A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Human access to and utilization of animal resources in the middle late Holocene in northeastern Qinghai Province: a case study of Jianzui site in Qinghai Lake Basin**

1、Description

In June 2017, we found Jianzui site (36.95%) ° N,99.61 ° E; The altitude is 3350m), and 1m above the surface × According to its structural characteristics, it can be roughly divided into four layers: the first layer (0 ~ 30cm), which is the present representative soil layer, developed with modern alpine meadow soil; the second layer (0 ~ 30cm), which is composed of three layers: the first layer (0 ~ 30cm), developed with modern alpine meadow soil; The second layer (30 ~ 85CM) is gray black silty clay layer
Mixed with a large number of charcoal chips, there are pottery pieces, animal bones, stone tools and other cultural relics unearthed, of which the bones are mostly broken pieces, and some are suspected to be bone artifacts; The pottery and bones (part) have obvious traces of fire. The stone tools are made of stone tools with rough technology, and their lithology is consistent with the nearby exposed bedrock, which indicates that they are made from local materials; The third layer (85 ~ 130cm) is sandy loess with loose soil. A thin layer of light red paleosol (about 2 ~ 3cm thick) is developed at the bottom of the layer, which belongs to primary sedimentary strata and has little interference from human activities; The fourth layer (below 130cm) is bedrock without any cultural relics. In this study, the reference specimens are mainly from the laboratory of animal archaeology, scientific and technological archaeology center, Institute of archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute of Paleovertebrates and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Please refer to the manual of Chinese vertebrate fossils, After the identification and collection of animal bones, charcoal scraps and other cultural relics, four dating samples (a45b, a75c, a75b and a87c, respectively) were selected from the 45cm, 75cm, 75cm and 87cm layers of the profile strata, It was sent to the beta Laboratory of the United States for accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) 14C dating. The 14C dating obtained was corrected to calendar year by using the intcali13 tree ring correction curve in calibrev702

2、Keywords

Theme：Marine Sediments
Discipline：Palaeoenvironment
Places：Northeast of Qinghai Province
Time：6000 - 2000 years ago

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：2.02MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：38.2 | - |
| west：97.5 | - | east：101.2 |
| - | south：36.15 | - |

5、Time frame:None--None

6、Reference method

References to data:

HOU Guangliang. Human access to and utilization of animal resources in the middle late Holocene in northeastern Qinghai Province: a case study of Jianzui site in Qinghai Lake Basin. A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/Paleoenv.tpdc.2712692021

References to articles:

侯光良, 许长军, 曹广超. (2017). 青藏高原末次冰消期—全新世中期人类扩张的时空模拟. 第四纪研究, 37(4),709-720.

7、Supporting project information

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8、Data resource provider

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