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(BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, 2022)**

ABSTRACT BOOK

8 LATE PLEISTOCENE SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES AT ABRI KONTIJA 002 SITE (ISTRIA, CROATIA)

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Abstract format: Oral

Abri Kontija 002 is a small rockshelter, located on the north side of Lim Channel in Istria, Croatia. It was initially recognized as an Upper Palaeolithic site in 2007, but the systematic excavations were conducted between 2014 and 2021. The site yielded numerous vertebrate remains associated with the Upper Palaeolithic lithic assemblage and other finds (e.g traces of burning, ochre etc.). Here we present the results of zooarchaeological study of the mammalian remains in relation to their chronostratigraphic position within the deposits of the site. The most abundant throughout the sequence are the remains of wild horses, followed by cervids (mostly red deer), and large bovids. Other taxa, including carnivores and small size mammals are also present. Detailed taphonomic analysis suggests that humans were the primary accumulators of the assemblage, which is in agreement with rare modifications resulting from carnivore activity. Certain changes in the relative frequency of medium to large herbivores probably correspond to palaeoecological conditions. The field work at Abri Kontija and analysis of the material is supported by the Croatian Science Foundation grant (IP-2019-04-7821 – PREHISTRIA) and comparative work has been done within the scope of the ERC grant 818299 (SUBSILIENCE).

9 THE ROLE OF MARINE RESOURCES DURING THE LAST GLACIAL MAXIMUM IN N IBERIA: RECONSTRUCTING THE SEASONAL SHELLFISH COLLECTION PATTERNS

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Abstract format: Oral

Variations in past climate conditions had very important implications for human behaviour, as well as for the subsistence strategies developed by human groups. Previous studies have revealed that N Iberian Peninsula acted as a refugia area during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), thus highlighting that this coastal location is a key place for understanding the impact of this harsh environmental condition over the modus vivendi of forager groups. Colder conditions during this time provoked changes in economic hunting strategies and mobility patterns along this coastal platform. Despite marine resources were continuously consumed by Upper Palaeolithic groups, information on the relevance of this food supply for human subsistence strategies during the LGM is still very scarce. To better understand the role played by littoral resources during this time is crucial to decipher if marine molluscs were intensively exploited during this cold climate period. To achieve this objective, stable oxygen isotope analyses on shells recovered from an archaeological site located in N Iberia and dated to the Solutrean period have been applied. Stable oxygen isotope ratios can act as powerful recorders of the seasonal seawater temperature variations experienced by a mollusc in the past, enabling us to accurately establish the period of the year when it died/was collected by humans. Here, stable oxygen isotope analyses on *Patella vulgata* (Linnaeus, 1758) limpets from the cave of Llonín (Asturias, Spain) were carried out to determine if this species was collected year-round, which would suggest a pattern of certain intensity in the collection of molluscs. Additionally, isotope data was used to reconstruct climate conditions during the LGM with an inedited seasonal resolution.

10 USE OF PEPTIDE MASS FINGERPRINTING TO ASSESS HUMAN SUBSISTENCE BEHAVIOUR AT LA VIÑA ROCK SHELTER DURING MIS 2

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Abstract format: Oral

Palaeolithic faunal assemblages are generally highly fragmented due to different taphonomic processes, including human activities. This bone fragmentation prevents an accurate taxonomic identification following morphological criteria. Zooarchaeology has solved this issue by attributing non-identifiable bone remains to a series of mammal size classes according to mainly bone cortical thickness. However, a vast amount of valuable data to interpret palaeo-economic behaviour is still lost. ZooMS is a proteomics method for taxonomic identification, based on collagen peptide