



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Animal husbandry strategies in the Southern Caucasus during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age

VAUTRINA A.^{1*}, ROVA E.¹

¹ Ca' Foscari Universit Venezia, Venezia, Italy

*Corresponding author

Abstract

Animal husbandry is an important part of the economy of the inhabitants of the South Caucasus, involving a variety of practices (personal consumption of milk and meat, small herds or hundreds of cattle, involving different types of practices such as seasonal transhumance, seasonal exploitation of the plains or lack of mobility, etc.). Its history dates back to the VIIth millennium BCE, when the first Neolithic societies settled in the region with already domesticated sheep, goats and cattle, and sometimes pigs. This study will present new data from Georgian settlements in the vicinity of the Kura Valley. It will review the development of animal husbandry in recent prehistory, integrating published and new archaeozoological and isotopic data, questioning the husbandry practices, diet, mobility and area exploited that characterised Bronze and Iron Age societies.

Keywords

Archaeozoology, Caucasus, Georgia, Pastoralism, Zootechny

Session

2. Natural resources and anthropised landscapes

Type of paper

Oral presentation