

## INDEX

- abundance, of species, 38–39  
 accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS)  
   radiocarbon dating, 332, 339–340  
 Acheulean stone tool industry, 30  
 African carnivore guild, 45–47  
   *H. erectus* and, 46  
   development of, 104  
   for early hominins, 94–95  
 Acila site, 225  
*Acinonyx jubatus* (cheetah), 132  
 aDNA studies. *See* ancient DNA studies  
 Africa. *See also* malarial infections; Out of Africa 1; Out of Africa 2  
   carnivore guilds in, 45–47  
   domesticated animals and plants in,  
     dispersal of, 282–286  
     in central regions, 285  
     in South Africa, 285–286  
     in sub-Saharan region, 284–285  
     in western regions, 285  
   global diseases and  
     leprosy, 502–505  
     malaria, 498–499  
     origins of, 498–505  
     TB, 499–502  
   hominin dispersal from, 47–50, 53  
   Neolithic sites in, 282–284  
   pre-Oldowan  
     carnivore guilds, 34–40  
     ecological guilds in, 35  
     ecological measures in, 38–39  
     genera present in, between 7 and 5 Ma,  
       36  
     during key time periods, 37  
     by region, 35–40  
   agriculture, development of. *See also*  
     domesticated animals; domesticated  
     plants  
   archaeobotany  
     of barley, 317  
     data accumulation for, 312  
     in Australia, 166–168, 169–173  
     in British Isles, 317–318  
     of cereals, 310, 322–323  
     in China, 319  
     climatic conditions as influence on,  
       319–322  
     comparative approach to, 305–306  
     crop package persistence and, 316  
     culinary influences on, 322–324  
     cultivation in  
       defined, 306  
       of niches, 307–309  
       of rice, 308–309  
       trophic levels, 307–308  
     domestication of, 306–309  
       Broad Spectrum Revolution in, 307  
       defined, 306  
     in East Asia  
       of millet, 311  
       of rice, 310–311  
     through human-mediated species  
       introductions, 311–313  
     introduction of new crops, 321–322  
     long-term effects of, 304–305,  
       324–325  
     in Mediterranean basin, 310  
     of millet, 310, 311  
       abandonment of, 318–319  
     in Neolithic landscapes, 317–319  
     in New Guinea, 173–176  
     niches in  
       construction of, 307  
       cultivation of, 307–309  
       Eurasian, 310–311  
       evolution of, 306–309

- agriculture, development of. (cont.)  
 types of, 310  
 non-ecological adaptations in, 322–324  
 in Norway, 317  
 of oats, 321–322  
 post-domestication enhancements in,  
 319–322  
 of rice, 310  
 cultivation of, 308–309  
 in East Asia, 310–311  
*japonica* varieties, 319–320  
 types of preparations, 322–323  
 of rye, 321–322  
 secondary crops, 319–322  
 weeds and, 312–313  
 of wheat and barley, 313, 316,  
 320–321  
 archaeobotany of, 317  
*Alcelaphus buselaphus* (hartebeest), 129–132  
 AMS radiocarbon dating. *See* accelerator  
 mass spectrometry radiocarbon  
 dating  
 Anatolia region  
 domesticated animals and plants in,  
 dispersal of, 268–272  
 Konya Basin, 270  
 Mesolithic sites in, 271–272  
 migration trajectories across, 243–244  
 Neolithic sites in, 271–272  
 ancient DNA (aDNA) studies  
 during Bronze Age, 244  
 defined, 237–238  
 degradation issues, 241  
 development of, 5–6  
 of eliminated species, 6  
 on maize, 336, 344  
 of Mesolithic sites, 254–255  
 migration trajectories, 253–255  
 across Anatolia region, 243–244  
 for Arctic fox, into Iceland, 248–252  
 during Bronze Age, 244  
 development of, 237–238  
 of domesticated pigs, 241–244  
 for Falkland Islands wolf, 252–253  
 of farmers, into Europe, 239–243  
 through genetic typing, 246–247  
 for humans, into Pacific, 244–248  
 in ISEA, 245–248  
 during Little Ice Age, 251–252  
 Neolithic sites, 241  
 Pacific Clade and, 245–248  
 phylogeographic patterns, 239  
 to Polynesia, 244–245  
 of wild boar, 239–243  
 of smallpox, 508–509  
 of TB, 499–500  
 Anderson, Edgar, 441  
 animal distribution maps, of green  
 Sahara, 125  
 animal translocations  
 in Australia, 179–180  
 through biological exchange  
 from 500 BC to 500 AD, 369–370,  
 374–375, 376–377  
 during Medieval period, 384–385  
 during Bronze Age, 355–363  
 from green Sahara, 128, 137–138  
 in ISEA, 179–180  
 in New Guinea, 179–180  
 Anthropocene  
 cultural niche construction in, 17–20  
 dating of, 19, 92  
 fire use during, 102–103  
 anthropochore species, 441  
 anthropogenic species dispersal, 14–17  
 for dogs, 14  
 failed, 17  
 of rats, 14  
 successful, 16–17  
 transported landscapes, 15  
 anthropophyte species, 441, 446  
 antibiotic-resistant bacterial pathogens,  
 465–467  
 ants  
 dispersal strategies of, 414–417  
 claustral foundation strategy, 415–416  
 unicoloniality, 417  
 invasions by, 417–423  
 Argentine ant, 421–422  
 distinguishing foes from friends,  
 419–420  
 facilitating factors for, 417–420  
 invasive garden ant, 422–423  
 monocoloniality and, 421–422  
 multicoloniality and, 421  
 population of colony as factor in,  
 418–419  
 pre-adaptation behaviors, 421–423  
 by species, 417–418  
 unicoloniality and, 421–422  
*Aonyx capensis* (clawless otter), 52  
 apophyte species, 441, 446  
 Arabian Peninsula  
 archaeological sites in, 223–224  
 Acila site, 225  
 Jebel Faya site, 221, 228

- Jebel Qara site, 223–224  
 Jebel Qattar site, 225, 228–229  
 Manayzah site, 224  
 Neolithic, 222–223, 224, 225–227  
 obsidian at, 226  
 al-Rabyah site, 223–224, 228  
 Ubaid pottery evidence, 226  
 Wadi Surdud site, 227–228  
 colonisation in, 227–230  
 in Fertile Crescent, 222–223  
 during Holocene period, 222–227,  
 228–229  
 of hominins, 220–221  
 increase of cultural interactions,  
 226–227  
 in Levant, 222  
 during Middle Palaeolithic period,  
 220–222, 227–228  
 during Palaeolithic period, 220–222  
 societal transformations as result  
 of, 227  
 domesticated animals in, dispersal  
 of, 224, 229  
 geographic diversity in, 219–220  
 stone tool industry in, 221–222  
 Arctic fox. *See Vulpes lagopus*  
 Argentine ant, invasions by, 421–422  
 Aterian site, 130  
 Australia  
 agricultural development in, 166–168,  
 169–173  
 early fire use in, 103  
 human colonisation of  
 agricultural development, 166–168,  
 169–173  
 dating of, 168  
 fire use and, 165  
 during Holocene period, 166–179  
 hunter-gatherer communities,  
 166–168, 176–177  
 through inter-island movement,  
 179–183  
 during Pleistocene period, 165–166  
 stone tools and, 165–166  
 species dispersal throughout  
 through animal translocations,  
 179–180  
 archaeobotany of wet tropics, 171  
 through domestication of animals,  
 180–181  
 through inter-island movement,  
 179–183  
 isolationist approach to, 164  
 plant domestication, 171, 177  
 through plant translocations, 181–183  
 during Pleistocene period, 165–166  
 regional approach to, alternatives to,  
 183–185  
*Australopithecus afarensis*, 31–32  
 Austronesian languages, 167  
 in New Guinea, 173  
 Austronesian expansion, 151  
 bacterial pathogens  
 air travel and, reverse trajectories of,  
 523–527  
 antibiotic-resistant, 465–467  
 dispersals of, 470–471  
 geological time scales for, 455  
 human migration patterns  
*H. pylori* influenced by, 456–459  
 mobility and, modern trends for,  
 521–523  
*S. enterica* serovar Agona influenced  
 by, 465–470  
*Y. pestis* influenced by, 459–465  
*Y. pseudotuberculosis* influenced  
 by, 462  
 molecular clock rates for, 454–455  
 Balkan Peninsula, domesticated animals in,  
 275  
 barley. *See* wheat and barley, agricultural  
 development of  
 bioarchaeology, 497, 499, 503, 513  
 biogeographers, 4  
 biogeographical approach, to hominin  
 dispersal, 64–66  
 biological exchange. *See also* animal  
 translocations; globalisation; plant  
 translocations; proto-globalisation;  
 translocated species  
 from 500 BC to 500 AD, 364–378  
 through animal translocations,  
 369–370, 374–375, 376–377  
 of diseases, 378  
 through plant translocations, 365–369  
 mechanisms of, 351–353, 386–390  
 during Medieval period, 379–386  
 through animal translocations,  
 384–385  
 with China, 379–380  
 during Columbian Exchange, 385–386  
 of diseases, 385  
 Islamic Green Revolution, 380  
 through plant translocations, 380–384  
 by Sasanians, 379

- biological exchange. (cont.)  
 throughout Continental Europe,  
 374–375, 376–377  
 translocated species and, 352–353  
 Bismarck Archipelago, 168, 197  
 farming in, 172–173  
*Blackwell Companion to Globalization*, 351  
 boats, origin and evolution of, 153–154  
 Borneo, 195  
 bottle gourds, cultivation of, 340  
 breads, production of, 322  
 British Isles  
 agricultural development in, 317–318  
 domesticated animals in, dispersal of, 281  
 plant translocations to, 5, 377–378  
 domesticated plants, dispersal of, 281  
 Broad Spectrum Revolution, 307  
 Bronze Age  
 aDNA studies during, 244  
 proto-globalisation during, 354–363  
 animal translocations as result of,  
 355–363  
 Gulf-South Asian trade routes,  
 363–364  
 plant translocations as result of, 355–363  
 Buddhism, globalisation of, 365  
  
 cane rat. *See Thryonomys swinderianus*  
*Canis aureus* (golden jackals), 52  
 carnivore guilds  
 Acheulean stone tool industry and, 45–47  
*H. erectus*, 46  
 in Eurasia, 50  
 hominins and, 51–52  
 pre-Oldowan Africa, 34–40  
 ecological guilds in, 35  
 ecological measures in, 38–39  
 genera present in, between 7 and 5  
 Ma, 36  
 during key time periods, 37  
 by region, 35–40  
 sympatric species, 50–51  
 carnivores  
 chimpanzees, 40–41  
 extinction factors, 52–53  
 grouping behaviours of, 41–42  
 hominins as, 40–43, 52  
 expensive tissue hypothesis and, 42  
 grouping behaviours of, 41–42  
 humans and, historical relationship  
 between, 29–34  
 hypercarnivores, 30–31  
 hypocarnivores, 30–31  
 kleptoparasitism and, 41  
 mesocarnivores, 31–32  
 Oldowan stone tool industry and, 43–45  
 taxonomy of, 33–34  
 cattle, domestication of  
 in Africa, 282–286  
 in central regions, 285  
 in South Africa, 285–286  
 in sub-Saharan region, 284–285  
 in western regions, 285  
 in Anatolia region, 268–272  
 in Arabian Peninsula, 224, 229  
 in Balkan Peninsula, 275  
 in British Isles, 281  
 in Continental Europe, dispersal of,  
 277–281  
 in Fertile Crescent, 286–290  
 on Iberian Peninsula, 276–277  
 in Mediterranean Basin, 272–277  
 cereals, production of, 310, 322–323  
 Channel Islands, ecosystems on, 155  
*Chasmoaporthetes*, 47  
 cheetah. *See Acinonyx jubatus*  
 chenopods, cultivation of, 340  
 chickens. *See Gallus gallus*  
 chimpanzees  
 as carnivores, 40–41  
 grouping behaviours of, 41–42  
 China. *See also* East Asia; Eurasia  
 agricultural development in, 319  
 biological exchange during Medieval  
 period, 379–380  
 chronology, prehistoric  
 chronometric hygiene, 204  
 of East Polynesia, 207–210  
 for human settlement, 205–206  
 long chronology, 203–204, 206  
 of New Zealand, 202–207, 208  
 orthodox chronology, 203  
 of Polynesia, 207–210  
 short chronology, 203, 206  
 chronometric hygiene, 204  
 claustral foundation strategy, 415–416  
 clawless otter. *See Aonyx capensis*  
 climate change  
 expansion of species due to, for  
 humans, 10  
 in green Sahara, anthropic animal  
 dispersal as result of, 138–139  
 green Sahara from, 10  
 human-influenced, 90–91  
 coastal ecosystems. *See also* maritime  
 technology

- ecology of, 151–153  
 during Holocene period, 155–156  
 human impact on, 154–158  
   on Channel Islands, 155  
   for shellfish populations, 155, 156  
 Kelp Highway, 152  
 Mangrove Highway, 153  
 maritime dispersals, 151–153  
 after Pleistocene period, 147–149  
 during Pleistocene period, 155–156  
 sea levels, 148–149  
 shorelines, 148–149  
 in South Africa, 154
- coastlines  
 aquatic habitats, 149–151  
 Austronesian expansion and, 151  
 ecology of, 151–153  
 hominin encephalization on, 149–151  
   of *H. erectus*, 150  
   of *H. habilis*, 149–150  
   of *H. sapiens*, 150–151  
   of Neandertals, 150  
 maritime dispersals along, 151–153  
 sea levels of, 148–149  
 shorelines and, 148–149
- co-distribution, of anthropic animal dispersal, 128, 135–137
- colonisation. *See also* Australia; Island Southeast Asia; New Guinea  
 in Fertile Crescent, 222–223  
 through maritime technology, 12  
 of Near Oceania, 195–197  
 of New Zealand, 209–210  
 during Out of Africa 1, 76–78  
 of Pacific Islands, 195, 210–212  
 of Polynesia, 197  
   chronology of, 207–210  
   downwind sailing and, 209
- Columbian Exchange, 12–13, 385–386
- Commander Islands, 249
- commensalism, 128
- common genet. *See Genetta genetta*
- competitive exclusion, 35
- confrontational scavenging, 41
- Continental Europe. *See* Europe
- Cook Islands, 208–209
- cooperation. *See* within-group cooperation
- corn. *See* maize
- Corsica, 276
- Cosmographiae Introductio* (Wealdseemüller), 439
- crop package persistence, 316
- crops, dispersal of. *See* agriculture, development of
- crowd diseases, 505–512. *See also* plague; smallpox
- cuisine, agricultural development influenced by, 322–324
- cultivation, in agricultural development defined, 306  
 of niches, 307–309  
 of rice, 308–309  
 trophic levels, 307–308
- cultural niche construction  
 in agricultural development, 307–309  
 during Anthropocene period, 17–20
- cursorial animals, 30
- Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe (DAISIE) project, 432–435
- Denisovans, 6  
 dispersal during Pleistocene period, 63
- Desmoulins, Charles, 437
- diet, for early hominins, 94–95  
 of aquatic plants and animals, 149
- diseases. *See also* bacterial pathogens; malarial infections  
 biological exchange of  
   from 500 BC to 500 AD, 378  
   during Medieval period, 385  
 globalisation of, 494–498. *See also* Africa; malarial infections; smallpox  
 African origins in, 498–505  
 through air travel, reverse trajectories for, 523–527  
 bioarchaeology for, 497, 499, 503, 513  
 chronology of, 498–505  
 through continental connectivity, 527–529  
 contingency factors, 497  
 crowd diseases, 505–512  
 through dispersal of pathogens, 521–522, 532  
 through domestic mobility, 529–530  
 through global shipping, reverse trajectories for, 523–527  
 historical method for, 501, 507, 509, 512–513  
 HIV/AIDS, 495, 527–529  
 migration flows for, 527–529  
 narratives for, 497–498, 512–513  
 phylogenetics and, 497, 501, 511  
 plague, 511–512  
 population increases and, 531

- diseases. (cont.)  
 through trade, 505–512  
 through urbanization, 505–512  
 human-mediated species dispersal of,  
 13–14  
 diversity, of species, 38  
 dogs, anthropogenic species dispersal  
 for, 14  
 domesticated animals, dispersal of. *See also*  
 cattle; Fertile Crescent; goats; sheep;  
*Sus scrofa*  
 in Africa, 282–286  
 in central regions, 285  
 in South Africa, 285–286  
 in sub-Saharan region, 284–285  
 in western regions, 285  
 in Anatolia region, 268–272  
 in Arabian Peninsula, 224, 229  
 in Balkan Peninsula, 275  
 in British Isles, 281  
 in Continental Europe, dispersal of,  
 277–281  
 through controlled hunting, 268  
 development of, 261–263  
 documentation of, 263–265  
 during early Holocene period, 263  
 in Fertile Crescent, 286–290  
 human-mediated, 13–14  
 human-mitigated factors for, 267–268  
 on Iberian Peninsula, 276–277  
 isotopic analysis, 264  
 location of, 266–267  
 in Mediterranean Basin, 272–277  
 morphological markers for, 263–264  
 origins of, 265–267  
 timing of, 266–267  
 wild boar, 239–243  
 domesticated plants, dispersal of. *See also*  
 agriculture, development of; maize;  
 plant translocations  
 in Africa, 282–286  
 in central regions, 285  
 in South Africa, 285–286  
 in sub-Saharan region, 284–285  
 in western regions, 285  
 in Anatolia region, 268–272  
 in British Isles, 281  
 in Continental Europe, dispersal of,  
 277–281  
 development of, 261–263  
 documentation of, 263–265  
 during early Holocene period, 263  
 in Fertile Crescent, dispersal of, 261–263  
 human-mediated species dispersal of,  
 13–14  
 human-mitigated factors for, 267–268  
 isotopic analysis, 264  
 location of, 266–267  
 during Medieval period, 380–384  
 in Mediterranean Basin, dispersal of,  
 272–277  
 morphological markers for, 263–264  
 origins of, 265–267  
 of rice, 168–169  
 agricultural development of, 308–309,  
 310–311, 319–320, 322–323  
 cultivation of, 308–309  
 timing of, 266–267  
 domesticated rice. *See Oryza sativa*  
 downwind sailing, 209  
 dry environments, human expansion in, 12  
*Dusicyon australis* (Falkland Islands wolf),  
 252–253  
*E. coli*. *See S. enterica* serovar Agona  
 East Asia, agricultural development in  
 of millet, 311  
 of rice, 310–311  
 East Polynesia, chronology of, 207–210  
 Easter Island, 208–209  
 ecological guilds, 35  
 competitive exclusion and, 35  
 ecological measures  
 carnivore guilds and, 38–39  
 for paleontologists, 38–39  
 ecosystems. *See also* coastal ecosystems;  
 landscape and habitats  
 island  
 on Channel Islands, 155  
 during Holocene period, 155–156  
 human impact on, 154–158  
 during Pleistocene period, 155–156  
 modern humans' influence on, 90–91,  
 107  
 in Europe, 99–102  
 in Iberia, 100–101  
 through mammoth hunting, 100  
 through subsistence practices, 100–101  
 during Upper Palaeolithic period,  
 99–100  
 elephants  
 early hominins, hunting of, 95–96  
 threat evaluations by, 139  
 Elton, Charles, 444–445  
 Emory, Kenneth, 200–201  
 epidemics. *See* smallpox

## Index

541

- epidemiological transition, of malarial infections, 488–490
- Eren, Metin, 431
- Eurasia  
 carnivore guilds in, 50  
 fauna in, 71–72  
*H. erectus* and, 71–72, 75–76  
 hominin dispersal and, 71–72, 75–76  
 naïve, 72–76, 80–81  
 Out of Africa 1, 75–76  
 predator-savvy, 72–76  
 hominins in, 49. *See also* Out of Africa 1  
 early subsistence for, 67–69  
 founding population of, 69–70  
 hunting by, 68–69
- Europe, Continental  
 biological exchange throughout, 374–375, 376–377  
 domesticated animals in, dispersal of, 277–281  
 domesticated plants in, dispersal of, 277–281  
 LBK culture, 279–280  
 Neolithic sites, 279–281  
 TRB culture in, 280–281
- eusocial insects. *See* ants; insect societies
- evenness, of species, 38–39
- exotic species, 438–441
- expensive tissue hypothesis, 42
- Fairchild, David, 440–441
- Falkland Islands wolf. *See* *Dusicyon australis*
- fauna  
 ecological consequences of predator removal, 72–73, 75  
 in Eurasia  
*H. erectus* and, 71–72, 75–76  
 hominin dispersal and, 71–72, 75–76  
 naïve, 72–76, 80–81  
 Out of Africa 1, 75–76  
 predator-savvy, 72–76  
 loss of vigilance of, 76–78
- Fertile Crescent  
 colonisation in, 222–223  
 domesticated animals in, dispersal of, 286–290. *See also* domesticated animals  
 through controlled hunting, 268  
 development of, 261–263  
 documentation of, 263–265  
 during early Holocene period, 263  
 human-mitigated factors for, 267–268  
 isotopic analysis, 264  
 location of, 266–267  
 morphological markers for, 263–264  
 origins of, 265–267  
 timing of, 266–267
- domesticated plants in, dispersal of, 286–290. *See also* domesticated plants  
 development of, 261–263  
 documentation of, 263–265  
 during early Holocene period, 263  
 human-mitigated factors for, 267–268  
 isotopic analysis, 264  
 location of, 266–267  
 morphological markers for, 263–264  
 origins of, 265–267  
 timing of, 266–267
- Fiji, 197
- fire, use of, 102–103  
 in Australia, 103
- food theft. *See* kleptoparasitism
- functional richness, of species, 38–39
- Funnel Beaker (TRB) culture, 280–281
- Gallus gallus* (chickens), 169–170
- garden ant. *See* *Lasius neglectus*
- GBY site. *See* Gesher Benot Ya'aqov site
- Genetta genetta* (common genet), 135
- geological time scales, 455
- Gesher Benot Ya'aqov (GBY) site, 67–68, 95–96
- global health, 499
- globalisation, 349–350. *See also* diseases, globalisation of; proto-globalisation; trade routes  
 of Buddhism, 365  
 definitions of, 351  
 early types of, 350  
 of Hinduism, 365
- goats, domestication of  
 in Africa, 282–286  
 in central regions, 285  
 in South Africa, 285–286  
 in sub-Saharan region, 284–285  
 in western regions, 285  
 in Anatolia region, 268–272  
 in Arabian Peninsula, 224, 229  
 in Balkan Peninsula, 275  
 in British Isles, 281  
 in Continental Europe, dispersal of, 277–281  
 in Fertile Crescent, 286–290  
 on Iberian Peninsula, 276–277  
 in Mediterranean Basin, 272–277

- golden jackals. *See* *Canis aureus*
- Great Britain. *See* British Isles
- greater mouse-tailed bat. *See* *Rhinopoma microphyllum*
- green Sahara, 10
- human dispersal out of, 120–121
    - co-distribution of, 128
    - through commensalism, 128
    - facilitation of, 127–128
    - through mutualism, 128
  - palaeogeography of, 119–121
    - animal distribution maps, 125
    - archaeological studies, 119–120
    - fossil studies, 120–121
    - genetic studies, 119–120
    - through molecular phylogeny of species, 121
    - multidisciplinary approach to, 124–127
  - grouping behaviours, of carnivores, 41–42
- H. heidelbergensis*, 65
- H. pylori*, 13
- human migration patterns and, 456–459
    - phylogeographic analysis of, 457–459
    - origins of, 498
- hartebeest. *See* *Alcelaphus buselaphus*
- Hawai'i, 208–210
- Heyerdahl, Thor, 211
- Hinduism, globalisation of, 365
- HIV/AIDS, globalisation of, 495, 527–529
- Holocene period
- anthropic animal dispersal during, from green Sahara, 133
  - Arabian Peninsula during, 222–227, 228–229
  - coastal ecosystems during, 155–156
  - human expansion during, 18
    - animal extinctions as result of, 92
    - plant extinctions as result of, 92
  - island ecosystems during, 155–156
- hominins
- in Arabian Peninsula, 220–221
  - carnivore guilds and, 51–52
  - as carnivores, 40–43, 52
    - expensive tissue hypothesis and, 42
    - grouping behaviours of, 41–42
  - on coastlines, encephalization of, 149–151
  - diet for, 94–95
    - of aquatic plants and animals, 149
  - early, 93–96
    - Acheulean stone tool industry for, 94–95
    - dietary changes for, 94–95
    - at GBY site, 95–96
    - geographic distribution of, 93–94
    - hunting of elephants by, 95–96
    - in Levant, 95–96
    - Oldowan stone tool industry for, 94
  - in Eurasia, 49. *See also* Out of Africa 1
    - early subsistence for, 67–69
    - founding population of, 69–70
    - hunting by, 68–69
  - Lomekwian stone tool industry and, 31–32
  - Neandertals, 96–99
    - diet of, 96–97
    - encephalization on coastlines, 150
    - hunting by, 96
    - megafaunal extinctions as result of, 97–98
    - Middle Stone Age toolkit for, 97
  - Oldowan stone tool industry and, 43–45
  - population expansion of, 108
  - range expansion of, 109
  - species dispersal
    - from Africa, 47–50, 53
    - into Eurasia, 49
    - from green Sahara, 120–121
- Homo erectus*, 9
- Acheulean stone tool industry and, 46
  - on coastlines, encephalization of, 150
  - Eurasian fauna and, 71–72, 75–76
  - expansion factors for, 10
  - during Pleistocene period, 64, 65
  - species dispersal outside of Africa, 47–50
    - network dispersals, 78–80
    - social complexity as influence on, 78–80
- Homo habilis*, 149–150
- Homo sapiens*, 3. *See also* agriculture, development of; domesticated animals, dispersal of; domesticated plants, dispersal of; hominins boats and, origin and evolution of, 153–154
- on coastlines, encephalization of, 150–151
  - expansion and dispersal of, 8–11
    - climate change as factor in, 10
    - expanded range for, 78–80
    - from green Sahara, 120–121
    - during Middle Palaeolithic period, 50–51



- networked dispersals, 78–80
- Out of Africa 2, 62–63
- during Pleistocene period, 9
- pull factors for, 9
- social complexity as influence on, 78–80
- during Upper Palaeolithic period, 50–51
- as omnivores, 40
- during Pleistocene period, 65
- human-mediated species dispersal, 12–14
- Columbian Exchange, 12–13
- of diseases, 13
- of domesticated animals, 13–14
- of domesticated plants, 13–14
- of wild plants, 13
- humans, modern. *See also Homo sapiens*;  
 mobility, of humans; societies  
 carnivores and, historical relationship  
 between, 29–34
- climate change influenced by, 90–91
- coastal ecosystems impacted by, 154–158
  - on Channel Islands, 155
  - for shellfish populations, 155, 156
- ecosystems influenced by, 90–91
  - in Europe, 99–102
  - in Iberia, 100–101
  - through mammoth hunting, 100
  - through subsistence practices, 100–101
  - during Upper Palaeolithic period, 99–100
- evolution of, 110
- expansion of species. *See also green Sahara*  
 animal extinctions as result of, 92
- climate change as factor for, 10
- in dry landscapes, 12
- from green Sahara, 120–121
- during Holocene period, 18, 92
- long-term biological impact of, 19
- through maritime technology, 11–12
- during Palaeolithic period, 17–18
- plant extinctions as result of, 92
- during Pleistocene period, 9, 17–18
- population pressures as factor in, 10
- social developments as influence on, 11–12
- technological developments as  
 influence on, 11–12
- topographical barriers as factor in, 10–11
- global environments shaped by, 90–91
- migration trajectories of, through aDNA  
 studies, 244–248
- mobility for, modern trends in, 521–523
- in New Zealand, 205–206
- in Pacific Islands, 195
  - during Ice Age, 195–197
- hunting
  - in Fertile Crescent, 268
  - by hominins
    - of elephants, 95–96
    - in Eurasia, 68–69
  - of Mammoths, 100
  - by modern human, 100
- hypercarnivores, 30–31
- hypocarnivores, 30–31
- IAS. *See invasive alien species*
- Iberian Peninsula
  - domesticated animals in, dispersal of, 276–277
  - ecosystems in, 100–101
- Ice Age, Pacific Islands settlements during, 195–197
- Iceland
  - Arctic fox migration into, 248–252
  - genetic isolation in, 249
  - during Little Ice Age, 251–252
- insect societies, 412, 413. *See also ants*  
 human societies compared to, 424–425
- invasive alien species (IAS), 448
- invasive species, 444–447
  - explosion ecology and, 445
  - management of, 447–449
- Ireland. *See British Isles*
- Irwin, Geoff, 201–202
- ISEA. *See Island Southeast Asia*
- Islamic Green Revolution, 380
- island ecosystems. *See also Pacific Islands*  
 on Channel Islands, 155
- during Holocene period, 155–156
- human impact on, 154–158
  - for shellfish populations, 155, 156
  - during Pleistocene period, 155–156
- Island Southeast Asia (ISEA)  
 Bismarck Archipelago, 168, 172, 197
- farming in, 172–173
- human colonisation of
  - dating of, 168
  - fire use and, 165
  - during Holocene period, 166–179
  - through inter-island movement, 179–183
  - during Pleistocene period, 165–166
  - stone tools and, 165–166
- isolationist approach to, 164

- Island Southeast Asia (ISEA) (cont.)  
 Lapita culture, 167, 168  
 migration trajectories in, aDNA studies  
   for, 245–248  
 Out-of-Taiwan hypothesis, 167  
 through plant translocations, 181–183  
 species dispersal throughout  
   through animal translocations,  
     179–180  
   archaeobotany of wet tropics, 171  
   through domestication of animals,  
     180–181  
   through inter-island movement,  
     179–183  
   regional approach to, alternatives to,  
     183–185
- japonica* rice varieties, 319–320  
 Java, 195  
 Jebel Faya site, 221  
 Jebel Qara site, 223–224  
 Jebel Qattar site, 225, 228–229
- Kelp Highway, 152  
*Kenyanthropus platyops*, 31–32  
 kleptoparasitism  
   carcass processing efficiency and, 42  
   carnivores and, 41  
   defined, 31  
   grouping behaviours as strategy against,  
     41–42  
 Kon Tiki expedition, 211  
 Konya Basin, Anatolia region, 270  
 Kuwait, 226
- landscape and habitats, modifications of  
   through fire use, 102–103  
     in Australia, 103  
   through stone tool procurement and  
     quarrying, 103–106  
   during Middle Palaeolithic period,  
     104–106
- Lanyu Island, 248  
 Lapita culture, 167, 168  
   geographical range of, 199  
   maritime technology, 198–199  
   pottery, 168, 197, 198–199  
   radiocarbon dating of, 198
- Lasius neglectus* (garden ant),  
 422–423
- Last Glacial Maximum, 148  
 LBK. *See* Linear Pottery Culture  
 Leerssen, Joep, 437
- leprosy  
   African origins of, 502–505  
   genetic lineage of, 504–505  
   Lucio's phenomenon, 503
- Levant  
   colonisation in, 222  
   early hominins in, 95–96
- Lever, Christopher, 442, 447–448
- Linear Pottery Culture (LBK), 279–280
- Linnaeus, Carl, 438–439
- lions. *See* *Panthera leo*
- Little Ice Age, 251–252
- Lomekwian stone tool industry, 31–32
- Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, A Catalogue of all  
 the plants indigenous, cultivated in, or  
 introduced to Britain*, 439–440
- low ecological resistance, 9–10
- Lucio's phenomenon, 503
- M. leprae*, 504–505. *See also* leprosy  
*M. lepromatosis*, 505. *See also* leprosy
- maize (wild teosinte grass), diffusion  
   throughout North America  
   aDNA studies on, 336, 344  
   AMS radiocarbon dating of, 332,  
     339–340  
   in farming economies, 343–344  
   historical development of, 332–333,  
     342–343  
   in Mexico  
     in Northeastern region, 335–336  
     in Southern region, 333–335  
     in Tehuacán Valley, 334–335  
   molecular clock approach to, 333–334  
   through solitary travel, 343  
   in United States  
     among ancient societies, 342  
     in culturally complex societies, 342  
     in Eastern regions, 338–342  
     in Southwestern region, 337–338
- malarial infections  
   epidemiological transition of, 488–490  
   map of, 478  
   origins of, 477, 498–499  
   *P. falciparum* infections and, 485–486  
   through parasites, 477–482  
     disease as result of, 478–482  
     dispersal out of Africa, 486–487  
     dispersal within Africa, 487–488  
     genetic mutations, 478–482  
     global expansion of, 477–478  
   vivax infections and, 480, 482–485
- mammoths, hunting of, 100

- Manayzah site, 224  
 Mangrove Highway, 153  
 maritime technology  
   boats, origin and evolution of, 153–154  
   colonisation through, 12  
   development of, 151  
   downwind sailing, 209  
   human expansion through, 11–12  
   of Lapita culture, 198–199  
   in South Africa, 154  
 Marquesas, 200–201, 208–209  
 Marsh, George Perkins, 438, 440, 443  
 marshelder, cultivation of, 340  
*Medical Flora of the United States*, 439–440  
 Medieval Climate Anomaly, 209  
 Mediterranean Basin  
   agricultural development in, 310  
   Balkan Peninsula, 275  
   Corsica, 276  
   domesticated animals in, dispersal of, 272–277  
   Iberian Peninsula, 276–277  
   Mesolithic sites in, 272–274  
   Neolithic sites in, 272, 274–277  
   Sardinia, 276  
   Tyrrhenian Islands, 276  
*Megantereon whitei*, 48–49  
 Melanesia, 197, 244–245  
 mesocarnivores, 31–32  
 Mesolithic sites  
   aDNA studies of, 254–255  
   in Anatolia region, 271–272  
   in Mediterranean Basin, 272–274  
 mesopredators, 31–32  
 Mexico, maize diffusion throughout  
   in Northeastern region, 335–336  
   in Southern region, 333–335  
   in Tehuacán Valley, 334–335  
 Micronesia, 197, 244–245  
 Middle Palaeolithic period  
   Arabian Peninsula during, colonisation in, 220–222, 227–228  
   landscape and habitat modification during, 104–106  
   species dispersal during, 50–51  
 Middle Stone Age tool industry, 97  
 migration patterns, for humans. *See also*  
   ancient DNA studies, migration trajectories  
   *H. pylori* influenced by, 456–459  
   mobility and, modern trends for, 521–523  
   *S. enterica* serovar Agona influenced by, 465–470  
   *Y. pestis* influenced by, 459–465  
   *Y. pseudotuberculosis* influenced by, 462  
 millet, development of, 310, 311  
   abandonment of, 318–319  
 mobility, of humans  
   domestic, 529–530  
   modern trends for, 521–523  
 modern humans. *See* humans, modern  
 molecular clock  
   for bacterial pathogens, 454–455  
   of maize diffusion throughout North America, 333–334  
 monocolonality, 421–422  
 MTBC. *See Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  
 multicolonality, 421  
 mutualism, 128  
*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTBC), 499–502  
 naïve fauna, 72–76, 80–81  
 native species, 438–441  
 naturalized species, 442–443  
   definitions of, 443  
 Nazlet Khater site, 105–106  
 Nazlet Safaha site, 105  
 Neandertals, 96–99  
   on coastlines, encephalization of, 150  
   diet of, 96–97  
   encephalization on coastlines, 150  
   hunting by, 96  
   megafaunal extinctions as result of, 97–98  
   Middle Stone Age toolkit for, 97  
 Near Oceania, 195–197. *See also* New Guinea  
 Neolithic sites  
   in Africa, 282–284  
   agricultural development, 317–319  
   agricultural development in, 317–319  
   in Anatolia region, 271–272  
   in Arabian Peninsula, 222–223, 224, 225–227  
   in Continental Europe, 279–281  
   in Mediterranean Basin, 272, 274–277  
   migration trajectories and, 241  
   neophyte species, 442–444  
 New Caledonia, 197  
 New Guinea  
   agricultural development in, 173–176  
   Austronesian languages in, 173  
   human colonisation of  
     agricultural development, 173–176  
     dating of, 168

- New Guinea (cont.)  
 fire use and, 165  
 during Holocene period, 166–179  
 through inter-island movement,  
 179–183  
 during Pleistocene period, 165–166  
 stone tools and, 165–166  
 species dispersal throughout  
 through animal translocations,  
 179–180  
 archaeobotany of wet tropics, 171  
 through domestication of animals,  
 180–181  
 through inter-island movement,  
 179–183  
 isolationist approach to, 164  
 plant domestication, 173–176  
 through plant translocations, 181–183  
 regional approach to, alternatives to,  
 183–185
- New Zealand  
 colonisation of, 209–210  
 prehistoric chronology, 202–207, 208  
 chronometric hygiene, 204  
 for human settlement, 205–206  
 long, 203–204, 206  
 orthodox, 203  
 short, 203, 206
- Niah, Great Cave of, 98
- niches, agricultural  
 construction of, 307  
 cultivation of, 307–309  
 Eurasian, 310–311  
 evolution of, 306–309  
 types of, 310
- nilotic species, 125
- noninvasive species, 444–447
- North America. *See also* Mexico; United States  
 maize diffusion throughout  
 aDNA studies on, 336, 344  
 AMS radiocarbon dating of, 332,  
 339–340  
 in farming economies, 343–344  
 historical development of, 332–333,  
 342–343  
 molecular clock approach to, 333–334  
 through solitary travel, 343  
 smallpox in, 509–510
- Norway, agricultural development in, 317
- oats, 321–322
- obsidian, in Arabian Peninsula, 226
- Old World. *See* Europe, Continental
- Oldowan stone tool industry, 32  
 carnivores and, 43–45  
 development of, 104  
 hominins and, 43–45  
 early, 94
- omnivores, *Homo sapiens* as, 40
- opportunistic scavenging, 41
- origination, of species, 32  
 paleontologists' interest in, 39
- Oryza sativa* (domesticated rice), 168–169  
 agricultural development of, 310  
 cultivation of, 308–309  
 in East Asia, 310–311  
*japonica* varieties, 319–320  
 types of preparations, 322–323  
 cultivation of, 308–309
- Out of Africa 1, hominin dispersal  
 climate-induced shifts, 76–78  
 early subsistence, 67–69  
 into Eurasia, 66–72  
 Eurasian fauna and, 71–72, 75–76  
 of *H. sapiens*, 78–80  
 loss of vigilance and, of fauna, 76–78  
 low effective population size  
 implications, 70–71  
 naïve fauna and, 72–76, 80–81  
 networked, 78–81  
 during Pleistocene period, 62–63  
 population growth after, 67  
 predator-savvy fauna and, 72–76  
 recolonisation and, 76–78  
 social complexity as influence on, 78–81
- Out of Africa 2, hominin dispersal and,  
 62–63
- Out-of-Taiwan hypothesis, 167  
 Austronesian languages and, 167
- Outram, Alan, 431
- P. falciparum* infections, 485–486
- Pachyrocuta*, 47, 48–49
- Pacific Clade, 245–248
- Pacific Islands. *See also* New Guinea;  
 Polynesia; *specific islands*  
 colonisation of, 195, 210–212  
 Lapita culture in  
 maritime technology, 198–199  
 pottery evidence, 197, 198–199  
 radiocarbon dating of, 198
- Near Oceania, 195–197  
 radiocarbon dating in, 199–200  
 settlement of, 195  
 during Ice Age, 195–197

## Index

547

- Palaeoanthropocene, 109  
 palaeogeography, of green Sahara, 119–121  
   animal distribution maps, 125  
   archaeological studies, 119–120  
   fossil studies, 120–121  
   genetic studies, 119–120  
   through molecular phylogeny of species, 121  
 multidisciplinary approach to, 124–127  
 Palaeolithic period  
   Arabian Peninsula during, colonisation of, 220–222, 227–228  
   Middle period  
     Arabian Peninsula during, colonisation in, 220–222, 227–228  
     landscape and habitat modification during, 104–106  
     species dispersal during, 50–51  
   Upper period  
     modern humans during, ecosystems influenced by, 99–100  
     species dispersal during, 50–51  
 paleontologists  
   ecological measures used by, 38–39  
   on origination patterns, 39  
*Panthera gombaszoegensis*, 47  
*Panthera leo* (lions), 132  
 parasites. *See* malarial infections  
 the Philippines, 248  
 phylogenetics, of global diseases, 497, 501, 511  
 pigs. *See* *Sus scrofa*  
 plague, 510–512. *See also* *Y. pestis*  
   aDNA studies for, 510–511  
   globalisation of, 511–512  
 plant translocations  
   through biological exchange  
     from 500 BC to 500 AD, 365–369  
     during Medieval period, 380–384  
   to British Isles, 5, 281, 377–378  
   during Bronze Age, 355–363  
   dating problems with, 5  
   in New Guinea, 181–183  
   to South America, 211  
   throughout Australia, 181–183  
   throughout ISEA, 181–183  
   throughout New Guinea, 181–183  
*Plasmodium vivax*, 13  
 Pleistocene period  
   archaeology from, 5  
   coastal ecosystems after, 147–149  
   coastal ecosystems during, 155–156  
   ecosystems influenced during, by  
     humans, 90–91, 107  
     in Europe, 99–102  
     in Iberia, 100–101  
     through Mammoth hunting, 100  
     through subsistence practices, 100–101  
   during Upper Palaeolithic period, 99–100  
 hominin dispersal during. *See also* Out of Africa 1; Out of Africa 2  
   biogeographical approach to, 64–66  
   of Denisovans, 63  
   early population estimates, 70  
   of *H. erectus*, 64, 65  
   of *H. heidelbergensis*, 65  
   of *H. sapiens*, 65  
   during regional events, 63  
   to Savannahstan, 64  
   studies of, 63–66  
 human expansion during, 9, 17–18  
 island ecosystems during, 155–156  
 Neandertals, 96–99  
   on coastlines, encephalization of, 150  
   diet of, 96–97  
   hunting by, 96  
   megafaunal extinctions as result of, 97–98  
   Middle Stone Age toolkit for, 97  
 Pliocene period, ecosystems influenced during, by humans, 90–91  
   in Europe, 99–102  
   in Iberia, 100–101  
   through Mammoth hunting, 100  
   through subsistence practices, 100–101  
   during Upper Palaeolithic period, 99–100  
*Pliocrocuta*, 47  
 Pollan, Michael, 445–446  
 Polynesia  
   colonisation of, 197  
     chronology of, 207–210  
     downwind sailing and, 209  
   geographic size of, 199  
   homogeneity of, 197–198  
   maritime technology in, 201–202  
   Medieval Climate Anomaly and, 209  
   migration trajectories to, aDNA studies for, 244–245  
 Polynesian rat. *See* *Rattus exulans*  
 population, increases in  
   of ant colonies, invasions and, 418–419  
   globalisation of disease and, 531  
   of hominins, 108

- population, increases in (cont.)  
 human expansion influenced by, 10  
 for shellfish, human impact on, 155, 156
- Possehl, Gregory, 354
- predator-savvy fauna, 72–76
- Pribilof Islands, 249
- proto-globalisation, 351, 353–364  
 during Bronze Age, 354–363  
 animal translocation during, 355–363  
 Gulf-South Asian trade routes, 363–364  
 plant translocation during, 355–363  
 Middle Asian Interaction Sphere, 354
- al-Rabyah site, 223–224, 228
- radiocarbon dating  
 AMS, 332, 339–340  
 in Pacific Islands, 199–200  
 target events and, 201  
 radiocarbon events, 201
- Rapa Nui, 208, 209–210
- rats, anthropogenic species dispersal of, 14  
*Rattus exulans* (Polynesian rat), 136–137  
 relative species abundance, 38–39
- Remote Oceania. *See also* Pacific Islands  
 colonisation of, 197–199
- resource availability, species expansion due to, 9
- Rhinopoma microphyllum* (greater mouse-tailed bat), 125–127
- richness, of species, 38
- Rikli, Martin, 441
- rivers, species dispersal influenced by, 10–11
- rye, 321–322
- S. enterica* serovar Agona, 465–470  
 genome genealogy, 468–470
- Sahul, formation of, 195. *See also* Australia
- Samoa, 197, 209–210
- Sardinia, 276
- Sasanians, 379
- savannahstan, 9, 64
- Scotland. *See* British Isles
- sea levels, changes in, 148–149
- secondary crops, 319–322
- sheep, domestication of  
 in Africa, 282–286  
 in central regions, 285  
 in South Africa, 285–286  
 in sub-Saharan region, 284–285  
 in western regions, 285  
 in Anatolia region, 268–272  
 in Arabian Peninsula, 224, 229  
 in Balkan Peninsula, 275  
 in British Isles, 281  
 in Continental Europe, dispersal of, 277–281  
 in Fertile Crescent, 286–290  
 on Iberian Peninsula, 276–277  
 in Mediterranean Basin, 272–277
- shellfish populations, 155, 156
- Silk Road, 386
- Sinoto, Yoshihiko, 200–201
- smallpox, 506–510  
 aDNA studies, 508–509  
 in North America, 509–510  
 origins of, 507–508
- societies  
 in Arabian Peninsula, 227  
 ecological success of, 411–414  
 insect, 412, 413. *See also* ants  
 human societies compared to, 424–425  
 maize diffusion by  
 among ancient societies, 342  
 in culturally complex societies, 342  
 within-group cooperation in, 424
- Society Islands, 208–210
- South Africa  
 coastal ecosystems in, 154  
 domesticated animals and plants in, dispersal of, 285–286
- South America, plant translocations to, 211
- species  
 abundance of, 38–39  
 anthropochore, 441  
 anthropophyte, 441, 446  
 apophyte, 441, 446  
 archaeophyte, 442–444  
 categorization of, 435–436  
 DAISIE, 432–435  
 diversity of, 38  
 evenness of, 38–39  
 exaggeration of threat, 431  
 exotic, 438–441  
 functional richness of, 38–39  
 invasive, 444–447  
 explosion ecology and, 445  
 IAS, 448  
 management of, 447–449  
 native, 438–441  
 naturalized, 442–443  
 definitions of, 443  
 neophyte, 442–444  
 noninvasive, 444–447  
 origination of, 32  
 richness of, 38

- sympatric
    - carnivore guilds, 50–51
    - defined, 32
    - ecological guilds and, 35
  - synanthrope, 446
  - tame, 437–438
  - turnover, 39
  - wild, 437–438
  - species abundance, 38–39
  - species dispersal. *See also Homo sapiens*
    - anthropogenic, 14–17
      - of dogs, 14
      - failed, 17
      - of rats, 14
      - successful, 16–17
      - transported landscapes, 15
    - challenges of, 4–6
    - from green Sahara, anthropic factors for, 122–124, 138–139
    - from Aterian site, 130
    - climate change as factor for, 138–139
    - co-distribution, 128, 135–137
    - through commensalism, 128
    - demonstration of, 129–138
    - distinguishing patterns of, 127–128
    - evaluation of, 139–140
    - facilitation of, 127–128, 129–134
    - during Holocene period, 133
    - through mutualism, 128
    - through translocation, 128, 137–138
  - of hominins. *See also Out of Africa 1; Out of Africa 2*
    - from Africa, 47–50, 53
    - into Eurasia, 49
  - human-mediated, 12–14
    - Columbian Exchange, 12–13
    - of diseases, 13
    - of domesticated animals, 13–14
    - of domesticated plants, 13–14
    - of wild plants, 13
  - methods of, 4–6
  - during Middle Palaeolithic period, 50–51
  - in rivers, 10–11
  - social developments as factor in, 11–12
  - technological developments as factor in, 11–12
  - during Upper Palaeolithic period, 50–51
- Species Plantarum* (Linnaeus), 438–439
- squash, cultivation of, 340
- stone tool industry. *See also* Acheulean stone tool industry; Lomekwian stone tool industry; Oldowan stone tool industry
  - in Arabian Peninsula, 221–222
  - in Australia, 165–166
  - in ISEA, 165–166
  - landscape and habitat modification, 103–106
    - during Middle Palaeolithic period, 104–106
  - in New Guinea, 165–166
- Suggs, Robert, 200–201
- Sulawesi, 247
- sunflowers, cultivation of, 340
- Sus scrofa* (pigs), 168–169
  - in Africa, 282–286
    - in central regions, 285
    - in South Africa, 285–286
    - in sub-Saharan region, 284–285
    - in western regions, 285
  - in Anatolia region, 268–272
  - in Arabian Peninsula, 224, 229
  - in Balkan Peninsula, 275
  - in British Isles, 281
  - in Continental Europe, dispersal of, 277–281
  - domestication of, 241–244
  - in Fertile Crescent, 286–290
  - on Iberian Peninsula, 276–277
  - in Mediterranean Basin, 272–277
- sympatric species
  - carnivore guilds, 50–51
  - defined, 32
  - ecological guilds and, 35
  - synanthrope species, 446
- Tahiti, 200–201
- tame species, 437–438
- taphonomy, 32
- Tasmania, 195
- TB. *See* tuberculosis
- Thryonomys swinderianus* (cane rat), 135–136
- Tonga, 197
- trade routes
  - during Bronze Age, 363–364
  - consolidation of global power as influence on, 371
  - expansion of, 370, 371–376
  - globalisation of diseases through, 505–512
  - Gulf-South Asian, 363–364, 365
  - along Silk Road, 386
- translocated species. *See also* animal translocations; plant translocations
  - biological exchange and, 352–353

- transported landscapes, 15  
*Trapielis mutabilis*, 125–127  
 TRB culture. *See* Funnel Beaker culture  
 tuberculosis (TB)  
   aDNA studies of, 499–500  
   African origins of, 499–502  
   MTBC, 499–502  
   pathogens for, evolution of, 502  
 Turner, Frederic Jackson, 436  
 turnover, of species, 39  
 Tyrrhenian Islands, 276
- UAE. *See* United Arab Emirates  
 Ubaid pottery, 226  
 unicoloniality, 417, 421–422  
 United Arab Emirates (UAE), 226  
 United States, maize diffusion throughout  
   among ancient societies, 342  
   in culturally complex societies, 342  
   in Eastern regions, 338–342  
   in Southwestern region,  
     337–338  
 Upper Palaeolithic period  
   modern humans during, ecosystems  
     influenced by, 99–100  
   species dispersal during, 50–51  
 Usher, James, 454
- Vanuatu, 197  
 vivax infections, 480, 482–485  
*Vulpes lagopus* (Arctic fox), 248–252
- Wadi Surdud site, 227–228  
 Wallace, Alfred, 195  
 Wallacea, 195, 247  
 Wealdseemueller, Martin, 439  
 weeds, agricultural development and,  
   312–313  
 wheat and barley, agricultural development  
   of, 313, 316, 320–321  
   archaeobotany of, 317  
 wild boar, migration trajectories of,  
   239–243. *See also* *Sus scrofa*  
 wild plants. *See also* plant translocations  
   human-mediated species dispersal of,  
     13–14  
 wild species, 437–438  
 wild teosinte grass. *See* maize  
 within-group cooperation, in societies, 424
- Y. pestis*, 511–512  
   genealogy of, 462–465  
   human migration patterns and, 459–465
- Zea mays*. *See* maize