
THE DAR ES SOLTAN I CAVE IN ITS GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND PALEOECOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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Résumé

The coastal area of Rabat (between Oued Bourragrag and Oued Ikem) is one of the richest regions from a geological, geomorphological and archaeological point of view; as a result, it presents fertile ground for the study of the Quaternary as a whole.

The behavior of prehistoric humans towards animals, in a paleogeographic context, has aroused the interest of several researchers (Ouchaou 2000, Aouraghe 2001, Campmas 2012 and among others). This gives a general idea about the ecosystem of such a population in a spatio-temporal structure.

The reconstruction of the paleoenvironments and lifestyles of prehistoric humans requires the use of paleontological and archaeozoological study, but in their natural setting, which requires a geological and geomorphological study of the space concerned. All of these mechanisms make it possible to tie up the operating chain of a given population and to have an idea of the vulnerability or invulnerability of their living environment, all within the framework of the paleo-ecosystem.

The documentation of the North African fossil faunas of the Upper Pleistocene and the Holocene, particularly in archaeological context, remains incomplete. This study aims to improve our knowledge of the subsistence behaviors of prehistoric, Aterian and Neolithic populations, and to have an updated vision of their lifestyles.

For this reason, our study consists in contributing in the knowledge of the subsistence of the atterian and Neolithic populations, and the part of responsibility of the Humans and / or other accumulators (Carnivores, Rodents, natural accumulation) in the deposits and in the modifications of the surfaces. bones as well as their adaptation to climate change at Dar Es Soltan I cave.

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