could be related to taphonomic questions of the origins of the assemblages (human predation vs. non-human predation). Among small mammals, the taxa recorded in the older layers are those from open areas such as *D. fossor* and *Clyomys riograndensis*, and from 7500 BP taxa of forested areas begin to appear, such as *C. microtarsus* and *Phyllomys sp.* (Fig. 4).

The palynological data show that at this time (around 7000 BP), spatial differences that could be associated with areas of higher humidity, such as riverbanks, forming gallery forests, are found. Thus, a scenario of grassland predominance associated with gallery forests, responsible for sustaining the fauna connected to forested areas, is proposed for the LNS during the Holocene.

Although paleoenvironmental data suggest that the landscape of this region evolve gradually from mosaic of forest and open landscapes to diverse and densest forests, zooarchaeological analysis indicates a pattern of adaptive stability that persists throughout the Holocene, characterized by generalist strategies of subsistence focused mainly in forest resources. Although in the Early Holocene levels of Garivaldino site there are a greater number of individuals associated with open environments, in general terms, throughout the stratigraphic sequences of both sites, the majority of taxa identified are associated with forest habitats. The Late Holocene environmental improvements, in turn, can be detected due to greater vertebrate taxa diversity in the sample of Garivaldino, which reflected positively the widening of the hunting range. Mollusc gathering increased from the Mid-Holocene, due to improved weather conditions that favored the natural availability of these resources. Therefore, the favorable weather conditions during the Holocene and the presence of a mosaic of open and forest environments restricted to river valleys until the Mid-Holocene, played a central role for the initial human settlement of this area related mainly with riverine routes.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors would like to thank the organizers of the 28th Session of XVIII INQUA Congress for the opportunity to present the study. This research was supported by CNPq (CNPq 474630/04-8, CNPq 475366/2011-5). PH thanks Sergio Klamt and André Jacobs for borrowing the material for the study and to INQUA and UFSC for financial support to attend XVIII INQUA Congress. The authors also gratefully acknowledge the suggestions of the two anonymous reviewers.

**References**


