

植物遺存的 research

這項研究是運用浮選、孢粉和植物硅酸體分析土壤和文化堆積中保存的植物遺存，目的是復原考古遺址的植物組合，以了解古代的氣候、環境和人類的生活方式。



採集樣本作植物遺存研究
Collecting samples for investigating the plant remains



浮選法示範
Floatation demonstration



進行浮選工作
Floatation in progress

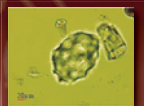
在浮選獲得的樣本中，研究人員發現少量炭化的植物遺存。經進一步鑑定，這些完整的炭化稻米確定屬於栽培稻。孢粉和植物硅酸體的分析結果，顯示沙下遺址從史前時期至今一直是溫暖和潮濕的氣候環境。在沙下遺址北部的史前文化堆積中發現屬於栽培葫蘆科和扇形稻米的植物硅酸體，顯示當時的先民可能已有栽培植物的活動。

Investigating the plant remains

Floatation, pollen and phytolith analyses were employed to investigate the botanic remains preserved in the soil and archaeological deposits. Reconstructing the past vegetation facilitates our understanding of the ancient climate, natural environment and subsistence strategies of the inhabitants at Sha Ha. Carbonized plant remains were collected through floatation. Upon closer examination, researchers identified several completely carbonized grains as cultivated rice. The results of pollen and phytolith studies suggest that the climate at Sha Ha site was warm and humid in the prehistoric and historic periods. The northern part of the Sha Ha site also yielded phytoliths of possibly cultivated gourds and rice, suggesting that the early inhabitants might have engaged in plant cultivation.



史前文化層內發現的稻亞科植物硅酸體（中間部位的扇形）和葫蘆科（左側的針形）
Phytoliths of rice (the fan-shape one in the central) and sponge like "needle" (in the left) found in the prehistoric cultural layer



史前文化層內發現的葫蘆科植物硅酸體
Phytoliths of the gourd family found in the prehistoric cultural layer