Abstract
The chemical elements strontium (Sr), barium (Ba), zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mn) and copper (Cu) found in bone tissue taken from 23 skeletons exhumed from an archaeological site in Canimar Abajo give evidence of diet. High concentrations of Sr and low concentrations of Ba indicate a high intake of seafood. Varieties of diet are indicated by the presence of Zn and a correlation between Sr and Mg. However, in a second cemetery a diminution of Sr levels suggests a more vegetarian diet. Concentrations of Cu show statistical differentiation in male and female individuals implying consumption difference in the low levels of Cu that appear.

Keywords
archaeology, diet, osteo-chemical studies, trace elements, Canimar Abajo