
Tropical foraging in Island Southeast Asia during the Last Glacial Maximum: evidence from Palawan, Philippines

Janine Ochoa*¹, Ame Garong , and Jane Carlos

¹University of the Philippines – Philippines

Résumé

This study presents archaeological evidence for changing subsistence strategies within the tropical island environments of Palawan Island, Philippines. New radiocarbon dates and subsistence data are reported for Pilanduk Cave based on our re-excavation project in 2016. The cave was originally excavated by Jonathan Kress in 1970, from which he presented evidence for Pleistocene occupation. Vertebrate taphonomic data from Pilanduk show evidence for specialised deer hunting in the Palawan interior during the LGM. Combined with Late Pleistocene and Holocene subsistence data across the island, the Palawan record demonstrates the shifting foraging behaviours of modern humans occupying variable tropical environments of Island Southeast Asia.

Mots-Clés: Southeast Asia, Philippines, tropics, zooarchaeology, taphonomy, foraging

*Intervenant