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Investigating dietary patterns and human mobility in bone apatite at the
Zhuangqiaofen site (5000-3700 BP), Zhejiang Province, China

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1516 Abstract

The Taihu Lake basin is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization with abundant 17 archaeological sites, but the humid and acidic soil conditions of this part of China limit 18 the application of studies using stable isotope ratios of bone collagen. To circumvent 19 this problem, we explore the suitability of using bone hydroxyapatite for stable isotope 20 ratio measurements of carbon (δ^{13} C) and oxygen (δ^{18} O) as a substitute to collagen in 21 order to obtain dietary and mobility information about humans (n=22) and animals 22 (n=7) from the Neolithic site of Zhuangqiaofen. The human δ^{13} C values range from 23 -14.0% to -11.5% and have an average of $-12.8 \pm 0.7\%$ which indicates that they 24 were mainly consuming a C₃ diet, most likely rice (*Oryza sativa*). The range of δ^{13} C 25 values of the dogs (-13.6‰ to -12.5‰; n=5) and pigs (-13.9‰ and -12.7‰; n=2) are 26 similar to the humans and also suggest that they consumed C_3 foods. Humans have a 27 wide range of δ^{18} O values (-12.7‰ to -8.5‰) with an average value of -10.8 ± 1.2‰, 28 which suggests that they were mobile and ingested water from a variety of different 29 sources. This human mobility might be attributed to: the need for labor to construct 30 public works at larger sites in the area, trade networks involving jade and pottery in the 31 Jianghuai region or to the unique funerary customs of the Liangzhu Culture that were 32 based on blood relationships. In contrast, the dog δ^{18} O values have a much smaller 33 range (-12.0% to -11.4%) and have an average value of -11.7 ± 0.2 %. The δ^{18} O 34 values of the two pigs are nearly identical at -12.1% and -12.2% and similar to the 35 dogs, and these results can be used as an isotopic baseline with which to compare the 36 human δ^{18} O results. 37

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Keywords: bone apatite; stable isotopes; diet; mobility

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