Understanding how mobile hunter-gatherer economies transitioned to sedentary agricultural economies is central to understanding the evolution of disease, inequality, state formation, and technology among other human conditions. This talk will confront current models of agricultural origins with new archaeological data from the Andean Highlands, Peru--one of few places in the world where hunter-gatherers domesticated plants and animals. Current models suggest that alpaca and llama domestication 7000-5000 years ago led to quinoa domestication thereafter. Recent discoveries of 7000-year-old hunter-gatherer sites in the high Andes of Peru are providing new insights. Osteology, stable isotope chemistry, aDNA, zooarchaeology, paleobotany, and geography broadly support the current models but add an unanticipated component--early tuber intensification alongside camelid domestication. I propose an updated model for the evolution of Andean agropastoralism along with implications for ongoing research and understanding agricultural origins more generally.

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