Saur urja plate Timor-Leste

What is the geology of East Timor?

The geology of East Timor has been studied onshore and with offshore seismic studies. The region experienced rifting between the Permian and early Cretaceous. Shallow water sediments shifted to deep water sediments by the Triassic.

Where are lithic artefacts found in Timor Leste?

This pattern can also be seen at Bui Ceri Uatoon the central coast of Timor Leste,adjacent to a permanent spring,which hosts a diverse array of lithic artefacts,marine exploitation and anvils and grindstones for plant and nut processing activities (O'Connor and Veth,2005; Glover,1986: 90-126).

Is a limestone outcrop a landmark of prehistoric settlement in East Timor?

A limestone outcrop as a landmark of prehistoric settlement in the Manatuto region(East Timor). In Vol. 1 of Unearthing Southeast Asia's past: Selected papers from the 12th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists,ed. M. Klokke and V. Degroot,13-9. Singapore: National University of Singapore.

Why is the island of Timor thrust upwards?

However, for the last 5 million years or so that subduction has become 'locked' in the Timor region thereby causing the island of Timor to be thrust upwards as the only relief mechanism available as the two crustal plates continue to converge.

Where is Timor located?

Distinct from Lower Jurassic equivalent facies of Overthrust Terrane Association. Timor is part of the non-volcanic Outer Banda Arc with chaotic geology in the late Neogene collision zone between Sundaland (Southeast Eurasia) and the Australian continent.

Where is Hatu Saur located?

Hatu Saur is a small rockshelter,5 × 8 m,located in a large limestone outcrop about 1 km west of the village of Laleia. It lies 4 km south of the northern coastline,which drops steeply away to the continental shelf (; O'Connor 2007,530). People still use the site to house goats. It also contains a sacrificial téi altar ( ).

Located beside the largest freshwater lake in Timor-Leste, the site presents archaeological evidence like lithics, bone artifacts, and faunal remains. New GIS methods have aided in deciphering this treasure trove of information. The cave site known as Matja Kuru 2 (MK2) in Timor-Leste was first occupied ~40 kya.

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Eocene, experiencing deep water carbonate and shale deposition. During the mid-Eocene, the Australian Plate collided with a subduction zone, generating folds a...

Australian crustal plate moves north eastwards towards and underneath the Eurasian plate. However, for the last 5 million years or so that subduction has become "locked" in the Timor region thereby causing the island of Timor to be thrust upwards as the only relief mechanism available as the two crustal plates continue to converge.

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Timor-Leste is known for long-term continuity in lithic manufacturing techniques that span at least the last 44,000 years. Here we confirm this pattern of long-term continuity in stone tool manufacture at the site of Matja Kuru 2, located on Timor-Leste close to the freshwater Lake Ira Lalaro.

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Uma Lulik is an award-winning documentary that follows the construction of a sacred house in the mountainous region of Venilale (Timor-Leste). Traditionally speaking, the Uma Lulik is the centre of everything, the umbilical cord between the past and the present; for those alive, it is a secured reservoir of past memories and wisdom; for the ...

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A broad Triassic lithostratigraphic framework for Timor-Leste, which may be applied throughout the island of Timor, includes basinal deep-water units as well as shallow and deep-water carbonate-platform facies (Table 1). The Bandeira Group is the focus of this study.

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