

Rearranged Nauman Fossil



Stone tool like materials found in the Nauman fossil layer

十勝二万年史——23

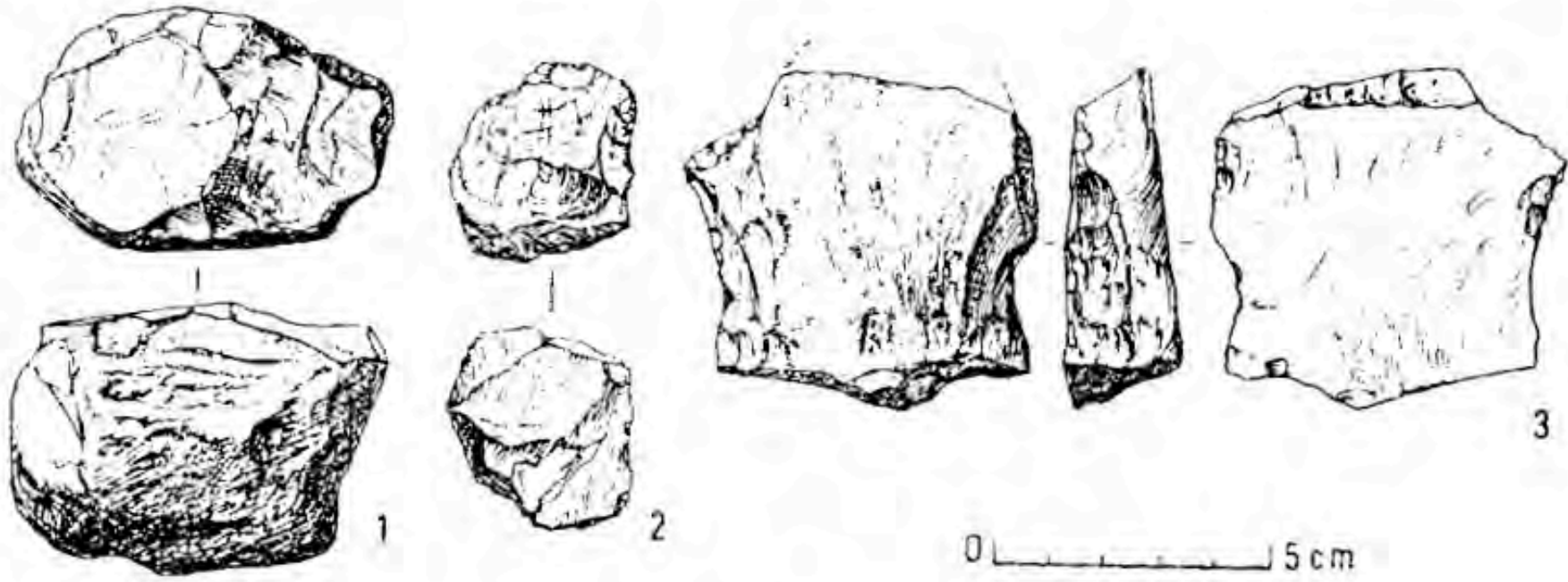
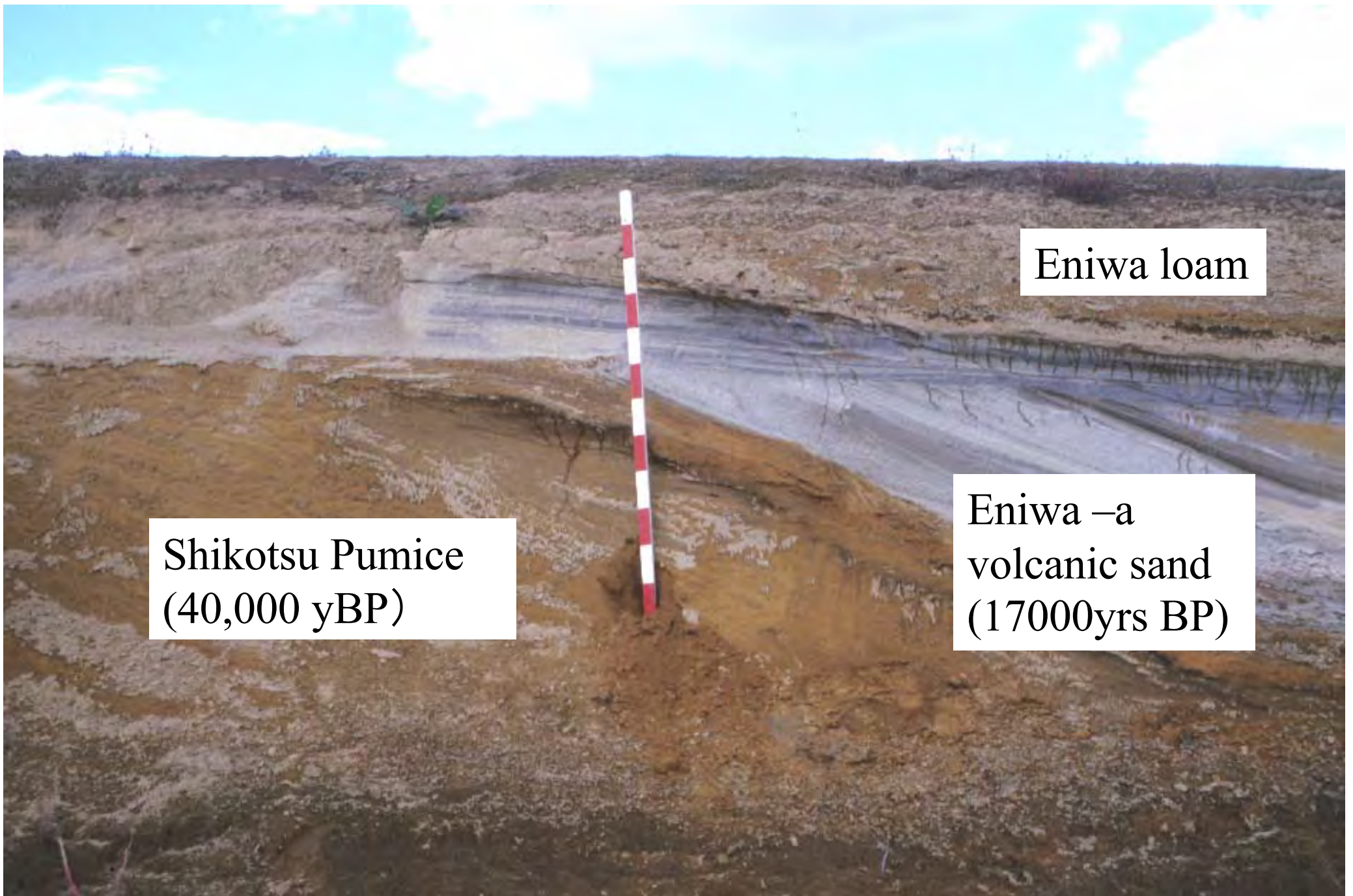


図3 忠類村ナウマン象化石包含層出土の石器？

120,000 yrs ago



Shikotsu Pumice
(40,000 yBP)

Eniwa loam

Eniwa -a
volcanic sand
(17000yrs BP)

Volcanic ash sand dune (Kawanishi town, Obihiro)

Glacier (Jung-frau in Europe Alpen)



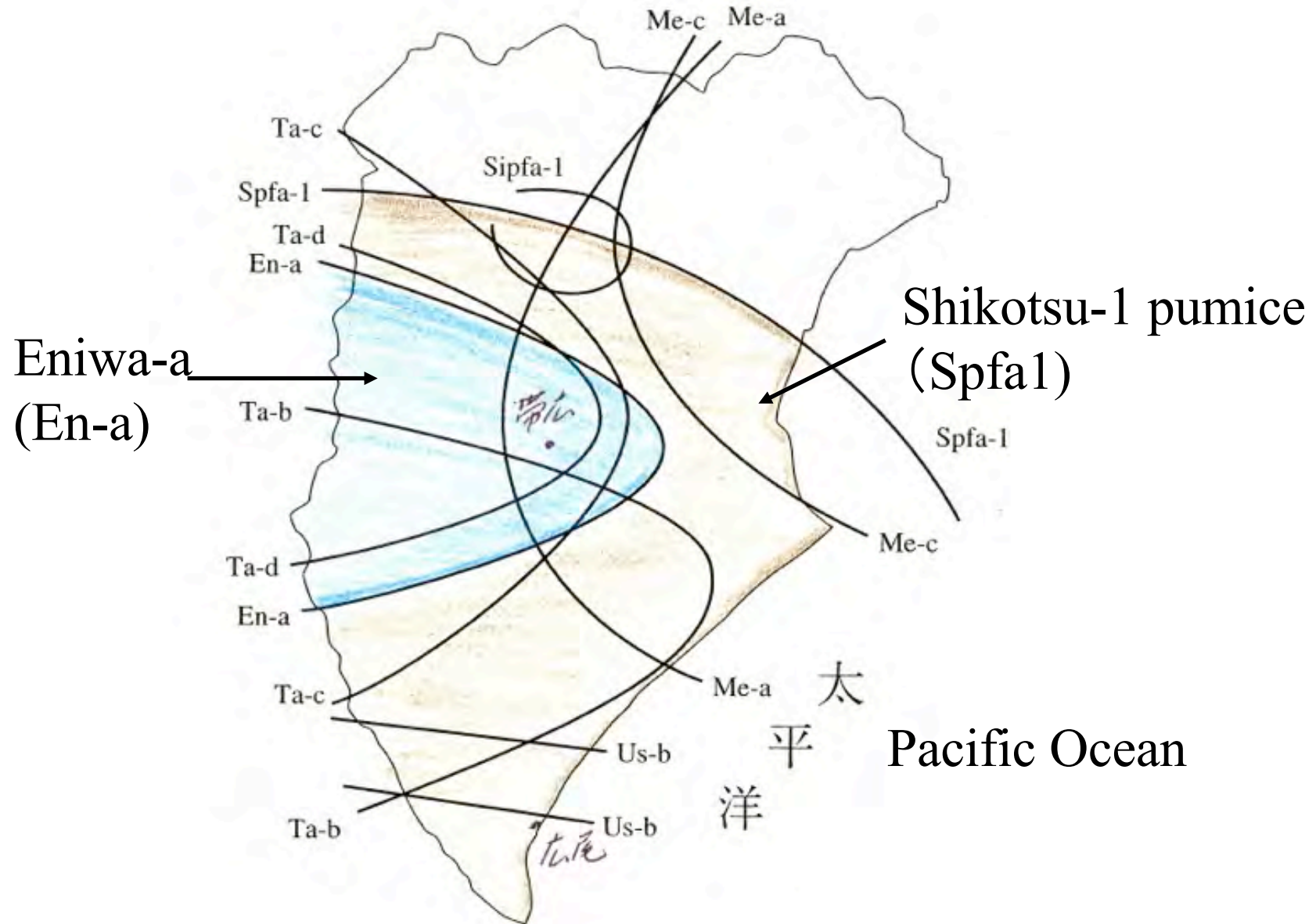
Peri-glacial Relief in Soya Hill Area



The Age when En-a volcanic ash fell.

- 17,000 yBP
- Stone age, Pre-earthenware age
- Very cold and dry glacial age

En-a Volcanic ash distribution

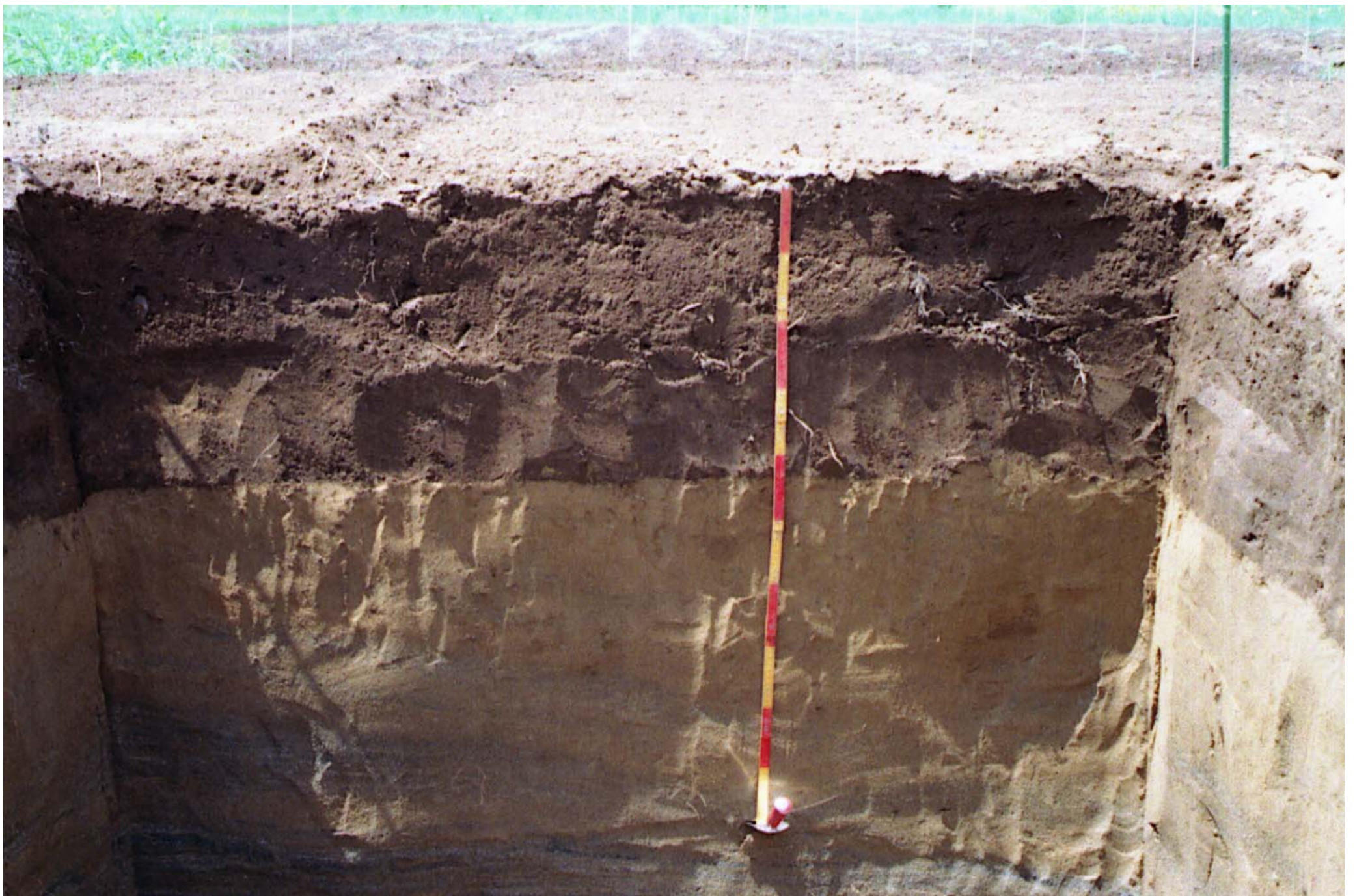




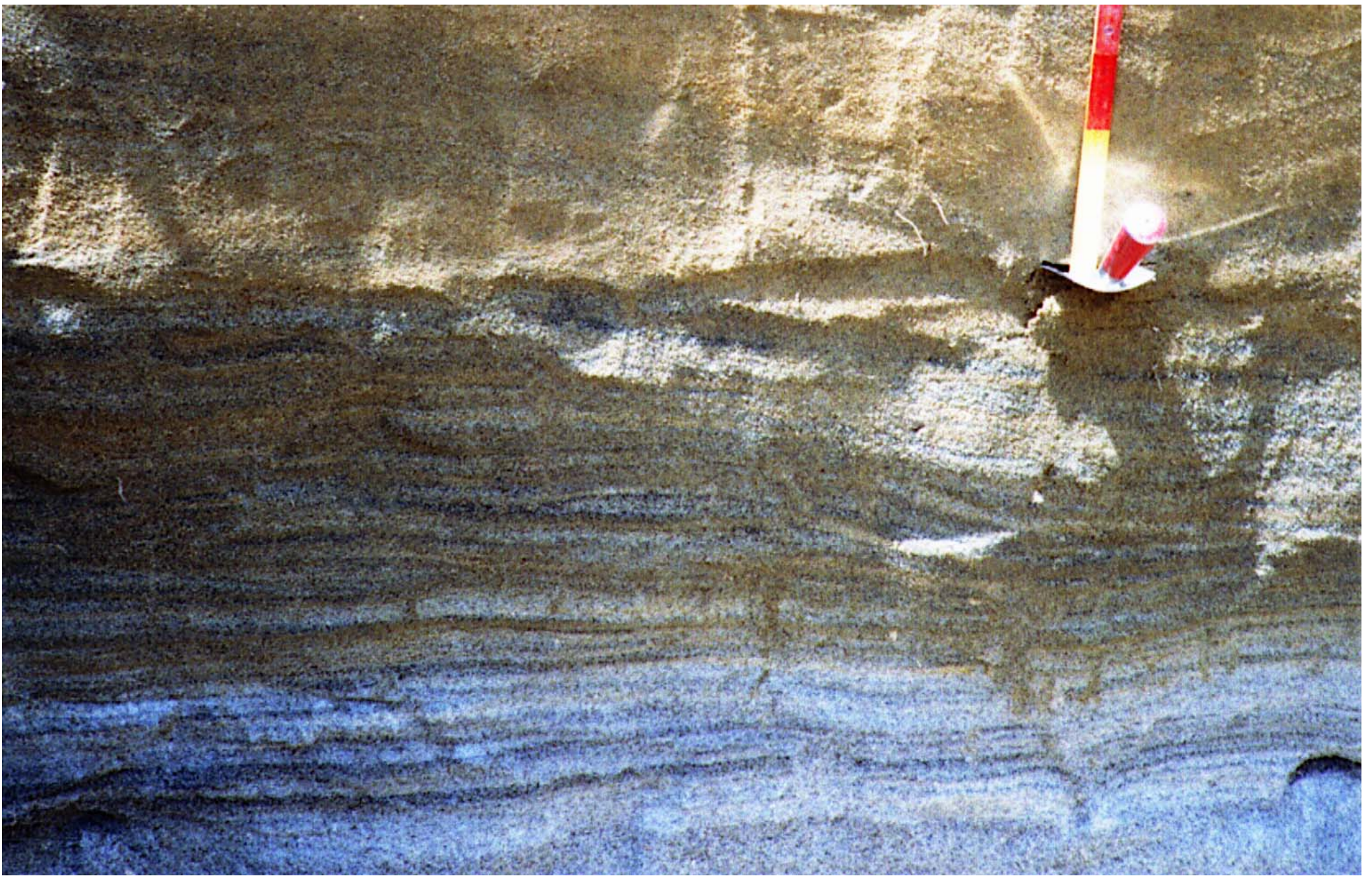
Andosoil profile in OUAVM farm

Eniwa loam (mixed with
long range aeolian dust)
15000-12000 yBP

Eniwa sand 17000yBP



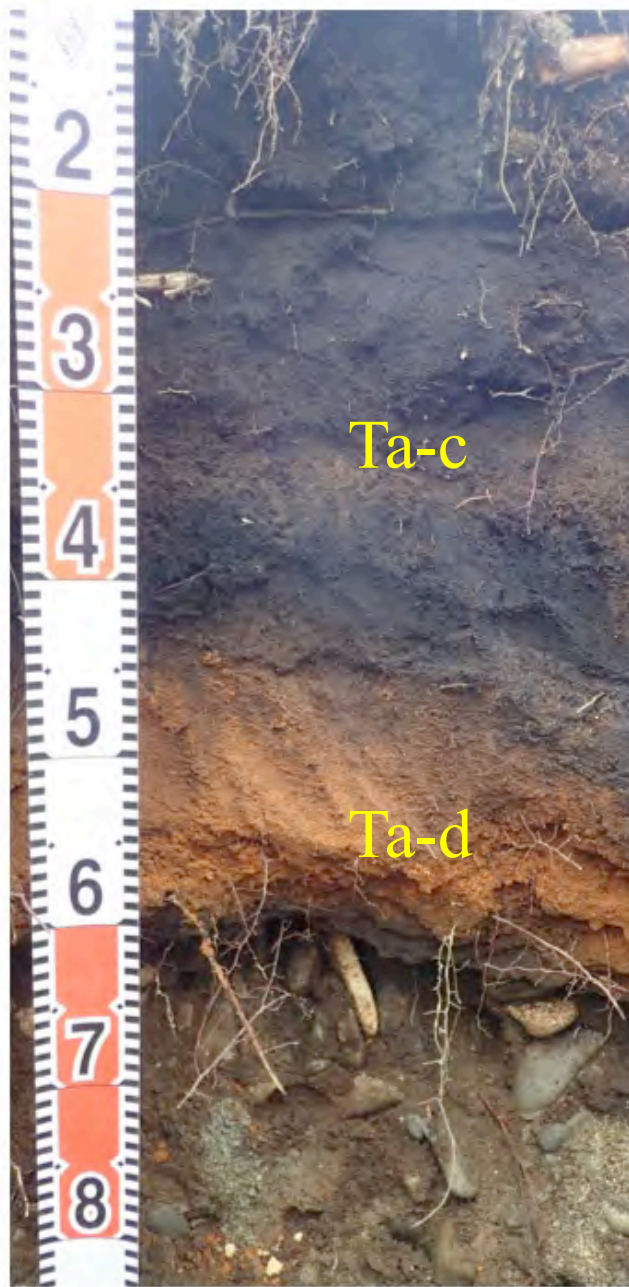
Andosol on Eniwa loam (OUAVM Farm)



Eniwa sand with lamina like layers



Soil profile on the lower terrace in the forest of Obihiro Agricultural High School



Volcanic ash layers are accumulated on alluvial layers.

Oldest remain site in Hokkaido
Stone knives from Kawanishi C site



21,500 years before present (below Eniwa-a)

Oldest remain site in Hokkaido
in Shimaki, Kami-Shihoro

Stonertools found below Eniwa-a layer

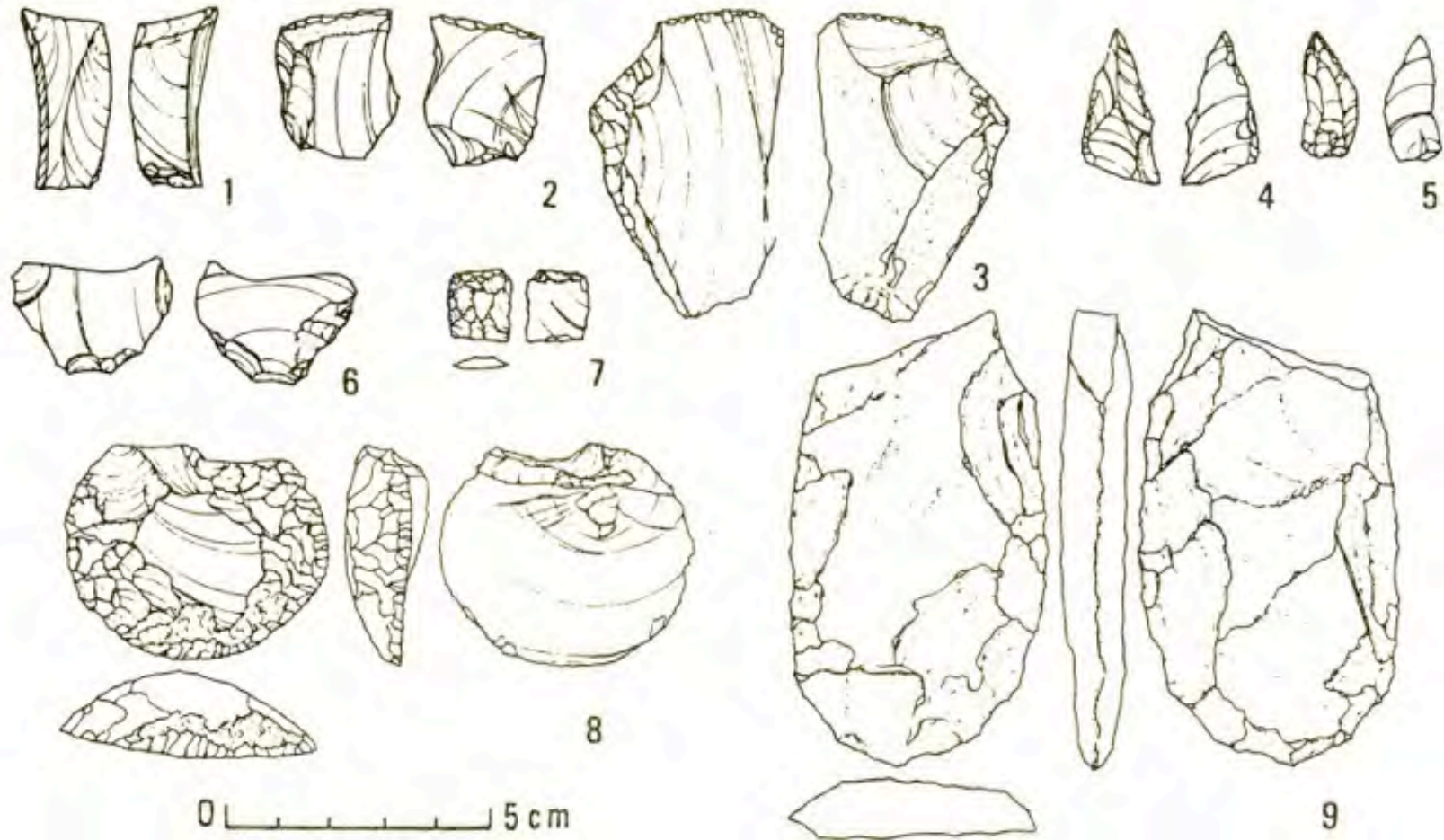
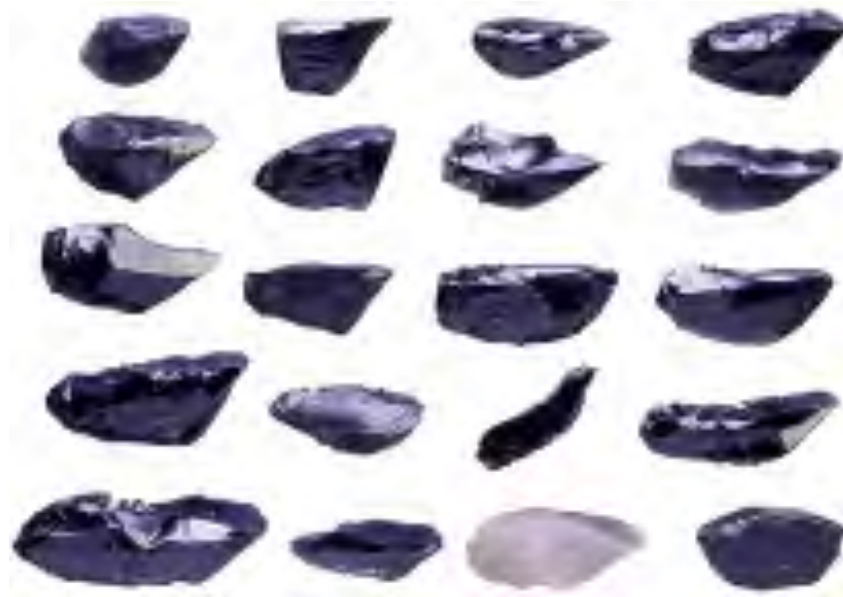


図4 第Ⅱ期の石器群—嶋木遺跡 (1~7—ナイフ形石器)

19,000 years BP

Obsidian Stone tools



These obsidian stone tools are excavated in Shirataki village where original stones are produced. These stone tools were used for hunting.

Stone tools found in Enia loam layer, in Kami-itaira

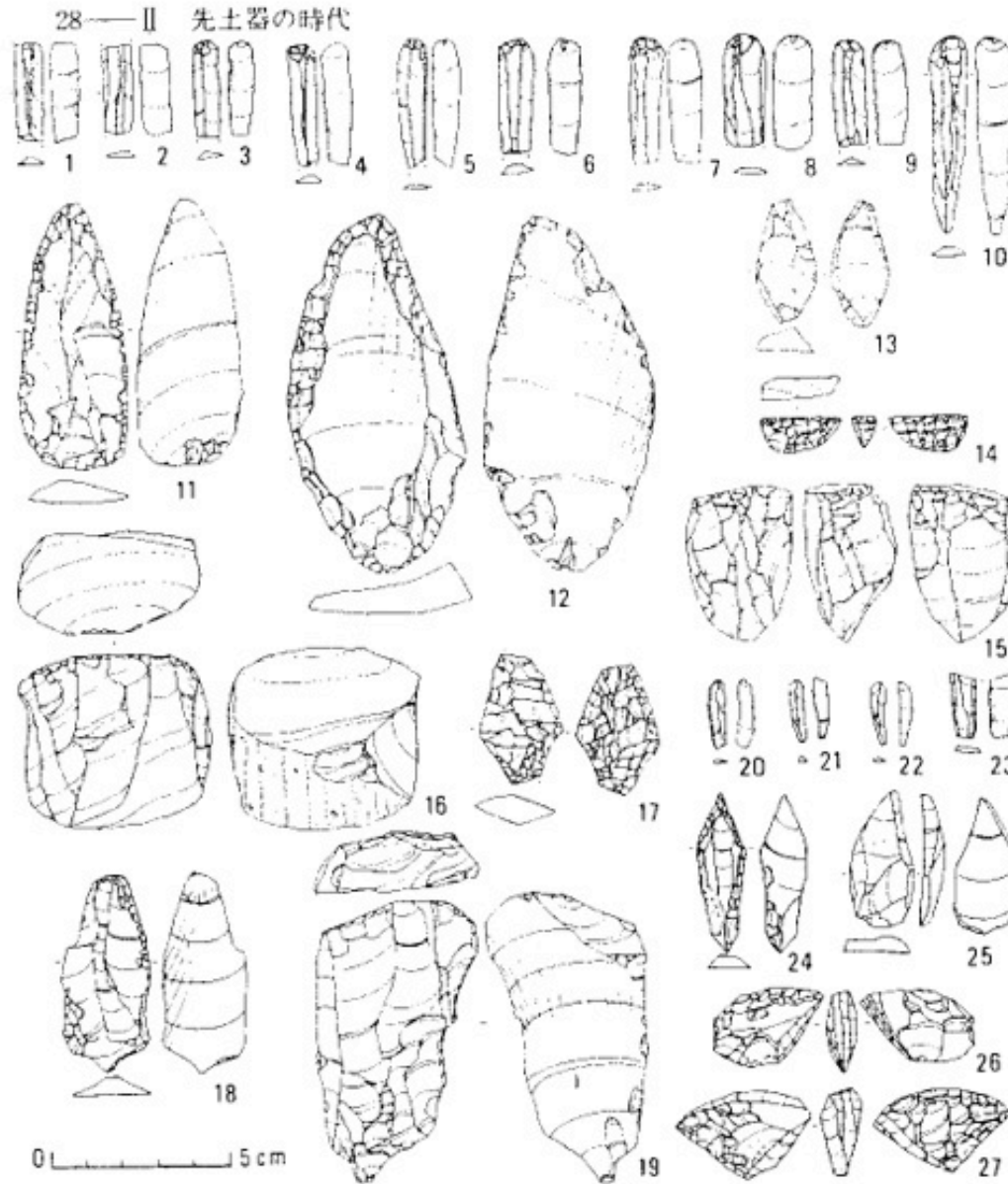


図6 上似平遺跡の石器群 (A-1~15, C-16・17, D-20~27, E-18・19)

15,000 years ago, when glacier started to melt, and climate became warmer.

Obihiro-Taisho archaeological sites

- Trace of cooking was proved on the earthenware excavated in Taisho No.3 site. This earthenware dates back to 14,000 years BP (News on 2013.4.11).
- It is assumed that ancient people cooked salmon which ascended the river.

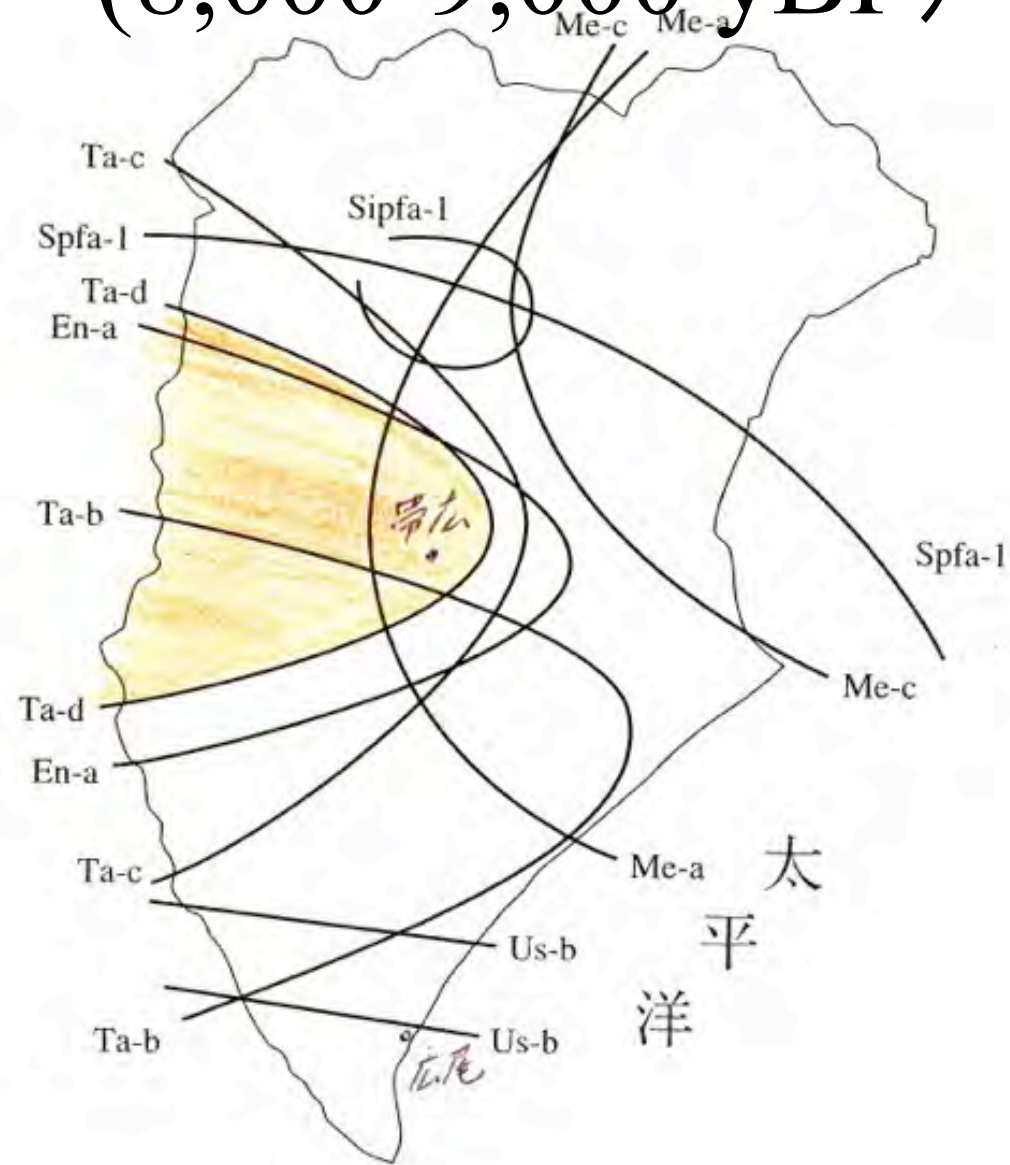
Earthenware excavated in Taisho, Obihiro(14,000 yBP), with the trace of cooking. **Oldest record in the world.**



The Age when Ta-d Ash fell.

- 9,000 yBP
- Rapid Warming
- Rise in Sea level (peaked in 6000 yBP)
- Early Jomon Age

Distribution of Ta-d Ash (8,000-9,000 yBP)





← Tarumae-c 2,500 BP

← Tarumae-d
9,000BP

← Eniwa-a loam

(Volcanic ash +
loess)

Andosoil (Shimizu)



← Tarumae-d
9000BP

← Eniwa-a loam
(Volcanic ash +
loess)

**Wet type andosoil
(Beppu cho)**

Earthenware in Early Jomon Age

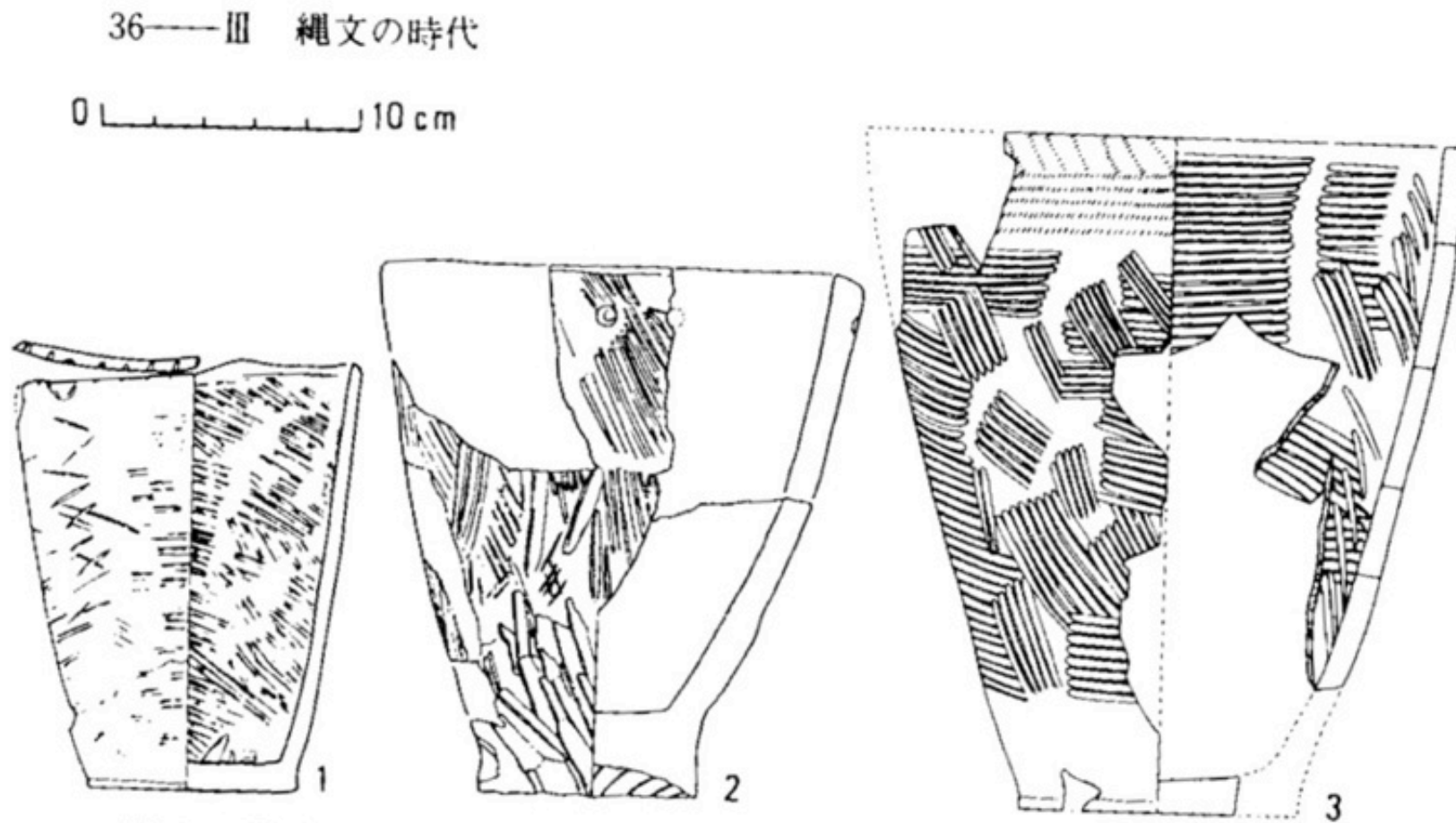


図1 早期の土器 (1—平和遺跡, 2—八千代C遺跡, 3—共栄B遺跡)

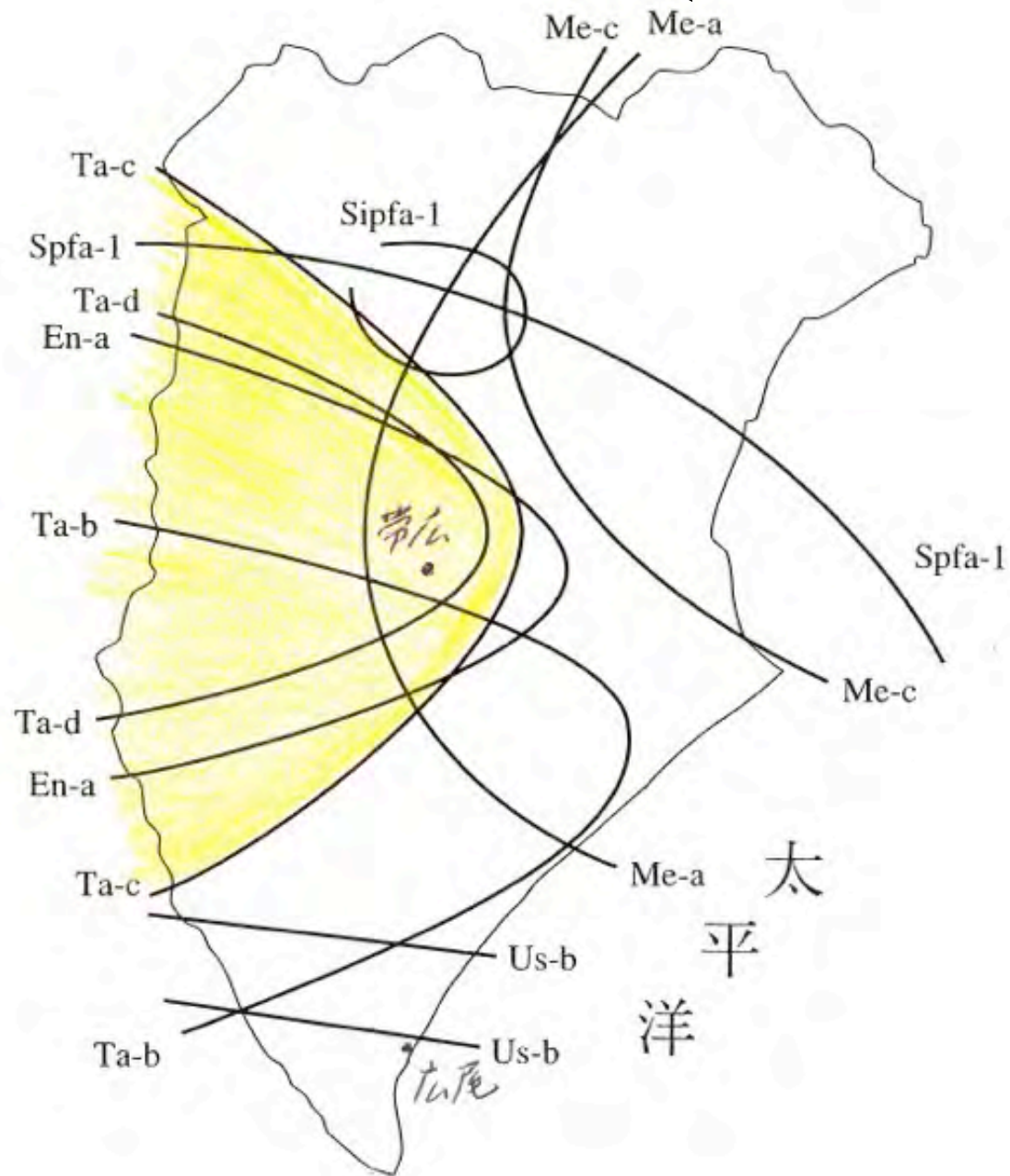
Archaeological remain at Heiwa in Urahoro town

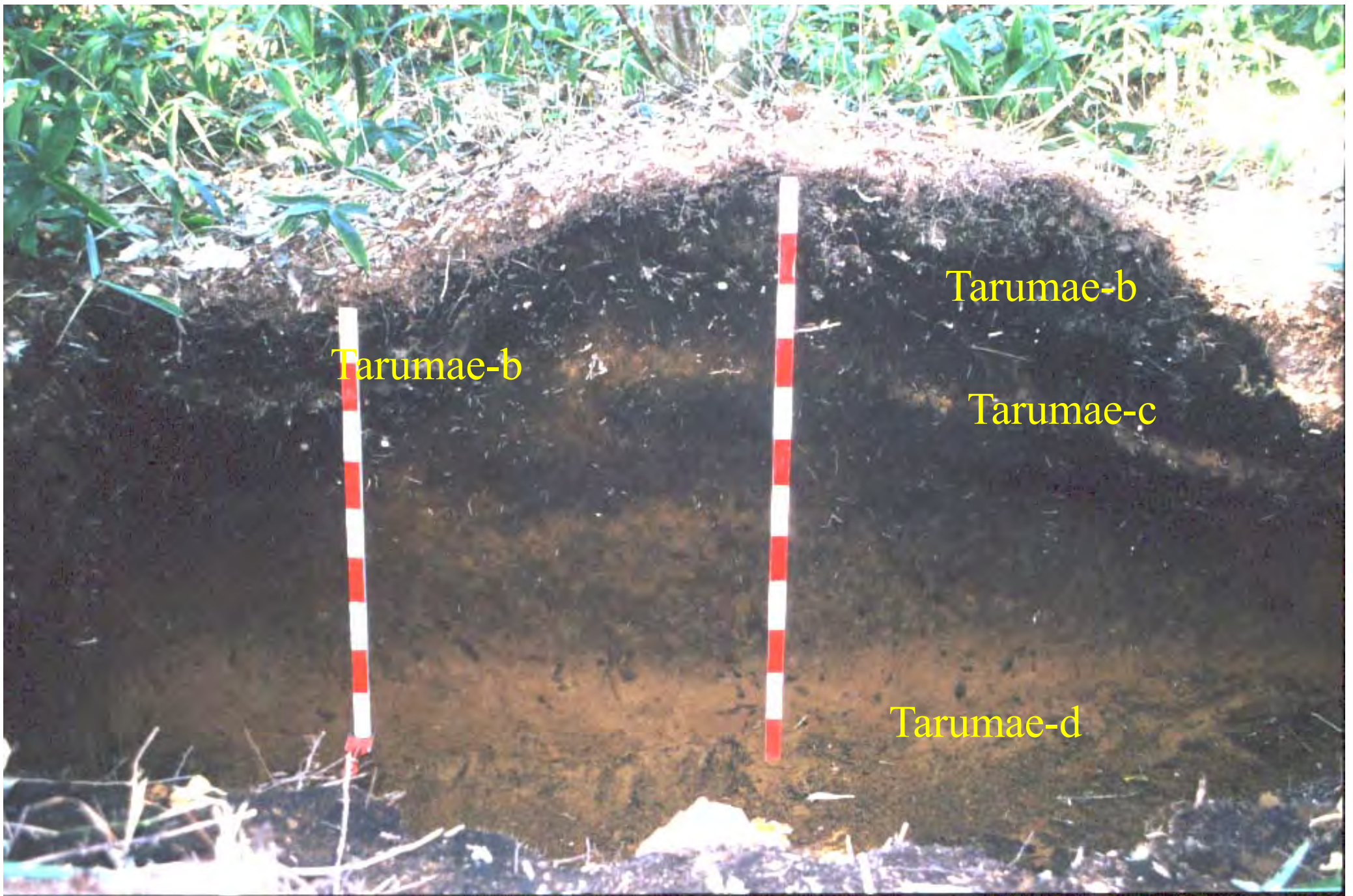
- Early Jomon Era 7000BP ~ 5000BP
- Necklace stone made of jade, **oldest record in Japan**
 - Jade produced in Hidaka mountain range, Hokkaido, had been used (nephrite) .

The Age when Ta-c Ash fell.

- Fell in 2,500~3,000BP
- Late Johmon Era
- Volcanic ash separating Johmon Era and younger era
- Regression of sea
- Climate had been cold for 2000 years before the fall of Ta-c volcanic ash.
- Formation of Tokachi Bouzu (Earth hammock)

Distribution of Ta-c (2500-3000 yBP)





Tokachi Bozu (earth hammock in OUAVM)



Tarumae c
(2500BP)

Tarumae-d
(9000BP)

Soil in wet type forest in Obihiro
Univ.



Tarumae c
(2,500 yBP)

Taruma d
(9,000 yBP)

**Andosoil
(Sarabesu)**

Earthenware in late Jomon Age

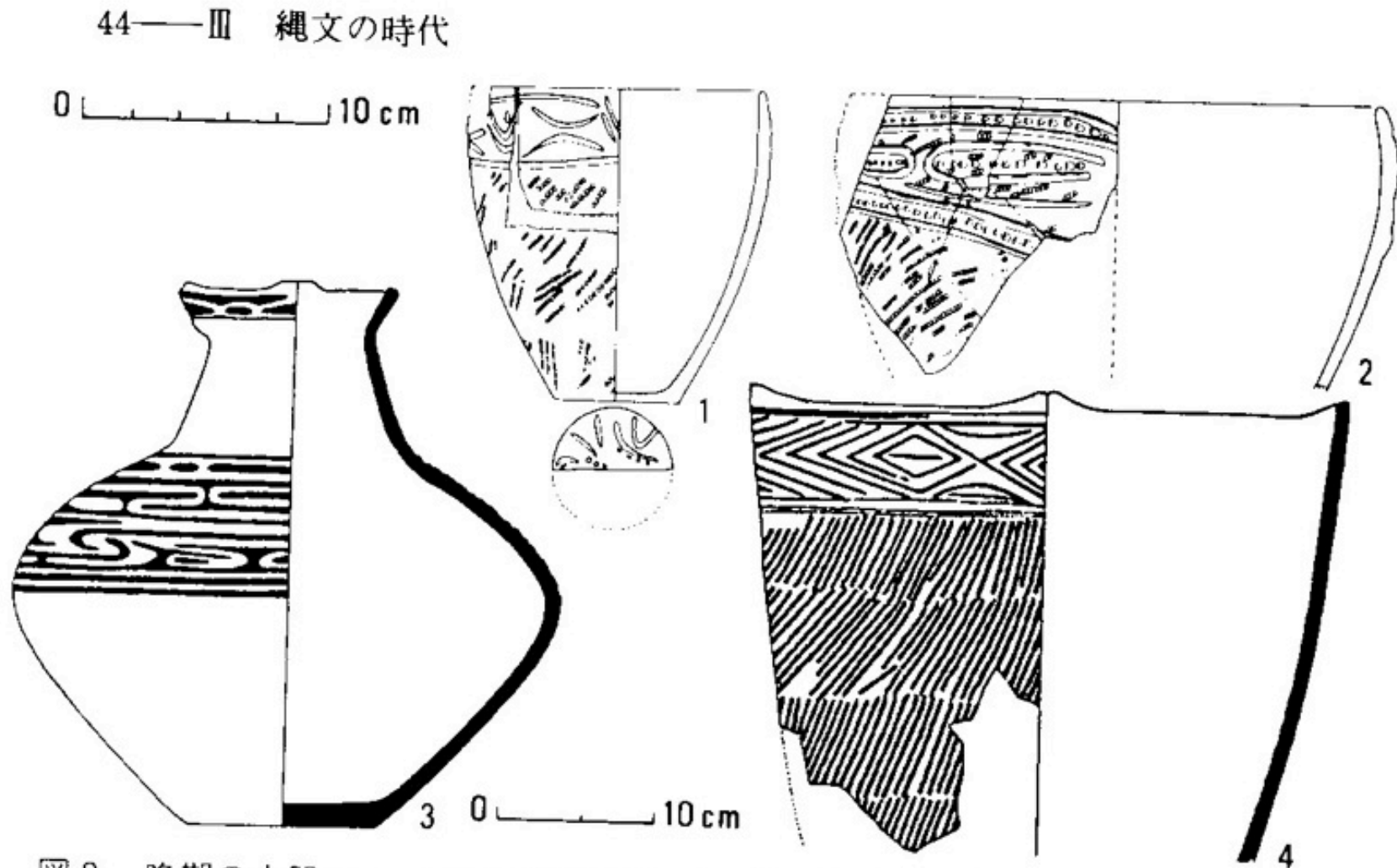


図8 晩期の土器(1—十勝太谷月遺跡, 2—音更町相生A遺跡, 3・4—緑ヶ岡遺跡)