

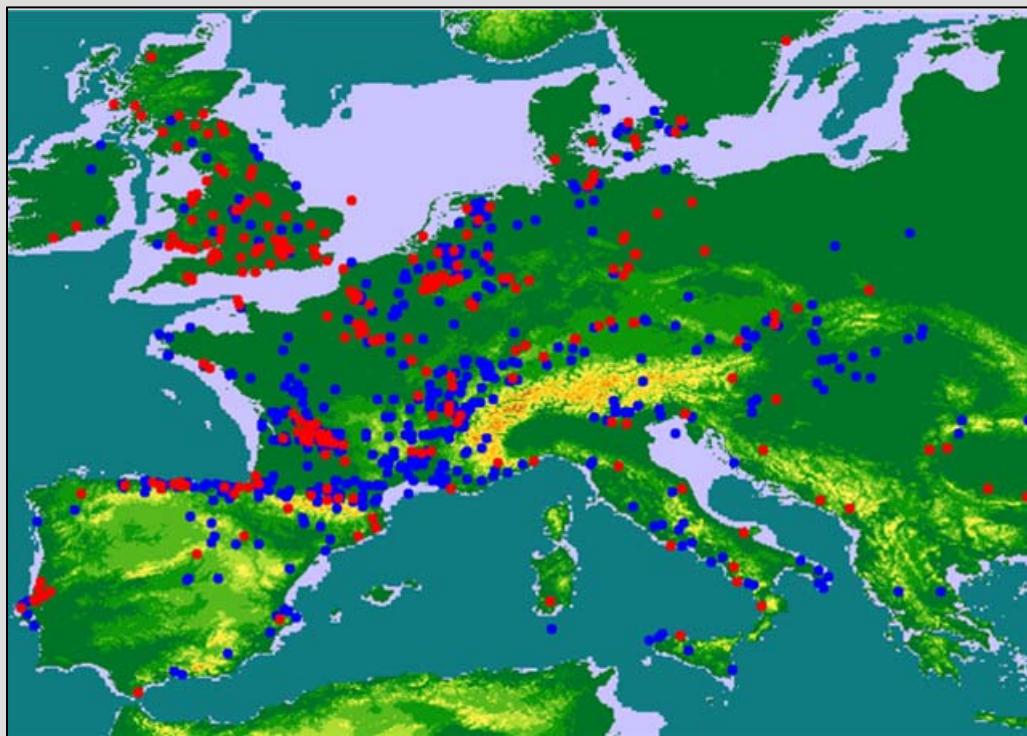
GARP

Genetic Algorithm for Rule-Set Prediction:

- machine-learning algorithm that creates ecological niche models for a species (Chen and Peterson 2000; Peterson 2001; Stockwell 1999).
- ecological niche of a species, defined as the range of environmental conditions within which it can persist without immigrational subsidy
- predicts species' range expansion or contraction in response to real or simulated climatic changes
- Desktop GARP
<http://www.lifemapper.org/desktopgarp/>

GARP Input Data

- the geographic coordinates of radiometrically dated and culturally attributed archaeological sites
- 6200 C_{14} ages for 1112 sites
 - Type of date and dated material
 - Arch. level and cultural attribution
 - Geographic coordinates
- Faunal Data for over 2000 archaeological components from ca. 500 sites



● - AMS
● - Conventional

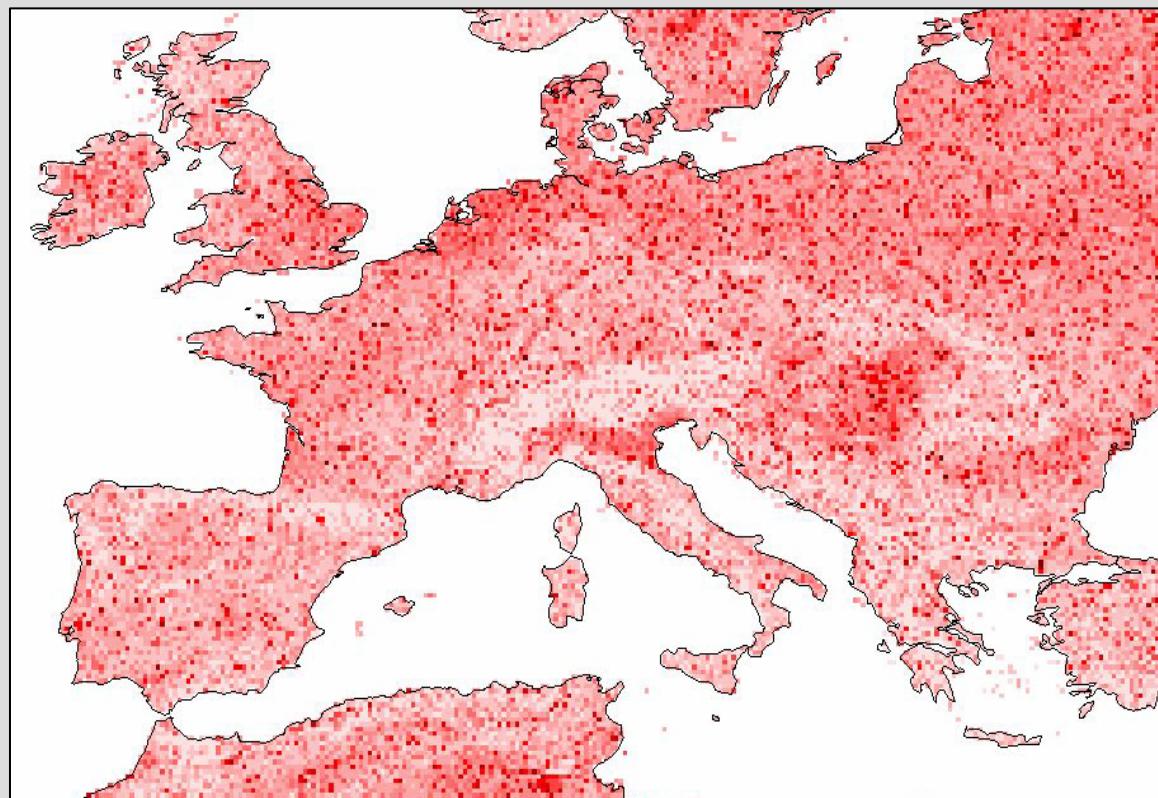
d'Errico and Sanchez Goni 2003 QSR
d'Errico et al. in Bard 2006

GARP Input Data

- Raster GIS data layers

Landscape attributes

- slope
- aspect
- elevation
- drainage Index



Drainage Index

GARP input data

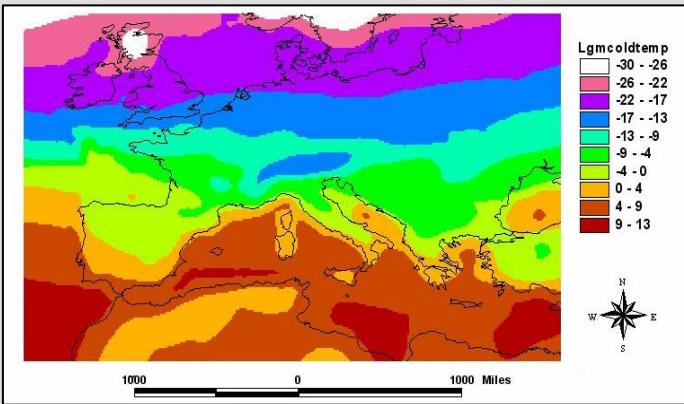
Raster GIS
data layers

High- Resolution
Climate
Simulations :

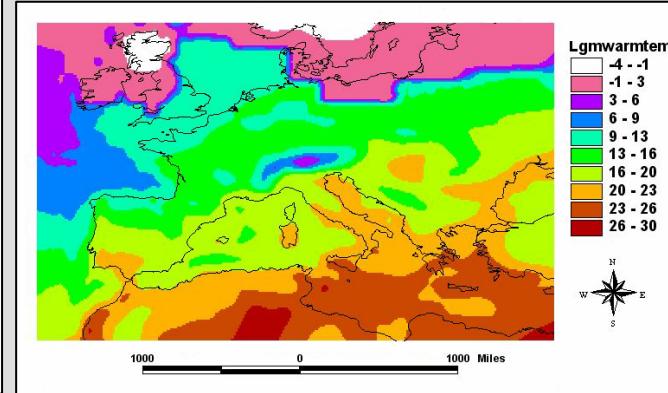
by forcing a

GCMs following the
PMIP 1 protocol

- Sst temperatures
- Sea ice cover
- Ice-sheets volume
- CO₂ concentration
- insolation



LGM Cold Month Temp.

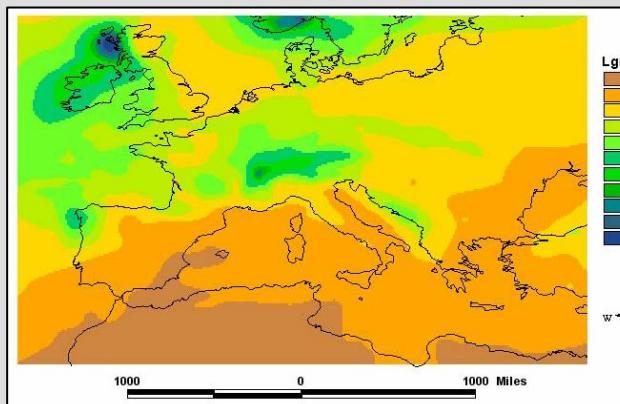


LGM Warm Month Temp.

output:

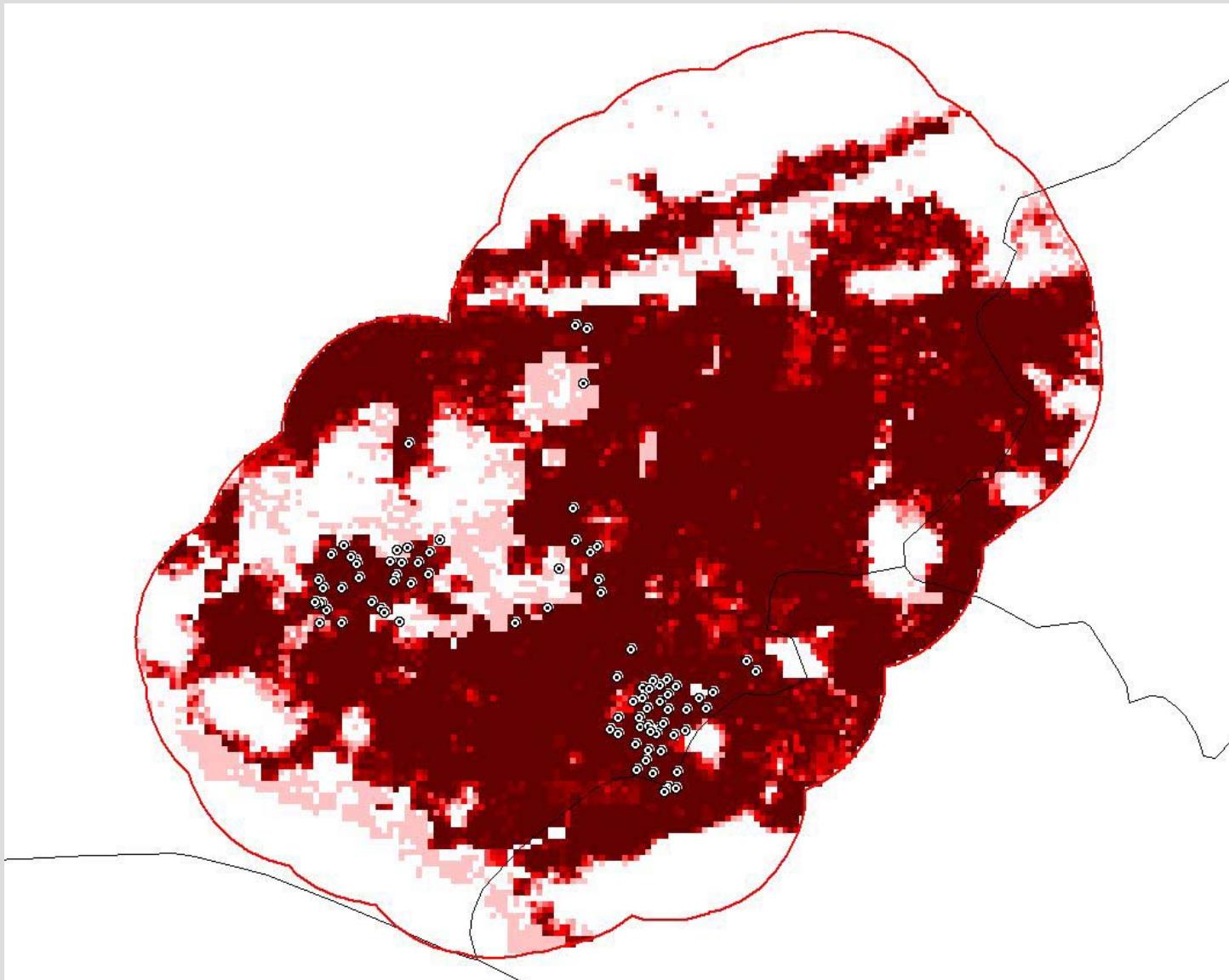
- Temperature
- Mean Annual
- Coldest Month
- Warmest Month
- Precipitation

grid box size over
Europe of ~ 60 km



LGM Mean Annual Precip.

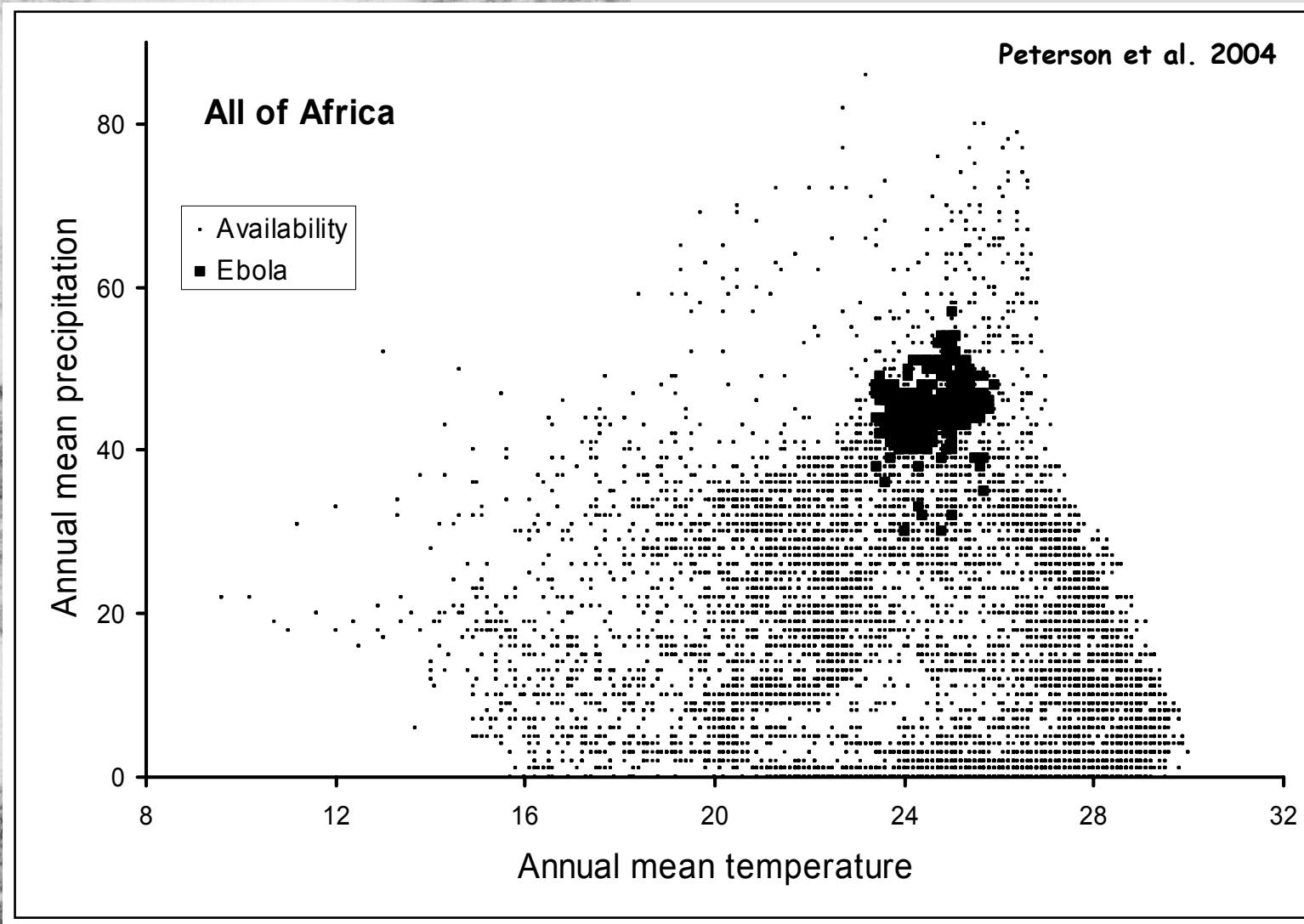
GARP Modeling Process

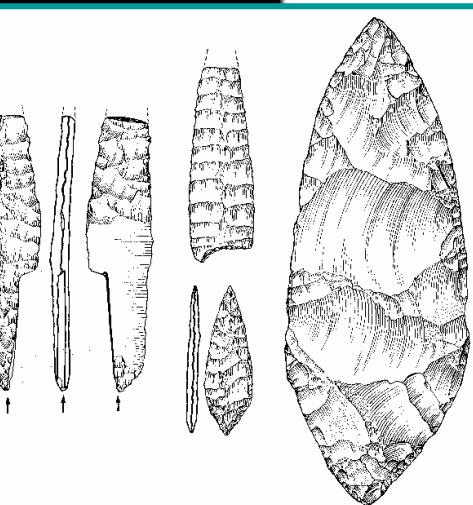


An example: the Ebola

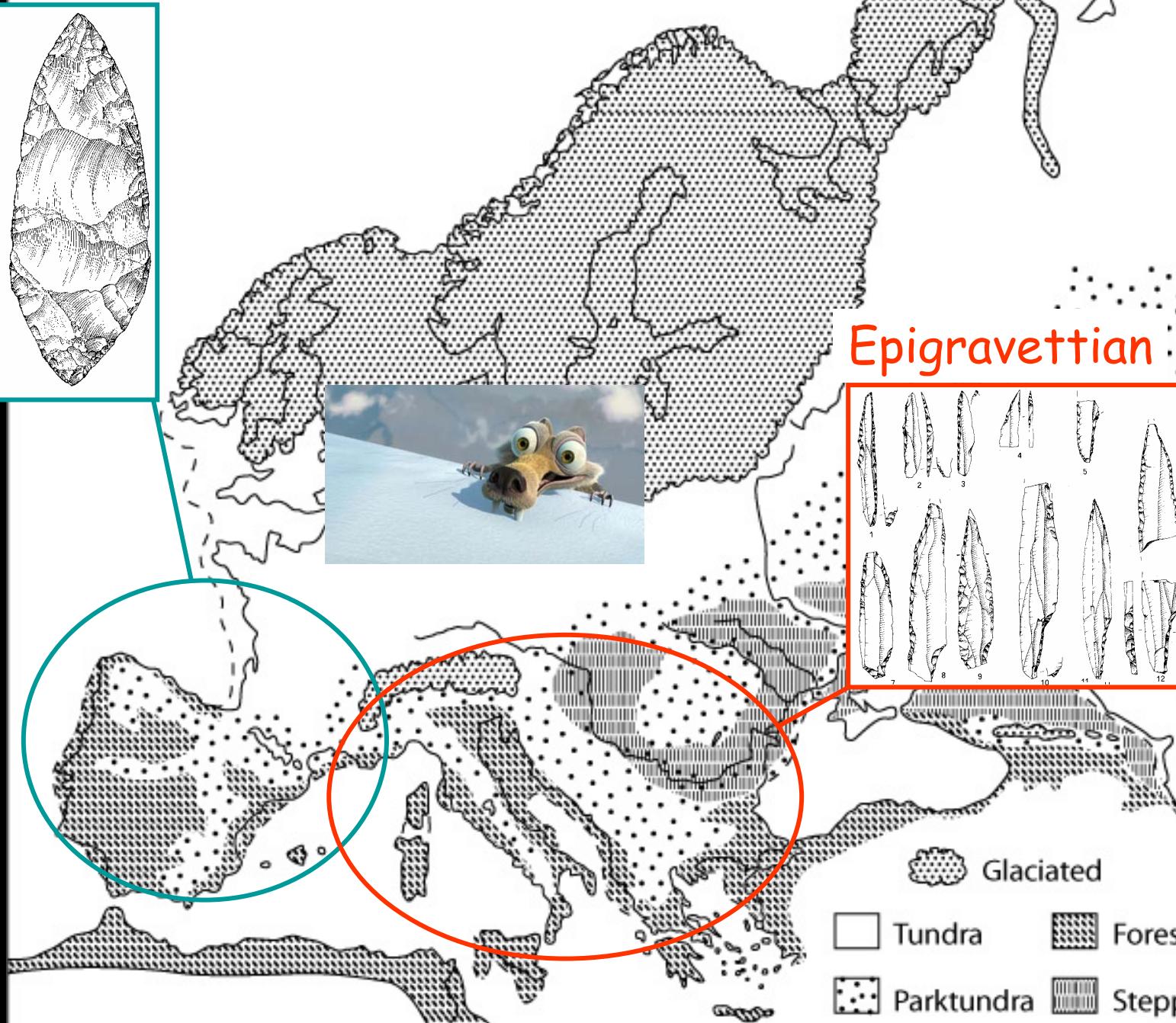


Peterson et al. 2004





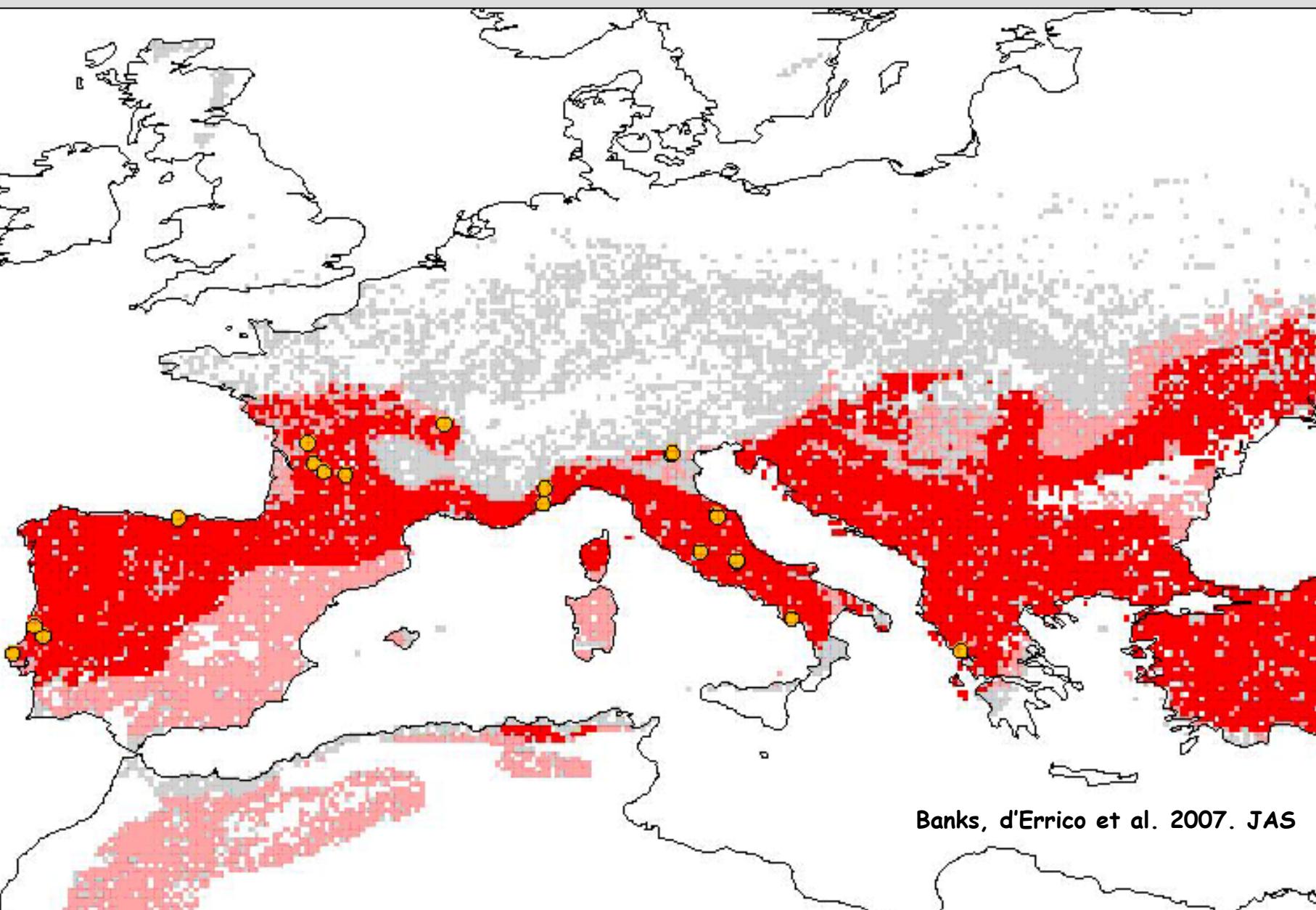
Solutrean



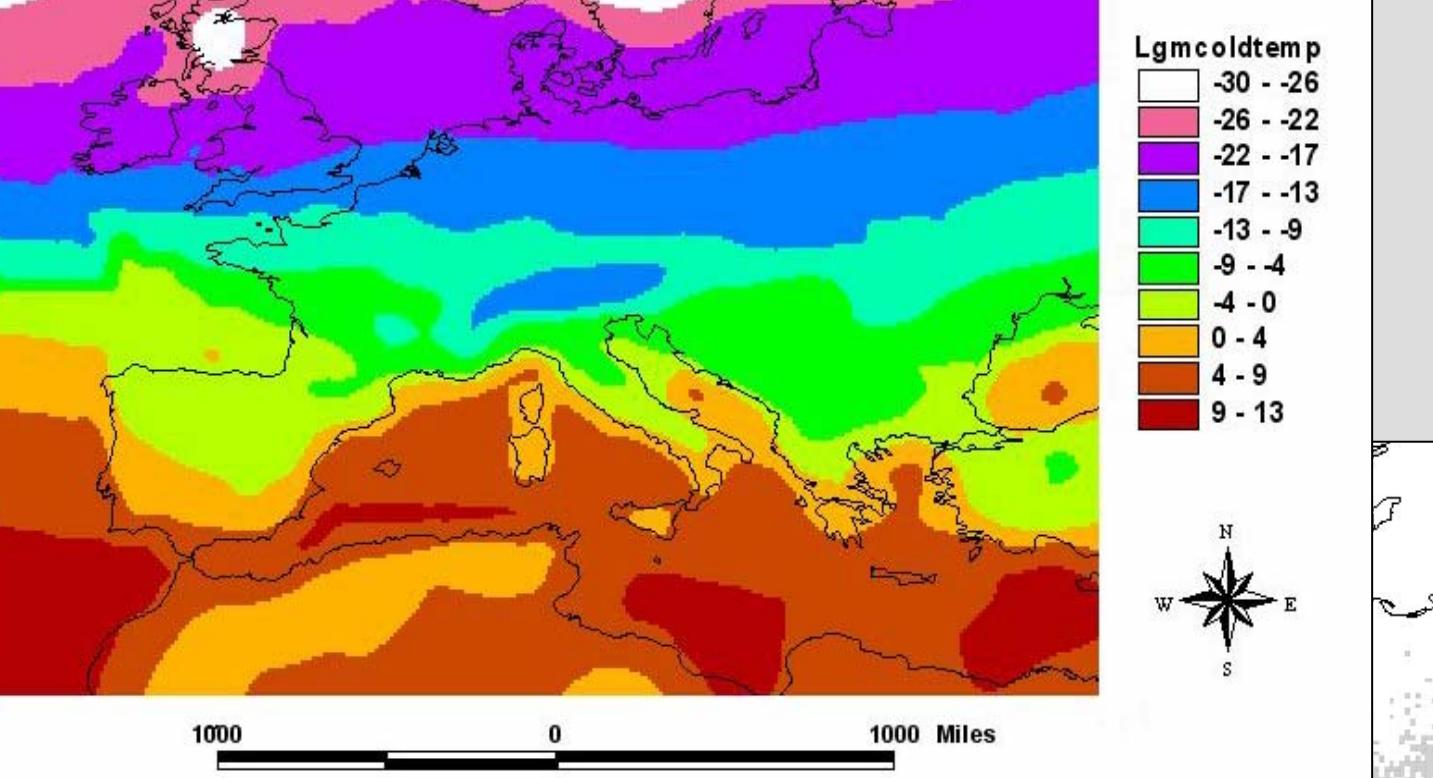
Application of GARP to the LGM

- determine the limits of the potential human range during the LGM (22 - 20 ka cal BP)
- define the eco-cultural niches of the two main archeological cultures present in Europe at that time (the Solutrean and Epigravettian technocomplexes)
- identify environmental and cultural factors that shaped their geographic ranges

Results (Solutrean + Gravettian)



Banks, d'Errico et al. 2007. JAS

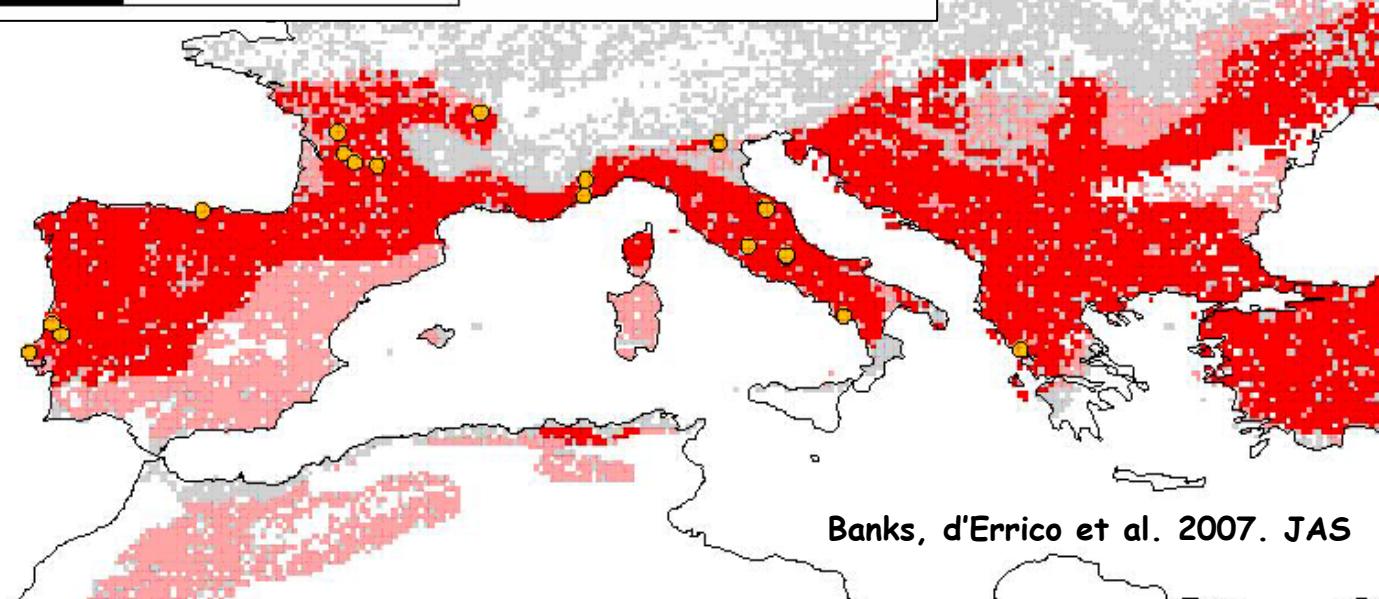


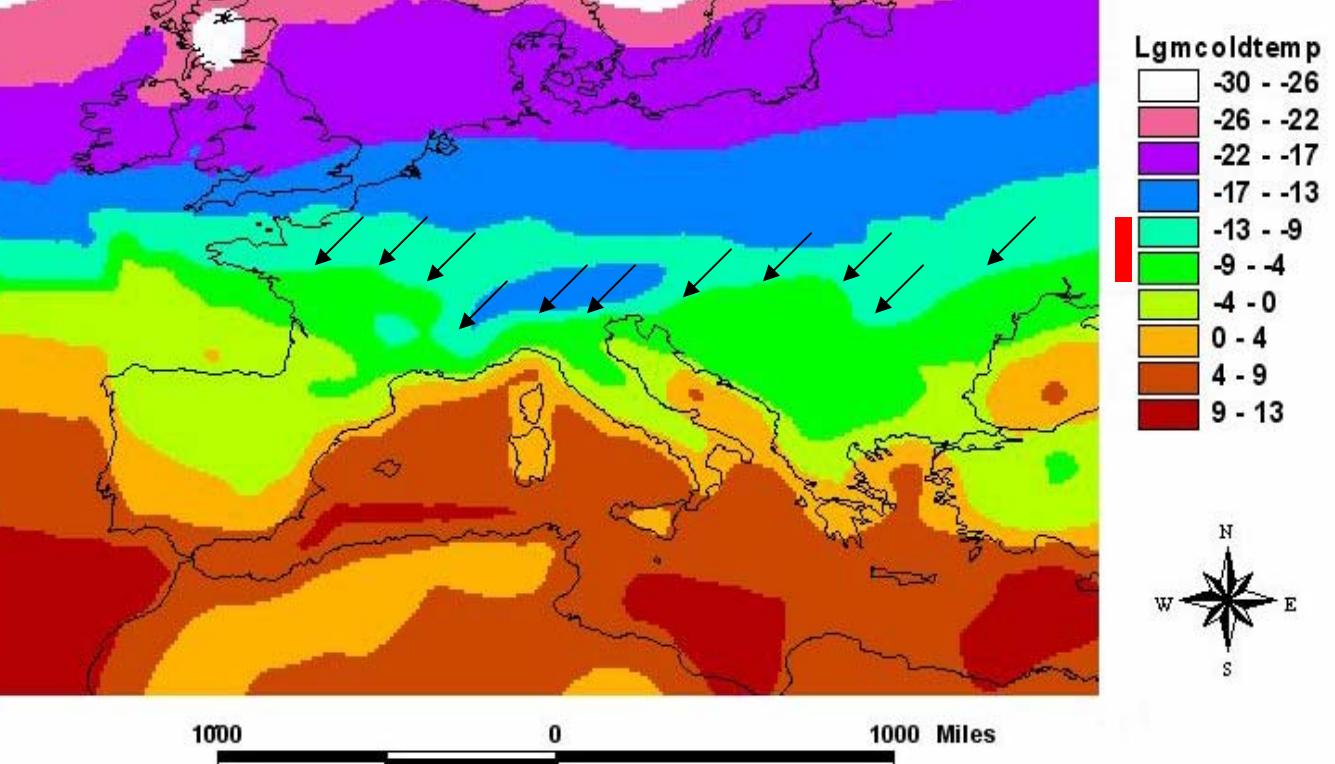
LGM Cold Month Temp.

PCA = 85% variability



First two components
(temperatures)



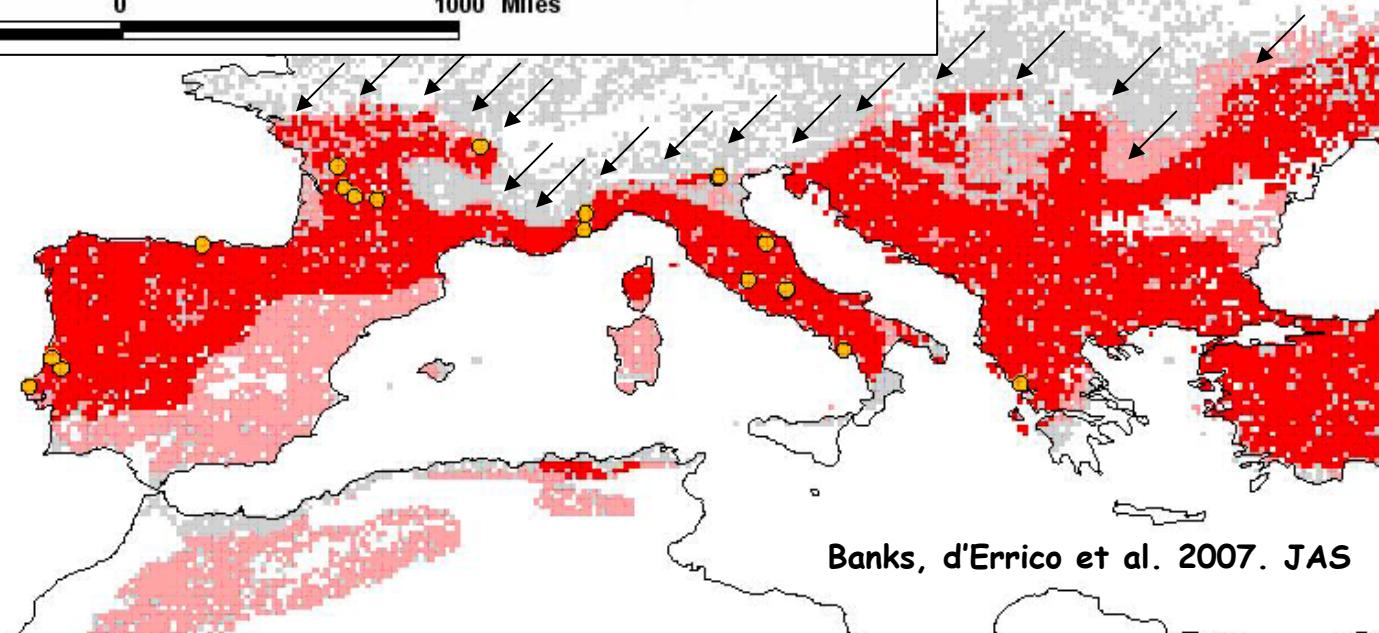


LGM Cold Month Temp.

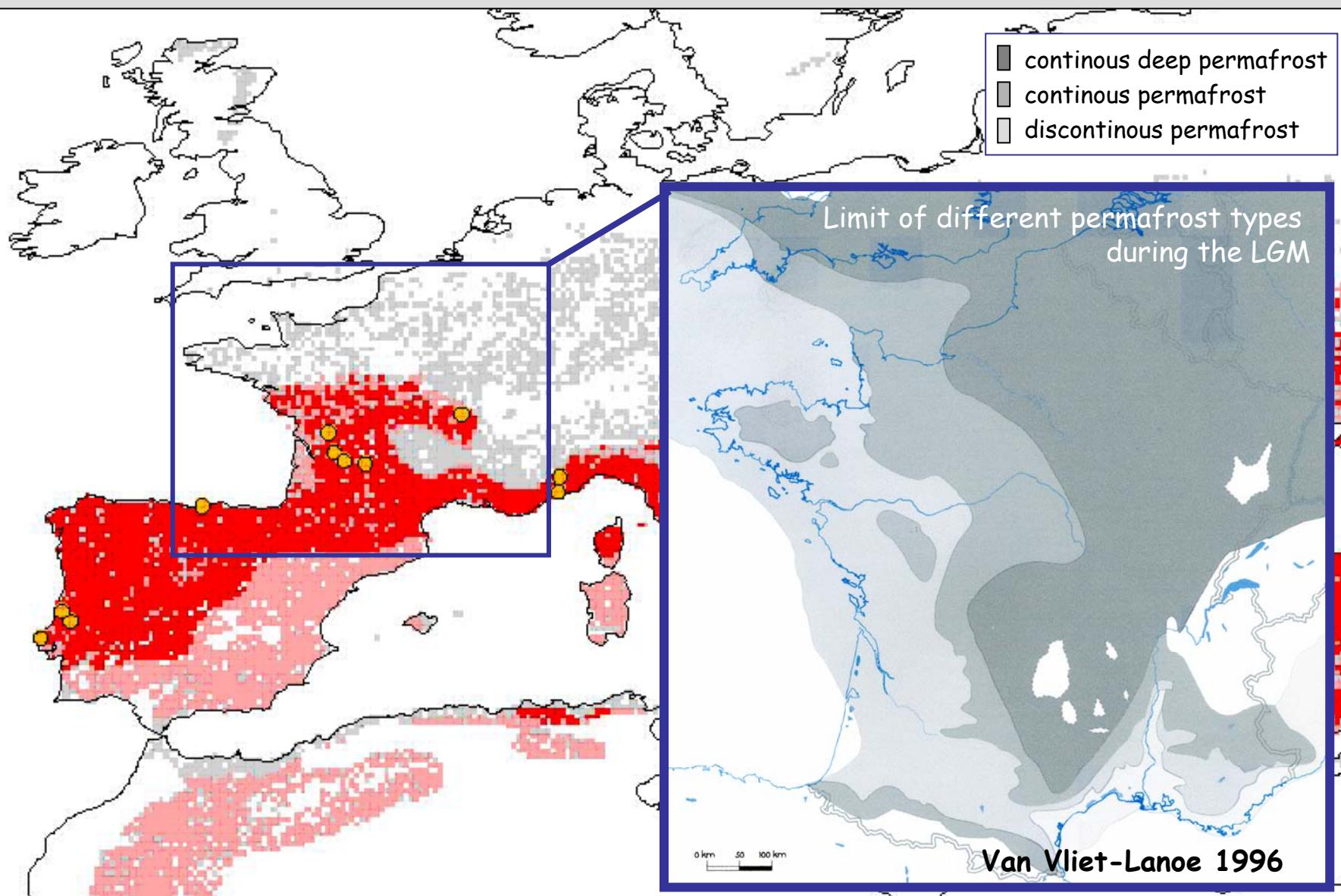
PCA = 85% variability

↓

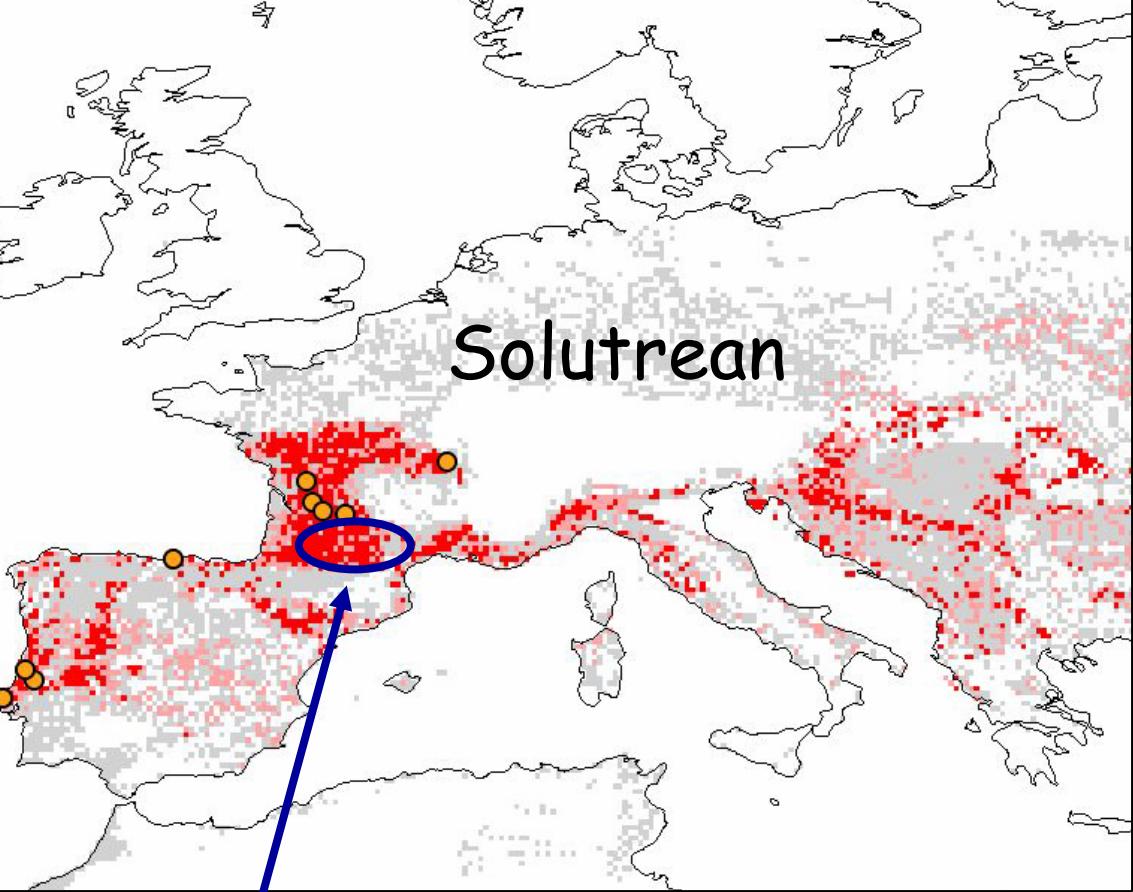
First two components (temperatures)



LGM Modeling Results



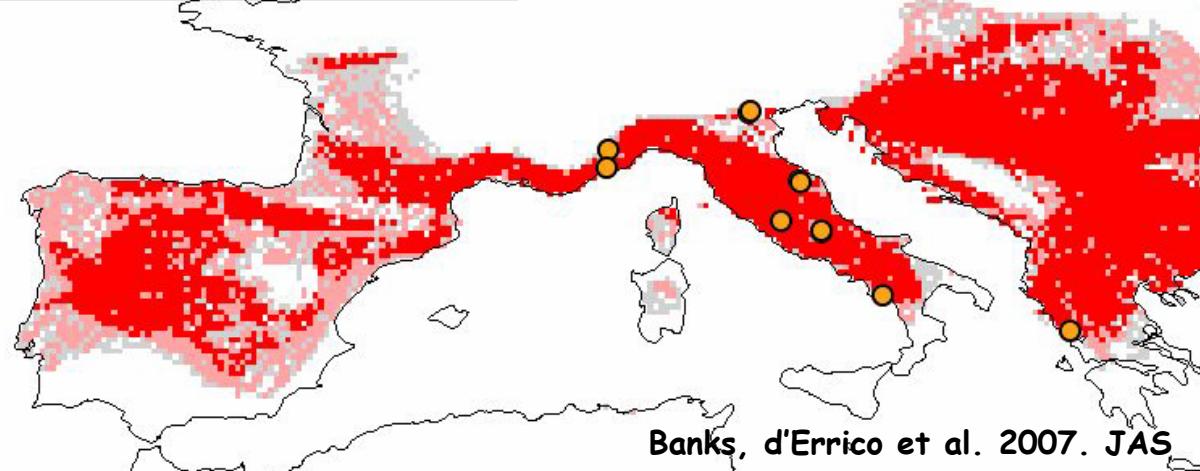
LGM RESULTS (cont.)



Little overlapping

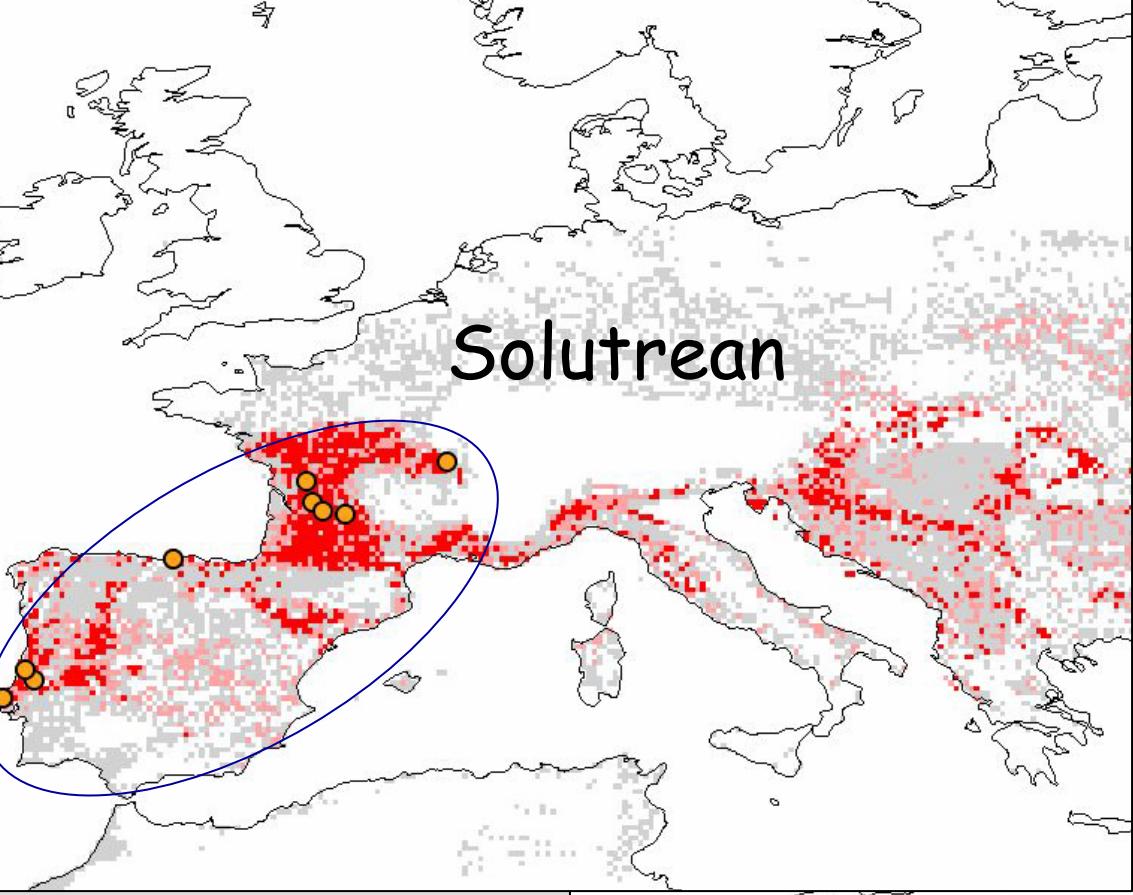
↓

Adaptation to different environments

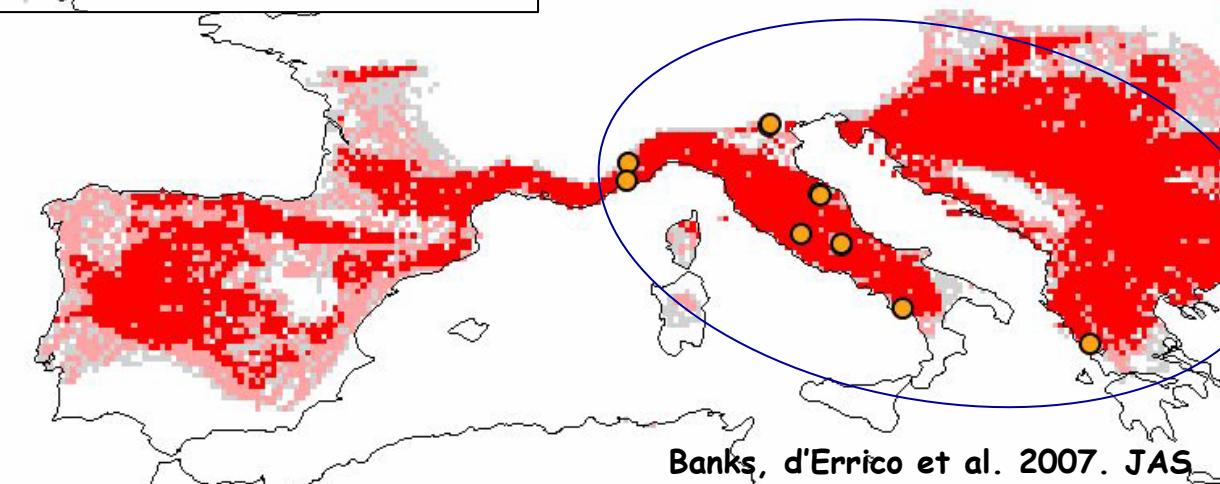
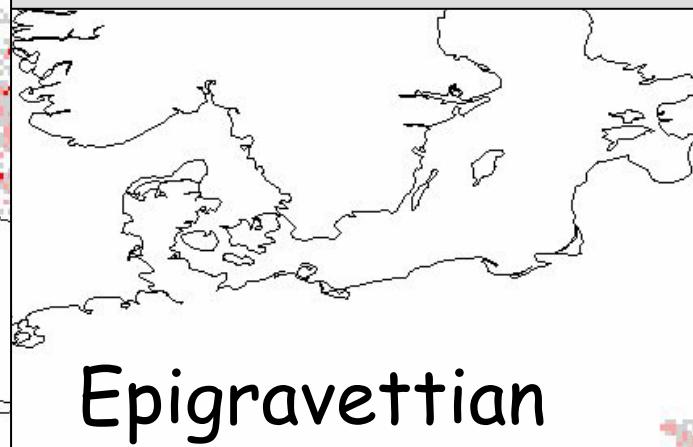


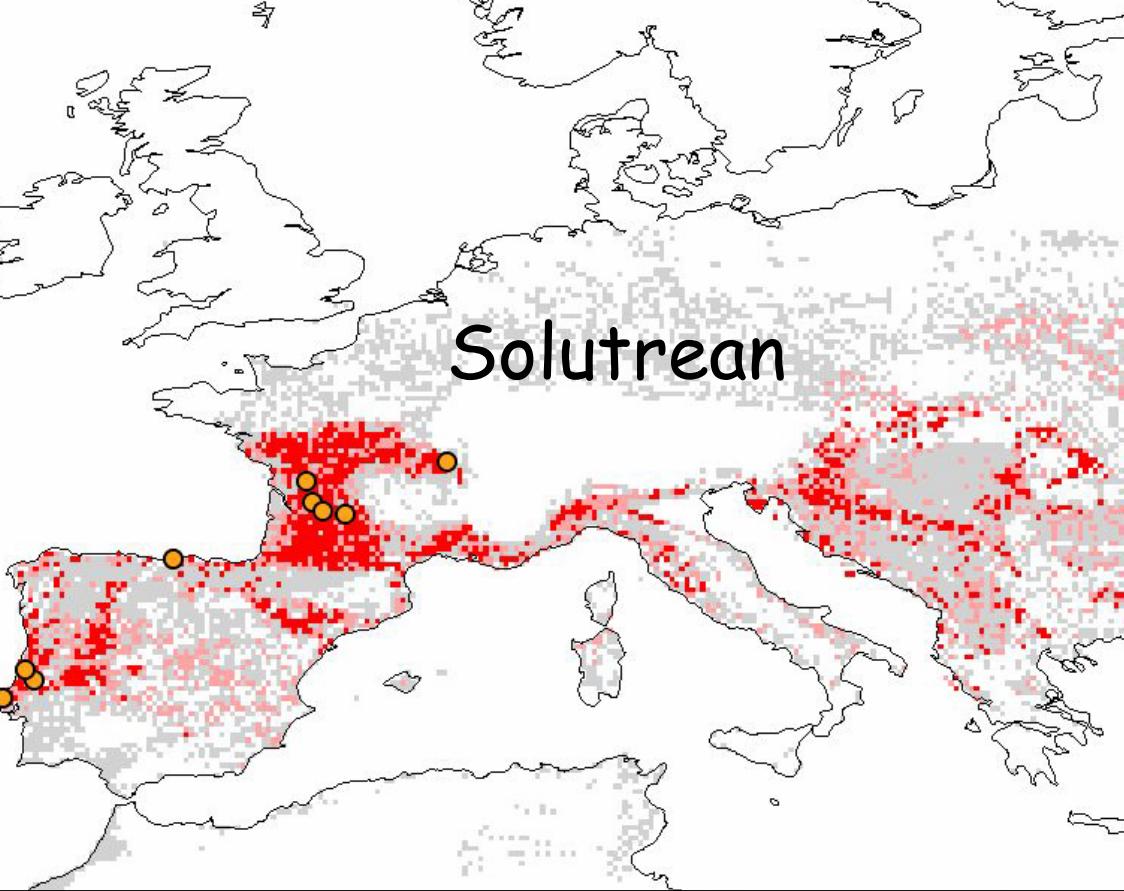
Epigravettian

Banks, d'Errico et al. 2007. JAS

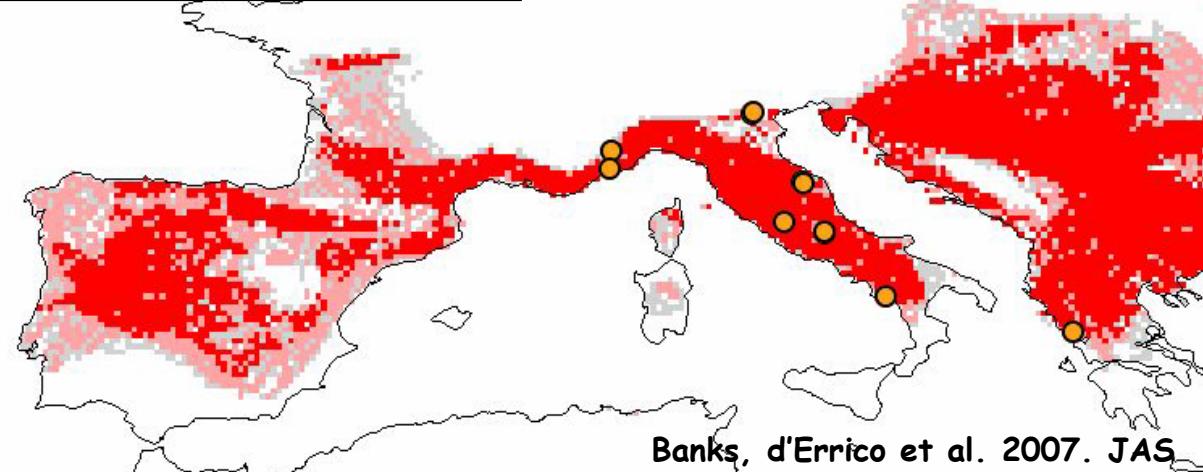


- Solutrean corresponds to known archaeological distribution
- Epigravettian is broader than its archaeological distribution

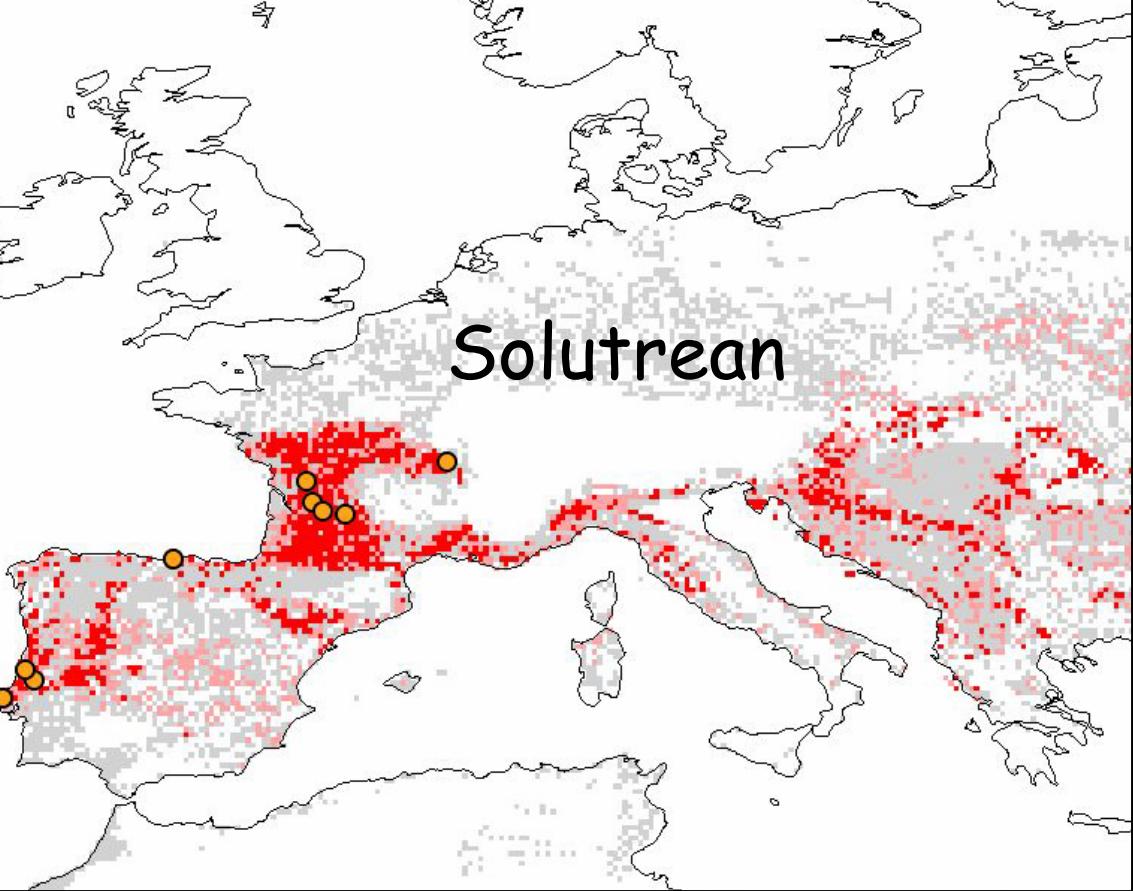




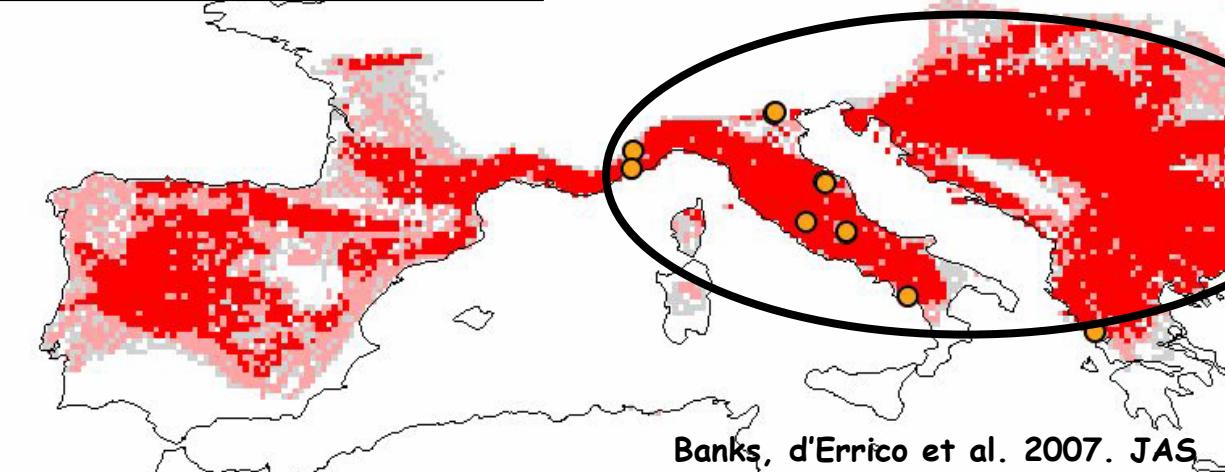
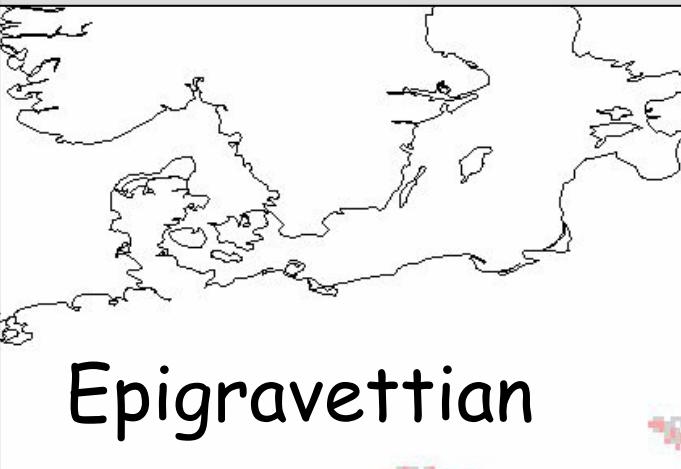
Competition ?



Ecological risk



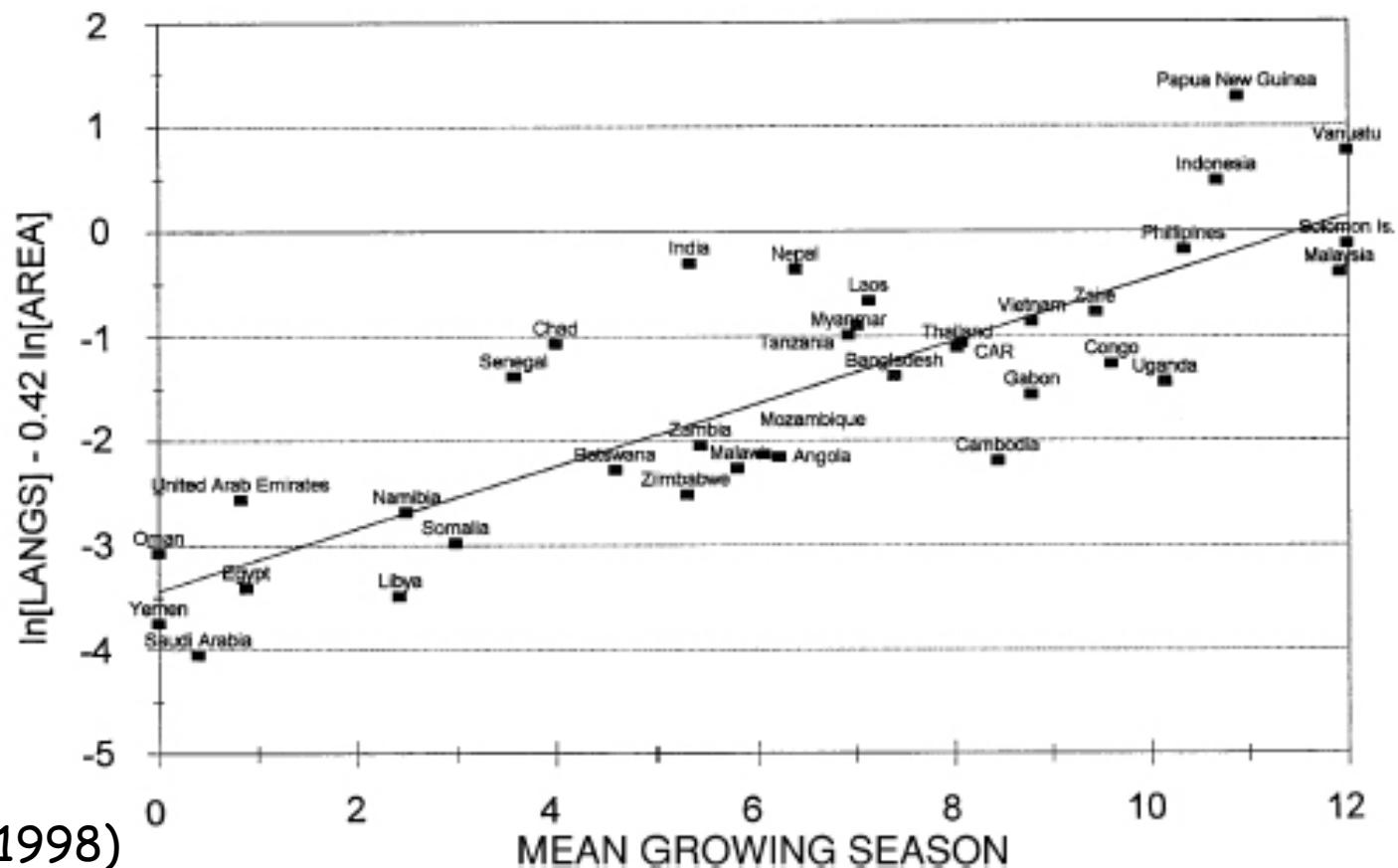
Competition ?



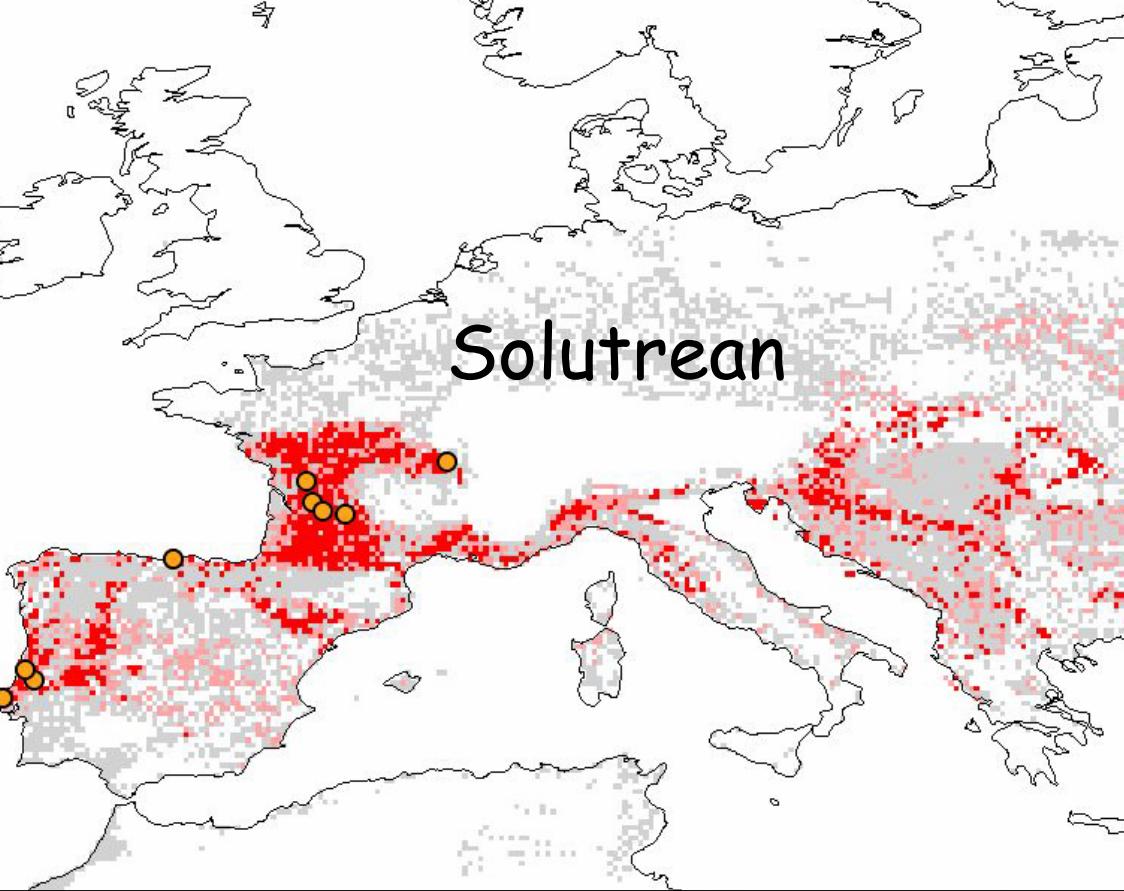
Banks, d'Errico et al. 2007. JAS

Nettle (1998), Mace & Pagel (1995)

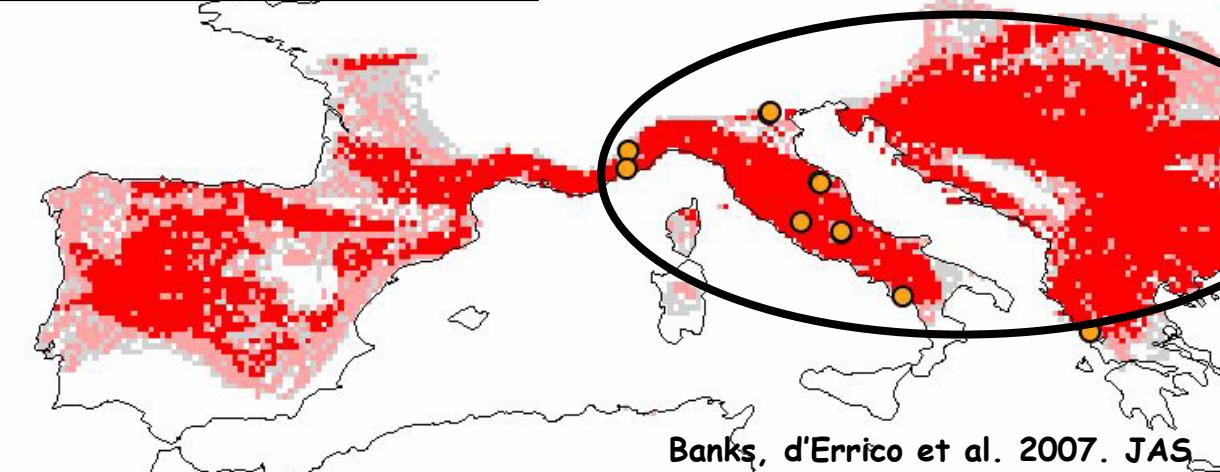
Linguistic diversity is linearly correlated with the ecological risk



Ecological risk

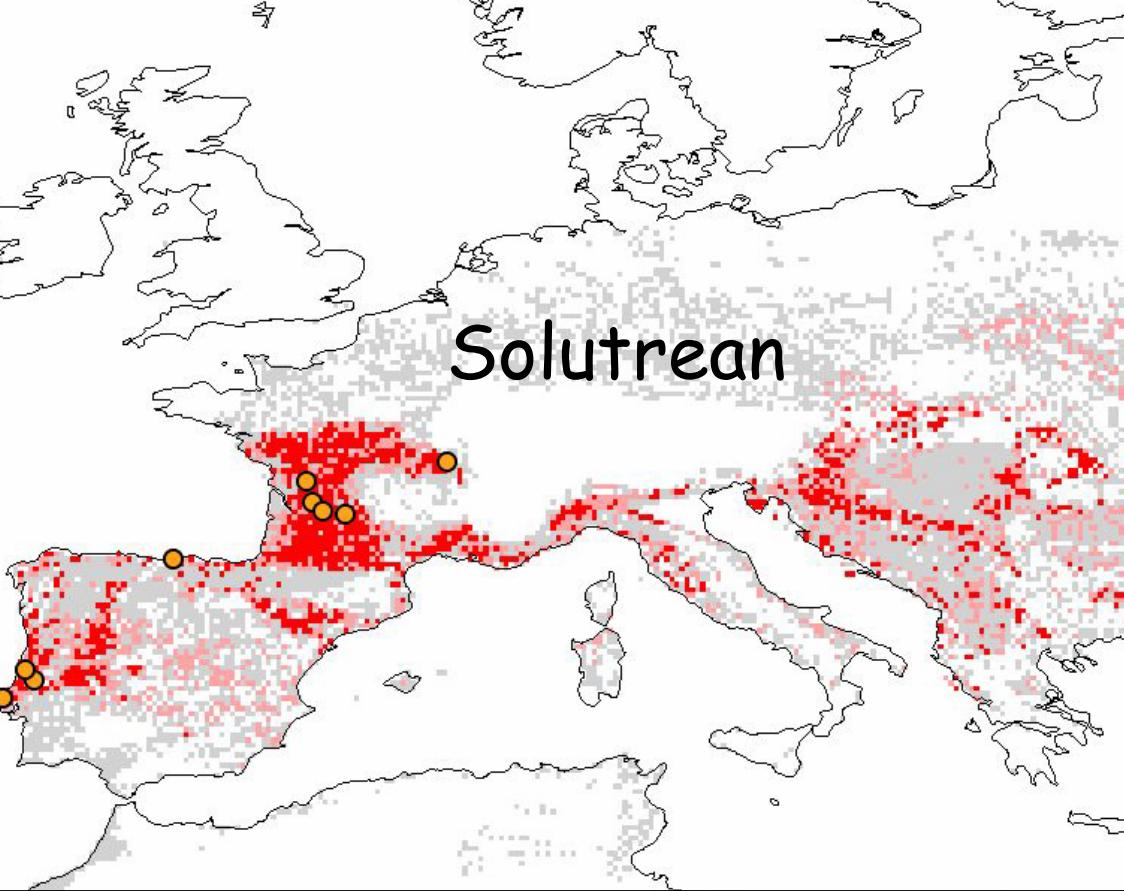


Competition ?



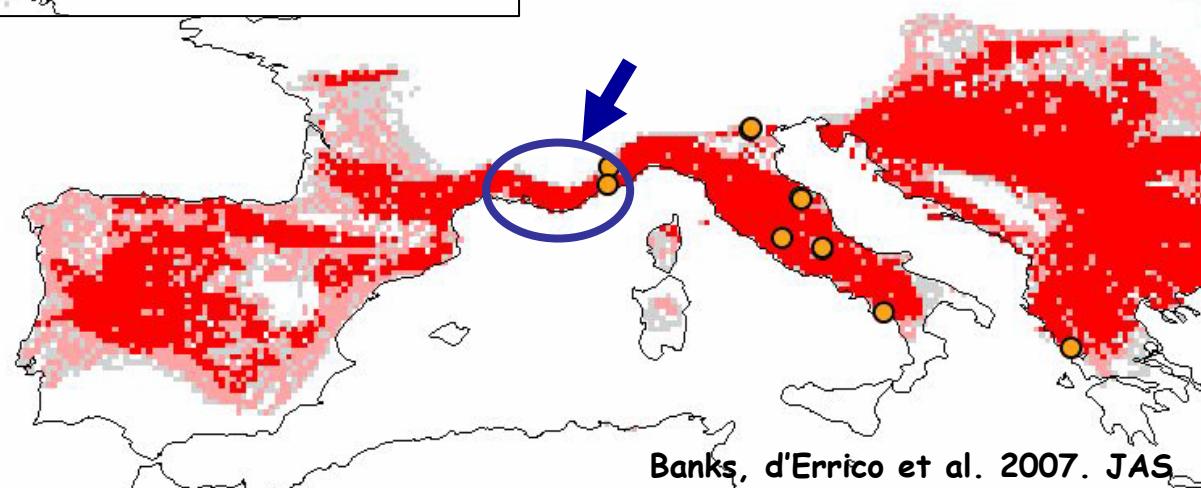
Banks, d'Errico et al. 2007. JAS

Ecological risk
Geographic
barriers

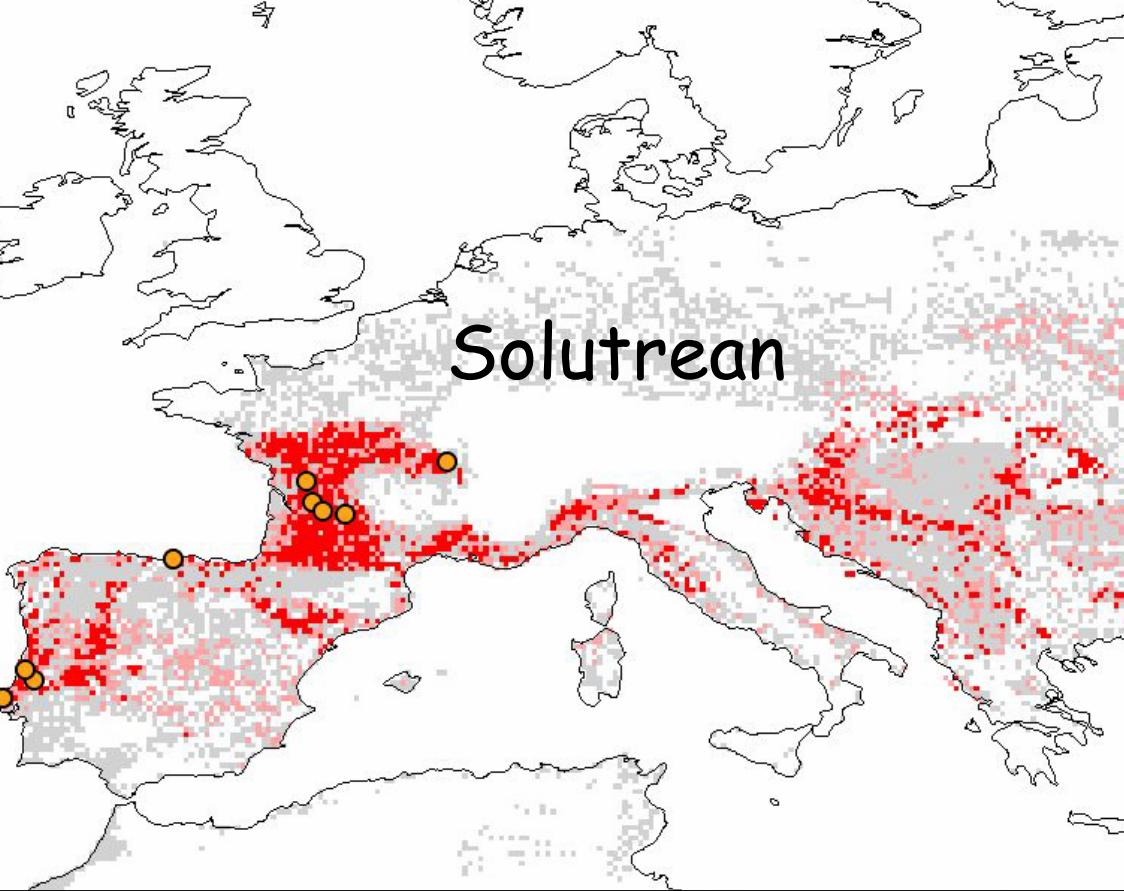


Competition ?

Epigravettian

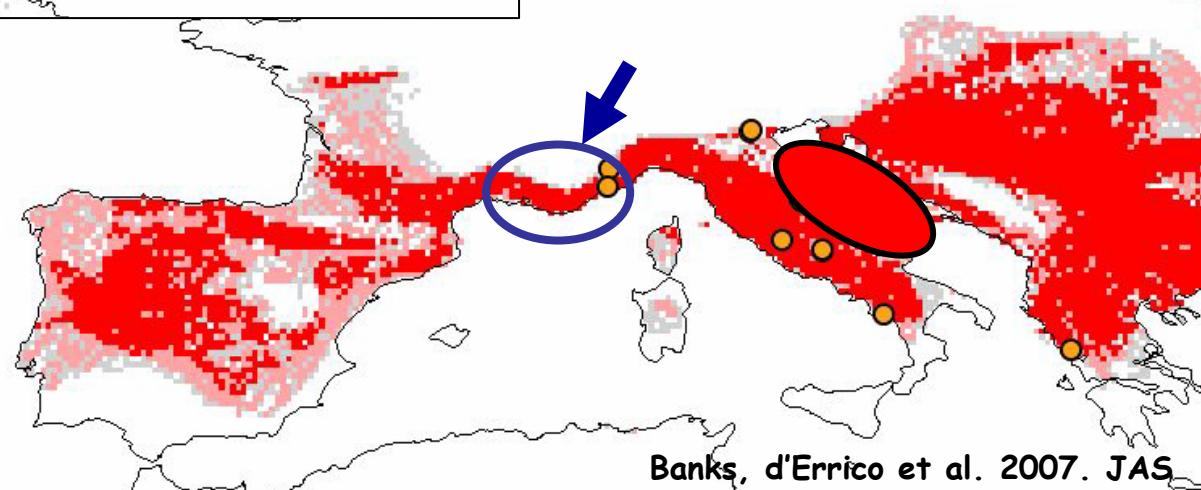


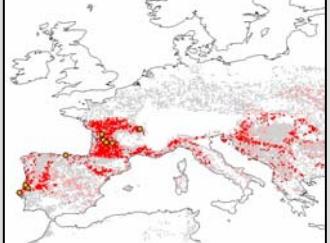
Ecological risk
Geographic
barriers



Competition ?

Epigravettian





Conclusions



GARP consistently outline the northern boundary of human presence at 22,000-20,000 cal BP

This boundary is mainly determined by **climatic constraints** and corresponds well to known southern limits of periglacial environments and permafrost conditions during the LGM

Solutrean and Ancient Epigravettian are adapted to **two different ecological regimes**

Differences between predicted ecological niches and known ranges of the Solutrean and Epigravettian are interpreted as reflecting **influences of ecological risk on geographic distributions of cultures**