

**Title** The possible influence of post-harvest objectives on *Cucurbita maxima* subspecies *maxima* and subspecies *andreana* evolution under cultivation at the Argentinean Northwest: an archaeological example

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### Abstract

This paper investigates the possible links between postharvest activities and methods of plant husbandry or management of *Cucurbita maxima* ssp. *maxima* and *C. maxima* ssp. *andreana* in the prehispanic Argentinean Northwest area. Microscopic methods were used to assess the micromorphological characteristics of modern specimens of South American *Cucurbita* and *Lagenaria* species to obtain diagnostic anatomical traits. These traits were then used as criteria for identifying archaeological Cucurbitaceae rind remains from domestic to funerary contexts of the Pampa Grande archaeological site ( $1720 \pm 50$  BP, cal. 259–433 AD). Following the taxonomic identification of the archaeological plant remains, they were further assessed for signs of human selection or possible cultivation, including: rind thickness, qualitative characters (lobbing, wartiness and colour) and postharvest traits (artificial shape, charring, staining and decoration of sherds). The results indicate the presence of *Lagenaria siceraria* together with spontaneous, intermediate and domestic *C. maxima* morphotypes. Different subspecies *maxima* morphotypes were recognized: those intended as food, having thin pericarps to facilitate consumption and those intended also as food, but as containers too, as in *Lagenaria*, in which the rinds are thickened and lignified. The latter morphotype may possibly represent a strategy of postharvest intensification, but not through new processing techniques, but through the development of landraces with a longer fruit shelf life, resulting from changing husbandry criteria to selective pressures over cultivated stands.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/j3q2tm530673w22q/fulltext.pdf>