Diggers, Loaders, and Fossils: Uncovering the Ice Age in Alberta





Chris Jass

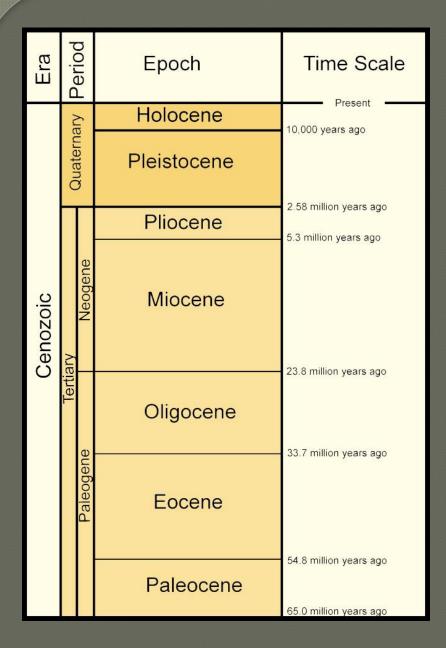


The "Bisotaskiwin" Specimen











Alberta's Ice Age Fossil Record



> 22,000 years ago (Pre-LGM)

~10,000 year gap when ice is present (LGM)

< 12,000 years
 ago (Post-LGM)
</pre>



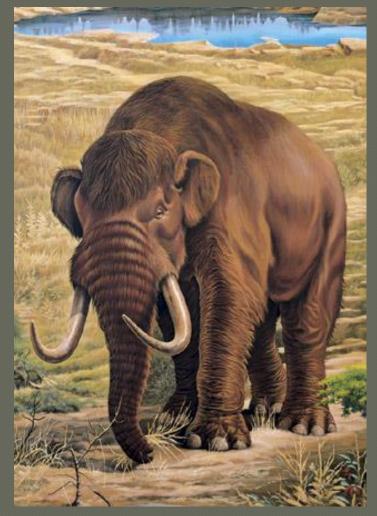


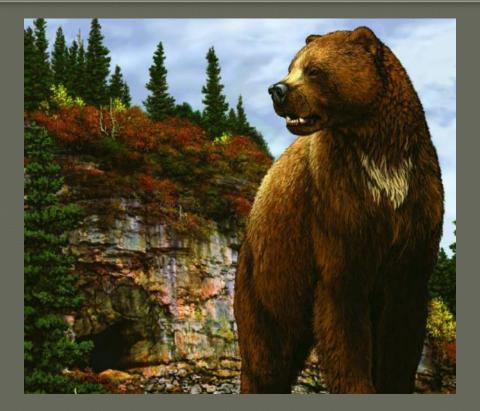








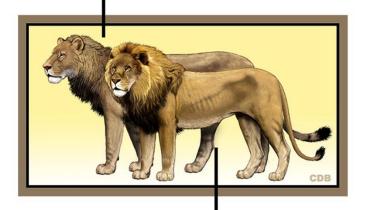








North American Lion (Panthera leo atrox)



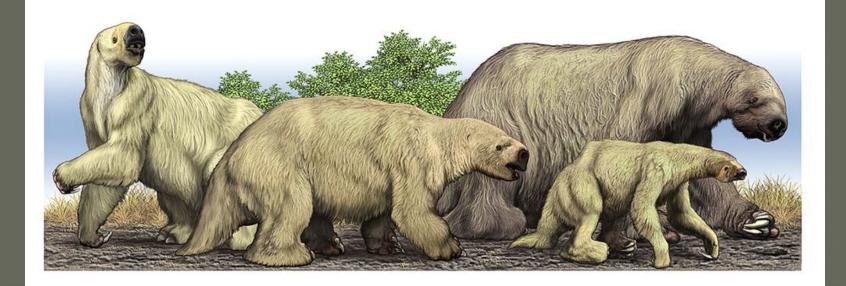
Modern African Lion (Panthera leo)













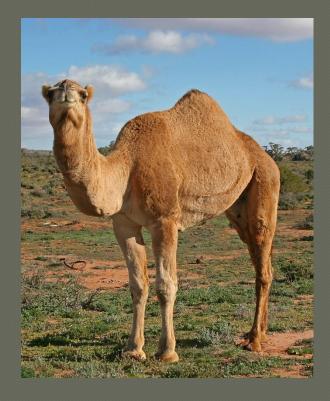






















Hand Hills Microfauna









Geologic Context

 Caves
 Sediments associated with modern and/or ancient river systems





• Other settings

The Museum's Role

 Research, collection, and preservation of historic resources

Outreach and exhibits

• HRIA recommendations

Industry resource



Finding and reporting fossils to us <u>does not</u> mean your operation will be shut down!

...but your picture might show up in a presentation.



HRIA Recommendations

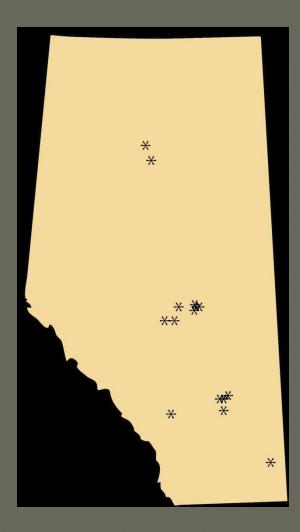
OPre-impact assessment OPost-impact assessment







Site Visits/Collections 2012-15



• Via HRIA; n = 8 (estimated)

• Museum staff visits; n = 13

 \odot Self-reporting; n = 5



Lafarge Nesbit Pit



Bison priscus (Steppe bison); >43500 yr BP
 59 other specimens; bison and horse

Dahm Pit



Elk; 1600 ± 30 yr BP Bison; undated Wood; 1650 ± 30 yr BP

RADIOCARBON DATES OF LATE QUATERNARY MEGAFAUNA AND BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

Christopher N Jass1 • Alwynne B Beaudoin

Royal Alberta Museum, 12845 102 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5N 0M6, Canada.

INTRODUCTION

The chronologic record of late Quaternary biota from central Alberta has broad implications for understanding the archaeological, geological, paleontological, and paleoenvironmental record of western North America. Radiocarbon dates on remains of Pleistocene megafauna were previously used as proxies for the advance and retreat of ice sheets across Alberta (e.g. Young et al. 1994; Dyke 2005), and are important for understanding landscape changes that likely influenced the timing of human dispersal into North America (Burns 1996). ¹/C records of Holocene age continue to refine our understanding of landscape change leading up to modern environmental conditions (Beaudoin 2003). Here, we report 15 ¹/C dates from new and previously recorded sites in central Alberta, and one from just across the border within Saskatchewan (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Geographic location of sites discussed in this paper, Numbers correspond to order of appearance in text: 1. Infland Aggregates pti 148, 2, Vermillion River Bison; 3, Henkel Farm; 4, Pembina River Bison; 5, Juniper Pit; 6, Dahm Pit; 7, Benson Site; 8, Hampton's Dugout; 9, Solomon Creek; 10, "Brian's Creek."

Newly reported sites are discussed individually in the following ^{1/}C date list. These localities often consist of isolated finds, may not be the subject of further research, and generally contain insufficient material to justify independent reporting. However, by providing georeferenced chronological "pinning points," these data do contribute to our overall understanding of the ecology and distribution of late Quatemary fauna and flora of central Alberta.

1. Corresponding author. Email: chris.jass@gov.ab.ca.

Steep Rock Pit



Zipper Pit #1



Clover Bar Sand & Gravel





~200 Specimens
Mammoth, bison, horse
Staff collected!

Oral Sand & Gravel Pit, South Dakota





Exhibits and Outreach







Summary



 Found a fossil?
 Contact us! chris.jass@gov.ab.ca 780-453-9127

 ~500 new specimens in conjunction with sand and gravel excavations
 Successful collaboration with industry



Acknowledgements

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 Fred Courtney, Gordon and Kathy Friedly, Reg Gallagher, and the Neu Muehl Hutterian Brethern of Delia

