

Pleistocene human footprints from the Willandra Lakes, southeastern Australia

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Abstract

Human and other hominid fossil footprints provide rare but important insights into anatomy and behavior. Here we report recently discovered fossil trackways of human footprints from the Willandra Lakes region of western New South Wales, Australia. Optically dated to between 19–23 ka and consisting of at least 124 prints, the trackways form the largest collection of Pleistocene human footprints in the world. The prints were made by adults, adolescents, and children traversing the moist surface of an ephemeral soak. This site offers a unique glimpse of humans living in the arid inland of Australia at the height of the last glacial period.

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Introduction

Pleistocene and earlier hominid foot impressions have been described previously from Africa (Deacon, 1966; Mountain, 1966; Leakey and Hay, 1979; Behrensmeier and Laporte, 1981; Hay and Leakey, 1982; Roberts and Berger, 1997) and Eurasia (Facorellis et al., 2001; Zhang and Li, 2002; Mietto et al., 2003). Such prints are pivotal to current understanding of locomotor biomechanics in hominids, particularly with respect to the evolution of bipedality (Day and Wickens, 1980; Charteris et al., 1981; Mietto et al., 2003). They also preserve a record of hominid ecology, including subsistence patterns and social behavior. Despite the long occupation of Australia by humans (Roberts et al., 1990, 1994; Turney et al., 2001), no Pleistocene footprints have previously been identified from the continent. The fossil trackways we describe were discovered in the Willandra Lakes region of western New South Wales during 2003 and are the largest known collection of Pleistocene human footprints in the world.

The Willandra Lakes system lies within the Murray Basin of southeastern Australia. It comprises 19 interconnected relict lake basins, which vary in surface area from 6 to 350 km² (Fig. 1). These basins were filled by runoff from the Eastern Australian Highlands during the last glacial period, finally drying by ca. 18 ka (Bowler, 1998). Lunette dunes on the lake margins provide a record of this environmental change and preserve evidence of a human presence dating back at least 46,000 years (Webb, 1989; Bowler, 1998; Bowler et al., 2003). The oldest Australian human remains, Willandra Lakes Hominid 3, come from Lake Mungo, which has also provided the earliest human mitochondrial DNA in the world (Adcock et al., 2001; cf. Cooper et al., 2001). The region is Australia's foremost for the study of late Pleistocene human biology and archaeology.

Site description and chronology

Geomorphic setting

The footprints cover an area of approximately 700 m² on an exposed indurated horizon, or hardpan, near the stranded shoreline of a small, relict lake basin between Lakes Garnpung

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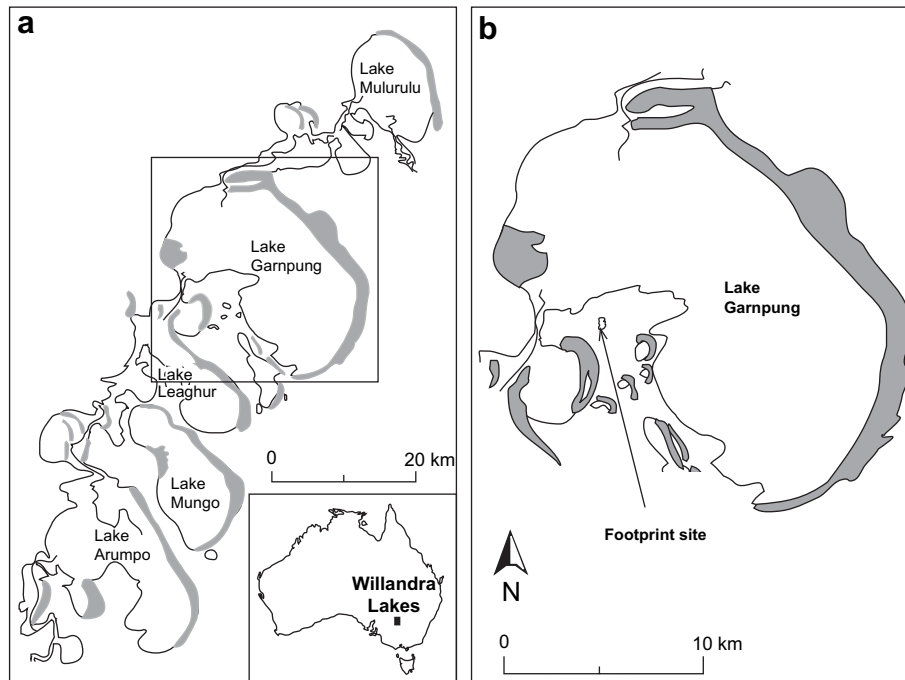


Fig. 1. a) Map showing the Willandra Lakes system in southeastern Australia; b) location of the footprint site between Lakes Garnpung and Leaghur.

and Leaghur (Fig. 2a). The hardpan lies within the swale of low sand dunes, part of an undulating terrain of lunettes and abandoned lakebeds formed during previous high water levels in the Willandra Lakes.

The hardpan unit is approximately 150 mm thick and composed of at least ten superimposed laminae of calcareous silty clay (Fig. 2b). These sediments have been consolidated by fine-grained interstitial carbonate. The hardpan blankets a 0.9 m thick underlying unit of aeolian clayey sand to fine sand and has a gently dipping, concave (saucer-shaped) morphology (Fig. 3). Its upper surface shows polygonal cracking, with similar surface textures on internal laminae where they are exposed on the eroded margins of the hardpan. Up to 6 m of aeolian clayey sand and sand overlie the sequence. Much of this overlying sediment has recently been deflated by wind erosion, re-exposing parts of the hardpan. The sequence was probably more extensive to the northwest but has been eroded by gullying and deflation.

Footprints and trackways

At least 123 human footprints and two kangaroo hind paw prints are preserved on the upper surface of the hardpan, with one human footprint on a small exposure of the third-highest lamination (Fig. 4a,b). Erosion had exposed 89 of the human footprints when the site was originally discovered and we excavated another 35 from beneath the overlying sediments. Three footprints of a series of 14 within a single trackway extended under adjoining dune sands to the east of the hardpan, suggesting that more footprints are likely to occur at the site (Fig. 4c).

Maximum footprint lengths and breadths are presented in Table 1. Such prints in fine-grained sediment provide greater

accuracy of foot measurement than those in coarser, sandy sediments, where rim definition is often poorly preserved. However, shallower prints at the site may underestimate foot lengths because such impressions only record heel and hallux lift off, not the distance between the pternion (end of the heel) and the acropodion (point of the longest toe).

Most of the footprints were quite deeply impressed into the hardpan sediments, recording detailed features of foot morphology. Many have separate toe prints, and some preserve impressions of interphalangeal joint, heel and ball, and medial arch structures. Seventy-six of the footprints are contained within eight trackways, with the remaining 48 prints seemingly randomly distributed. Footprint orientation indicates that people were moving in all directions across the site, although 65% of the prints are heading towards the northeast quadrant, with over three-quarters of prints pointing east ($0\text{--}180^\circ$) (Fig. 5).

The eight trackways (T1–8) comprise 4–15 prints (Table 2; Fig. 4a). They contain the most detailed imprints, particularly in T1–4, T7, and T8. Trackways 1–4 are comparatively straight, between 1.3 and 3.9 m apart, and are the longest, measuring 15.3, 15.3, 13.8, and 19.5 m, respectively. Trackway 5 has four prints, with five prints over a distance of 2.6 m in T6. The seventh track, containing six prints, is 3.6 m long, and T8 consists of seven prints over 11 m.

There are many indistinct marks on the exposed surfaces that may be partial prints, indications of other activity, or marsupial or bird tracks. A group of unusual circular or oval impressions was recorded, the most prominent being a cluster of 20 on the second-highest lamination (Fig. 4d). Diameters of these circular indentations are between 42 and 55 mm. There is also a series of 1.2–4.5 m long linear impressions on the upper surface (Fig. 4a). These shallow grooves are around

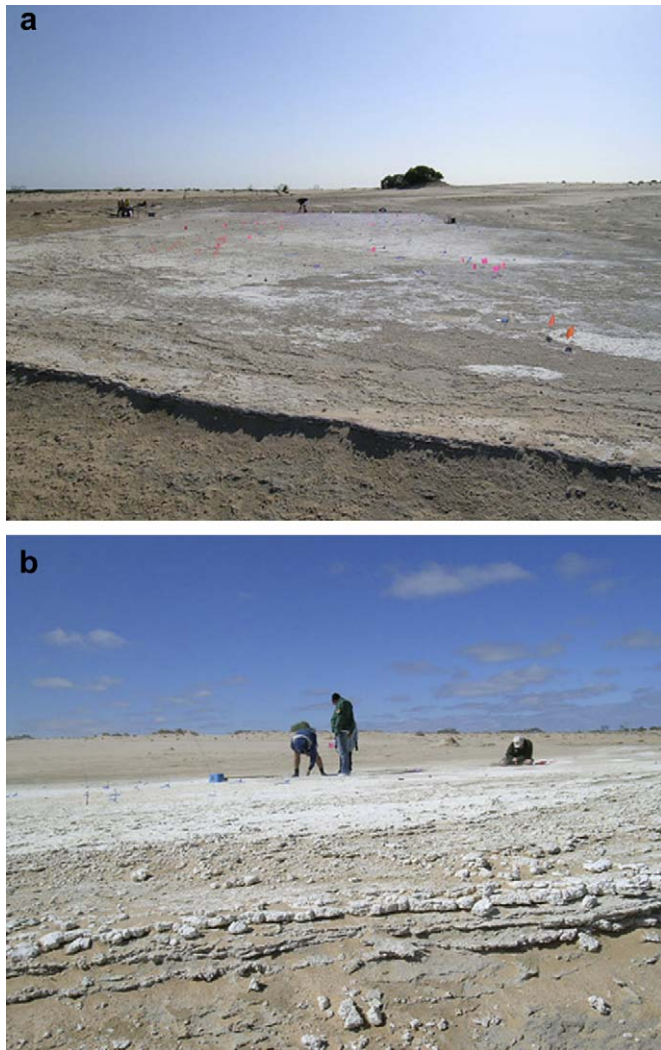


Fig. 2. a) Footprint site looking north (the colored flags mark prints); b) eroded northwestern margin of the calcareous silty-clay hardpan, into which the footprints were impressed.

43–52 mm wide and are suggestive of poles or similar objects being dragged across the surface. None appear to be directly related to sets of prints, although these lines are overprinted with footprints in places.

Age of the footprints

Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating (Huntley et al., 1985; Aitken, 1998) of the burial ages of quartz sand grains from sediments above and below the hardpan was used to constrain the minimum and maximum age for the footprints. Three OSL samples were collected by hammering stainless steel tubes into freshly cleaned vertical sediment faces of excavated sections (Fig. 3). Sample GP02 came from a shallow trench (section 01) in the covering dune, 30 m from the eastern margin of the exposure and 0.4 m above the hardpan. A similar trench (section 02) along the western margin of the site exposed the underlying sands, with sample GP03 collected at a depth of 0.5 m beneath the hardpan.

Sample GP04 was obtained from the thin clayey sand sheet that overlies at least three footprints (section 03; Fig. 4c).

The 90–125 μm quartz fraction was prepared for dating using standard procedures (Galbraith et al., 1999). Equivalent doses (D_e) were calculated using a single-aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) protocol with small aliquots of ~ 5 –10 grains (Murray and Roberts, 1997; Murray and Wintle, 2000). The protocol, statistical analyses, and analytical apparatus were as described by Stone and Cupper (2003). The single aliquot D_e distributions showed no evidence of partial bleaching. Weighted mean D_e and their uncertainties were therefore calculated using a central age model (Table 3) (Galbraith et al., 1999).

Concentrations of K, U, and Th were measured by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) and converted to beta dose rates (Adamiec and Aitken, 1998) with a beta attenuation factor of 0.93 ± 0.03 (Mejdahl, 1979). Gamma dose rates were measured in the field using a portable spectrometer for GP02 and GP03. The gamma dose rate for GP04 was derived from the INAA values with an uncertainty of 20%. Internal alpha dose rates were assumed to be $0.03 \pm 0.01 \text{ Gy ka}^{-1}$ based on previous measurements of quartz from the Willandra Lakes (e.g., Thorne et al., 1999; Bowler et al., 2003). Present-day field moisture contents of the sediments were considered broadly representative of long-term averages and used to correct attenuation of beta and gamma rays by water (Aitken, 1998).

Cosmic-ray dose rates were determined from established equations (Prescott and Hutton, 1994). The depth of the sample underlying the hardpan (GP03) was time-averaged to allow for near-surface exposure prior to burial by the blanketing dune. Recent erosion of 0.5, 1.5, and 1.5 m of sediment was estimated to have occurred from above GP02, GP03, and GP04, respectively. These estimates were based on the assumption that the hardpan has only been re-exposed for a short period of time, which would seem valid given the generally excellent preservation of the footprints.

The dose rate data, D_e estimates, and optical ages for the OSL samples are presented in Table 3. The optical ages range from 19 to 23 ka and are in stratigraphic order (Fig. 3b,c). An age of $23.0 \pm 1.2 \text{ ka}$ (GP03) from sands underlying the hardpan is a maximum bound for the overlying sequence. Ages of 19.4 ± 1.1 (GP02) and $19.2 \pm 1.9 \text{ ka}$ (GP04) from the overlying aeolian dune sands are an upper constraint for the footprints. These results indicate a maximum interval of about 4,000 years during which the paleosurface was originally exposed and traversable by people.

Interpretation

Paleoenvironment of the footprint site

The thin, calcareous, silty-clay laminae of the hardpan probably accumulated from aeolian sediment that deflated from the floor of the nearby lake basin during arid phases. This material was blown onto the site and draped over the underlying dune. Approximately 1 km inland of the northwestern shore of

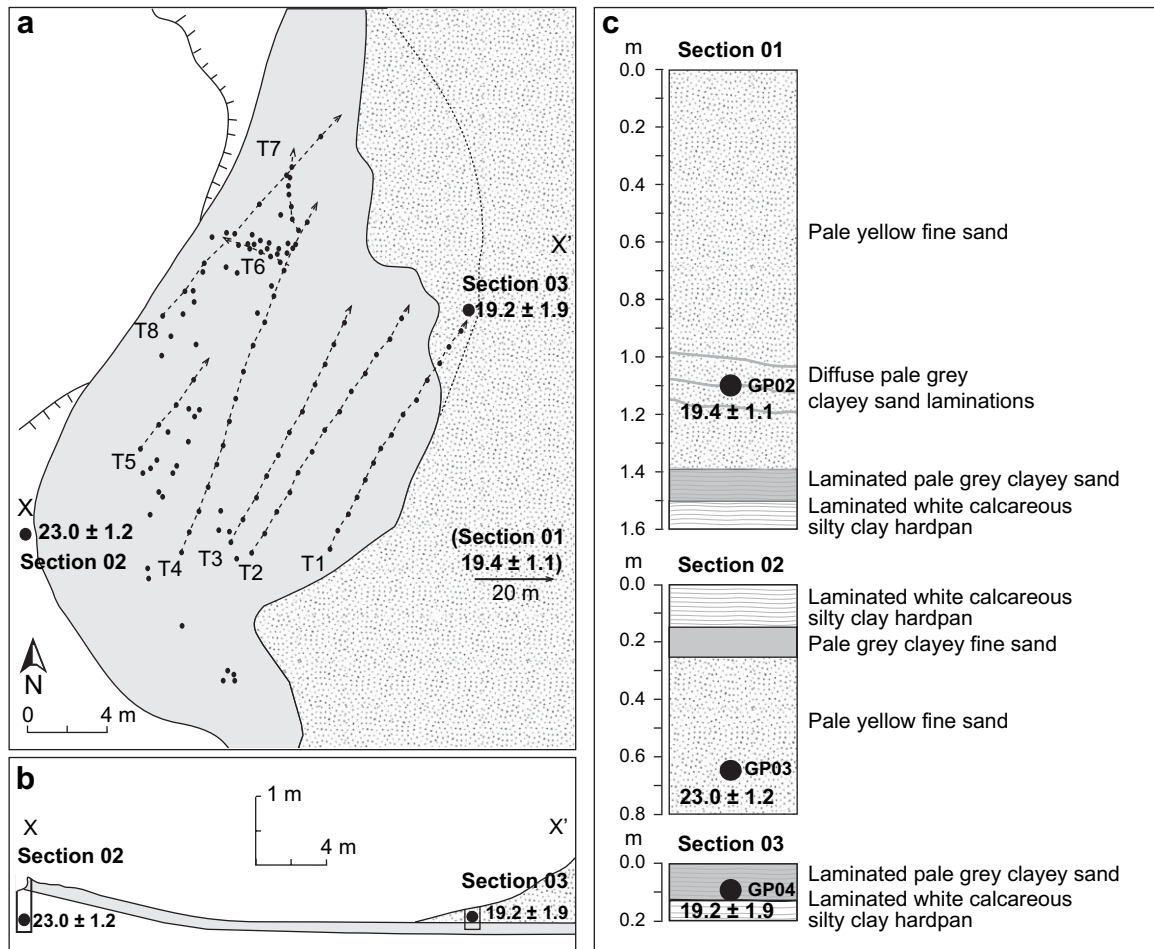


Fig. 3. a) Plan of the footprint site showing the distribution of the prints and orientation of the trackways (T1–8). The hardpan is eroded along its northwestern margin and partially covered to the east by a thin clayey sand sheet, grading into a 6-m-high dune (stippled area). Test excavations showed that at least three footprints from T1 continue under the covering clayey sand sheet. Optical ages in ka are shown. b) Section X–X' across the hardpan showing the stratigraphic relationships of the constraining clayey sand and sand units and their ages. c) Stratigraphic sections through the sediments at the footprint site showing the relationship of the units and OSL sampling depths.

Lake Garnpung, the hydrology of the small lake adjacent to the footprint site is likely to have become increasingly dominated by evaporitic processes as water levels in the Willandra Lakes waned towards the end of the last glacial maximum (LGM). Carbonate salts and pelletal silty clays typically characterize shoreline sedimentation under such drying conditions (Bowler, 1986).

The ability of humans and marsupials to make foot and paw impressions into its surface shows that the hardpan was at least intermittently moist. Its concave shape and clayey substrate may have pooled surface water for brief intervals after rain. Mottled iron sesquioxide accumulations in underlying dune sands are indicative of locally high and fluctuating groundwater, with seepage from the nearby lake possibly contributing to the formation of a perched water table.

The full sequence of superimposed laminae shows that the hardpan unit accumulated over repeated cycles of wetting and drying of the site. The polygonal texture of their upper surfaces is consistent with desiccation of exposed muddy sediments. Carbonate cemented the drying mud, preserving its sedimentary structures. A final layer of calcareous silty clay

was deposited across the site, infilling and sealing the footprints before thick deposits of aeolian silty clays and sands rapidly buried the hardpan.

The timing of the footprints corresponds to the LGM, a period of pronounced climatic variation in southeastern Australia that was coincident with fluctuating lake levels in the Willandra Lakes region (Bowler, 1998; Hesse et al., 2004). This timing accords with the soak being ephemerally inundated by surface water between cycles of aeolian deposition and periodic desiccation. Deposition of the blanketing dune is consistent with widespread landscape instability in inland Australia at this time (e.g., Bowler et al., 2003; Hesse et al., 2004; Cupper, 2005).

Paleoanthropology

The variety of print sizes indicates that people of different ages were present at the site. Assuming a ± 10 mm imprecision due to foot slippage or partial impressions, the range of footprint lengths suggests that a minimum of eight individuals left the prints on the hardpan (Fig. 6). From comparisons with

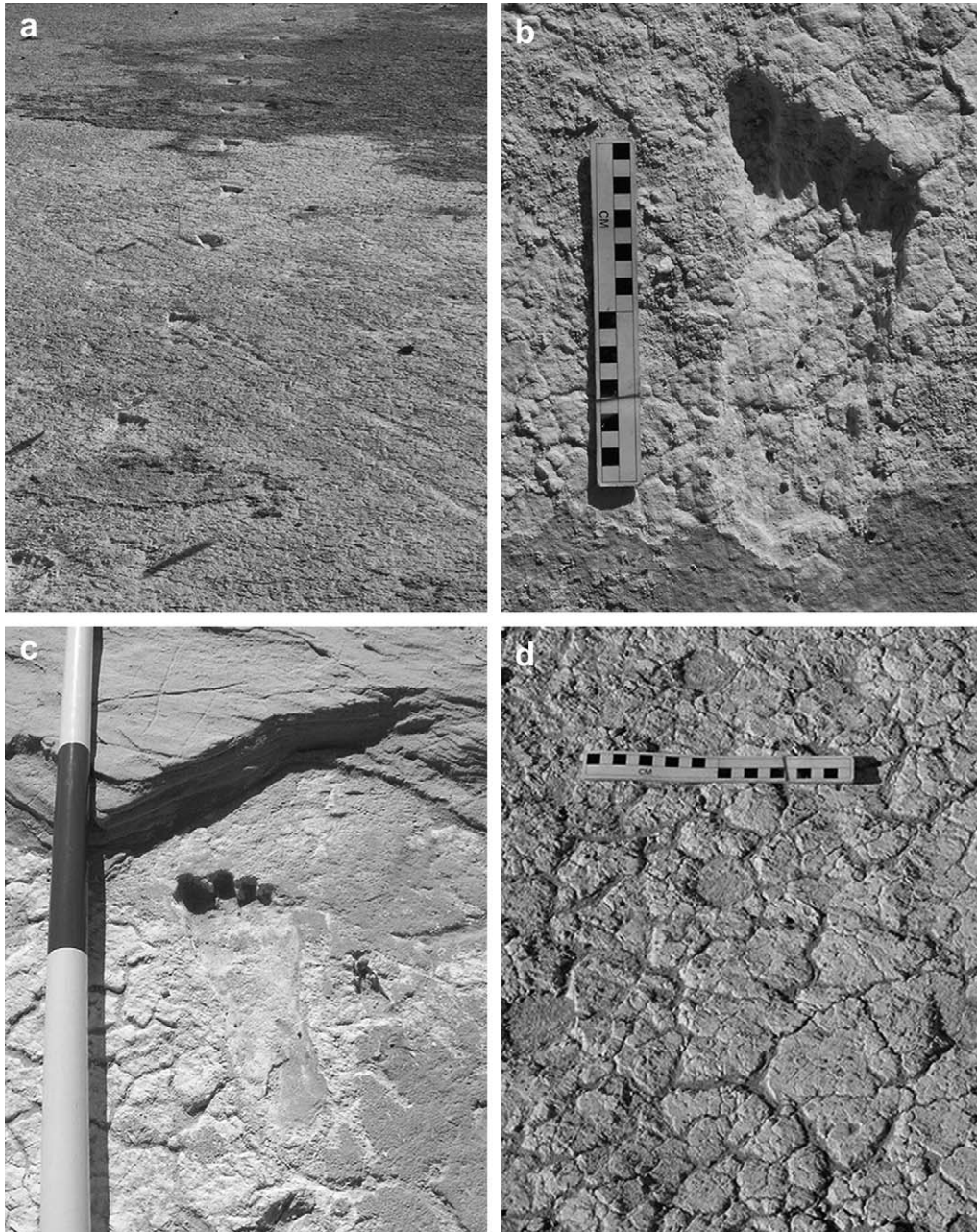


Fig. 4. a) Trackway 4 footprints postulated to be those of a ~ 1.78 -m-tall male crossing the hardpan (note that all the impressions are those of the right foot). Linear impressions are visible in the foreground. b) Print from T1 showing detailed foot morphology, including toe impressions. c) Thin clayey sand sheet covering T1, dated by luminescence to 19.2 ± 1.9 ka (GP04). d) Circular impressions on the second-highest lamination.

foot length measurements of a modern sample of 478 central Australian Aborigines (Campbell et al., 1936), some of the longer prints were almost certainly made by adult men. Children and adolescents are also clearly represented (Fig. 6).

The people at the footprint site were of a range of statures. The relationship between foot length and height are not known for late Pleistocene peoples, but foot to stature correlations have been found to be almost universal among modern humans (e.g., Topinard, 1878; Hrdlička, 1935; Robbins, 1986; Giles and Valandigham, 1991; Barker and Scheuer, 1998; Wunderlich and Cavanagh, 2001; Fessler et al., 2005). This assumption was used to estimate the heights of the individuals (Table 1).

We calculated a conversion factor for extrapolating stature from foot length using anthropometric data sets of Campbell et al. (1936) for 162 male and female central Australian Aborigines aged 26–45 years. Mean stature was divided by mean foot length for each sex,¹ with 1σ precision estimates

¹ Such relationships should correctly be based on the foot length to stature ratio for each individual in the sample, not the ratio of the mean foot length and stature values for the sampled population. However, such data could not be extracted from Campbell et al. (1936). Moreover, Fessler et al. (2005) showed that the mean of the ratios differs from the ratio of the means by only 0.01% for data sets with fewer subjects than the study of Campbell et al. (1936).

Table 1
Footprint measurements

Footprint/ track	Footprint length (maximum, in mm)	Footprint width (maximum, in mm)	Left (L) or right (R) foot	Direction (°)	Estimated stature (m) ^a
1	270	90	R	44	1.78 ± 0.13
2	250	85	L	155	1.65 ± 0.12
3	190	75	L	22	1.25 ± 0.09
4	190	na	R	95	1.25 ± 0.09
5	260	na	R	26	1.71 ± 0.13
6	220	na	L	180	1.45 ± 0.11
7	180	na	R	250	1.19 ± 0.09
8	200	70	R	21	1.32 ± 0.10
9	205	65	L	341	1.35 ± 0.10
10	200	na	R	95	1.32 ± 0.10
11	265	80	R	7	1.75 ± 0.13
12	250	85	R	27	1.65 ± 0.12
13	230	80	R	255	1.51 ± 0.11
14	260	na	R	350	1.71 ± 0.13
15	205	75	R	226	1.35 ± 0.10
16	na	90	R	37	na
17	265	85	L	0	1.75 ± 0.13
18	260	80	L	0	1.71 ± 0.13
19	na	95	R	180	na
20	285	90	R	300	1.88 ± 0.14
21	230	na	na	200	1.51 ± 0.11
22	275	95	R	5	1.81 ± 0.14
23	280	95	R	15	1.84 ± 0.14
24	290	100	L	50	1.91 ± 0.14
25	220	na	L	35	1.45 ± 0.11
26	290	na	na	10	1.91 ± 0.14
27	260	85	R	56	1.71 ± 0.13
28	220	80	R	24	1.45 ± 0.11
29	285	85	L	75	1.88 ± 0.14
30	240	80	R	75	1.58 ± 0.12
31	130	50	R	105	0.86 ± 0.06
32	200	75	R	120	1.32 ± 0.10
33	200	70	L	90	1.32 ± 0.10
34	190	65	L	90	1.25 ± 0.09
35	180	70	R	110	1.19 ± 0.09
36	180	75	L	80	1.19 ± 0.09
37	200	70	R	63	1.32 ± 0.10
38	220	85	L	90	1.45 ± 0.11
39	280	90	L	25	1.84 ± 0.14
40	210	na	L	100	1.38 ± 0.10
41	240	75	R	183	1.58 ± 0.12
42	na	80	R	70	na
43	190	65	L	199	1.25 ± 0.09
44	255	85	L	20	1.68 ± 0.13
45	250	85	R	120	1.65 ± 0.12
46	265	85	L	24	1.75 ± 0.13
47	244	80	L	182	1.61 ± 0.12
48	235	70	R	235	1.55 ± 0.12
T1	300	100	L and R	30	1.98 ± 0.15
T2	270	95	L and R	20	1.78 ± 0.13
T3	285	95	L and R	20	1.88 ± 0.14
T4	270	95	R	15	1.78 ± 0.13
T5	275	90	L and R	34	1.81 ± 0.14
T6	205	70	L and R	290	1.35 ± 0.10
T7	160	70	L and R	342	1.05 ± 0.08
T8	295	100	L and R	28	1.94 ± 0.15

^a Height = foot length × 6.585 ± 0.495.

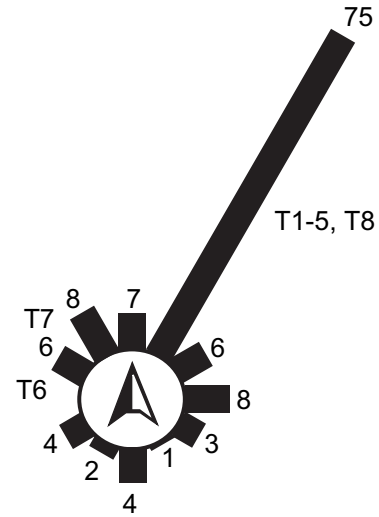


Fig. 5. Orientation of footprints. Trackways 1-5 and 8 contain 64 of the prints pointing in a north-northeasterly direction.

propagated in quadrature. We used the mean of the male and female values to generate the relationship: height = foot length × 6.585 ± 0.495, which equates to foot length averaging 15.19 ± 1.14% of height. The mean value for both sexes is likely to overestimate the stature of adult males by less than 2% (< 40 mm) and underestimate the stature of adult females by a smaller amount.

Footprint length in T1–4 is between 270 mm and 300 mm, indicating tall-to-very-tall people, almost certainly men. Heights range from 1.78 ± 0.13 m in T2 and T4 to 1.88 ± 0.14 m in T3 and 1.98 ± 0.15 m (~ 6.5 ft) in T1, the tallest individual at the site (Table 2). The 48 individual prints scattered across the site have lengths of between 130 mm and 285 mm. Estimated heights for these people are around 0.86–1.98 m, suggesting a range of individuals from children and adolescents to adults (Table 1; Fig. 6).

The approximate speeds that the people making the trackways were traveling were calculated using a regression equation derived from measurements by Cavanagh and Kram

Table 2
Metrical characteristics of the trackways

Track	Number of prints	Track length (m)	Footprint length (maximum, in mm)	Estimated stature ^a (m)	Stride length (m)	Estimated speed ^b (km hr ⁻¹)
T1	14	15.3	300	1.98 ± 0.15	2.33 ± 0.04	12
T2	13	15.3	270	1.78 ± 0.13	2.52 ± 0.05	13
T3	11	13.8	285	1.88 ± 0.14	2.69 ± 0.03	14
T4	15	19.5	270	1.78 ± 0.13	2.75 ± 0.20	14
T5	4	5.2	275	1.81 ± 0.14	3.23 ± na	17
T6	5	2.6	205	1.35 ± 0.10	1.17 ± 0.10	5
T7	7	3.6	160	1.05 ± 0.08	1.29 ± 0.01	5
					0.93 ± na ^c	3
T8	7	13.0	295	1.94 ± 0.15	3.71 ± 0.08	20

^a Height = foot length × 6.585 ± 0.495.

^b Velocity = stride length × 1.670 – 0.645 (Cavanagh and Kram, 1989).

^c Speed change in track as person slows.

Table 3
Summary optical-age data

Sample	Depth ^a (m)	Water (%)	K ^b (%)	Th ^b (ppm)	U ^b (ppm)	α radiation (Gy ka ⁻¹)	β radiation (Gy ka ⁻¹)	γ radiation (Gy ka ⁻¹)	Cosmic-ray radiation (Gy ka ⁻¹)	Total dose rate (Gy ka ⁻¹)	Equivalent dose ^c (Gy)	Optical age (ka)
GP02	1.10	5.0 ± 1.0	0.50 ± 0.01	2.54 ± 0.02	0.53 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.01	0.47 ± 0.02	0.36 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.02	1.03 ± 0.04	19.9 ± 0.8	19.4 ± 1.1
GP03	0.65	5.0 ± 1.0	0.42 ± 0.01	2.59 ± 0.02	0.48 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.01	0.41 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.85 ± 0.03	19.6 ± 0.7	23.0 ± 1.2
GP04	0.07	5.0 ± 1.0	0.42 ± 0.01	2.40 ± 0.02	0.56 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.01	0.42 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.02	0.88 ± 0.08	16.9 ± 0.8	19.2 ± 1.9

^a Depths prior to recent erosion estimated to be ~ 1.6, 2.2, and 1.6 m for GP02–4, respectively.

^b Obtained by INAA (Becquerel Laboratories, Menai).

^c Including a ± 2% systematic uncertainty associated with calibration of the laboratory beta-source.

(1989) for a sample of twelve male recreational distance runners: velocity = stride length × 1.670 – 0.645. Estimates of velocity derived from this equation should clearly be interpreted cautiously, as stride lengths at a given speed will be modified by variables such as leg length and body mass.

Respective track speeds in the T1–4 group range from ~ 12 km hr⁻¹ for T1 to ~ 14 km hr⁻¹ for T4 (Table 2). The fact that there is only slight variation in stride length suggests that the people who made trackways 1–4 were in mid-run and taking the same course from south to north (Fig. 3a). The person in T1 was trotting, with a shorter stride than the others, two of whom were shorter in stature. It is difficult to know if these tracks are contemporary, but the close spacing between the trackways, along with their uniform orientation and similarity in appearance, suggests that they may have been made during the same event.

The direction of T5 and T8 shows that these individuals were headed towards a convergence point with the T1–4 individuals, suggesting that they may also have been contemporary and engaged in the same activity. Footprints from T8, which is higher up the depression rim, are not as deep as the others, indicating a slightly drier surface nearer the edge. Trackway 5 is the shortest with only four prints, restricting stride length to a single measurement. Foot length (270 mm) indicates that the person was 1.78 ± 0.14 m tall. This individual was running at around 17 km hr⁻¹.

The most impressive track in terms of speed is T8. These footprints are 295 mm long and 100 mm wide; the estimated height of the person who made the tracks is 1.94 ± 0.15 m (~ 6.4 ft), close to that of the T1 individual. The tracks indicate that this individual was running the fastest of any person at the site. Pace length increases from 1.8 to 1.9 m over 11 m, indicating acceleration, and speed is estimated at ~ 20 km hr⁻¹. The surface on which this person was running was drying mud that left detailed impressions of foot architecture, with mud oozing between the toes, and slight heel slippage on the surface.

Average stride length in T6 is 1.17 m, indicating a walking speed of ~ 5 km hr⁻¹. The 205-mm-long footprints suggest that this person was 1.35 ± 0.10 m tall and probably an adolescent. The individual was walking at right angles to the main tracks and moving up slope. The seventh track contains the second smallest prints at the site at 160 mm in length, indicating a person smaller than the T6 individual (1.05 ± 0.08 m) and probably a child. The track curves slightly to the right, and, in five paces, stride length decreases from 1.29 to 0.93 m, showing a reduction in speed from ~ 5 to 3 km hr⁻¹.

Implications and conclusions

The size of the prints and the pace lengths in most trackways indicate tall individuals who were able to achieve high running speeds. There are at least two particularly tall people in the group, suggesting adult males in keeping with skeletal remains previously studied from the region, and Lake Garnpung in particular (Webb, 1989; Johnston et al., 2003;

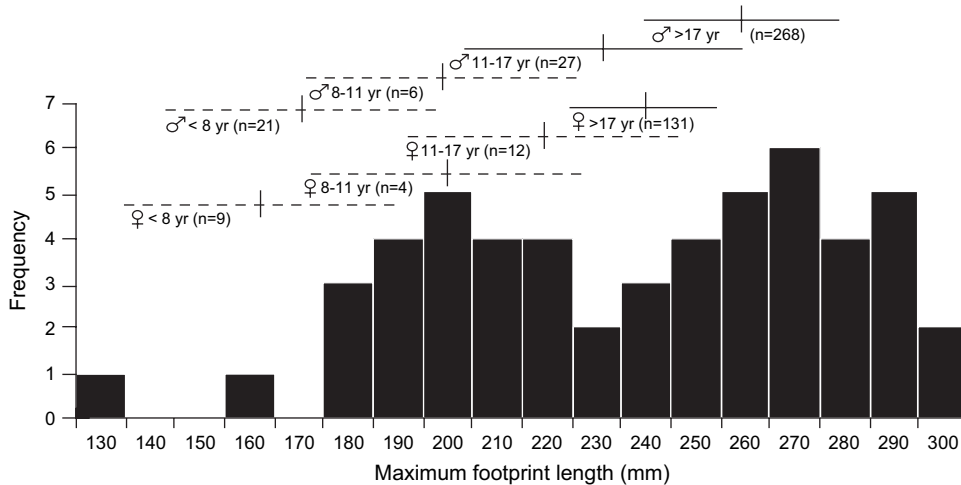


Fig. 6. Frequencies of different footprint lengths at the site. Footprints within each trackway are only included as a single value. A minimum of eight individuals are represented, assuming a 10 mm imprecision between footprint and actual foot lengths. Mean foot lengths with 1σ confidence intervals are shown for different sex and age divisions of central Australian Aborigines (Campbell et al., 1936). Dashed error bars are estimates of variability based on that for the 11–17-year-old male sample. The numbers of individuals in each sample are shown in parentheses.

S. Webb, unpublished data). Such remains typically display a robust set of characteristics, including thick cranial vaults and long bone cortices, large jaws and brow ridges, heavy facial buttressing, and prominent sub-occipital and facial areas of muscle attachment.

Recent excavation and examination of two robust individuals on the Lake Garnpung shoreline—6 km south of, and contemporary with, the footprint site—showed these males to be 1.79 and 1.73 m tall (Johnston et al., 2003; S. Webb, unpublished data). An accompanying female was around 1.63 m in height. The upper height estimate of the robust Willandra Lakes Hominid 50, also discovered in the Lake Garnpung hinterland, about 10 km south of the footprint site, has been placed at around 1.77 m (Webb, 1989), similar to the T2 and T4 individuals. Foot size, pace length, and probable stature of the individuals at the footprint site are consistent with the robust people known to have inhabited the Willandra Lakes and other parts of southeastern Australia during the LGM (Stone and Cupper, 2003; S. Webb, unpublished data).

The presence of footprints from so many individuals representing all sizes and ages is a clear indicator of the collective activities of adults, adolescents, and children at the site. Although the larger lakes must have been especially attractive for fishing and the harvesting of shellfish, smaller ephemeral water sources in the nearby hinterlands were probably important for other activities, particularly the hunting of water birds and a variety of terrestrial game. They may also have offered more sheltered occupation areas for late Pleistocene populations than the exposed, glacial-age shorelines.

The footprint site widens our perceptions of a past society more graphically than other forms of archaeological study. It also presents an added dimension to our understanding of the morphology and physical capabilities of Pleistocene humans that is not implicit in osteological studies. Some of the recorded marks may be impressions of implements carried by these people, with the potential to reveal more about their technology

and material culture. The footprints are a rare glimpse into life at the height of the last glacial period.

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