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# Coastal life on the isle of Formentera (Balearic Islands) during the Bronze Age. Terrestrial and marine resources in Cap de Barbaria II

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## Abstract

The first settlement on the isle of Formentera (Balearic Islands, Mediterranean Sea) dates from the beginning of the second millennium cal BCE and is documented during the second millennium cal BCE. This late occupation is probably related with harsh living conditions and insularity factors. Cap de Barbaria II (ca. 1650-850 cal BCE) is an open-air *naviform* village that was occupied during this first colonization. The faunal remains from Naviform 9, which is the best-preserved structure, are studied in this work. This faunal ensemble consists principally of marine mollusc shells (above all, the turbinate monodont *Phorcus turbinatus* and different species of limpets *Patella* sp.). Terrestrial mammals, crustaceans, birds and fish remains are documented. The diversification of resources shows an intensive exploitation of the environment.

**Keywords:** Formentera, coastal exploitation, animal resource, Islands archaeology, Naviform societies

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