



MUSÉUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE
DÉPARTEMENT HOMME ET ENVIRONNEMENT
UMR 7194 HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE L'HOMME PRÉHISTORIQUE
**Équipe NOMADE – *Néandertaliens et Hommes anatomiquement modernes :
comportements émergents, dynamique culturelle, mobilité territoriale***



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Certificate

I, undersigned Stéphane Péan, certify that Dr Pavlo SHYDLOVSKYI (Tarass Shevchenko National University of Kyiv) is invited by the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), as visiting lecturer-researcher (*enseignant-chercheur invité*), in the *Département Homme et Environnement* (UMR 7194 HNHP, research team NOMADE), during one month. The funding received from MNHN will cover his expenses in terms of transport and accommodation during his stay, from October 14th to November 12th 2021.

Paris, June 30th 2021,

Dr Stéphane Péan
Head of Research team NOMADE

[MENU](#)

Histoire naturelle de l'Homme préhistorique
UMR 7194

Séminaire

MAMMOTH HUNTERS OF DNIEPER BASIN. HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION IN THE END OF THE LAST GLACIATION

Institut de Paléontologie Humaine

[Accueil](#)[Actualités](#)[Mammoth hunters of Dnieper basin. Human/environment interaction in the end of the last glaciation](#)

Lundi 8 novembre 2021 à 16h30 à l'IPH, par Pavlo Shydlovskyi, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Ukraine), Enseignant-chercheur invité du Museum, UMR7194 HNHP équipe Nomade

MAMMOTH HUNTERS OF DNIEPER BASIN. HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION IN THE END OF THE LAST GLACIATION

Intervenant: Pavlo Shydlovskyi, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Ukraine), Enseignant-chercheur invité du Museum, UMR7194 HNHP équipe Nomade

Résumé:

The Upper Palaeolithic sites in the Middle Dnieper basin are attributed to the different cultural and chronological phenomena, i.e. Gravettian, Epigravettian and Final Palaeolithic. A part of Epigravettian vestiges refers to the Mezhyrichian type of industry and is dated in the rather narrow limits of 17 – 15 000 BP. The conducted typological-technological analysis of lithic assemblages allows us to assert the unity of processing techniques within this type. These sites have different functional and seasonal characteristics, which create a unique

opportunity to reconstruct certain aspects of life, seasonal mobility cycle, hunting strategy of a group in a common ecological niche. The base camps of Mezhyrich, Dobranichivka and Gontsy functioned mainly during the cold season, while in the warm season there was a more high activity associated with topographically higher relief areas. The logistic model of annual mobility implies the presence of basic camps in the centre of the movement of the group, in the most convenient places, given the availability of natural resources, on the one hand and short-term camps, kill-sites, gathering of flintstone places on the other. The spatial distribution of objects of the Mezhyrich type indicates the presence of a centralized structure of behaviour, which manifests itself at different hierarchical levels - at the level of dwelling, residential unit, base camp and microregion. The spread of ornaments made from the seashells of the Black Sea molluscs testifies to extensive exchange operations and links between synchronous Epigravettian communities – Mezhyrichian, Mezinian, Yudinovian.

Key words: Upper Palaeolithic, East Epigravettian, mammoth hunters, base camp, residential unit



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