

# Environmental change and human adaptations in the Bonneville Basin, ca. 12,000-8,000 years ago



David Rhode  
CEMP Annual Workshop  
Ely, NV, July 2009



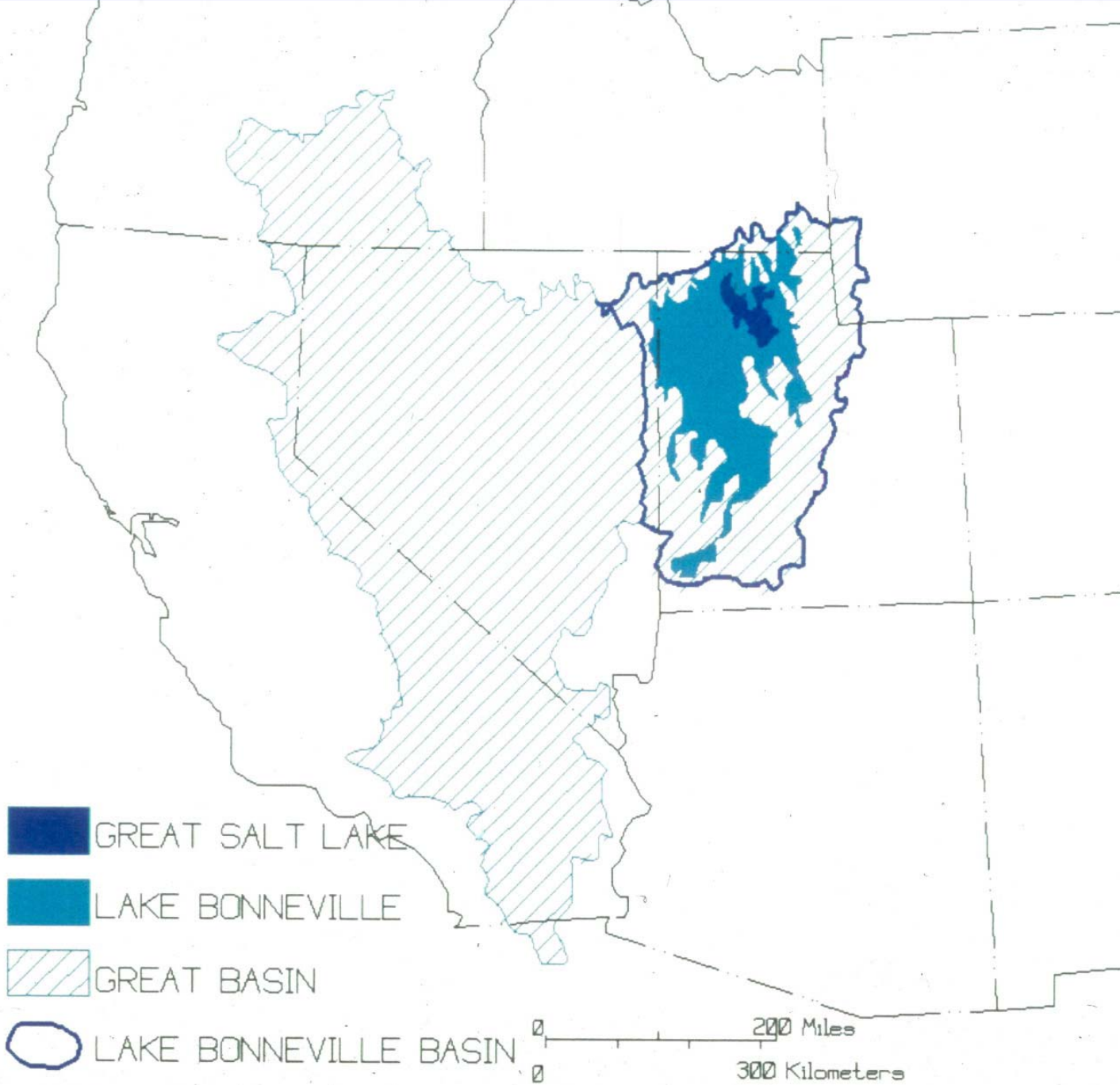
# Acknowledgements

## Colleagues

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(*U Washington*)
- David Page (*DRI*)
- David Schmitt (*DRI*)
- Jack Oviatt (*Kansas State U*)
- Larry Benson (*USGS Boulder*)
- Rachel Quist  
(*Dugway Proving Ground*)
- Kevin Jones (*State of Utah*)

## Sponsors

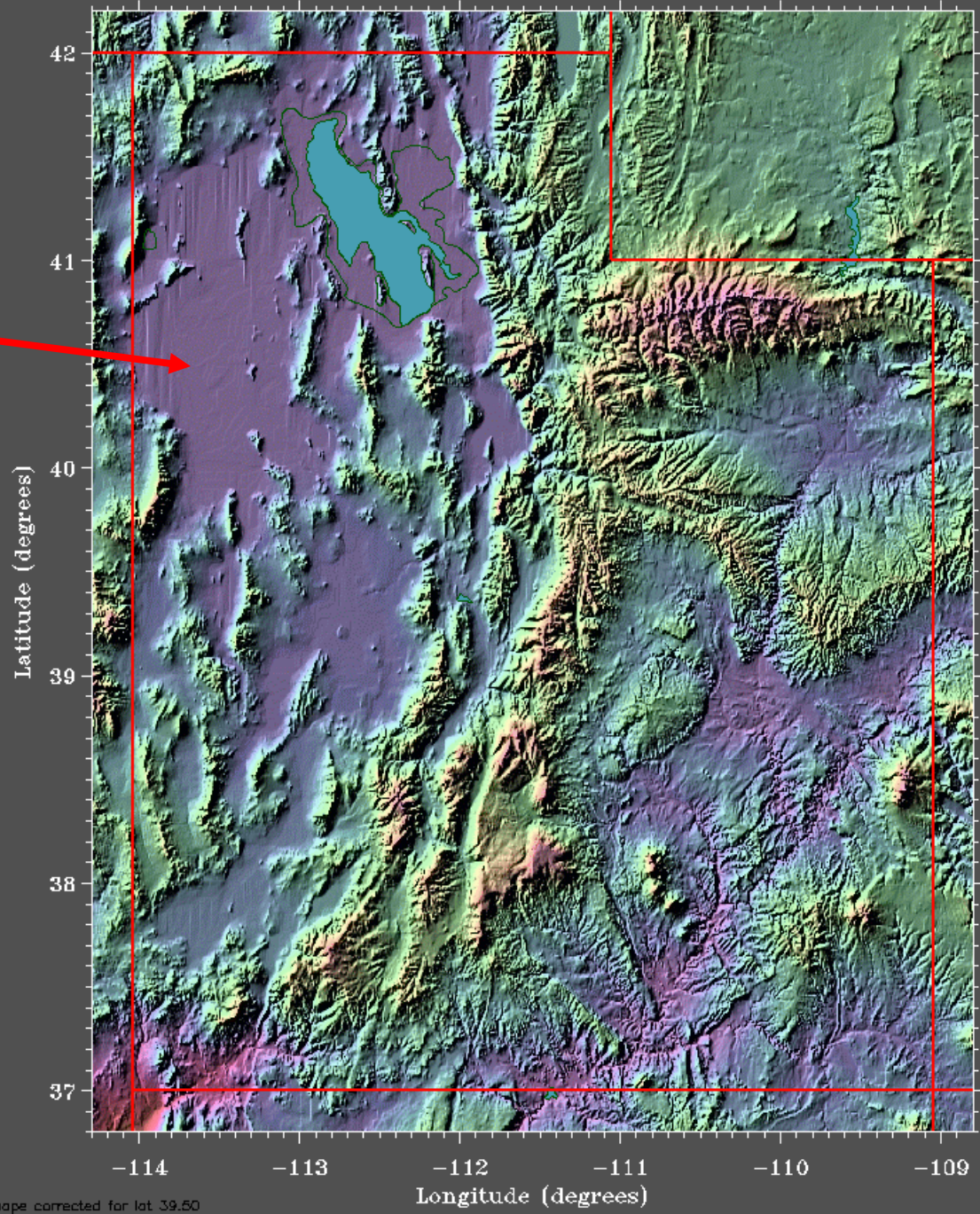
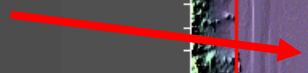
- Desert Research Institute –  
Lander Fund
- US Army – Dugway Proving  
Ground
- UNR – Sundance Endowment
- National Science Foundation
- US Geological Survey
- US Bureau of Land Management



# Outline

- Environmental change: the transition from glacial to interglacial climate and vegetation
- Early holocene human occupation: key archaeological sites
- Interactions between environmental change and human occupation

Bonneville Basin,  
western Utah



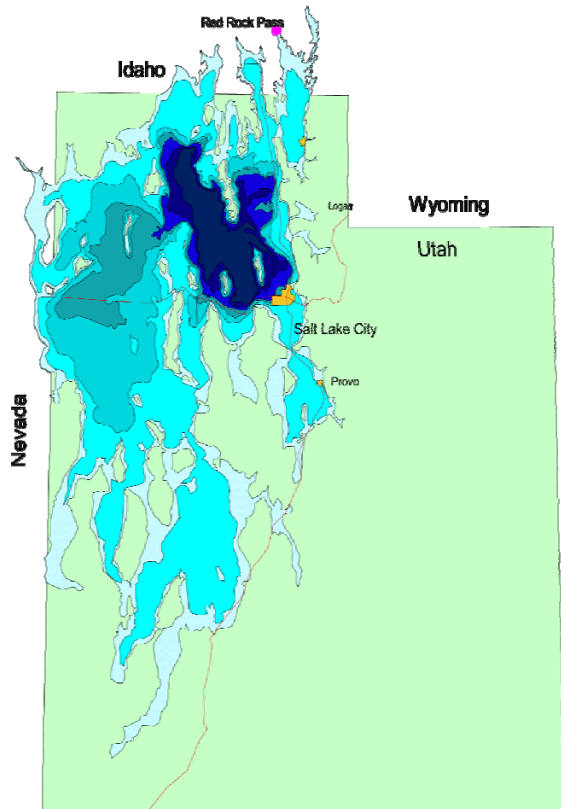
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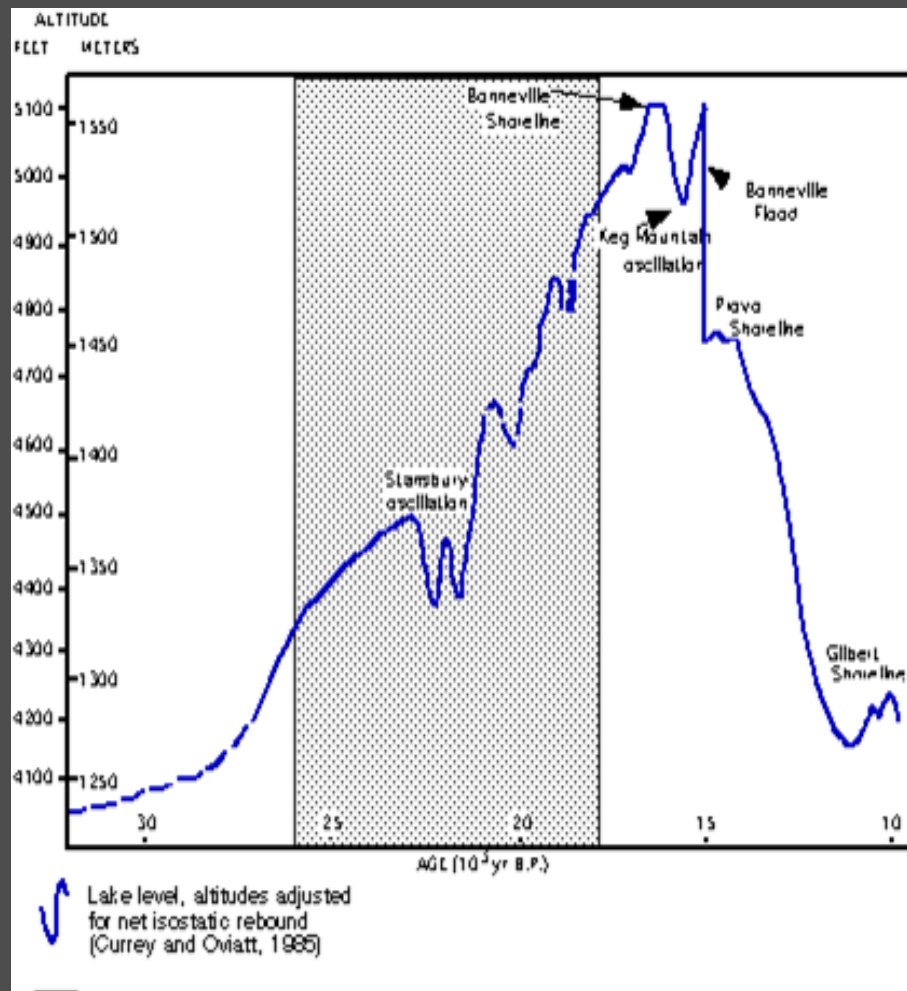
# Shoreline Levels from Lake Bonneville to Present Great Salt Lake



sources: Currey, Donald, et al. 1983. Major Levels of Great Salt Lake and Lake Bonneville. Utah Geological Survey, Map 73

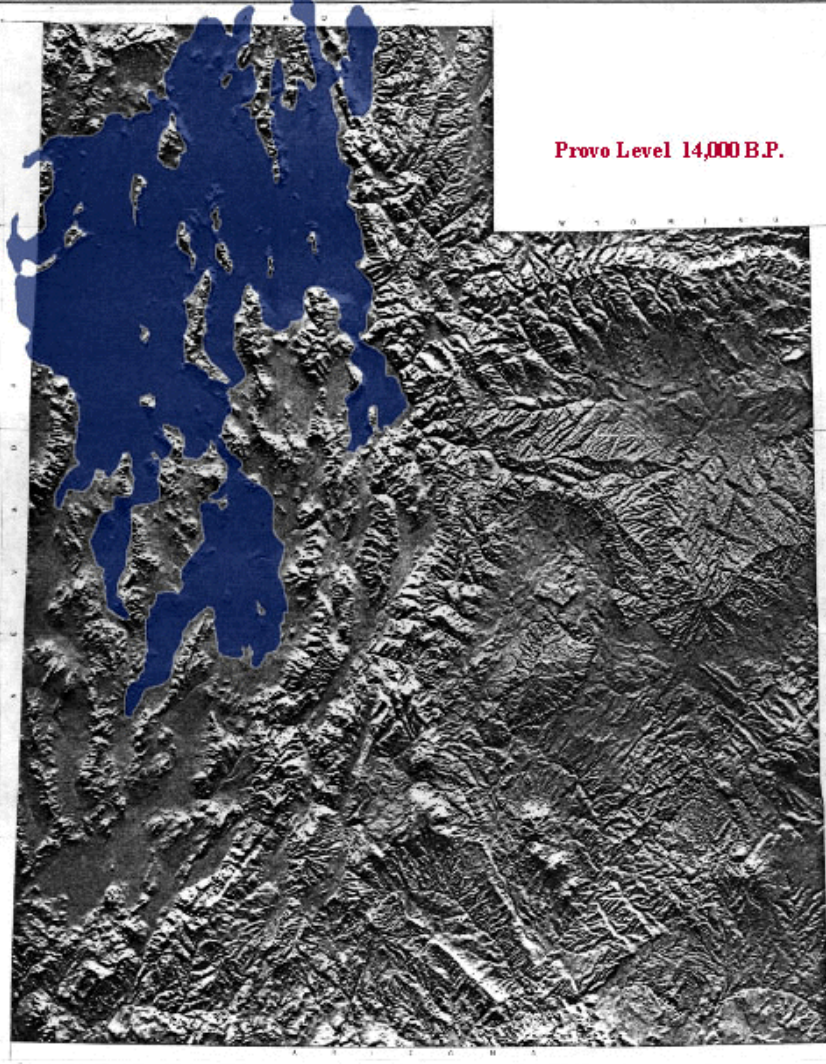
## Legend

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| <b>Lake Levels</b>                           | Red Rock Pass      |
| Historic Low (1963)                          | Interstate Highway |
| Great Salt Lake                              | Urban Area         |
| Historic High (1967)                         |                    |
| Prehistoric High (~1600 A.D.)                |                    |
| Allithermal (8,700-6,000 B.P. - dessication) |                    |
| Gilbert Level (11,000-10,000 B.P.)           |                    |
| Provo Level (14,500-13,500 B.P.)             |                    |
| Bonneville Level (16,000-14,500 B.P.)        |                    |









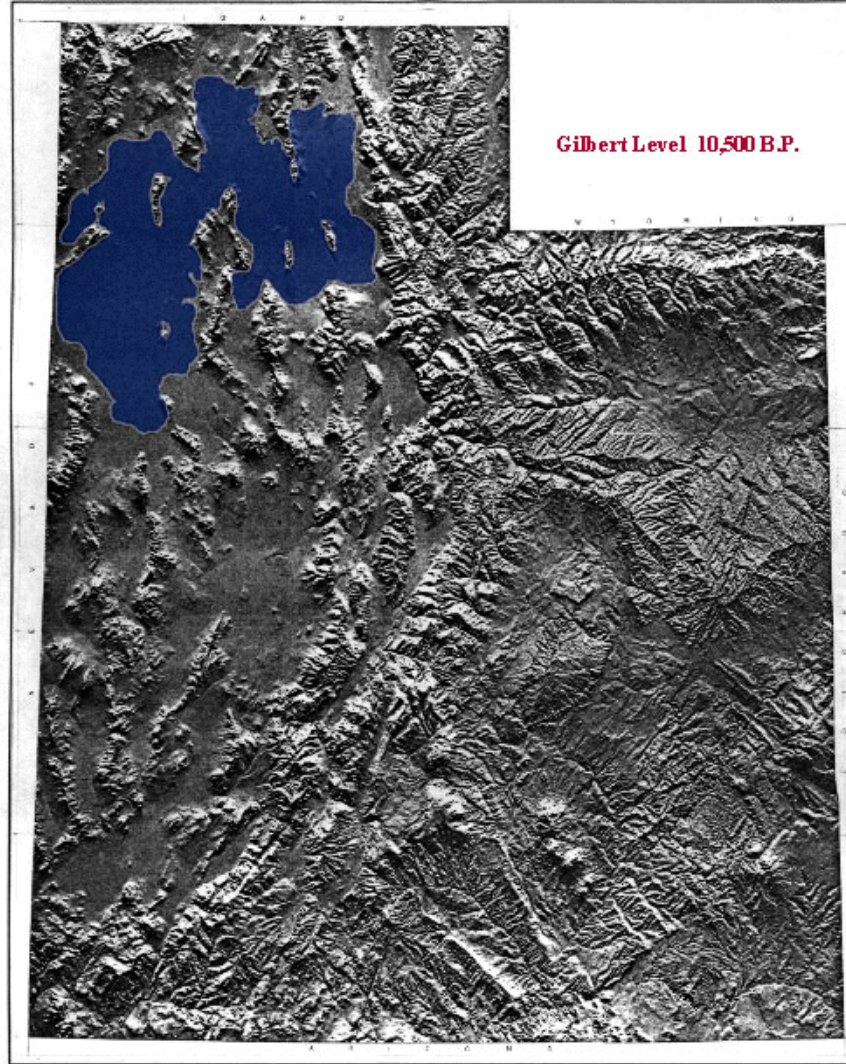
**Provo Level 14,000 B.P.**

PROVISO: 14,000 B.P. (14,000 B.P.)  
GILBERT: 10,500 B.P. (10,500 B.P.)  
UTM: 1.167 ORBIT 2 OF 2



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DIGITAL SHADED RELIEF



**Gilbert Level 10,500 B.P.**

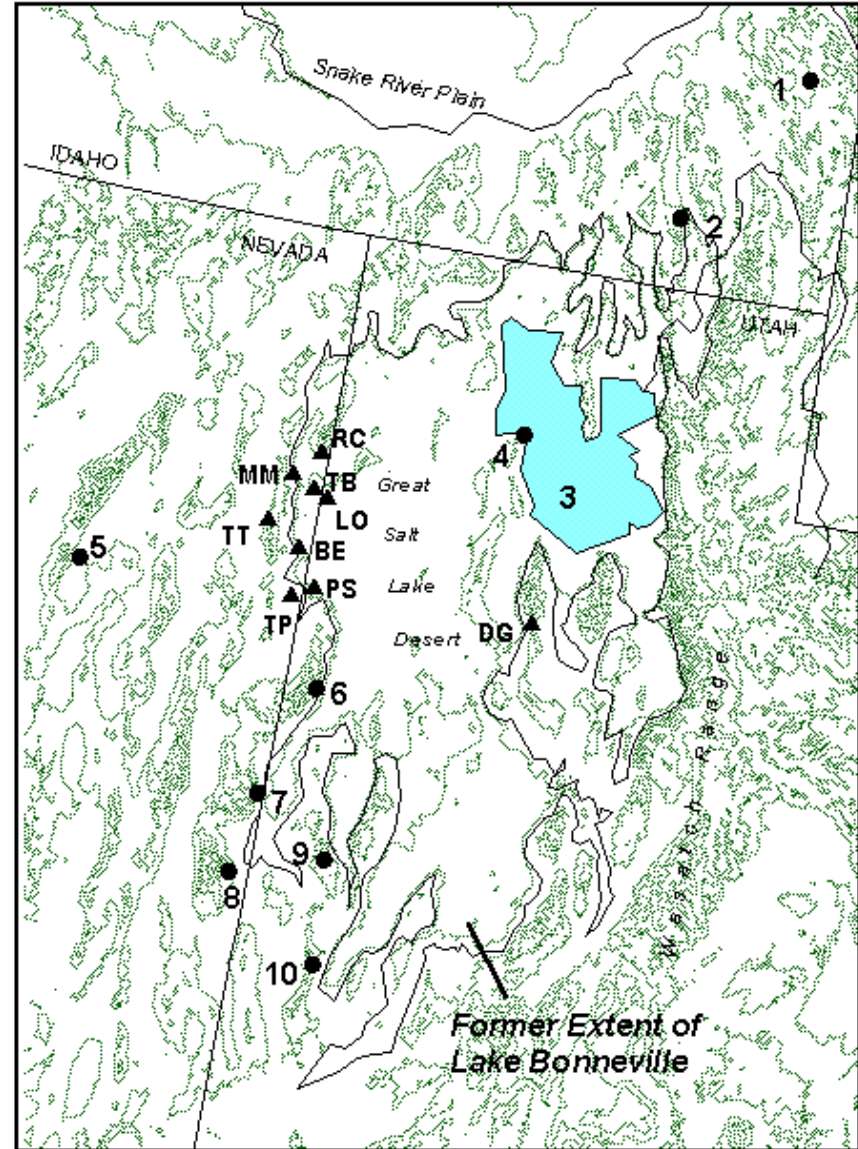
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UTM: 1.167 ORBIT 2 OF 2



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DIGITAL SHADED RELIEF

Paleovegetation  
records:  
Packrat middens  
and pollen cores



A photograph of a Bushy-tailed Woodrat (Neotoma cinerea) in its natural habitat. The woodrat is positioned in a rocky crevice, with its head and front paws visible. It is surrounded by dark, crumbly middens, which are its food waste. The background consists of rough, layered rock formations.

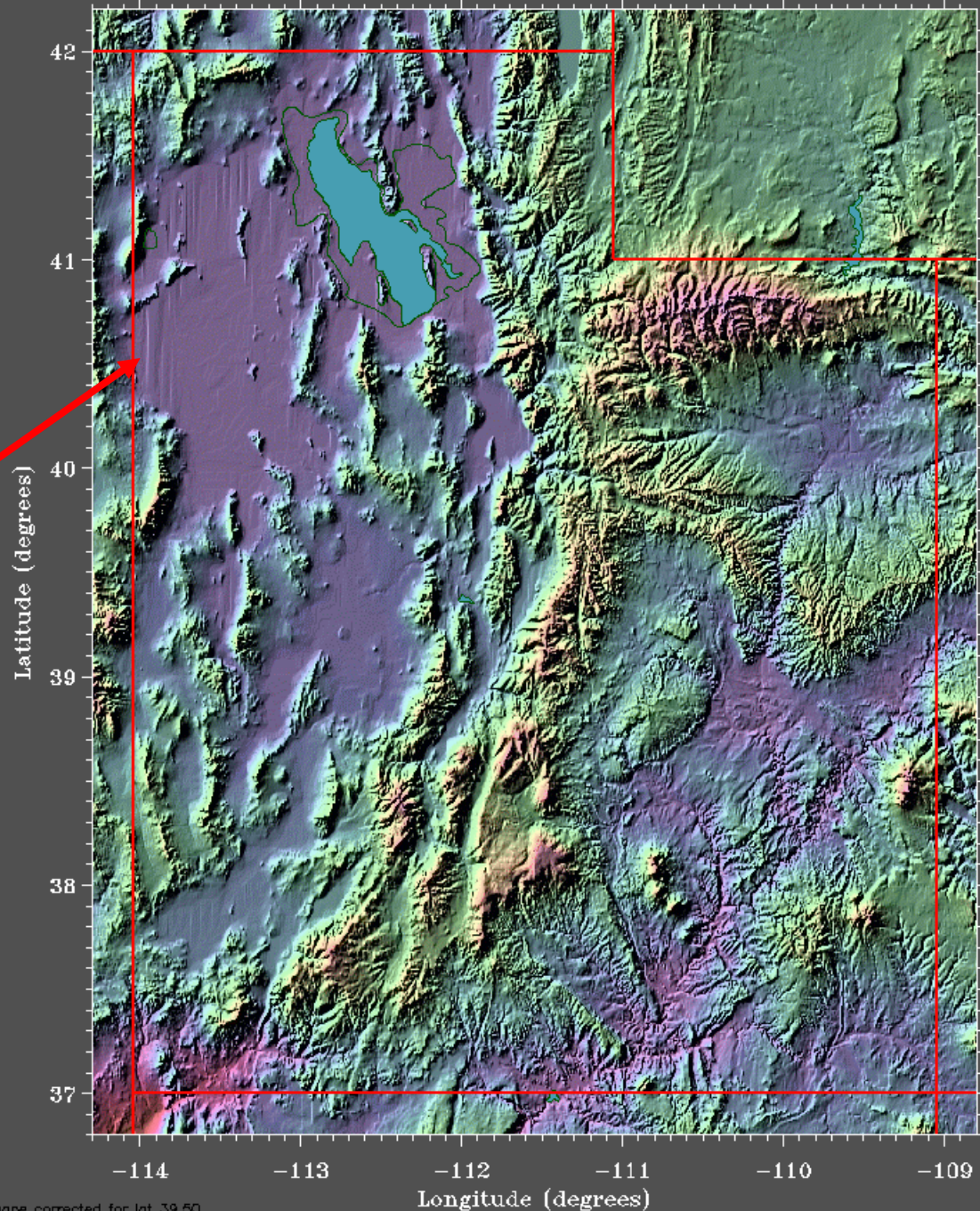
*Bushy-tailed Woodrat*  
(*Neotoma cinerea*)

**PACKRAT MIDDENS**



Paleovegetation  
records:  
Pollen cores

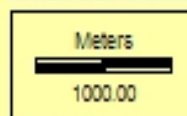
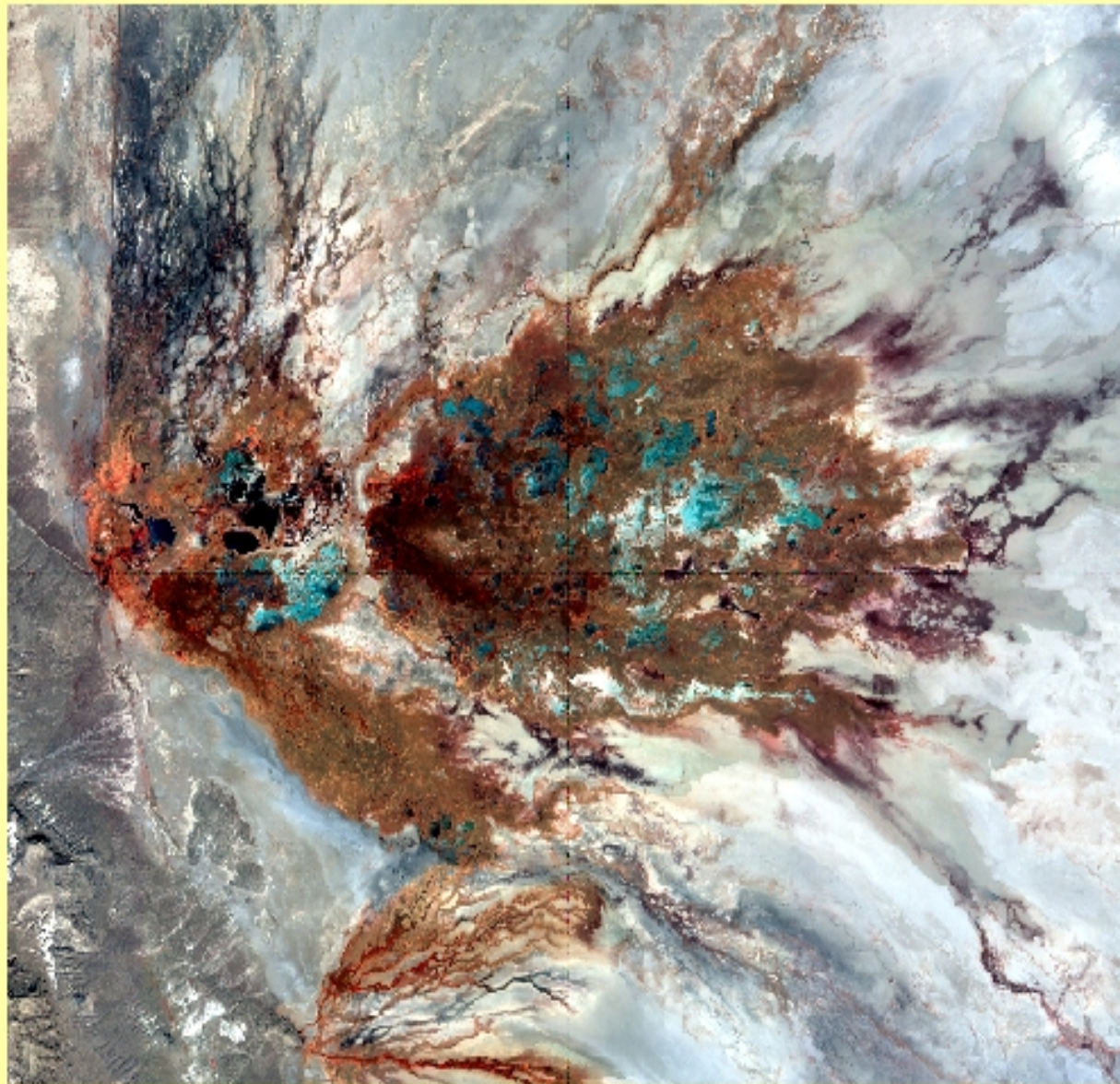
Blue Lake



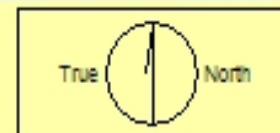
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# Blue Lake Utah - 2,3,4 Standard False Color



IKONOS 19 Oct 2000





*Blue Lake, western Utah*



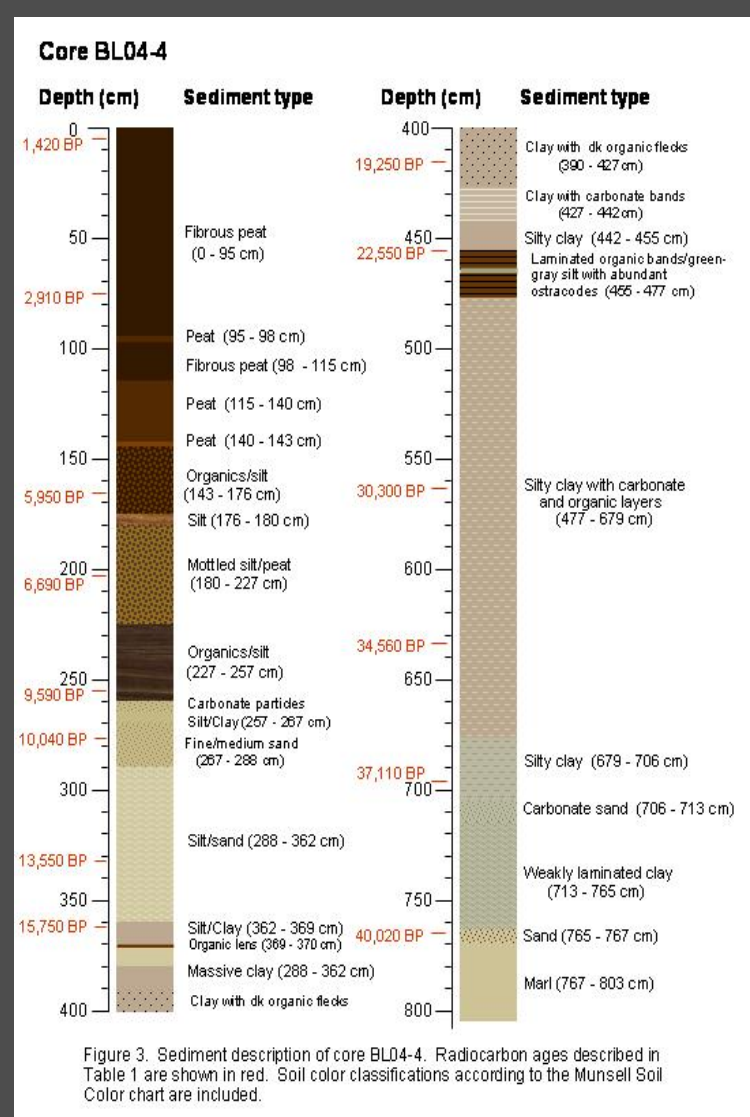
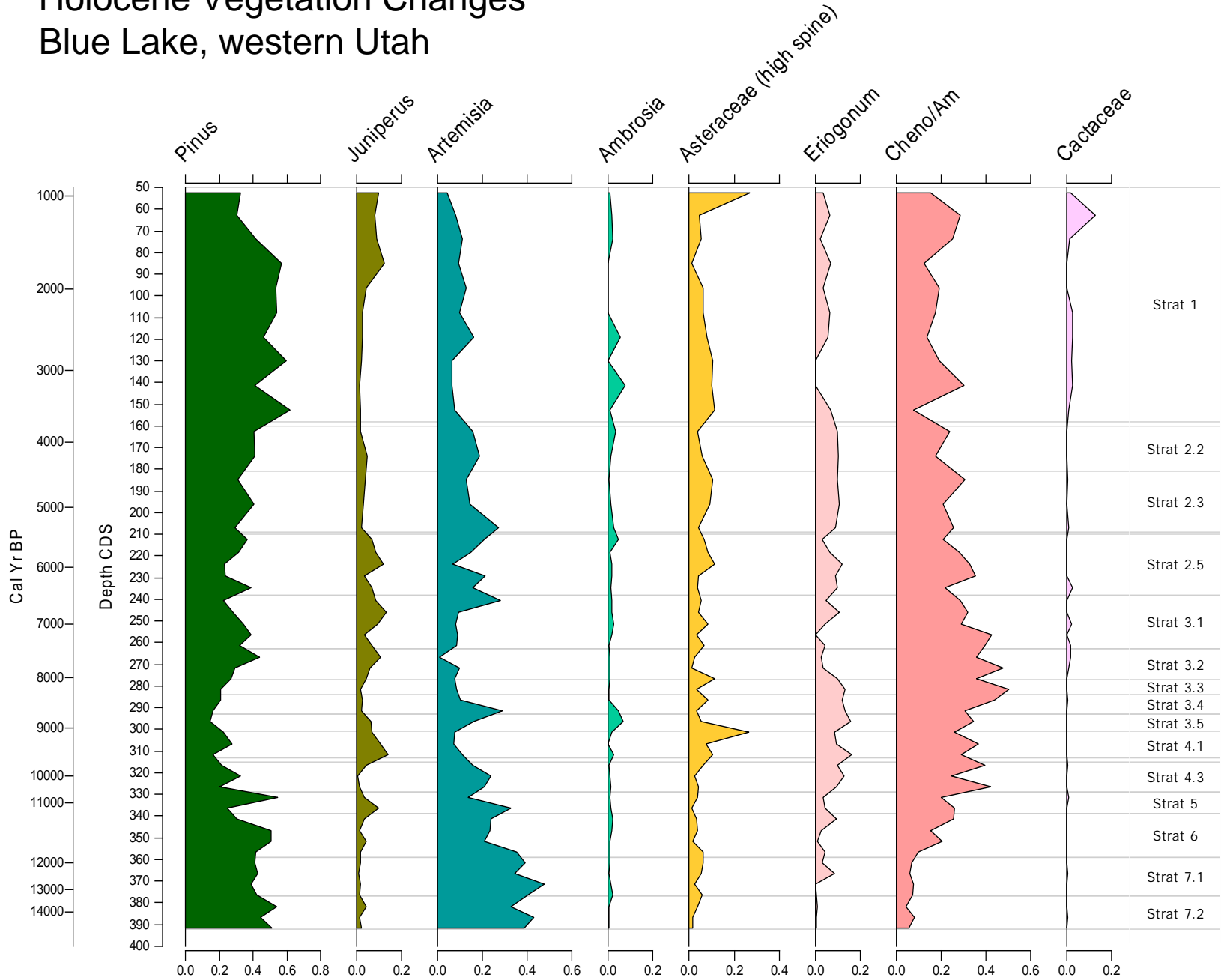


Figure 3. Sediment description of core BL04-4. Radiocarbon ages described in Table 1 are shown in red. Soil color classifications according to the Munsell Soil Color chart are included.

# Pollen



# Holocene Vegetation Changes Blue Lake, western Utah



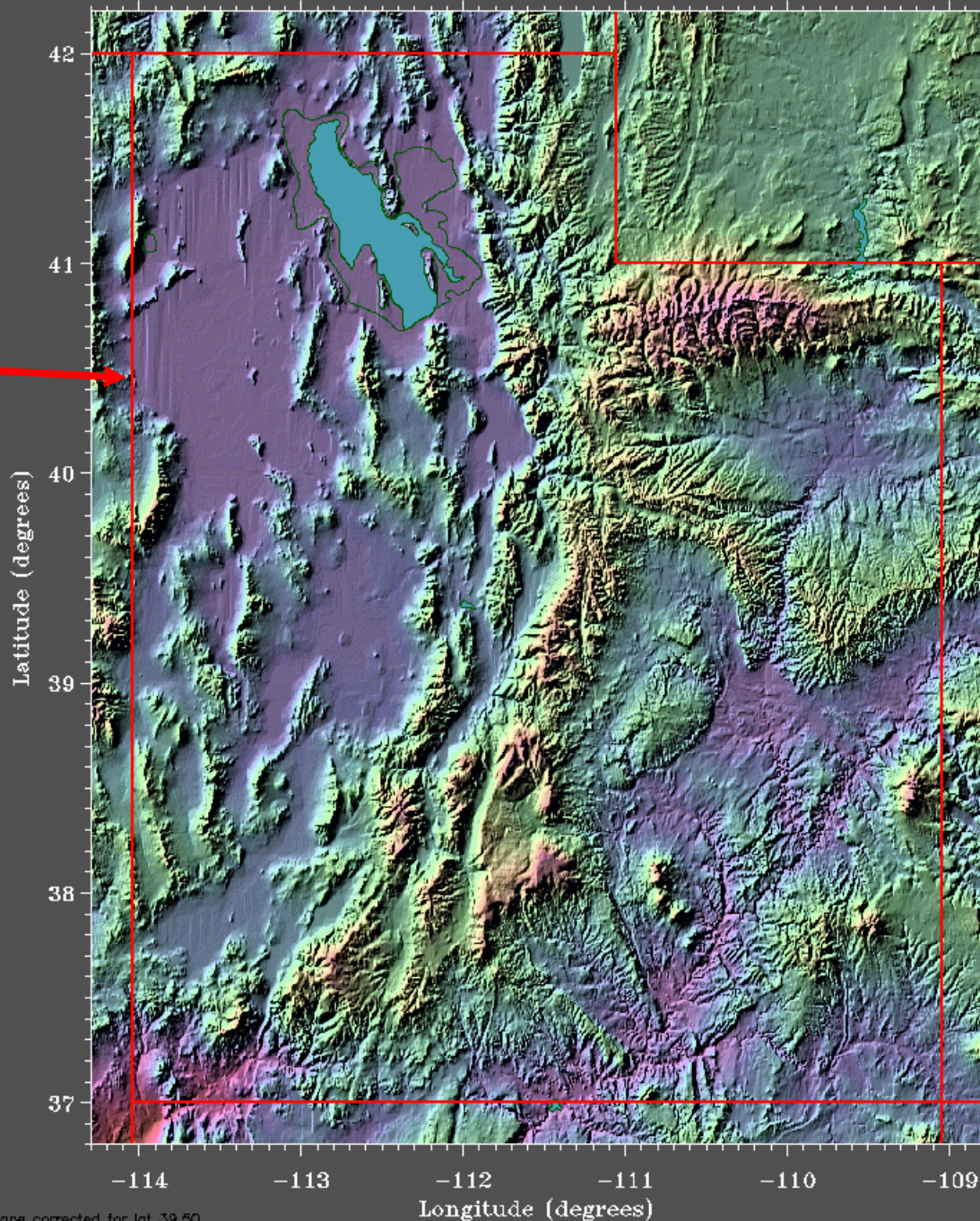
# Summary of early Holocene environmental change

- **Prior to ~12,000 years ago:** Lake Bonneville at Provo level, vegetation largely subalpine conifer-sagebrush mosaic
- **~12,000-10,500 years ago:** lake declines to low levels, vegetation becomes more xeric but still dominated by conifers and sagebrush
- **10,500-10,000 years ago:** lake expands to Gilbert level, subalpine conifers and sagebrush decline and desert shrubs expand
- **10,000-8600 years ago:** lake declines, marshes expand on playa floor, valley vegetation dominated by xeric desert shrubs, sparse pine-juniper woodlands in uplands
- **After 8600 years ago:** marshes dry up, desert shrubs dominate in open landscape, upland juniper woodlands further reduced.

# Early Holocene human occupation: key archaeological sites

- Bonneville Estates Rockshelter
- Old River Bed site complex
- Danger Cave

Bonneville  
Estates  
Rockshelter



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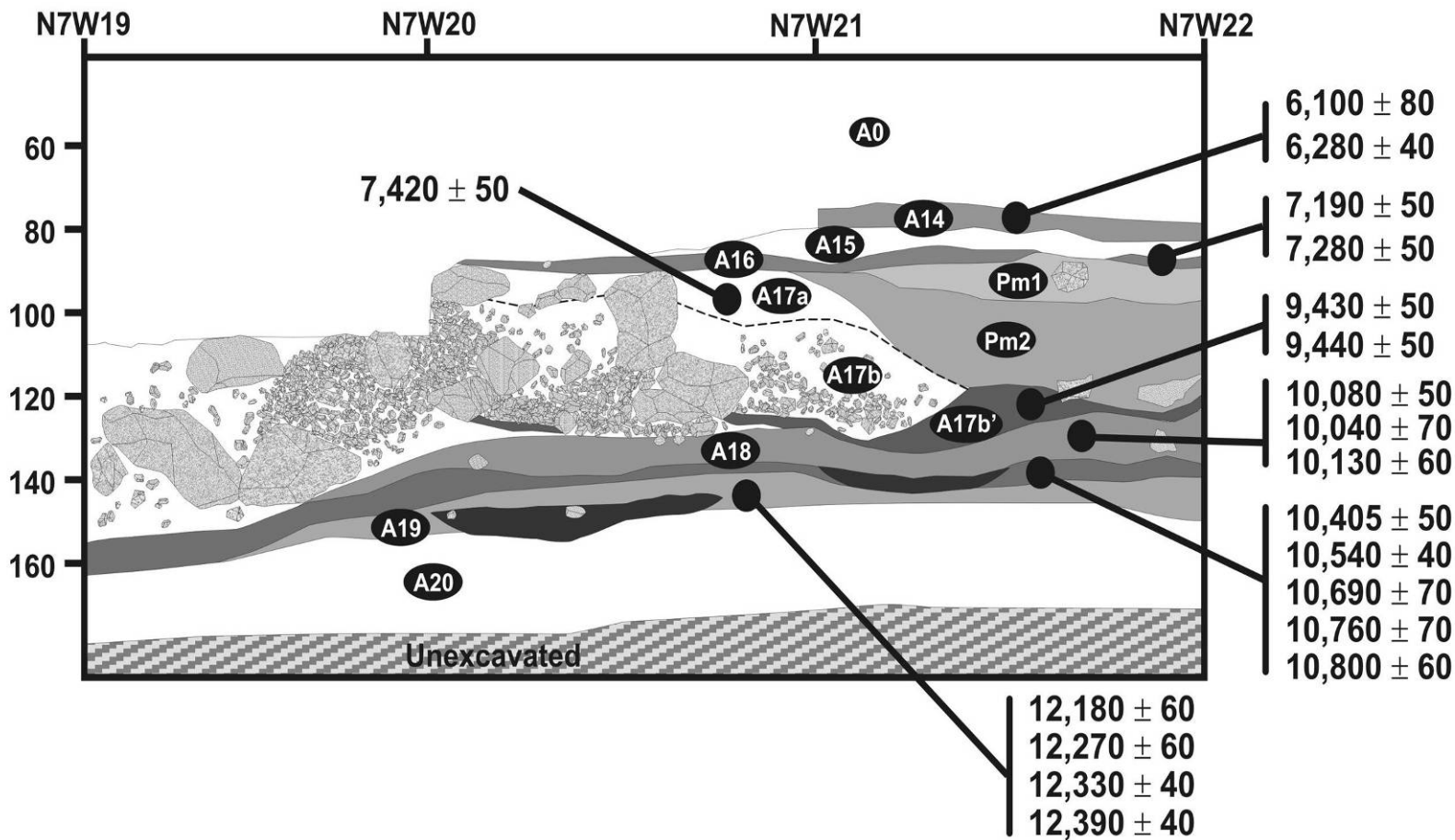




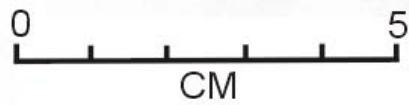
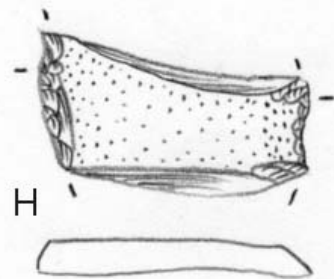
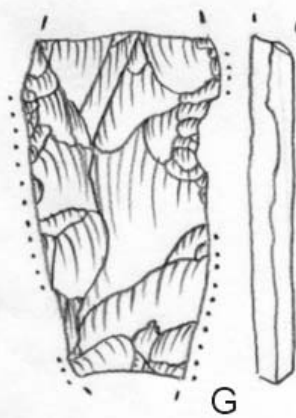
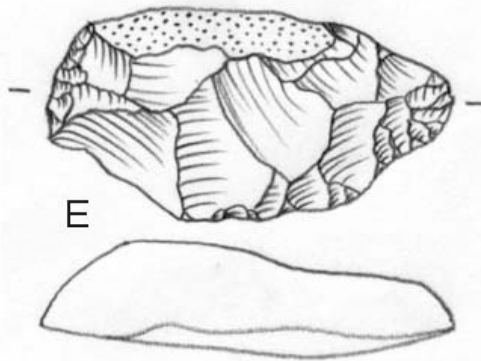
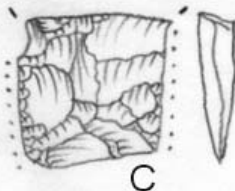
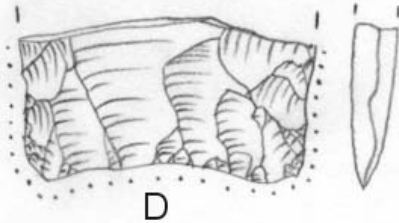
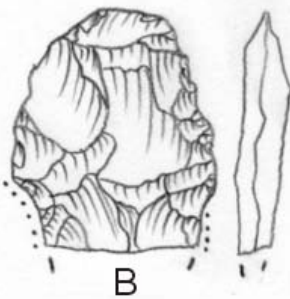
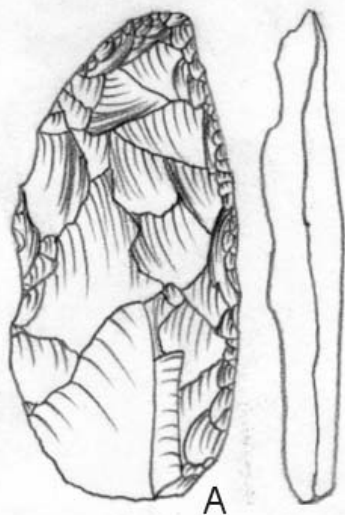




# Bonneville Estates Rockshelter Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Profile









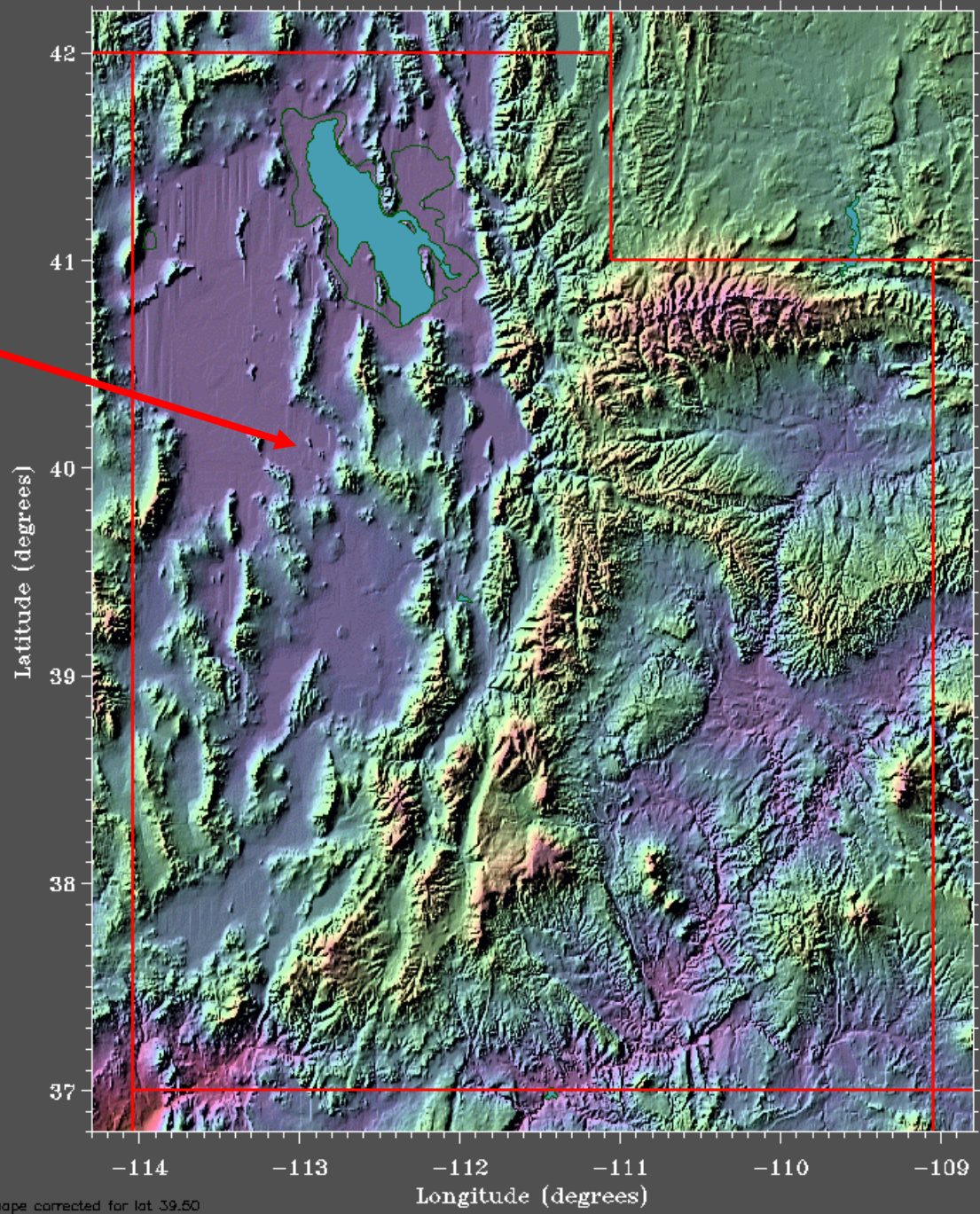
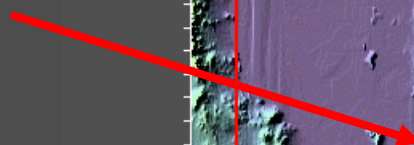
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Old River Bed



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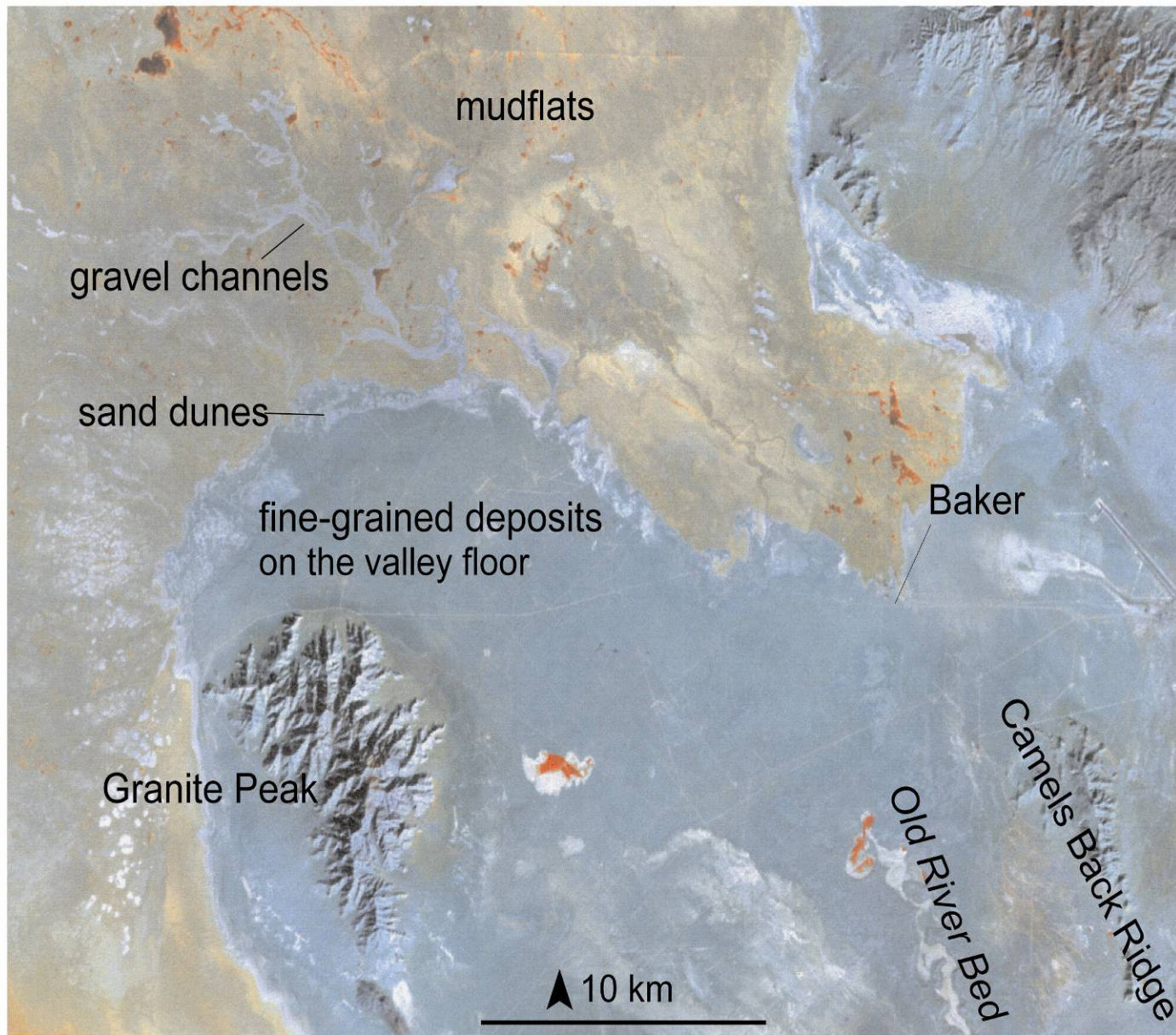
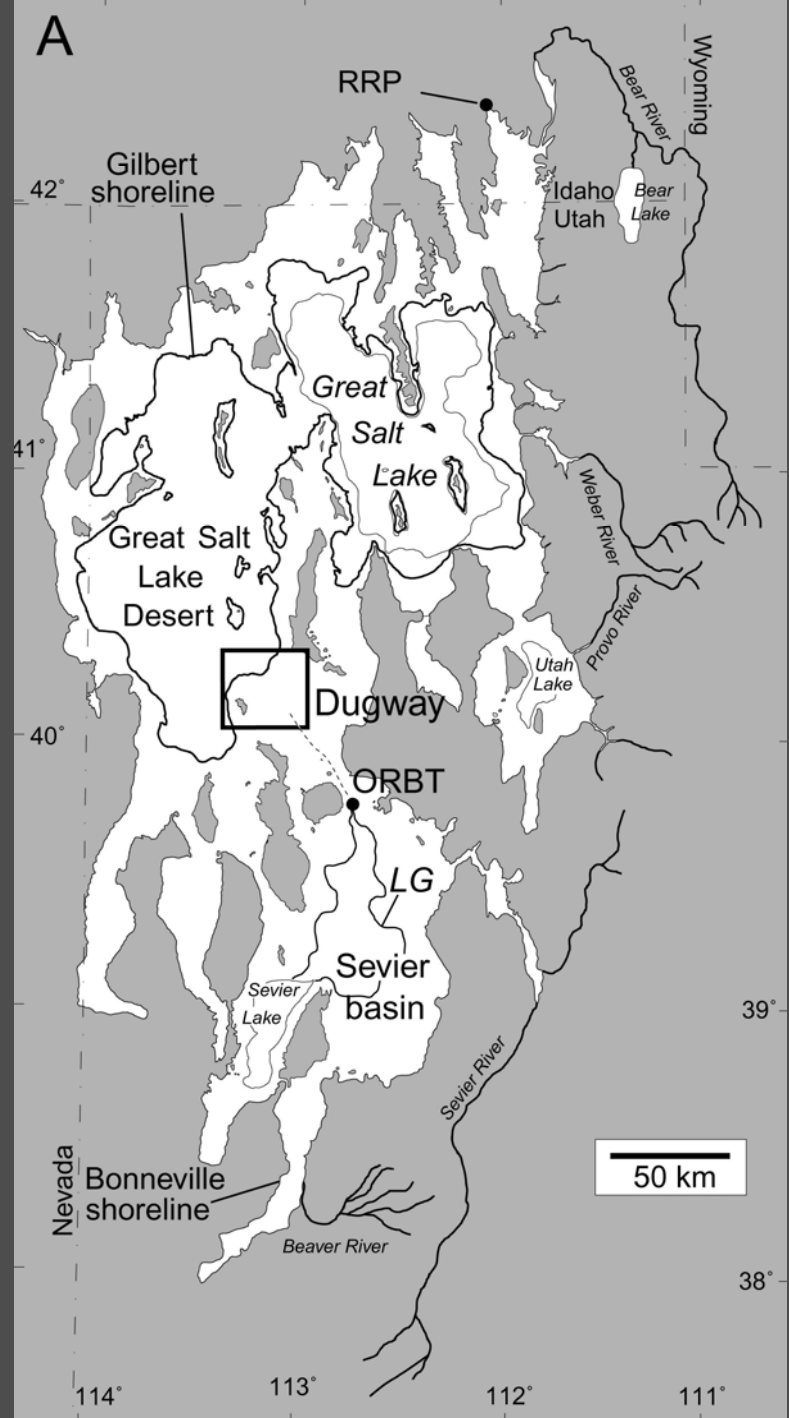


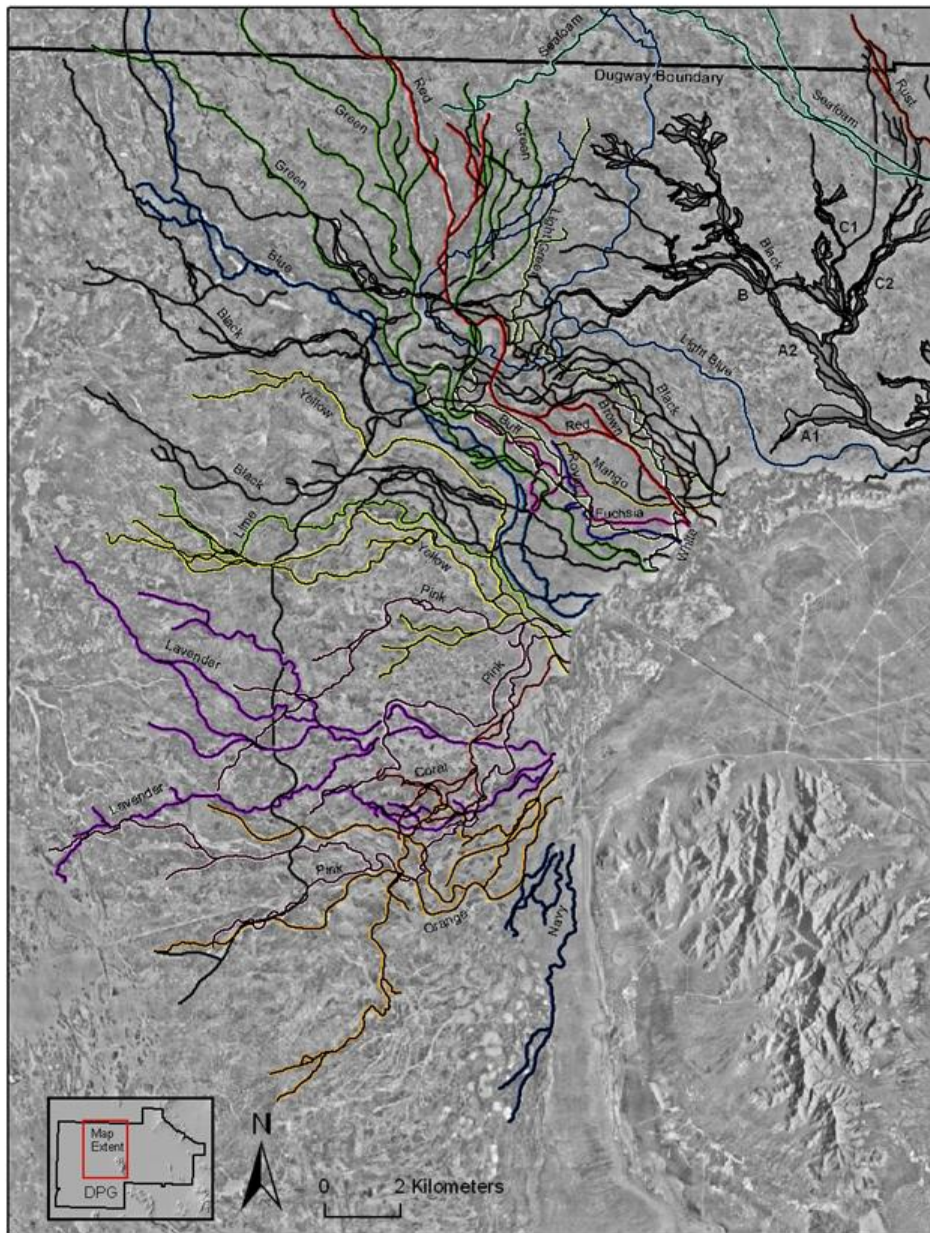
Figure 2. Enhanced satellite image showing primary geomorphic features in the Old River Bed delta.



A









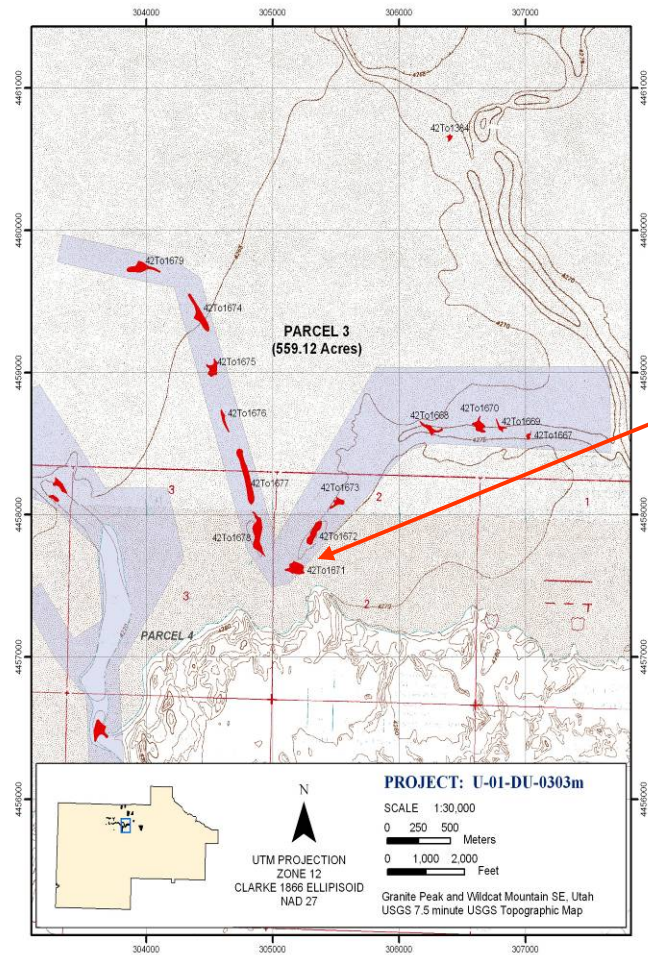
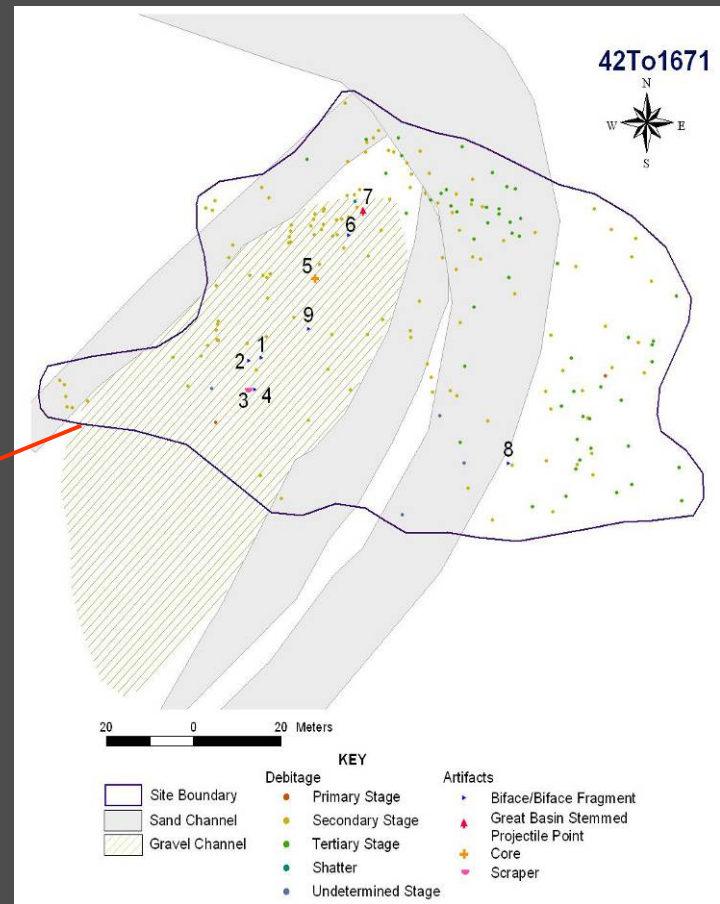
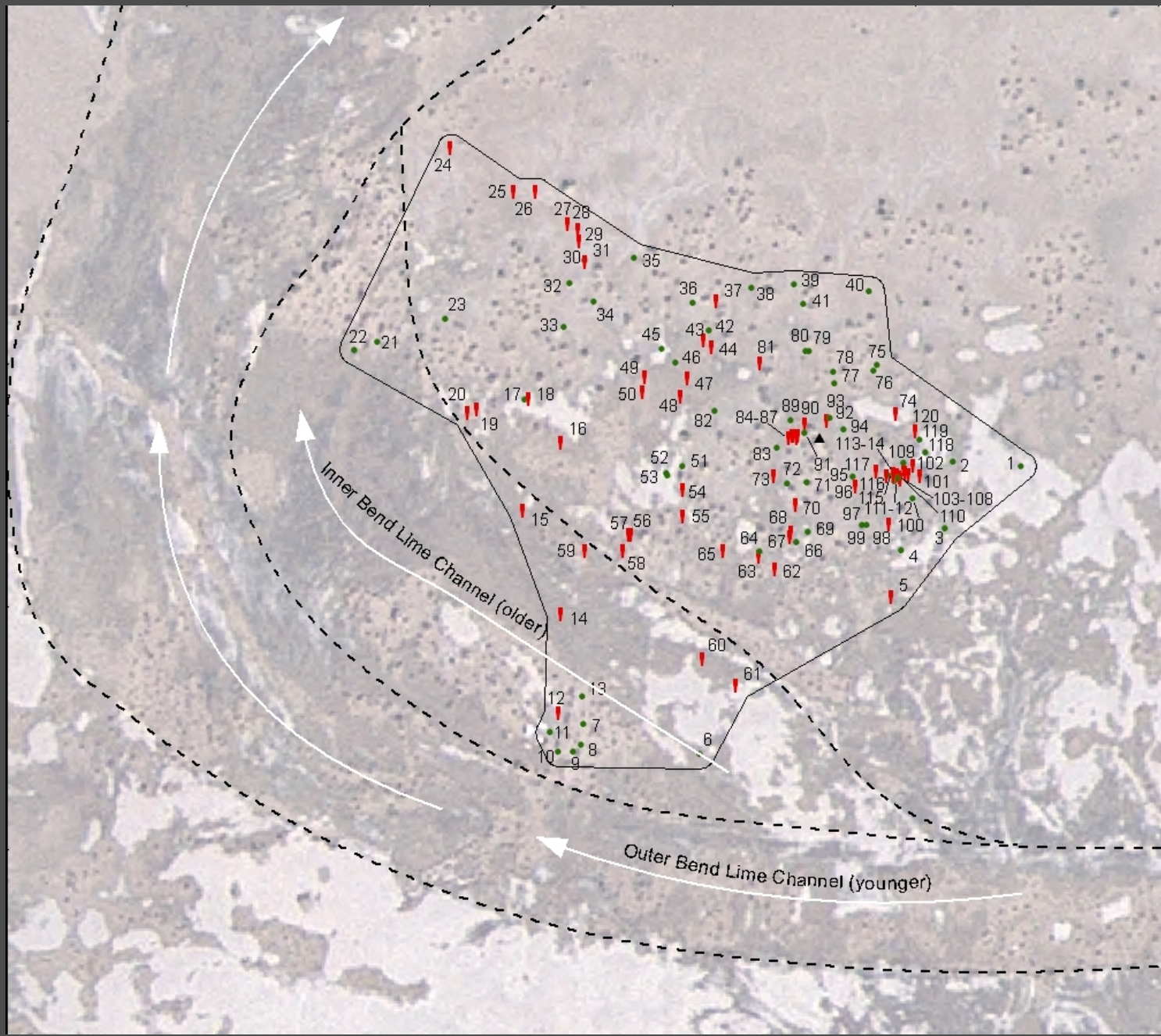


Figure 6. Location of survey Parcel 3 and recorded sites.



## Old River Bed Delta Channel Site 42To1671







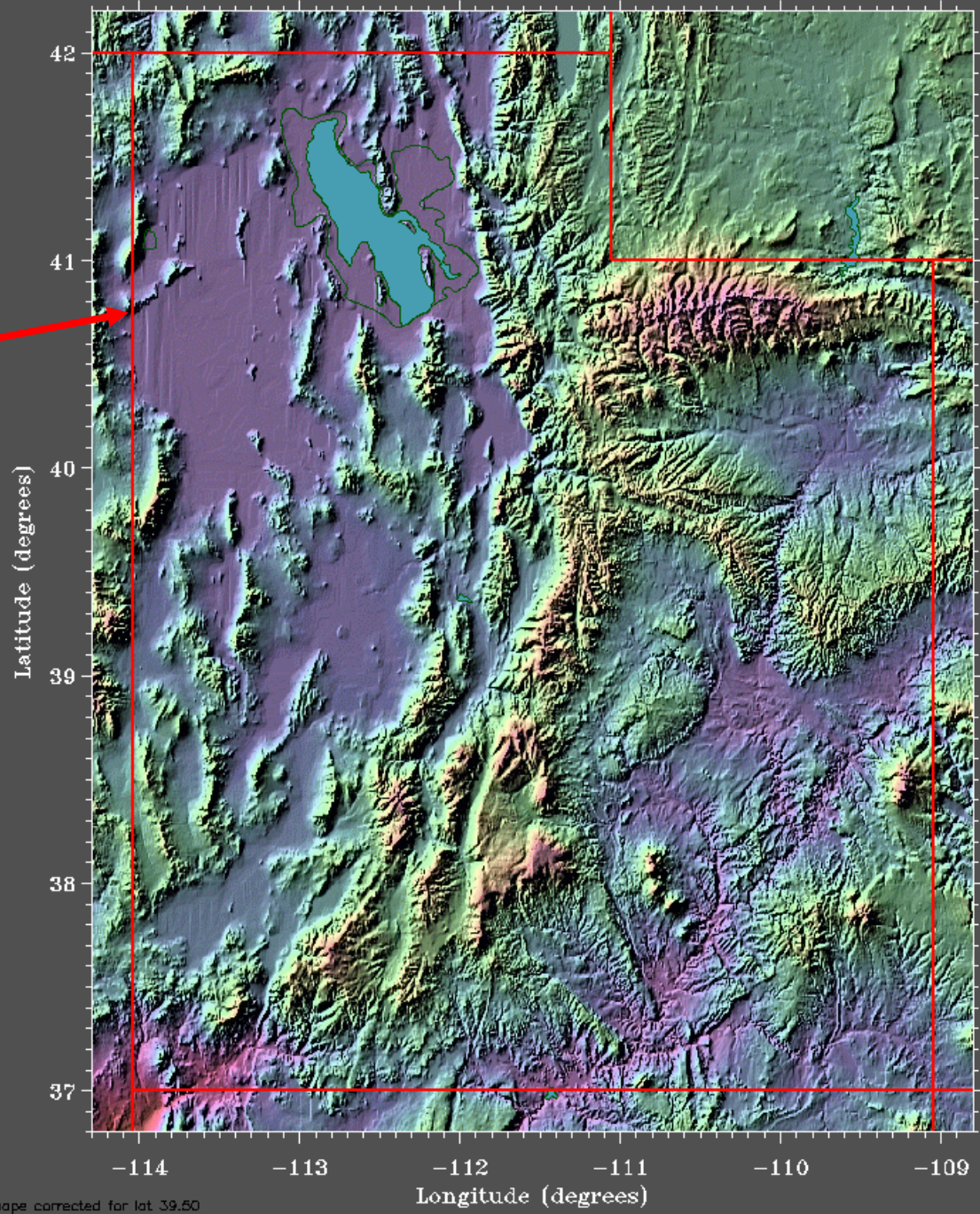








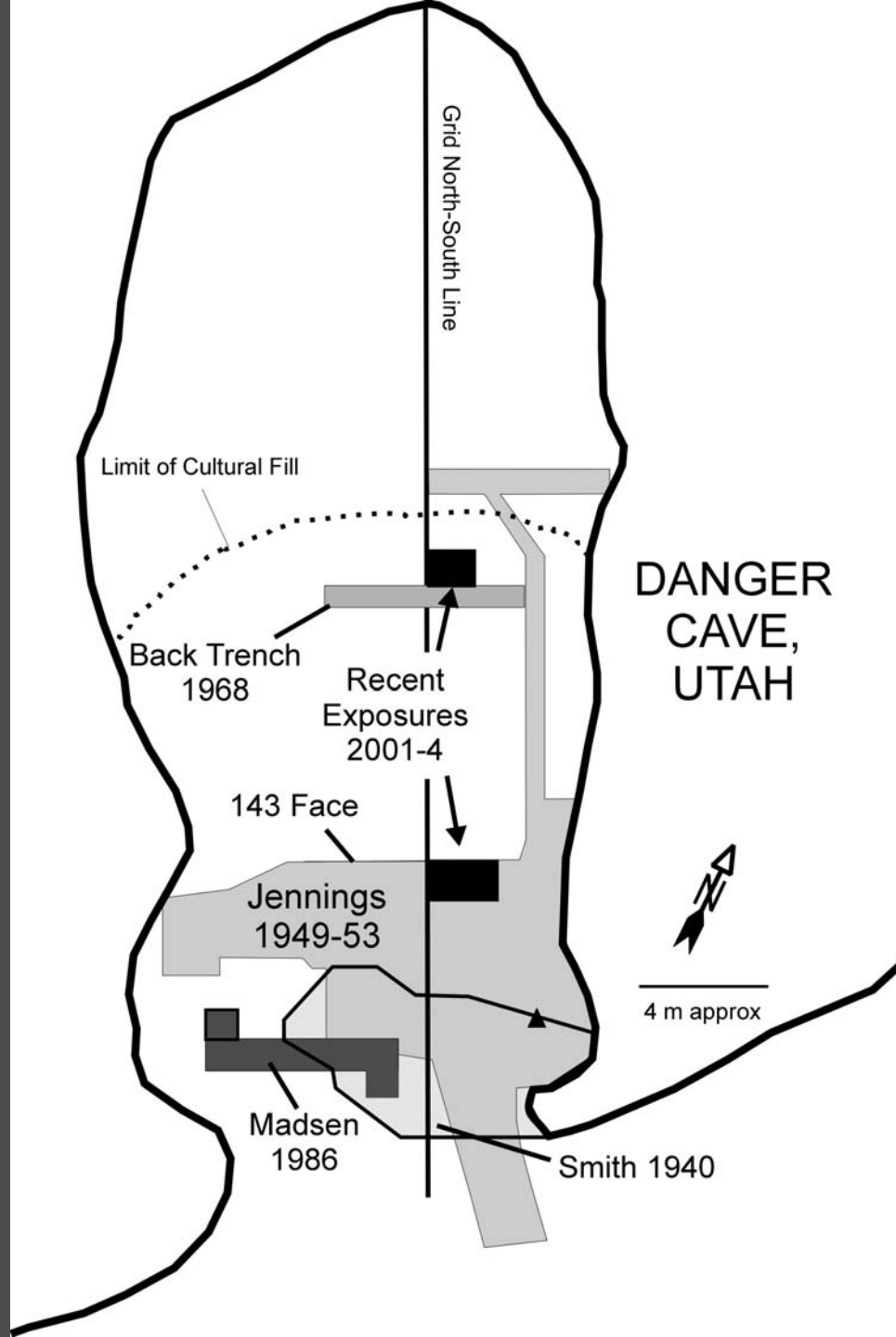
Danger  
Cave



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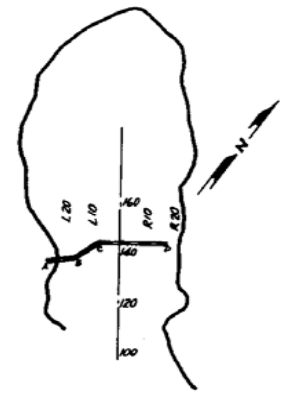
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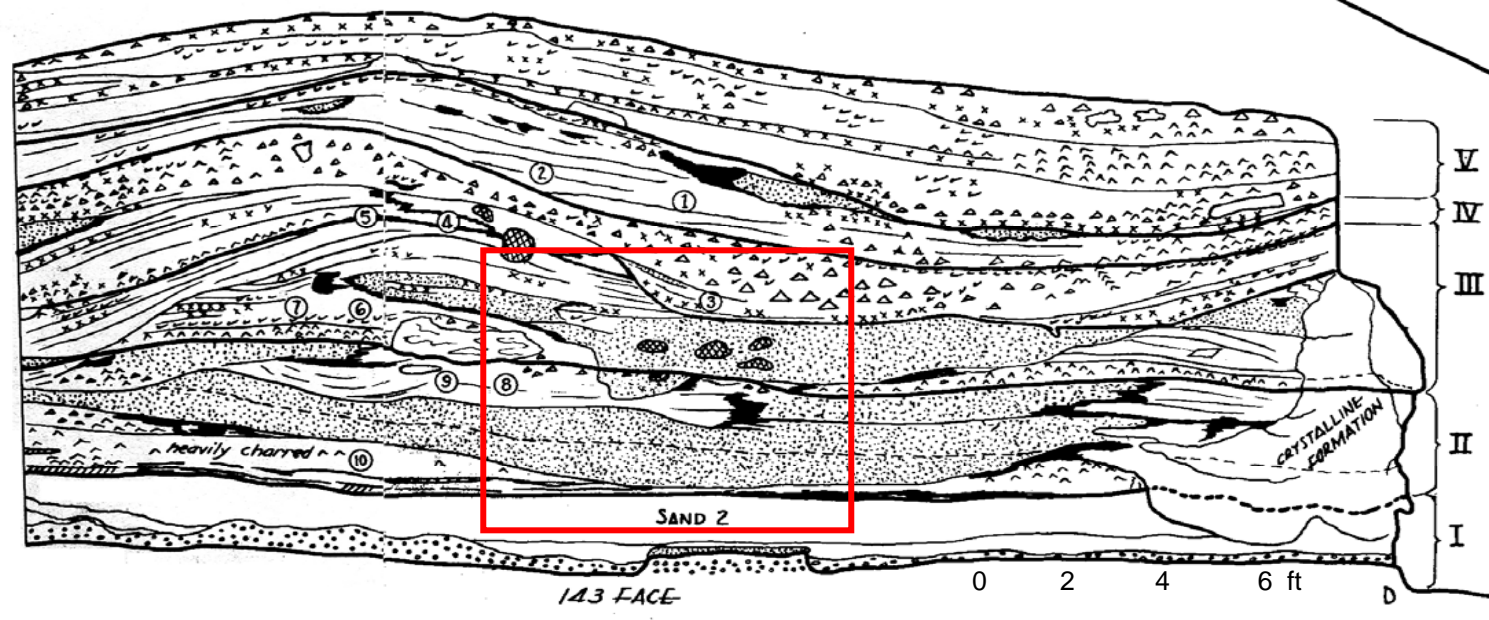




# Danger Cave 143 Face Stratigraphy (Jennings 1957)



KEY TO PROFILE LOCATION



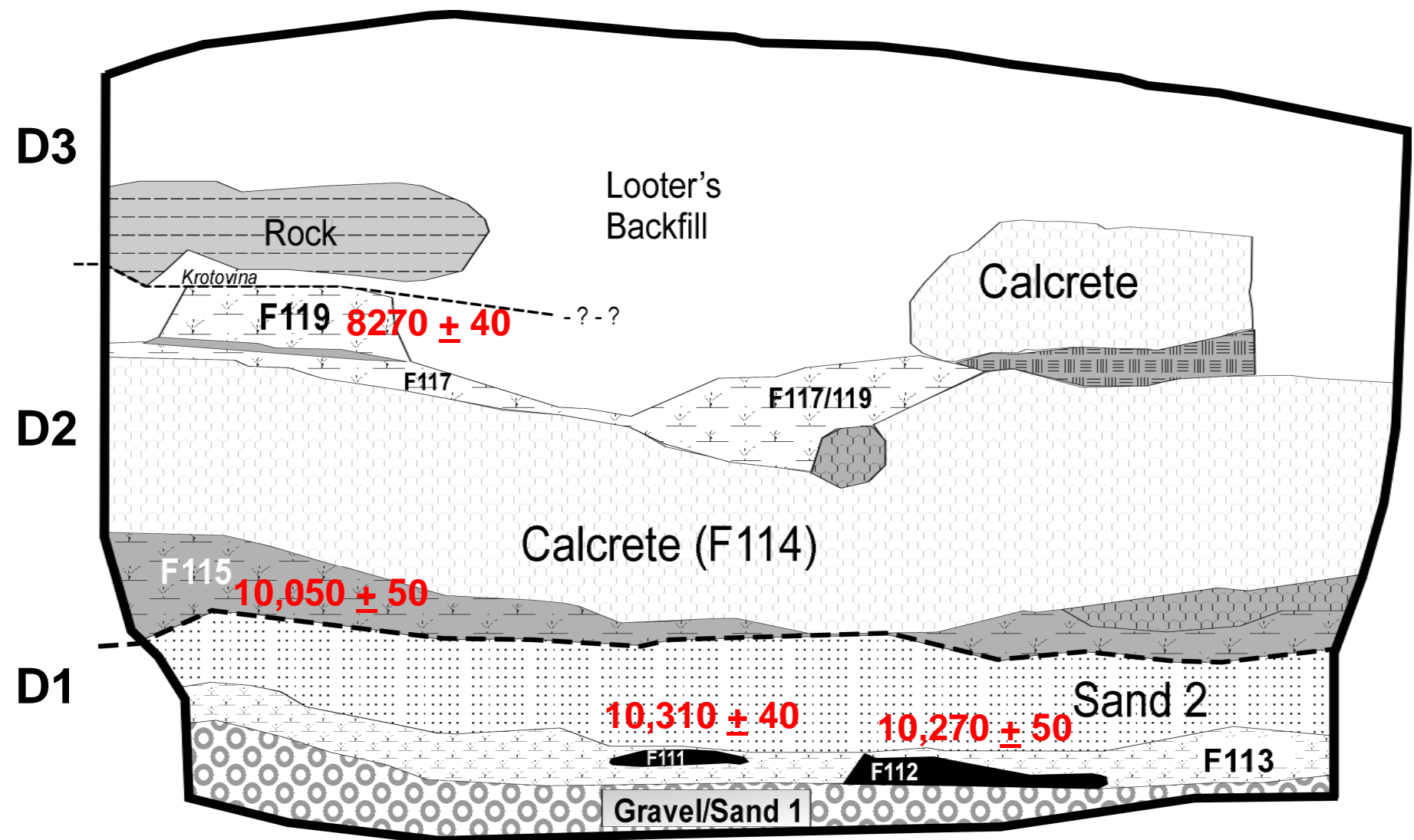


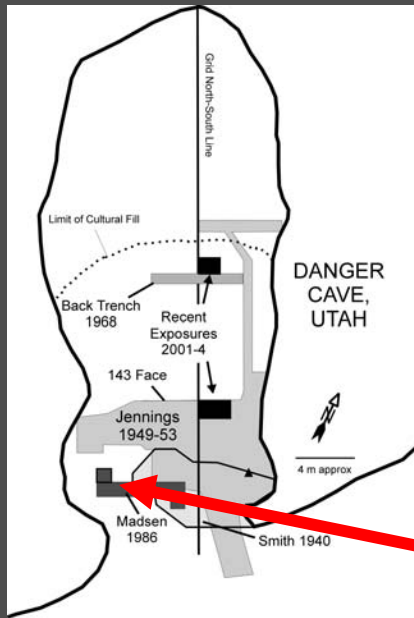


**Danger Cave**  
**F112 Hearth**  
**10,270  $\pm$  50 14C yr BP**  
**(12,070  $\pm$  198 Cal yr BP)**

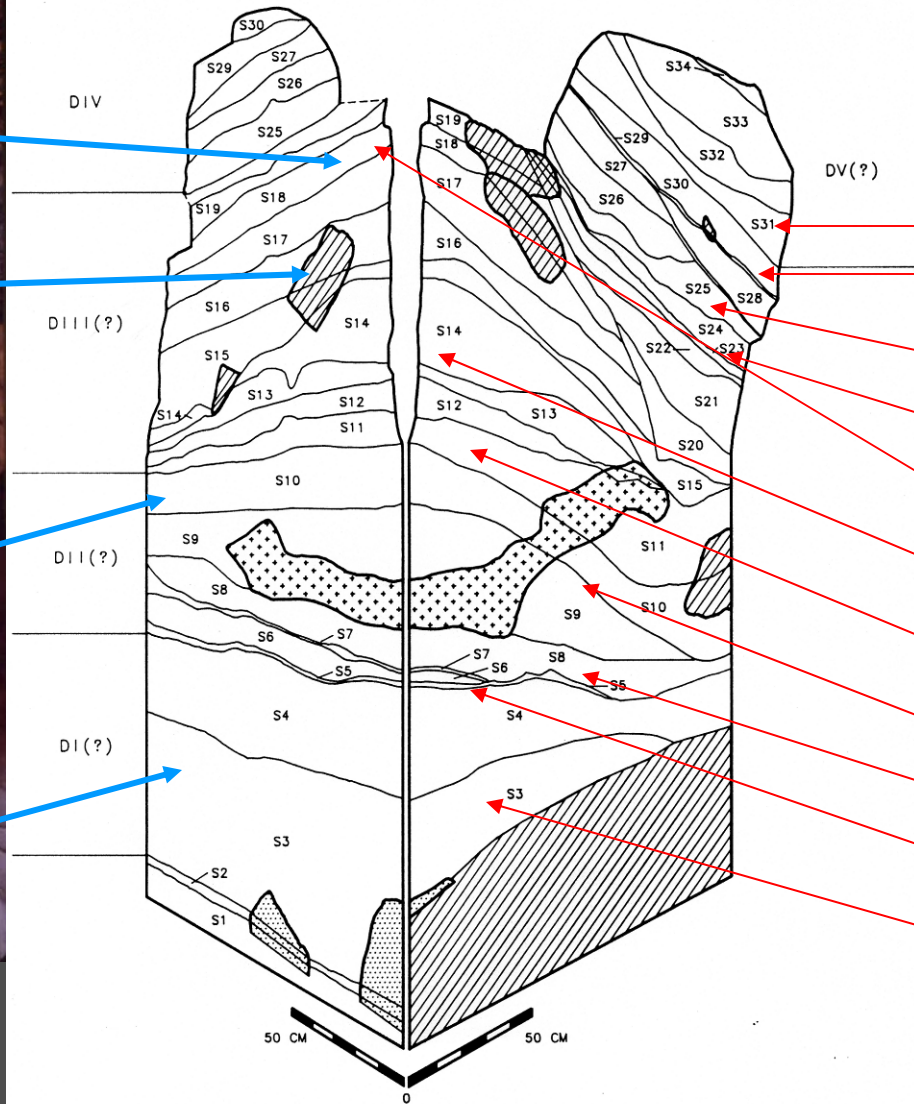
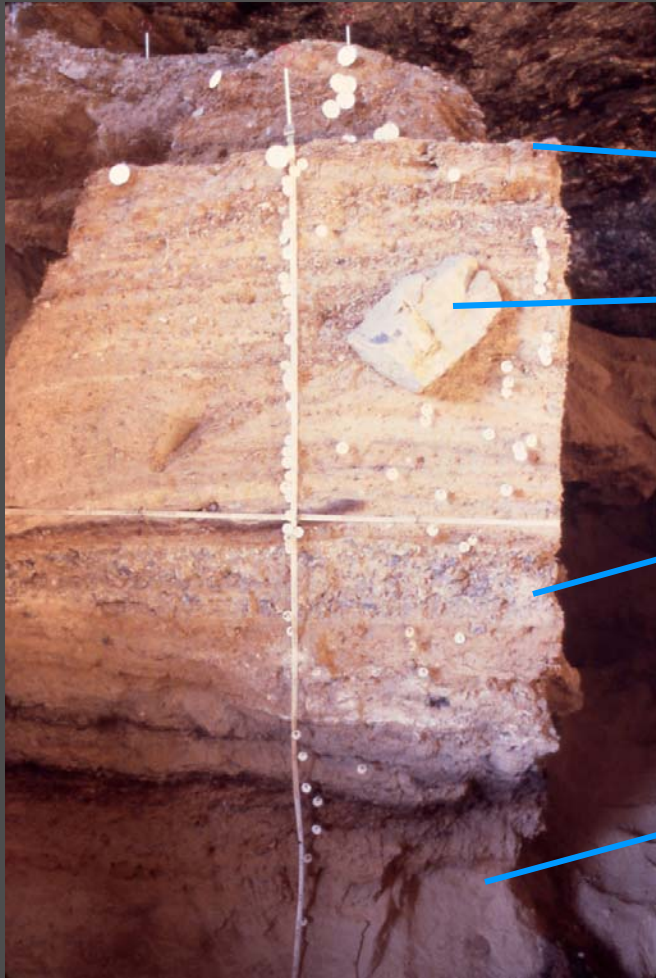


# Figure 4. Danger Cave Stratigraphy – 2001/2002





# DANGER CAVE MACROSTRATIGRAPHY



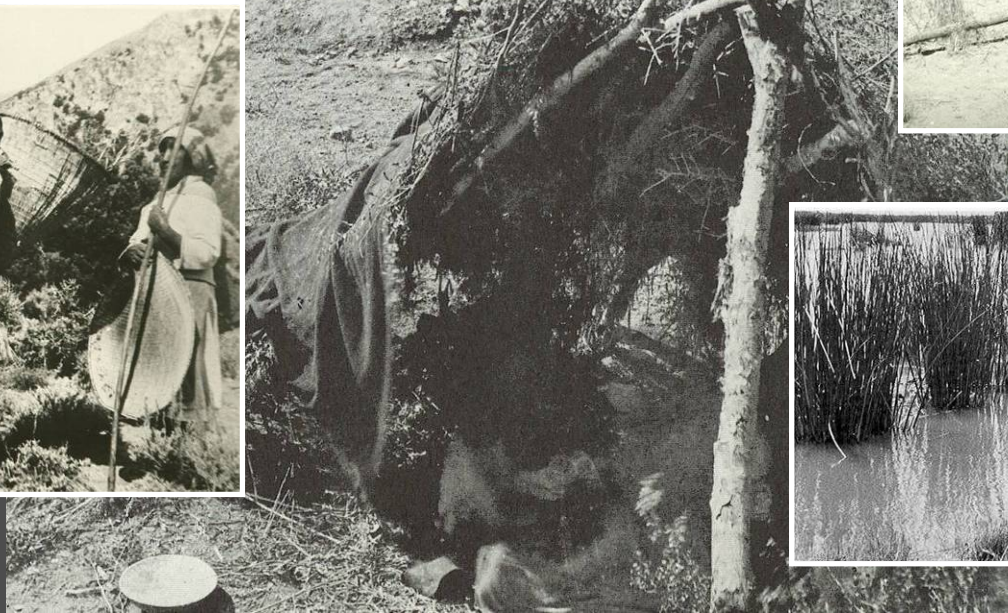
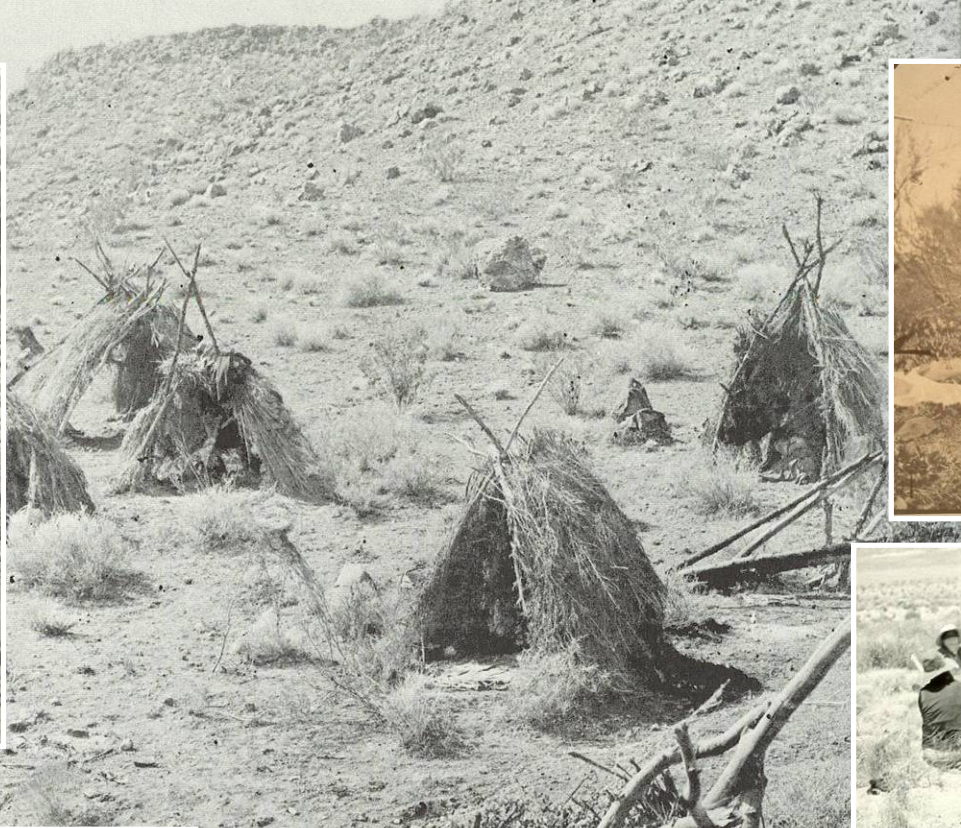
- 2640 ± 90
- 4860 ± 110
- 5140 ± 100
- 5330 ± 70
- 6020 ± 50
- 6710 ± 70
- 7490 ± 120
- 7920 ± 80
- 8410 ± 50
- 10,080 ± 130
- 9890 ± 185



**Figure 7. Artifacts Recovered from 2002 Danger Cave Excavations (in Backfill)**

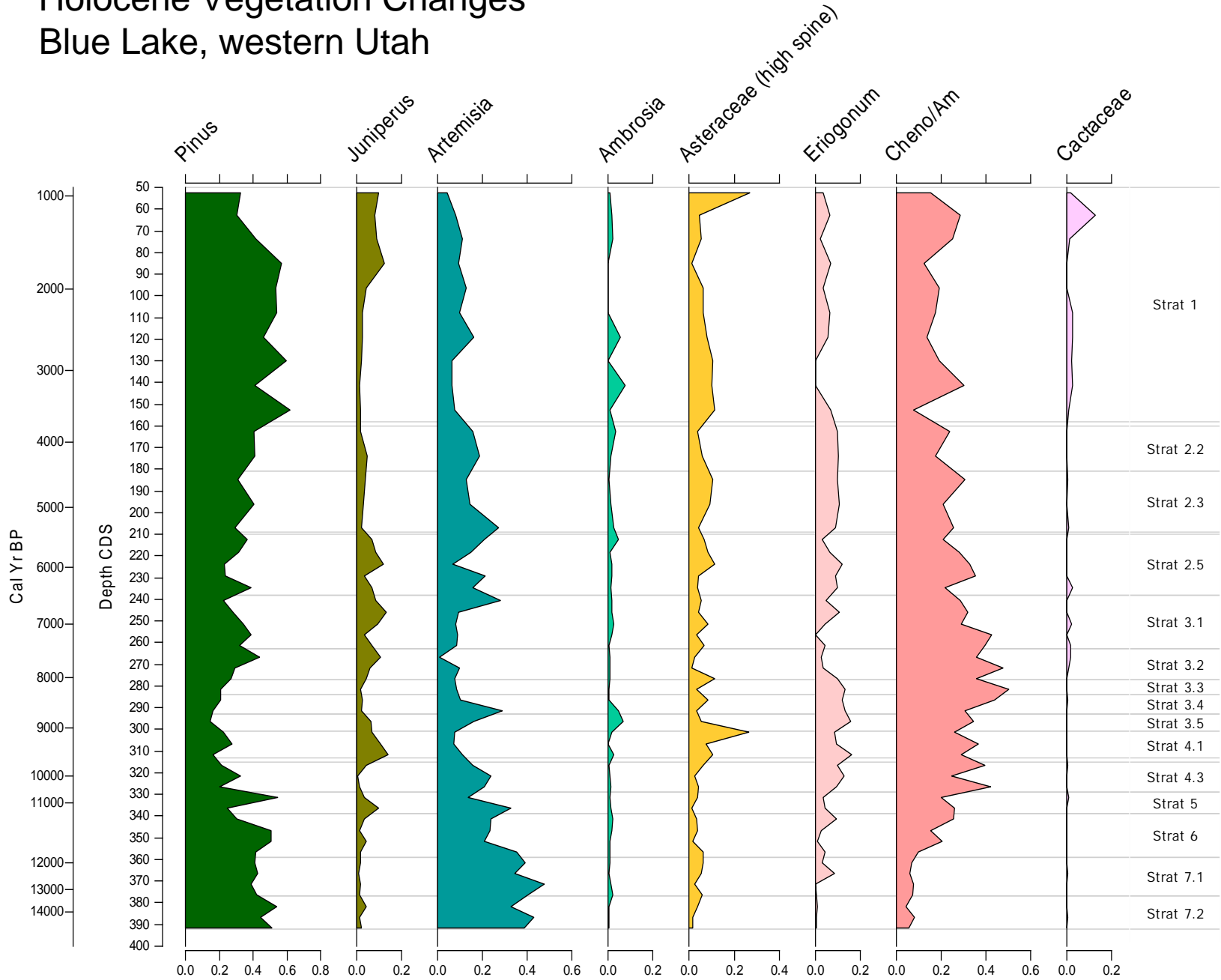
# Middle Holocene Food Plants from Bonneville Estates Rockshelter







# Holocene Vegetation Changes Blue Lake, western Utah





*Thanks for listening!*

***Thanks for listening!***