Abstract

In Argentina, the prehispanic agricultural activity, is not the most popular issue to investigate and almost nobody study it from a geoarchaeological perspective. Therefore our objective was to determinate the anthropic modification produced by the sustained use of prehispanic cultivated fields located at Yasyamayo (Tucumán, Argentina), and their relationship with the climatic conditions at the moment of occupation. To accomplish it we used methods from the geoscience such as pH, texture, color, structure, bulk density, organic phosphorous, calcium, and available phosphorous, manganese, cupper and iron. We could determinate a clear distinction between agricultural and natural lands. It was even possible to recognize the use of organic fertilizer in the agricultural areas.

Keywords

Geoarchaeology , geobiochemistry, subsistence economy, Regional Development period.