his paper the degree of exploitation of marine resources during the pre-Hispanic occupation of the Pampean region is assessed. To that end, new radiocarbon dates and stable isotopes analyses of six human skeletons from the maritime littoral of Buenos Aires Province are presented. The bioarchaeological samples studied were recovered from the coastal sector between General Alvarado and San Cayetano counties. They include human remains that were first presented by Ameghino more than a century ago. The available archaeofaunistic data from the littoral dunes and adjacent coastal plains are also taken into consideration. The six new dates demonstrate that the maritime littoral of the Interserrana area was occupied from the Early-Middle Holocene (7623-7013 years 14C BP) until the Late Holocene (2790-1990 years 14C BP). According to the 13C and 15N stable isotope data, the Early-Middle Holocene individuals had a mixed diet based on the consumption of terrestrial herbivores that fed on C3 vegetables and, to a lesser extent, marine resources. The isotopic and radiocarbon data obtained, together with the available archaeofaunistic evidence, make possible discussion of the antiquity, diet type, and use of the Pampean coast by pre-Hispanic groups. In conclusion, marine resources were less exploited by hunter-gatherers during the Late Holocene than the Early-Middle Holocene.

Keywords
Stable isotopes, Marine resources, Middle Holocene.