

Korsmyra

Animal osteological analyses

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Photo title page: A random selection of burnt fragments from T27311:2828, layer 2 (photo: L. Takken Beijersbergen).

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PROJECT BACKGROUND AND GOALS

The faunal material studied for this report was collected during the excavation of a middle Neolithic hunter- and gatherer site at Bud in Fræna municipality. The Department of Archaeology and Cultural History of the University Museum of Trondheim excavated the site in 2016 in connection with planned housing development. Large amounts of animal bones were collected from cultural layers connected with a dwelling structure and a midden. This faunal material consists of mostly burnt bones in a varying degree of fragmentation.

The University Museum of Trondheim has asked the Section of Osteology, Natural History Collections, University Museum of Bergen to analyse the osteological material from the Korsmyra project. The analysis had the following objectives:

- To gain insight in the fishing and hunting strategies practiced at Korsmyra (including depth and distance out to sea from the settlement);
- To describe the treatment and deposition of fish and the deposition of fish bones at the site;
- To identify and interpret the taphonomical processes and depositional strategies that formed the site;
- To identify mammal bones in the assemblage, while focusing on domestic animals and marine mammals;
- To place and interpret the site in a wider context.

METHODS

The excavated area at the Korsmyra site comprises a midden and a dwelling structure (see Fig. 1). The site was excavated mechanically by square metre, divided into 50x50 cm quadrants in 10 cm thick layers. All the removed sediments were wet sieved through 4 mm mesh sieves and the faunal material was collected from the sieves. Twenty-four of the quadrants (see Table 1) were selected for faunal analysis. Ten quadrants within the dwelling and five quadrants within the midden were selected for their high number of bones; a further nine quadrants were selected randomly. Two of the “random” quadrants were located in the midden and the dwelling each. These four quadrants were included in their respective main context.

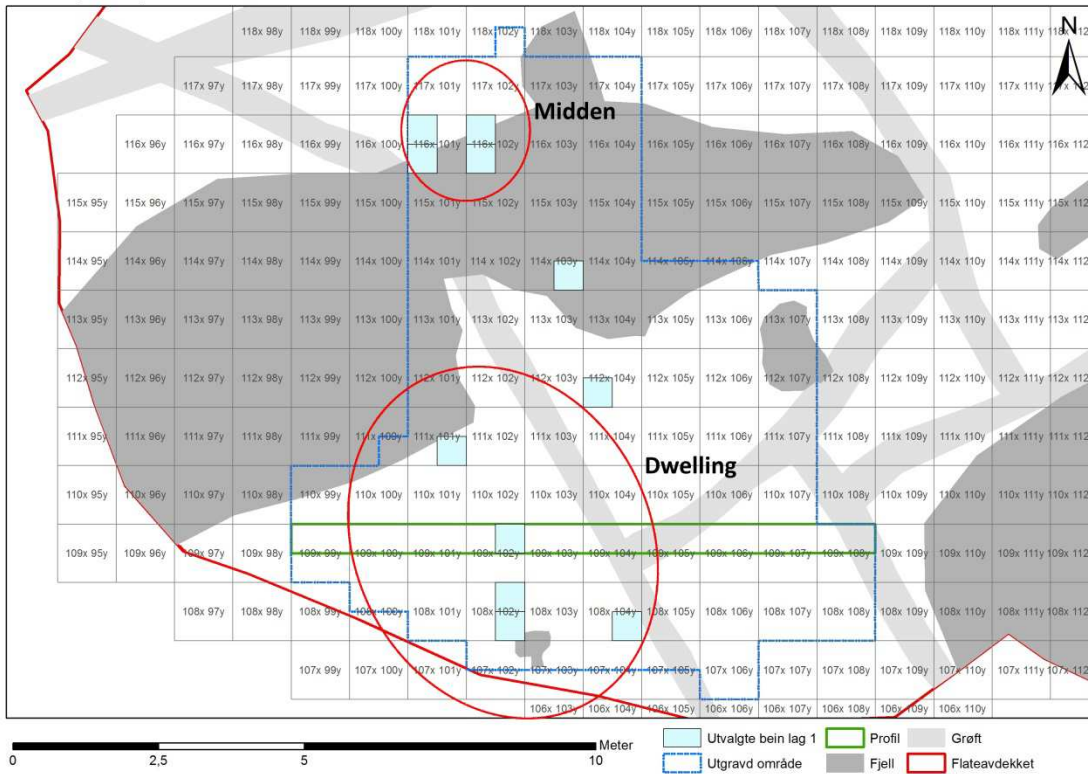
The faunal analysis was carried out in 2017 and 2018 at the Osteological Department of the University Museum of Bergen, University of Bergen by Olaug Flatnes Bratbak and Liselotte Takken Beijersbergen. Each specimen was sorted by family, and, if possible, identified to taxon and skeletal element level, before pathologies and bone surface modifications were recorded under JS 1761. Due to the fragmented and burnt nature of the material, identification of mammal bones was only be possible to class level. The identification of fish

bones was possible to a higher degree. At this stage, an estimate of the class (fish/ bird/ mammal) and species composition of the total assemblage was made, after which indeterminable fragments were excluded from further study. As expected based on the fragmented nature of the assemblage, no elements were suitable for measuring, sexing, or ageing. The material is stored at the University Museum in Trondheim. Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were used to test for differences in distribution (e.g. between the number of fish, mammals, and birds in each archaeological context).

Local X	Local Y	Quadrant	Layer	Museums-number	Context
108	102	NØ	1	T27311:2626	Dwelling
108	102	SØ	1	T27311:2628	Dwelling
108	104	SØ	1	T27311:2636	Dwelling
109	102	NØ	1	T27311:2641	Dwelling, random
111	101	SØ	1	T27311:2663	Dwelling, random
112	104	SV	1	T27311:2682	Random
114	103	SØ	1	T27311:2694	Random
116	101	NV	1	T27311:2706	Midden
116	101	SV	1	T27311:2708	Midden
116	102	NV	1	T27311:2711	Midden
116	102	SV	1	T27311:2713	Midden
108	104	SV	2	T27311:2752	Dwelling
109	103	NV	2	T27311:2759	Dwelling
109	107	NØ	2	T27311:2766	Random
110	102	NV	2	T27311:2774	Dwelling
110	102	NØ	2	T27311:2775	Dwelling
110	102	SV	2	T27311:2777	Dwelling
110	102	SØ	2	T27311:2778	Dwelling
111	102	NV	2	T27311:2789	Dwelling
114	102	SØ	2	T27311:2815	Random
114	104	SV	2	T27311:2822	Random
115	101	NØ	2	T27311:2828-2829	Midden, random
116	101	NV	2	T27311:2832	Midden, random
116	102	SV	2	T27311:2839-2840	Midden

Table 1: The quadrants selected for faunal analysis, providing the local X- and Y-coordinates, the mechanical layer, the number assigned by the University Museum in Trondheim, and the archaeological context.

Korsmyra Layer 1



Korsmyra Layer 2

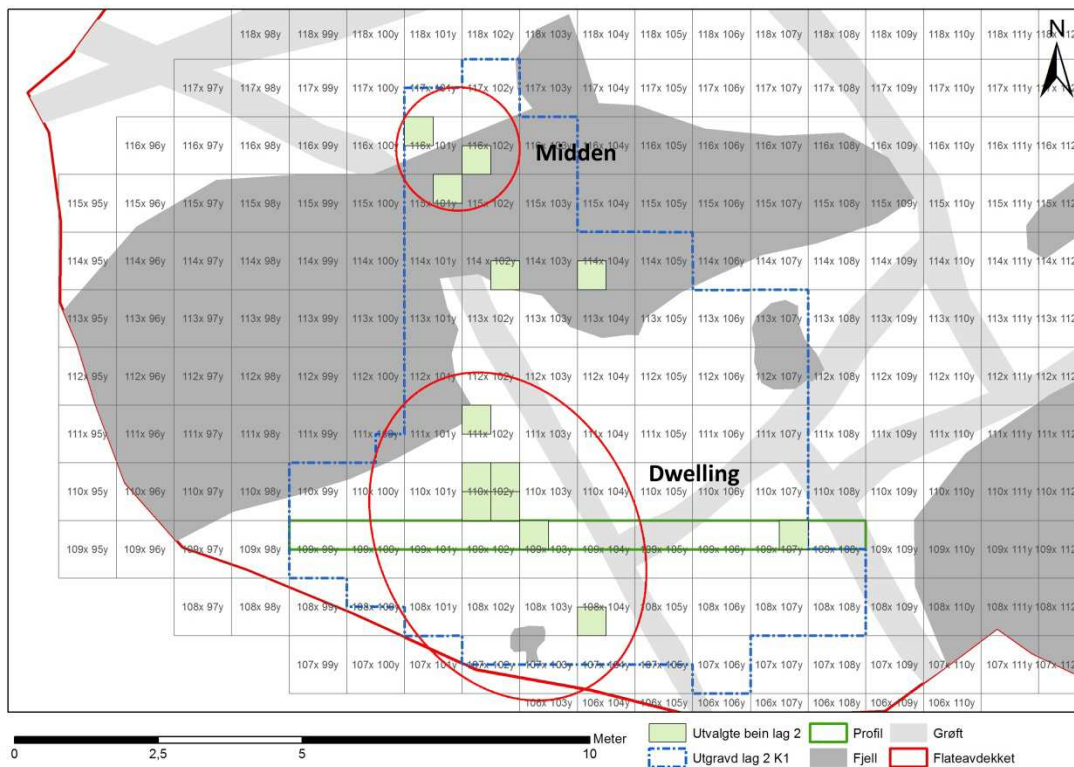


Fig. 1: The areas selected for faunal analysis for layer 1 (top) and layer 2 (bottom), with the location of the midden and dwelling indicated in red (altered from the figures provided by the University Museum in Trondheim).

OVERVIEW OF SPECIES PRESENT

An overview of the identified taxa is presented in Table 2. The total of NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) comes to 11313, whereof just 32 fragments were identified to taxon. The material consists of burnt, mainly small fragments, and identification was therefore difficult. Nevertheless, it was often possible to classify specimens at least to class (bird/ mammal/ fish/ amphibian) or family. The selected quadrants in the dwelling yielded not only more faunal material: they also contained more identifiable specimens. Throughout the entire assemblage, fish bones dominate; especially gadids are well represented in the assemblage. Many fragments could only be assigned to the cod family, but Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), ling (*Molva molva*), and saithe (*Pollachius virens*) were identified with certainty. Along with these, six teeth from a porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), and a tooth and a fragment of a praemaxillare or maxillare of an Atlantic wolffish were also identified. A diaphysis, likely a femur, of an amphibian was identified in the material from layer 1. In total, 524 fragments were identified as mammalian, but none of these could be assigned to a species with certainty. Just over 50 bird bone fragments, including a distal ulna of a northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*) and a fragment of a sternum of a razorbill (*Alca torda*) were also identified.

	MIDDEN		DWELLING		RANDOM	
	NISP	Weight (g)	NISP	Weight (g)	NISP	Weight (g)
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	4	0.2	2			
Salmonidae, unspecified					1	
Gadidae, unspecified	24	3.5	639	36.8		
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	4	1.3	5	1	1	0.2
<i>Gadus morhua/ Molva molva</i>	1	0.8				
<i>Pollachius virens</i>	3	0.6	1	0.1		
<i>Molva molva</i>	2	1	6	1.3		
<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	2	0.1				
Fish, unspecified	3257	212.5	4105	220.3	1139	52.5
Amphibian, unspecified	1	< 0.1				
<i>Morus bassanus</i>			1	0.3		
<i>Alca torda</i>	1	0.4				
Alcidae, unspecified	1	< 0.1			1	0.1
Bird, unspecified	4	0.2	38	2	5	0.3
Mammal, unspecified	175	17.7	308	27.1	41	5.3
Mammal/ fish, unspecified	27	1.8	1514	83		
Total	3506	240.1	6619	371.9	1188	58.4

Table 2: Number of identified specimens (NISP) and weight (g) per archaeological context and per species of the identified specimens.

FISH

No freshwater fish were identified at Korsmyra (only anadromous in the case of the salmonid). Within the fish remains that could be assigned to a family at least, cranial bones dominate. Postcranial elements, especially fragmented vertebrae, are present in the unidentifiable material. No measurable specimens were present in the assemblage; nevertheless the presence of both large and small fish was established by comparison to modern individuals.

LAMNIDAE

Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*)

Six porbeagle teeth, likely representing a single individual, were identified in the Korsmyra assemblage. Four of these were identified in the midden (from contexts T27311:2709, T27311:2714, and T27311:2841), the remaining two were found within the dwelling (contexts T27311:2636 and T27311:2776).

SALMONIDAE

A salmonid vertebra fragment was found in one of the random contexts (T27311:2822) situated outside the midden and the dwelling.

GADIDAE

Fish from the gadid family dominate the assemblage. It is noteworthy that the quadrants from the dwelling contained relatively more unidentifiable gadid fragments than the midden quadrants, although they yielded a similar number of identifiable specimens.

Cod (*Gadus morhua*)

Only cranial cod bones have been recovered from Korsmyra: seven dentaries and three premaxillas. Half of these were found within the dwelling, one was from a random context (T27311:2822), and four were recovered in the midden. Based on the size of the bones we estimate that both small and large cods are represented.

Saithe (*Pollachius virens*)

Like for cod, only cranial bones were identified as saithe. Two dentaries and a premaxilla were recovered from the midden, and a dentary from the dwelling.

LOTIDAE

Ling (*Molva molva*)

Six ling fragments were identified from the dwelling, two from the midden. A vertebra fragment from the midden (T27311:2829) stands out, because it is unburnt.

ANARHICHADIDAE

Wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*)

A tooth and a fragment of either a premaxilla or a maxilla of a wolffish were found in the midden (T27311:2706).

AMPHIBIANS

A burned amphibian bone, possibly a femur, was recovered from the midden (T27311:2708). Identification of herpetofaunal remains is difficult, and often requires the consideration of the whole skeleton (Gleed-Owen 1998). Adding the fact that the bone is burned, a more detailed identification is impossible.

BIRDS

The Korsmyra assemblage also contains a small percentage of bird bones. The four identified birds are all seabirds; most of the bird bones were however unidentifiable. The majority of bird bones were recovered from the dwelling contexts (n = 39), while the midden contexts contained just six.

SULIDAE

Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*)

A distal ulna of a northern gannet was recovered from within the dwelling (T27311:2752).

ALCIDAE

A fragment of a quadrate and a fragment of a humerus were recognised as belonging to a member of the auk family. Many birds in the auk family were killed and eaten in the past, and the family is often present at marine-orientated sites (e.g. Hufthammer 1992; Serjeantson 2001).

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)

A fragment of a sternum of a razorbill was found in the midden (T27311:2713).

MAMMALS

Among the 524 mammalian specimens none could be determined with certainty. The majority was recovered from the dwelling (58.8%), 33.4% from the midden and 7.8% from the random contexts outside the archaeological structures. This corresponds with the analysed amount of material per context. We deem it likely that the assemblage contains remains of otter (*Lutra lutra*, possible n = 4) and a seal (Phocidae, possible n = 1). Additionally, there is a fragment of a tibia that could belong to a fox. Due to the fragmented nature of the material this must however remain a possibility. Forty-seven long bone fragments belonged to animals in the size category of otters.

TAPHONOMY

Almost all bones in the Korsmyra assemblage are burned to the stage that they are calcined. Several authors have reported that burned bones are more susceptible to fragmentation, resulting in a corresponding reduction in identifiability (e.g. Lyman 1994). This certainly seems to be the case for the Korsmyra assemblage. The majority of specimens measure less than 2 cm. Within the fish material, 99 % of the specimens that could be assigned to taxon or family level and a specific element were head bones. The relative lack of vertebrae may be due to the high level of fragmentation, as very small fragments of vertebrae are not identifiable to species level (230 fish vertebra fragments were found that could not be identified to family/taxon level). Steffen and Mackie (2005) investigated how fish bones are affected by exposure to high temperatures and fire, and how burning affects identifiability. They found that the condition of fish remains after burning depends on their position in the fire, and the degree and duration of the maximum fire temperature. Flat, less sculptural diagnostic elements are less likely to survive heating in identifiable condition than simple, robust bones. They observed a maximum size reduction of 10.9 %, but state that burning does not result in the complete absence of certain skeletal regions in the identifiable bones. However, in the Korsmyra material only head bones and vertebrae were identified. It is thus possible that human behaviour further influenced the assemblage composition. Large numbers of head bones and small numbers of vertebrae can indicate that the fish were decapitated for curing, after which the cranial elements are left at the processing site, and the post-cranial elements are discarded at the final destination (Barrett 1997). This would mean that parts of the fish were transported and consumed elsewhere, while the heads must have been thrown into the fire where they reached the current state of burning. It should also be noted that burned fish remains are extremely fragile, and can easily be destroyed during excavation or sieving (Nicholson 1995). The assemblage may therefore not be representative of the original deposited material. Like at Kotedalen (Hufthammer 1992), taphonomy and identifiability are likely to have influenced the composition of the assemblage further.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SAMPLING STRATEGY

As described above, the removed sediments were wet sieved through 4 mm mesh sieves. Whilst 4 mm meshes are narrow enough to catch most bird and mammalian bone fragments, they are too wide to give an accurate representation of fish remains. Some economically important fish species have a maximum length that does not exceed 20 cm, thus stressing the importance of retrieving small fish remains (Zohar and Belmaker 2005). As demonstrated at the site of Kotedalen (Hordaland), even sieving through 2 mm meshes can increase species diversity (Hufthammer 1992). The absence of smaller species in the Korsmyra assemblage can be explained by the fact that a mesh size of 4 mm was used. Not only does mesh size influence species richness and abundance, but also body size distribution of the larger species. As a general rule when looking for fish remains, sieving to 1 mm is most appropriate (Wheeler and Jones 1989: 50). Deciding how thorough to be in the recovery efforts remains however a tactical question, and depends amongst others on the research questions. Sorting the sieved residues is time consuming and thus costly. Therefore, making a selection and sieving but part of the sediments to finer mesh sizes may be a solution. If the sorting is done by experienced personnel, sorting can be done selectively, i.e. collecting only bones which are considered identifiable, and passing over small fragments of broken bones (Wheeler and Jones 1989).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FAUNAL REMAINS

No statistically significant difference in faunal composition was found between the different contexts.

CONTEXT	MUSEUMS-NR	MAMMALIA	PISCES	AMPHIBIA	AVES
Midden	T27311:2706	8	187		
Midden	T27311:2708	10	443	1	1
Midden	T27311:2709		1		
Midden	T27311:2711		171		
Midden	T27311:2713		160		3
Midden	T27311:2714		1		
Midden	T27311:2839	47	1190		1
Midden	T27311:2840	2			
Midden	T27311:2841		2		
Midden, random	T27311:2828		865		1
Midden, random	T27311:2829	76	6		
Midden, random	T27311:2832	32	271		
Random	T27311:2682	1	59		1
Random	T27311:2694	14	240		
Random	T27311:2766	20	316		3
Random	T27311:2815	1	107		1
Random	T27311:2822	5	419		1
Dwelling	T27311:2626		936		
Dwelling	T27311:2628	20	773		
Dwelling	T27311:2636	8	77		
Dwelling	T27311:2752	112	47		35
Dwelling	T27311:2759	13	152		
Dwelling	T27311:2774	58	635		
Dwelling	T27311:2775		107		2
Dwelling	T27311:2776		1		
Dwelling	T27311:2777	8	211		1
Dwelling	T27311:2778	64	614		
Dwelling	T27311:2789	17	312		
Dwelling, random	T27311:2641		802		
Dwelling, random	T27311:2663	8	91		1

Table 3: Number of specimens per archaeological context and per class.

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

The people that dwelled at Korsmyra in the middle Neolithic clearly had a marine-focused subsistence strategy. No freshwater fish were found, the identified birds were exclusively sea birds, and although no mammalian remains could be identified to taxon level with certainty, otters and seals are likely to be present in the assemblage. The only possible deviation from a completely marine subsistence is the presence of a tibia that may belong to a fox.

The fish remains that could be identified with certainty are all fish that can be caught close to shore (at least during part of the year), but usually occur in deeper waters. The presence of the porbeagle shark is surprising. The porbeagle is a fast hunter that is most abundant on continental offshore fishing banks, but also occurs in ocean basins and occasionally close inshore (www.fishbase.org). According to Wheeler and Jones (1989:16), mackerel sharks (which include the porbeagle) are "...large, active and dangerous sharks; unlikely to be exploited except by specialists". Porbeagles can be taken in the pursuit of other prey fish, and are often taken by line fishing from the shore (Pickard and Bonsall 2004). Strong equipment is needed, however. Whether the porbeagle at Korsmyra was caught or washed up on the beach is unknown. However, it is likely to have been used by the people at Korsmyra since the teeth (and probably the rest of the head) were burned together with other fish waste. Finds of cartilaginous fish are often limited to the teeth and dermal structures, as cartilage usually does not persist in recognisable form in soil (Wheeler and Jones 1989).

Due to the burned, fragmented nature of the assemblage, no specimens could be measured, and any statements concerning size of the fish present is purely based on assessment by eye. Thus, the presence of e.g. small cod cannot be stated with certainty. Different fishing strategies may be needed to target small or large cods: small cod can be caught in shallow waters close to shore, whereas larger ones usually are found in deeper waters (www.fishbase.org). Saithe (Hodgetts 1999) and especially ling (Pickard and Bonsall 2004) occur mainly in fairly deep water, but they may be found closer to shore. Wolffish occurs in deep water near the bottom; large wolffish usually stay in deep water, but can be found in inshore waters in spring (Hodgetts 1999). With this selection of fish present, the people at Korsmyra likely fished in deep waters. Like at many other locations in Norway, deep waters are found not far from the coast: less than 0.5 km from Kalsneset (a peninsula close to the site) the water is 200 m deep: deep enough for each of the present fish species. The sea level in the middle Neolithic was up to 20 m higher than today (Svendsen and Mangerud 1987), so the Korsmyra site was probably located even closer to the shoreline. Probably no advanced fishing technique was needed to catch demersal species.

The only seasonal indicator found at Korsmyra is a salmonid. Because salmonids spawn in fresh water, but spend most of their lives in the open sea, they are often used as an indicator for summer occupation.

Next to fish, sea birds probably also were part of the diet of the Neolithic people at Korsmyra. Gannets are colonial nesting seabirds that spend most of their life at sea. The first Norwegian breeding colony on the island of Runde was recorded in 1947 (Montevecchi and Hufthammer 1990), and is the closest colony to Korsmyra (ca. 90km linear distance). Today, gannets are present in the area year-round (Gjershaug et al. 1994). In Neolithic times, gannets probably bred more widely and were more abundant along the Norwegian coast (Montevecchi and Hufthammer 1990; Serjeantson 2001). Catching gannets at sea is tricky, although apparently the species is prone to getting entangled in fishing gear (Camphuysen 2008). Catching them during the breeding season is easier. Serjeantson (2001) states that prehistoric finds of gannet bones in any quantity suggest the proximity of a breeding site. The local topography at Bud would provide ample opportunities for gannets to breed. Like the gannet, the razorbill is present year-round near Korsmyra. Today, razorbills nest mainly from the coastal areas of Møre and northwards, but no breeding grounds have been registered near the site. Hunting strategies targeting swimming birds have been suggested for the site of Kotedalen (Hordaland), where razorbills are more numerous during the winter (Hufthammer 1992), but the small quantity of alcid bones does not justify defining seasonality for Korsmyra.

It is likely that the mammalian remains at Korsmyra belonged to animals hunted for their fur, and in the case of the possible seal, also for consumption. Compared to fish, mammals were apparently of lesser importance at the site. We found no indications for the presence of domestic animals.

Comparing Korsmyra to other contemporary faunal assemblages is difficult. Most sites are rock shelters or caves, where conservation conditions for bones are better. Kotedalen, a coastal open-air site in Hordaland is very similar, however. The local phases 14 and 15 there have also been dated to the Middle Neolithic (Olsen 1992). Like Korsmyra, Kotedalen features a marine-focussed subsistence strategy, the faunal material consists of burned fragments, and is dominated by fish remains, complemented with birds and mammals. However, more terrestrial mammals were present in the Neolithic phases of Kotedalen. The faunal composition of the previous phases at Kotedalen is more like the Korsmyra assemblage, as they contain few terrestrial mammals.

Bud (Fræna municipality) has been a fishing community since 1500 AD and was visited seasonally in the Viking age (<https://digitaltmuseum.no/011085443174/bud-fiskevaer>). The Neolithic fauna of Korsmyra fits thus well within the more recent history of the area.

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www.fishbase.org

<https://digitaltmuseum.no/011085443174/bud-fiskevaer>

APPENDIX: LIST OF DETERMINED SPECIMENS

T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2706	1	116	101	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Dens	Root	1		yes	0	<0.1g
2706	1	116	101	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		7		yes	0.1	
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Gråsteinbit	Wolffish	Praemax/Max		1		yes	0.1	
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Gråsteinbit	Wolffish	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.5	
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.2	Very likely cod
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		2		yes	0.2	Probably <i>Molva</i>
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		5		yes	0.7	
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Angulare		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		10		yes	0.7	Large fish
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	5		yes	0.4	

Korsmyra - Animal osteological analyses

T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2706	1	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		15 7		yes	12.2	
2709	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Håbrann	Porbeagle	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0.1	in use
2708	1	116	101	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		10		yes	2.1	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Mammalia/ Pisces	Indet.	Pattedyr/ Fisk	Mammals/ Fish	Indet.		27		yes	1.8	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Amphibia	Amphibia	Padder	Amphibians	Indet.		1		yes	0	<0.1g. Possibly femur
2708	1	116	101	SV	Aves	Alcidae	Alkefamilien	Auks	Quadratum		1		yes	0	0.1g
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.3	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare	Prox	2		yes	0.2	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		2		yes	0.3	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.1	Probably saithe/pollack
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	15		yes	1.8	Mainly Gadidae (likely)
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		20		yes	1.7	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		4		yes	0.2	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		39 5		yes	28.1	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Angulare		1		yes	0.6	
2708	1	116	101	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare	Prox	1		yes	0.4	Probably halibut
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.3	
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1		yes	0.1	
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.2	

Korsmyra - Animal osteological analyses

T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.2	Probably saithe/pollack
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		1		yes	0.1	
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	9		yes	1	
2711	1	116	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		15 7		yes	8.5	
2682	1	112	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Long bone indet.		1		yes	0.1	
2682	1	112	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0	<0.1g
2682	1	112	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		58		yes	2.8	
2682	1	112	104	SV	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Indet.		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2714	1	116	102	SV	Pisces	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Håbrann	Porbeagle	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0.1	In use
2713	1	116	102	SV	Aves	<i>Alca torda</i>	Alke	Razorbill	Sternum		1		yes	0.4	
2713	1	116	102	SV	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Indet.		2		yes	0.1	
2713	1	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.2	
2713	1	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	1		yes	0.3	
2713	1	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2713	1	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		15 7		yes	10.7	
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		14		yes	1.9	
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Angulare		1		yes	0.3	
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		3		yes	0.2	
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		3		yes	0.3	
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vomer		1		yes	0.2	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2694	1	114	103	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		23 1		yes	12.2	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces/Mammalia	Indet.	Fisk/Pattedyr	Fish/Mammals	Indet.		12		yes	1.2	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Dentale		2		yes	0.3	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		3		yes	0.5	Probably ling
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1		yes	0.2	Probably cod
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		2		yes	0.3	Probably ling
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Vomer		3		yes	0.3	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	19		yes	1.4	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		17		yes	0.8	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Angulare		1		yes	0.1	
2641	1	109	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		75 3		yes	40.2	
2636	1	108	104	SØ	Pisces	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Håbrann	Porbeagle	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g, substitute
2636	1	108	104	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	1		yes	0.1	Large species
2636	1	108	104	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		75		yes	4	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2636	1	108	104	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Long bone indet.		1		yes	0.1	
2636	1	108	104	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		7		yes	0.6	
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Mammalia/ (Pisces)	Indet.	Pattedyr/(Fisk)	Mammals/(Fish)	Indet.		27		yes	4	
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Angulare		1		yes	0.4	Likely Gadidae
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Posttemporale		1		yes	0.2	Likely Gadidae
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		1		yes	0.1	
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		17		yes	0.8	
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		4		yes	0.3	with alveoles
2626	1	108	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		91 1		yes	47.1	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		19		yes	2.6	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Dens	Root	1		yes	0.1	Probably seal
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Praemaxillare		1	Dex	yes	0.6	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.2	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Praemaxillare		1	Dex	yes	0.3	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.2	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Dentale		1		yes	0.3	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Vomer		1		yes	0.2	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		3		yes	0.3	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.2	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	32		yes	0.9	Probably mostly Gadidae
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		4		yes	0.2	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		8		yes	0.3	
2628	1	108	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		71 8		yes	37.6	
2663	1	111	101	SØ	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Praemaxillare		1	Dex	yes	0.2	
2663	1	111	101	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2663	1	111	101	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		89		yes	3.9	
2663	1	111	101	SØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Phalanx pes	Phal. 3	1		yes	0.1	
2663	1	111	101	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		8		yes	1.3	
2815	2	114	102	SØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Vertebra		1		yes	0.1	Size and form: gannet
2815	2	114	102	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		1		yes	0.1	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2815	2	114	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		2		yes	0	<0.1g
2815	2	114	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		10 3		yes	5	
2815	2	114	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		2		yes	0.2	with alveoles
2777	2	110	102	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		8		yes	1.2	
2777	2	110	102	SV	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Indet.		1		yes	0.1	
2777	2	110	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2777	2	110	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vomer		1		yes	0.1	
2777	2	110	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.2	
2777	2	110	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		20 8		yes	11	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Dens	Root	1		yes	0.2	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		4		yes	0.7	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Aves	Alcidae	Alkefamilien	Auks	Humerus	Dia	1		yes	0.1	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.2	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Salmonidae	Laksefamilien	Salmonids	Vertebra		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.2	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		12		yes	0.6	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		2		yes	0.2	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		1		yes	0.1	
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		6		yes	0.6	with alveoles
2822	2	114	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		39 5		yes	17.7	
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		20		yes	2.3	
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Tarsometatarsus	Dist.	1		yes	0.1	size wise Alcidae

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Ulna	Dist.	1		yes	0.1	Size wise Alcidae
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Long bone indet.		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		3		yes	0.1	
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		1		yes	0.1	
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1		yes	0.2	
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		2		yes	0.1	with alveoles
2766	2	109	107	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		30 9		yes	11.4	
2776	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Håbrann	Porbeagle	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g, substitute
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Mammalia/(Pisces)	Indet.	Pattedyr/(Fisk)	Mammals/(Fish)	Indet.		78		yes	7.8	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Fibula		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Indet.		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.1	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.1	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		1	Sin	yes	0	<0.1g
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.3	Likely cod
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.1	Likely cod

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0	<0.1g
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1		yes	0.1	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.2	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.3	Possibly ling
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Vomer		2		yes	0.1	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Maxillare		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Pharyngeum		2		yes	0.3	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Praemaxillare		2		yes	0.3	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		35		yes	2.9	with alveoles
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		9		yes	0.6	
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		45		yes	1.9	Probably many gadids
2775	2	110	102	NØ	Pisces (Mammalia)	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		13 97		yes	70	Probably many gadids
2829	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Molva molva</i>	Lange	Ling	Vertebra		1		no	0.5	
2829	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		2		no	0.5	Possibly ling

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2829	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		2		no	0	weathered
2829	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		1		no	0.1	
2829	2	115	101	NØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		76		yes	9.8	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Phalanx pes		1		yes	0.1	Goose-sized
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Sei	Saithe	Praemaxillare		1	Dex	yes	0.2	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Sei	Saithe	Dentale		2	Sin	yes	0.4	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Praemaxillare		1	Sin	yes	0.5	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.3	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Torsk (Skrei)	Atlantic cod	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.3	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	<i>Gadus morhua</i> / <i>(Molva molva)</i>	Torsk/(Lange)	Atlantic cod/(Ling)	Dentale		1		yes	0.8	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Vomer		2		yes	0.2	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Maxillare		3		yes	0.8	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		2	Dex	yes	0.3	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Angulare		1		yes	0.4	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		21		yes	9.4	with alveoles

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		22		yes	2.1	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		7		yes	0.8	
2828	2	115	101	NØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		79 9		yes	42.9	
2840	2	116	102	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		2		yes	0.1	
2841	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Håbrann	Porbeagle	Cranium	Dens	2		yes	0	<0.1g, substitute
2839	2	116	102	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		47		yes	1.5	
2839	2	116	102	SV	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Long bone indet.		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2839	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.2	Likely cod
2839	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		1		yes	4.2	with alveoles
2839	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		7		yes	0.6	
2839	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		24		yes	1.5	
2839	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		11 56		yes	66.1	Likely some mammals included
2839	2	116	102	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g
2832	2	116	101	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Long bone indet.		1		yes	0.7	Possibly a tibia of a fox
2832	2	116	101	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		31		yes	3.4	
2832	2	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		7		yes	0.6	
2832	2	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		5		yes	0.7	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2832	2	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		8		yes	0.9	with aveoles
2832	2	116	101	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		25 1		yes	14	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Metatarsus	Dia (distal)	1		yes	0	<0.1g. Probably otter
2752	2	108	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Metapodium		1		yes	0	<0.1g. Size wise otter
2752	2	108	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Costa		1		yes	0	<0.1g. –possibly otter or smaller
2752	2	108	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Long bone indet.		47		yes	4.3	Medium sized mammal, possibly otter
2752	2	108	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Vertebra		1		yes	0.1	Size and shape like otter
2752	2	108	104	SV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		61		yes	3.3	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Aves	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Havsule	Northern gannet	Ulna	Dist.	1		yes	0.3	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Long bone indet.		19		yes	1	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Aves	Indet.	Fugler	Birds	Indet.		15		yes	0.7	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Pisces	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Sei	Saithe	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.1	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Vomer		1		yes	0.1	
2752	2	108	104	SV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.1	Probably cod
2752	2	108	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		4		yes	0.5	with alveoles
2752	2	108	104	SV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		40		yes	2.3	
2774	2	110	102	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		58		yes	5.4	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.3	
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Radii branchiostegi		1		yes	0	<0.1g
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		12		yes	0.8	
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		12		yes	1.3	with alveoles
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		1		yes	0.1	
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1		yes	0.5	Probably ling
2774	2	110	102	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Indet.		60 7		yes	32	
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		64		yes	5.8	Probably including birds and fish
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Dex	yes	0.4	Probably ling
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.2	Probably cod
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1		yes	0.3	Likely cod
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		10		yes	1.3	with alveoles
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		11		yes	0.7	
2778	2	110	102	SØ	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		59 0		yes	32.8	Probably some mammals included
2789	2	111	102	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		17		yes	1.5	

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T27311	LAYER	X	Y	Q	CLASS	FAMILY/ SPECIES	NORWEGIAN	ENGLISH	ELEMENT	PART	N	SIDE	BURNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Dentale		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Gadidae	Torskefamilien	Gadids	Praemaxillare		1	Sin	yes	0.1	
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Cranium	Dens	1		yes	0	<0.1g
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		7		yes	0.1	
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	14		yes	1	
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		28 7		yes	15.3	
2789	2	111	102	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vomer		1		yes	0.2	
2759	2	109	103	NV	Mammalia	Indet.	Pattedyr	Mammals	Indet.		13		yes	0.8	
2759	2	109	103	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Vertebra		2		yes	0	<0.1g
2759	2	109	103	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.	with alveoles	2		yes	0.1	
2759	2	109	103	NV	Pisces	Indet.	Fisk	Fish	Indet.		14 8		yes	7.5	