The presence of Leguminosae is probably related to its traditional use as water container which are common in Sardinia and Africa and were widespread in Roman times (Schraub and Vendris 2012).

This poster shows ongoing archaeobotanical research in Sardinia. The strategic position of the island within the Mediterranean basin and the insular character of the territory have shaped the way local populations, but also outsiders, have exploited its natural resources since prehistoric times. The possibility to study the contact zones between Sardinia and its neighbors offers a unique opportunity to explore human-plant relationships in the past and gain knowledge on the way agriculture developed in the island.

The persistence of Legumes is largely related to their traditional use as water container which are common in Sardinia and Africa and were widespread in Roman times (Schraub and Vendris 2012).

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