Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2011
(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

BPT026-08 Room:201B Time:May 24 16:00-16:15

Evolution of the Late Cenozoic Mammal and Integrated Stratigraphy of South East Eurasia

Hideo Nakaya[1*]

[1]Faclty of Science, Kagoshima University

Integrated stratigraphy of the Late Cenozoic sites from the South East Eurasia is required by the origin and evolution of human (hominids) and great ape (hominoids). We have no radiometric age in the Late Cenozoic honinids and hominoids sites from the South East Eurasia, because of lacking of volcanics and tuff.

We will show some examples of integrated stratigraphical study in the South West China and North Thailand. We used some immigration events of mammals from the North America to Eurasia, correlation of particular mammalian taxa, precision magnetostratigraphy, finding of magnetic excursion, based on the detailed lithostratigraphy.

Studies of integrated stratigraphy reveal that Yuanmou is not the oldest site of Homo erectus, Homo erectus immigrated about one million years ago into the East Eurassia and the age of the oldest great ape from the South East Eurasia was 12 million years old.

Keywords: South East Eurasia, Late Cenozoic, Mammal, Evolution, Stratigraphy, Chronology