

HUNTER - GATHERER ADAPTATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN GREAT BASIN:
THE EVIDENCE FROM PAHUTE AND RAINIER MESAS

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews the evidence for fluctuations in past environments in the southern Great Basin and examines how these changes may have affected the strategies followed by past hunter and gatherers in their utilization of the resources.



Abstract of the paper by [Name] published in [Journal Name], [Year]. The abstract discusses the evidence for fluctuations in past environments in the southern Great Basin and examines how these changes may have affected the strategies followed by past hunter and gatherers in their utilization of the resources.

The abstract continues with a detailed summary of the research findings, including the methods used and the results of the study. It highlights the impact of environmental changes on the subsistence strategies of the people living in the region during the period of study.

The abstract concludes with a final statement summarizing the main points of the research and its implications for understanding the past. It emphasizes the importance of considering environmental factors in the study of human history.

exploited within the foraging radius of residential bases established directly on the

of how increases in population density may affect hunter and gatherer behavior, the presence of pinyon on the mesas was a necessary prerequisite for this population growth.

There appears to have further changes in the way that the resources on the mesas were exploited during the last 900 years. The evidence suggests that there was a shift from monitoring those resources from within the foraging radius of winter camps established on the mesas to one of monitoring those resources in the logistic radius of camps established off the mesas. This change in exploitive strategies, however, does not appear to conform with models of the spread of the present day Numa in the Great Basin. Rather, it is suggested that this shift may have been due to a major drought between 900 to 500 years ago when water was scarce on the mesas.