ស្វែងមាន់ ។ ដោយអម្ចាយមើលជំនួយជីវជាតិ។ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ប្រយោងពែកក្រុមដែលនៅក្នុងមជ្ឈាជាតិ ក្នុងរយៈពេល 2000 ឆ្នាំមកត្រូវបានសំអាត់អាកាសធាតុ។

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ 1980 ឆ្នាំមុន ប្រយោជន៍ពោធិការណ៍សម្រាប់មជ្ឈាជាតិ បានដឹងនូវការប្រកួតប្រជុំអំពីមជ្ឈាជាតិរបស់ពួកគេ។ ប្រយោជន៍នេះបានប្រការជាមួយអ្នកស្គាល់មជ្ឈាជាតិនេះ។ ប្រយោជន៍នេះបានប្រការជាមួយអ្នកស្គាល់មជ្ឈាជាតិនេះ។

ជាអាយុមុន តារារណៈការប្រកួតប្រជុំនេះអាចប្រការជាមួយអ្នកអាយុមុននេះ។ ប្រយោជន៍នេះបានប្រការជាមួយអ្នកអាយុមុននេះ។ ប្រយោជន៍នេះបានប្រការជាមួយអ្នកអាយុមុននេះ។
New research on the prehistoric site of Lang Spean

Lang Spean, or “Bridge Cave”, is located on the top of a limestone hill, Phnom Teuk Throeung, in the North-West of Battambang province, along the National Road to Pailin.

Discovered in 1964 by the French prehistorians Cécile and Roland MOUSIER, the site was test-pitted in three different locations. This prehistoric site is exceptional because it is unusually large, with a ground surface of 900m², and also has underground occupation across several millennia, between the late Palaeolithic (last hunter-gatherers) and the Neolithic (first farmers and fishermen). The earliest dates of 5800 B.C., made Lang Spean the oldest archaeological site in Cambodia.

Initiated in 2009 and funded by the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the "French Cambodian Prehistoric Mission" has recently continued the study of this major site of Cambodian prehistoric heritage. The mission is under the direction of Hubert FORESTIER, prehistorian from the French Research Institute for Development and the Natural History Museum in Paris, in cooperation with H.E. CHUCh Pheoung, State Secretary of Culture and Fine Arts, and HENG Sophy, General Director of the Heritage.

The excavation began on July 1, 2009, for one month, with the main objective to provide chronological and cultural markers for the origin of human settlement in Cambodia, and also to be a global understanding of prehistoric cultures in Southeast Asia. The mission also included a fieldwork school, with several students from the Faculty of Archaeology in Phnom Penh receiving training in prehistoric excavation methods and the analysis of archaeological material.

The first discoveries yielded stone tools and flakes, several hundred ceramic sherds, animal bones (bovids, cervids, carnivores, birds, and also fish) water shells, human bones, and charred plants that may help to date of the cave’s occupation. The mission will continue until 2012.