

什麼是植物考古學

考古學家透過遺址內的各種植物遺留，並配合各項出土遺物，重建過去的自然環境，瞭解遺址及其周邊的植物資源與變遷，進而討論當時人地關係與可能的植物利用，更進一步探討人群移動與植物文化變遷。

What is Paleoethnobotany?

It offers archaeologists a way to explore the distribution of humans, possible uses of plants, the migration of populations and the cultural developments related to plants via the reconstruction of paleo-environments and the plant distribution based on the information from plant remains and ancestral heritages.



Oryza. sativa ssp. Indica 秈稻葉片機動細胞矽酸體

植物遺留

植物遺留可分為肉眼可見的大型遺留，像是碳化種子、果實等等；另外一種就需要顯微鏡的協助才能看見，像是花粉和矽酸體等等。植物是有機質，在自然環境下會慢慢分解消失，所以在考古遺址中所發現的植物遺留就特別珍貴。

Plant Remains

These plant remains, which include plants, are organisms and will be broken down after death. So, the plant remains which be found in archaeological sites are valuable.

推廣活動

- 2013.12.28(六) 果實圈 DIY
- 2014.01.25(六) 壓花相框 DIY
- 2014.02.22(六) 植物手抄紙 DIY
- 2014.03.29(六) 大方巾植物染 DIY
- 2014.04.19(六) 植物果凍蠟燭 DIY

主辦單位：新台北市政府
New Taipei City Government

承辦單位：新台北市政府 文化局 十三行博物館
New Taipei City Government Culture Bureau Thirteen Factories Museum

協辦單位：國立自然科學博物館 林業試驗所植物標本館 宜蘭縣政府 文化局 台北大學

見微知著

植物考古學特展

Paleoethnobotany Exhibition

2013/12/23~2014/05/11

新北市立十三行博物館
第一特展室



考古捉迷藏

考古學家在發掘時，透過過篩和水洗浮選土壤，能獲得碳化種子等大型植物遺留。透過系統性採集遺址內土壤樣本，則能獲得其他微型植物遺留。

"Hide and Seek"

Botanical macroremains can be recovered from archaeological sites by screening, flotation, or naked eyes. Also, systematic sampling and analysis soil use laboratory techniques, help to recovering botanical microremains.

植物身分證

考古遺址中發現的植物遺留包含種子、果實、根、莖、花粉、孢子、植物矽酸體等等，考古學家需透過與現在的植物標本做比對，才能辨識其種類。

Identification of Plants

The plant remains, i.e. seed, fruit, root, stalk, pollen, spore, phytolith and others, offer archaeologists materials to compare with plant specimens of this era for determining the taxonomical information of the species these remains once belonged to.

植物面面觀

植物微遺留需要實驗室的協助才能從土壤中或器具中取出，並透過顯微鏡觀察。因此考古學家經由辨識、統計、分析所有植物遺留，就能瞭解過去有哪些植物，及所代表的文化意義。

Exploration of the Role of Plants in Human History

Micro-plant remains are collected from soil or ancient utensils with the help of laboratory instruments and are observed with microscopes. The plants in the past and their cultural significance can be determined with the identification, statistical manipulation and analyses on such remains.



Pteris (鳳尾蕨屬)

植物與生活

考古學家經由植物遺留的組合、分佈與時間變化的研究，可以瞭解過去的植物相及氣候變遷，也能推測過去的植物利用與飲食。

而現今的植物利用更為廣泛，但也帶來許多問題，諸如基因改造、環境變遷、植物災害等問題。

Plant and Human Culture

Archaeologists are able to determine the flora and climate changes as well as the uses of plants and diet of humans by studying the combination, distribution and temporal changes of the plant remains.

Unfortunately, the divergence in the applications of plants today causes problems such as genetic modification, environmental changes and plant-related accidents.



Actinostemma (合子草屬)