CAA-ASA 2022 ERRATA

Pg. 35 - Affiliation for Chief Calvin Bruneau has been updated to Papaschase First Nation

Pg. 19, 40, 121 - Archaeology of Canada's Dynamic Coasts will be online AND **in person in the Chairman room**

Pg. 20, 40, 126, 128 - Two papers have been withdrawn from the **Wildfire and Ecological Impact** Session

- Wildfire Archaeology: Updates, Challenges and Moving Forward in the Cariboo
- Evolving archaeological response to Wildlands firefighting in the Southern Interior of British Columbia: A case study

Pg. 55 - Change in wording in The Lessons of Promontory Women: Social Recruitment and Ethnogenesis in the Late Fremont World by Gabriel Yanicki. "Endogamous" should be "exogamous"

Pg. 66 - New abstract for "Moving beyond dots on a map" session,

The Identification of Multiple Occupations at FgPl-12 Using Portable Optically Stimulated Luminescence

Peter Stewart and Krista Gilliland

Identifying distinct occupations at archaeological sites within the boreal forest can be a challenge. Radiocarbon dates can be difficult to acquire, as the acidic soils in coniferous forests means there may not be any suitable faunal material to submit for dating. Limited sediment deposition, natural disturbances such as bioturbation, and a lack of visible stratigraphy can also make it difficult to associate artifacts from an assemblage with a particular feature or with temporally diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points.

To address this challenge, Western Heritage has been using their Portable Optically Stimulated Luminescence (POSL) reader to help characterize the depositional histories of the sediments at archaeological sites in the boreal forest, assess the level of disturbance (if any), and infer their relative ages.

During the 2020 field season the POSL reader was used to characterize the sediments at Archaeological Site FgPl-12, a precontact campsite where a projectile point and a subsurface feature were recorded in sediments that shared similar visual characteristics. The POSL analysis of the sediments from this archaeological site demonstrated that the subsurface feature was a more recent addition to the site that intruded into older sediments from which the projectile point was recovered.