

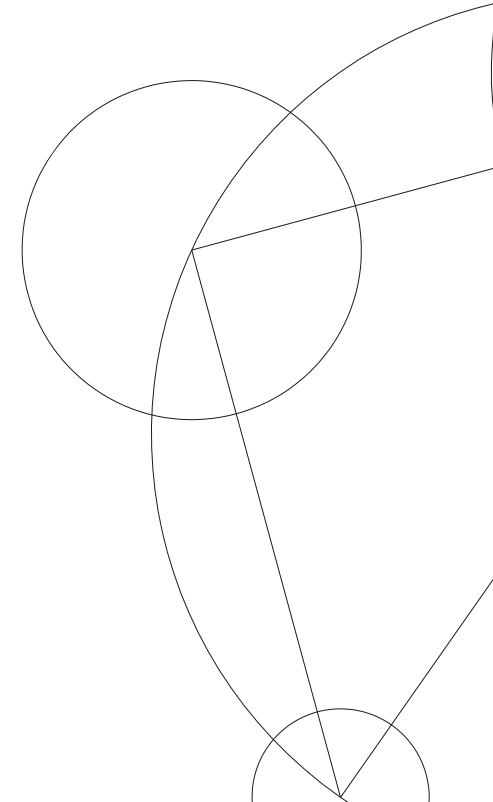


Visit us at <http://snm.ku.dk/archaeoscience/english/>
and learn more about the analyses and the many possibilities they offer to archaeology today. There you will also find further contact information and prices.

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NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF DENMARK
ARCHAEO**S**CIENCE
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Welcome to
ARCHAEO**S**CIENCE



ARCHAEOSCIENCE

Part of the Natural History Museum of Denmark

The museum is the principal natural history museum in the country. A multitude of world class research units, labs and researchers are based here. The researchers relevant to the field of archaeology can collectively be contacted through ARCHAEOSCIENCE.

The affiliated researchers combine many years of experience, with backgrounds in the natural sciences and archaeology. Shared for all is an interest in the interplay between past human societies, animals, plants and the environment.

ARCHAEOSCIENCE carry out standard analysis as well as customized analyses for large scale research projects. Standard time of delivery is 1 to 2 months for minor assignments. In case of larger projects we may be able to offer actual cooperation of analysis, research and publication. Contact us for further information.



Archaeological Science Analyses

ARCHAEOSCIENCE offers different analyses to museums and researcher in the field of archaeology:

DNA analysis

The genetic material in humans, animals and plants carry detailed information about single individuals. The method may also uncover species, sex and family ties. The Centre for GeoGenetics is in the world elite and offers analysis and research cooperation.

Protein analysis

The analysis is carried out at the Centre for GeoGenetics. The method is particularly well suited for species identification of degraded materials and archaeological objects, such as skin, bones, milk and gelatine.

Zooarchaeology – animal bones

Remains of mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians lay in the ground, as relic of human activity. The bones inform about climatic and environmental conditions. We offer analysis, storage and curation.

Zooarchaeology - molluscs

Bivalves and snails are found in natural and archaeological contexts. The analysis inform about past marine environments and use of these resources.

Zooarchaeology - Insects

Specific environmental demands make insects good indicators for many types of paleo-ecological conditions. The zoological collections are vital to proper identification.

Archaeobotany – macrofossils

Remains of plants, such as seeds, fruits and cones informs about the local environment and human use of natural and cultivated plant resources.

Archaeobotany - algae

Evidence for past use of algae is few, but remains can be preserved in the ground. The analysis can assist in defining past marine and lake environments.

Wood identification

Charcoal and wood fragments are identified to species using the substantial plant herbarium and botanical garden at the Museum.

Pollen

The frequency of pollen spores, plankton algae, micro coal and other less frequent mikrofossil are used for landscape- and environmental descriptions.

Diatoms

Diatoms are microscopic plant plankton in both freshwater and marine environments. The analysis dates archaeological sediments and identifies environmental changes in lakes and marine environments.

Lithic identification and provenance

Lithic analysis identifies types of stone for unworked raw materials and artefacts. The aim is to assign as specific a geographic provenance as possible.

XRF scanning & sediment analysis

XRF identifies and quantifies elements in soil samples, soil cores and objects without destruction or contamination. The method is used in provenance determination and activity zone mapping.

Landscape analysis and GIS

Maps, geo-data and field surveys in combination with GIS generate a three-dimensional understanding of archaeological sites, the surrounding landscape and changes of the two over time.