



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Charcoal and seeds from Early Islamic to Halafian levels of Gird Banahilk (Soran, Upper Zagros Mountains, Kurdistan Iraqi)

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Abstract

This study presents the findings of an **anthracological and carpological analysis** conducted at the **Gird Banahilk** site located in the Soran region of the Upper Zagros Mountains, Kurdistan Iraqi. The primary objective of this research was to reconstruct the paleoenvironment, examine plant utilization, and assess vegetal management practices. The analyzed plant remains were collected from Sector 1 and Sector 8 of the site, which are associated with **Early Islamic, Chalcolithic, and Halaf communities**.

The anthracological analysis focused on identifying wood charcoal fragments, providing insights into woodland management and fuel selection. Meanwhile, the carpological analysis concentrated on identifying seeds and fruit remains to elucidate crop cultivation, wild plant utilization, and dietary patterns. Most of the remains identified as far are from Early Islamic phase.

The anthracological data indicated a predominance of deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.), fruit trees (Rosaceae/Maloideae and *Prunus* species) and fig (*Ficus carica*), suggesting substantial exploitation of gallery and deciduous forests.

Cereals remains identified as far include einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare/distichum*) and legumes such as lentil (*Lens culinaris*), pea (*Pisum sativum*) and bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia*). Additionally, wild plant remains or weeds, including the taxon *Galium* sp., along with evidence of fruit trees (*Prunus* and *Crataegus*).

Keywords

Anthracology, Carpology, Early Islamic, Chalcolithic, Halaf culture

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