Kamid el-Loz (Lebanon) Human Dental Calculus (HDC) micro-remains photos

The following files contain all the microscope photos taken during the analysis of the HDC from burials from Tell Kamid el-Loz as part of PEKULI Project (PEKULI: Vielfalt und Dynamik der ostmediterranen Ernährung in der Bronze- und Eisenzeit) funded by the German Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) as part of the „Kleine Fächer – Große Potenziale“ funding program in the humanities and social sciences, grant agreement No. 01UL1918X granted to Dr. Shira Gur-Arieh. Additional information about the samples and methodology can be found at Gur-Arieh et al. (Submitted)

How to give credit:

The results of this study were submitted for publication and for now should be cited as:

Gur-Arieh, S., Eisenmann, S., Henry, AG., Lucas, M., Lenz, D., Paxinos, P., Weber, H., Morandi, LF., Stone, J., Schultz, M., Roberts, P., Stockhammer, PW. (Submitted) Reconstructing Dietary Practices at Tell Kamid el-Loz (Lebanon) during the Bronze and Iron Age III/Persian to Hellenistic Periods, Using Plant Micro-remains from Dental Calculus and Stable Isotope Analysis of Bone Collagen. Archaeological and Anthropological Science.

Technical information: Microscope slides were examined under Plane and Cross Polarized light (PPL and XPL respectively) at 400x magnification using an Olympus BX53. The entire slide was examined and each microfossil was photographed, described, and documented.

Data naming and arrangement:

Each photo has a unique name which is composed of sample number (KEL\_0XX), slide number (e.g., \_1, \_2, \_3), micro-remain number (e.g., .1,.2,.3), and photo number (e.g., .a, .b, .c). So for example KEL\_001\_1.1.a is the first of several photos of the first micro-remain found on the first slide analyzed from sample KEL\_001.

The photos are arranged in folders according to sample and slide numbers.

The information regarding the possible identification of each microremains is provided in the PDF “Kamid microremains id information” which contains the scans of the original data log sheets. These provide the name of the sample and information on its extraction and analysis. Each microremain which was spotted on the slide is documented in a separate line and has its unique number which match its photos. In addition, to each microremain the level of confidence (Definite/ Possible) is noted and then it is mentioned if it is Starch/Phytolith/Other, followed by a short description. After the initial work on the microscope, SGA and AGH discussed the photos of the different microremain and their identification, which is usually marked with a colored pen.

In some areas where the writing isn’t clear I copied the text to make it more understandable, yet most of it is written in handwrite with a pencil. If you are interested in the exact information and can’t read it, please email me at shiragura@gmail.com