Encontro de Zooarqueologia Ibérica (EZI2017)

5ª Reunião Científica de Arqueomalacologia da Península Ibérica (5RCAPI)

26-29 April 2017
Faro – Portugal

Book of Abstracts

Edited by
Maria João Valente
Cláudia Costa
Cleia Detry

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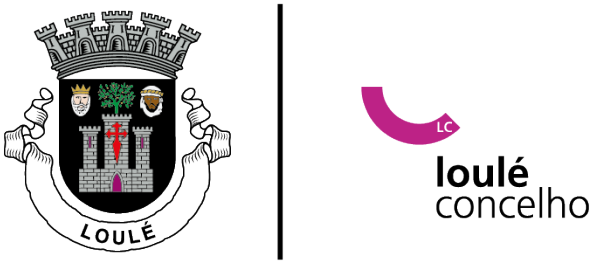
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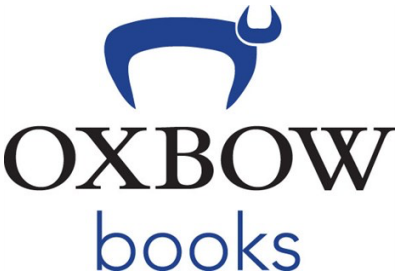
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Encontro de Zooarqueologia Ibérica (EZI2017) e 5ª edição da Reunião Científica de Arqueomalacologia Ibérica (5RCAPI)

Iberian Zooarchaeology Meeting 2017 (EZI2017) and 5th Iberian Peninsula Archaeomalacology Scientific Meeting (5RCAPI)

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Keywords: Late Roman phase, Vandal and Byzantine age, Balearic Islands, marine archaeomalacological, biometric measures.

References: Palomar, B., Cardona, F., Munar, S., 2013. La villa romana de Son Sard. Dades preliminars de les intervencions arqueològiques subsidiàries de les obres de millora de les carreteres MA-4032 i MA-4034 de Son Servera-Mallorca. V Jornades d'Arqueologia de les Illes Balears (Palma, 28 a 30 de setembre de 2012). Edicions Documenta Balear, pp. 181-188.

R6.3 | NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PALAEOENVIRONMENT OF THE CASTALLA CASTLE (ALICANTE, SE SPAIN). ANALYSIS OF THE 11–14TH CENTURY ARCHAEOMALACOFAUNA

Carlos Martín Cantarino [1], Juan Antonio Mira Rico [2] & José Ramón Ortega Pérez [3]. Contact: carlos.martin@ua.es

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In 2009, the Cultural Heritage Council of the Municipality of Castalla (Alicante Province, SE Spain) launched a Project (*Projecte de recuperació social del Conjunt Patrimonial del Castell de Castalla*) with the aim of managing and promoting the natural and cultural heritage of the castle hill, one of the main historical and cultural spaces of the town.
An essential task of this project is the analysis of the unpublished archaeological materials obtained during the important excavation campaign carried out in 1997-1999, in order to improve our knowledge of this historical site. Accordingly, we present here an eco-cultural study of the malacofaunal remains found during these excavations. The archaeological levels belong to the Andalusi (11th century–1244) and Christian times (14–15th centuries). A total of 436 individuals have been found, only 4 of them corresponding to marine species: 2 valves of *Glycymeris* sp., and 2 specimens of *Charonia lampas* (L. 1758) (Triton's trumpet), whose possible instrumental uses are discussed. The rest of remains corresponds to terrestrial gastropods, being the most abundant species: *Iberus gualterianus alonensis* Ferussac 1821 (46,6 %), *Otala punctata* (Müller, 1774) (22,1 %), *Cornu aspersum* (Müller, 1774) (18,9%), *Sphincterochila candidissima* (Drapranaud, 1801) (8,6%) and *Theba pisana* (Müller, 1774) (3,2%). All of them are considered edible species in present times, so suggesting they were collected for alimentary use.
We expose how these data contribute to a better understanding of the site's paleoenvironment, and its changes through the centuries, and offer new perspectives for the design and implementation of eco-cultural interpretation programs. Specifically, we analyze the relationships between this archaeomalacofauna and the molluscan fauna presently inhabiting the zone, the similarities and differences with the archaeomalacofaunas of other medieval sites in the Alicante province, and the traditional culinary and instrumental uses of these species by local people in historical and modern times.

Keywords: archaeomalacology, Medieval Age, environmental-cultural Interpretation programs, Castalla Castle, Spain

R6.4 | PALAEOECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: OYSTERS AND HUMANS IN THE 16TH CENTURY FROM CARTUJA OF SEVILLE (SPAIN)

Eloísa Bernáldez-Sánchez [1], Esteban García-Viñas [2] & Gonzalo Barquín-Benítez [2]. Contact: eloisa.bernaldez@juntadeandalucia.es

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One way to understand the impact that humans have caused in the faunal populations of our environment is undoubtedly through the historical dump produced by our ancestors. These shell middens are an exponent of the trophic activity of humans in the past. The biometric analysis of consumption of certain species preserved on archaeological sites shows the effect of human activity on biodiversity or palaeoecological footprint.
Oysters are one of the most common species found in the underground of Seville between the 14th and 18th centuries. Excavations of "El Monasterio de la Cartuja de Santa María de las Cuevas" of Seville have given us a lot of valves belonging to *Ostrea edulis* (Linnaeus, 1752) dating from the 16th and 17th centuries by the ceramic deposited in the same strata. These oyster valves were part of the feeding of the monks of this monastery. This work focuses on the possible exploitation of oysters in the last centuries as a cause of the present-day status of this species in relation to the human demographic trends experienced.

Keywords: palaeobiology, oysters, palaecological footprint, Modern Age, Seville