



1. Solgonskiy Kriazh Range (Eastern Sayan Mountains), southern Krasnoyarsk territory, South-central Siberia. Contemporary mixed southern mountain taiga.

2. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin, South-central Siberia. Early Pleistocene Yenisey River terraces (100–150 m).

Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Central part of the area at the Berezhekovo site with eroding loess-palaeosol sections above the 65/70 m Middle Pleistocene terrace formed on the Cretaceous sandstone bedrock.
2. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Kamennyy Log Site. Palaeolithic stone tools eroded with fossil fauna from the exposed loess sections on the present beach along the Krasnoyarsk Lake shore (245 m a.s.l.). *Photographs by J. Chlachula*



1. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Razlog Site. Eroding section of alluvial fan deposits formed by old Early Pleistocene/Pliocene alluvia from the 100–150 m high Yenisey River terraces.

2. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Razlog Site. Early Palaeolithic stone tools on quartzite cobbles from the 70 m Yenisey River terrace (central and left) and a patinated and heavily abraded series from the alluvial fan (right).

Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Ust'-Izhul' Site I. Stratigraphic site section with the Late Pleistocene loess-palaeosol record above the Middle Palaeolithic occupation.

2. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Ust'-Izhul' Site I. Butchered fossil fauna remains (mostly represented by an early form of *Mammuthus primigenius*) found in situ in association with lithic artefacts and three fireplaces at the Middle Palaeolithic habitation site.

Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Ust'-Izhul' Site I. Flaked and otherwise modified mammoth bones from the Middle Palaeolithic site.

2. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Ust'-Izhul' Site I. Palaeolithic industry flaked from locally available raw materials (quartz, quartzite, diorite, jasper) collected on the Yenisey River bank (the present 65 m terrace). *Photographs by J. Chlachula*



1. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. A general view of the Krasnoyarsk Lake (the dammed Yenisey River) eroding the surrounding unconsolidated slopes formed by loess deposits overlying alluvial terraces.

2. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. A central part of the Berezhekovo Site with the most complete Late Quaternary (OIS 7–1) loess-palaeosol record (Kurtak Section 29).

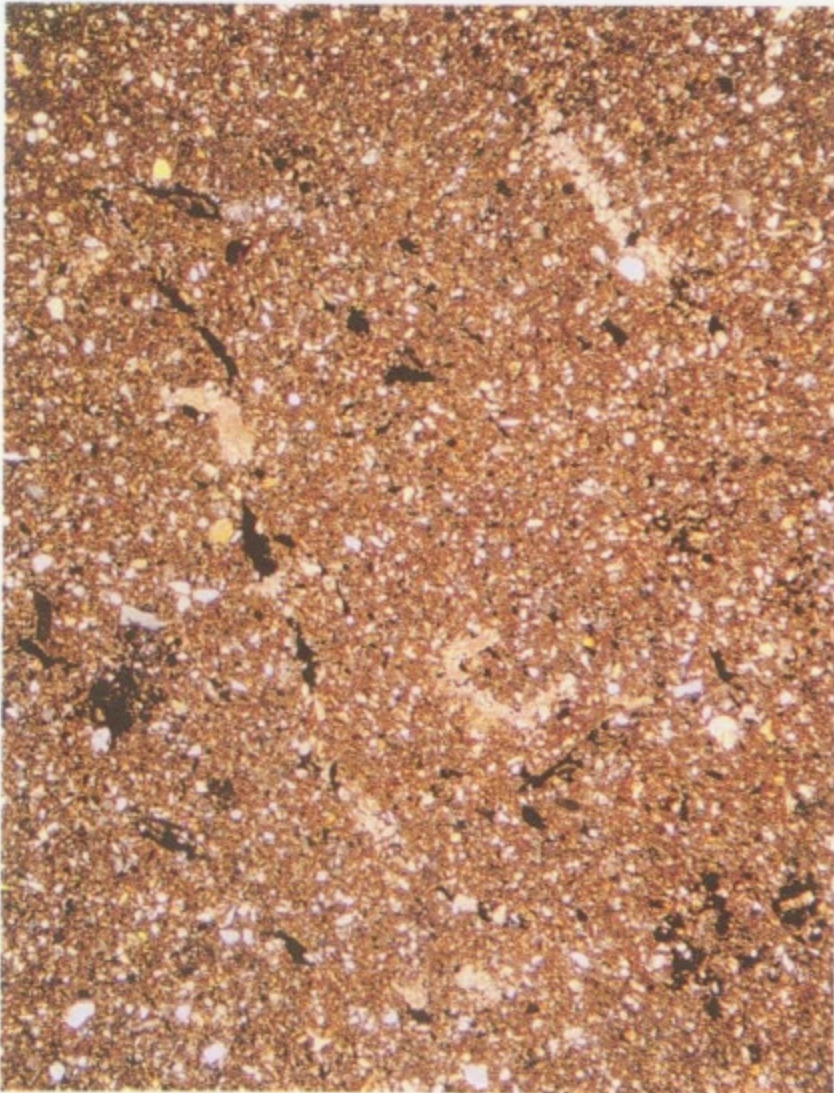
Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Kurtak Archaeological Region, Northern Minusinsk Basin. Berezhekovo Site (Kurtak Section 29). Last interglacial pedocomplex with a series of three chernozemic soils.

2. Kurtak Section 29. Last interglacial pedocomplex with three chernozems (OIS 5e and 5c) disrupted by frost wedges during the following cold intervals (OIS 5d and 5b).

Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Kurtak section 29. Typical loess (XPL); frame width (FL) of longest axis = 6 mm.

2. Kurtak section 29. Calcitic root pseudomorph in a Brunisol (XPL) + FL = 6 mm.

3. Kurtak section 29. Calcitic infillings and Fe/Mn segregations within a bioturbated fabric of a Brunisol (XPL); FL = 6 mm.

4. Bone fragment in pedogenetically altered loess (XPL); FL = 1.2 mm.

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Photographs by R. Kemp



1. Kuznetsk Basin, South-central Siberia. The Bachatsk coalmine pit with exposed subaerial and lacustrine deposits of the Bachatsk and Sergeevskaya Formations (Late and Middle Pleistocene) intercalated by a series of well developed brown and red palaeosols.

2. Kuznetsk Basin, South-central Siberia. The Mokhovo coalmine pit (the Bachatsk and the underlying Kedrovskaya Formations), both incorporating a rich fossil fauna record.

Photographs by S. V. Nikolaev



1. Kuznetsk Basin. Mammoth molar teeth: left – *Mammuthus trogontherii* (Pohl.), M3sin (Group K 11), Mokhovo Site (Kedrovskaya Formation); centre – *Mammuthus* sp., M3sin (Group K 9), Kerdrovsk Site (Kedrovskaya Formation); right – *Mammuthus primigenius* (Blum.), M2dex (Group K X), Mokhovo Site (Berozovskaya? Formation).

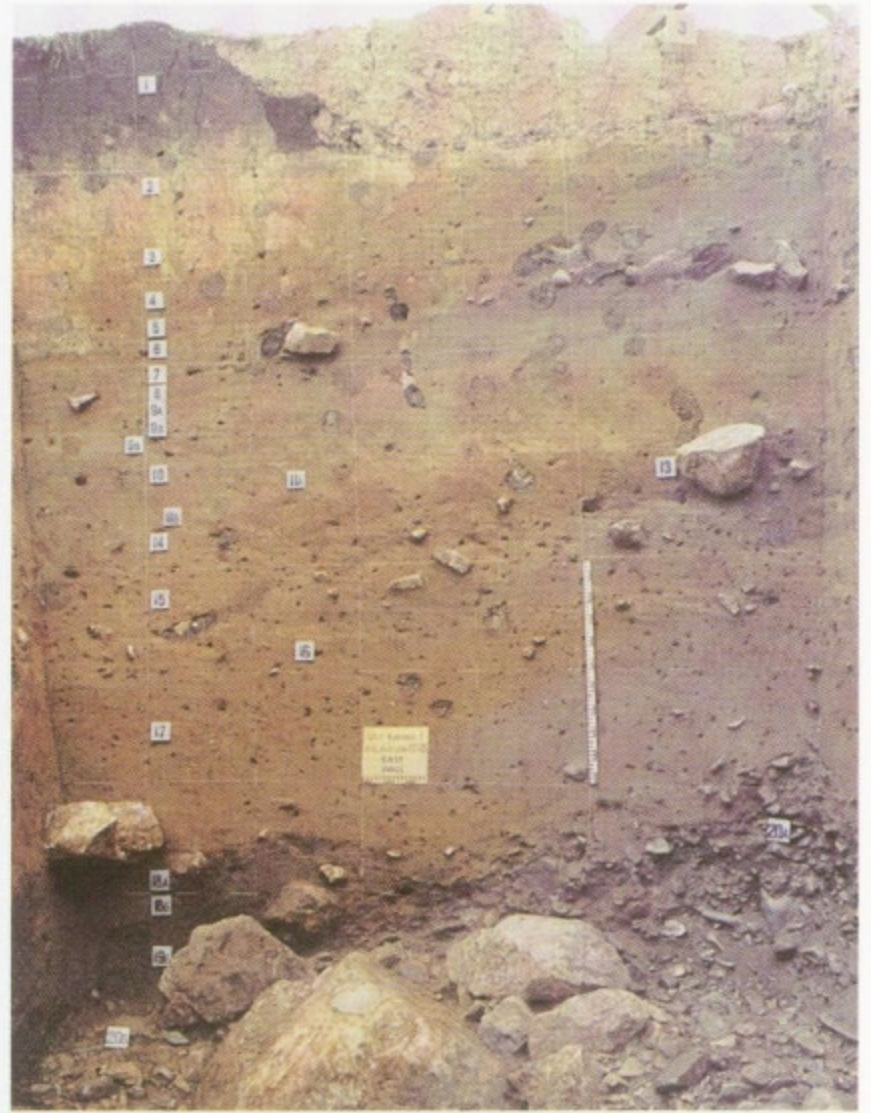
2. Kuznetsk Basin. Upper molar teeth of *Dicerorhinus* sp. (Mokhovo Site, Kedrovskaya Formation). Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Altai Foothills. The Karakol River valley with the Kaminnaya Cave palaeolithic site.

2. Kaminnaya Cave Site. Excavation of the cave entrance with the Upper Palaeolithic record.

Photographs by J. Chlachula



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1. Cherna Anui River valley, Altai Foothills. Stratigraphy of the Denisova Cave Site with multiple Middle and Upper Palaeolithic occupation horizons.

2. Stratigraphy (1996) of the Ust'-Karakol Site with several Upper Palaeolithic occupation levels (13B).

3. Denisova Cave Site. The Middle Palaeolithic lithic industry; horizon 19 (upper row), horizon 22-21 (lower row).

Photographs by A. P. Derevianko

The photograph by J. Chlachula



1. Ulalinka Site, Gorno Altaisk, Altai Republic. View of the Palaeolithic site with the former excavation trenches.
2. Teleckoe Ozero Lake, Altai District, southern Siberia. Glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits in the lake side valley (30–50 m above the present lake level) accumulated during the last glacial stage (OIS 2).
Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Mal'ta Site II, Belaya River valley, eastern Siberia. Cryoturbated last interglacial palaeosol (OIS 5e) incorporating isolated Middle Palaeolithic stone artefacts.

2. Igetei Site II, Angara River valley, Eastern Siberia. Last interglacial pedocomplex with the colluviated lower (OIS 5e) chernozemic palaeosol exposed at the Bratsk Lake shore.

Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Katun' River valley near the Iniya village, Altai Republic. High river terraces formed during the final stage of the last glaciation as a result of a catastrophic release of glacial water derived from the Altai Mountain glaciers and dammed in the intermountain depressions.
2. Katun' River valley, Altai Republic. Glaciofluvial sediments in the upper part of the valley along the slopes.

Photographs by J. Chlachula



1. Severochuyskiy Khrebet Range, Gorno Altai Mountains. Aktru icefields.

2. Gorno Altai Mountains. Glacial valleys repeatedly eroded during several stages of the Pleistocene glaciations.

Photographs by J. Chlachula