

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUBFOSSIL PLANT REMNANTS AND PEAT DECOMPOSITION DEGREE ANALYSES FOR PALAEOENVIRONMENT RECONSTRUCTION

S u m m a r y

In this article an attempt was made to explain some aspects of palaeoenvironmental studies. Analyses of plant remnants forming peat are the first described problem. There are two kinds of these analyses: carpological method (recognizing of seeds and fruits) and analysis of vegetative tissues. Their connection with description of the phytosociological rules of plant communities, allows to restore successive sequences of local vegetation.

Second characterized problem is decomposition degree of peat. That parametr means proportional relation between humus and full peat mass in a peat sample and it is connected with the peatbog surface humidity. Therefore, knowledge of its value supplies information about past humidity and, on ombrotrophic bogs, also about altitude of precipitations (climatic factor).