Age and context of the oldest known hominin fossils from Flores

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Stratigraphic context and age of hominin fossils from Middle Pleistocene Flores

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Recent excavations at the early Middle Pleistocene site of Mata Menge in the So'a Basin of central Flores, Indonesia, have yielded fossils of hominins[1] attributed to a population ancestral to Late Pleistocene *Homo floresiensis*[2]. Here we describe the context and age of the Mata Menge hominin specimens and associated archaeological findings. The fluvial sandstone layer from which the *in situ* fossils were excavated in 2014 was deposited in a small valley stream around 700

thousand years (kyr) ago, as indicated by $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ and fission track dates on stratigraphically bracketing volcanic ash and pyroclastic density current deposits, in combination with coupled Uranium-series (U-series) and Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) dating of fossil teeth. Palaeoenvironmental data indicates a relatively hot and dry climate in the So'a Basin during the early Middle Pleistocene, while various lines of evidence suggest the hominins inhabited a savannah-like open grassland habitat with a strong wetland component. The hominin fossils occur alongside the remains of an insular fauna and a simple, 'Mode 1'-like stone technology that is markedly similar to that of *H. floresiensis*.

Mata Menge is located near the northwestern margin of the So'a Basin, a ~400 km^2 geological depression in the interior highlands of central Flores (Fig. 1). The basement substrate consists of the Ola Kile Formation (OKF), a >100 m-thick sequence of indurated volcaniclastic deposits dominated by andesitic breccia and locally alternating with lava flows, tuffaceous sandstones, and siltstones[3,4]. Zircon fission-track (ZFT) age determinations date the upper part of the OKF to 1.86 ± 0.12 million years ago (Ma) (ref. 4). The OKF is unconformably overlaid by the Ola Bula Formation (OBF) [3,4]. The latter is up to 120 m thick, and comprises an intra-basinal fossil- and stone artefact-bearing sequence deposited between 1.8 to 0.5 Ma. The ~5° southward dipping volcanic breccias of the OKF are associated with a former volcanic centre located on the northwestern edge of the basin. Inside the remnant of this 10 km diameter caldera structure, known as the Welas Caldera, are well-formed intra-caldera lake sediments punctuated by two intra-caldera basaltic cones that were the major sources of primary and secondary basaltic volcaniclastic deposits within the OBF.

Since the 1950s, palaeontological and archaeological research in the So'a Basin has focused on the OBF[5-14], which is composed largely of undistorted volcanic, fluvial, and lacustrine sediments[3,4]. The volcaniclastic aprons that entered the central depression from various directions, at times debouching into a lake, or series of small lakes, were incised by erosional gullies during periods of volcanic quiescence, but became sites of enhanced accretion following major volcanic influxes. Well-developed paleosols and pedogenically altered fine-grained fluviatile deposits intervening between variably textured pyroclastic (primary) and fluvio-volcaniclastic (secondary) deposits document intermittent periods of landscape stability that alternated with rapid depositional events triggered by major volcanic eruptions, generating airfall tephra, ignimbrites, and associated mass-flow deposits (see SI Table 1). A basin-wide, thinly-bedded lacustrine sequence, consisting of an alternation of thin-bedded micritic freshwater limestones, clays, and with numerous basaltic tephra inter-beds – the 'Gero Limestone Member' (GLM) – caps the basin infill and registers the formation of a basin-wide lake[3,4], which formerly extended into the Welas Caldera.

The total preserved thickness of the OBF at Mata Menge, up to the top of an adjacent hill northwest of the site, is 40 m (Fig. 1). The uppermost interval of the GLM, with a thickness of 9 m, outcrops at the summit of a hill 600 m west (Excavation #35, or E-35). The main fossil-bearing intervals at Mata Menge form part of a roughly NNW-SSE trending palaeovalley dominantly occupied by a sequence of cut-and-fill fluviatile and clay-rich mass-flow deposits. The hominin-bearing sedimentary layer lies at the head of a modern dry stream valley at the base of a hill (ht = 397m). A slot-trench excavated into the eastern side of this hill revealed an 18 m-thick sequence of planar bedded lacustrine clays and micritic limestones containing oogonia and diatoms, fluvial sandstone beds, massive tuffaceous clay-rich mass-flow (mudflow) deposits, fine-grained well-developed clay-textured paleosols, and numerous centimetre-thick basaltic tephra inter-beds, pertaining to the middle upper part of the OBF. At the base of this slot-trench, a thin (<30 cm-thick) fossil-bearing fluvial sandstone layer was exposed underlying a sequence of mudflow deposits (Layers Ia-f) up to 6.5 m thick. This fossiliferous sandstone, named Layer II, represents the deposit of a small stream channel that has an irregular lower bedding plane and was incised into a well-developed, consolidated paleosol with prominent root traces (Layer III).

We conducted a 50 m^2 excavation (E-32) into Layer II in 2013 (Fig. 1 and Extended Data Figs. 1-2). The sandstone layer yielded fossils of the dwarfed proboscidean *Stegodon florensis*[8], and numerous well-preserved dental and skeletal remains of giant rat (*Hooijeromys nusatenggara*)[15], as well as teeth of Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*) and crocodiles, and flaked stone artefacts (Fig. 2). In 2014, we exposed Layer II over a larger area by extending the initial trench (E-32A) to the south (E-32B/C) and west (E-32D/E). A separate excavation was also opened upstream of the palaeo-channel to the north (E-32F). These excavations recovered six hominin teeth and a hominin mandible fragment from Layer II (ref. 1). Another less diagnostic hominin fossil comprises a 60 mm^2 piece of a cranial vault. The hominin fossils occurred at the stratigraphic interface between Layer II and the overlying mudflow deposit, spread over a maximum linear distance of 15 m. The flow direction in the sinuous stream tributary in which Layer II was deposited was from NNW to SSE, based on the slight decrease in elevation of the top of this layer in the same direction (i.e., 20 cm over a horizontal distance of 17 m). The fine- to medium-grained fluvial sandstone has a maximum thickness of 30 cm, contains scattered pebbles, and occurs

13 m stratigraphically above the main (lower) fossil-bearing beds at Mata Menge, which have a combined thickness of up to two metres (Fig. 1).

The mudflow sequence (Layers Ia-f) sealing in Layer II can be clearly related to phreatomagmatic to magmatic eruptive activity occurring within the confines of the Welas Caldera (then occupied by a lake). The formation of these multiple mudflow events either relates to intermittent displacement of lake waters down adjacent tributaries during cone construction, or, alternatively, failure of a lake outlet barrier during and/or following intra-caldera eruptive activity. Four articulated thoracic vertebrae of *S. florensis* were recovered from Layer II (Fig. 2k) near a concentration of other vertebrae, ribs, and postcranial remains of a *Stegodon* carcass. These are the only articulated stegodont elements so far recovered at Mata Menge, indicating relatively limited post-mortem modification prior to burial by mudflows. We infer that the artefacts and faunal remains, including the hominin elements, were exposed to weathering on the ground surface, and could have been transported short distances by the small stream, before a series of mudflows originating from the intra-caldera lake system were channelized within adjacent stream tributaries, inundating these valleys with metre-thick muddy debris. It is conceivable that the presence of elements from multiple hominin individuals, including two juveniles, and several individual stegodonts, could be the result of a volcanic event. However, other explanations are also possible and more research into taphonomic factors is needed.

A total of four new radiometric determinations, with ages in sequential order and in accordance with the stratigraphic sequence, as well as previously published estimates, provide a robust chronological framework for the hominin fossils (Fig. 1; see also

Supplementary Information). Near the base of the OBF at Mata Menge, a widespread ignimbritic marker bed (the Wolo Sege Ignimbrite; T-WSI) with an ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar age of 1.01 ± 0.02 Ma (ref. 13; and see Fig. 1) is recognised on the combined basis of its stratigraphic association, unique depositional architecture, and glass-shard major element chemistry (see Extended Data Fig. 3). In addition, the hominin find-locality in E-32 is situated 12.5 m stratigraphically above a ZFT date of 0.80 ± 0.07 Ma from Mata Menge[4]. To verify this prior estimate[4], we conducted Isothermal Plateau Fission-Track (ITPFT) dating of glass shards from an inter-regional tephra marker (T3) identified at several So'a Basin localities, including just above the T-WSI at Mata Menge (in E-34/34B), returning a weighted mean age of 0.90 ± 0.07 Ma (based on two independent age determinations) (see Extended Data Fig. 3). Moreover, ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar single crystal dating of hornblende from the Pu Maso Ignimbrite (T-Pu) located just above T3 in E-34/34B yielded a weighted mean age of 0.81 ± 0.04 Ma, which is stratigraphically consistent with that of underlying T3 (Extended Data Fig. 4). These ages demonstrate that Layer II was deposited after ~0.80 Ma.

To further constrain the age of the hominin fossils, we carried out ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar dating on one basaltic tephra and one rhyolitic tephra from the GLM above Layer II (E-12 and E-35). The GLM contains at least 85 crystal-rich tephra inter-beds of basaltic composition, collectively named the Piga Tephra (the lower 56 tephras are sequentially numbered PGT-1 to PGT-56). At Mata Menge, PGT-2 occurs 13.5 m above Layer II, and produced a ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar weighted mean age of 0.65 ± 0.02 Ma from single crystal dating of hornblende (Extended Data Fig. 5). This is in accordance with the published ZFT age of a basaltic tephra inter-bed from the lower part of the GLM (0.65 ± 0.06 Ma)[4]. Finally, a biotite-bearing vitric-rich ash of distinctive rhyolitic composition (T6; see Extended Data Fig. 3) from the top of the GLM has an $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ age of 0.51 ± 0.03 Ma, based on the weighted mean of single grain feldspar analyses. Thus, the hominin fossils constrained by the lowermost of these two radiometric dates within the GLM have an established minimum age of ~0.65 Ma.

In order to demonstrate that the hominin fossils and associated faunal assemblage do not reflect vertical displacement of chronologically more recent finds into older sediments, we conducted laser ablation U-series analysis of a hominin tooth root fragment from Layer II (specimen SOA-MM6), and combined U-series/ESR-dating of two *S. florensis* molars excavated *in situ* from the same sedimentary context (see Extended Data Fig. 7 and Supplementary Information). U-series dating of the hominin tooth root independently confirms this specimen was deposited at least 0.55 Ma, whereas combined U-series/ESR indicates minimum and maximum ages of around 0.36 Ma and 0.69 Ma, respectively, for the *Stegodon* molars. In sum, therefore, we have used multiple dating methods to establish a secure age of ~0.70 Ma for the Layer II hominin fossils.

Our systematic, high-volume excavations (~560 m^2) at Mata Menge between 2010–15 have yielded a wealth of fossil vertebrate remains (see Supplementary Information). To date, 75% of the >7000 vertebrate fossils recovered from E-32 have been analyzed, and include *S. florensis* (23.7% of the number of identified specimens, or NISP), *V. komodoensis* (0.6% of NISP), freshwater crocodiles (3.7% of NISP), frogs (0.3% of NISP), murine rodents (15.6 % of NISP), and birds (0.5% of NISP), the remainder comprising unidentifiable bone fragments. From the lower fossil-bearing interval (E-1 to 8 and E-11 to 31D) the remains of least 120 *S. florensis* individuals are represented by dental elements spanning all ontogenetic stages[16]. The age profile of the Mata Menge lower level death assemblage corresponds to that of a living population, suggesting a mass death event. The lack of age-selective mortality does not fit a pattern of hominin predation, such as in the *H. floresiensis* type-locality, Liang Bua[17]. In Layer II, remains of juvenile, sub-adult, intermediate-aged, and very old *Stegodon* individuals are also present, but the Minimum Number of Individuals is too low to allow for the construction of a reliable age profile.

We conducted carbon and oxygen isotope analysis of tooth enamel samples collected from several *S. florensis* and murine rodent individuals from the two fossil-bearing levels at Mata Menge (Extended Data Fig. 8). The results indicate a diet heavily dominated by C_4 grasses, suggesting both animals were grazers, and implying that open grasslands were the major vegetation type in the So'a Basin. The recovery of rare fossils of rails, swans, ducks, eagles, and eagle owls from the lower trenches (~0.80 to 0.88 Ma) further evidences the presence of a savannah-like biome with a strong wetland component, as well as scattered patches of forest[18]. Fossil pollen and phytoliths from both fossil levels, while poorly preserved, offer additional evidence that grasses dominated the Middle Pleistocene vegetation (SI Table 9). Abundant moulds and casts of two species of freshwater gastropods (Cerithoidea) were recovered from Layer II and the base of the overlying mudflow sequence, pointing to the existence of permanent freshwater bodies in the ancestral stream valley.

Our excavations uncovered 149 *in situ* stone artefacts in E-32, including 47 artefacts from Layer II, in direct association with the hominin remains (Fig 2; Extended Data Fig. 9). Some of the artefacts from E-32 are lightly to heavily abraded from lowenergy water transport[19], but 74.5% are in fresh, as-struck condition, suggesting minimal dislocation from nearby stone-flaking areas. Hominins gathered coarse- to fine-grained rounded volcanic cobbles from local fluvial gravels and struck them with hammerstones to create sharp-edged flakes and cores. Reduction was mostly bifacial, with blows struck to two faces of the stone from one platform edge (Fig 2a). Two cores were rotated and a second bifacial platform edge was established, resulting in multi-platform cores. Core platform surfaces or edge-angles were unprepared, and core reduction was not intensive. The edges of flakes struck from these cores were sometimes retouched for use, or possibly to produce additional flake tools. One heavily abraded core was scavenged and further flaked. Overall, the E-32 assemblage reflects a technologically straightforward core-and-flake approach to stoneworking[20]. The function of the implements is unknown; as yet, no butchery marks have been conclusively identified on the faunal remains at Mata Menge, and the tools may have been used for modifying other organic materials.

Notably, the tools and flaking technology in E-32 are nearly identical in size and nature, respectively, to the assemblage dating some 110 kyr earlier at Mata Menge[12,21-23], including 1186 analysed stone artefacts from E-23 and E-27 excavated between 2011–14 (Table S6). The E-32 assemblage is also technologically similar to the artefacts from Liang Bua, dating ~600 kyr later[12,24] and associated with *H. floresiensis*[25,26]. The long persistence of this technical approach to stone-flaking on Flores[12], together with the close anatomical similarities between the Mata Menge and Liang Bua hominins[1], suggests remarkable stability in the behaviour of the *H. floresiensis* lineage. In contrast, the only lithic assemblage thus far recovered *in situ* below the T-WSI, which has a minimum age of 1.01 ± 0.02 Ma and is therefore the earliest known stone technology from Flores[13], whilst also 'Mode 1' in character, features a typologically distinct element: large Acheulean pick-like implements[27] that in Lower Palaeolithic industries of Africa and western Eurasia are emblematic of cognitively advanced tool-making[20,28-29]. The reason for the absence of these more sophisticated components from the later technology of Flores remains unknown; however, possible explanations include: i) a reduction in the behavioural flexibility of *Homo erectus* due to island-dwarfing[1]; ii) by ~880 Ma the hominin population size had dropped below a minimum threshold required to maintain cultural complexity[30]; iii) the older, Acheulean-like artefacts were made by a separate hominin lineage.

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Supplementary Information is available in the online version of the paper.

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Author contributions

A.B., G.D.v.d.B., I.K. and M.J.M. directed the Mata Menge excavations. M.S., B.A. and R.S. collected tephra samples and M.S. undertook $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ dating. G.D.v.d.B. described the site stratigraphy, with R.S., D.Y. and B.V.A.. J.A.W.

conducted ITPFT-dating of T3 with B.V.A. and comparative trace element analyses of interregional markers (with N.J.P. & B.V.A.). E.S., F.A. and T.S. oversaw key aspects of the field project. M.W.M. analysed the stone assemblage, and G.D.v.d.B., H.I., I.S., M.R.P. U.P.W. and H.J.M.M. analysed the fauna. M.P. conducted isotopic analyses, R.G. and M.D. undertook U/Th and ESR analyses of faunal remains, and S.v.d.K. carried out the palynological analysis. A.B. and G.D.v.d.B. prepared the manuscript, with contributions from other authors.

Figure legends (main text)

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Extended Data Figure 9: Analytical data for the Mata Menge stone technology. **a**, Artefact counts and provenance, Trench E-32 (artefact definitions after ref. 37); **b**, raw materials used to manufacture the stone tool assemblage, Trench E-32; **c**, Platform types on flakes and modified flakes, E-32. Cortical: the blow was struck onto the cortical surface of a cobble. Single-facet: the blow was struck on a scar produced by previous reduction. Dihedral: the blow was struck on the ridge between two scars produced by previous reduction. Multifacet: the blow was struck on the surface of multiple small scars produced by previous reduction. Edge: the blow was struck on the edge of the core and a platform surface is not retained on the flake; **d**, Cortex coverage on the dorsal surface of complete unmodified flakes, E-32. Percent cortex coverage refers to the proportion of the dorsal surface covered in cortex; **e**, Artefact counts, Trenches E-32 and E-23/27 (artefact definitions after ref. 37); **f**, Sizes of artefacts and attributes, E-32 and E-23/27; **g**, Raw materials used to manufacture the stone tool assemblage, E-32 and E-23/27; **h**, Scatterplot of complete flake sizes, E-32 (total sample size [N] = 68 complete flakes) and E-23/27 (N=443). With regards to raw materials, coarse- and medium-grained materials include andesite, basalt, rhyolite, and tuff. Fine-grained materials include silicified tuff, chalcedony, and opal.

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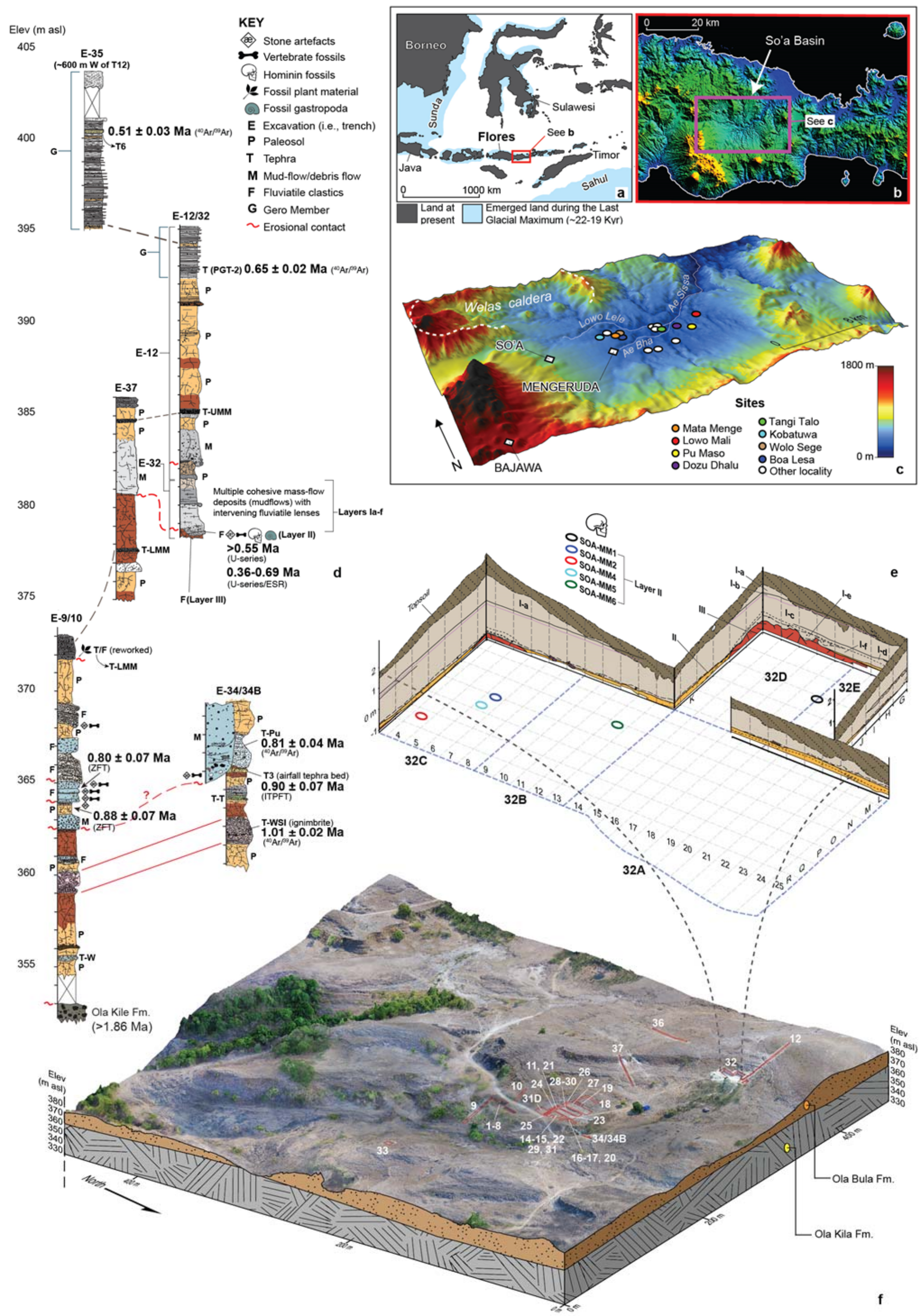

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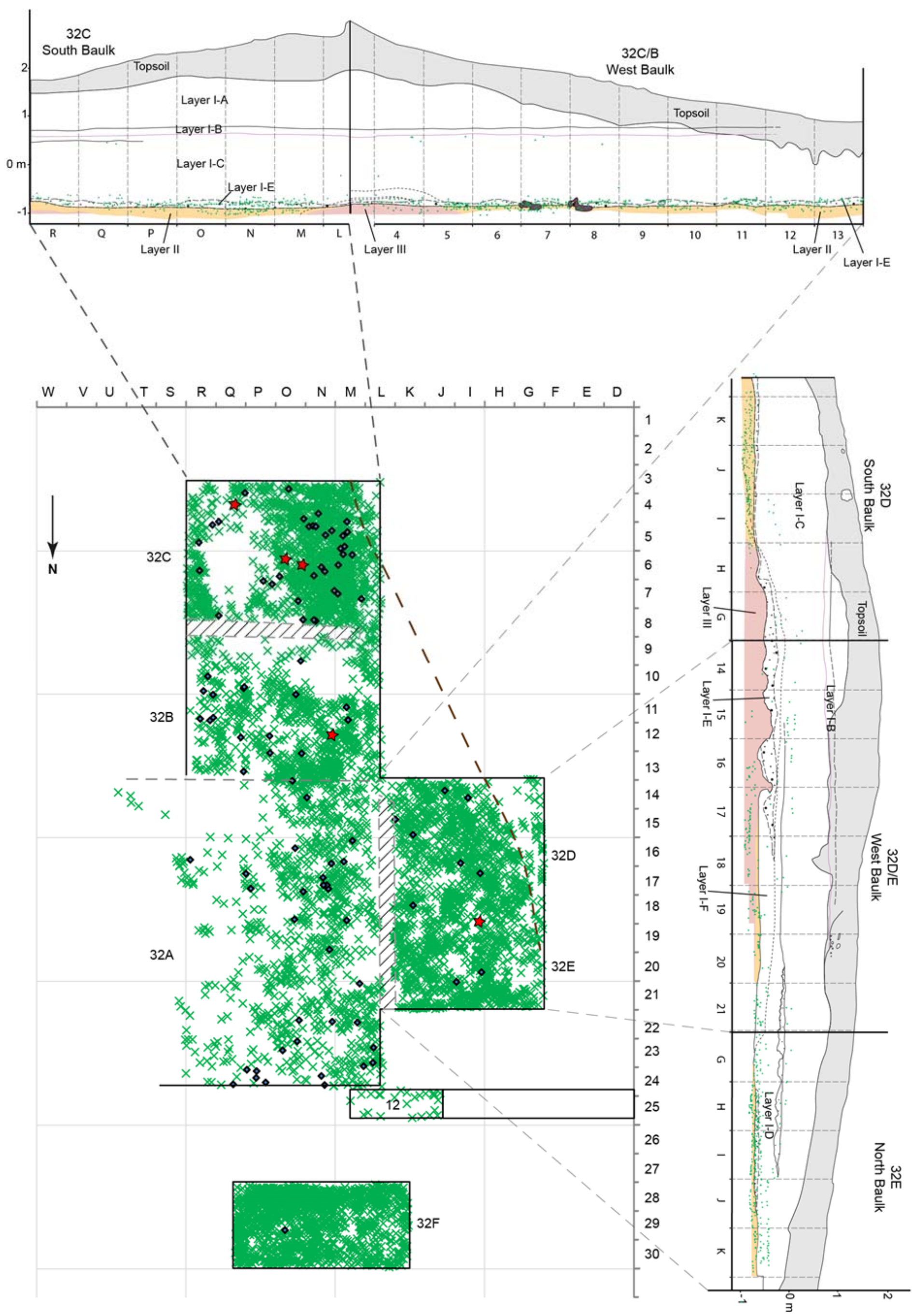

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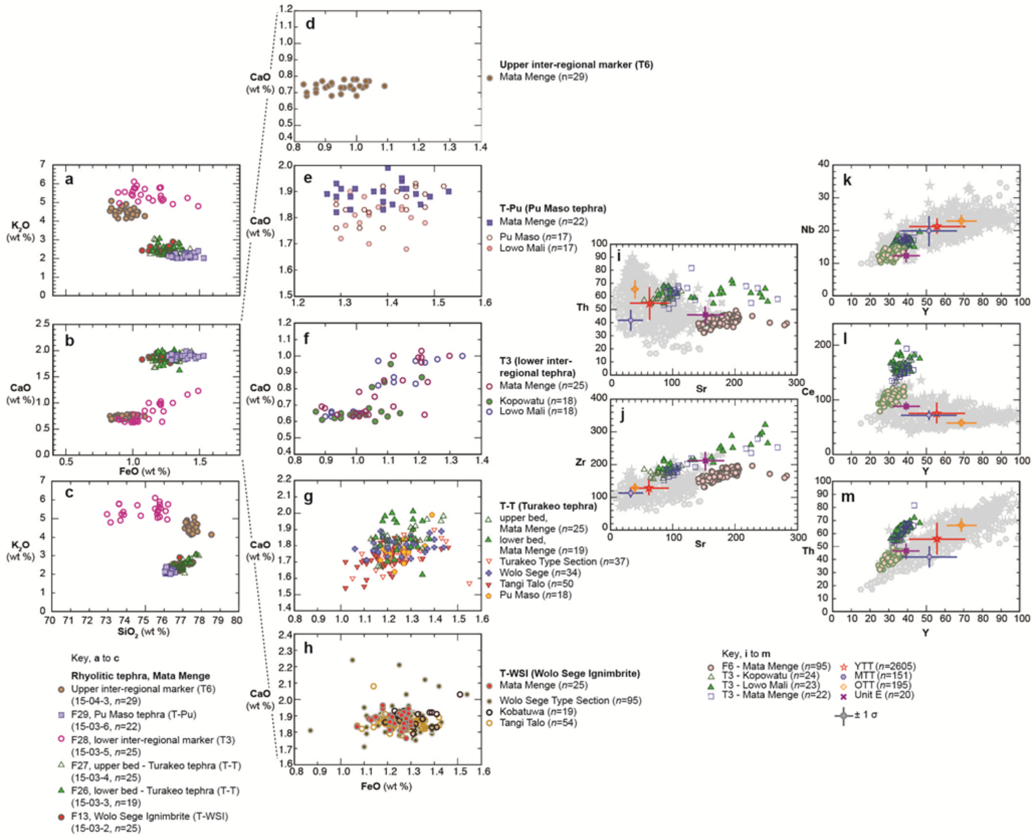

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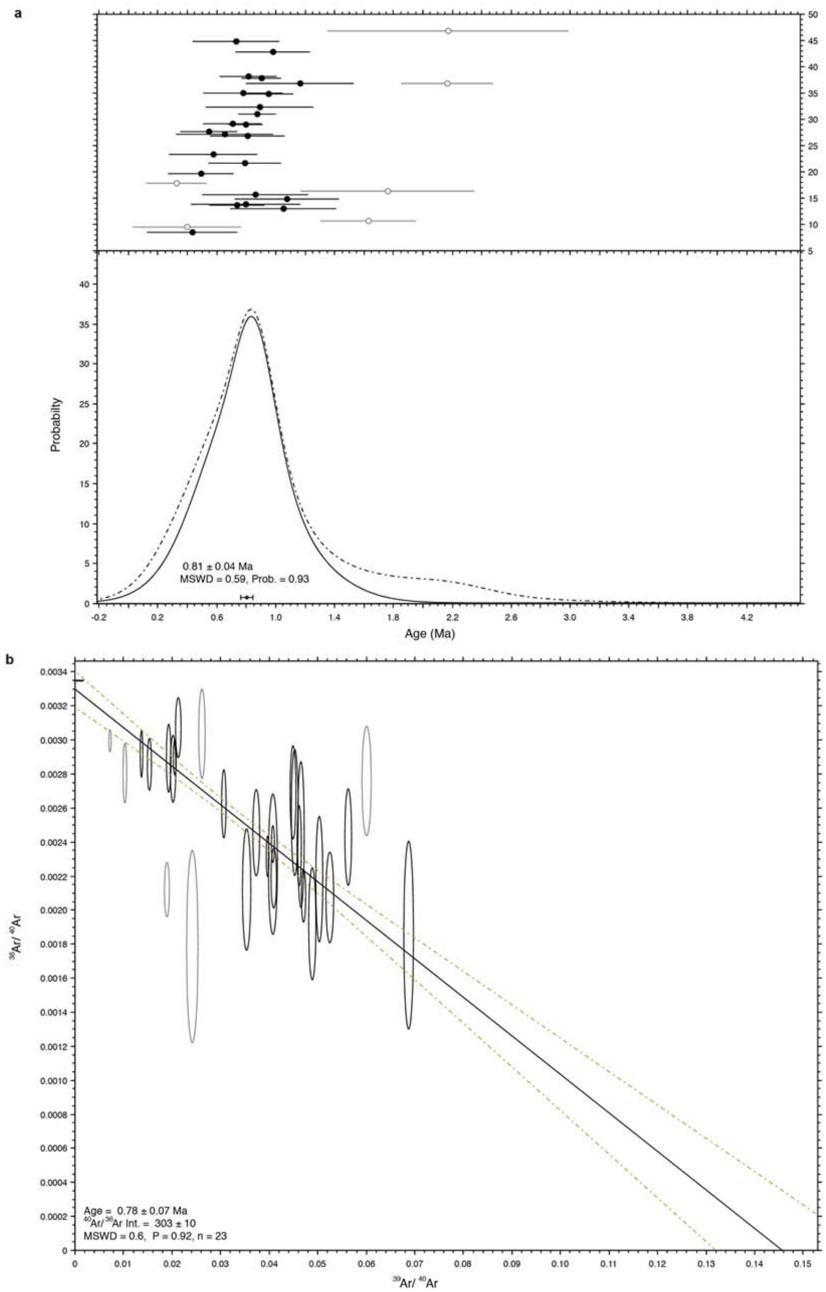

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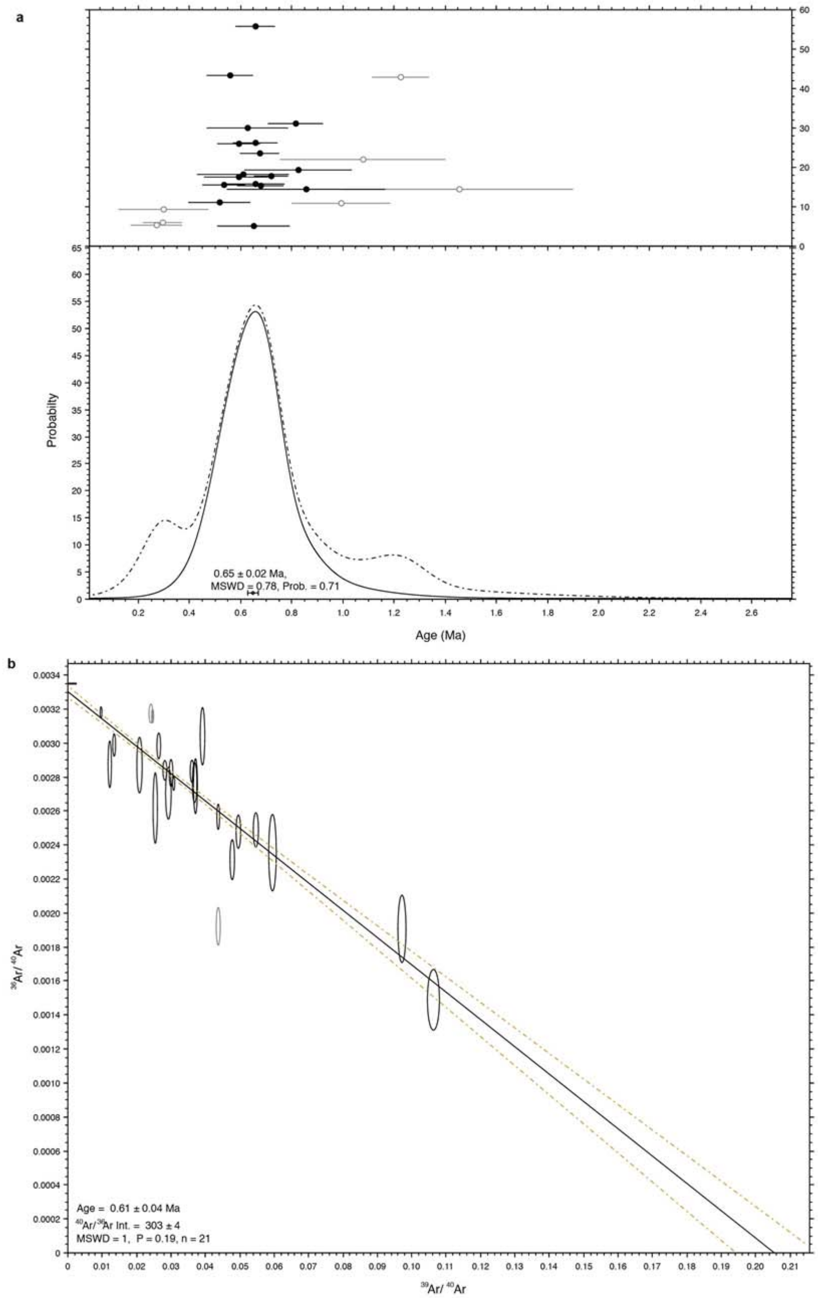

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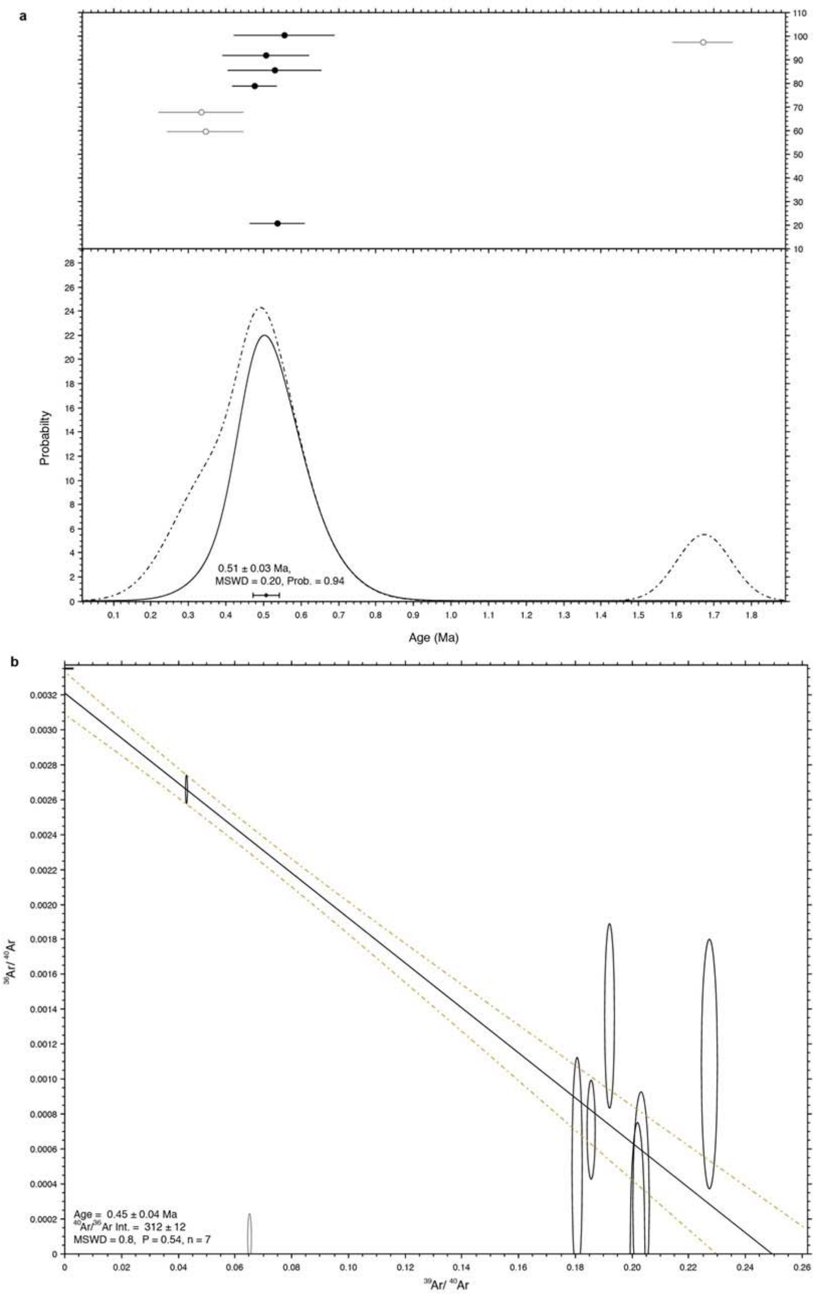

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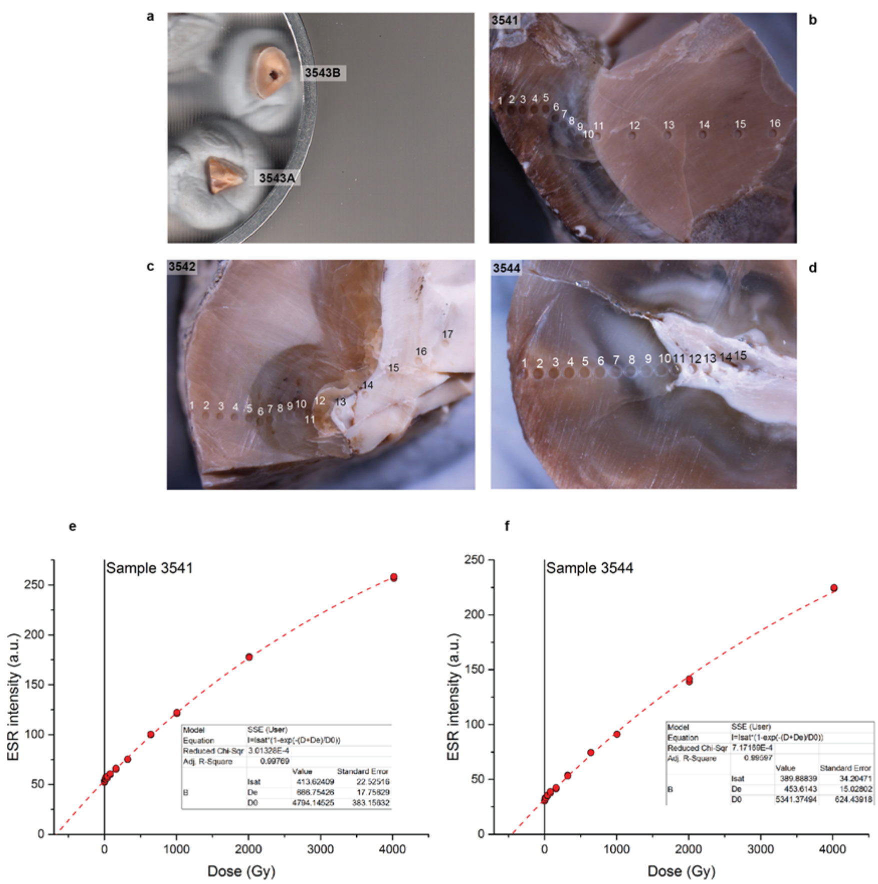

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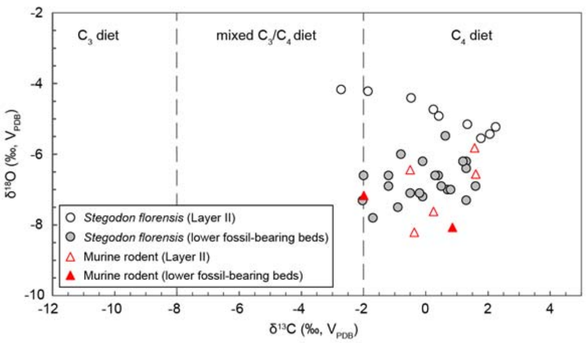

b

	Stegodon, lower levels	Murine rodent , lower levels	*Stegodon*, upper level (Layer II)	Murine rodent , upper level (Layer II)
Stegodon, lower levels (n=22)		0.251	0.281	0.3792
Murine rodent, lower levels (n=2)	0.251		0.2374	0.3329
Stegodon, upper level (Layer II; n=9)	0.281	0.2374		0.8542
Murine rodent , upper level (Layer II; n=5)	0.3792	0.3329	0.8542	

c

	Stegodon, lower levels	Murine rodent, lower levels	*Stegodon*, upper level (Layer II)	Murine rodent, upper level (Layer II)
Stegodon, lower levels (n=22)		1.00	**2.87E-03**	1
Murine rodent, lower levels (n=2)	1.00		0.6427	1
Stegodon, upper level (Layer II; n=9)	**2.87E-03**	0.6427		0.07229
Murine rodent, upper level (Layer II; n=5)	1	1	0.07229	

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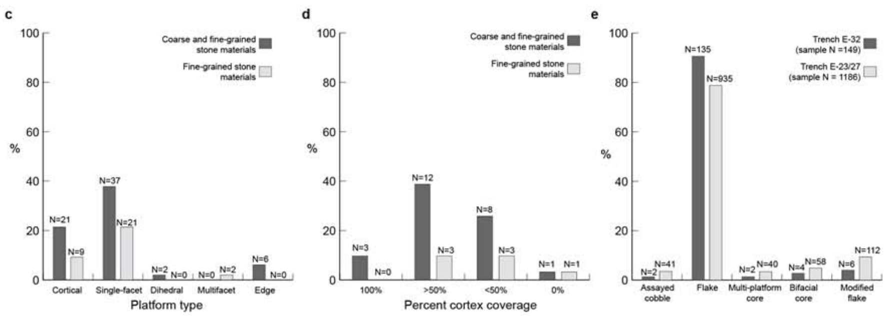
a

Trench	Layer	Assayed cobble	Flake	Multi -platform core	Bifacial core	Modified flake	Total
E-32A	I	1	9	-	-	-	10
	II	1	24	-	-	2	27
	III	-	5	-	-	-	5
	not determined	-	1	-	-	-	1
E-32B	I	-	34	2	1	2	39
	II	-	2	-	-	-	2
	III	-	2	-	-	-	2
	not determined	-	4	-	1	-	5
E-32C	I	-	7	-	-	-	7
	II	-	16	-	1	-	17
	III	-	1	-	-	-	1
	I, II interface	-	9	-	-	1	10
	not determined	-	3	-	-	-	3
E-32D	I	-	3	-	-	-	3
	II	-	1	-	-	-	1
	III	-	1	-	-	-	1
	II, III interface	-	2	-	1	-	3
	not determined	-	4	-	-	1	5
E-32E	I	-	2	-	-	-	2
	III	-	1	-	-	-	1
	not determined	-	2	-	-	-	2
E-32F	not determined	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total		2	135	2	4	6	149

b

Artefact type	Coarse- and medium-grained volcanics	Fine-grained volcanics and silicates	Total
Assayed cobble	2	–	2
Flake	90	45	135
Multiplatform core	1	1	2
Radial core	2	2	4
Retouched flake	2	4	6
Total	97	52	149

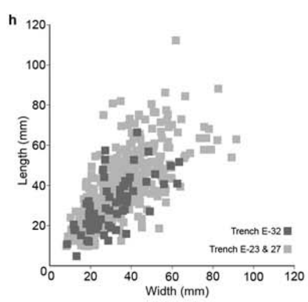


f

Artefact Type	Trench	Metrical summary: Largest linear dimension of complete artefacts (mm) (Mean ± SD, sample size)	Metrical summary: Grams of complete artefacts (Mean ± SD, sample size)	Metrical summary: Largest linear dimension of flake scars on cores and modified flakes (mm) (Mean ± SD, sample size)
Core	E-32	56.4 ± 31.9 (N=8)	189.9 ± 256.9 (N=8)	20.3 ± 12.8 (N=83)
	E-23/27	66.4 ± 27.4 (N=102)	294.1 ± 346 (N=102)	21.3 ± 13.5 (N=1116)
Flake	E-32	33.7 ± 13.5 (N=68)	15.6 ± 21.1 (N=70)	–
	E-23/27	41 ± 16.6 (N=450)	24.5 ± 28.7 (N=451)	–
Modified flake	E-32	34.9 ± 14.5 (N=6)	17 ± 24.8 (N=6)	–
	E-23/27	44.9 ± 16 (N=74)	39.1 ± 73.4 (N=74)	–

g

Trench	Coarse- and medium-grained volcanics	Fine-grained volcanics and silicates
	No, %	No, %
E-32	97 (65.1%)	52 (34.9%)
E-23/27	1025 (86.6%)	158 (13.4%)



Extended Data Figure 9: Analytical data for the Mata Menge stone technology. **a**, Artefact counts and provenance, Trench E-32 (artefact definitions after ref. 37); **b**, raw materials used to manufacture the stone tool assemblage, Trench E-32; **c**, Platform types on flakes and modified flakes, E-32. Cortical: the blow was struck onto the cortical surface of a cobble. Single-facet: the blow was struck on a scar produced by previous reduction. Dihedral: the blow was struck on the ridge between two scars produced by previous reduction. Multifacet: the blow was struck on the surface of multiple small scars produced by previous reduction. Edge: the blow was struck on the edge of the core and a platform surface is not retained on the flake; **d**, Cortex coverage on the dorsal surface of complete unmodified flakes, E-32. Percent cortex coverage refers to the proportion of the dorsal surface covered in cortex; **e**, Artefact counts, Trenches E-32 and E-23/27 (artefact definitions after ref. 37); **f**, Sizes of artefacts and attributes, E-32 and E-23/27; **g**, Raw materials used to manufacture the stone tool assemblage, E-32 and E-23/27; **h**, Scatterplot of complete flake sizes, E-32 (total sample size [N] = 68 complete flakes) and E-23/27 (N=443). With regards to raw materials, coarse- and medium-grained materials include andesite, basalt, rhyolite, and tuff. Fine-grained materials include silicified tuff, chalcedony, and opal.

Elev (m asl)
405
400
395
390
385
380
375
370
365
360
355
E-35
(~600 m W of T12)
G
0.51 ± 0.03 Ma (40Ar/39Ar)
T6
E-12/32
T (PGT-2) 0.65 ± 0.02 Ma (40Ar/39Ar)
P
E-12
T-UMM
M
E-32
E-37
T-LMM
Multiple cohesive mass-flow deposits (mudflows) with intervening fluviatile lenses
Layers Ia-f
F (Layer II)
>0.55 Ma
(U-series)
0.36-0.69 Ma
(U-series/ESR)
F (Layer III)
d
E-9/10
T/F (reworked)
0.80 ± 0.07 Ma
(ZFT)
0.88 ± 0.07 Ma
(ZFT)
T-W
Ola Kile Fm.
(>1.86 Ma)
E-34/34B
T-Pu
0.81 ± 0.04 Ma
(40Ar/39Ar)
T3 (airfall tephra bed)
0.90 ± 0.07 Ma
(ITPFT)
T-T
T-WSI (ignimbrite)
1.01 ± 0.02 Ma
(40Ar/39Ar)
KEY
Stone artefacts
Vertebrate fossils
Hominin fossils
Fossil plant material
Fossil gastropoda
E Excavation (i.e., trench)
P Paleosol
T Tephra
M Mud-flow/debris flow
F Fluviatile clastics
G Gero Member
Erosional contact
Borneo
Sulawesi
Sunda
Flores
See b
Java
Timor
Sahul
0 1000 km
a
Land at present
Emerged land during the Last Glacial Maximum (~22-19 Kyr)
0 20 km
So'a Basin
See c
b
Welas caldera
Lowo Lele
Ae Sissa
SO'A
Ae Bha
MENGERUDA
BAJAWA
N
0 8 km
1800 m
0 m
Sites
Mata Menge
Lowo Mali
Pu Maso
Dozu Dhalu
Tangi Talo
Kobatuwa
Wolo Sege
Boa Lesa
Other locality
c
SOA-MM1
SOA-MM2
SOA-MM4
SOA-MM5
SOA-MM6
Layer II
e
Topsoil
I-a
I-b
I-c
I-d
I-e
I-f
III
II
32C
32B
32A
32D
32E
f
Elev (m asl)
North
400 m
200 m
0 m
Ola Bula Fm.
Ola Kila Fm.


a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k