Supporting Information

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SI Text

Archaeological and Geological Layers. The preservation of the macrobotanical remains of GBY is excellent throughout the stratigraphic sequence because of the waterlogged nature of the sediments. The studied sedimentological package, 34-m thick, was divided into archaeological layers, which include archaeological materials (stone artifacts and faunal remains with evidence of carcass exploitation) and geological layers, which are devoid of stone artifacts and mammal remains. From a sedimentological perspective, the geological layers are characterized by black muds, gray muds, coquinas, and rarely, paleosols. The sediments of the archaeological layers include gravels (with redeposited artifacts and mammal bones), coquinas, sands, and rarely, paleosols (12, 19, 53). In the study area (excavated between 1989 and 1997), the richest archaeological layers are bedded in mainly coquinas and more specifically, storm beach layers represented by layer II-6. In addition, archaeological layers are sometimes located at the contact between two different sedimentary units (53). The entire sedimentological package of GBY attests to a lake and lake margin environmental setting and is analogous to the recent Lake Hula, which was drained in the early 1950s (54). The cyclic pattern of the sediments (19, 53) indicates that the deposition of the two mud types (black and gray) took place when the water stand of paleo-Lake Hula was high, and therefore, hominin occupation could not have taken place at such times in the study area. Only when regressive phases of the lakes occurred, a phenomenon assigned to global climatic changes (12, 38), was the landscape suitable for occupation (in close proximity to the water edge). Clearly, some of the lake margin zones were not occupied even when sedimentologically they could have hosted hominin groups. The oscillating paleo-Lake Hula provided a particular wet habitat niche that enabled the growth of edible water plants, both submerged and terrestrial (18, 55).

Extinct Species. The antiquity of the seed remains that we studied poses yet another difficulty, because they may include extinct species. For example, the regionally extinct water lily *Euryale ferox*, one of the plants found at GBY, grows today only in Southeast Asia, but its fossil remains have been discovered in Europe. Preliminary identification of its seeds was carried out after drawing of similar seeds from quaternary sediments in Russia (49). Identification of such findings requires us to use data sources of greater variety and from distant geographical areas.

The identification of waterlogged plant macrofossils is often complicated, because the outer layer of the coat usually softens in a humid environment and rots or separates from the seed. Thus, it was often necessary to remove the outer layer of the seed coat in the reference collection to enable comparisons.

Seasonality. In autumn, acorns, olives, raspberries, and the fruits of Christ's thorn jujube are abundant; the latter also ripen during May. In summer, fruits of fig (*Ficus carica*), Syrian pear (*Pyrus syriaca*), bear's plum (*Prunus ursina*), wild almond (*Amygdalus korschinskii*) in the rare nontoxic individuals, and wild grape vine (*Vitis sylvestris*) are available.

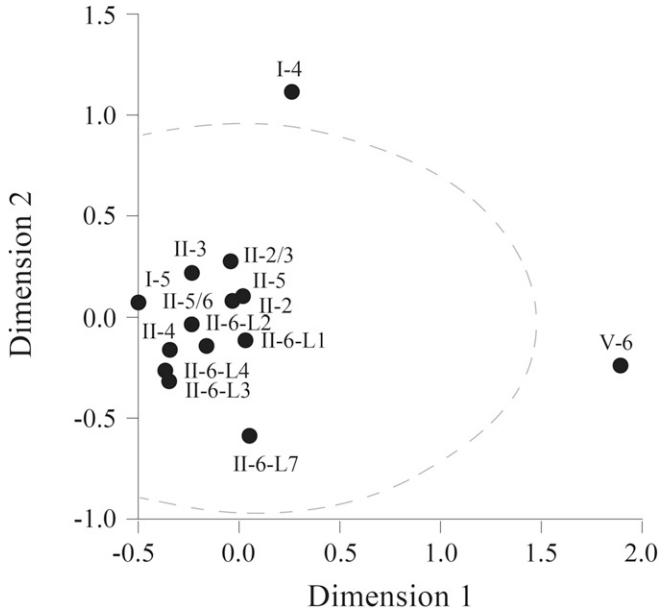

Fig. S1. MDS (PROXCAL) plot of 14 archaeological layers based on the Chebychev distance calculated from the proportion of 36 plant species remains. Dispersion accounted for (i.e., variance explained) =0.99, and the stress (i.e., the degree of correspondence between the distances among points calculated by the MDS map and the input matrix) =0.0098. The dashed line denotes the 95% confidence ellipse.

Table S1. Common edible plants of wet habitats of the Upper Jordan Valley

Species	Abundance (17)	Edible part	Processing	GBY
USOs				
Alisma plantago-aquatica (18)	Common	Rhizome	Raw (dried), roasted	G
Alisma lanceolatum (56)	Common	Rhizome	Raw (dried), roasted	S
Arundo donax (18)	Common	Rhizome	Cooked, baked, roasted	—
Butomus umbellatus (18)	Common	Rhizome	Cooked, roasted	S
Calystegia sepium (18)	Common	Rhizome	Cooked	—
Cyperus rotundus (18)	Common	Rhizome	Raw, roasted	G
Lycopus europaeus (18)	Common	Rhizome	Raw, cooked	S
Lythrum salicaria (18)	Common	Root	Raw	
Nuphar lutea (18)	Very common	Rhizome	Cooked, baked	S
Phragmites australis (18)	Common	Rhizome	Raw, cooked, roasted	—
Potamogeton pectinatus (18)	Common	Rhizome	Raw	S
Scirpus maritimus (18, 57)	Common	Rhizome	Raw, cooked, roasted	G
Typha domingensis (18)	Common	Young rhizome	Cooked, roasted	G
Fruits				
F. carica (18)	Common	Fruit	Raw	S
Rubus sanguineus (18)	Common	Fruit	Raw, cooked	S
Seeds				
Catabrosa aquatica (18)	Common	Seed	Baked?	—
Foeniculum vulgare (18)	Common	Seed	Raw, cooked	S
Melilotus albus (18)	Common	Seed	Cooked	—
Nuphar lutea (18)	Very common	Seed	Raw, cooked, baked	S
Plantago lanceolata (18)	Common	Seed	Baked	—
Sorghum halepense (18)	Very common	Grain	Raw, cooked, baked	—
Salix alba (18)	Common	Inner bark	Raw	G
Vegetables				
Adiantum capillus-veneris (18)	Very common	Leaf	Raw	—
Apium nodiflorum (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw	—
Calystegia sepium (18)	Common	Shoot	Raw	—
Ceratophyllum demersum (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw?	S
Echinochloa crus-galli (18)	Very common	Young stem	Raw, cooked	—
Foeniculum vulgare (18)	Common	Young stem, leaf, fruit	Raw, cooked	S
Helminthotheca echioides (18)	Common	Young leaf	Raw	—
Lemna minor (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw	—
Lepidium latifolium (18)	Common	Young leaf	Raw, cooked	—
Lythrum salicaria (18)	Common	Young leafy shoots	Raw	—
Melilotus albus (18)	Common	Young stem, leaf, pod	Raw	—
Mentha aquatica (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw, cooked	—
Mentha pulegium (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw, cooked	—
Nasturtium officinale (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw, cooked	S
Nuphar lutea (18)	Very common	Leaf, petiole	Cooked	S
Persicaria lapathifolia (18)	Common	Young leaf	Raw, cooked	S
Phragmites australis (18)	Common	Young shoot	Cooked, roasted	—
Plantago lanceolata (18)	Common	Young leaf	Raw, cooked	—
Potamogeton pectinatus (18)	Common	Leaf, stem	Raw?	S
Salix alba (18)	Common	Leaf, young shoot	Raw, baked	G
Scirpus holoschoenus (58)	Common	Basal parts of stems	Raw	S
Sparganium erectum (59)	Common	Stem base	Raw, cooked	S
Trifolium repens (18)	Common	Young leaf	Raw	G
Typha domingensis (18)	Common	Shoot	Cooked, roasted	G
Verbena officinalis (18)	Common	Leaf	Cooked	S
Veronica anagallis-aquatica (18)	Common	Leaf	Raw, cooked	—

The table presents 48 edible vegetal organs that originated from 37 species that currently inhabit wet ecosystems in the Upper Jordan Valley. The list includes wet habitat species that are common in the Upper Jordan Valley today. Fifteen of these species are common to the present day Upper Jordan Valley and GBY. Seven other species have either related species or members of the same genus that were identified in the GBY assemblages. The common food types in the wet habitat are green vegetables (26 items) followed by USOs (13), seeds (7), and fruits (2). Of these vegetal items, 32 (67%) can reportedly be consumed raw (23 green vegetables, 8 USOs, 2 fruits, and 4 seeds), whereas the other 12 items (4 green vegetables, 6 USOs, and 2 seeds) are consumed after processing by fire (roasting or cooking). G, the same genus was identified at GBY; S, the same species is present at GBY.

Table S2. Archaeological horizons bearing macrobotanical remains discussed in this study arranged by stratigraphic location from youngest to oldest (top to bottom, respectively)

			Lithic counts		
Area and layer	Level	Area*	Volume†	>2 cm‡	≤2 cm§
C					
V-5		6.39	1.59	408	36,770
V-6		7.04	1.97	356	6,585
A					
I-4		5.25	1.57	32	6,696
I-5		5.0	0.55	63	15,350
B					
II-2/3		4.67	0.47	139	7,502
II-5		25.0	13.0	180	3,903
II-5/6		19.14	0.38	142	10,531
II-6	L1	23.79	4.28	2,295	58,086
II-6	L2	25.62	3.07	1,412	79,670
II-6	L3	17.92	2.50	1,199	96,094
II-6	L4	16.64	2.16	1,729	118,434
II-6	L4b	13.69	0.82	768	8,778
II-6	L5	13.39	1.20	450	37,609
II-6	L6	12.62	1.38	732	13,357
II-6	L7 upper occupation	12.60	1.38	1,098	25,915
II-6	L7 northern test pit	2.75	1.51	332	12,555
II-6	L7 southern test pit	4.25	2.89	104	6,874
Total		215.76	40.72	11,439	544,709

Area is in square meters, and volume is in cubic meters and counts of lithics.

*Area represents the spatial extent of the excavated material.

†Volume is the excavated area multiplied by the estimated mean of excavated thickness based on cross-sections.

‡Lithic counts represent the total number of lithic artifacts of all raw materials, including items larger than 2 cm (i.e., macroartifacts: flakes and flake tools, cores and core tools, and bifacial tools).

§Lithic counts represent the total number of lithic artifacts of all raw materials, including smaller items (i.e., microartifacts).

Table S3. List of non-edible plant taxa found at GBY

Dry Habitat	Wet Habitat
Adonis sp.	*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*
Ajuga cf. *chamaepites*	*Ceratophyllum* cf. *submersum*
cf. *Anagallis*	*Cladium mariscus*
Amaranthus sp.	*Cyperus* cf. *articulatus*
Anthemis sect. *Maruta*	*Glinus lotoides*
Anthemis cf. *pseudocotula*	*Heliotropium supinum*
Bifora testiculata	*Hypericum* cf. *hircinum*
Bupleurum lancifolium	*Najas foveolata*
Chrozophora sp.	*Najas minor*
cf. *Crepis*	*Potamogeton acutifolius/trichoides*
Erodium gruinum	*Potamogeton coloratus/polygonifolius*
Euphorbia aulacosperma	*Ranunculus sceleratus*
Euphorbia chamaesyce/maculata	*Ranunculus* subgen. *Batrachium*
Euphorbia helioscopia	*Stratiotes intermedius*
Euphorbia valerianifolia type	*Verbena officinalis*
Fumaria sp.	*Verbena supina*
Heliotropium cf. *europaeum*	*Vitex* sp.
Hymenocarpos circinnatus	*Zannichellia palustris*
Hypericum cf. *triquetrifolium*	
Mercurialis annua	
Ochthodium aegyptiacum	
Picris cf. *altissima*	
Ranunculus arvensis	
Ranunculus cf. *marginatus*	
Ricinus communis	
Solanum villosum	
Stipa bromoides	
Styrax officinalis	
Thymelaea passerina	
Valerianella cf. *muricata*	

Table S4. Edible species found at GBY and their present frequency in the Hula Valley: edible organs, total amount found at the site by frequency of appearance, seasonality, and edible parts

Species	Edible organ	Remnant in GBY	Finds in GBY (*n* organs/*n* layers)	Presence in the Hula Valley	Main season of exploitation
Nuts					
E. ferox	Seed* (21)	Seed	641/21	Ex	End of summer (21)
Pistacia atlantica	Nutlet* (18)	Nutlet	1/1	HF	Autumn (18)
Quercus calliprinos/ithaburensis	Nut* (60)	Acorn, cupule	88/17	F	Autumn–winter (18)
Trapa natans	Nut* (18)	Nut (calyx)	872/38	F	Autumn (18)
Species producing USOs					
Alisma lanceolatum	Rhizome† (18)	Seed	120/16	F	Summer (18)
Butomus umbellatus	Rhizome† (60)	Seed	43/12	F	Summer (18)
Damasonium alisma	Rhizome (18)	Seed	16/8	LF	Summer (18)
Lycopus europaeus	Rhizome* (18)	Mericarp	776/22	F	Summer (18)
Myriophyllum spicatum	Rhizome* (18)	Nutlet	130/14	LF	Summer (18)
Nuphar lutea	Rhizome† (18)	Seed	880/22	F	Throughout the year‡
Nymphaea alba	Rhizome† (18)	Seed	192/13	F	Throughout the year‡
Potamogeton crispus	Rhizome (18)	Nutlet	20/3	—	Summer (18)
Potamogeton pectinatus	Rhizome (18)	Nutlet	5/4	—	Summer (18)
Sagittaria sagittifolia	Rhizome† (18)	Seed	116/19	Ex	Summer–autumn (18)
Scirpus lacustris	Rhizome* (18)	Nutlet	2243/18	F	Summer (18)
Silybum marianum	Root* (18)	Achene	42/13	HF	Winter–spring (18)
Sparganium erectum	Rhizome† (59)	Nutlet	3/2	F	Summer‡
Typha cf domingensis	Rhizome (60)	Nutlet	75/14	F	Throughout the year (18)
Fruits					
Capparis cf spinosa	Young fruit (60)	Seed	49/16	HF	Spring–summer (58)
F. carica	Fruit (18)	Seed	79/12	F	End of summer (61)
Olea europaea	Fruit (18)	Stone	388/14	F	Autumn (60)
Rubus cf sanguineus	Fruit (60)	Nutlet	313/25	F	Summer–autumn (18)
Sambucus sp.	Fruit (18)	Seed	2/1	—	End of summer–autumn (58)
V. sylvestris	Fruit (18)	Pip	395/41	LF	End of summer–autumn (18)
Ziziphus spina-christi	Fruit (60)	Stone	10/8	HF	Autumn/spring (62)
Seeds					
Aegilops cf geniculata	Grain* (18)	Grain	2/2	F	Spring–beginning of summer (18)
Avena sp.	Grain* (18)	Grain	2/2	HF	Spring–beginning of summer (18)
Carthamus sp.	Seed‡	Achene	7/5	F	Summer‡
Chenopodium sp.	Seed† (60)	Seed	69/13	F	Summer (18)
Hordeum spontaneum	Grain* (18)	Grain	1/1	F	Spring–summer (18)
Malva sp.	Seed* (60)	Mericarp	3/2	F	Winter–spring (18)
Nuphar lutea	Seed* (18)	Seed	880/22	F	Summer (18)
Onobrychis sp.	Seed† (60)	Pod	21/11	F	Spring–summer‡
Silybum marianum	Seed† (60)	Achene	42/13	HF	Spring–beginning of summer (18)
Species producing organs eaten as vegetables					
Alcea sp.	Stem, bud (60)	Seed	21/12	F	Spring (18)
Allium cf neapolitanum	Bulb* (18)	Seed	1/1	F	Winter–spring (18)
Beta vulgaris	Leaf* (60)	Nutlet	29/9	F	Winter–spring (18)
Ceratophyllum demersum	Leaf (18)	Nutlet	318/30	F	Spring–summer (18)
Chenopodium sp.	Leaf* (18)	Seed	69/13	F	Spring–summer (18)
Chrysanthemum coronarium	Stem, inflorescence bud* (60)	Achene	2/2	F	Spring (18)
Foeniculum vulgare	Leaf, stem (60)	Achene	50/13	HF	Spring–summer (18)
Hippuris vulgaris	Leaf* (18)	Nutlet	40/4	Ex	Summer–autumn (51, 63)
Lomelosia cf prolifera	Stem, head (60)	Calyx	190/34	F	Spring (18)
Malva sp.	Leaf,* stem† (60)	Mericarp	3/2	F	Winter–spring (18)
Medicago coronata	Leaf, stem (18)	Pod	6/4	F	Winter–spring (18)
Medicago sp. a	Leaf, stem (18)	Pod	45/12	F	Winter–spring (18)
Medicago sp. b	Leaf, stem (18)	Pod	18/6	F	Winter–spring (18)
Medicago sp. c	Leaf, stem (18)	Pod	9/4	F	Winter–spring (18)
Medicago sp. d	Leaf, stem (18)	Pod	2/2	F	Winter–spring (18)
Medicago sp.	Leaf, stem (18)	Pod	79/23	F	Winter–spring (18)
Montia minor	Leaf, stem (58)	Seed	5/5	Ex	Spring (58)
Najas delilei	Leaf, stem (18)	Nutlet	454/10	LF	Spring–summer (18)
Nasturtium/Roripa	Leaf, stem (60)	Seed	1/1	F/LF	Spring–autumn (18)

Table S4. Cont.

Species	Edible organ	Remnant in GBY	Finds in GBY (*n* organs/*n* layers)	Presence in the Hula Valley	Main season of exploitation
Nymphaea alba	Fruit (58)	Seed	192/13	F	Summer (58)
Nymphoides peltata	Leaf, stem (18)	Seed	72/17	Ex	Summer (18)
Persicaria lapathifolia	Leaf (18)	Nutlet	47/5	F	Spring–summer (18)
Potamogeton crispus	Leaf† (18)	Nutlet	20/3	—	Summer (18)
Potamogeton distinctus	Leaf (18),	Nutlet	116/16	Ex	Summer (18)
Potamogeton pectinatus	Leaf, stem (18)	Nutlet	5/4	—	Summer (18)
Raphanus cf raphanistrum	Young leaf stem and inflorescence (58, 64)	Silique	55/15	LF	Winter–spring (18)
Scirpus holoschoenus	Basal parts of stems (58)	Nutlet	27/11	F	Spring (58)
Scirpus lacustris	Young shoot,* base of stem* (65)	Nutlet	2,243/18	F	Spring–summer (18)
Silybum marianum	Leaf,* young stem* (18)	Achene	42/13	HF	Winter–spring (18)
Sinapis arvensis	Leaf, stem (18)	Seed	2/1	F	Spring (18)
Sparganium erectum	Stem†‡ (58)	Nutlet	3/2	F	Winter–summer‡
Typha cf domingensis	Shoot* (18)	Nutlet	75/14	F	Throughout the year‡
V. sylvestris	Leaf† (18)	Pip	395/41	LF	Spring–summer (18)

Ex, extinct in the Hula Valley; F, frequent; HF, high frequency; LF, low frequency (after 17).
*Better when cooked.
†Must be cooked.
‡Lev-Yadun S, Melamed Y authors' field experience.

Table S5. Frequency of edible organ types and seasonality in the archaeological layers arranged from youngest to oldest (left to right, respectively)

Type of plant food	V-4	V-5	V-6	I-4	I-5	II-2	II-2/3	II-3	II-4	II-5	II-5/6	II-6 L1	II-6 L2	II-6 L3	II-6 L4	II-6 L4b	II-6 L5	II-6 L7	IV-24/25	Total
Autumn	—	2	9	5	3	6	3	3	5	7	4	5	4	5	4	1	—	9	1	11
Winter	2	1	11	2	2	4	3	2	4	8	3	11	4	6	4	3	—	9	—	17
Spring	3	2	20	7	5	9	7	8	8	14	6	19	7	9	7	5	—	18	2	32
Summer (+ end of summer)	1	4	27	9	2	11	5	6	6	12	4	9	4	5	4	3	1	23	2	32
Fruit	—	1	2	4	2	5	3	2	4	6	3	4	2	3	2	1	—	4	1	6
Nut	—	—	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	1	2	—	3
Seed	1	1	4	3	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	3	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	5
USO	1	1	12	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	9	—	13
Vegetable	1	1	17	4	4	5	4	6	5	10	4	13	4	7	4	3	—	16	2	26
No. of taxa	1	2	29	12	6	14	8	11	11	20	10	21	9	12	9	3	1	25	2	43
No. of plant foods	3	4	38	14	7	17	11	14	14	24	11	25	12	15	12	6	1	33	3	53

Table S6. Variability in edible organ remains between archaeological layers arranged from young to old (left to right, respectively)

Taxon	Edible organ	V-4	V-5	V-6	I-4	I-5	II-2	II-2/3	II-3	II-4	II-5	II-5/6	II-6 L1	II-6 L2	II-6 L3	II-6 L4	II-6 L4b	II-6 L5	II-6 L7	IV-24/25	Total
Carthamus sp.	Achene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chenopodium sp.	Seed	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
E. ferox	Seed	—	—	1	1	—	46	17	3	4	222	25	204	45	8	5	—	1	18	—	593
F. carica	Fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lomelosia cf prolifera	Head	—	—	1	5	2	2	—	3	1	4	1	26	2	1	1	—	—	4	2	51
Nuphar lutea	Seed	—	1	67	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	73
Nymphaea alba	Seed	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Olea europaea	Fruit	—	—	—	3	—	8	2	—	7	105	9	182	39	11	10	—	—	2	—	371
Onobrychis sp.	Seed	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Quercus calliprinos/ithaburensis	Acorn	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	3	2	13	4	21	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	55
Silybum marianum	Achene	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	13	4	3	1	—	3	—	34
Trapa natans	Fruit	—	—	50	43	8	36	20	6	5	238	19	161	25	1	6	—	—	4	—	611
V. sylvestris	Fruit	—	1	29	22	8	17	12	1	6	34	5	54	12	3	7	1	—	8	4	217
Ziziphus spina-christi	Fruit	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
No. of taxa with edible remains		1	2	10	7	4	8	5	7	8	11	6	9	7	8	7	2	1	8	2	13
Sum of edible remains		1	2	160	78	19	114	52	18	27	623	63	653	143	31	35	2	1	41	6	2,025

Table S7. GBY: number of edible taxa and count of their remains (seeds, nuts, fruits, vegetables, and USOs) in the archaeological horizons from youngest to oldest (left to right, respectively)

Type of edible organ	V-4	V-5	V-6	I-4	I-5	II-2	II-2/3	II-3	II-4	II-5	II-5/6	II-6 L1	II-6 L2	II-6 L3	II-6 L4	II-6 L4b	II-6 L5	II-6 L7	IV-24/25	Total
Fruit																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	5
Count	—	—	12	5	1	18	4	1	10	115	13	208	39	12	10	—	—	7	—	455
Fruit/vegetable																				
No. of edible taxa	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Count	—	1	29	22	8	17	12	1	6	34	5	54	12	3	7	1	—	8	4	224
Nut																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	1	2	—	3
Count	—	—	55	44	8	83	37	12	11	473	48	386	77	11	14	—	1	22	—	1,282
Seed																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Count	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
Seed/USO																				
No. of edible taxa	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Count	—	1	67	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	73
Seed/USO/vegetable																				
No. of edible taxa	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Count	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	13	4	3	1	—	3	—	35
Seed/vegetable																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Count	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
USO																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
Count	—	—	124	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	160
USO/vegetable																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Count	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	19
Vegetable																				
No. of edible taxa	—	—	10	3	3	3	2	4	3	8	4	10	2	5	2	1	—	10	1	18
Count	—	—	96	10	5	4	2	7	3	23	4	56	5	6	2	1	—	29	2	255
Total no. of taxa	1	2	29	12	6	14	8	11	11	20	10	21	9	12	9	3	1	25	2	43
Total no. of remains	1	2	397	86	22	128	56	23	31	650	70	713	147	36	37	3	1	110	6	2,519

Dataset S1. GBY edible species and types of organ remains arranged by stratigraphic order from youngest (left) to oldest (right)

Dataset S1

A, archaeological horizon; G, geological layer.