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### **Economics of Hunting of Trypillian Tribes and Their Neighbours at the C I Stage**

Climate change that took place during the Eneolithic period had a fairly significant impact on the population of the forest-steppe and steppe regions of the Dnipro Right Bank. Aridization of the climate forced the steppe population to move north to the forest-steppe zone, which forced them to adapt to the new conditions of economy. Obviously, these changes had an impact on population of the Trypillian culture and their neighbours. The Eneolithic populations had to adapt to the new challenges which were prepared by climate changes. These changes have had an impact on various fields of activity – agriculture, stockbreeding, non-food products, trade, etc. One of these areas is hunting. Thus, despite the main direction of economy in Trypillian population – agriculture, in Seredniy Stog population – stockbreeding, hunting was a significant part of the economy of both communities. Also important is the role of hunting in intercultural exchanges. In this key it is interesting to trace how people with different types of economy adapted to changes in the same or near climatic conditions. There is now no doubt that the communities were in contact with each other. As osteological data show, the hunting of the two cultures has become especially important for the population of both cultures during periods of humidification of the climate, at the same time losing its importance in arid periods, when the first place in obtaining meat was stockbreeding.

Investigation of hunting as an integral part of the economy of the Eneolithic communities is possible through interdisciplinary approaches to the issue. The study of the lithic inventory, along with osteological data, as well as the data of paleogeographic research, allows us to reconstruct the hunting of certain groups of the population, to see the changes that took place in the environment and the adaptation of the Eneolithic communities to environmental conditions in the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC.