

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Introduction: Holocene climate and cultural evolution in late prehistoric–early historic West Asia”  
[Quaternary Research 66 (2006) 372–387]

Michael Staubwasser<sup>a,\*</sup>, Harvey Weiss<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Universität Hannover, Institut für Mineralogie, Callinstrasse 3, 30167 Hannover, Germany*

<sup>b</sup> *Department of Anthropology and Environmental Studies Program, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA*

Available online 8 February 2007

The paragraph beginning at the bottom of the left column on page 379 is incorrect. It should read as follows:

Although Elmoslimany (1986, 1990) suggests aridification in Iran beginning at ca. 6000 cal yr BP from increases in *Chenopod* and *Artemesia* pollen, the coincident increase in oak pollen in her Mirabad and Zeribar cores make this uncertain. Mirabad ostracods suggest that low early Holocene lake levels rose after ca. 6000 cal yr BP (Griffiths et al., 2001), while maximum winter cooling at 6000 cal yr BP is recorded for the

Adriatic (Sangiorgi et al., 2003), and Soreq Cave (Bar-Matthews et al., 1997) records a gradual precipitation drop from ca. 6200 to 5800 yr ago. Evidence for abrupt climate changes between approximately 6200 and 5800 cal yr BP are presented in Parker et al. (this issue), Stevens et al. (this issue), and Fleitmann et al. (2003) (but see also Gasse, 2000; Robinson et al., 2006). More climate documentation seems required before the causes of and social adaptations to abrupt or gradual changes within this interval can be discussed.

---

DOI of original article: [10.1016/j.yqres.2006.09.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yqres.2006.09.001).

\* Corresponding author. Fax: +49 511 762 2110.

E-mail address: [m.staubwasser@mineralogie.uni-hannover.de](mailto:m.staubwasser@mineralogie.uni-hannover.de) (M. Staubwasser).