

Comprehensive research at the foot of the Stránská Skála Hill was carried out between 1956 and 1967, with the participation of around 30 manual workers. At that time a profile nearly 15 m deep was uncovered, with fluvial, eolic and terrestrial sediments. All layers were covered up to 10 cm and floated in water in nets, therefore the entire material was recovered.

Stránská Skála Hill contains above all a greater number of layers from the glacial Menapian and the Cromerian complex, and these in superposition. Paleontological material originated at all layers, and this is today the richest source of birds and molluscs from this period.



Also very numerous are the finds of large and small mammals, of ostracods and of phyt paleontological material. A whole range of species have been classified here, many of them still from this site. The publication presents several new views on the stratigraphical problems of the given period, and shows the evolution of flora and fauna communities and the paleoecology. The site is important from an archeological standpoint as well. The presence of Cromerian man is recorded here, as well as his purposeful use of fire. This involves thus one of the oldest sites where the use of fire can be verified. Stránská Skála Hill is a classic instance of the Lower and Middle Pleistocene for the periglacial region of Central Europe.



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