

Slide 1

# The mesolithic site Ullafelsen in the Fotsch Valley (Tyrol, Austria) – a biomarker perspective

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M Lerch, M Bliedtner, C Geitner, D Schäfer, JN Haas, S Szidat, R Zech, B Glaser  
&  
Heisenberg-Professorship  
for Physical Geography with  
focus on paleoenvironmental research

Michael Zech

4<sup>th</sup> of May 2020  
TU Dresden



# The mesolithic site Ullafelsen

## in the Fotsch Valley (Tyrol, Austria) – a biomarker perspective

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With the finding of „Ötzi“ in 1991, high mountain (geo-)archaeology received high attention.

Our motivation/aim:

to contribute to a better understanding of human-climate-environment interaction



„Ötzi“ – the Iceman

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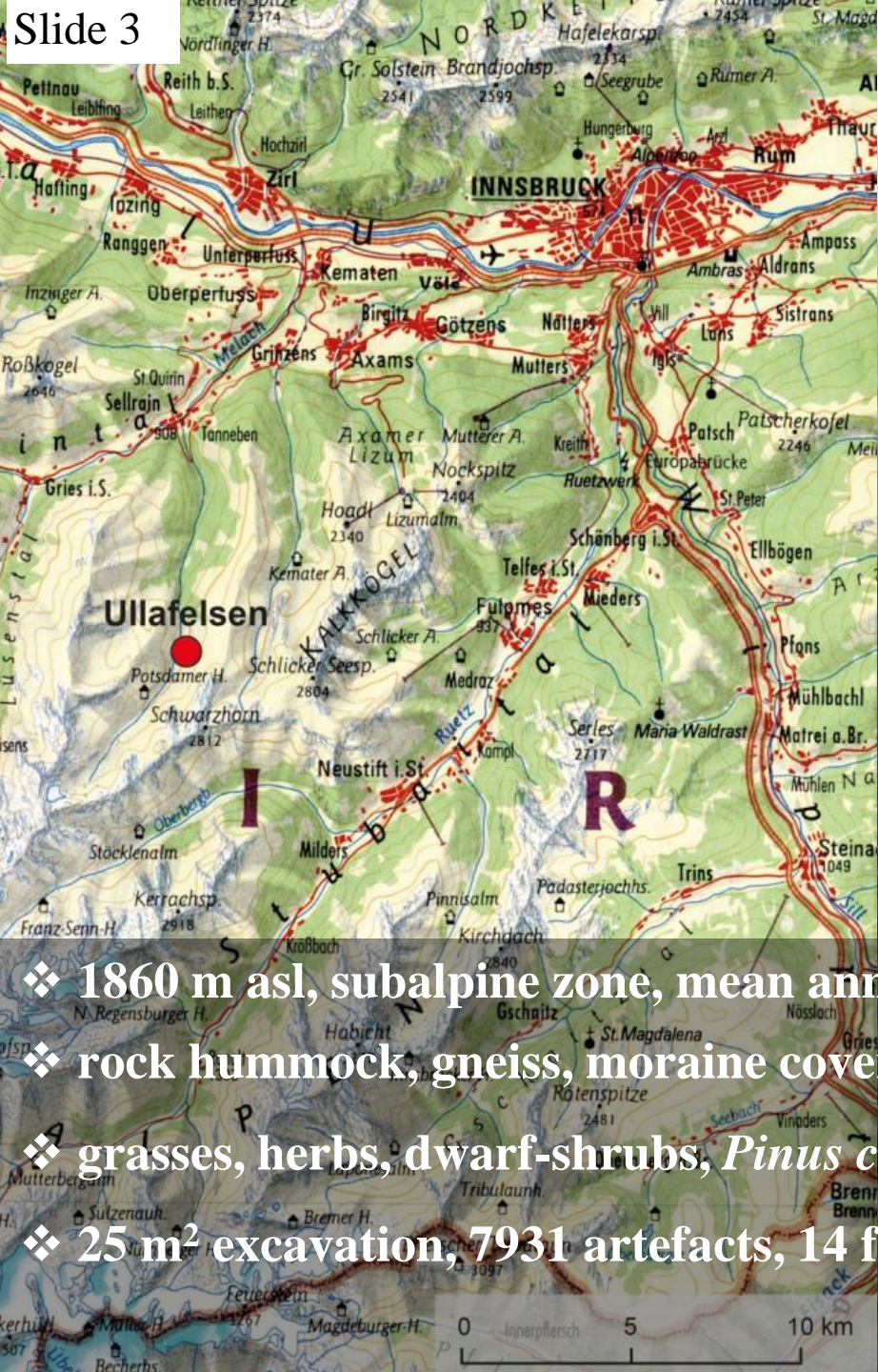
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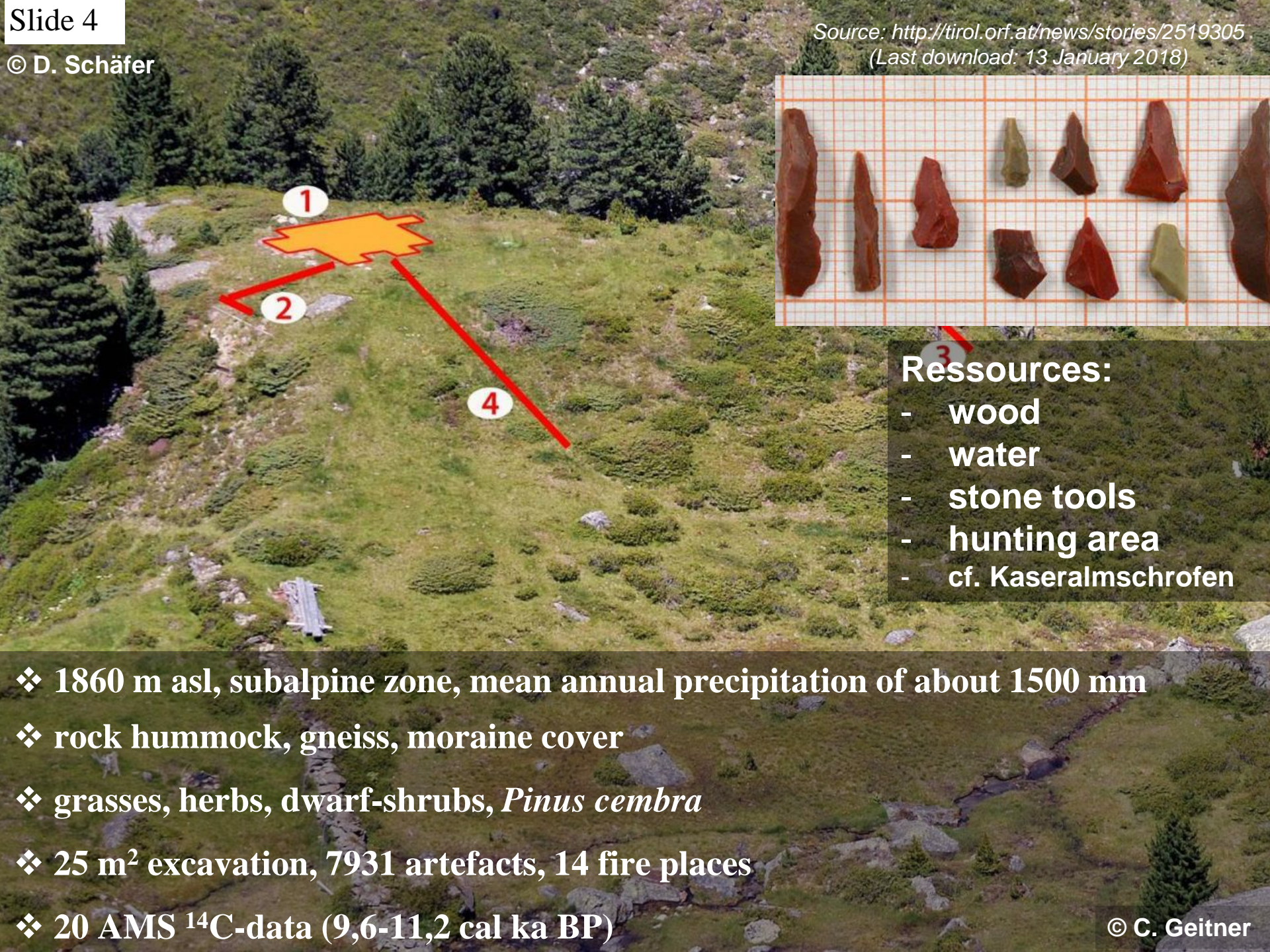




# Ullafelsen

- ❖ 1860 m asl, subalpine zone, mean annual precipitation of about 1500 mm
- ❖ rock hummock, gneiss, moraine cover
- ❖ grasses, herbs, dwarf-shrubs, *Pinus cembra*
- ❖ 25 m<sup>2</sup> excavation, 7931 artefacts, 14 fire places





### Ressources:

- wood
- water
- stone tools
- hunting area
- cf. Kaseralmschrofen

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- ❖ grasses, herbs, dwarf-shrubs, *Pinus cembra*
- ❖ 25 m<sup>2</sup> excavation, 7931 artefacts, 14 fire places
- ❖ 20 AMS <sup>14</sup>C-data (9,6-11,2 cal ka BP)



1

LL: contains 62% of the artefacts → living floor

One of the open questions:  
B<sub>h</sub>-horizon due to podzolization  
or buried former topsoil (fA<sub>h</sub>)?

pH (CaCl<sub>2</sub>)      C%

A<sub>h</sub>

3.7      16.4

LL

3.7      1.8

B<sub>h</sub>/  
fA<sub>h</sub>

4.1      10.7

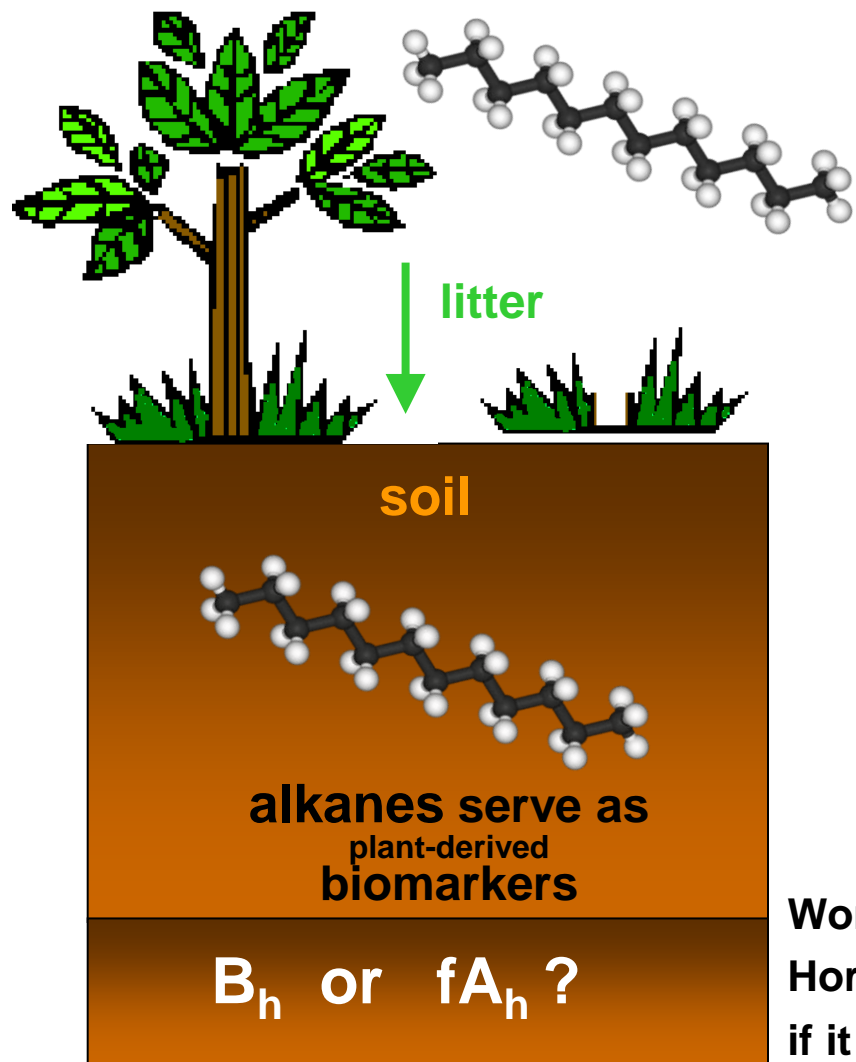
Thin section analyses / <sup>13</sup>C-NMR etc.  
provided no clear answer, hitherto.





# What are alkane biomarkers and why do we interrogate them?

alkanes are hydrocarbons  
and important constituents of **leaf waxes**

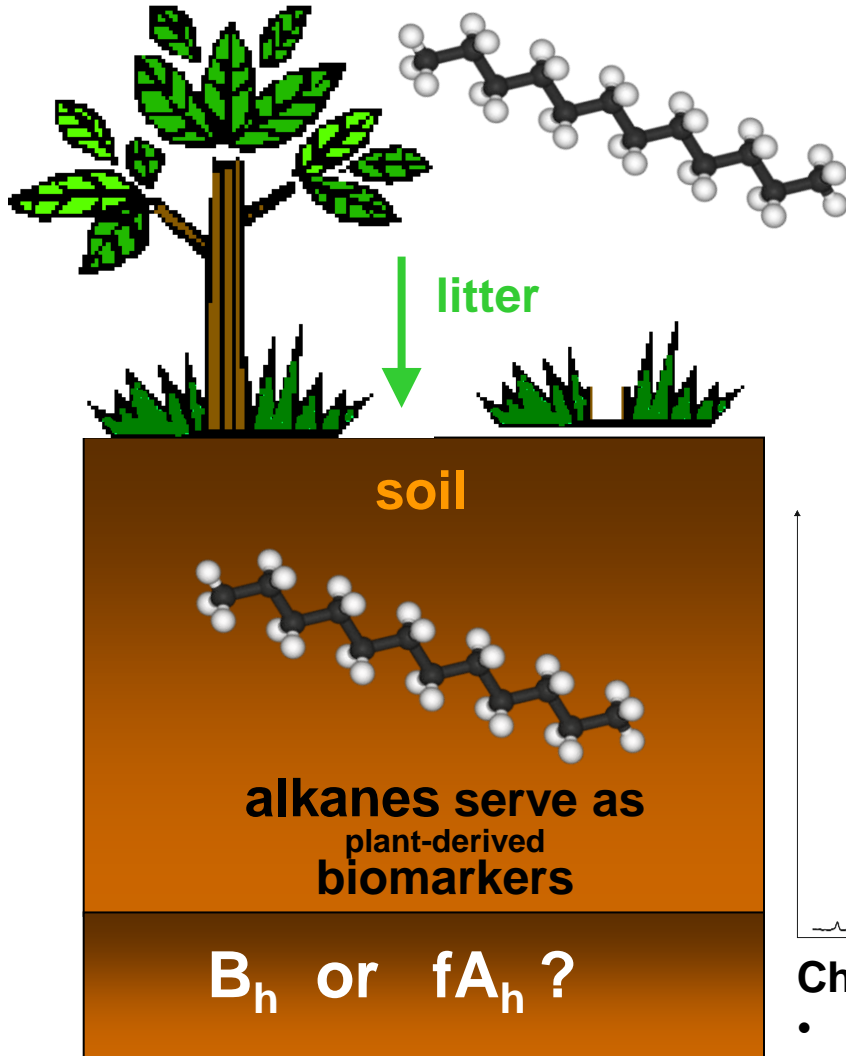


Working hypothesis:

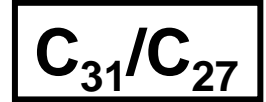
Horizon contains alkanes  $\rightarrow$  former topsoil  $fA_h$ ;  
if it doesn't contain alkanes  $\rightarrow B_h$  podzol horizon

# What are alkane biomarkers and why do we interrogate them?

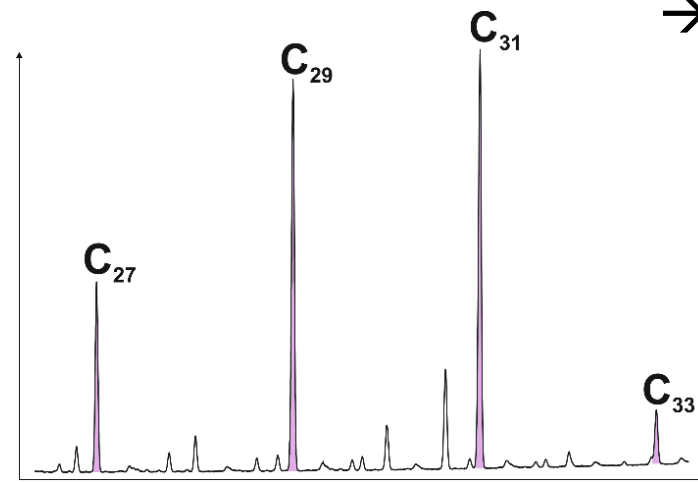
alkanes are hydrocarbons  
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Moreover:



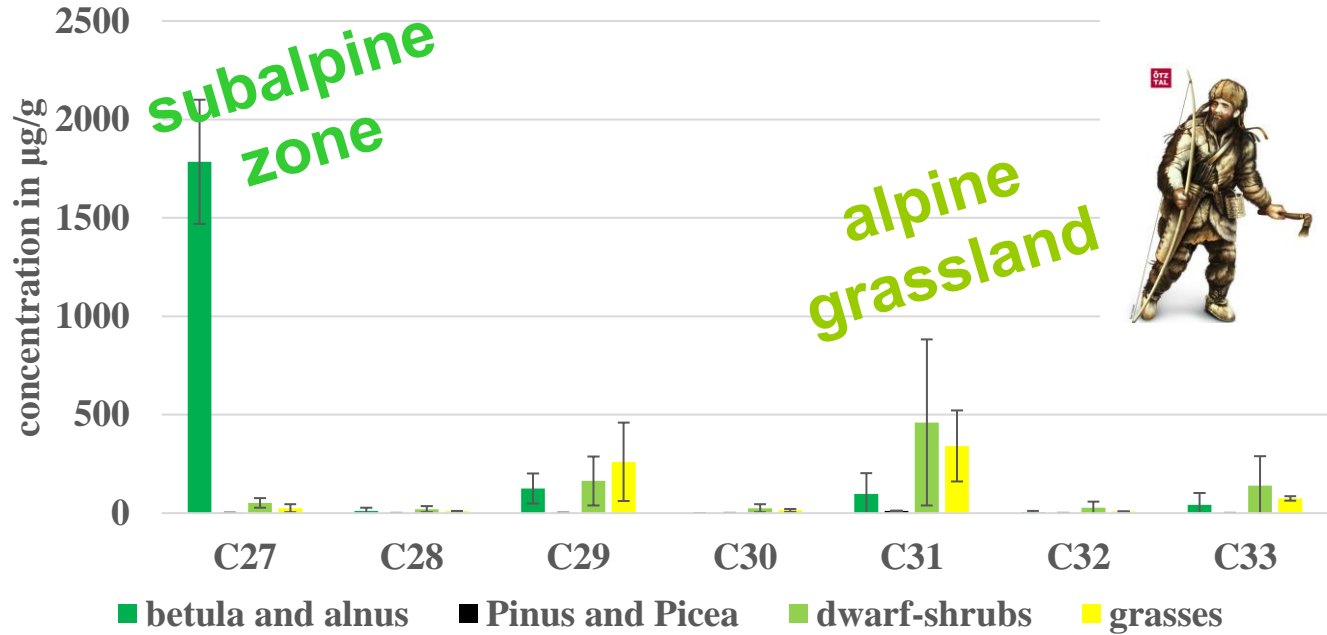
→ proxy for  
vegetation changes



Chemotaxonomy based on number of C-atoms (Lit):

- $C_{27}$  &  $C_{29}$ : trees
- $C_{31}$  &  $C_{33}$ : grasses and herbs

# Result I: Chemotaxonomic differentiation of dominant vegetation



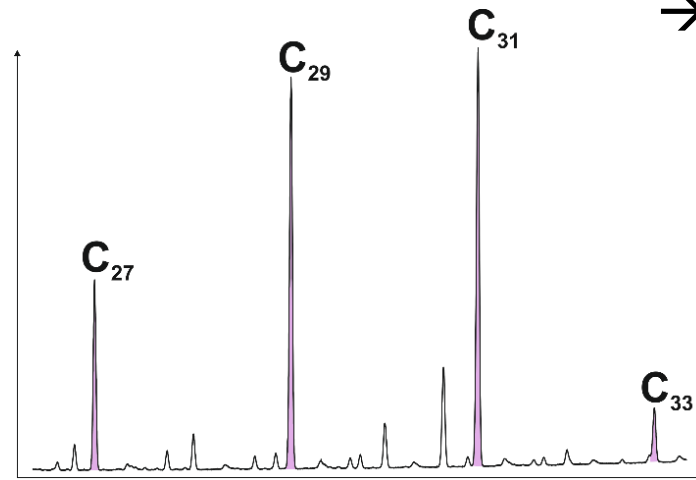
$$\frac{C_{31}}{C_{27}}$$

→ proxy for vegetation changes

soil

alkanes serve as plant-derived biomarkers

$B_h$  or  $fA_h$  ?

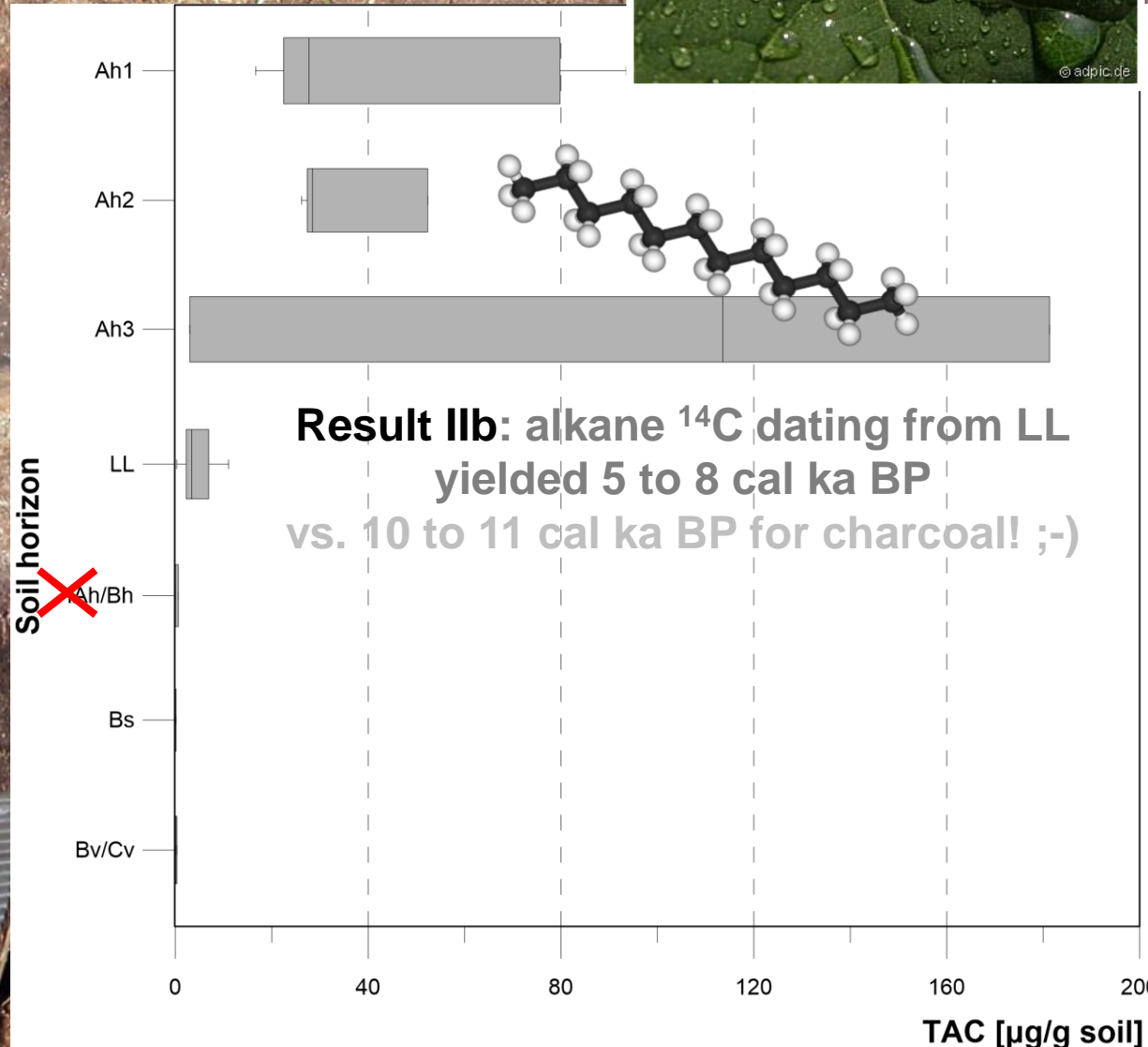
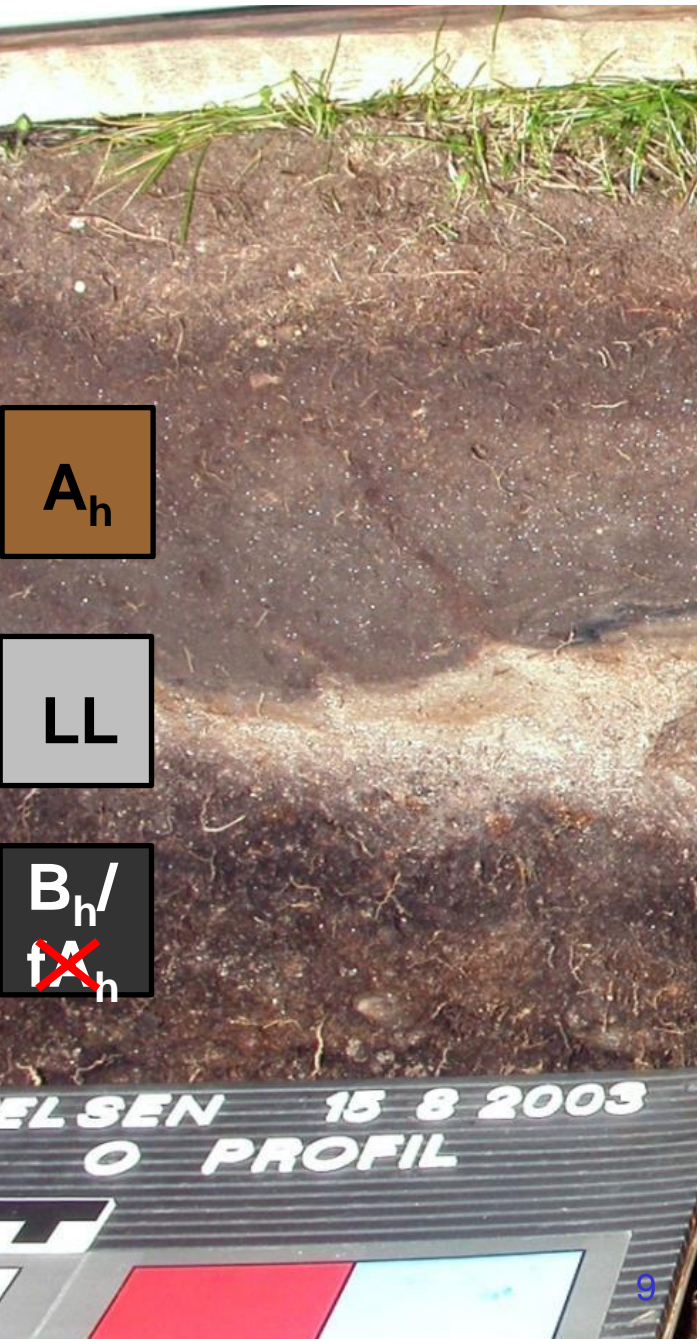


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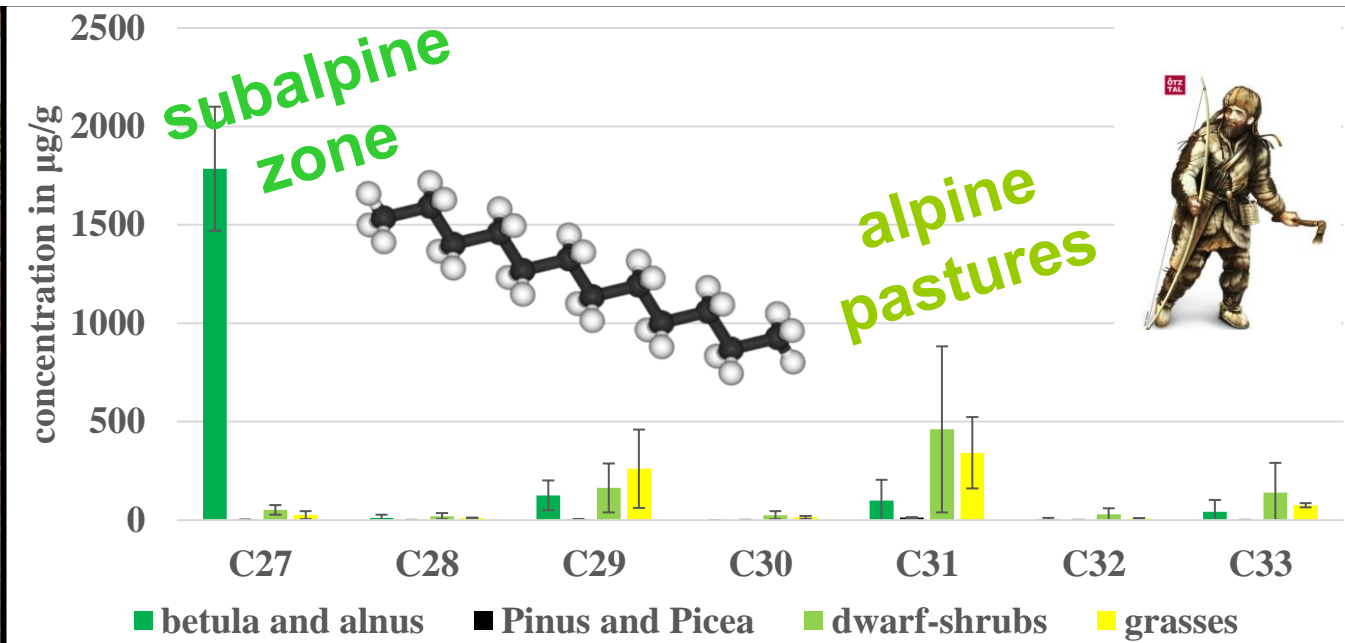
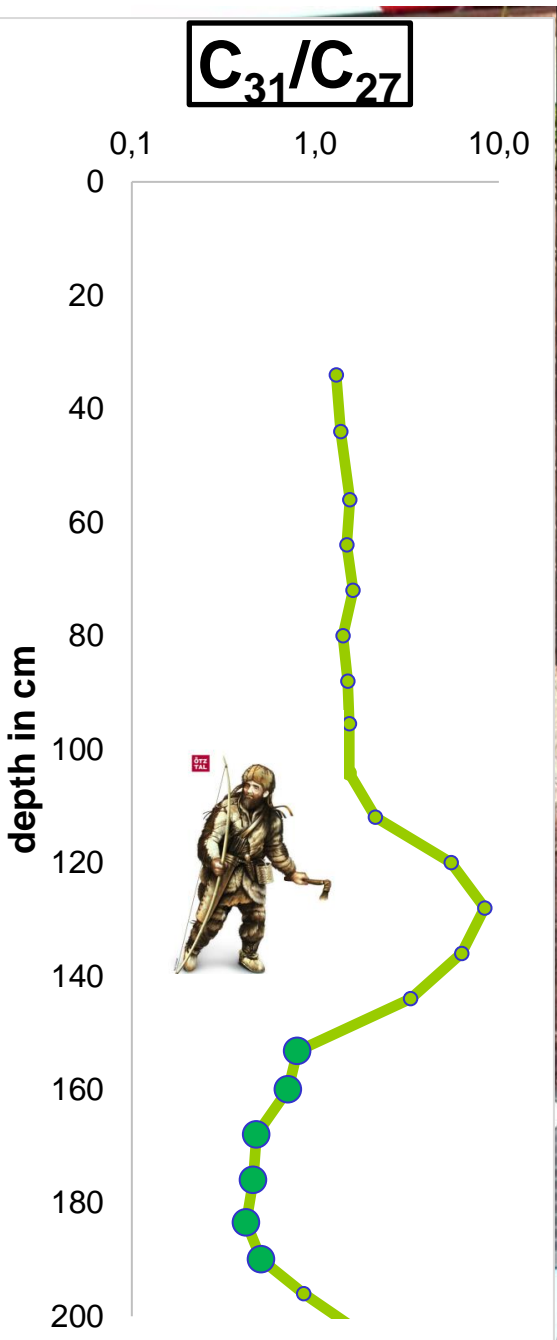


**Result IIa:  $B_h/fA_h$ -horizon contains no alkanes  $\rightarrow$  no  $fA_h$ !**





Slide 10 **Result III: Clear indication of vegetation change in alpine peats**



→ 2 m and 9 cal ka BP environmental and climate archive



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# Thanks

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