

3_5_2_1_Plant_usage_(2012)_(Galyna_Pashkevych)

The palaeo-ethnobotanical analysis was conducted on soil samples collected during the field season 2012. Systematic wet sieving was carried out on 10 l. soil samples selected from a range of different site contexts. Botanical macro-remains, charcoal and different organic materials were separated from soil using a flotation tank based upon the A. Legge design (Jarman et al. 1972). The samples contained rootlets of modern plants, pieces of charcoal, small fragments of ceramics and daub and rare carbonized grains of cultivated plants.

The majority of the samples contained practically no grains of cultivated plants. In most cases, the plant remains have been destroyed or damaged so seriously that there was no possibility of identifying the samples to either species or genus. Individual grains of cultivated plants were found in the samples. Grains and seeds of the following cultivated plants were discovered:

Cereals: emmer (*Triticum dicoccon*), einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)

Pulses: lentil (*Lens culinaris*), pea (*Pisum sativum*), bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia*).

Grains of emmer and einkorn are the most frequent among the finds. The assortment of cultivated plants revealed in the samples from Nebelivka is typical for Tripillia cultivation practices. The same cereals were found as impressions in the structural daub from the mega-structure, with occasional impressions of well-preserved ears.

In contrast to the restricted finding of grains and pulses, the seeds of weeds and wild plants were present in many samples and in a well-preserved condition. However, the AMS dating of some of the weeds of cultivation indeed confirmed that these were recent finds that had been incorporated into the prehistoric sediments after excavation.