Re: Siberian Arctic site dated to 27,000 BP

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From: Daryl Krupa (*icycalmca_at_yahoo.com*)
Date: 03/17/05

Date: 16 Mar 2005 22:38:47 −0800

Philip Deitiker wrote:
> "Daryl Krupa" <icycalmca@yahoo.com> says in
> news:1110871980.988948.248400@z14g2000cwz.googlegroups.com:

<snip>
> > Any pro−glacial lakes were back att the
> > edge of the Canadian Shield. No need for snowshoes.
> > Or canoes.
>
> You can't rule out however marshlands or other obstacles

Marshlands are easilt traversed in winter.
In fact, the old winter trails around here
hopped from bog to bog.

> that migth have prevented travel, for example that
> big line of wild grizzleys
> hanging around the other end waiting for stragglers. ;^).

Giant short−faced bears (at least cm at the top of
the hump, and 3.5 metres tall standing up):

http://www.gateway.ualberta.ca/view.php?aid=842

Also:

http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/faq/fossils/pdq263.html

"The giant short−faced bear evidently occupied higher,
well−drained grasslands mainly west of the Mississippi
River, whereas the lesser short−faced bear preferred
moister, more heavily−wooded eastern coastal regions.
The former species had reached its northernmost range
(as well as reaching maximum size) in the Yukon and
Alaska by the mid−Wisconsinan interstadial. This is
indicated by a series of radiocarbon dates on bone
focusing on that period.

For example, approximate radiocarbon dates on Yukon Arctodus specimens are: 44,000 B.P. on an upper footbone from Sixtymile, 29,600 B.P. on a humerus excavated from frozen silt on Hunker Creek, 26,000 B.P. on the massive adult male cranium from Gold Run Creek, 25,000 B.P. on the facial region of an adult male from Hunker Creek, and 20,000 B.P. on an excellently−preserved cranium of an adult female from Ophir Creek, which shows that this bear survived at least until the cold peak of the last glaciation in Eastern Beringia (unglaciated parts of Alaska, Yukon and adjacent Northwest Territories). The only other recorded Canadian specimens are from mid−Wisconsinan deposits at Edmonton, Alberta and possibly last interglacial depo