

## Introduction

Sites	Datings (years BP)	Sample	References	
Eirós	Th/U	117.252+-75	flowstone	Grandal,1993a; Grandal <i>et al.</i> , 1995; Grandal & Vidal Romaní, 1997
	Th/U	97.051+-15	flowstone	
	Th/U	28.233+-5	flowstone	
	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	24.090+-440	bone <i>Ursus spelaeus</i>	
A Ceza	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	35.230 +- 1.430	bone <i>Ursus spelaeus</i>	Grandal <i>et al.</i> , 2000
A Valiña	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	31.600+-250	unidentified bone	Llana Rodríguez <i>et al.</i> , 1996
	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	31.730/+2.880-2.110	unidentified bone	
	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	34.800/+1.900-1.500	unidentified bone	
Tarelo	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	7.460+-950	bone <i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grandal & Vidal Romaní, 1997
O Reiro (Arteixo)	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	6.590+-70	charcoal	Fernández & Ramil, 1992
Pala da Vella	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	3.280+-125 (nivel 1)	charcoal	Fernández <i>et al.</i> , 1996
	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	4.790+-120 (nivel 2)	charcoal	
	<sup>14</sup> C AMS	4.500+-35 (nivel 2)	human bone	
<b>Liñares</b>	see table 4.5 (section 4.1.3)			

**Table 1.3.** Absolute datings made in different Galician sites.

### *Other knowledge sources of the Holocene fauna*

In the petroglyphs, or insculptures on rocky surfaces, there are represented part of the Holocene fauna in Galicia in non-karstic areas (figure 1.1). The specific identification of the different figures is sometimes difficult, but the following animals could be distinguished: deer (males and females), horses, bovids, small bovids (goats/sheep), canids, snakes and tracks of different animals (deer or roe deer, goats, sheep) (DE LA PEÑA SANTOS & VÁZQUEZ VARELA, 1992; VÁZQUEZ VARELA, 1984; COSTAS GOBERNA & NOVOA ÁLVAREZ, 1993). They were dated by the same authors, using relative methods (superposition analyses, compositions and associations of these representations with another engravings of cave art), obtaining a maximum age between 8,000-5,300 years BP. It is convenient to add that the findings stated in this paragraph are clearly determined by the rocky stratum. That is, they are only preserved in granitic rocks, as, though in case of having existed sometime, the engravings corresponding to another types of rock would have disappeared by weathering.

Of course, another source of faunal data is the one corresponding to the historic stage. They are references in texts of classic authors, normally very generic, that only allow affirming the presence of common species such as *Equus caballus* LINNAEUS and *Capra*