

Project AFTER THE ICE:

[Sarajevo, June 17th 2024]

“Forager Uses of ‘Persistent Places’ in the Late Upper Palaeolithic of the Circum-Adriatic Region: Perspectives from Riparo Tagliente (Verona, Italy) and Badanj (Bosnia and Herzegovina)”

PRIN: Progetti di ricerca di rilevante interesse nazionale - Bando 2022

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DIPARTIMENTO
DI BIOLOGIA AMBIENTALE



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UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



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- EX LABORE FRUCTUS -

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e della Ricerca

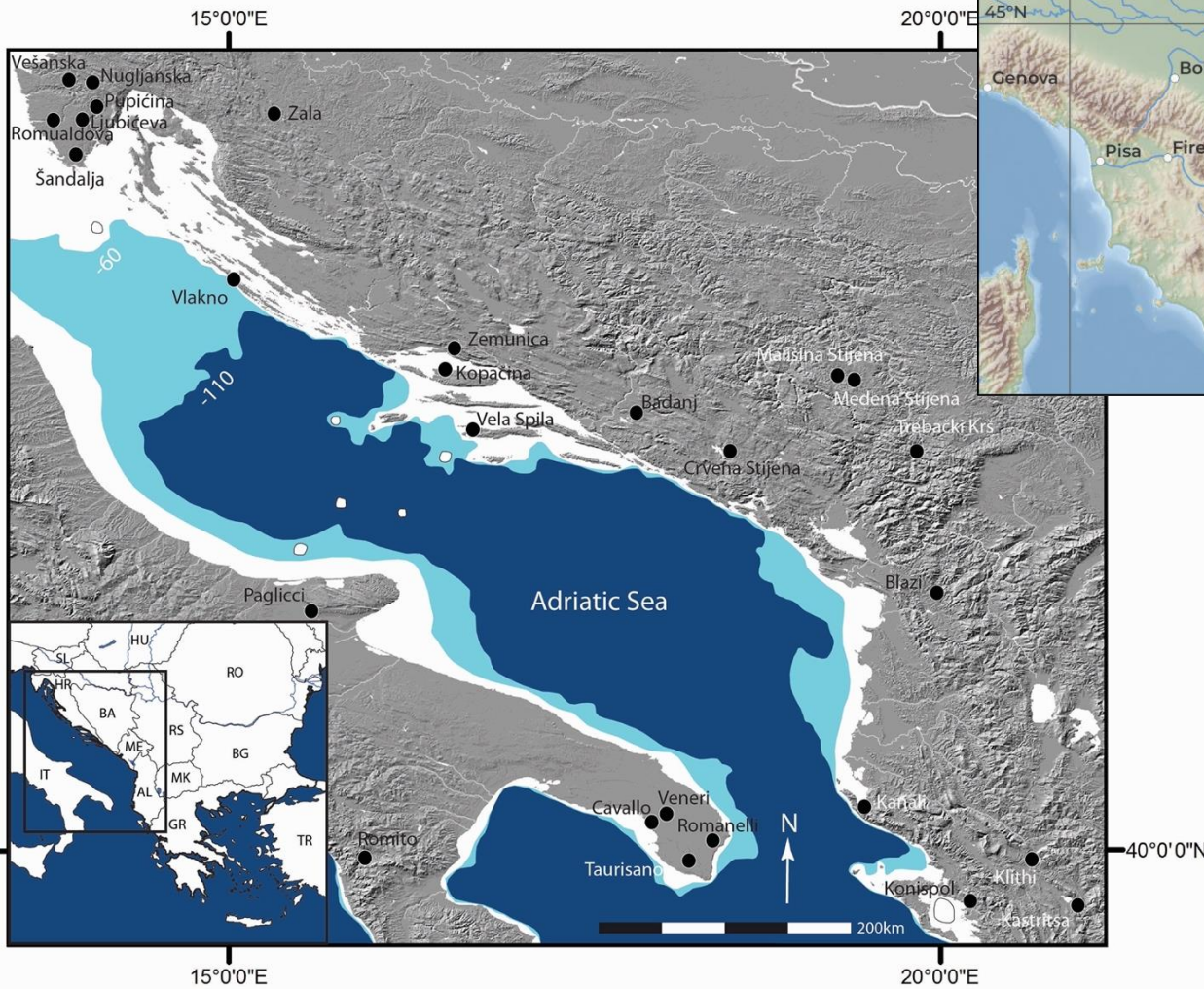
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PRIN 2022



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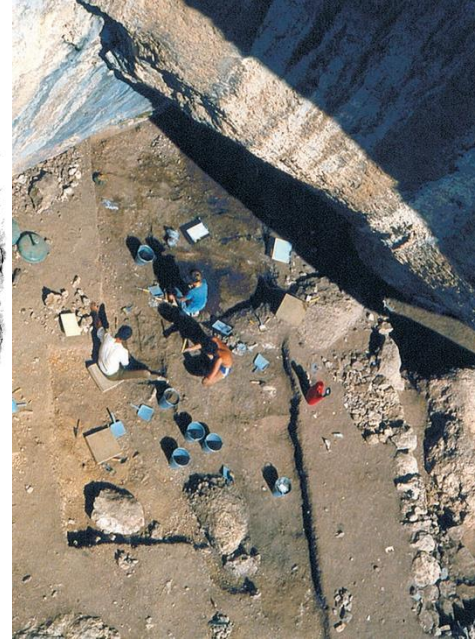
Badanj - Regional context



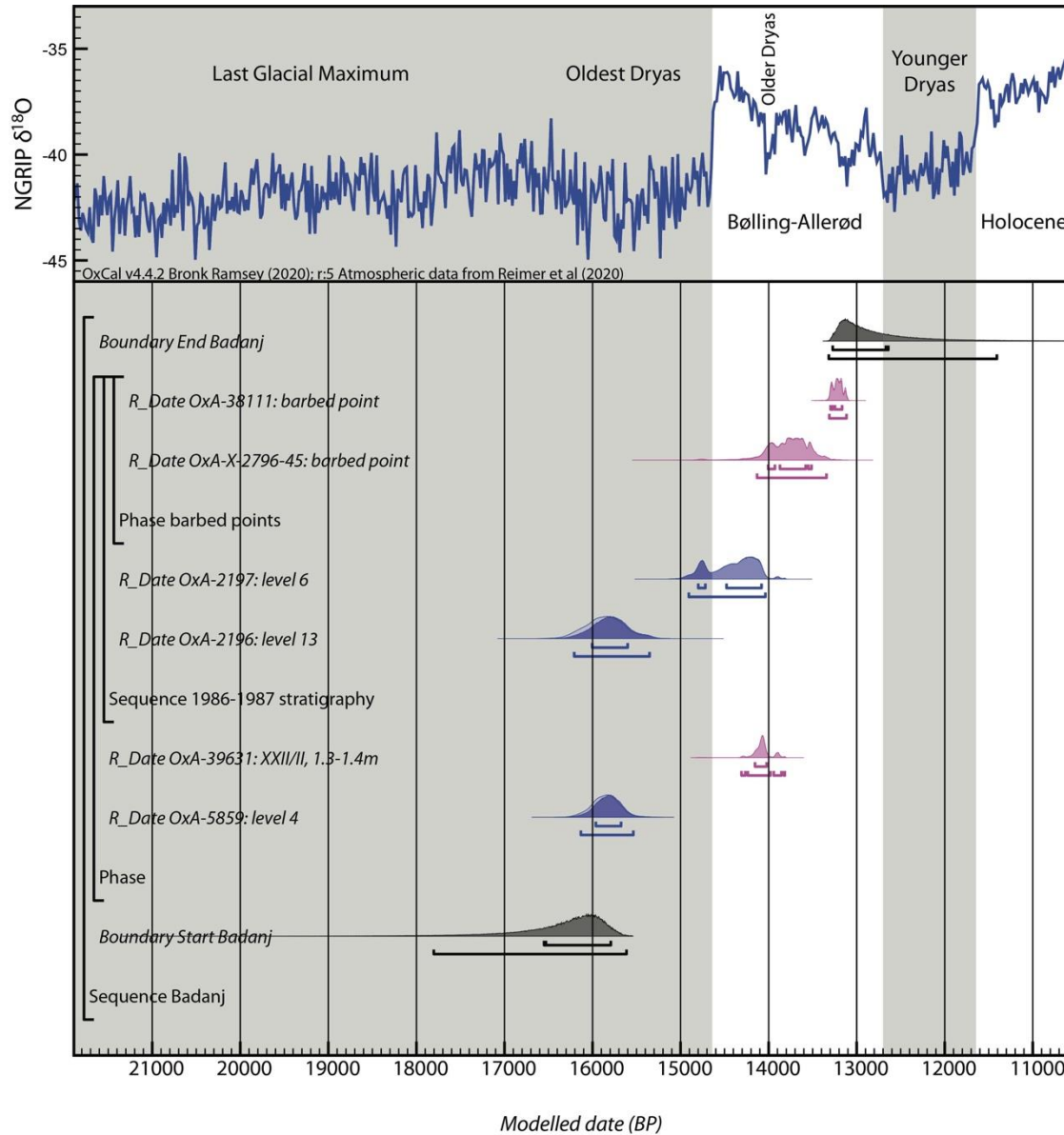
Map showing the distribution of Late Upper Palaeolithic sites in the Eastern Adriatic zone, Epirus, and Italy.

Bathymetric contours show the drop of sea levels -110 m during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) climax and 60 m by the end of the Pleistocene.

Badanj - Research history (1976–1979; 1986–1987) and stratigraphy



Badanj - Chronology and climate (16 000–13 000 cal BP)



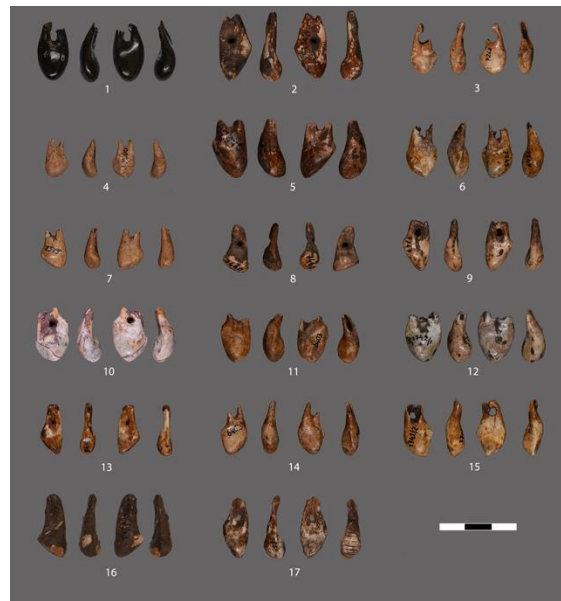
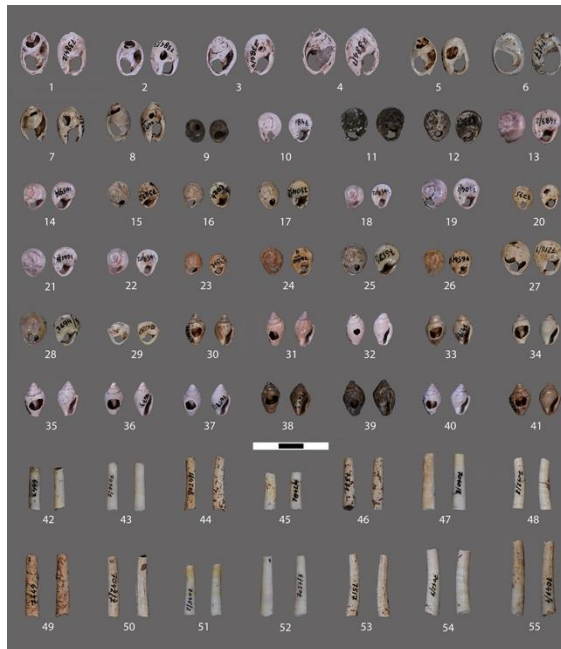
Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dates

GLASNIK

ZEMALJSKOG MUZEJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE U SARAJEVU
HERALD OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ARHEOLOGIJA
ARCHAEOLOGY

GZM (A) NS 55 (2023), Str. 1-276 Sarajevo, 2023.



Currently the oldest directly AMS-dated human remains on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Species identification confirmed on the basis of collagen peptide-fingerprinting known as Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectrometry (ZooMS)



Homo sapiens, metatarsal [XIX/9, 1.3-1.6] 16 520–16 154 cal BP

Ancient DNA (aDNA) analyses in progress in collaboration with Prof. Mateja Hajdinjak at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany



Homo sapiens, phalanx [XIII/8, 1.2-1.3]

