

张云翔,周春茂,阎统民,尹申平. 陕西临潼零口文化遗址脊椎动物遗骸的古环境意义[J]. 地质论评, 2003, 49(2): 175

陕西临潼零口文化遗址脊椎动物遗骸的古环境意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(编号40272014)

DOI:

摘要:

陕西省临潼零口遗址脊椎动物遗骸有*Rhizomys sinensis*, *Hystrix hodgsoni*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, *Moschus moschiferus*, *Elaphurus davidianus*, *Caprinae*, *Gazella sp.*, *Bovinae*, *Sus domesticus*, *Phasianidae*和*Cyprinoides*。动物生态、动物地理及其他气候替代性指标显示了零口文化和仰韶文化、但不完整的气候演变周期。每个气候演化延续时间约为700—800a。气候演化周期与文化发展周期基本吻合。

关键词: [陕西](#) [文化遗址](#) [脊椎动物](#) [零口遗址](#) [动物遗骸](#) [古环境](#)

Vertebrate Remains of the Lingkou Site and Its Paleoenvironment Significance [Download](#)

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Abstract:

The age of the Lingkou archaeological site, Lintong, Shaanxi, is about 7300-6220 a BP and the culture. The remains presented as 157 individuals belong to 13 species: *Rhizomys sinensis*, *Hystrix hodgsoni*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, *Meles meles*, *Moschus sp.*, *Cervus hortulorum*, *Elaphurus davidianus*, *Caprinae*, *Gazella domestica*, *Phasianidae* and *Cyprinoides*. Those vertebrate remains can be divided into 5 layers. During 6420 a BP plenty of browsing cervid fauna occurred, showing an obviously warm and humid climate condition. From 6930-6660 a BP and 6420-6220 a BP are different distinctly from 7300 - 6930 a BP and 6600-6420 a BP steppes became dominant. The evolution of the faunal ecological sequence during the stages indicate environment was interchanged from semiarid veldt to dry steppe, and gradually to the modern climate.

Keywords: [Lintong site](#) [vertebrate remains](#) [paleoenvironment](#)

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