

Archaeological deposits, environmental impact and local soil formation at Marco Gonzalez, Belize.

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Volume II: Appendices

APPENDIX I

Table I.I Species list from the Marco Gonzalez on-site botanical survey. The survey was conducted in July–August 2014 by Richard Whittet and Cristina Rosique, from the University of Edinburgh and Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (Richard Whittet and Cristina Rosique, pers. comm.). ‘Edge’ refers to the tidally-inundated zone surrounding the mounded area of the site.

Family	Binomial	Qualitative assessment of frequency	Location (where given)
Acanthaceae	cf. <i>Mendoncia retusa</i> Turrill	-	-
Acanthaceae	<i>Avicennia germinans</i> (L.) L.	-	edge
Acanthaceae	<i>Bravaisia tubiflora</i> Hemsl. (unresolved) / (<i>B.berlandieriana</i> (Nees) T.F. Daniel.)	occasional	-
Amaranthaceae	<i>Salicornia bigelovii</i> Torr.	-	-
Anacardiaceae	<i>Metopium brownei</i> (Jacq.) Urb.	abundant	-
Apocynaceae	cf. <i>Marsdenia laxiflora</i> Donn.Sm.	-	-
Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	-	-
Arecaceae	<i>Thrinax radiata</i> Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	dominant	generalist
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea carolinensis</i> (Jacq.) D.Don	rare	-
Aizoaceae	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> (L.) L.	-	-
Bataceae	<i>Batis maritima</i> L.	-	-
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia curassavica</i> (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult.	occasional	-
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia sebestena</i> L.	rare	-
Boraginaceae	<i>Tournefortia volubilis</i> L.	-	-
Bromeliadaceae	<i>Tillandsia dasyliirifolia</i> Baker	rare	-
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg.	abundant	-
Capparaceae	<i>Cynophalla flexuosa</i> (L.) J.Presl	frequent	-
Capparaceae	<i>Quadrella incana</i> (Kunth) Iltis & Cornejo	occasional	-
Celastraceae	<i>Crossopetalum</i> sp.	occasional	-
Combretaceae	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> L.	rare	edge
Combretaceae	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> (L.) C.F.Gaertn.	rare	edge
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	rare	-
Commelinaceae	cf. <i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	rare	-
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus ligularis</i> L.	frequent	-
Oleandraceae	<i>Oleandra</i> cf. <i>articulata</i> (Sw.) C. Presl	rare	-
Lauraceae	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	rare	-
Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae)	<i>Chloroleucon mangense</i> (Jacq.) Britton & Rose	occasional	-
Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Desmanthus virgatus</i> (L.) Willd.	rare	-
Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	frequent	-
Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> Coker	frequent	-
Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	-	-
Loranthaceae	<i>Psittacanthus mayanus</i> Standl. & Steyerl.	rare	-
Loranthaceae	<i>Struthanthus cassythoides</i> Millsp. ex Standl.	-	-
Malvaceae	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	abundant	site interior
Menispermaceae	<i>Hyperbaena winzerlingii</i> Standl.	occasional	-
Moraceae	<i>Ficus cotinifolia</i> Kunth	abundant	-
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	abundant	-
Musaceae	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.	rare	-
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia bumelioides</i> Standl.	abundant	-
Myrtaceae	<i>Myrcia</i> sp.	rare	structure debris
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Neea psychotrioides</i> Donn. Sm.	rare	-

Orchidaceae	<i>Myrmecophila</i> sp.	-	-
Orchidaceae	unknown	-	-
Orchidaceae	unknown	-	-
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	rare	-
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> L.	abundant	-
Picramniaceae	<i>Picramnia antidesma</i> Sw.	abundant	-
Poaceae	<i>Spartina spartinae</i> (Trin.) Merr.	abundant	-
Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (L.) L.	occasional	-
Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> Jacq.	abundant	-
Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba</i> sp.	-	-
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i> (L.) Watt	-	epiphytic, particularly on <i>Sideroxylon</i> sp.
Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i> (Sw.) Krug & Urb.	rare (1 tree)	structure debris
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> L.	occasional	edge
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce verticillata</i> L.	occasional	-
Rubiaceae	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	rare	-
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i> Sw.	abundant	-
Salicaceae	<i>Xylosma flexuosa</i> (Kunth) Hemsl.	frequent	-
Sapindaceae	<i>Melicoccus oliviformis</i> Kunth	occasional	-
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon americanum</i> (Mill.) T.D.Penn.	frequent	-
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (Kunth) Baehni	abundant	-
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L.	rare	-
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum donianum</i> Walp.	frequent	-
Solanaceae	unknown	-	-
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana trifolia</i> L.	occasional	-
Verbenaceae	<i>Citharexylum caudatum</i> L.	abundant	-

APPENDIX II

Table II.I. ILCD level of recommendation for LCA characterization models and characterization factors. Level I - 'recommended and satisfactory; Level II – 'recommended but in need of some improvements'; Level III – 'recommended, but to be applied with caution' (European Commission, 2012, pp. 3–4).

LCIA method	Rec Level	Flow property*	Unit group data set (with reference unit)
ILCD2011; Climate change; midpoint; GWP ₁₀₀ ; IPCC2007	I	Mass CO ₂ -equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Climate change; endpoint - human health; DALY; ReCiPe2008	interim	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Climate change; endpoint - ecosystems; PDF; ReCiPe2008	interim	Potentially Disappeared number of species*time [§]	Units of items*time (1*a) §
ILCD2011; Ozone depletion; midpoint; ODP; WMO1999	I	Mass CFC-11-equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Ozone depletion; endpoint - human health; DALY; ReCiPe2008	interim	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Cancer human health effects; midpoint; CTUh; USEtox	II/III	Comparative Toxic Unit for human (CTUh)	Units of items (cases)
ILCD2011; Non-cancer human health effects; midpoint; CTUh; USEtox	II/III	Comparative Toxic Unit for human (CTUh)	Units of items (cases)
ILCD2011; Cancer human health effects; endpoint; DALY; USEtox	II/interim	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Non-cancer human health effects; endpoint; DALY; USEtox	interim	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Respiratory inorganics; midpoint; PM _{2.5} eq; Rabl and Spadaro (2004) and Greco et al (2007)	I	Mass PM _{2.5} -equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Respiratory inorganics; endpoint; DALY; Humbert et al (2009)	I/II	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Ionizing radiation; midpoint - human health; ionising radiation potential; Frischknecht et al. (2000)	II	Mass U ₂₃₅ -equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Ionizing radiation; midpoint - ecosystem; CTUe; Garnier-Laplace et al (2008)	interim	Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (CTUe) * volume * time	Units of volume*time (m ³ *a)
ILCD2011; Ionizing radiation; endpoint- human health; DALY; Frischknecht et al (2000)	interim	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Photochemical ozone formation; midpoint - human health; POCP; Van Zelm et al. (2008)	II	Mass C ₂ H ₄ -equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Photochemical ozone formation; endpoint - human health; DALY; Van Zelm et al. (2008)	II	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)	Units of time (a)
ILCD2011; Acidification; midpoint; Accumulated Exceedance; Seppala et al 2006, Posch et al (2008);	II	Mole H ⁺ -equivalents	Units of mole
ILCD2011; Acidification terrestrial; endpoint; PNOF; Van Zelm et al (2007)	interim	Potentially not occurring number of plant species in terrestrial ecosystems * time	Units of items*time (1*a)
ILCD2011; Eutrophication terrestrial; midpoint; Accumulated Exceedance; Seppala et al.2006, Posch et al 2008	II	Mole N-equivalents	Units of mole
ILCD2011; Eutrophication freshwater; midpoint;P equivalents; ReCiPe2008	II	Mass P-equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Eutrophication marine; midpoint;N equivalents; ReCiPe2008	II	Mass N-equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Eutrophication freshwater; endpoint;PDF; ReCiPe2008	interim	Potentially Disappeared number of freshwater species * time	Units of items* time (1*a)
ILCD2011; Ecotoxicity freshwater; midpoint; CTUe; USEtox	II/III	Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (CTUe) * volume * time	Units of volume*time (m ³ *a)
ILCD2011; Land use; midpoint; SOM;Mila i Canals et al (2007)	III	Mass deficit of soil organic carbon	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Land use; endpoint; PDF; ReCiPe2008	interim	Potentially Disappeared Number of species in terrestrial ecosystems * time	Units of items*time (1*a)
ILCD2011; Resource depletion - water; midpoint; freshwater scarcity; Swiss Ecoscarcity2006	III	Water consumption equivalent	Units of volume (m ³)
ILCD2011; Resource depletion- mineral, fossils and renewables; midpoint;abiotic resource depletion; Van Oers et al (2002)	II	Mass Sb-equivalents	Units of mass (kg)
ILCD2011; Resource depletion- mineral, fossils and renewables; endpoint;surplus cost; ReCiPe2008	interim	Marginal increase of costs	Units of currency 2000 (\$)

§ In ReCiPe2008, the CFs at endpoint for ecosystem are reported as species*yr and they are calculated multiplying PDF in (PDF*m²*y) for species density (number of species *m²). The species densities listed in ReCiPe2008 are: terrestrial species density: 1.38 E⁻⁸ [1/m²], freshwater species density: 7.89 E⁻¹⁰ [1/m³], marine species density: 1.82 E⁻¹³ [1/m³]

APPENDIX III

III.I Maya archaeobotany database

Table III.I Data collected for the Maya archaeobotany database. The numbers in brackets refer to citations given at the end of this section.

FAMILY	Acanthaceae	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	-	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Avicennia nitida</i> ; <i>Avicennia africana</i> ; <i>Avicennia elliptica</i> ; <i>Avicennia floridana</i> ; <i>Avicennia lamarckiana</i> ; <i>Avicennia meyeri</i> ; <i>Avicennia oblongifolia</i> ; <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> ; <i>Avicennia tomentosa</i> ; <i>Bontia germinans</i> ; <i>Hilairanthus nitidus</i> ; <i>Hilairanthus tomentosus</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	black mangrove [39]	-	amaranth; calaloo; pigweed [39][54]
HABITAT/DISTR.	shrub or tree [39]	-	herb or weed [54]
ECOLOGY	coastal wetlands/ mangrove	-	incl. agricultural, disturbed, coastal, sandy, wetlands or weakly saline [54]
USE	construction; poison; medicine; gum; fuel; food; dye; animal forage [39]	-	food; medicine (species more specific usage) [39]
DATE	-	-	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (only EC?) [18]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	Chan B'i [17]	-	Los Naranjos (only Preclassic?) [18]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Ceren [41]	Puerto Escondido? [4]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Puerto Escondido? [4][18]; Los Naranjos [18]
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	-	Ceren [41]	Puerto Escondido? [4][18]; 2x Bronco [5]; 3x Guijarral [5]; Los Naranjos [18]; Ceren [41]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Other	-	-	-
CONTEXT	Salt production, Chan B'i [17]	sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]	pit fill, Puerto Escondido & Los Naranjos [18]; agricultural ridge, agricultural inter-ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Amaranthaceae	Anacardiaceae	Anacardiaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Cycloloma atriplicifolium</i>	-	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Amorea platyphylla</i> ; <i>Chenopodium atriplicifolium</i> ; <i>Chenopodium radiatum</i> ; <i>Cyclolepis platyphylla</i> ; <i>Cycloloma platyphylla</i> ; <i>Cycloloma platyphyllum</i> ; <i>Kochia atriplicifolia</i> ; <i>Kochia platyphylla</i> ; <i>Salsola atriplicifolia</i> ; <i>Salsola platyphylla</i> [40]	-	<i>Acajuba occidentalis</i> ; <i>Anacardium microcarpum</i> ; <i>Cassuvium pomiferum</i> ; <i>Cassuvium reniforme</i> ; <i>Cassuvium solitarium</i>
COMMON NAMES	winged pigweed [54]	-	cashew; maranon [39]
HABIT	herb [54]	-	tree [55]
HABITAT/DISTR.	sandy soils, waste ground, disturbed and alluvial Habitat/ distributions, fields, deserts, prairies [54]	-	broadleaf, lowland forest [55]
USE	-	-	food, construction; medicine; poison; oil [39]
DATE	-	-	Cuello [25][26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Cihuatan [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Cuello [25][26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	Cihuatan [26]
EVIDENCE	Ceren [41]	-	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	Actun Chapat [38]	Chan B'i [17]; Cuello [25][26]; Cihuatan [26]
Other	pericarp, Ceren [41]	-	-
CONTEXT	agricultural inter-ridge [41]	cave, Actun Chapat [38]	Salt production, Chan B'i [17]

FAMILY	Anacardiaceae	Anacardiaceae	Anacardiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	<i>Astronium</i> sp.	<i>Metopium brownei</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Astronium conzattii</i> ; <i>Astronium gracile</i> ; <i>Astronium planchonianum</i>	-	<i>Cotinus metopium</i> ; <i>Metopium linnaei</i> ; <i>Rhus metopia</i> ; <i>Rhus metopium</i> ; <i>Terebinthus brownei</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	frijolillo; glassy wood; jobillo; kulimche; palo mulato [39]	-	chechem; che-chen; black poison wood; Honduras walnut [39]
HABIT	tree [55]	tree [55]	shrub or tree [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist or wet forest, at or a little above sea level [55]	moist or wet forest, at or a little above sea level [55]	Moist or wet forests or thickets; sometimes seashores; at or a little above sea level [56]
USE	firewood, construction; medicine [39]	firewood, construction; medicine [39]	medicine; poison; construction; foraging animals [39][26]
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	"Classic" Dos Pilas [26]	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	"Classic" Coba? [26]
Middle Classic	"Classic" Dos Pilas [26]	-	"Classic" Coba? [26]
Late Classic	"Classic" Dos Pilas [26]; Ceren [41]	-	"Classic" Coba? [26]; Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	"Classic" Dos Pilas [26]	-	"Classic" Coba? [26]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	Dos Pilas [26]	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba? [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	-	-	Coba? [26]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Dos Pilas [26]; Ceren [41]	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	Ceren [41]
CONTEXT	sacbe, Ceren [41]	midden, Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	agricultural ridge, canal, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Anacardiaceae	Anacardiaceae	Anacardiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	<i>Spondias purpurea</i>	<i>Spondias</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Spondias aurantiaca</i> ; <i>Spondias dubia</i> ; <i>Spondias graveolens</i> ; <i>Spondias lutea</i> ; <i>Spongias oghigee</i> ; <i>Spondias pseudomyrobalanus</i> ; <i>Spondias purpurea</i> var. <i>venulosa</i> [40]	<i>Spondias cirouella</i> ; <i>Spondias crispula</i> ; <i>Spondias macrocarpa</i> ; <i>Spondias myrobalanus</i> ; <i>Spondias purpuria</i> var. <i>munita</i> ; <i>Warmingia pauciflora</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	ciruela cochino; hog plum; hogpulum; jobo; kanabal; pok [39]	ab-el; ab-úl; jocote; plum [39]	hogplum; jocote
HABIT	tree [39][56]	large shrub or tree [39][56]	see <i>Spondias mombin</i> and <i>Spondias purpurea</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	Moist or wet forest; often along streams; common secondary growth; mostly elevations <600 m [56]	Thickets or open forest; often secondary growth; sea level to c. 1700 m elevation [56]	see <i>Spondias mombin</i> and <i>Spondias purpurea</i>
USE	food; ornamental; construction; beverage; medicine; other [39][56]	food; ornamental; construction; medicine; beverage; other [39]	see <i>Spondias mombin</i> and <i>Spondias purpurea</i>
DATE			
Preclassic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3]	Cuello [14][25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp (uncertain date)[26]; Santa Leticia [26]
Early Classic	Cuello [43]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	Copan (E-M Classic) [10][26]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Classic? Guarabuqui, Salitron Viejo and PC-22 site in Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	"Classic" Coba [26]; agriculture nr Ceren (uncertain date) [30]
Late Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]; Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]; Copan (E-M Classic) [10][26]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Classic? Guarabuqui, Salitron Viejo and PC-22 site in Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]
Terminal Cl.	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]; Copan (E-M Classic) [10][26]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Classic? Guarabuqui, Salitron Viejo and PC-22 site in Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]
Early Postcl.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [43]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3]	Cuello [14][25][26][32]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14][28]; RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; San Antonio Rio Hondon, Albion Island [27][26]; Avila [36]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Twin Caves 2 [38]; Pook's Hill [47]; Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]
Petén, Gt.	-	-	Tikal [14]
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [10][14][26]; Copan (E-M Classic) [10][26]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Guarabuqui, Salitron Viejo and PC-22 site in Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	-	agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	Santa Leticia [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]

EVIDENCE	Seed	-	Cuello [3]	1x Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tikal [14]; Cuello [25]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
	Pyrene	-	agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	4x Copan [10]; Undefined sites [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; frags., Avila [36]; >1x, Twin Caves 2 [38]; >1x Pook's Hill [47]; frag Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49], Copan (E-M Classic) [10][26]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Guarabuqui, Salitron Viejo and PC-22 site in Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]
	Wood	Cuello [43]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3]	Cuello [14][25]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14]; RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Copan [14]; undefined sites [26]
	Other	-	-	fruit, Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]
CONTEXT	-	-	-	Cache/burial, midden, chultun, Copan [10]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]; occupational structural fill, Kokeal [14]; occupational structural fill, Copan [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Tikal [14]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; cave alcove, Twin Caves 2 [38]; midden, Pook's Hill [47]; rockshelter, Nohoch Tunich, Pacbitun [49]; floors, interior mound fill, Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]; pedestrian surfaces, sub-floor pit, Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]; fire-pit, site PC-22, Sulaco River Valley [51]

FAMILY	Annonaceae	Annonaceae	Annonaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Annona</i> sp.	cf. <i>Annona reticulata</i>	cf. <i>Annona</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Annona excelsa</i> ; <i>Annona humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Annona humboldtii</i> ; <i>Annona laevis</i> ; <i>Annona longifolia</i> ; <i>Annona lutescens</i> ; <i>Annona primigenia</i> ; <i>Annona riparia</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	soursop; custard apple; custard-apple; alligator apple; guanabana [39][54]	custard apple; annona; anona blanca; annona colorado; annona del monte; oop; op; pox; tsulipox; wild custard apple [39][57]	soursop; custard apple; custard-apple; alligator apple; guanabana [39][54]
HABIT	tree or shrub [54]	small tree [39][57]	tree or shrub [54]
HABITAT/DISTR.	incl. cultivated; wet substrates (brackish-fresh); banks of streams, estuaries, lakes or dry sandy substrate [54]	moist or dry thickets and forest; often secondary growth; commonly cultivated; <1200 m [57]	incl. cultivated; wet substrates (brackish-fresh); banks of streams, estuaries, lakes or dry sandy substrate [54]
USE	food; medicine; firewood (var. among sp.) [39]	medicine; construction; fibre; food; dye; poison; tannin; other [39][57]	as <i>Annona reticulata</i>
DATE			
Preclassic	Albion Island [3][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][25][26]	-	Los Naranjos (only E.Cl.?) [18]
Early Classic	-	-	Los Naranjos (only Preclassic?) [18]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	Currusté [18]
Early Postcl.	-	Colha [24]	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][25][26]	Colha [24]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Los Naranjos [18]; Currusté [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Colha [24]	Los Naranjos [18]; Currusté [18]
Wood	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][25][26]	-	-
CONTEXT	-	midden, Colha [24]	architectural fill, midden, Los Naranjos, Currusté [18]

FAMILY	Annonaceae	Apiaceae	Apocynaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Xylopi</i> sp.	-	<i>Aspidosperma desmanthum</i>
SYNONYMS	incl. <i>Diospyros</i> sp.; <i>Xylopicrum</i> sp. [40]	Umbelliferae	<i>Aspidosperma chiapense</i> ; <i>Aspidosperma cruentum</i> ; <i>Aspidosperma matudae</i> ; <i>Macaglia desmantha</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	<i>Xylopi frutescens</i> : polewood; palanco; sina; tamarindillo [57]	-	milady; my lady; red malady; white malady [39]
HABIT	shrub or tree [57]	-	tree [39][58]
HABITAT/DISTR.	<i>Xylopi frutescens</i> : moist or wet thickets; sometimes pine forest; mostly <300 m elevation [57]	-	dry forest; low elevations [58]
USE	construction; animal forage; poles for boats or fishing [39][57]	-	construction; medicine; other [39][58]
DATE	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	Currusté [18]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-	Chan B'i [17]
CONTEXT	-	midden, Currusté [18]	Salt production, Chan B'i [17]

FAMILY	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Aspidosperma</i> sp.	<i>Cameraria latifolia</i>	<i>Cascabela gaumeri</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Cameraria belizensis</i> ; <i>Cameraria havanensis</i> ; <i>Cameraria latifolia</i> ; <i>Cameraria ovalis</i> ; <i>Neriandra havanensis</i> ; <i>Skytanthus havanensis</i> [40]	<i>Thevetia gaumeri</i> ; <i>Thevetia spathulata</i> ; <i>Thevetia steerei</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Aspidosperma desmanthum</i>	chechem de caballo; savanna white; savanna white poisonwood; white poisonwood; iquiché; chechém [39][58]	chilidrón; acitch; cojeton; cojeton red-fruited; good-luck seed; good luck tree; willow [39][58]
HABIT	see <i>Aspidosperma desmanthum</i>	shrub or small tree [39][58]	shrub or small tree [39][58]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	low mixed forest; a little above sea level [58]	at, or a little above, sea level [58]
USE	see <i>Aspidosperma desmanthum</i>	poison [39]	medicine? [26]; poison [39]
DATE	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	"Classic" Coba [26]
Middle Classic	Ceren [11][26]	-	"Classic" Coba [26]
Late Classic	Actun Halal? [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	Ceren [41]	"Classic" Coba [26]
Terminal Cl.	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Chan [29][45]; Actun Halal [38][46]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]; Actun Chapat [46]; Barton Creek Cave [46]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][26][34]	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE	-	-	Coba [26]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Ceren [11][26]; Chan [29][45]; Actun Halal [38][46]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]; Actun Chapat [46]; Barton Creek Cave [46]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	Ceren [41]	-
CONTEXT	vessel contents (ground/floor), roof fall, volcano ash, Ceren [11]; terrace bed, Chan [29][45]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [46]; midden, Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	sacbe, Ceren [41]	-

FAMILY	Apocynaceae	Aquifoliaceae	Araliaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Tabernaemontana</i> sp.	<i>Ilex</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	<i>Stemmadenia</i> sp.	-	-
COMMON NAMES	cojeton; milkwood [39]	birdberry. Species include: broken ridge waterwood; cassada; dogwood; laurel del agua; powder stick; san juan macho; sibuc che [39]	-
HABIT	shrub or tree [58]	tree or shrub [56]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	incl. early successional shrub or secondary growth [58]	e.g. - <i>Ilex anodonta</i> : moist or wet, mixed forest, 1300-3000 m. - <i>Ilex belizensis</i> : advanced forest, limestone. - <i>Ilex brandegeana</i> : oak forest, 1300-1700 m. - <i>Ilex discolor</i> : mixed forest, 1400-1600 m. - <i>Ilex asprella</i> : wet forest, open pastures. - <i>Ilex guianensis</i> : wet forest or thickets, broken ridge, sometimes seashores or a little above sea level. - <i>Ilex quercetorum</i> : moist, mixed or oak forest, 1500-2000 m [56]	-
USE	firewood? [26]; medicine; latex/gum [39]	medicine [39]	-
DATE	Cuello [25][26]	-	-
Preclassic	-	Chan B'i [17]	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Actun Chapat [38]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Ceren [41]	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal? [38]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25][26]	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38]; Twin Caves 2 [38]	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	Chan B'i [17]	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	Cuello [25][26]; Actun Chapat [38]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Ceren [41]	Chan B'i [17]	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal [38]
Wood			
CONTEXT	floor in cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave alcove, Twin Caves 2 [38]; canal, Ceren [41]	Salt production, Chan B'i [17]	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, Actun Halal [38]

FAMILY	Areaceae	Areaceae	Areaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Acoelorrhaphe</i> sp.	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Acanthosabal</i> sp.; <i>Brahea</i> sp.; <i>Copernicia</i> sp.; <i>Paurotis</i> sp.; <i>Serenoa</i> sp. [40]	<i>Acrocomia mexicana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia belizensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia antiguana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia antioquiensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia christopherensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia chunta</i> ; <i>Acrocomia cubensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia erioacantha</i> ; <i>Acrocomia fusiformis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia glaucophylla</i> ; <i>Acrocomia globosa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia grenadana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia guianensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia horrida</i> ; <i>Acrocomia hospes</i> ; <i>Acrocomia ierensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia karukerana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia lasiospatha</i> ; <i>Acrocomia microcarpa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia minor</i> ; <i>Acrocomia mokayayba</i> ; <i>Acrocomia odorata</i> ; <i>Acrocomia panamensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia pilosa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia quisqueyana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia sclerocarpa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia sphaerocarpa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia spinosa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia subinermis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia tenuifrons</i> ; <i>Acrocomia ulei</i> ; <i>Acrocomia viegasii</i> ; <i>Acrocomia vinifera</i> ; <i>Acrocomia wallaceana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia zapotecis</i> ; <i>Astrocaryum sclerocarpum</i> ; <i>Bactris globosa</i> ; <i>Bactris minor</i> ; <i>Bactris pavoniana</i> ; <i>Cocos aculeata</i> ; <i>Cocos fusiformis</i> ; <i>Palma mocaia</i> ; <i>Palma spinosa</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	-	coyol; cocoyal; cocoyul; cocoyul; grugru palm; sipa; suppa palm [39]
HABIT	-	small-medium palm [59]	large palm [39][59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> : moist or wet pine woods; sometimes swamps; near or in savannas; ≤ 200 m [59]	wide distribution; mostly ≤ 1000 m; open lowland forest, dry open hillsides or plains [59]
USE	-	-	food; medicine; beverage; animal forage; ritual; oil; other [39][59]
DATE	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]	-	Cerros? [26]; Colha? [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cerros [20][23]
Preclassic	Copan [10]; Los Naranjos [18]	-	"Classic" Tikal? [26]; Copan [10]; "Classic?" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Early Classic	Copan [10]; Ceren [11]	-	"Classic" Tikal? [26]; Ceren [26]; Copan [10]; Copan Valley [31]; "Classic?" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	Motul de San Jose [1]; Copan [10]; Actun Halal? [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38]; Ceren [41]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Gujarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Copan? [26]; Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6][26]; "Classic" Tikal [26]; Dos Pilas [26]; Frenchman's Cay [7]; Pelican One Pot [7]; Orlando's Jewfish [7]; Copan [10]; Copan Valley [31]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]; "Classic?" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Late Classic	Motul de San Jose [1]; Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Colha [24]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	Avila [36]	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION	Avila [36]; Colha [24]	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Gujarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Cerros [20][26]; Colha [24][26]; Avila [36]; Pulltrouser Swamp [3]
N. Belize			

Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Chan [29][45]; Actun Halal [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38]; Pook's Hill [47]	-	Pook's Hill [47]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6][26]; Frenchman's Cay [7]; Pelican One Pot [7]; Orlando's Jewfish [7]
Petén, Gt. Yucatan	Motul de San Jose [1][37]	-	Tikal [26]; Dos Pilas [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10]; Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-	Copan [10][26]; Rancho Ires [16]; Copan Valley [31]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	Ceren [11][41]	-	Ceren [26]
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	4x Barba [5]; 3x Bronco [5]; 10x Guijarral [5]; 13x Chispas [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Frenchman's Cay [7]; 33 frag Pelican One Pot [7][9]; Orlando's Jewfish [7]; 'kernel', Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Endocarp	Copan [10]; [18]; Avila [36]; Actun Halal [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38]; 4x Ceren [41]	-	Copan [26]; Wild Cane Cay [26]; Tiger Mound [26]; Cerros [26]; Tikal [26]; Colha [26]; Dos Pilas [26]; Ceren [26]; Avila [36]; 363 frag, Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tiger Mound [6]; Copan [10]; 4x Rancho Ires [16]; Cerros [20]; 5 frags, Colha [24]; Copan Valley [31]; Pook's Hill [47]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Wood	11(NISP [1]); Copan [10]; Chan [29][45]; Actun Nak Beh [38]; Pook's Hill [47]; Colha [24]	-	-
Exocarp	-	-	Copan [10]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Other	Fronde, spine, Copan [10]; fibres, Ceren [11]; spine [18]	-	-
CONTEXT	midden [1]; burial, chultun, hearth, oven, Copan [10]; vessel contents in roof fall, Ceren [11]; architectural fill, midden, interior and exterior surfaces, kiln [18]; terrace bed, terrace wall, Chan [29][45]; midden, plaza, Motul de San Jose [37]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]; collapse/ midden, Pook's Hill [47]	-	patio floor, room floor, construction collapse, cache or burial, construction fill, platform surface, structure rear, midden, Copan [10]; midden, Colha [24]; fill over burial, Pook's Hill [47]

FAMILY	Arecaceae	Arecaceae	Arecaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	<i>Acrocomia</i> sp.	<i>Attalea cohune</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Acrocomia mexicana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia belizensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia antiguana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia antioquiensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia christopherensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia chunta</i> ; <i>Acrocomia cubensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia erioacantha</i> ; <i>Acrocomia fusiformis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia glaucophylla</i> ; <i>Acrocomia globosa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia grenadana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia guianensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia horrida</i> ; <i>Acrocomia hospes</i> ; <i>Acrocomia ierensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia karukerana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia lasiospatha</i> ; <i>Acrocomia microcarpa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia minor</i> ; <i>Acrocomia mokayayba</i> ; <i>Acrocomia odorata</i> ; <i>Acrocomia panamensis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia pilosa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia quisqueyana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia sclerocarpa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia sphaerocarpa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia spinosa</i> ; <i>Acrocomia subinermis</i> ; <i>Acrocomia tenuifrons</i> ; <i>Acrocomia ulei</i> ; <i>Acrocomia viegasii</i> ; <i>Acrocomia vinifera</i> ; <i>Acrocomia wallaceana</i> ; <i>Acrocomia zapotecis</i> ; <i>Astrocaryum sclerocarpum</i> ; <i>Bactris globosa</i> ; <i>Bactris minor</i> ; <i>Bactris pavoniana</i> ; <i>Cocos aculeata</i> ; <i>Cocos fusiformis</i> ; <i>Palma moçaia</i> ; <i>Palma spinosa</i> [40]	-	<i>Orbignya cohune</i> ; <i>Orbignya dammeriana</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	coyol; cocoyal; cocoyol; cocoyul; grugru palm; sipa; suppa palm [39]	see <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	cohune palm; cohune; corozo; mop; chunciey; cocando boy; tutz; manaca; corós [39][59]
HABIT	large palm [39][59]	see <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	palm (low or tall) [39][59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	wide distribution; mostly ≤ 1000 m; open lowland forest, dry open hillsides or plains [59]	see <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	lowland tropical forest (dense stands); prefer deep, well-drained soil; plains or mountain sides; along or near coast; ≤ 300 m elevation [53][59]
USE	food; medicine; beverage; animal forage; ritual; oil; other [39][59]	see <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	medicine; food; oil; fuel; beverage; construction; other [39][59]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]
Early Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Los Naranjos? [18]
Middle Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	Chispas [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Wild Cane Caye [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6][26]; Frenchman's Cay [7]; Pelican One Pot [7]; Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; Dos Pilas? [26]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Wild Cane Cay [6]; Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]
Early Postcl.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	Chispas [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Avila [36]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6][26]; Frenchman's Cay [7]; Pelican One Pot [7]

Petén, Gt.	-	Tikal [14]	Dos Pilas [26]
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Currusté [18]
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	1x Chispas [5]; Tikal [14]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Frenchman's Cay [7]; 39 frag Pelican One Pot [7][9]; unidentified locations [26]
Seed	-	1x Ceren [41]	unidentified locations [26]; 3736 frag, Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tiger Mound [6]; Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; 35 frags, CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Currusté [18]; Avila [36]; 1x Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]; charred 'nut', RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]
Endocarp	1x Ceren [41]	Currusté [18]	unidentified locations [26]; 3736 frag, Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tiger Mound [6]; Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; 35 frags, CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Currusté [18]; Avila [36]; 1x Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]; charred 'nut', RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]
Exocarp	-	Currusté [18]	-
CONTEXT	canal, Ceren [41]	architectural fill, midden, interior surface of structure, pit, Currusté [18]	architectural fill, exterior and interior surface, kiln, midden, Puerto Escondido, Currusté, Los Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]

FAMILY	Arecaceae	Arecaceae	Arecaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Attalea</i> sp.	<i>Bactris major</i>	<i>Bactris</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Orbignya</i> sp.	<i>Augustinea balanoidea</i> ; <i>Augustinea major</i> ; <i>Augustinea ovata</i> ; <i>Bactris albonotata</i> ; <i>Bactris augustinea</i> ; <i>Bactris balanoidea</i> ; <i>Bactris beata</i> ; <i>Bactris broadwayi</i> ; <i>Bactris cateri</i> ; <i>Bactris chaetorhachis</i> ; <i>Bactris cruegeriana</i> ; <i>Bactris demerarana</i> ; <i>Bactris ellipsoidalis</i> ; <i>Bactris megalocarpa</i> ; <i>Bactris minax</i> ; <i>Bactris obovoidea</i> ; <i>Bactris ottostaffeana</i> ; <i>Bactris ottostapfiana</i> ; <i>Bactris ovata</i> ; <i>Bactris planifolia</i> ; <i>Bactris superior</i> ; <i>Bactris swabeyi</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis balanoidea</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis chaetorhachis</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis cruegeriana</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis major</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis ottostapfiana</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis ovata</i> ; <i>Pyrenoglyphis superior</i>	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Attalea cohune</i>	coconoboy; jauacte palm; jaucote palm; biscoyol; cocando boy; hones; jauacte; pok-eno-boy; poknobby; pork and doughboy; güiscoyol; viscoyol; huiscoyol; pahuac [39][59]	see <i>Bactris major</i>
HABIT	see <i>Attalea cohune</i>	palm (spiny) [39][59]	see <i>Bactris major</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Attalea cohune</i>	dry to wet thickets or forest, often swampy; ≤ 250 m elevation (forms clumps or thickets) [59]	see <i>Bactris major</i>
USE	see <i>Attalea cohune</i>	firewood; construction; oil; food; medicine; beverage; fibre; animal forage [39]	see <i>Bactris major</i>
DATE			
Preclassic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	Cuello [14][26]
Early Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Middle Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Late Classic	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Wild Cane Caye [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6][26]; Pelican One Pot [7]	Copan [10][26]; Dos Pilas [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Wild Cane Cay [6][26]	-
Early Postcl.	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]	Cihuatán [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26][32][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	Cuello [14][26]; Avila [36]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6][26]; Pelican One Pot [7]	-
Petén, Gt. Yucatan	-	-	Dos Pilas [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [10][26]
El Salvador	-	-	Cihuatán [26]
EVIDENCE			
Seed	1 Barba [5]; 13 Bronco [5]; 11 Guijarral [5]; 51 Chispas [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25]; Pelican One Pot [7]	Cuello [14]
Endocarp	-	41 frag, Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tiger Mound [6]	Copan [26]; Cuello [26]; Dos Pilas [26]; Cihuatán [26]; 1x Copan [10]; Avila [36]
Wood	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Wild	-

CONTEXT		Cane Cay [26]; Tiger Mound [26]; Albion Island [26]	
	-	-	Midden, Copan [10]; occupational and monumental structural fill [14]

FAMILY	Arecaceae	Arecaceae	Arecaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Chamaedorea</i> sp.	<i>Cryosophila stauracantha</i>	<i>Reinhardtia</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Cryosophila argentea</i> ; <i>Cryosophila bifurcata</i> ; <i>Acanthorrhiza collinsii</i> ; <i>Acanthorrhiza stauracantha</i> ; <i>Chamaerops stauracantha</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	parlor palm; pacaya; tepejilote; capuca; chichicuilote; bojón; molenillo [39][59]	escoba palm; escoba; akuum; acuum; give-and-take; give-and-take palm [39][59]	names for <i>Reinhardtia gracilis</i> : jon-chàb; jon-chib [39]
HABIT	palm [59]	palm (spiny) [39][59]	palm (small, low) [59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist or wet forest; variable elevations for different species [59]	moist or wet, mixed, lowland forest; ≤ 900 m elevation; frequently limestone [59]	<i>Reinhardtia gracilis</i> : dense wet forest or moist/wet forest; at or a little above sea level [59]
USE	ornamental; some species food, medicine, poison [39][59]	firewood; construction; medicine; other [39]	-
DATE			
Preclassic	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Cuello [25][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]	-
Early Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Late Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Bronco [5]
Terminal Cl.	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Cuello [25][26]; Kokeal(Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Bronco [5]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	-	1x, Bronco [5]
Wood	-	Cuello [25][26]; Kokeal(Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Other	stem frag., San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-	-
CONTEXT	-	-	-

FAMILY	Arecaceae	cf. Arecaceae	Asclepidaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Sabal</i> sp.	-	<i>Asclepias</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	botan palm; botan; thatch palm [39]	-	Milkweed. <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> : cho; chushu-yu-shi; cuchilli-xiv; gato; hoja de veneno; ka-ki-at'sum; mis; polly redhead; raton; red hand polly; red head polly [39]
HABIT	palm [59]	-	herb [58]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Sabal mexicana</i> : open, dry hillsides; coastal plains; river valleys; borders of mangrove or bamboo swamp; ≤ 1400 m (large groves). - <i>Sabal mauritiformis</i> : open or dense forest; sometimes with pines or on limestone; nr. sea level [59]	-	e.g. - <i>Asclepias auriculata</i> : open pine-oak forestm 1200–1900 m. - <i>Asclepias contrayerba</i> : moist or dry, open fields, grassy pine-oak forest, ≤ 1950 m. - <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> : moist or wet thickets or fields, roadsides, waste ground near dwellings, ≤ 1900 m. - <i>Asclepias glaucescens</i> : open pine or oak woods, disturbed ground, old fields. - <i>Asclepias oenotherioides</i> : moist or dry open fields or hillsides, sometimes disturbed, ≤1400m. - <i>Asclepias rosea</i> : open slopes, grassy fields, 800–2000 m. - <i>Asclepias similis</i> : moist thickets open forest, often pine-oak, 1400–2600 m [58]
USE	construction [26]; <i>Sabal yapa</i> : food; medicine; fibre [39]	-	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> : medicine; poison [39]
DATE	Cerros [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]	-	-
Preclassic			
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]	-	-
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]	-	-
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]; Dos Pilas? [26]	Guijarral [5]	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Cerros [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Guijarral [5]	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	Dos Pilas [26]	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Rancho Ires [16]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	unspecified site [26]	9x, Guijarral [5]	1x, Bronco [5]; 191x, Guijarral [5]
Seed			
Wood	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; unspecified site [26]	-	-
Endocarp	-	1 frag, Rancho Ires [16]	-
Other	leaf, unspecified site [26]	-	-
CONTEXT	-	-	-

FAMILY	Asparagaceae	Asteraceae	Asteraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Agave</i> sp.	-	<i>Baltimora recta</i>
SYNONYMS	-	Compositae	<i>Baltimora alba</i> ; <i>Baltimora scolospermum</i> ; <i>Baltimora trinervata</i> ; <i>Fougeria tetragona</i> ; <i>Fougerouxia alba</i> ; <i>Fougerouxia recta</i> ; <i>Milleria alba</i> ; <i>Scolospermum baltimoroides</i> ; <i>Timanthea tristis</i> ; <i>Wedelia populifolia</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	Agave	sunflowers	-
HABIT	herb [39]	-	herb [61]
HABITAT/DISTR.	Cultivated. - <i>Agave vivipara</i> : brushy, rocky slopes, moist ravines or thickets, 200–2200 m. - <i>Agave ghiesbreghtii</i> : dry rocky exposed hillsides, mostly limestone, 1700–2200 m. - <i>Agave hurteri</i> : dry, open rocky or brushy hillsides, sometimes pine-oak forest 1000–3700 m. - <i>Agave lagunae</i> : gravel, scree, cliffs, Pacific slope, 700–1500 m [60]	weeds and early successional shrubs	damp thickets, open fields, grassy slopes, rocky hills; weed in waste or cultivated ground; sea level–1200 m [61]
USE	fibre; medicine [39]	food? [26]	unknown
DATE	-	Los Naranjos [18]; Cuello [25][26]	-
Preclassic	-	Los Naranjos (only preclassic?) [18]; Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Early Classic	-	Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Middle Classic	Ceren [11][26]	Copan [10][26]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Ceren [41]; Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	Copan [10][26]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Ceren [41]; Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Cihuatan [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	Avila [36]	-
LOCATION	-	Cuello [25][26]; Avila [36]	-
N. Belize	-	Chan [29][45]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10][26]; CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Rancho Ires [16]; Currusté [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][26][34][41]	Ceren [41]	Cihuatan [26]
EVIDENCE	-	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; Rancho Ires [16]; Honduras [18]; Cuello [25]; Chan [45]*	Cihuatan [26]
Seed	-	(‘achene’) Copan [26]; Cuello [26]; Avila [36]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Ceren [41]; Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]; 3 ‘achene’, Copan [10]	-
Cypsela	-	-	-
Other	fibres, Ceren [11]; leaf, Ceren [26]; tissue, Ceren [41]	-	-
CONTEXT	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]; sacbe, Ceren [41]	external surface, midden, kiln, Honduras [18]; fill, terrace bed, Chan [29][45]; cave, Actun	-

		Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; agricultural ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]; interior fill, floor, Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	
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* not carbonised

FAMILY	Asteraceae	Asteraceae	Asteraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	<i>Melampodium</i> sp.	<i>Spilanthes</i> cf. <i>acmella</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Helianthus aridus</i> ; <i>Helianthus indicus</i> ; <i>Helianthus jaegeri</i> ; <i>Helianthus lenticularis</i> ; <i>Helianthus macrocarpus</i> ; <i>Helianthus multiflorus</i> ; <i>Helianthus ovatus</i> ; <i>Helianthus platycephalus</i> ; <i>Helianthus tubaeformis</i> [40]	-	none [40]
COMMON NAMES	sunflower	flor amarilla. <i>Melampodium costaricense</i> : yierba; escaldadura. <i>Melampodium divaricatum</i> : dysipela; ki nam [39]	-
HABIT	herb	herbaceous or suffruticose [61]	herb [61]
HABITAT/DISTR.	cultivated [39]	e.g. - <i>Melampodium divaricatum</i> : damp or wet thickets, open fields or banks, streets, along streams in open forest, weeds in waste or cultivated ground, sea level–1800 m. - <i>Melampodium gracile</i> : wet thickets, open rocky ground, 350–2000 m. - <i>Melampodium linearilobum</i> : brushy plains, hillsides, sometimes oak or pine forest, 200–1600 m. - <i>Melampodium longipilum</i> : dry rocky slopes, 1300–1400 m. - <i>Melampodium microcephalum</i> : forest and fields, 100–2000 m. - <i>Melampodium montanum</i> : open, rocky slopes in pine or pine-oak forest, 2000–2500 m. - <i>Melampodium paniculatum</i> : damp or wet meadows and thickets, sometimes pine or oak-pine forest, sometimes sandbars along streams, weeds of cultivated and waste ground. - <i>Melampodium perfoliatum</i> : damp thickets and pine-oak forest, 800–1800 m. - <i>Melampodium sericeum</i> : dry or damp fields, rarely pine-oak forest, 1100–2000 m [61]	incl. damp or wet thickets; marshes; banks; waste ground; cultivated ground (weed) [61]
USE	food [26]	- <i>Melampodium costaricense</i> : medicine. - <i>Melampodium divaricatum</i> : beverage; medicine [39]	-
DATE	Santa Leticia (uncertain date) [26]	-	-
Preclassic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Early Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Ceren [41]
Late Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-

EI Salvador	Santa Leticia [26]	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Seed			
Cypsela	'achene' Santa Leticia [26]	-	'achene' Ceren [41]
CONTEXT	-	-	canal, 'flat area', Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Asteraceae	Asteraceae	cf. Asteraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i>	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	<i>Tagetes rotundifolia</i> ; <i>Tithonia aristata</i> ; <i>Tithonia speciosa</i> ; <i>Tithonia uniflora</i> ; <i>Urbanisol aristatus</i> ; <i>Urbanisol heterophyllus</i> ; <i>Urbanisol tagetiflora</i> ; <i>Verbesina szyszylowiczii</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	mexican sunflower; daisy [39]	-	-
HABIT	herb to shrub [39][61]	herb (rarely low shrub) [61]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	damp to dry, open or brushy fields, rocky or grassy slopes; disturbed sites; 120–600 m [54][61]	- <i>Zinnia elegans</i> : cultivated; waste or cultivated ground. - <i>Zinnia peruviana</i> : damp, open or brushy, often rocky slopes, sometimes oak forest, 800–2000 m [61]	-
USE	ornamental; food; other [39]	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> : ornament [61]	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	Ceren [11][26]	-	-
Late Classic	-	Bronco [5]	Gujarral [5]; Chispas [5]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Bronco [5]	Gujarral [5]; Chispas [5]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
EI Salvador	Ceren [11][26]	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	1x, Bronco [5]	3x, Gujarral [5]; 1x, Chispas [5]
Seed			
Cypsela	-	-	-
Other	stem casts, Ceren [11]; unspecified other, Ceren [26]	-	-
CONTEXT	-	-	-

FAMILY	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Bignonia diversifolia</i>	<i>Crescentia cujete</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Cydista diversifolia</i> ; <i>Anemopaegma vargasianum</i> ; <i>Bignonia sagrana</i> ; <i>Bignonia vargasiana</i> ; <i>Cydista vargasiana</i> ; <i>Pleonotoma diversifolia</i> [40]	<i>Crescentia acuminata</i> ; <i>Crescentia angustifolia</i> ; <i>Crescentia arborea</i> ; <i>Crescentia cuneifolia</i> ; <i>Crescentia fasciculata</i> ; <i>Crescentia plectantha</i> ; <i>Crescentia pumila</i> ; <i>Crescentia spathulata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	alambre xiv; wire herb; chacnetoloc; anicab; zolac; tsolac; xcolac [39][62]	calabash; gourd tree; jicara; hom; huaz; savannah calabash; wild calabash; güiro; luch [39][62]
HABIT	-	liana [39]	small-medium tree [39][62]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	moist or dry thickets; ≤ 700 m [62]	cultivated; brushy plains; open fields; ≤ 350 m [62]
USE	-	medicine; ornamental; other [39]	medicine; food; beverage; ritual; animal forage; other; container [39][62]
DATE	-	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	"Classic" Coba [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	"Classic" Coba [26]	-
Late Classic	-	"Classic" Coba [26]	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]
Terminal Cl.	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	"Classic" Coba [26]	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]
Early Postcl.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION	-	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Avila [36]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	Pook's Hill [47]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	Coba [26]	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
Wood	-	-	14 frag, Wild Cane Cay [6]; Avila [36]; Pook's Hill [47]
Rind	-	-	-
CONTEXT	passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	midden, collapse/midden, floor deposit, collapse debris, Pook's Hill [47]

FAMILY	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Crescentia</i> sp	cf. <i>Crescentia</i> sp.	<i>Jacaranda</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	jacaranda; gigante [62]
HABIT	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	tree (large) [62]
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	- <i>Jacaranda copaia</i> : wet forest; at or a little above sea level. - <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> : middle and low elevations; cultivated [62]
USE	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	see <i>Crescentia kujete</i>	light construction; other [62]
DATE	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Albion Island [3][26]; Santa Leticia [26]	site core, Cahal Pech [52]	-
Preclassic			
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]	-	-
Middle Classic	Ceren [11][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]	-	-
Late Classic	Bronco [5]; Wild Cane Cay [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]	-	Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Albion Island [3][26]; Bronco [5]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14][28];	-	-
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	site core, Cahal Pech [52]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	Wild Cane Cay [26]	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][26][34]; Santa Leticia [26]	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	2x, Bronco [5]	-	-
Seed			
Wood	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14][28]; unspecified sites [26]	-	Ceren [41]
Rind	Ceren [11]; unspecified sites [26]	site core, Cahal Pech [52]	-
CONTEXT	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]; occupational structural fill, Kokeal [14]	floor, fill, site core, Cahal Pech [52]	agricultural ridge, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae	cf. Bixaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Parmentiera aculeata</i>	<i>Tabebuia</i> sp.	cf. <i>Bixa orellana</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Parmentiera edulis</i> ; <i>Crescentia aculeata</i> ; <i>Crescentia edulis</i> ; <i>Parmentiera edulis</i> ; <i>Parmentiera foliolosa</i> ; <i>Parmentiera lanceolata</i> [40]	-	<i>Bixa acuminata</i> ; <i>Bixa americana</i> ; <i>Bixa katangensis</i> ; <i>Bixa odorata</i> ; <i>Bixa orellana</i> ; <i>Bixa orleana</i> ; <i>Bixa purpurea</i> ; <i>Bixa tinctoria</i> ; <i>Bixa upatensis</i> ; <i>Orellana americana</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	cucumber tree; cat; cow okra; kat; k'at; wild okra; cuajilote; caiba; coxluto; ixlut; pepino de árbol; caat [39][62]	e.g. - <i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> : matilisguate; cortez; cortez amarillo; cortez coyote; cortez negro; cortez prieto; ahau-che; ha-hauche. - <i>Tabebuia guayacan</i> : cortez; corteza; guayacán. - <i>Tabebuia palmeri</i> : cortez colorado. - <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> : matilisguate; maqueliz; matilishuate; macuelizo; macueliz; fresno [62]	annatto; achiote; achote; achiotillo; chaya; xayau; oox; ox; annato; annmatto; atta; cu-shèb; kuxub; shi-yaè; xayan; cuxul; cuxub [39][63]
HABIT	tree [39][62]	tree (large or medium) [62]	shrub or tree [63]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist or dry thickets and lowland forest; often along rocky waterways; ≤ 1200 m elevation; cultivated [62]	e.g. - <i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> : moist or dry forest; open hillside; sometimes limestone; ≤ 750 m elevation. - <i>Tabebuia guayacan</i> : wet to dry forest; often open areas; ≤ 1200 m elevation. - <i>Tabebuia palmeri</i> : moist forest; ≤ 600 m. - <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> : moist or dry forest; often open fields or roadsides; plains and also steep hillsides; ≤ 1200 m [62]	≤ 1000 m elevation (occasionally higher); common wet or dry lowland thickets (often pure stands); cultivated [63]
USE	food; ornamental; animal forage; medicine; spice/flavouring/preservative [39][62]	- <i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> : construction; medicine; ornamental; other. - <i>Tabebuia guayacan</i> : construction; animal forage. - <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> : medicine; construction; ornamental [62]	food; medicine; ornamental; dye; fibre; fuel; gum; spice; other [39][63]
DATE	Los Naranjos [18]	-	-
Preclassic	-	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Colha [24]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Colha [24]
N. Belize	-	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Los Naranjos [18]	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Los Naranjos [18]	-	Colha [24]
Seed	-	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Wood	-	-	-
Rind	-	-	-
CONTEXT	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	cave, Actun Chapat [38]	midden, Colha [24]

FAMILY	Boraginaceae	Boraginaceae	Boraginaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	<i>Cordia cf. dodecandra</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Cordia angiocarpa</i> ; <i>Lithocardium angiocarpum</i> ; <i>Lithocardium dodecandrum</i> ; <i>Plethostephia angiocarpa</i> [40]	<i>Cordia angiocarpa</i> ; <i>Lithocardium angiocarpum</i> ; <i>Lithocardium dodecandrum</i> ; <i>Plethostephia angiocarpa</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	siricote; ziricote; chack opte; zericote; ciricote; copte [39][64]	siricote; ziricote; chack opte; zericote; ciricote; copte [39][64]
HABIT	-	tree [64]	tree [64]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	sea level–900 m elevation; cultivated [64]	sea level–900 m elevation; cultivated [64]
USE	-	food; construction; medicine; other [39][64]	food; construction; medicine; other [39][64]
DATE	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [43]	Cerros [20][23]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	Cerro Palenque [18]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [43]	Cerros [20]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R. Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	5 seeds, CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; 1 seed Cerro Palenque [18]	-	-
Seed	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [43]	-
Wood	-	-	Cerros [20]
Endocarp	-	-	-
CONTEXT	midden, Cerro Palenque [18]	-	-

FAMILY	Boraginaceae	Boraginaceae	Brassicaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Cordia</i> sp.	<i>Ehretia tinifolia</i>	-
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Ehretia campestris</i> ; <i>Ehretia linifolia</i> ; <i>Ehretia longifolia</i> ; <i>Ehretia sulcata</i> ; <i>Ehretia tenuifolia</i>	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	-	-
HABIT	see <i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	tree or shrub [39][64]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	cultivated [64]	-
USE	see <i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	food; construction; medicine; ornamental [39]	-
DATE			
Preclassic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Albion Island [3][26]; Cuello [3][25][26]; Cerros [26]	-	-
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]	-	-
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]	-	-
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Dos Pilas [26]	Ceren [41]	Copan [10]
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Kokeal(Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Albion Island [3][26]; Cuello [3][25][26][32]; Cerros [26]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [33]	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38][46]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	Dos Pilas [26]	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [10]
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	unspecified site [26]	-	1x, Copan [10]
Wood	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3][25]; unspecified sites [26]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [33][38]; Actun Chapat [38][46]	Ceren [41]	-
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	agricultural ridge, sacbe, Ceren [41]	midden, Copan [10]

FAMILY	Brassicaceae	Brassicaceae	Burseraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	cf. <i>Lepidium</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	-	e.g. - <i>Lepidium oblongum</i> : sacabé. - <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> : jiliplieque; mastuerzo; lentejuela; antejuela; lentejuelilla; lentejilla; antejuelilla; sacabé; mastuerce; culantrillo; cupapayo; putxiu; putcan [57]	-
HABIT	herb [57]	herb or suffrutescent [57]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	e.g. - <i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i> : roadside meadows, c. 1950 m elevation. - <i>Lepidium oblongum</i> : weed in gardens, street or waste ground; dry or moist, rocky hillsides; 1300–3900 m elevation. - <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> : open or shaded; weed in waste or cultivated ground; open banks and roadsides; moist or dry fields; sometimes limestone; ≤ 2450 m elevation [57]	-
USE	food [26]. <i>Brassica juncea</i> : food; medicine; spice/flavouring [39]	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> : food; fuel; medicine; spice/flavouring; other [39]	-
DATE	Copan [26]	Los Naranjos [18]	-
Preclassic	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Copan [10][26] (uncertain dating)	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION	-	-	Avila [36]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10]	Los Naranjos [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x Copan [10][26]	Los Naranjos [18]	-
Seed	-	-	Avila [36]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	-	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]

FAMILY	Burseraceae	Burseraceae	Burseraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	<i>Bursera</i> sp.	<i>Protium copal</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Bursera arborea</i> ; <i>Bursera bonairensis</i> ; <i>Bursera gummifera</i> ; <i>Bursera integerrima</i> ; <i>Bursera subpubescens</i> ; <i>Elaphrium arboreum</i> ; <i>Elaphrium integerrimum</i> ; <i>Elaphrium simaruba</i> ; <i>Elaphrium subpubescens</i> ; <i>Icicariba simaruba</i> ; <i>Pistacia simaruba</i> ; <i>Terebinthus arborea</i> ; <i>Terebinthus simaruba</i> [40]	-	<i>Icica copal</i> ; <i>Icica palmeri</i> ; <i>Protium palmeri</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	gumbo limbo; palo mulato; chakaj; birch; ca-c-ch; ca-cah; cha-c; chacah; cha-ca; cha-cah; chacah colorado; chicah; gumbo-limbo; gumbolimbo blanco; hukup; indio desnudo; indio peludo; palo chino; palo jiote; jiote; red gumbolimbo; sirvella simarona; white gumbolimbo; xa-ka; xaka; solpiem; cajha; xacago-que; copón; palo tinto [39][65]	see <i>Bursera simaruba</i>	copal; pom; pomte; pom-te; chom [39][65]
HABIT	tree (small–medium) [39][65]	see <i>Bursera simaruba</i>	tree (medium–large) [39][65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	Abundant in lowland regions, particularly in dry or moist secondary forest or thickets; sea level–1800 m elevation, commonly ≤ 1000 m [65]	see <i>Bursera simaruba</i>	moist or wet forest; majority ≤ 350 m elevation [65]
USE	medicine; beverage; construction; fuel; ritual; ornamental; poison; other [39][65]	see <i>Bursera simaruba</i>	resin; ritual; medicine; poison; ornamental; other [39][65]
DATE			
Preclassic	Cuello [25]	Cuello [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]; Santa Leticia [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Cerros [26]
Early Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]; Coba (unspecified date) [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]; Coba (unspecified date) [26]	-
Late Classic	-	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Pulltrouser Swamp (unspecified date) [26]; Dos Pilas (unconfirmed date) [26]; Coba (unspecified date) [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [25]	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Cuello [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Cerros [26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	Coba [26]	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [14]
El Salvador	-	Santa Leticia [26]	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	4x, Bronco [5]; 2x, Guijarral [5]	-
Wood	Cuello [25]	Cuello [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Dos Pilas [26]; Coba [26]; Santa Leticia [26]	Copan [14]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]
Other	-	-	unspecified, Cerros [26]; unspecified, Albion Island [26]

CONTEXT	-	-	occupational structural fill [14]
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FAMILY	Burseraceae	Burseraceae	Burseraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Protium cf. copal</i>	<i>Protium sp.</i>	<i>cf. Protium copal</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Icica copal</i> ; <i>Icica palmeri</i> ; <i>Protium palmeri</i> [40]	-	<i>Icica copal</i> ; <i>Icica palmeri</i> ; <i>Protium palmeri</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	copal; pom; pomte; pom-te; chom [39][65]	see <i>Protium copal</i>	see <i>Protium copal</i>
HABIT	tree (medium–large) [39][65]	see <i>Protium copal</i>	see <i>Protium copal</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist or wet forest; majority ≤ 350 m elevation [65]	see <i>Protium copal</i>	see <i>Protium copal</i>
USE	resin; ritual; medicine; poison; ornamental; other [39][65]	see <i>Protium copal</i>	see <i>Protium copal</i>
DATE	-	-	Cerros [20][23]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	Avila [36]	-	-
LOCATION	Avila [36]	-	Cerros [20]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Chan [29][45]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	1 seed, Twin Caves 2 [38]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Avila [36]	Chan [29][45]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
Other	-	-	resin, Cerros [20]
CONTEXT	-	terrace wall, Chan [29][45]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; cave alcove, Twin Caves 2 [38]; cave, Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-

FAMILY	Cactaceae	Cactaceae	Cactaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Mammillaria</i> sp.	cf. <i>Mammillaria</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	cactus	-	-
HABIT	-	succulent/cactus [66]	succulent/cactus [66]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	e.g. - <i>Mammillaria eichlamii</i> : dry plains, hillsides, 300–1600 m. - <i>Mammillaria ruestii</i> : exposed rocky areas, 700–1600 m. - <i>Mammillaria voburnensis</i> : dry, rocky, open slopes, 200–1250 m [66]	e.g. - <i>Mammillaria eichlamii</i> : dry plains, hillsides, 300–1600 m. - <i>Mammillaria ruestii</i> : exposed rocky areas, 700–1600 m. - <i>Mammillaria voburnensis</i> : dry, rocky, open slopes, 200–1250 m [66]
USE	-	-	-
DATE	Cuello [43]	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [43]	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; Rancho Ires [16]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	1 seed CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; 1x, Rancho Ires [16]
Seed			
CONTEXT	midden, Cerro Palenque, Currusté [18]	midden, matrix, Currusté, Cerro Palenque [18]	-

FAMILY	Cannabaceae	Cannabaceae	Cannabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Celtis</i> sp.	cf. <i>Celtis</i> sp.	<i>Trema micrantha</i>
SYNONYMS	Ulmaceae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis albicans</i> ; <i>Celtis canescens</i> ; <i>Celtis chichileia</i> ; <i>Celtis curiandiuba</i> ; <i>Celtis lima</i> ; <i>Celtis macrophylla</i> ; <i>Celtis micrantha</i> ; <i>Celtis microcarpa</i> ; <i>Celtis mollis</i> ; <i>Celtis rufescens</i> ; <i>Celtis schiedeana</i> ; <i>Rhamnus micrantha</i> ; <i>Sponia canescens</i> ; <i>Sponia chichileia</i> ; <i>Sponia crassifolia</i> ; <i>Sponia grisea</i> ; <i>Sponia lima</i> ; <i>Sponia macrophylla</i> ; <i>Sponia micrantha</i> ; <i>Sponia mollis</i> ; <i>Sponia peruviana</i> ; <i>Sponia riparia</i> ; <i>Sponia schiedeana</i> ; <i>Trema canescens</i> ; <i>Trema chichileia</i> ; <i>Trema lima</i> ; <i>Trema macrophylla</i> ; <i>Trema melinona</i> ; <i>Trema micrantha</i> ; <i>Trema mollis</i> ; <i>Trema riparia</i> ; <i>Trema rufescens</i> ; <i>Trema schiedeana</i> ; <i>Trema strigillosa</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	- <i>Celtis iguanaea</i> : cagalero; rompa-caite; piscucúy; calvo verde; uña de gato; cagalero blanco; muc; zitsmuc; palo de arco - <i>Celtis schippii</i> : bullhoof [57]	- <i>Celtis iguanaea</i> : cagalero; rompa-caite; piscucúy; calvo verde; uña de gato; cagalero blanco; muc; zitsmuc; palo de arco - <i>Celtis schippii</i> : bullhoof [57]	capulin; ki-ik; mahua blanca; pine ridge bay cedar; pixó; wild bay cedar; bastard bay cedar; capuleen; chapulin; chuuk-eeg'h; white capulin; capulín macho; capulín montés; capulincillo; churusco; capulín negro [39][43][57]
HABIT	tree or shrub [57]	tree or shrub [57]	shrub or tree [39][57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	- <i>Celtis caudata</i> : 1200–1300 m elevation. - <i>Celtis iguanaea</i> : dry or wet thickets, plains and hillsides, ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Celtis trinervia</i> : ≤ 200 m [57]	- <i>Celtis caudata</i> : 1200–1300 m elevation. - <i>Celtis iguanaea</i> : dry or wet thickets, plains and hillsides, ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Celtis trinervia</i> : ≤ 200 m [57]	mainly dry thickets, along streams or plains; elevation sea level–c. 2000 m; sometimes swamps; characteristic of second-growth thickets [57]
USE	<i>Celtis iguanaea</i> : food; medicine; poison [39][26]	<i>Celtis iguanaea</i> : food; medicine; poison [39]	construction; food; animal forage; fibre; medicine; fuel; other [39]
DATE	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][43]; unspecified site [26]	-	Cuello [43]
Preclassic	"Classic" unspecified site [26]	-	-
Early Classic	"Classic" unspecified site [26]	Ceren [11]	-
Middle Classic	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Copan [10]; "Classic" unspecified site [26]	Ceren [41]	-
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; "Classic" unspecified site [26]	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][32][43]; Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Cerros [26]	-	Cuello [43]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [17][26][34]	Ceren [11][41]	-
EVIDENCE	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25]; 1x, Barba [5]; 3x, Bronco [5]	-	-
Seed	1x, Copan [10]; unspecified sites [26]	Ceren [11]	-
Endocarp	Cuello [25]; unspecified sites [26]	-	Cuello [43]
Wood	-	1 fruit, Ceren [41]	-
Other	-	-	-
CONTEXT	midden, Copan [10]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]	vessel contents on ground/floor, Ceren [11]; sacbe, Ceren [41]	-

FAMILY	Capparaceae	Caricaceae	Caricaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Carica papaya</i>	cf. <i>Carica papaya</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Carica citriformis</i> ; <i>Carica cubensis</i> ; <i>Carica hermaphrodita</i> ; <i>Carica jamaicensis</i> ; <i>Carica jimenezii</i> ; <i>Carica mamaya</i> ; <i>Carica peltata</i> ; <i>Carica pinnatifida</i> ; <i>Carica portoricensis</i> ; <i>Carica posopora</i> ; <i>Carica pyriformis</i> ; <i>Carica rochefortii</i> ; <i>Carica sativa</i> ; <i>Papaya carica</i> ; <i>Papaya cimarrona</i> ; <i>Papaya citriformis</i> ; <i>Papaya communis</i> ; <i>Papaya cubensis</i> ; <i>Papaya cucumerina</i> ; <i>Papaya edulis</i> ; <i>Papaya hermaphrodita</i> ; <i>Papaya peltata</i> ; <i>Papaya rochefortii</i> ; <i>Papaya sativa</i> ; <i>Papaya vulgaris</i> ; <i>Vasconcellea peltata</i> [40]	<i>Carica citriformis</i> ; <i>Carica cubensis</i> ; <i>Carica hermaphrodita</i> ; <i>Carica jamaicensis</i> ; <i>Carica jimenezii</i> ; <i>Carica mamaya</i> ; <i>Carica peltata</i> ; <i>Carica pinnatifida</i> ; <i>Carica portoricensis</i> ; <i>Carica posopora</i> ; <i>Carica pyriformis</i> ; <i>Carica rochefortii</i> ; <i>Carica sativa</i> ; <i>Papaya carica</i> ; <i>Papaya cimarrona</i> ; <i>Papaya citriformis</i> ; <i>Papaya communis</i> ; <i>Papaya cubensis</i> ; <i>Papaya cucumerina</i> ; <i>Papaya edulis</i> ; <i>Papaya hermaphrodita</i> ; <i>Papaya peltata</i> ; <i>Papaya rochefortii</i> ; <i>Papaya sativa</i> ; <i>Papaya vulgaris</i> ; <i>Vasconcellea peltata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	papaya; papaw; pawpaw; put; wild papaya; papayo; put; chichput [39][63]	papaya; papaw; pawpaw; put; wild papaya; papayo; put; chichput [39][63]
HABIT	-	herbaceous to tree [39][63]	herbaceous to tree [39][63]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	cultivated; elevation ≤ 1200 m (sometimes higher); waste ground, second growth, moist to wet thickets [63]	cultivated; elevation ≤ 1200 m (sometimes higher); waste ground, second growth, moist to wet thickets [63]
USE	-	medicine; food; beverage; poison; other [39][63]	medicine; food; beverage; poison; other [39][63]
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	"Classic" Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Colha [24]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Colha [24]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	Currusté [18]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Colha [24]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Ceren [41]	-	-
CONTEXT	sache, Ceren [41]	matrix, Currusté [18]	midden, Colha [24]

FAMILY	Caryophyllaceae	Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Drymaria cordata</i>	-	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Alsine rotundifolia</i> ; <i>Bufonia rotundifolia</i> ; <i>Drymaria adenophora</i> ; <i>Drymaria procumbens</i> ; <i>Drymaria sessilifolia</i> ; <i>Holosteum cordatum</i> ; <i>Holosteum diandrum</i> ; <i>Stellaria adenophora</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	chickweed; palitaria; pelitaria; petatillo; comida de canario; trencilla; comapa; comapona [57]	-	e.g. - <i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i> (syn. <i>Chenopodium graveolens</i>): epazote de zorro; pazote; apazote de zorro; epazote de toro; hediondillo; quelite hediondo. - <i>Chenopodium murale</i> : hedionda; hediondilla; paletilla [57]
HABIT	herb [39][57]	-	herb [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist thickets, shaded banks or forest; common weed in waste or cultivated ground; elevation ≤ 900 m [57]	-	e.g. - <i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> : weed in cultivated ground, streets, sandbars or roadsides; elevation 1300–2200 m. - <i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i> (syn. <i>Chenopodium graveolens</i>): open rocky hillsides, weed on cultivated ground (maize); elevation 1800–3000+ m. - <i>Chenopodium murale</i> : weed in gardens, waste ground, abandoned fields; sparse or plentiful; elevation 800–2500 m [57]
USE	ornamental; medicine [39]	-	medicine; food; poison [39][57]
DATE	-	Puerto Escondido [18]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Copan [26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	-	Puerto Escondido? [4]
Terminal Cl.	-	Cerro Palenque [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Cerro Palenque [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]	Puerto Escondido? [4]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Copan [26]
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	Ceren [41]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Puerto Escondido? [4]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Copan [26]
Seed			
CONTEXT	sacbe, Ceren [41]	midden, pit, Puerto Escondido, Cerro Palenque [18]	pit, Puerto Escondido [18]

FAMILY	"Cheno-Am"	cf. Chenopodiaceae	Chrysobalanaceae
BINOMIAL	-	-	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	Chenopodiaceae or Amaranthaceae	-	pigeon plum
HABIT	-	-	-
HABITAT/DISTR. USE	-	-	-
DATE	Copan [10]	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Currusté [18]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10]	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]	Currusté [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Copan [10]	1x, CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]	Currusté [18]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
CONTEXT	burial or cache, Copan [10]	-	salt production, Chan B'i [17]; architectural fill, external surface, midden, matrix, Currusté [18]

FAMILY	Chrysobalanaceae	Chrysobalanaceae	Chrysobalanaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	<i>Licania arborea</i>	cf. <i>Licania arborea</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Chrysobalanus ellipticus</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus guianensis</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus interior</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus luteus</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus orbicularis</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus pellocarpus</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus purpureus</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus savannarum</i> ; <i>Chrysobalanus stuhlmannii</i> ; <i>Prunus icaco</i> [40]	<i>Licania bullatifolia</i> ; <i>Licania retusa</i> ; <i>Licania seleriana</i> [40]	<i>Licania bullatifolia</i> ; <i>Licania retusa</i> ; <i>Licania seleriana</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	cocoplum; caye caulker plum; coco plum; coco-plum; hicaco plum; icaco; jicaco plum; ka-ka-tà; kocho-rhum [39]	encino; roble; caca de niño; zuncilla; canilla de mula; jobo; roble blanco; alcornoque; cacahuananche; frailecillo; palo de fraile; totopostle [57]	encino; roble; caca de niño; zuncilla; canilla de mula; jobo; roble blanco; alcornoque; cacahuananche; frailecillo; palo de fraile; totopostle [57]
HABIT	shrub or small tree [39][57]	medium–large tree [57]	medium–large tree [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	coastal swamps; thickets along sea beaches at sea level; cultivated inland [57]	mainly dry brushy forest; elevation ≤ 1300 m [57]	mainly dry brushy forest; elevation ≤ 1300 m [57]
USE	food; medicine; animal forage; fuel; dye; other [39][57]	seeds strung and burnt like candles; construction [57]	seeds strung and burnt like candles; construction [57]
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	Actun Halal? [38]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	Actun Halal [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Chan B'i [17]	Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	Actun Halal [38]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	salt production, Chan B'i [17]	cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	cave, Actun Halal [38]

FAMILY	Clusiaceae	Clusiaceae	Clusiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Clusia</i> sp.	<i>Garcinia intermedia</i>	' <i>Rheedia</i> sp.'
SYNONYMS	-	Hypericaceae; <i>Rheedia intermedia</i> ; <i>Calophyllum edule</i> ; <i>Rheedia edulis</i> ; <i>Rheedia tonduziana</i> [40]	Hypericaceae
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Clusia stenophylla</i> (syn. <i>Clusia conferta</i>): jubub; jubup. - <i>Clusia flava</i> : manzanita de ratón; quiebramuelas; hoja de tortilla; hubuche; memela; matapalo; chunup; canchunup; quiebramuelas. - <i>Clusia gentlei</i> : matapalo. - <i>Clusia guatemalensis</i> : matapalo; manzana rosa de mico; palma rosa; lima real; icaco montés; manzana montés. - <i>Clusia lundellii</i> : matapalo; chunup. - <i>Clusia lusoria</i> : lechemaría. - <i>Clusia rosea</i> : copey; cupey. - <i>Clusia salvinii</i> : matapalo; lengua de venado; cerbatana [63]	caimito; jocomico; ka-re-ché; waika plum; leche amarilla; palo bayo; crauel; jocote de mico; caimite de montaña; sakipa [39][63]	-
HABIT	tree or shrub (sometimes epiphytic) [63]	tree (large) [39][63]	see <i>Garcinia intermedia</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Clusia stenophylla</i> (syn. <i>Clusia conferta</i>): wet, mixed forest; elevation ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Clusia flava</i> : moist or wet mixed forest; elevation ≤ 1300 m (mostly low elevation) - <i>Clusia guatemalensis</i> : mostly wet mixed forest; elevation 300–2000 m. - <i>Clusia lundellii</i> : wet, mixed forest; elevation at or a little above sea level. - <i>Clusia lusoria</i> : moist or wet, mixed forest; elevation 1700–2500 m. - <i>Clusia massoniana</i> : moist or wet, mixed or pine forest; elevation ≤ 1700 m. - <i>Clusia quadrangula</i> : moist or wet, mixed forest; elevation ≤ 900 m. - <i>Clusia rosea</i> : moist forest; elevation ≤ 900 m. - <i>Clusia salvinii</i> : mostly wet, mixed mountain forest; elevation ≤ 2600 m [63]	(<i>Rheedia intermedia</i>) wet, mixed forest; often limestone substrate; elevation ≤ 500 m [63]	see <i>Garcinia intermedia</i>
USE	<i>Clusia flava</i> : medicine; container (bark); fuelwood [39].	firewood; construction; food [26][39]	see <i>Garcinia intermedia</i>
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	Dos Pilas ('Classic') [26]; Copan ('Classic') [26]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-

C. Campeche Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Copan [26]	-
EVIDENCE Wood	Ceren [41]	Dos Pilas [26]; Copan [26]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
CONTEXT	sacbe, Ceren [41]	-	cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]

FAMILY	Clusiaceae	Combretaceae	Combretaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Rheedia/Garcinia</i> sp.	-	<i>Bucida buceras</i>
SYNONYMS	Hypericaceae	-	<i>Bucida wigginsiana</i> ; <i>Myrobalanus buceras</i> ; <i>Terminalis buceras</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	-	pucte; pocte; bullet tree; bully tree; puk-te; cacho de toro [20][39][66]
HABIT	see <i>Garcinia intermedia</i>	-	tree [39][66]
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Garcinia intermedia</i>	-	wet forest or thickets; elevation \leq 1000 m [66]
USE	see <i>Garcinia intermedia</i>	-	firewood, construction (e.g. poles, post, cross-ties); tanning (bark); medicine; other [26][39][66]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	Cerros [20][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp (date?) [26]
Early Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp (date?) [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp (date?) [26]
Late Classic	Copan [10]	Actun Halal? [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	Pulltrouser Swamp (date?) [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	Avila [36]	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	Avila [36]	Cerros [20][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [24]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Albion Island [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Actun Halal [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10]	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	-	unspecified site - Cerros? [26]
Wood	1x, Copan [10]	Avila [36]; Actun Halal [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; unspecified site [26]
CONTEXT	-	cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-

FAMILY	Combretaceae	Combretaceae	Combretaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Bucida buceras</i>	<i>Conocarpus</i> sp.	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Bucida wigginsiana</i> ; <i>Myrobalanus buceras</i> ; <i>Terminalis buceras</i> [40]	-	<i>Conocarpus racemosus</i> ; <i>Horau racemosus</i> ; <i>Laguncularia obovata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	pucte; pocte; bullet tree; bully tree; puk-te; cacho de toro [20][39][66]	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> : mangle blanco; buttonwood; button-bush; botoncillo; canche; taabche; tabche; mangle; mangle prieto [66]	white mangrove; but-nuut; mangle blanco; zacalcom; mangle colorado; mangle chaparro; cincahuite; zacalcom; mangle bobo [39][66]
HABIT	tree [39][66]	tree or shrub [66]	shrub or tree [39][66]
HABITAT/DISTR.	wet forest or thickets; elevation ≤ 1000 m [66]	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> : abundant in mangrove swamp and beach thicket (assoc. <i>Rhizophora</i> & <i>Laguncularia</i>) [66].	common in mangrove swamps of coast; assoc. <i>Rhizophora</i> , <i>Conocarpus</i> , <i>Avicennia</i> [66]
USE	firewood, construction (e.g. poles, post, cross-ties); tanning (bark); medicine; other [26][39][66]	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> : medicine; fuel/charcoal; construction; tanning (bark); other [39][66]	fuel (main); construction; dye; medicine; tanning (bark); other [39][66]
DATE	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	Colha [24]	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Colha [24]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Colha [24]	-	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Chan B'i [17]
CONTEXT	midden, Colha [24]	throwing stick, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	salt production, Chan B'i [17]

FAMILY	Combretaceae	Combretaceae	Convolvulaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	<i>Terminalia</i> sp.	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Chuncoa amazonia</i> ; <i>Chuncoa obovata</i> ; <i>Gimbernatia amazonia</i> ; <i>Myrobalanus obovatus</i> ; <i>Terminalia odontoptera</i> ; <i>Terminalia ovata</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	nargusta; bully tree; canxun; canxún; canxan; guayabo; pine ridge bully tree; white nargosta; naranjo; quebracho; sisín; membrillo; almendro [39][66]	see <i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	wood rose; morning glory [26] - <i>Ipomoea aristolochiifolia</i> : campanilla; quiebra cajete. - <i>Ipomoea lindenii</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea armentalis</i>): madre de maíz; campanilla. - <i>Ipomoea asarifolia</i> : heirba del carbuncló. - <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> : sweet potato. - <i>Ipomoea capillacea</i> : pinito. - <i>Ipomoea carnea</i> : chocobcat. - <i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> (now <i>Ipomoea nicaraguensis</i> ?): campanilla; mañanita; campana; campanula lila; campanilla de árbol; campanola. - <i>Ipomoea indica</i> : quilamul; sayún; gloria de la mañana; quiebra-platos. - <i>Ipomoea mairetti</i> : quiebra-cajete. - <i>Ipomoea meyeri</i> : camotillo; tsusuc; xhail; campanilla. - <i>Ipomoea microsepala</i> : principe amarillo. - <i>Ipomoea murucoides</i> : siete camisas; tonche; tutumuzco; tutumuste; siete pellejos; tutumuscuavo; palo blanco; siete capas; tutumuscuago; tutumuzcual. - <i>Ipomoea nil</i> : campanilla; campana; itzotz-cabil. - <i>Ipomoea parasítica</i> : campanilla; quebra-cajete. <i>Ipomoea purga</i> : quilamul; quiebra-cajete; nacta; campanilla; campánula; mechoacán. - <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> : campanilla; quiebra-cajete; quilamul. - <i>Ipomoea bernoulliana</i> : campanilla; campana. - <i>Ipomoea suaveolens</i> : quiebra cajete. - <i>Ipomoea sepacuitensis</i> : ixcajen. - <i>Ipomoea silvicola</i> : quiebra-cajete; campanilla; nechaó. - <i>Ipomoea tiliacea</i> : quilamul; campanola; manto de Jesús; hebil. - <i>Ipomoea tricolor</i> : campanilla; quiebra-cajete; yaxcelil. <i>Ipomoea trifida</i> : campanilla; campana; cajetilla; sisicuch. - <i>Ipomoea triloba</i> : campanilla; quilamul; rescicuch. - <i>Ipomoea tuxtlenensis</i> : quiebra-cajete. - <i>Ipomoea orizabensis</i> : quiebra cajete. [64]
HABIT	tree, sometimes very tall with large buttresses [39][66]	see <i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	vine (commonly), liana, herb or shrub [64]
HABITAT/DISTR.	wet forest or open savanna; hillsides (low on slope); elevation ≤ 300 m [66]	see <i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	e.g. - <i>Ipomoea anisomeres</i> : moist or wet thickets, ≤ 500 m. - <i>Ipomoea arborescens</i> : dry, rocky thickets, 900m.

			<p>- <i>Ipomoea aristolochiaefolia</i>: moist thickets c. 600–2000 m elevation.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea asarifolia</i>: moist or wet, open places, elevation \leq 200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea aurantiaca</i>: moist slopes and thickets, elevation 1000–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (incl. syn. <i>Ipomoea wallii</i>): cultivated; low and middle elevation; also wild in waste ground and moist thickets or fields; \leq 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea capillacea</i>: open grassy areas in pine forest; sometimes wet meadows or on limestone; elevation 800–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea carnea</i>: rocky brushy hillsides, 200–500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea clavata</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea contrerasii</i>): thickets, elevation \leq 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea costellata</i>: brushy plains or limestone hillsides, elevation 250–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea philomega</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea demerariana</i>): wet thickets or forest; often wooded swamps; elevation 700 m (usually less).</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea cheirophylla</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea digitata</i>): wet thickets; elevation at or a little above sea level.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> (now <i>Ipomoea nicaraguensis</i>?): usual wet, open ground, particularly marshes, around lakes, along streams; thickets \leq 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea heterodoxa</i>: moist thickets, open forest; elevation a little above sea level.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea indica</i>: moist or wet thickets; often weed in second growth, abandoned fields, hedge rows; elevation \leq 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea lindenii</i> (incl. syn. <i>Ipomoea armentalis</i> & <i>flavida</i>): thickets, cornfields, forest edges, 500–1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea mairetti</i>: moist or dry thickets or forest; often pine-oak forest; elevation 650–1900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea meyeri</i>: moist thickets; elevation 150–500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea microsepala</i>: wet to dry, sometimes rocky thickets; elevation \leq 1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea batatoides</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea microsticta</i> & <i>teruae</i>): moist thickets or forest edges, elevation 325–1200 m and higher.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea minutiflora</i>: moist shaded banks, brushy rocky slopes, wet meadows; weed in cultivated ground; elevation \leq 1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea murucoides</i>: brushy, open, dry, often rocky slopes or plains or open dry forest; freq. hedges or oak forest; elevation 600–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea nil</i> (incl. syn. <i>Ipomoea setosa</i>): wet to dry, often rocky thickets; often waste</p>
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			<p>or cultivated ground (common weed); elevation \leq 1750 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ipomoea ophiodes</i>: moist thickets or forest; elevation 200–400 m. - <i>Ipomoea parasitica</i>: brushy slopes and thickets; elevation 800–1500 m. - <i>Ipomoea pauciflora</i>: dry thickets and hills; 400–900 m. - <i>Ipomoea ramosissima</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea perplexa</i>): thickets, clearings, forest edges; \leq 600 m. - <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>: sea beaches. - <i>Ipomoea praecana</i>: dry thickets or forest; 300–700 m. - <i>Ipomoea pulchella</i>: moist thickets or open grassy areas near lake shores; 500–600 m. - <i>Ipomoea purga</i>: wet to dry thickets; often waste ground and hedges; \leq 200m (freq. low elevation). - <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>: moist thickets or hedges; often second growth or waste ground; freq. weed in corn fields; sometimes oak forest; 1300–2100 m. - <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea reptans</i>): wet soil or floating in water; sea level or a little above. - <i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>: swamps; 300 m elevation. - <i>Ipomoea bernoulliana</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea santae-rosae</i>): moist or wet thickets; dry, brushy slopes; 300–1400 m. - <i>Ipomoea suaveolens</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea saxorum</i>): thickets or woods; 150–1000 m. - <i>Ipomoea seducta</i>: damp thickets; forest edges; 250–1900 m. - <i>Ipomoea sepacuitensis</i>: thickets and edges of clearings. - <i>Ipomoea thurberi</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea sessilis</i>): prob. thickets. - <i>Ipomoea setifera</i>: thickets and open forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Ipomoea chenopodiifolia</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea signata</i>): thickets and forest clearings; 1500–2000 m. - <i>Ipomoea silvicola</i>: moist or wet thickets or thin mixed forest; 600–2000 m. - <i>Ipomoea squamosa</i>: swampy thickets and forest edges at sea level to mountain forest and thickets at 2100 m. - <i>Ipomoea steerei</i>: thickets. - <i>Ipomoea imperati</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea stolonifera</i>): sandy seashores. - <i>Ipomoea suffulta</i>: rocky areas; 800–1200 m. - <i>Ipomoea tiliacea</i>: moist or dry thickets; often rocky hillsides or hedges; freq. waste ground or weed in cultivated ground; \leq 1800 m. - <i>Ipomoea tricolor</i>: moist thickets; sometimes hedges or waste ground; occasionally planted; 800–1850 m.
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			<p>- <i>Ipomoea trifida</i>: moist or wet thickets or hedges; waste ground or fields; ≤ 2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea triloba</i>: moist or wet thickets; forest borders; hedges; weed in cultivation; ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea tuxtlensis</i>: moist or wet thickets; often rocky areas; ≤ 450 m elevation.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea orizabensis</i> (syn. <i>Ipomoea tyrianthina</i>): moist thickets; 1600–3800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ipomoea villifera</i>: wet thickets and forest; 1100–1400 m. [64]</p>
USE	construction; other [39][66]	see <i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	species include: food; fibre; medicine; oil; beverage; ornamental; animal forage; [26][39][64]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Albion Island [26]; Cuello [43]	-
Early Classic	Chan B'i [17]	-	'Classic' Coba [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	'Classic' Coba [26]
Late Classic	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]	'Classic' Coba [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Cihuatan [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Albion Island [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Cuello [43]	Colha [24]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	Cihuatan [26]
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	-	Colha [24]; Coba [26]; Cihuatan [26]
Wood	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Albion Island [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Cuello [43]	-
CONTEXT	salt production, Chan B'i [17]	cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]	-

FAMILY	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbitaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Cucurbita ficifolia</i>	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Cucurbita melanosperma</i> ; <i>Cucurbita mexicana</i> ; <i>Pepo malabaricus</i> [40]	<i>Cucurbita colombiana</i> ; <i>Cucurbita hippopera</i> ; <i>Cucurbita macrocarpa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita meloniformis</i> ; <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>moschata</i> ; <i>Gymnopetalum calyculatum</i> ; <i>Pepo moschata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	squash	squash; seven year melon; fig-leaf gourd; chilacayote; cidracoyote; ccooc; elaoc; ooc [39][67]	butternut squash; tahitian squash; golden cushaw; calabaza; neck pumpkin; West Indian pumpkin; Seminole pumpkin; large cheese pumpkin; Long Island cheese pumpkin; Kentucky field pumpkin; Dickinson pumpkin; Tennessee sweet potato [54]
HABIT	-	vine [67]	vine [54]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	cultivated; middle and high elevations, mostly ≥ 1500 m [67]	oak-pine woods; abandoned agricultural fields; roadsides and disturbed areas; elevation 0–100 m [54]
USE	-	food [67]	food, oil [26][54]
DATE	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3][43]	-	Cuello [14][26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Copan [10]*; 'Classic' Tikal [26]
Middle Classic	Copan [10]	-	'Classic' Tikal [26]
Late Classic	Barton Creek Cave [12]; Ceren [41]	-	Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; Copan [26]; 'Classic' Tikal [26]
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	Avila [36]	-	-
LOCATION	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3][43]; Avila [36]	Cuello? [14]; Colha? [14]; K'axob? [14]	Cuello [14][26]; Colha [14]; K'axob [14]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [12]; Barton Creek Cave [12]	-	Barton Creek Cave [12][38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Tikal? [14]	Tikal [14][26]
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10]	-	Copan [10]*[26];
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3]; 1x, Copan [10]	Tikal? [14]	1x, Copan [10]*[26]; Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; Tikal [14][26]; Cuello [26]
Seed	-	-	-
Rind	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Actun Chapat [12]; Barton Creek Cave [12]; Avila [36]; Ceren [41]; Cuello [43]	Cuello? [14]; Colha? [14]; K'axob? [14]	Cuello [14] Colha [14]; K'axob [14]
CONTEXT	midden, Copan [10]; artificial terrace in cave, Actun Chapat [12]; hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [12]; sacbe, Ceren [41]	occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello? [14]; occupational structural fill, Colha? [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, K'axob? [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Tikal? [14]	cache or burial, Copan [10]*; hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]; occupational structural fill, Colha [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, K'axob [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Tikal [14]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]

* not carbonised

FAMILY	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbitaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Cucurbita cf. moschata</i>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Cucurbita colombiana</i> ; <i>Cucurbita hippopera</i> ; <i>Cucurbita macrocarpa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita meloniformis</i> ; <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>moschata</i> ; <i>Gymnopetalum calyculatum</i> ; <i>Pepo moschata</i> [40]	<i>Citrullus variegatus</i> ; <i>Cucumis pepo</i> ; <i>Cucumis zapallo</i> ; <i>Cucurbita aurantia</i> ; <i>Cucurbita ceratoceras</i> ; <i>Cucurbita clodiensis</i> ; <i>Cucurbita courgero</i> ; <i>Cucurbita elongata</i> ; <i>Cucurbita esculenta</i> ; <i>Cucurbita fastuosa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita grisea</i> ; <i>Cucurbita hybrida</i> ; <i>Cucurbita lignosa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita mammeata</i> ; <i>Cucurbita mammosa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita marsupiiformis</i> ; <i>Cucurbita melopepo</i> ; <i>Cucurbita oblonga</i> ; <i>Cucurbita polymorpha</i> ; <i>Cucurbita pomiformis</i> ; <i>Cucurbita pyridaris</i> ; <i>Cucurbita pyxidaris</i> ; <i>Cucurbita subverrucosa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita succado</i> ; <i>Cucurbita succedo</i> ; <i>Cucurbita tuberculosa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita urnigera</i> ; <i>Cucurbita variegata</i> ; <i>Cucurbita venosa</i> ; <i>Cucurbita verrucosa</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	butternut squash; tahitian squash; golden cushaw; calabaza; neck pumpkin; West Indian pumpkin; Seminole pumpkin; large cheese pumpkin; Long Island cheese pumpkin; Kentucky field pumpkin; Dickinson pumpkin; Tennessee sweet potato [54]	subsp. pepo: field or jack-o-lantern pumpkin; cocozelle; vegetable marrow; zucchini; citrouille [54]	see <i>Cucurbita ficifolia</i> , <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
HABIT	vine [54]	vine [54]	see <i>Cucurbita ficifolia</i> , <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	oak-pine woods; abandoned agricultural fields; roadsides and disturbed areas; elevation 0–100 m [54]	some varieties cultivated; otherwise disturbed sites - wasteland, roadsides, abandoned ground [54]	see <i>Cucurbita ficifolia</i> , <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
USE	food, oil [26][54]	food [54]	see <i>Cucurbita ficifolia</i> , <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	Cerros [20][23][26]; Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]
Early Classic	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; 'Classic' Coba [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	Copan [10]; Ceren [11][26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; 'Classic' Coba [26]
Late Classic	-	Barton Creek Cave [12][38]	Copan [10][26]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; 'Classic' Coba [26]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]
Early Postcl.	-	-	Cihuatan [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	-	Cerros [20][26]; Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Albion Island [26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Barton Creek Cave [12][38]	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Pook's Hill [47]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-

Honduras El Salvador	-	-	Copan [10][26];
	Ceren [17][34]	-	Ceren [11][26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; Cihuatan [26]
EVIDENCE Seed	-	Barton Creek Cave [12][38]	Ceren [11]; Cuello [25]; unidentified sites [26]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; 1 frag Pook's Hill [47]
	-	-	3 frag, Copan [10]; Ceren [11]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; Cerros [20]; Cuello [25]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; unidentified sites [26]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Pook's Hill [47]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]
Rind	-	-	-
CONTEXT	-	hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]	burial/cache, midden, chultun, Copan [10]; ground/floor, vessel contents on shelf/table, Ceren [11]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; agricultural field nr Ceren [35]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; collapse debris, Pook's Hill [47]; midden, Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]

FAMILY	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbitaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	<i>Lagenaria</i> sp.	<i>Momordica</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Cucumis bicirrhia</i> ; <i>Cucumis lagenaria</i> ; <i>Cucumis mairei</i> ; <i>Cucurbita ciceraria</i> ; <i>Cucurbita idolatrica</i> ; <i>Cucurbita idolatrica</i> ; <i>Cucurbita lagenaria</i> ; <i>Cucurbita leucantha</i> ; <i>Cucurbita pyriformis</i> ; <i>Cucurbita siceraria</i> ; <i>Cucurbita vittata</i> ; <i>Lagenaria bicornuta</i> ; <i>Lagenaria idolatrica</i> ; <i>Lagenaria lagenaria</i> ; <i>Lagenaria leucantha</i> ; <i>Lagenaria microcarpa</i> ; <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> ; <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	tecomate; tol; tocomate de grillo; chu; bux; lec; chuj; suj; súy; calabaza; tecúmat [67]	see <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	
HABIT	vine [39][67]	see <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	vine [67]
HABITAT/DISTR.	cultivated; 250–1900 m, sometimes higher; also thickets or waste ground [67]	see <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	moist or wet thickets; nr sea level–c. 500 m; sometimes cultivated [67]
USE	ornamental; food; medicine; poison; other; container [39][67]	see <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i> : medicine; food; animal forage; ornamental; poison [39][67]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	Ceren [11]	agriculture nr Ceren (unspecified date) [30]; Ceren [26]	-
Late Classic	-	Copan [10][26]	Bronco [5]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			Bronco [5]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10][26];	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11]	Ceren [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	-	2x, Bronco [5]
Rind	Ceren [11]	2 frag, Copan [10][26]; Ceren[26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]	-
CONTEXT		terrace of structure, Copan [10]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]	-

FAMILY	Cucurbitaceae	cf. Cucurbitaceae	Cyperaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Sechium edule</i>	-	cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Chayota edulis</i> ; <i>Sechium americanum</i> ; <i>Sicyos edulis</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	chayote; cho cho; chu-um; huisquil; qüisquil; chimá; chimaa; perulero; chayotera; chintla; ichintal (the root); chuma; qüisquilar [39][67]	-	-
HABIT	vine [39][67]	-	herb [59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	cultivated (common cultivar) at all elevations except the extremes [67]	-	e.g. - <i>Carex anisostacys</i> : mountain forest, often with <i>Juniperus</i> ; often open grassy slopes, alpine meadows; freq. on limestone; 3300–3700 m. - <i>Carex cuchumatanensis</i> : swampy ground along streams or running water; 2100–3500 m. - <i>Carex donell-smithii</i> : usually damp or wet, mixed, mountain forest, 1300–3800 m. - <i>Carex huehueteca</i> : along stream, 2500–2800 m. - <i>Carex longii</i> : marshes, wet meadows; 1500–2300 m. - <i>Carex peucophila</i> : moist or wet, alpine meadows; rocky slopes or cliffs; usually limestone; 3300–3750 m. - <i>Carex planostachys</i> : dry areas? c. 1600 m. - <i>Carex polystachya</i> : damp or wet, mixed forest, or oak forest or pine forest; sometimes thickets or open meadows; abundant in many areas; 300–3500 m, mostly commonly middle to high elevation. - <i>Carex praegracilis</i> : moist meadows or waterlogged borders or streams; 2100–3500 m. - <i>Carex quichensis</i> : edge of waterways; c. 2333 m. - <i>Carex scabrella</i> : rocky slopes, 1500–1700 m. - <i>Carex thuberi</i> : marshes; 1350–2500 m. - <i>Carex tojquianensis</i> : dry rocky grassy slopes; c. 3700 m. - <i>Carex tunimanensis</i> : open alpine meadows, along waterways, c. 3300–3500 m. - <i>Carex pertenuis</i> (syn. <i>Carex venosivaginata</i>): mossy ground in cloud forest and high bluffs, 2400–2600 m. - <i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> var. <i>xalapensis</i> (syn. <i>Carex xalapensis</i>): c. 2000 m [59]
USE	food (all parts); medicine; spice/flavouring; poison; other [39][67]	-	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	Ceren [11]	-
Late Classic	Copan [10][26]	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-

Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	-	Rancho Ires [16];
El Salvador	-	Ceren [11]	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Copan [10][26]	Ceren [11]	3 seeds Rancho Ires [16]
Seed			
CONTEXT	structure rear, Copan [10]	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]	-

FAMILY	Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	<i>Cyperus canus</i>	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i> ; <i>Cladium durandoi</i> ; <i>Cladium floribundum</i> ; <i>Cladium germanicum</i> ; <i>Cladium japonicum</i> ; <i>Cladium mariscus</i> ; <i>Cladium palustre</i> ; <i>Mariscus chinensis</i> ; <i>Mariscus cladium</i> ; <i>Mariscus mariscus</i> ; <i>Mariscus martii</i> ; <i>Mariscus serratus</i> ; <i>Schoenus altissimus</i> ; <i>Schoenus castaneus</i> ; <i>Schoenus cladium</i> ; <i>Schoenus congestus</i> ; <i>Schoenus effusus</i> ; <i>Schoenus elevatus</i> ; <i>Schoenus floribundus</i> ; <i>Schoenus mariscus</i> ; <i>Schoenus medwedewii</i> ; <i>Scirpus excelsus</i> ; <i>Scirpus martii</i> [40]	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> ; <i>Cyperus flabelliformis</i> [40]	<i>Cyperus annuus</i> ; <i>Eleocharis dichotoma</i> ; <i>Ficinia ambigua</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis alamosana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis ambigua</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis annua</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis arenicola</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis baldwiniana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis boiviniana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis brachyphylla</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis brizoides</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis calocarpa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis candelabrum</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis caripensis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis castanea</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis circinnata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis communis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis confinis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis curvifolia</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis diffusula</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis diphylla</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis dregeana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis eggersii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis elongata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis foliosa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis fuscata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis fuscescens</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis germainii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis goeringiana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis gracilis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis heynei</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis hirtella</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis holwayana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis hookeri</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis humboldtii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis juncifolia</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis laxa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis luzuliformis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis mauritiana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis metzii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis mezostachya</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis nitidula</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis novae-britanniae</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis obtusifolia</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis ovalis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis pallescens</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis parviflora</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis philippica</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis pohliana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis polymorpha</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis pubescens</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis pubigera</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis ramosii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis royeniana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis scherardii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis sechellensis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis serratula</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis serrulata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis similis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis sororia</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis squamulosa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis striata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis stricta</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis tashiroana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis tikushiensis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis trifurca</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis variabilis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis verrucosa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis villosa</i> ; <i>Iria obtusifolia</i> ; <i>Iria polymorpha</i> ; <i>Iria spirostachya</i> ; <i>Iria stricta</i> ; <i>Isolepis brachyphylla</i> ; <i>Isolepis curvifolia</i> ; <i>Isolepis dichotoma</i> ; <i>Isolepis elliotii</i> ; <i>Isolepis obtusifolia</i> ; <i>Isolepis pallescens</i> ; <i>Isolepis pubigera</i> ; <i>Isolepis varia</i> ; <i>Scirpus annuus</i> ; <i>Scirpus arvensis</i> ; <i>Scirpus balwinianus</i> ; <i>Scirpus brevifolius</i> ; <i>Scirpus depauperatus</i> ; <i>Scirpus dichotomus</i> ; <i>Scirpus diphyllus</i> ; <i>Scirpus elliotii</i> ; <i>Scirpus fimbriatus</i> ; <i>Scirpus fuscescens</i> ; <i>Scirpus hirtellus</i> ; <i>Scirpus laxus</i> ; <i>Scirpus niloticus</i> ; <i>Scirpus nitidulus</i> ; <i>Scirpus obtusifolius</i> ; <i>Scirpus pallescens</i> ; <i>Scirpus puberulus</i> ; <i>Scirpus pubigerus</i> ;

			<i>Scirpus serrulatus</i> ; <i>Scirpus tomentosus</i> ; <i>Scirpus villosus</i> ; <i>Trichostylis curvifolia</i> ; <i>Trichostylis obtusifolia</i> ; <i>Trichostylis stricta</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	razor grass; cutting grass; paint brush grass; saibal; sawgrass; holche [39][59]	tule de jardín [59]	forked fimbry [41]
HABIT	herb [39]	herb [39]	herb [39][59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	swampy shores of streams; inland marshes; swampy savannas; sea level–c. 1500 m elevation [59]	cultivated in gardens (not native?) [59]	wet or moist soil (common plant); often waste ground or ditches, wet fields; sand or gravel bars of stream beads; sea level–2000 m (most common at low elevation) [59]
USE	poison; medicine; fibre; other [39][59]	ornament [59]	-
DATE			
Preclassic	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]#; Albion Island [26]	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Dos Pilas [26]	Ceren [41]*
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [41]*
EVIDENCE			
Seed	Cuello [25]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; unspecified site [26]	-	-
Fruit/achene	-	-	35x, Ceren [41]*
Other	stem and rhizomes, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	leaf, Dos Pilas [26]	-
CONTEXT	-	-	agricultural ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]*

and later Dates but unclear in reference [27] *not carbonised

FAMILY	Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>cf. Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>	<i>cf. Scirpus sp.</i>	<i>Scleria bracteata</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Eleocharis juncooides</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis andamandica</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis arvensis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis brevifolia</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis ciliata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis compressa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis cyrtophylla</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis lomentocarpa</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis marginata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis mauritiana</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis ochreata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis paucispicata</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis roxburghii</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis stans</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis sublateralis</i> ; <i>Fimbristylis trispicata</i> ; <i>Iria ferruginea</i> ; <i>Isolepis ferruginea</i> ; <i>Schoenus polymorphus</i> ; <i>Scirpus arvensis</i> ; <i>Scirpus bonariensis</i> ; <i>Scirpus cinereofuscus</i> ; <i>Scirpus debilis</i> ; <i>Scirpus ferrugineus</i> ; <i>Scirpus globulosus</i> ; <i>Scirpus habessinicus</i> ; <i>Scirpus pallescens</i> ; <i>Scirpus stans</i> ; <i>Scirpus tranquebariensis</i> [40]	-	<i>Macrolomia bracteata</i> ; <i>Scleria floribunda</i> ; <i>Scleria papillata</i> ; <i>Scleria rigens</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	indian fimbry [41] <i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> : tul fino; espárrago [59]	-	cutting-grass; razor grass; sacate narjuela; saw grass; saw-grass; razorgrass [39][43]
HABIT	herb [39][59]	herb [59]	herb [39][59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	<i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> : wet soil around streams or swamps; most freq. saline flats along coast; ≤ 1200 m [59]	-	wet thickets or pine forest; ≤ 1450 m [59]
USE	-	-	poison [39]
DATE	-	Los Naranjos [18]	Cuella [43]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]*	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Cuello [43]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Los Naranjos [18]	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]*	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	Los Naranjos [18]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Fruit/achene	1x, Ceren [41]*	-	-
CONTEXT	agricultural ridge, Ceren [41]*	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	-

FAMILY	Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Scleria</i> sp.	cf. <i>Scleria</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Scleria bracteata</i> . Also e.g. - <i>Scleria latifolia</i> : pajón blanco; navajueta. - <i>Scleria macrophylla</i> : cortadera. - <i>Scleria gaertneri</i> (syn. <i>Scleria pterota</i>): navajueta; cortadera; zacate cortador. - <i>Scleria secans</i> : navajueta; sec [59]	see <i>Scleria</i> sp.	sedge
HABIT	herb [59]	see <i>Scleria</i> sp.	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Scleria bracteata</i> . Also e.g. - <i>Scleria anceps</i> : moist thickets or pine-oak forest; 700-1600 m. - <i>Scleria ciliata</i> (syn. <i>Scleria coriacea</i>): pine slopes; 1000–1500 m. - <i>Scleria eggersiana</i> : wet fields or thickets; at or nr sea level. - <i>Scleria hirtella</i> (incl. syn. <i>Scleria lindleyana</i>): moist areas in pine forest; savanna, wet fields or bogs; ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Scleria interrupta</i> : grassy or rocky hillsides; sometimes oak forest; 850–1400 m. - <i>Scleria latifolia</i> : dense wet forest or wet brushy banks; sometimes pine forest or swampy areas; 500–1600 m. - <i>Scleria lithosperma</i> : savanna, open rocky banks or wet pine forest; sea level–1450 m. - <i>Scleria macrophylla</i> : swampy thickets; at or a little above sea level. - <i>Scleria microcarpa</i> : swamps or marshes; ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Scleria mitis</i> : wet thickets or swamps; at or near sea level. - <i>Scleria oligantha</i> : shaded slopes, sometimes pine forest; 1200–1800 m. - <i>Scleria gaertneri</i> (syn. <i>Scleria pterota</i>): moist forest or thickets; often ditches; mostly ≤ 500 m, sometimes up to 1300 m. - <i>Scleria reticularis</i> : wet meadows or rocky forest, often pine-oak forest; 800–1800 m. - <i>Scleria secans</i> : moist or wet thickets; sea level–500 m. - <i>Scleria setulosociliata</i> : wet soil, particularly along streams; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Scleria verticillata</i> : moist or dry slopes; usually pine forest; 1000–1500 m [59]	see <i>Scleria</i> sp.	-
USE	see <i>Scleria bracteata</i>	see <i>Scleria bracteata</i>	-
DATE Preclassic	Cuello [25][26]	-	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (unclear PreCl or EC) [18]; Cuello [25]
Early Classic	-	-	Los Naranjos (unclear PreCl or EC) [18]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Copan [26]	Copan [10]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-

T. Postcl.-Col. Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25][26]	-	Cuello [25][26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [26]	Copan [10]	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Cuello [25][26]; Copan [26]	1x, Copan [10]	1 seed CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; Honduras, unspecified site [18]; Cuello [25]
Seed			
Fruit/achene	-	-	Cuello [26]
CONTEXT	-	midden, Copan [10]	external surface, kiln, midden, matrix, Currusté, Puerto Escondido, Los Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]

FAMILY	Dilleniaceae	Dioscoreaceae	Ebenaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Curatella americana</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> cf. <i>mexicana</i>	<i>Diospyros</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Curatella cambaiba</i> ; <i>Curatella glabra</i> ; <i>Curatella grisebachiana</i> [40]	<i>Dioscorea anconensis</i> ; <i>Dioscorea astrostigma</i> ; <i>Dioscorea bilbergiana</i> ; <i>Dioscorea deamii</i> ; <i>Dioscorea deppii</i> ; <i>Dioscorea leiboldiana</i> ; <i>Dioscorea macrophylla</i> ; <i>Dioscorea macrostachya</i> ; <i>Dioscorea propinqua</i> ; <i>Dioscorea tuerckheimii</i> ; <i>Testudinaria cocolmea</i> ; <i>Testudinaria macrostachya</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	sandpaper tree; chaparro; saha; yaha; ya-ha; lengua de vaca; caticón; hojamán; malcajaco [39][63]	(as <i>Dioscorea macrostachya</i>) camotillo; cuculmea [60]	e.g. - <i>Diospyros tetrasperma</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros cuneata</i>): sibil; silil. - <i>Diospyros nigra</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros digyna</i>): zapote negro; zapote prieto; tauchi; tauch; ebano; matazano de mico. - <i>Diospyros acapulcensis</i> subsp. <i>nicaraguensis</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros nicaraguensis</i>): salmón-ac; jaboncillo; guayaba cimmarona; silion; manzote; chocoyo; chocomico. - <i>Diospyros acapulcensis</i> subsp. <i>verae-crucis</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros. verae-crucis</i>): pepenance; pipinace [68].
HABIT	tree [39][63]	vine [39]	shrub or tree [68]
HABITAT/DISTR.	mainly dry, open or brushy hillsides; often pine slopes; often associated with <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> ; ≤ 1200 m elevation [63]	(as <i>Dioscorea macrostachya</i>) moist or dry thickets or forest; elevation ≤ 1500 m [60]	e.g. - <i>Diospyros anisandra</i> : low forest or moist thickets. - <i>Diospyros bumelioides</i> : low forest or thickets; elevation sea level or a little above. - <i>Diospyros campechiana</i> : high waterside forest. - <i>Diospyros tetrasperma</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros cuneata</i>): elevation at, or a little above, sea level. - <i>Diospyros nigra</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros digyna</i>): dry or wet mixed forest; elevation at, or a little above, sea level; occasionally cultivated. - <i>Diospyros johnstoniana</i> : damp, dense ravine forest. - <i>Diospyros acapulcensis</i> subsp. <i>nicaraguensis</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros nicaraguensis</i>): dry or wet mixed forest; hillsides or plains; elevation ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Diospyros acapulcensis</i> subsp. <i>verae-crucis</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros verae-crucis</i>): bushy ravines; elevation c. 200 m. - <i>Diospyros yatesiana</i> : moist or dry thickets; open lowland forest; elevation 200–400 m [68]
USE	firewood; charcoal; construction; food; medicine; spices/flavouring; tannin; other [26][39][63]	none given [39]	- <i>Diospyros nigra</i> (syn. <i>Diospyros digyna</i>): food; medicine; poison. - <i>Diospyros salicifolia</i> : fuel [26][39][68]
DATE	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Cerros [20][26]
Preclassic	-	-	'Classic' Coba [26]
Early Classic	-	-	'Classic' Coba [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	'Classic' Coba [26]
Late Classic	-	-	'Classic' Coba [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island? [27]	-
Early Postcl.	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island? [27]	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-

Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Cerros [20][26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	-	1x, Cerros [20][26]; Coba [26]
Wood	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-	-
Parenchyma	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-
CONTEXT	-	-	-

FAMILY	Equisetaceae	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	-	<i>Alchornea latifolia</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Alchornea cyclophylla</i> ; <i>Alchornea glandulosa</i> ; <i>Alchornea haitiensis</i> ; <i>Alchornea platyphylla</i> ; <i>Alchornea polyantha</i> ; <i>Alchornea similis</i> ; <i>Manettia serrata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	horsetail	-	fiddlewood; jack o wood; riverside fiddlewood; carretón; cajetón; canelito; pochote; pochotón; tambor; tepeachote; carne de caballo [39][56]
HABIT	-	-	tree [39]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	-	moist or wet, mixed forest; sometimes limestone; freq. ravine slopes; elevation ≤ 1400 m [56]
USE	-	-	construction; fumatory; ornamental; other [39]
DATE	Lagarto [22]?	Puerto Escondido [18]	-
Preclassic			
Early Classic	Lagarto [22]?	Actun Chapat [38]; Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Late Classic	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Classic? Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Lagarto [22]	-	-
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Puerto Escondido [18]; Currusté [18]; Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Honduras - unspecified [18]; Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	-
Wood	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Chan B'i [17]
Other	fossilised stems, Lagarto [22]	-	-
CONTEXT	waterlogged ditch, Lagarto [22]	matrix, residue on blade [18]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; mound fill, Sulaco River Valley, El Cajon project [51]	salt production, Chan B'i [17]

FAMILY	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Euphorbia graminea</i>	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	<i>Jatropha gaumeri</i>
SYNONYMS	<p><i>Adenopetalum discolor</i>; <i>Adenopetalum ellipticum</i>; <i>Adenopetalum gramineum</i>; <i>Adenopetalum hoffmannii</i>; <i>Adenopetalum irasuense</i>; <i>Adenopetalum mexicanum</i>; <i>Adenopetalum oerstedii</i>; <i>Adenopetalum pictum</i>; <i>Adenopetalum pubescens</i>; <i>Adenopetalum sphaerorhizum</i>; <i>Adenopetalum subsinuatum</i>; <i>Agaloma graminea</i>; <i>Aklema elliptica</i>; <i>Aklema nudiflora</i>; <i>Anisophyllum mexicanum</i>; <i>Eumecanthus colimae</i>; <i>Eumecanthus discolor</i>; <i>Eumecanthus gramineus</i>; <i>Eumecanthus hoffmannii</i>; <i>Eumecanthus mexicanus</i>; <i>Eumecanthus pedunculatus</i>; <i>Eumecanthus pubescens</i>; <i>Eumecanthus subsinuatus</i>; <i>Euphorbia colimae</i>; <i>Euphorbia humboldtii</i>; <i>Euphorbia leptalea</i>; <i>Euphorbia montereyana</i>; <i>Euphorbia nudiflora</i>; <i>Euphorbia pedunculosa</i>; <i>Euphorbia picta</i>; <i>Peccana glauca</i>; <i>Tithymalus leptaleus</i>; <i>Tithymalus pictus</i> [40]</p>	-	none [40]
COMMON NAMES	leche-trezna; escorpión-xiu; onobcax [56]	<p>e.g. - <i>Euphorbia anychioides</i>: golondrina; pocul. - <i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> (syn. <i>brasiliensis</i>): wild pisabed; chicken-weed hembra. - <i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i>: mala mujer; barrabás. - <i>Euphorbia densiflora</i>: golondrina. - <i>Euphorbia hieronymi</i> (syn. <i>dioica</i>): golondrina; ilama. - <i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> (syn. <i>glomerifera</i>): partilla; chicken-weed; wild pisabed; golondrina; pela-trípa; toplanxiu. - <i>Euphorbia graminea</i>: leche-trezna; escorpión-xiu; onobcax. [56]</p>	pomolché; chipche; piñón; wild physic nut [39][56]
HABIT	herb [39][56]	herb, shrub or small tree [56]	shrub or small tree [39][56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	wet/dry thickets or open forest; freq. pine-oak forest; weed in waste or cultivated ground; elevation ≤ 2300 m [56]	<p>e.g. - <i>Euphorbia anychioides</i>: open pine-oak forest; sometimes rocky areas; elevation 1500–2500 m. - <i>Euphorbia ocymoidea</i> (syn. <i>astroites</i>): wet to dry thickets; 4500–1000 m. - <i>Euphorbia blodgettii</i>: sandy fields or sea beaches. - <i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> (syn. <i>brasiliensis</i>): moist or dry, open or brushy plains or hillsides; freq. rocky areas, sandbars; weed in waste or cultivated ground; sometimes pine-oak forest; ≤ 2200 m. - <i>Euphorbia mesembryanthemifolia</i> (syn. <i>buxifolia</i>): sea beaches or nearby. - <i>Euphorbia chaculana</i>: open grassy slopes; 1600–2700 m. - <i>Euphorbia segoviensis</i> (syn. <i>chiapensis</i>): brushy hillsides; pine-oak forest; 1500–2000 m. - <i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i>: moist or dry, brushy hillsides; common on roadsides; 1200–2400 m.</p>	thickets; at or a little above sea level [56]

		<p>- <i>Euphorbia cumbrae</i>: dry open slopes; c. 250 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia densiflora</i>: moist, open or brushy fields and hillsides; waste or cultivated ground; sometimes limestone; ≤ 2050 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia dentata</i>: open or brushy plains and hillsides; freq. sandbars, streams, or weed in fields; 200–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia hieronymi</i> (syn. <i>Euphorbia dioica</i>): brushy plains, hillsides; sometimes sandbars along streams; ≤ 1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia sinclairiana</i> (syn. <i>Euphorbia elata</i>): dense, moist or wet mixed forest; 1200–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia ephedromorpha</i>: brushy rocky hillsides; often ravines; 120–650 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia francoana</i>: wet thickets or open places.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> (syn. <i>Euphorbia glomerifera</i>): open or brushy fields and hillsides; weed in waste or cultivated ground; ≤ 700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Euphorbia graminea</i>: wet/dry thickets or open forest; freq. pine-oak forest; weed in waste or cultivated ground; elevation ≤ 2300 m [56].</p>	
USE	poison [39]	medicine; poison; honey [26][39][56]	medicine; other [39]
DATE	-	Cerros [20]	-
Preclassic	-		
Early Classic	-	'Classic' Coba [26]	'Classic' Coba [26]
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' Coba [26]	'Classic' Coba [26]
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	'Classic' Coba [26]	'Classic' Coba [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Cerros [20]	-
N. Belize	-		
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	Coba [26]	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	Ceren [41]	Coba [26]	Coba? [26]
Seed			
CONTEXT	agricultural ridge, agricultural inter-ridge, Ceren [41]	-	-

FAMILY	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	<i>Manihot</i> sp.	<i>Sapium</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Janipha aipi</i> ; <i>Janipha manihot</i> ; <i>Jatropha aipi</i> ; <i>Jatropha diffusa</i> ; <i>Jatropha digitiformis</i> ; <i>Jatropha dulcis</i> ; <i>Jatropha flabellifolia</i> ; <i>Jatropha glauca</i> ; <i>Jatropha janipha</i> ; <i>Jatropha lobata</i> ; <i>Jatropha loureiroi</i> ; <i>Jatropha manihot</i> ; <i>Jatropha mitis</i> ; <i>Jatropha paniculata</i> ; <i>Jatropha silvestris</i> ; <i>Jatropha stipulata</i> ; <i>Mandioca aipi</i> ; <i>Mandioca dulcis</i> ; <i>Mandioca utilisissima</i> ; <i>Manihot aipi</i> ; <i>Manihot ayipi</i> ; <i>Manihot cannabina</i> ; <i>Manihot cassava</i> ; <i>Manihot diffusa</i> ; <i>Manihot digitiformis</i> ; <i>Manihot dulcis</i> ; <i>Manihot edule</i> ; <i>Manihot edulis</i> ; <i>Manihot flabellifolia</i> ; <i>Manihot flexuosa</i> ; <i>Manihot guyanensis</i> ; <i>Manihot loureiroi</i> ; <i>Manihot manihot</i> ; <i>Manihot melanobasis</i> ; <i>Manihot palmata</i> ; <i>Manihot sprucei</i> ; <i>Manihot utilisissima</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	manioc; cassava; yuca; white cassava; tsin; tzin; tsiim; yuca amarga; yuca brava; quauhcamotl [39][56]	e.g. - <i>Manihot aesculifolia</i> : batul; chac-che; yuca cimarrona. - <i>Manihot esculenta</i> : manioc; cassava; yuca; white cassava; tsin; tzin; tsiim; yuca amarga; yuca brava; quauhcamotl. - <i>Manihot carthaginensis</i> subsp. <i>glaziovii</i> (syn. <i>Manihot glaziovii</i>): caucho blanco. - <i>Manihot aesculifolia</i> (syn. <i>Manihot gualanensis</i>): yuca cimarrona; yuquilla. - <i>Manihot rhomboidea</i> (syn. <i>Manihot ludibunda</i>): yuca cimarrona [56].	General: chilicuate; amate de hule; cuxchonquic. e.g. - <i>Sapium lateriflorum</i> (incl. <i>Sapium nitidum</i>): chilamate; palo de la flecha; amatilo; palo de tuerto; amate; leche Maria. - <i>Sapium macrocarpum</i> : chilamate; higuerrillo [56].
HABIT	subshrub [39]	shrubs, trees or herbs [56]	large tree or shrub [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	cultivated [56]	e.g. - <i>Manihot aesculifolia</i> : moist thickets; at or a little above sea level. - <i>Manihot esculenta</i> : cultivated. - <i>Manihot carthaginensis</i> subsp. <i>glaziovii</i> (syn. <i>Manihot glaziovii</i>): sometimes cultivated. - <i>Manihot aesculifolia</i> (syn. <i>Manihot gualanensis</i>): moist or wet thickets. ≤ 900 m. - <i>Manihot rhomboidea</i> (syn. <i>Manihot ludibunda</i>): exposed limestone; elevation 800–1400 m. - <i>Manihot rhomboidea</i> subsp. <i>microcarpa</i> (syn. <i>Manihot parvicocca</i>): open or brushy hillsides or plains; elevation 1200–2400 m [56].	e.g. - <i>Sapium lateriflorum</i> (incl. <i>Sapium nitidum</i>): wet to dry forest; sometimes swampy areas often stream banks; elevation ≤ 1700 m. - <i>Sapium macrocarpum</i> : wet to dry forest; often open fields; freq. along streams; elevation ≤ 1500 m (low most freq.) [56].
USE	food, firewood; ornamental; medicine; poison; spice/flavouring; latex; other [26][39][56]	see <i>Manihot esculenta</i>	firewood, construction? [26] <i>Sapium lateriflorum</i> : poison [56].
DATE	Cuello [3][25][26]	Kokeal (Pulltrouser area) [28]	-
Preclassic			
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	Copan [10]
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Ceren [11][26][50]; agriculture nr Ceren [35]	-	Copan [10]
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	Copan [10]
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-

LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26]	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]; RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [10][26]
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][26][34][50]; agriculture nr Ceren [35]	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Wood	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26]	-	6x, Copan [10][26]
Other	root cast, Ceren [11]; stem and tuber cast, agriculture nr Ceren [35]; stalk cast [50]	charred root, Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; charred root, RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; charred root, RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]	-
CONTEXT	agricultural field, nr Ceren [35]; planting beds, Ceren [50]	-	cache/burial, construct fill, midden, hearth, Copan [10]

FAMILY	cf. Euphorbiaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	-	-	<i>Acacia cf. cornigera</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Acacia spadicigera</i> ; <i>Acacia campechana</i> ; <i>Acacia cubensis</i> ; <i>Acacia furcella</i> ; <i>Acacia hernandezii</i> ; <i>Acacia interjecta</i> ; <i>Acacia nicoyensis</i> ; <i>Acacia rossiana</i> ; <i>Acacia turgida</i> ; <i>Mimosa cornigera</i> ; <i>Tauroceras cornigerum</i> ; <i>Tauroceras spadicigerum</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	bean	cockspur; cock spur; cuerno de vaca; zubin; pico de gurrion; pico de gorrión; subin; subin blanco [27][39][65]
HABIT	-	-	shrub or small tree [39][65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	-	moist or dry thickets or thin lowland forest, mainly plains; ≤ 900 m [65]
USE	-	-	medicine; food [39][65]
DATE	-	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos(EC or PreCl) [18]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
Preclassic	-		
Early Classic	-	Puerto Escondido? [4]; Los Naranjos (EC or PreCl) [18]; Actun Chapat [38]	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	Puerto Escondido? [4]; Copan [10]; Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	Avila [36]	-
LOCATION	-	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Avila [36]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
N. Belize	-		
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	Actun Chapat [12][38]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Puerto Escondido? [4][28]; Copan [10]; CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][28]; Currusté [18]; Los Naranjos [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	Puerto Escondido? [4]; Copan [10]; 4 seeds CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; Honduras - unspecified [18]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; testa, Honduras unspecified [18]; cotyledon, Actun Halal [38]	-
Seed	-		
Parenchyma	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-	-
Wood	-	Avila [36]; Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
Other	-	thorn, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Nak Beh [46]	burial, hearth, midden, kiln, matrix, Honduras [18]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	<i>Albizia</i> sp.	<i>Andira inermis</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Andira excelsa</i> ; <i>Andira grandiflora</i> ; <i>Andira inermis</i> ; <i>Andira jamaicensis</i> ; <i>Geoffroea inermis</i> ; <i>Geoffroea jamaicensis</i> ; <i>Glycyrrhiza undulata</i> ; <i>Vouacapoua inermis</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Acacia angustissima</i> : guajito; sere; guaje; chali; barbasol; barretillo; yoca; timbre; plumajillo; huaj; ninté; guajillo; xaax; cantemo; cantebo. - <i>Acacia centralis</i> : quebracho. - <i>Acacia collinsii</i> (incl. <i>Acacia costaricensis</i>): cornezuelo; subín; cock spur; torito; subín colorado; cockspur. - <i>Acacia cookii</i> : subín; guascanol; cockspur; ant thorn; huascanal. - <i>Acacia cornigera</i> : cockspur; cock spur; cuerno de vaca; zubin; pico de gurrion; pico de gorrión; subín; subín blanco. - <i>Acacia picachensis</i> (syn. <i>Acacia deamii</i>): yaje; orotoguaje; guaje. - <i>Acacia dolichostachya</i> : quiebra-hacha. - <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> : espino blanco; espinal; subín; cuntich; cashaw; cankilizche; subinche; aroma; huizache; quisache; espino ruco. - <i>Acacia gentlei</i> : cacho de toro; cockspur; red cockspur. - <i>Acacia glomerosa</i> : espino; cantemoc; white tamarind; bastard prickly yellow; prickly yellow; jim crow; wild tamarind; espino blanco; cagalero; zarzo; palhuishte; malacaro; lora-sangre; teposonte blanco. - <i>Acacia hindsii</i> : ixcanal; iscanal; subín; cutupito; iscanal negro; cachito; guascanal; bullhorn acacia; ant acacia; chocol. - <i>Acacia mayana</i> : crucetillo. - <i>Acacia pennatula</i> : espino negro; mesquite; espino blanco; espino jote; sarespino. - <i>Acacia polypodioides</i> : guajillo. - <i>Acacia riparia</i> (syn. <i>Acacia riparioides</i>): sare; yaxcatzim; zarza. - <i>Acacia tortuosa</i> : dry bushy plains; elevation c. 200 m. [65]	e.g. - <i>Albizia adinocephala</i> : gavilancillo; palometa; chipilte; chipilse; chaculaltapa; conacaste blanco. - <i>Albizia guachapele</i> (syn. <i>Albizia longepedata</i>): cadeno. - <i>Albizia tomentosa</i> : wild tamarind; prickly yellow; tepesontle; guanacastillo; nacastillo; parotilla; xiahtsimin. [65]	cabbage bark; almendro; ball seed; barley wood; bastard cabbage bark; black blossomberry; cabbage-bark; carbón; chaperno; cirvelillo; cornwood; frikolollo; iximche; palo sangre; red cabbage bark; almendro cimarrón; guacamayo; almendro macho; almendro del río; almendro montés; almendro real; yabo; yaba; maca colorado; pacay; macayo; moca [39][65]
HABIT	tree or shrub (sometimes vine) [65]	tree or shrub [65]	tree (large) [39][65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Acacia angustissima</i> : mostly dry, often rocky, brushy slopes or thin forest; freq. pine-oak forest; elevation ≤ 2700 m. - <i>Acacia centralis</i> : dry brushy hillsides; c. 180 m. - <i>Acacia collinsii</i> (incl. <i>Acacia costaricensis</i>): moist or wet thickets or lowland thickets; brushy plains or hillsides or open forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Acacia cookii</i> : wet to dry thickets or forest; ≤ 850 m. - <i>Acacia cornigera</i> : moist or dry thickets or thin lowland forest, mainly plains; ≤ 900 m.	e.g. - <i>Albizia adinocephala</i> : moist or wet forest; mostly hillsides; sometimes bordering streams or other low ground; elevation ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Albizia guachapele</i> (syn. <i>Albizia longepedata</i>): moist or dry forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Albizia tomentosa</i> : forest at sea level or a little above. [65]	wet to rather dry forest; hillsides, plains or swamps (often pure stands); often abundant on stream banks; freq. in pastures; sometimes limestone; ≤ 900 m [65].

	<p>- <i>Acacia picachensis</i> (syn. <i>Acacia deamii</i>): dry or moist thickets; or thinly forested hillsides; sometimes oak forest; sometimes on limestone; 200–2250 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia dolichostachya</i>: elevation 800–900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia farnesiana</i>: mainly dry plains or hillsides; often wide-ranging dense stands; freq. sandy sediment adjacent to streams; mainly elevations ≤ 1300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia gentlei</i>: moist or wet forest or thickets; ≤ 200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia glomerosa</i>: wet to dry forest or thickets; ≤ 600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia hindsii</i>: dry to wet thickets; abundant gravel bars near streams; sometimes thin lowland forest; ≤ 1800 m (mostly ≤ 1000 m).</p> <p>- <i>Acacia hirtipes</i>: thickets or pastures; 900–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia pennatula</i>: brushy plains and hillsides; often rocky slopes; freq. pine-oak forest; 250–2300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia polypodioides</i>: brushy, often rocky slopes; 250–900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia riparia</i> (syn. <i>Acacia riparioides</i>): moist or dry thickets on plains and hillsides; 150–900 m. [65]</p>		
USE	<p>firewood, construction [26]</p> <p>- <i>Acacia picachensis</i> (syn. <i>Acacia deamii</i>): construction.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia farnesiana</i>: tannin; fuel; latex.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia glomerosa</i>: shade in plantations.</p> <p>- <i>Acacia riparia</i> (syn. <i>Acacia riparioides</i>): tannin [65]</p>	<p>firewood, construction [26].</p> <p>- <i>Albizia lebeck</i>: fuel; medicine; poison; other [39]</p>	<p>construction; other; medicine; poison; ornamental; animal forage [39][65]</p>
DATE			
Preclassic	Cuello [25][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]	Copan [26]	-
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; 'Classic' Coba [26]	Copan [10]; Actun Chapat [38]	-
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; 'Classic' Coba [26]	-	-
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp? [26]; 'Classic' Coba [26]	-	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [25][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Actun Chapat [38]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	Coba [26]	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10][26]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Wood	Cuello [25]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; unspecified sites [26]	1x, Copan [10][26]; Actun Chapat [38]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Other	unspecified [26]	-	-

CONTEXT	-	post mold, Copan [10]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]	cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
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FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Cassia</i> sp.	<i>Crotalaria</i> cf. <i>sagittalis</i>	<i>Crotalaria</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Anonymos sagittalis</i> ; <i>Crotalaria belizensis</i> ; <i>Crotalaria fructicosa</i> ; <i>Crotalaria lunulata</i> ; <i>Crotalaria matthewsana</i> ; <i>Crotalaria parviflora</i> ; <i>Crotalaria pilosa</i> ; <i>Crotalaria platycarpa</i> ; <i>Crotalaria pringlei</i> ; <i>Crotalaria tuerckheimii</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	<p>e.g. <i>Cassia grandis</i>: cañafístula; mucut; carao; stinking-toe; beef-feed.</p> <p>And formerly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cassia alata</i> (now <i>Senna alata</i>): barajo; moco; taratana; flor del secreto; ringworm shrub. - <i>Cassia bacillaris</i> (now <i>Senna bacillaris</i>): moco; frijol de cabro. - <i>Cassia bicapsularis</i> (now <i>Senna bicapsularis</i>): vainillo' moco; moco de gallo; wild currant; wood creeper; alcaparrillo; cachimbo; moco de güegüecho; caragüillo; frijolillo; moco de chompipe. - <i>Cassia biflora</i> (now <i>Senna pallida</i>): moco; barbasco; flor amarilla; tzulcám; tzulcán; carne asada; caragüillo; flor barbona amarilla; brasillillo; cacahuite; comayagua. - <i>Cassia diphylla</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista diphylla</i>): hierba de ciempiés. - <i>Cassia emarginata</i> (now <i>Senna candolleana</i>): vainillo; vainillón; barba jolote; arguchoco; xtuaab; xtuhabin. - <i>Cassia flexuosa</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista flexuosa</i>): buulchich. - <i>Cassia guatemalensis</i> (now <i>Senna guatemalensis</i>): barajito. - <i>Cassia hispidula</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista hispidula</i>): moco; nahuapate. - <i>Cassia indecora</i> (now <i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>advena</i>): moco de chompipe. - <i>Cassia laevigata</i> (now <i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>): frijolillo; moco. - <i>Cassia leiophylla</i> (now <i>Senna leiophylla</i>): cola de gallo; frijolillo; hormiguera. - <i>Cassia leptocarpa</i> (now <i>Senna hirsuta</i> var. <i>leptocarpa</i>): hediondilla; kenkichoj; frijolín macho; moquito; frijolillo; zalche. - <i>Cassia nicaraguensis</i> (now <i>Senna nicaraguensis</i>): vainillo; cotorrón; barajo; flor de san migeulito. - <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> (now <i>Senna occidentalis</i>): moquillo; frijolillo; yama bush; frijolillo negro. - <i>Cassia pentagonia</i> (now <i>Senna pentagonia</i>): frijolillo blanco. 	<p>chipilín de monte; chipilín de montaña; trébol silvestre; espadilla [65]</p>	<p>e.g. - <i>Crotalaria angulata</i>: chinchín; chipilín de monte. - <i>Crotalaria incana</i>: chipilín; chipilín de culebra; chipilín de monte; chipilín de coyote; chipilín macho; chipilín de venado; chipilín de zope; chinchín; sacpet. - <i>Crotalaria longirostrata</i>: chipilín; tcap-in; chop. - <i>Crotalaria maypurensis</i>: chipilín; chipilín de culebra; chipilín de conejo. - <i>Crotalaria mollicula</i>: chipilín; chipilín de monte. - <i>Crotalaria pumila</i>: chipilín; chipilincillo; tronadora. - <i>Crotalaria sagittalis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Crotalaria tuerckheimii</i>): chipilín de monte; chipilín de montaña; trébol silvestre; espadilla; chipilín; tzutzquén. - <i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>: virgin flower. - <i>Crotalaria vitellina</i>: chipilín; chipilín de caballo; chipilín de zope; chinchín de zope; chipilín de venado; chipilín montés; cohetillo. [65]</p>

	<p>- <i>Cassia petensis</i> (now <i>Senna paralteana</i>): canchinaic.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia reticulata</i> (now <i>Senna reticulata</i>): barajo; sambrán prieto; yaaxhabin.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia rosei</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista hispidula</i>): nahuapate.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia seleri</i> & <i>Cassia stenocarpa</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> subsp. <i>disadena</i>): palomilla amarilla; savilla; tamarindillo; cuchillito; colhat; escoba.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia skinneri</i> (now <i>Senna skinneri</i>): escoba.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia spectabilis</i> (now <i>Senna spectabilis</i>): candelillo; frijolillo; pisabed.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia tagera</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista kunthiana</i>): frijolillo.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia tomentosa</i> (now <i>Senna multiglandulosa</i>): retama.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia tora</i> (now <i>Senna tora</i>): ejotil; ejote de invierno; frijolillo.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia undulata</i> (now <i>Senna undulata</i>): palo barajero.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia uniflora</i> (now <i>Senna uniflora</i>): chipilín de coyote; frijolillo blanco; frijolillo; tulub-bi-yan; xtuab.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia wilsonii</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>jaliscensis</i>): escoba.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia xiphoidea</i> (now <i>Senna pallida</i>): escobilla; escobo; barbón; flor amarilla; moco; quachipilín; comayagua [65]</p>		
HABIT	tree, shrub or herb [65]	herb or subshrub [39]	herb or shrub [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	<p>e.g.</p> <p><i>Cassia grandis</i>: open, brushy or forested hillsides or thinly forested plains; often around dwellings, roadsides, pastures; ≤ 900 m.</p> <p>And formerly:</p> <p>- <i>Cassia alata</i> (now <i>Senna alata</i>): moist or wet thickets; sea level or a little above.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia anisopetala</i> (now <i>Senna peralteana</i>): wet thickets; c. 350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia bacillaris</i> (now <i>Senna bacillaris</i>): wet or moist thickets; often secondary growth; freq. rocky stream banks; ≤ 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia bartlettii</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista desvauxii</i> var. <i>mollissima</i>): open areas, often pine ridge; sea level or a little above.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia bicapsularis</i> (now <i>Senna bicapsularis</i>): moist thickets; sometimes oak forest; often secondary growth or waste ground; ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia biflora</i> (now <i>Senna pallida</i>): moist or dry thickets; often secondary growth or waste ground; sometimes oak forest; 500–2400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia deamii</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista zygophylloides</i> var. <i>deamii</i>): dry rocky hillsides; c. 1100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia diphylla</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista diphylla</i>): grassy savannas or hillsides;</p>	mainly open, quite dry, often rocky hillsides; sometimes pine-oak forest; often sandbars; elevation ≤ 2500 m [65]	<p>e.g.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria angulata</i>: brushy slopes; open banks; open field; gravel banks along streams; often pine or oak forest; elevation 200–2400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria incana</i>: wet to dry thickets or fields; waste ground (common); often fields or sandbars; sometimes open rocky places; ≤ 2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria longirostrata</i>: moist or quite dry thickets; open rocky hillsides; freq. pine or oak forest; fields (often abundant); planted in fields or gardens; ≤ 2300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria maypurensis</i>: moist or dry thickets; open forest; often pine-oak forest; sometimes open hillsides or stream sandbars; ≤ 2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria mollicula</i>: open oak and pine forest; moist thickets; 1000–2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria nitens</i>: wet to dry pine forest; sometimes open places or stream sandbars; 400–1700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria pumila</i>: open oak or pine forest; open rocky slopes; freq. fields or sandbars; 200–2300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria purshii</i>: moist to wet savannas; open pine and oak forest; open banks; rocky slopes; sometimes sandbars; ≤ 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria sagittalis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Crotalaria tuerckheimii</i>): mainly open, quite dry, often rocky</p>

	<p>sometimes pine forest or sandy/rocky stream beds; ≤ 700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia emarginata</i> (now <i>Senna candolleana</i>): dry, brushy or thinly forested hillsides or canyons; 180–1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia flexuosa</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista flexuosa</i>): open rocky slopes or moist/wet savannas; ≤ 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia foliolosa</i> (now <i>Senna pallida</i> var. <i>foliolosa</i>): dry or moist thickets; sometimes forest edge or thin ravine forest; often rocky areas; 1100–2400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia guatemalensis</i> (now <i>Senna guatemalensis</i>): exposed hillsides; wet upland thickets; often <i>Cupressus</i> forest; sometimes white-sand slopes; 1650–2700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia hispidula</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista hispidula</i>): dry, open, usually rocky slopes; freq. pine forest; 200–1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia holywayana</i> (now <i>Senna holywayana</i>): dry, brushy or moist environ.; often rocky hillsides; ≤ 650 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia indecora</i> (now <i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>advena</i>): moist or dry environ.; often rocky, brushy hillsides; sometimes oak forest; 250–1300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia killipii</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista fagonioides</i>): open savannas or rocky places; sea level or a little above.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia laevigata</i> (now <i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>): moist or wet thickets or hedgerows; sometimes waste ground; often secondary growth; sometimes moist forest; ≤ 2300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia leiophylla</i> (now <i>Senna leiophylla</i>): dry to wet thickets; sometimes rocky stream beds; often waste ground or secondary growth; ≤ 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia leptocarpa</i> (now <i>Senna hirsuta</i> var. <i>leptocarpa</i>): dry or wet thickets; often waste or cultivated areas; ≤ 1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia longirostrata</i> (now <i>Senna pallida</i> var. <i>longirostrata</i>): thickets or mixed forest; sometimes open oak forest; 1300–1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia mayana</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>jaliscensis</i>): brushy slopes or plains; often field; freq. waste ground; sometimes pine-oak forest; ≤ 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia nicaraguensis</i> (now <i>Senna nicaraguensis</i>): brushy, often rocky slopes or plains; ≤ 2300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> (now <i>Senna occidentalis</i>): weed (common) in dry to wet fields and thickets; sometimes sandbars; waste grounds; ≤ 1400 m (freq. low elevation).</p> <p>- <i>Cassia pentagonia</i> (now <i>Senna pentagonia</i>): dry or moist thickets; open oak forest; sometimes marshes nr lakes; 500–1650 m.</p>		<p>hillsides; sometimes pine-oak forest; moist thickets; often sandbars; elevation ≤ 2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>: sandy soil at or near sea level.</p> <p>- <i>Crotalaria vitellina</i>: moist thickets and fields; often waste or cultivated ground; sometimes brushy rocky hillsides; 200–2400 m. [65]</p>
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	<p>- <i>Cassia petensis</i> (now <i>Senna paralteana</i>): secondary upland forest; ≤ 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia pilifera</i> (now <i>Senna pilifera</i>): moist or dry thickets; c. 325 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia pilosa</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista pilosa</i>): dry or moist open areas; sometimes stream sandbars; ≤ 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia reticulata</i> (now <i>Senna reticulata</i>): moist or wet thickets; freq. sandy or rocky stream beds; sometimes cultivated around dwellings; cleared land (dense stands); ≤ 800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia rosei</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista hispidula</i>): dry rocky slopes; sometimes pine forest; 850–1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia seleri</i> & <i>Cassia stenocarpa</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> subsp. <i>disadena</i>): dry or moist, brushy or open slopes, plains or fields; sometimes cultivated fields; freq. secondary growth; often open areas or savannas; occasionally stream sandbars or thin forest; often pine forest; ≤ 2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia serpens</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista serpens</i>): moist or dry, open, often grassy or rocky slopes or plains; sometimes cultivation weed; ≤ 1350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia simplex</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>jaliscensis</i>): moist slopes, pine forest; 150–800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia skinneri</i> (now <i>Senna skinneri</i>): mostly dry rocky plains and hillsides; 150–1350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia spectabilis</i> (now <i>Senna spectabilis</i>): moist forest or thickets; sometimes secondary growth; ≤ 1450 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia stenocarpoides</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>jaliscensis</i>): moist or quite dry thickets; open slopes or fields; sometimes pine-oak forest; 900–2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia tagera</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista kunthiana</i>): oak-pine forest; brushy slopes or fields; savannas; sometimes cultivation weed; ≤ 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia tomentosa</i> (now <i>Senna multiglandulosa</i>): brushy hillsides; roadsides; barren rocky places; sometimes planted around dwellings; 1500–2900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia tora</i> (now <i>Senna tora</i>): mostly waste ground; dry to wet thickets; weed cultivated ground; sometimes cultivated; ≤ 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia undulata</i> (now <i>Senna undulata</i>): wet forest or thickets; often secondary growth; ≤ 1100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia uniflora</i> (now <i>Senna uniflora</i>): requires plentiful moisture; open or brushy hillsides; plains (dense stands); weed in cultivated ground; 200–1000 m.</p>		
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	<p>- <i>Cassia wilsonii</i> (now <i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>jaliscensis</i>): moist or dry thickets; open slopes or fields; sometimes pine-oak forest or sea beaches; occasionally cultivation weed; ≤ 2200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Cassia xiphoidea</i> (now <i>Senna pallida</i>): moist or dry, freq. brushy plains and hillsides; often pine-oak forest; ≤ 1800 m (freq. low elevation).[65]</p>		
USE	<p>medicine? [26]</p> <p><i>Cassia grandis</i>: fuel; construction; medicine; soap-making.</p> <p>And formerly:</p> <p><i>Cassia alata</i>: medicine.</p> <p><i>Cassia bicapsularis</i>: food.</p> <p><i>Cassia emarginata</i>: medicine.</p> <p><i>Cassia hispidula</i>: medicine.</p> <p><i>Cassia laevigata</i>: food.</p> <p><i>Cassia occidentalis</i>: food; medicine.</p> <p><i>Cassia reticulata</i>: medicine.</p> <p><i>Cassia rosei</i>: medicine.</p> <p><i>Cassia spectabilis</i>: shade; ornamental.</p> <p><i>Cassia tora</i>: medicine; dye; food.</p> <p><i>Cassia undulata</i>: medicine. [65]</p>	none listed [39]	<p><i>Crotalaria cajanifolia</i>: ritual; spice/flavouring; food. <i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>: other</p> <p><i>Crotalaria longirostrata</i>: food; poison; medicine.</p> <p><i>Crotalaria mollicula</i>: medicine.</p> <p><i>Crotalaria vitellina</i>: food [39][65]</p>
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	Classic? Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-	-
Middle Classic	Classic? Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-	-
Late Classic	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Copan [10][26]; Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Classic? Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	Ceren [41]	Copan [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Currusté [18]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]; Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-	Currusté [18]; Copan [26]
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	4x, Barba [5]; 2x, Bronco [5]; 1x, Copan [10][26]; 1x, Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	31x, Ceren [41]	Currusté [18]; Copan [26]
Wood	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-	-
CONTEXT	"structure rear", Copan [10]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; burial, Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	'flat area' Ceren [41]	midden, Currusté [18]

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Dalbergia</i> sp.	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Albizia longipes</i> ; <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpa</i> ; <i>Feuillea cyclocarpa</i> ; <i>Inga cyclocarpa</i> ; <i>Mimosa cyclocarpa</i> ; <i>Mimosa parota</i> ; <i>Pithecellobium cyclocarpum</i> ; <i>Prosopis dubia</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Dalbergia brownei</i> : red fowl; barbasco; cruceta. - <i>Dalbergia calycina</i> : cahuirica. - <i>Dalbergia funera</i> : funera. - <i>Dalbergia glabra</i> : cibix; muc; ixcipix; majagua; logwood brush. - <i>Dalbergia melanocardium</i> : ebano; chapulaltapa. - <i>Dalbergia monetaria</i> : tietie. - <i>Dalbergia cuscatlanica</i> (syn. <i>Dalbergia pacifica</i>): granadillo; nogal. - <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> : rosewood. - <i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i> : granadillo; junero; ronrón; acuté; rosewood; granadillo; chaperno.[65]	e.g. - <i>Desmodium adscendens</i> : pegapega; mozote. - <i>Desmodium angustifolium</i> : lengua de culebra; burrioncito; escorpión de escoba; lengua de pájaro. - <i>Desmodium axillare</i> : pegapega; cadillo; mozote. - <i>Desmodium barbatum</i> : mozote; caragüillo. - <i>Desmodium cajanifolium</i> : engorda-caballo. - <i>Desmodium incanum</i> (syn. <i>Desmodium canum</i>): mozote; copal de coche; martín; escorpionera; zacate bucho. - <i>Desmodium distortum</i> : pegapega; alfalfa montés. - <i>Desmodium hartwegianum</i> : pegapega. - <i>Desmodium infractum</i> : lentejón. - <i>Desmodium intortum</i> : mozote; copal de coche; pegapega; amor seco; zarza blanca. - <i>Desmodium nicaraguense</i> : engorda-cabras; barajillo; bleado; engorda-caballo; vara de arco; pie de paloma; vara larga; vara blanca; juana de arco; gutao; juana larga. - <i>Desmodium plicatum</i> : moztotón. - <i>Desmodium procumbens</i> : kintah. - <i>Desmodium scorpiurus</i> : mozote; pegapega; trencilla; hierba de Santa Teresa. - <i>Desmodium skinneri</i> : pasto de chivo; mozote globillo. - <i>Desmodium strobilaceum</i> : bay. - <i>Desmodium tenuipes</i> : pegapega. - <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> : moztotón; mozote; kintah. - <i>Desmodium triflorum</i> : frijolillo; alfajilla de llano; platí; hierba cuartillo; estacal. [65]	ear fruit; guanacasta; conacaste; piich; pich; guanacaste; tubroos; pit; piche [39][65]
HABIT	tree, shrub, or vine [65]	herb [65]	tree (very large) [39][65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Dalbergia brownei</i> : mainly mangrove swamps; sea level. - <i>Dalbergia ecastaphyllum</i> : coastal thickets, back of strand (characteristic species; sometimes forms dense thickets); often mangrove swamps. - <i>Dalbergia funera</i> : pine-oak forest; 500–2000 m. - <i>Dalbergia glabra</i> : dry to wet thickets; or thin forest ≤ 900 m. - <i>Dalbergia monetaria</i> : wet forest; often mangrove swamps; sea level or a little above. - <i>Dalbergia cuscatlanica</i> (syn. <i>Dalbergia pacifica</i>): dry forest of coastal plains; sometimes roadsides; ≤ 300 m.	e.g. - <i>Desmodium adscendens</i> : moist or wet thickets or forest; often pine or mixed forest, or savannas; sometimes stream sandbars; elevation ≤ 1500 m (freq. low elevation). - <i>Desmodium affine</i> : dense wet mixed lowland forest; elevation ≤ 1200 m (freq. low elevation). - <i>Desmodium amplifolium</i> : mainly open oak or pine forest; sometimes rocky places; 1400–2400 m. - <i>Desmodium angustifolium</i> : open grassy fields; hillsides; often rocky areas; moist or dry thickets; open pine or oak forest; 100–2000 m.	lowland deciduous and semi-deciduous forests; undisturbed forests; along swamps, creeks and water's edge; pastures; dry hillsides; survive most habitats incl. moist gallery forests of savannas; elevation mostly ≤ 300 m [53][65]

	<p>- <i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>: moist or wet forest; often limestone; wet thickets; ≤ 1500 m [65]</p>	<p>- <i>Desmodium axillare</i>: moist or wet thickets or forest; sometimes pine forest; ≤ 100 m (mostly lower elevations). - <i>Desmodium barbatum</i>: open, dry or wet, often rocky plains and hillsides; freq. pine forest or savanna; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Desmodium cajanifolium</i>: rocky brushy hillsides or rocky stream beds; sometimes open pine forest; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Desmodium incanum</i> (syn. <i>Desmodium canum</i>): moist or wet thickets; open banks or fields; sometimes open pine or oak forest; freq. waste ground; ≤ 1400 m (mostly lower elevations). - <i>Desmodium cubense</i>: savannas; ≤ 200 m. - <i>Desmodium distortum</i>: moist or dry thickets; plains or hillsides; weed in fields; ≤ 1800 m (commonly ≤ 1000 m). - <i>Desmodium glabrum</i>: moist thickets; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Desmodium hartwegianum</i>: open oak or pine forest; rocky areas; 1000–1500 m. - <i>Desmodium distortum</i> (syn. <i>Desmodium hirsutum</i>): thickets; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Desmodium infractum</i>: moist or dry thickets; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Desmodium intortum</i>: moist to wet, sometimes dry, thickets; freq. rocky areas incl. along streams; weed in fields; sometimes pine, oak or mixed forest; ≤ 2400 m. - <i>Desmodium johnstonii</i>: moist or dry, brushy or wooded slopes; sometimes rocky areas; 1500–1650 m. - <i>Desmodium maxonii</i>: open oak forest; 2400–2700 m. - <i>Desmodium metallicum</i>: moist or wet, mixed forest or thickets; freq. on limestone; ≤ 1100 m. - <i>Desmodium molliculum</i>: open banks or hillsides; most freq. pine-oak forest; 1350–2000 m. - <i>Desmodium neomexicanum</i>: moist or dry, pine-oak forest; c. 1350 m. - <i>Desmodium nicaraguense</i>: wet to dry thickets; open rocky hillsides; often pine or oak forest; 400–2400 m. - <i>Desmodium orbiculare</i>: moist or dry thickets; open, often rocky hillsides; pine or oak forest; sometimes on limestone; 1400–2100 m. - <i>Desmodium palmeri</i>: open grassy banks; mixed or pine forest; 900–2300 m. - <i>Desmodium plicatum</i>: open oak forest; c. 1700 m. - <i>Desmodium prehensile</i>: damp thickets; damp oak forest; 1360–1650 m. - <i>Desmodium procumbens</i>: moist thickets; thin forest; brushy or grassy slopes; often rocky slopes; sometimes stream sandbars; 150–1800 m.</p>	
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		<p>- <i>Desmodium psilophyllum</i>: moist or quite dry thickets; open pine-oak forest; 1700–2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium retinens</i>: pine-oak forest; c. 1900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium scorpiurus</i>: grassy fields or hillsides; moist or dry thickets; sometimes pine forest; roadside or around dwellings (weed); occasional stream sandbars; ≤ 1500 m (mostly low).</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium skinneri</i>: moist or dry thickets; open pine-oak forest; often rocky hillsides; 1000–1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium strobilaceum</i>: freq. open, dry pine-oak forest; 600–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium tenuipes</i>: moist thickets; open oak forest; banks; 1500–2400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>: moist or dry thickets; often rocky areas; freq. rocky or sandy stream beds; ≤ 1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium triflorum</i>: moist or dry fields or banks; sometimes thickets; freq. grassy areas; stream sandbars; ≤ 1800 m (mostly low).</p> <p>- <i>Desmodium wydlerianum</i>: wet mixed forest; sea level or a little above. [65]</p>	
USE	<p>General: firewood, construction [26].</p> <p>- <i>Dalbergia cubilquitzensis</i>: medicine; beverage; other.</p> <p>- <i>Dalbergia glabra</i>: medicine; fibre; other.</p> <p>- <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>: construction; other.</p> <p>- <i>Dalbergia cuscatlanica</i> (syn. <i>Dalbergia pacifica</i>): small construction.</p> <p>- <i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>: construction [39][65]</p>	-	construction; food; poison; medicine; animal forage; gum; fuel [39][65]
DATE			Cuello [25][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	Copan (E-M Classic phase) [10]; 'Classic' Copan [26]	-	-
Middle Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	-	-
Late Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			Cuello [25][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE		unspecified site [26]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	1x, Copan [10][26]	-	Cuello [25][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
CONTEXT	"structure rear" Copan [10]	-	-

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Enterolobium</i> sp.	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	<i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Galedupa pungam</i> ; <i>Gliricidia lambii</i> ; <i>Gliricidia maculata</i> ; <i>Lonchocarpus rosea</i> ; <i>Lonchocarpus sepium</i> ; <i>Millettia luzonensis</i> ; <i>Millettia splendidissima</i> ; <i>Robinia maculata</i> ; <i>Robinia rosea</i> ; <i>Robinia sepium</i> ; <i>Robinia variegata</i> [40]	<i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> ; <i>Cymbosepalum baronii</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	- <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> : ear fruit; guanacasta; conacaste; piich; pich; guanacaste; tubroos; pit; piche. - <i>Enterolobium schomburgkii</i> : guanacaste; guanacastillo. [39][65]	madre de cacao; hotz; madre cacao; yaité; cante; matasarna; cansim; madriado; cacaguance; madrial; cacagua; madera negra; cocoite; cocoito; sayab; sacyab; sayuiab; cacahuananche [39][65]	campeche; palo de campeche; palo de tinta; tinta; logwood; ec [65]
HABIT	tree (large) [65]	tree [39][65]	tree [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	- <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> : lowland deciduous and semi-deciduous forests; undisturbed forests; along swamps, creeks and water's edge; pastures; dry hillsides; survive most habitats incl. moist gallery forests of savannas; elevation mostly ≤ 300 m. - <i>Enterolobium schomburgkii</i> : elevation c. 1200 m. [53][65]	dry to wet hillsides and thickets; plain forests; pastures, fields; roadsides; freq. secondary growth; elevation ≤ 1600 m. [65]	swamps (abundant and extensive) [65]
USE	- <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> : construction; food; poison; medicine; animal forage; gum; fuel. - <i>Enterolobium schomburgkii</i> : construction. [39][65]	medicine; construction; fuel; poison; ornamental; animal forage; food; shade [39][65]	timber/construction; dye; medicine; other [39][65]
DATE	Cuello [26]; Albion Island [26]	Cuello [43]	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	Tikal [8]; Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [26]; Albion Island [26]	Cuello [43]	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	Tikal [8]
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	-	-	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Cuello [26]; Albion Island [26]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	Cuello [43]	Tikal [8]; Ceren [41]
CONTEXT	passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]	-	door lintels Tikal [8]; agricultural ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Haematoxylum</i> sp.	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	cf. <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Haematoxylon</i> sp.	<i>Hymenaea animifera</i> ; <i>Hymenaea candolleana</i> ; <i>Hymenaea multiflora</i> ; <i>Hymenaea resinifera</i> ; <i>Hymenaea retusa</i> ; <i>Inga megacarpa</i> [40]	<i>Hymenaea animifera</i> ; <i>Hymenaea candolleana</i> ; <i>Hymenaea multiflora</i> ; <i>Hymenaea resinifera</i> ; <i>Hymenaea retusa</i> ; <i>Inga megacarpa</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	- <i>Haematoxylum brasiletto</i> : campeche; brasil; palo de brasil; espinata. - <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> : campeche; palo de campeche; palo de tinta; tinta; logwood; ec. [65]	West Indian Locust; stinking toe; capinol; broken ridge locust; guapinol; locust; south american copal; cuapinol; hoja de cuhillo; copinol; palo colorado; pacay; pac; pacoj; locust [65]	West Indian Locust; stinking toe; capinol; broken ridge locust; guapinol; locust; south american copal; cuapinol; hoja de cuhillo; copinol; palo colorado; pacay; pac; pacoj; locust [65]
HABIT	shrub or tree [65]	tree (small to large) [65]	tree (small to large) [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	- <i>Haematoxylum brasiletto</i> : dry rocky brushy hillsides; elevation 200–1200 m. - <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> : swamps (abundant and extensive). [65]	mostly quite dry forest, hillsides or plains; elevation ≤ 1300 m (mainly ≤ 900 m) [65]	mostly quite dry forest, hillsides or plains; elevation ≤ 1300 m (mainly ≤ 900 m) [65]
USE	- <i>Haematoxylum brasiletto</i> : medicine; timber; dye. - <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> : timber/construction; dye; medicine; other. [39][65]	resin; fumatory; construction; food; medicine; ritual; spices/flavouring; beverage; canoe (bark) [39][65]	resin; fumatory; construction; food; medicine; ritual; spices/flavouring; beverage; canoe (bark) [39][65]
DATE			
Preclassic	Cuello [14]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal(Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Cuello [25]	-
Early Classic	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Copan [10]	-
Middle Classic	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-	-
Late Classic	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [14]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14][28]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Cuello [25]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Cuello [25]	-
Wood	Cuello [14]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14][28]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	1x, Copan [10]; Cuello [25]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
CONTEXT	occupational structural fill, Kokeal [14]	midden, Copan [10]	cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Hymenaea</i> sp.	<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i>	cf. <i>Indigofera</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Anila tinctoria</i> ; <i>Indigofera angolensis</i> ; <i>Indigofera anil</i> ; <i>Indigofera argentea</i> ; <i>Indigofera articulata</i> ; <i>Indigofera comezuelo</i> ; <i>Indigofera divaricata</i> ; <i>Indigofera drepanocarpa</i> ; <i>Indigofera guatemala</i> ; <i>Indigofera houer</i> ; <i>Indigofera micrantha</i> ; <i>Indigofera oligophylla</i> ; <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> ; <i>Indigofera uncinata</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	jiquelite; añil; tinto; platanito; tinaco; añil de piedra; platanito de tinto; barbasco; sacatinta; platanillo; choh; indigo [65]	e.g. - <i>Indigofera guatemalensis</i> : jiquilite. - <i>Indigofera lespedezioides</i> : jiquilite; cachicahua; escorcionera de jiquelite; barajera; guapito; escorcionera. - <i>Indigofera jamaicensis</i> (syn. <i>Indigofera mucronata</i>): frijolillo; frijolillo de llano; añilillo. - <i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> : jiquelite; añil; tinto; platanito; tinaco; añil de piedra; platanito de tinto; barbasco; sacatinta; platanillo; choh; indigo. - <i>Indigofera thibaudiana</i> : pinaco barbasco hembra; chapa silvestre. [65]
HABIT	see <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	herb or subshrub [65]	herb or shrub [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	dry to wet fields and thickets; often waste ground; sometimes exposed hillsides, sandbars; sometimes cultivation weed; elevation ≤ 1500 m (commonly low). [65]	e.g. - <i>Indigofera guatemalensis</i> : dry open banks or fields; sometimes sandbars; elevation ≤ 2050 m. - <i>Indigofera lespedezioides</i> : dry, rocky, brushy/grassy slopes; sometimes savannas; sometimes on limestone; 200–1600 m. - <i>Indigofera miniata</i> : dry, grassy, bushy, rocky slopes or plains; sometimes oak forest; 200–1900 m. - <i>Indigofera montana</i> : elevation c. 2000 m. - <i>Indigofera jamaicensis</i> (syn. <i>Indigofera mucronata</i>): moist thickets or hedgerows; often waste ground or cultivated areas (weed); ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> : dry to wet fields and thickets; often waste ground; sometimes exposed hillsides, sandbars; sometimes cultivation weed; elevation ≤ 1500 m (commonly low). - <i>Indigofera thibaudiana</i> : brushy slopes or fields; sometimes open forest; 200–2200 m. [65]
USE	see <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	medicine; dye; other [39][65]	- <i>Indigofera lespedezioides</i> : medicine. - <i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> : medicine; dye; other. - <i>Indigofera thibaudiana</i> : dye; insectide. [39][65]
DATE	Cuello [3][26]; Copan [26]	Cuello [14][26][43]	Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]
Preclassic	-	-	Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser [3]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-

LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][26]	Cuello [14][26][43]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [26]	-	Los Naranjos [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]	-	Los Naranjos [18]
Wood	Cuello [3][26]; Copan [26]	Cuello [14][26][43]	-
CONTEXT			
	-	occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Inga</i> sp.	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> sp.	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Acacia bahamensis</i> ; <i>Acacia formosa</i> ; <i>Acacia latisiliqua</i> ; <i>Leucaena latisiliqua</i> ; <i>Lysiloma bahamense</i> ; <i>Lysiloma bahamensis</i> ; <i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i> ; <i>Mimosa latisiliqua</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Inga cookii</i> : chochoc; paterno; machetón; cujiniquil; palat. - <i>Inga edulis</i> : uatop; bitze; pepetón; guama; guama pachona; guakiniquil; guamol bribri. - <i>Inga vera</i> subsp. <i>spuria</i> (syn. <i>Inga fissicalyx</i> & <i>Inga spuria</i>): cuje; bitze; chelele; guatope; acotope; cuajinicuil; cujinicuil; cojinicuil; guamo; shalúm; chalúm; abitz; nacaspilo; pepeto; pepetillo; cujín; pepete; pepito; bribri. - <i>Inga laurina</i> : palal; cujinsuil; paternillo. - <i>Inga sapindoides</i> (syn. <i>Inga lindeniana</i> & <i>Inga rodrigueziana</i>): paterno; shalúm; cushín; paterna; guamo; cujinicuil; bribri; tamatama; chalúm colorado. - <i>Inga micheliana</i> : cushín; chalúm; shalúm; chochoc. - <i>Inga multijuga</i> : cuje; guamo; guavo. - <i>Inga paterno</i> : paterno; paterna; guama. - <i>Inga punctata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Inga leptoloba</i>): caspiro; nacaspiro; cuajiniquil; cuajiniquil blanco; ixcapiro; bitze; pepeto; guama; paternillo; cuje; paterno; cerel; cerillo; pepeto negro; acotope. - <i>Inga thibaudiana</i> (syn. <i>Inga recordii</i>): guamo macho; bribri; bribri macho; tamatama. [65]	e.g. - <i>Lonchocarpus amarus</i> : bitterwood. - <i>Lonchocarpus atropurpureus</i> : chaperno. - <i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i> : cabbage-bark; black cabbage-bark; machich. - <i>Lonchocarpus guatemalensis</i> : palo de gusano; yaxmujin; ixec-subin; habin; sibicté; dogwood; turtle-bone; chapel; chapelno hediondo; cincho; chaperno prieto; yax-habim; xuul. - <i>Lonchocarpus hondurensis</i> : ixtzente; ciicche; gusano; waterside turtle-bone; swamp dogwood; cabbage-bark; chaperno; rosa morada. - <i>Lonchocarpus lineatus</i> : chaperno; waterwood. - <i>Lonchocarpus minimiflorus</i> : chaperno; chapelno; chapuno; chapelno negro. - <i>Lonchocarpus pupureus</i> : cocorocho; mataboy. - <i>Lonchocarpus rugosus</i> : chaperno; matabuy; arripín; canasin; black cabbage-bark; cantzin; canansin; masicarán; masicarón; chapulaltapa. - <i>Lonchocarpus salvadorensis</i> : chaperno; cincho. - <i>Lonchocarpus santarosanus</i> : chapelno blanco. [And formerly: - <i>Lonchocarpus latifolius</i> (now <i>Hebestigma cubense</i>): mataboy; dogwood; swamp dogwood; waterwood; cincho. - <i>Lonchocarpus salvinii</i> (now <i>Willardia shiedeana</i>): chaperno. [65]	(as <i>Lysiloma bahamense</i>) tzalam; tzucte; salom; salamo [43][65]
HABIT	shrub or tree [65]	tree or shrub [65]	tree [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Inga belizensis</i> : wet forest; sea level or a little above. - <i>Inga cookii</i> (incl. syn. <i>Inga subvestita</i>): moist or wet forest or mixed forest; often open pine forest; elevation 200–1500 m. - <i>Inga edulis</i> : moist wet (sometimes quite dry) forest or open places; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Inga vera</i> subsp. <i>spuria</i> (syn. <i>Inga fissicalyx</i> & <i>Inga spuria</i>): moist–wet or dry forest; sometimes wooded swamps; open fields; freq. stream banks; ≤ 1600 m (mostly ≤ 900 m). - <i>Inga laurina</i> : dry rocky thickets; thin forest; ≤ 700 m. - <i>Inga sapindoides</i> (syn. <i>Inga lindeniana</i> & <i>Inga rodrigueziana</i>): wet to dry forest; sometimes open fields; plantations (planted shade); 300–1800 m.	e.g. - <i>Lonchocarpus atropurpureus</i> : dry, often rocky, plains and hillsides; elevation 150–1000 m. - <i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i> : wet thickets or forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Lonchocarpus guatemalensis</i> : moist or wet forest; brushy hillsides; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Lonchocarpus hondurensis</i> : stream banks; swampy forest; ≤ 400 m. - <i>Lonchocarpus lineatus</i> : wet forest; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Lonchocarpus minimiflorus</i> : dry brushy plains and hillsides; often rocky areas; 150–850 m. - <i>Lonchocarpus phaseolifolius</i> : moist or dry thickets on plains; rocky ravines; brushy rocky hillsides; ≤ 700 m. - <i>Lonchocarpus eriocarinalis</i> (syn. <i>Lonchocarpus</i>	(as <i>Lysiloma bahamense</i>) lake shores; elevation ≤ 300 m. [65]

	<p>- <i>Inga semialata</i> (syn. <i>Inga marginata</i>): moist forest; plantations; ≤ 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Inga micheliana</i>: moist or wet forest; sometimes thickets, open fields; 800–1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Inga multijuga</i>: wet forest; often stream banks; ≤ 350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Inga paterno</i>: wet to quite dry forest; sometimes thickets; coffee plantation (planted shade); ≤ 2000 m</p> <p>- <i>Inga pinetorum</i>: pine ridge.</p> <p>- <i>Inga punctata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Inga leptoloba</i>): moist or quite dry forest; open hillsides; brushy plains; ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Inga thibaudiana</i> (syn. <i>Inga recordii</i>): wet forest; often wooded swamps; ≤ 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Inga quaternata</i> (syn. <i>Inga roussoviana</i>): moist or wet forest; ≤ 650 m. [65]</p>	<p><i>phlebophyllus</i>): brushy rocky dry hillsides; 400–660 m.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus pupureus</i>: stream banks; open forest; 1500–1900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus rugosus</i>: moist or dry forest; often stream banks; open bushy hillsides; ≤ 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus salvadorensis</i>: dry or moist forest; mainly plains; often stream banks; shade in plantations; ≤ 1350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus santarosanus</i>: ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>[And formerly:</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus latifolius</i> (now <i>Hebestigma cubense</i>): wet forest; along streams; ≤ 1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus salvinii</i> (now <i>Willardia shiedeana</i>): mainly dry, sparsely wooded hillsides; stream banks; 750–1200 m.] [65]</p>	
USE	<p>General: food, firewood, construction</p> <p>- <i>Inga edulis</i>: food</p> <p>- <i>Inga vera</i> subsp. <i>spuria</i> (syn. <i>Inga fissicalyx</i> & <i>Inga spuria</i>): food; fuel; shade (planted).</p> <p>- <i>Inga punctata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Inga leptoloba</i>): shade (planted).</p> <p>- <i>Inga semialata</i> (syn. <i>Inga marginata</i>): shade (planted).</p> <p>- <i>Inga micheliana</i>: shade (planted); soil enrichment; food (wrapping).</p> <p>- <i>Inga paterno</i>: shade (planted); food.</p> <p>- <i>Inga thibaudiana</i> (syn. <i>Inga recordii</i>): fuel.</p> <p>- <i>Inga sapindoides</i> (syn. <i>Inga lindeniana</i> & <i>Inga rodrigueziana</i>): shade (planted); food. [26][65]</p>	<p>- <i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i>: medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus guatemalensis</i>: food; construction; beverage; ritual.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus hondurensis</i>: medicine; dye; other.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus minimiflorus</i>: construction; medicine; fuel; charcoal; fenceposts; animal forage.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus rugosus</i>: fuel; construction; dye.</p> <p>- <i>Lonchocarpus salvadorensis</i>: fibre (bark) [39][65]</p>	-
DATE			
Preclassic	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	Cuello [43]
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	Cuello [43]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Cuello [43]

CONTEXT	-	cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]	-
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FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Lysiloma</i> sp.	cf. <i>Marina nutans</i>	<i>Mimosa</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Dalea nutans</i> ; <i>Dalea pulcherrima</i> ; <i>Dalea submontana</i> ; <i>Parosela nutans</i> ; <i>Parosela submontana</i> ; <i>Psorolea nutans</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Lysiloma aurita</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma auritum</i> & <i>Lysiloma multifoliolatum</i>): sare blanco; sicahuite; sicagüite; chicharrón; zorro. - <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma bahamense</i>): tzalam; tzucte; salom; salamo. - <i>Lysiloma acapulcense</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma desmostachys</i>): zupte; wild tamarind; hesmo. - <i>Lysiloma divaricatum</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma kellermanii</i>): guaje; pisquín de río. [65]	(as <i>Dalea nutans</i>) escoba de patio; pata de gallo; cancha; canchalagua; pie de paloma; escoba colorada; mucuyche; escobilla. [65]	e.g. - <i>Mimosa albida</i> : zarza viva; zarza; zarza blanca; sensitiva; calarcuac; cuarakix; comida de venado; zarza negra; zarza casco devaca; heech-beech. - <i>Mimosa bahamensis</i> (syn. <i>Mimosa hemiendyta</i>): logwood brush; bastard logwood; catseem logwood; zaccatzim; boxcatzim. - <i>Mimosa hondurana</i> : rabo de iguana. - <i>Mimosa invisá</i> : rabo de iguana; zarza; zarza zona. - <i>Mimosa pigra</i> : sinvergüenza; zarza; sensitive weed; carbón. - <i>Mimosa platycarpa</i> : espinita. - <i>Mimosa pudica</i> : sensitiva; cac-kix; puta vieja; cierra tus puertas; dormilona; sensitive plant; zarza; zarza dormilona; xmut; xmumuts. - <i>Mimosa watsonii</i> (syn. <i>Mimosa recordii</i>): zarza; haulback. - <i>Mimosa skinneri</i> : guachimos; dormilona; charqueta; zarza. - <i>Mimosa somnians</i> : dormilona. - <i>Mimosa zacapana</i> : espinito; motaspina [65]
HABIT	shrub or tree [65]	herb or shrub [65]	herb, shrub, tree (sometimes woody vines [65])
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Lysiloma aurita</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma auritum</i> & <i>Lysiloma multifoliolatum</i>): moist thickets; dry, rocky or thinly forested hillsides; sometimes open pine forest; elevation ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma bahamense</i>): lake shores; elevation ≤ 300 m. - <i>Lysiloma acapulcense</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma desmostachys</i>): mainly dry, often rocky, brushy, or thinly forested hillsides; 100–1400 m. - <i>Lysiloma divaricatum</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma kellermanii</i>): wooded rocky stream banks; dry brushy hillsides; 300–1700 m. [65]	(as <i>Dalea nutans</i>) dry or wet fields; cultivation weed; freq. brushy or rocky hillsides; sometimes stream gravel bars; occasional oak forest; 800–2000 m. [65]	e.g. - <i>Mimosa albida</i> : moist or dry, often rocky thickets; often brushy or open hillsides; fields/pastures (thick thickets); freq. oak forest; secondary growth; elevation ≤ 2100 m. - <i>Mimosa bahamensis</i> (syn. <i>Mimosa hemiendyta</i>): swamp forest; ≤ 200 m. - <i>Mimosa hondurana</i> : moist forest or thickets; ≤ 1300 m. - <i>Mimosa invisá</i> : moist or dry thickets; open places, sometimes oak forest; ≤ 1650 m. - <i>Mimosa maxonii</i> : moist or dry thickets; 300–1200 m. - <i>Mimosa pigra</i> : brushy marshes or wet fields; low sandy areas nr streams; freq. upland fields/pastures; secondary growth; ≤ 1300 m. - <i>Mimosa platycarpa</i> : dry, brushy, often rocky plains and hillsides; 200–1200 m. - <i>Mimosa pudica</i> : common moist/wet thickets or open areas; savannas; abundant lowland waste ground and around dwellings; ≤ 1550 m (mostly ≤ 1000 m). - <i>Mimosa watsonii</i> (syn. <i>Mimosa recordii</i> & <i>Mimosa resinifera</i>): moist/wet thickets or forest; secondary growth; ≤ 1500 m; often nr sea level. - <i>Mimosa ervendbergii</i> (syn. <i>Mimosa scalpens</i>): wet thickets or forest; ≤ 370 m.

			<p>- <i>Mimosa albida</i> var. <i>glabrior</i> (syn. <i>Mimosa sesquijugata</i>): moist thickets; cliff clefts; 200–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Mimosa skinneri</i>: dry, rocky thickets; open plains or hillsides; sometimes open pine forest; freq. open fields or dried mud; ≤ 1700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Mimosa somnians</i>: mainly brushy, rocky hillsides or pine-oak forest; sometimes sand along stream beds; ≤ 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Mimosa teledactyla</i>: dry, rocky plains and hillsides; 300–1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Mimosa velloziana</i>: dry or moist thickets; often rocky stream banks; ≤ 1500 m (mostly ≤ 500 m).</p> <p>- <i>Mimosa zacapana</i>: dry, rocky hillsides or plains; 200–900 m. [65]</p>
USE	<p>- <i>Lysiloma aurita</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma auritum</i> & <i>Lysiloma multifoliolatum</i>): construction; tannin.</p> <p>- <i>Lysiloma acapulcense</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma desmostachys</i>): medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (syn. <i>Lysiloma bahamense</i>): medicine; fuel; construction; other [39][65]</p>	dye; brush [65]	medicine; construction; poison [39]
DATE			
Preclassic	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]	-	-
Early Classic	"Classic" Coba [26]	-	-
Middle Classic	"Classic" Coba [26]	-	-
Late Classic	Barton Creek Cave [38]; "Classic" Coba [26]	Ceren [41]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Cihuatan [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF site 1 or 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Barton Creek Cave [38]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	Coba [26]	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	Cihuatan [26]
EVIDENCE			
Seed	Coba [26]	2 Ceren [41]	Cihuatan? [26]
Wood	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	-	-
CONTEXT	cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]	sacbe, Ceren [41]	-

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>cf. Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Cacara bulbosa</i> ; <i>Cacara erosa</i> ; <i>Cacara palmatiloba</i> ; <i>Dolichos articulatus</i> ; <i>Dolichos bulbosus</i> ; <i>Dolichos erosus</i> ; <i>Dolichos palmatilobus</i> ; <i>Pachyrhizus jicamas</i> ; <i>Pachyrhizus palmatilobus</i> ; <i>Pachyrhizus strigosus</i> ; <i>Robynsia lobata</i> ; <i>Robynsia macrophylla</i> ; <i>Stizolobium bulbosum</i> ; <i>Stizolobium domingense</i> ; <i>Taeniocarpum articulatum</i> [40]	<i>Dolichos tonkinensis</i> ; <i>Phaseolus bipunctatus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus ilocanus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus inamoenus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus limensis</i> ; <i>Phaseolus macrocarpus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus portoricensis</i> ; <i>Phaseolus puberulus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus rosei</i> ; <i>Phaseolus saccharatus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus tunkinensis</i> ; <i>Phaseolus vexillatus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus viridis</i> ; <i>Phaseolus xuaresii</i> [40]	<i>Phaseolus aborigineus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus communis</i> ; <i>Phaseolus compressus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus esculentus</i> ; <i>Phaseolus nanus</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	jicama; jícamo; caxilxhicam; frijol papa; chicam; mechenchicam [65]	ixtapacal; ixpanqué; pileu; frijol de media luna; piloy; jurón de venado; frijol de monte; lima bean; chilipuca; frijol iztagapa; frijol de mantequilla [65]	common bean; kidney bean; frijol; chicong; chicun; ubal; cuyenc; xenc; pilin; ch'ux; quenc; tut; chenec; et; quinac; kin'ac; ccap; quenc; chicul; hubal; tut; gupal; chenec; quina'c; chicún; bul; buul; frijol negro; frijol blanco; chamborote; frijol talete; frijol pacho; frijol pocajul; frijol perome; frijol chaján; frijol enredador; frijol terezo; frijol arbolito; frijol siete caldos; frijol chapin; frijol vellano; nimex yet; paxhai; tcinapul; omon; k'os; saxupal; kawtela; frijol de bolonilla; frijol aluvia; frijol mamaquén [65]
HABIT	vine [65]	herb [65]	herb [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	cultivated; moist thickets or sometimes pine forest; elevation ≤ 1875 m. [65]	cultivated (lowlands); wet to dry thickets; roadside; waste ground; elevation ≤ 2100 m (commonly ≤ 1000 m). [65]	cultivated [65]
USE	food (root, seeds); poison?; insecticide? [39][65]	food; poison [26][39][65]	food [26][65]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	Cerros [20][23]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
Early Classic	-	-	'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	Ceren [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]	Copan [10][26]; Ceren [11][26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; 'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Late Classic	-	-	Copan [10][26]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Ceren [41]; 'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	Naco [26]
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	-	Cerros [20]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [10][26]; Naco[26]; "Classic" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	Ceren [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]	Ceren [11][26][41]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Ceren [26]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]; cotyledons, agriculture nr Ceren [30]	3x, Copan [10][26]; Ceren [11][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]; Naco [26]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; 3x,

Other			Ceren [41]; "Classic" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]; cotyledons, Cerros [20]; cotyledons, agriculture nr Ceren [30]
	root cast, agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	-	-
CONTEXT	-	midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]	midden, Copan [10]; vessel contents on ground/floor, table/shelf, Ceren [11]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; agricultural inter-ridge, canal, Ceren [41]; stone wall matrix, interior mound fill, "Classic" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	cf. <i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	<i>Piscidia</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	<p>e.g.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i>: ixcomita; ixcumite; escumite; escumite; tepary bean; frijol de colima.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus anisotrichos</i>: frijolillo; frijolillo de culebra.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>: piloy; nima kinac; lool; ixcumite; frijol num; frijol chamborote; chamborote; chilipuca; cubá; cubaces; scarlet runner bean; ixtapacal; piligua; juruna.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>: ixtapacal; ixpanqué; pileu; frijol de media luna; piloy; jurón de venado; frijol de monte; lima bean; chilipuca; frijol iztagapa; frijol de mantequilla.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus macrolepis</i>: frijolito.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>: common bean; kidney bean; frijol; chicong; chicun; ubal; cuyenc; xenc; pilín; ch'ux; quenc; tut; chenec; et; quinac; kin'ac; ccap; quenc; chicul; hubal; tut; gupal; chenec; quina'c; chicún; bul; buul; frijol negro; frijol blanco; chamborote; frijol talete; frijol pacho; frijol pocajul; frijol perome; frijol chaján; frijol enredador; frijol terezo; frijol arbolito; frijol siete caldos; frijol chapín; frijol vellano; nimex yet; paxhai; tcinapul; omon; k'os; saxupal; kawtela; frijol de bolonilla; frijol aluvia; frijol mamaquén</p> <p>And formerly:</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus atropurpureus</i> (now <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>): bejuco pensamiento; chorreque de monte; conchito.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus caracalla</i> (now <i>Vigna caracalla</i>): choncho.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus elegans</i> (now <i>Vigna elegans</i>): cantzin.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus gracilis</i> (now <i>Macroptilium gracile</i>): frijolillo; flor de la reina.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus heterophyllus</i> (now <i>Macroptilium gibbosifolium</i>): jicamo silvestre.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus lathyroides</i> (now <i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>): frijolillo de monte.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus speciosus</i> (now <i>Vigna speciosa</i>): chorreque; choreane.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus spectabilis</i> (now <i>Vigna spectabilis</i>): chorreque. [65]</p>	see <i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	<p>- <i>Piscidia grandifolia</i>: palo de zope; zopilote; pacaché; zopilocobo; zopilocuaajo; llora-sangre; palo de zopilote; cahuirrica prieta.</p> <p>- <i>Piscidia piscipula</i>: habin; dogwood; may bush. [65]</p>
HABIT	herb or vine [65]	see <i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	tree or shrub [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	<p>- <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i>: cultivated.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus anisotrichos</i>: moist to dry thickets; often pine-oak forest; sometimes corn field weed; 200–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> (incl. syn. <i>Phaseolus formosus</i>): moist or wet thickets; often forest borders; sometimes old</p>	see <i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	<p>- <i>Piscidia grandifolia</i>: forested, mostly dry hillsides or ravines; elevation 400–1900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piscidia piscipula</i>: lowland forest or thickets; elevation ≤ 300 m. [65]</p>

	<p>fields; 1000–2500 m; sometimes cultivated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> (incl. syn. <i>Phaseolus viridis</i>): cultivated (lowlands); wet to dry forest or thickets; roadside; waste ground; elevation ≤ 2100 m (commonly ≤ 1000 m). - <i>Phaseolus macrolepis</i>: moist thickets; mixed forest; sometimes oak or pine forest! 1500–3000 m. - <i>Phaseolus tuerckheimii</i>: moist thickets; open forest; 1200–2400 m. - <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>: cultivated. <p>And formerly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Phaseolus adenanthus</i> (now <i>Vigna adenantha</i>): wet to dry thickets; elevation ≤ 750 m. - <i>Phaseolus atropurpureus</i> (now <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>): moist or dry thickets; open banks; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Phaseolus buseri</i> (now <i>Ramirezella strobilophora</i> var. <i>buseri</i>): moist thickets; 1200–1500 m. - <i>Phaseolus caracalla</i> (now <i>Vigna caracalla</i>): moist or wet thickets; ≤ 1750 m. - <i>Phaseolus elegans</i> (now <i>Vigna elegans</i>): moist or wet thickets; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Phaseolus gracilis</i> (now <i>Macroptilium gracile</i>): grassy savannas (characteristic); ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Phaseolus heterophyllus</i> (now <i>Macroptilium gibbosifolium</i>): open grassland; 1500–2200 m. - <i>Phaseolus lathyroides</i> (now <i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>): open fields or slopes; wet or dry areas; weed around dwellings in lowlands; mostly nr coast. - <i>Phaseolus linearis</i> (now <i>Vigna linearis</i>): savannas; open, grassy or brushy plains; often rocky hillsides; ≤ 1700 m. - <i>Phaseolus peduncularis</i> (now <i>Vigna peduncularis</i>): moist or wet thickets; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Phaseolus pilosus</i> (now <i>Vigna lasiocarpa</i>): river banks and open areas; nr sea level. - <i>Phaseolus scolecocarpus</i> (now <i>Macroptilium gracile</i>): brushy rocky slopes; sandbars; 400–820 m. - <i>Phaseolus speciosus</i> (now <i>Vigna speciosa</i>): dry to wet thickets; 200–1900 m. - <i>Phaseolus spectabilis</i> (now <i>Vigna spectabilis</i>): moist thickets; ≤ 2000 m. - <i>Phaseolus stenolobus</i> (now <i>Vigna linearis</i>): moist thickets; 200–1500 m. [65] 		
USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i>: food - <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>: food - <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>: food; poison - <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>: food. [26][39][65] 	see <i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Piscidia grandifolia</i>: fuel; construction; poison (bark)(fish). - <i>Piscidia piscipula</i>: firewood; charcoal; medicine; construction; poison (bark and leaves)(fish); other [39][65]
DATE	Cuello [25][26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]; Puerto Escondido [18];	-
Preclassic			
Early Classic	"Classic" Coba [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3];	Actun Chapat [38]

Middle Classic	Ceren [11]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; "Classic" Coba [26]	-	-
Late Classic	Copan [10][26]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; "Classic" Coba [26]; Ceren [41]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]
Terminal Cl.	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Early Postcl.	Cihuatan [26]	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Cuello [25][26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	-	Actun Chapat [12][38]; Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	Coba [26]	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	Puerto Escondido[18];	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][34][41]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; Cihuatan [26]	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	1x, Copan [10]; Cuello [25]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; 17x, Ceren [41]; cotyledons, Ceren [11]; cotyledons, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; cotyledon, Barton Creek Cave [38]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]; cotyledon, Puerto Escondido [18]	-
Wood	-	-	Actun Chapat [12][38]; Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]
CONTEXT	midden (cooking area), Copan [10]; vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; agricultural ridge, agricultural inter-ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]	interior structure surface, pit, matrix, Puerto Escondido [18]	cave, Actun Chapat [12][38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]

FAMILY	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Fabaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Pithecellobium</i> sp.	<i>Pterocarpus</i> sp.	<i>Vigna</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Pithecellobium brownii</i> : red fowl. - <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> : jaguay; shahuay; madre de flecha; tsuiche; piliil; chucúm blanco; mongollano; mangollano; mongollano blanco; espino; guachimol; guamúchil. - <i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> : xiax caax. - <i>Pithecellobium lanceolatum</i> : guachimol; guachimol bat; tucuy; siemche; red fowl; bastard bully tree; chucum. - <i>Pithecellobium macrandrium</i> : motilla; prickle wood. - <i>Pithecellobium hymenaeafolium</i> (syn. <i>Pithecellobium microstachyum</i>): mongollano; guayacán negro; uña de gato. - <i>Pithecellobium pachypus</i> : tucuy; guachimol; nacascolo. [65]	e.g. - <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> : sangre de drago; sangregado; kaway; swamp kaway; sangre; cowee; dragon's-blood. - <i>Pterocarpus rohrii</i> (syn. <i>Pterocarpus hayesii</i>): chejá. [65]	e.g. - <i>Vigna luteola</i> : frijol de arena; caupi de monte; frijol de monte; frijol de cabra; frijol de playa. - <i>Vigna vexillata</i> : chorreque; choncho. [65]
HABIT	shrub or tree [65]	tree [65]	vine, herb [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Pithecellobium brownii</i> : low elevations: along lagoons and rivers. - <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> : dry, brushy or thinly forested plains or hillsides; often coastal thickets; ≤ 500 m. - <i>Pithecellobium halogenes</i> : wet forest; sometimes mangrove swamp; at or nr sea level. - <i>Pithecellobium insigne</i> : brushy or forested plains; ≤ 120 m. - <i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> : edge of mangrove swamp. - <i>Pithecellobium lanceolatum</i> : moist/wet to quite dry thickets or forest. mainly on plains; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Pithecellobium macrandrium</i> : moist/wet forest; often nr stream beds; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Pithecellobium hymenaeafolium</i> (syn. <i>Pithecellobium microstachyum</i>): brushy rocky slopes; 500–650 m. - <i>Pithecellobium pachypus</i> : moist or dry thickets; often secondary growth; ≤ 200 m. - <i>Pithecellobium pistaciifolium</i> : river bank. - <i>Pithecellobium seleri</i> (syn. <i>Pithecellobium saxosum</i>): brushy, often rocky, hillsides or plains; sometimes along streams; 200–660 m. [65]	e.g. - <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> : wet mixed forest; at or nr sea level; most freq. periodically inundated forest nr seashore; sometimes mangrove swamp. - <i>Pterocarpus rohrii</i> (syn. <i>Pterocarpus hayesii</i>): wet mixed lowland forest; elevation ≤ 900 m. [65]	e.g. - <i>Vigna luteola</i> : moist/wet thickets; coastal thickets; often marshes (coastal) or bogs (characteristic of floating bogs); freq. in water; <i>Salix</i> thickets along streams; ≤ 1450 m. - <i>Vigna vexillata</i> : moist/wet thickets; sometimes wet pine forest; ≤ 1500 m. [65]
USE	- <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> : fuel; food; animal forage; tannin; honey; beverage; latex; other. - <i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> : medicine; food; animal forage. - <i>Pithecellobium lanceolatum</i> : medicine; food. - <i>Pithecellobium macrandrium</i> : medicine - <i>Pithecellobium pachypus</i> : ink. [39][65]	<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> : construction; medicine [39][65]	<i>Vigna luteola</i> : animal forage; medicine [39]
DATE Preclassic	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	Copan [10]	-

Early Classic	-	'Classic' Copan [26]	'Classic' Copan [26]
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' Copan [26]	'Classic' Copan [26]
Late Classic	-	'Classic' Copan [26]	'Classic' Copan [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10][26]	Copan [26]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	-	Copan [26]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	1x, Copan [10][26]	-
CONTEXT	hewn post, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	burial, Copan [10]	-

FAMILY	Fabaceae	cf. Fabaceae	Fagaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Vigna</i> sp.	-	<i>Quercus</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Vigna</i> sp.	-	e.g. - <i>Quercus lancifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus aaata</i> , <i>Quercus corrugata</i> & <i>Quercus pilarius</i>): encino; chicharro; roble; encino blanco. - <i>Quercus ocoteifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus acatenangensis</i>): encino; encino sunuj; sunuj; masket; duraznillo - <i>Quercus crassifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus brachystachys</i>): roble; encino; masket; patán; col. - <i>Quercus conspersa</i> : encino; roble; sical; huite; bans. - <i>Quercus crispifolia</i> : encino; roble; roble amarillo. - <i>Quercus crispipilis</i> : ma-ach; encino; masket. - <i>Quercus seemannii</i> (syn. <i>Quercus borucasanai</i> & <i>Quercus flagellifera</i>): encino. - <i>Quercus elliptica</i> (<i>Quercus hondurensis</i>): encino; encino de cerro; roble negro; roble amarillo; roble mamilca. - <i>Quercus oleoides</i> : encino negro; roblecito; encino prieto; hojaviushi; encino; roble. - <i>Quercus oocarpa</i> : roble; encino; ji. - <i>Quercus peduncularis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Quercus pilicaulis</i>): encino; roble; col; roble negro; roble belloto; masket - <i>Quercus polymorpha</i> : roble. - <i>Quercus sapotifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus sapotaefolia</i> ?): roble; encino; xaccoy; encino curtidor; encino malcote. - <i>Quercus segoviensis</i> : encino. - <i>Quercus skinneri</i> : chicharro; encino. - <i>Quercus tristis</i> (syn. <i>Quercus castanea</i>): roble; encino; encino de la herradura; machichi. [60]
HABIT	see <i>Vigna</i> sp.	-	tree (medium or large) [60]
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Vigna</i> sp.	-	e.g. - <i>Quercus lancifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus aaata</i> , <i>Quercus corrugata</i> & <i>Quercus pilarius</i>): moist/wet or dry mixed mountain forest; elevation 500–2400 m. - <i>Quercus ocoteifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus acatenangensis</i>): moist or dry (often moist-wet) mountain plains and hillsides; mixed, oak, or pine-oak forest; sometimes assoc. <i>Cupressus</i> and <i>Abies</i> , often white-sand hillsides; 1500–3330 m (common high elevation). - <i>Quercus acutifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus anglohondurensis</i>): moist/wet mountain forest; c. 800 m. - <i>Quercus benthami</i> : moist/wet, mostly mixed, mountain forest; freq. 1500–2700 m. - <i>Quercus seemannii</i> (syn. <i>Quercus borucasanai</i> & <i>Quercus flagellifera</i>): cloud forest with <i>Abies</i> , 2500–3200 m; or moist/wet, mixed mountain forest, 1250–2500 m.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quercus crassifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus brachystachys</i>): moist-dry mountain forest; often assoc. pines (extensive forests); 1500–2600 m. - <i>Quercus candicans</i>: quite dry, open mountain slope forest or ravines; c. 1700–2000 m. - <i>Quercus conspersa</i>: mostly pine-oak forest or oak forest; moist or dry mountain hillsides; 1000–2700 m. - <i>Quercus crispifolia</i>: moist/wet, mixed, mountain forest; 1300–2700 m. - <i>Quercus crispipilis</i>: quite dry mountain plains and hillsides; oak or oak-pine forest, sometimes <i>Juniperus</i>; 1400–2900 m. - <i>Quercus elliptica</i> (<i>Quercus hondurensis</i>): pine-oak forest, mountain slopes; 800–1500 m. - <i>Quercus insignis</i>: moist/wet mountain forest; c. 850 m. - <i>Quercus oleoides</i>: moist-dry plains or hillsides; often lowland pine forest (as isolated individuals); ≤ 300 m. - <i>Quercus oocarpa</i>: wet–dry, mixed, oak or pine-oak forest; sometimes cloud forest; or open rocky mountain slopes; 800–2400 m. - <i>Quercus copeyensis</i> (syn. <i>Quercus pacayana</i>): moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 1800–2600 m. - <i>Quercus peduncularis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Quercus pilicaulis</i>): moist to dry mountain plains and hillsides; often extensive pure stands, or assoc. with other species in mixed oak forest, v. often assoc. with pines; sometimes white-sand hillsides; 1000–3000 m (occasionally higher). - <i>Quercus polymorpha</i>: moist or dry slopes; freq. oak forest; 1000–2000 m. - <i>Quercus purulhana</i>: moist/wet mountain forest; common in open pine-oak forest. - <i>Quercus sapotifolia</i> (syn. <i>Quercus sapotaefolia</i>?): wet–dry, freq. mixed oak-pine forest; 800–2600 m. - <i>Quercus segoviensis</i>: moist–dry mountain forest; with other <i>Quercus</i> in assoc. or mixed assoc.; 1000–2400 m. - <i>Quercus skinneri</i>: mostly moist/wet mountain forest; mixed forest (seldom dominant); often left in plantations; 900–2100 m. - <i>Quercus tristis</i> (syn. <i>Quercus castanea</i>): moist or dry, often rocky, mountain plains & hillsides; most freq. oak or pine-oak fores; 1000–2600 m. [60]
USE	see <i>Vigna</i> sp.	-	- <i>Quercus skinneri</i> : other (often planted around fincas). [60]
DATE	-	-	Copan [10][26]
Preclassic	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	Copan [10]	-	-
Late Classic	-	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Copan [10][26]

Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-
N. Belize	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10]	-	Copan [10][26]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Copan [10]	1x, Bronco [5]; 2x, Guijarral [5]; 3x, Chispas [5]	-
Seed	-	-	3x, Copan [10][26]; Actun Chapat [38]
Wood	-	-	burial, niche, Copan [10]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]
CONTEXT	posthole, Copan [10]	-	burial, niche, Copan [10]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]

FAMILY	Iridaceae	Lamiaceae	Lamiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Sisyrinchium</i> sp.	-	<i>Cornutia pyramidata</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Aegiphila acutangula</i> ; <i>Cornutia crenata</i> ; <i>Cornutia divaricata</i> ; <i>Cornutia grandifolia</i> ; <i>Cornutia latifolia</i> ; <i>Cornutia lilacina</i> ; <i>Cornutia longifolia</i> ; <i>Hosta grandifolia</i> ; <i>Hosta latifolia</i> ; <i>Hosta longifolia</i> ; <i>Hosta pyramidata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	-	fiddlewood; zopilote; baston de vieja; matasano; stinkin' bush; tzultesnuk; flor lila; hoja de zope; lat-che [26][39][64]
HABIT	herb [60]	-	shrub (large) or tree (small) [64]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Sisyrinchium convolutum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Sisyrinchium guatemalense</i>): moist forest or meadows; often open pine forest; sometimes maize field weed; 750–3350 m. - <i>Sisyrinchium johnstonii</i> : moist/wet; mainly alpine meadows; 2500–4000 m. - <i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i> : moist/wet fields, pastures, thickets; often open or brushy banks; sometimes stream sandbars; 300–2400 m. - <i>Sisyrinchium tenuifolium</i> : grassy open slopes or meadows; often alpine meadows; sometimes pine and fir forest; 1600–3500 m. - <i>Sisyrinchium tinctorium</i> : moist/wet fields; open wet banks; 750–3500 m. [60]	-	damp forest or thickets; often secondary growth; elevation 100–1500 m. [64]
USE	<i>Sisyrinchium tinctorium</i> : medicine [39]	-	firewood?; medicine [26][39]
DATE	Los Naranjos [18]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (PreCI or EC) [18]	unspecified site [26]; Cuello [43]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	Los Naranjos (PreCI or EC) [18]; Classic? Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]
Middle Classic	-	Classic? Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]
Late Classic	-	Classic? Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Cuello [43]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Los Naranjos [18]	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Los Naranjos [18]	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	-	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; unspecified site [26]; Cuello [43]
Other	-	nutlet, Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-
CONTEXT	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	collapse matrix, midden, Currusté, Puerto Escondido, Los Naranjos [18]; fill above	-

		floor, Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	
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FAMILY	Lamiaceae	Lamiaceae	Lamiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Hedeoma</i> sp.	<i>Salvia</i> sp.	cf. <i>Salvia hispanica</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Kiosmina hispanica</i> ; <i>Salvia chia</i> ; <i>Salvia neohispanica</i> ; <i>Salvia prysmatica</i> ; <i>Salvia schiedeana</i> ; <i>Salvia tetragonal</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	e.g. - <i>Salvia cinnabarina</i> : mielillo; coral; flor de burrión; terciopelo rojo. - <i>Salvia coccinea</i> : tabaquillo; clavel; chactzitz; chichinguaste rojo. - <i>Salvia curtiflora</i> : salviamonte. - <i>Salvia tubifera</i> (syn. <i>Salvia excelsa</i>): clarincillo; flor de burrión. - <i>Salvia carnea</i> (syn. <i>Salvia gracilis</i>): hierba del cáncer? - <i>Salvia hispanica</i> : chia; chián; chan; chaaú. - <i>Salvia holwayi</i> : mielillo; castita blanca. - <i>Salvia lasiocephala</i> (syn. <i>Salvia hyptoides</i>): clarín saján; hierba de la reuma. - <i>Salvia karwinskii</i> : mielero; salvia sija. - <i>Salvia lavanduloides</i> : salvia de monte. - <i>Salvia serotina</i> (syn. <i>Salvia micrantha</i>): té de Cozumel; verbena. - <i>Salvia microphylla</i> : mirto dulce; salvia silvestre. - <i>Salvia mocinoi</i> : clarín; chichigaste azul; flor de San Celestino. - <i>Salvia occidentalis</i> : pegapega; mozotillo; hierba de cangro; trencilla negra; mozote de pollo; gonce de gallina; mozote de gallina. - <i>Salvia polystachya</i> : armadilla; ardilla silvestre; guasanillo azul; chichinguaste; flor de burrión; cola de pezote. - <i>Salvia purpurea</i> : chan; chichinguaste; clarín de monte; ponpón lila; cuatro-filos morada; tutzunún; chichinguaste morado; chaptzuún; flor morada. - <i>Salvia shannonii</i> : clarín de monte; monte amargo. - <i>Salvia tiliifolia</i> (syn. <i>Salvia taliaefolia?</i>): chan de monte; enaldo de montaña; piojillo; lengua de perro; chan; julia de monte. - <i>Salvia urica</i> : chichingua azul; pendolita morada; canastillas; coheteillo; tutzunún. - <i>Salvia wagneriana</i> : corazón de Jesús. [69]	chia; chián; chan; chaaú. [69]
HABIT	herb [69]	herb or shrub [69]	herb [69]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. <i>Hedeoma costata</i> (syn. <i>Hedeoma costatum</i>): elevation 1400–1600 m. [69]	e.g. - <i>Salvia alariformis</i> : broadleaf or mixed forest; elevation c. 800 m. - <i>Salvia areolata</i> : abundant on dry rocky slopes; 3000–3300 m.	moist or dry thickets; open, freq. rocky slopes or fields; stream sandbars; cultivated or waste ground (weed); sometimes open

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Salvia cacaliifolia</i> (syn. <i>Salvia cacaliaefolia?</i>): moist or dry mountain slopes; often pine or oak forest; 1500–2400 m. - <i>Salvia cinnabarina</i>: wet to dry thickets and brushy areas e.g. roadside (often extensive, dense clumps); often pine, oak or <i>Cupressus</i> forest; 1500–3200 m. - <i>Salvia coccinea</i>: moist or dry open slopes or thickets; 200–1200 m (higher?). - <i>Salvia curtiflora</i>: moist or wet thickets (year-round moisture); dense mixed forest; sometimes <i>Cupressus</i> or <i>Alnus</i> forest; thickets on white sand slopes; 1500–3200 m. - <i>Salvia disjuncta</i>: brushy or rocky slopes or ravines; sometimes limestone; 2300–3300 m. - <i>Salvia tubifera</i> (syn. <i>Salvia excelsa</i>): open to dense highland forest (oak or gymnosperm); sometimes sand slopes; 1650–3200 m (higher?). - <i>Salvia flaccida</i>: wet forest; 800–1300 m. - <i>Salvia fracta</i>: moist banks, wet mountain forest areas; 1800–2400 m. - <i>Salvia carnea</i> (syn. <i>Salvia gracilis</i>): moist/wet mixed mountain forest or thicket; often high coniferous and <i>Alnus</i> forest; 1500–3400 m. - <i>Salvia grandis</i>: moist, mixed or pine forest; 2000–2600 m. - <i>Salvia hispanica</i>: moist or dry thickets; open, freq. rocky slopes or fields; stream sandbars; cultivated or waste ground (weed); sometimes open oak forest; cultivated; 1150–2500 m. - <i>Salvia holwayi</i>: open slopes, thickets, mixed forest; freq. pine-oak forest; 1400–3200 m (high common). - <i>Salvia lasiocephala</i> (syn. <i>Salvia hptoides</i>): moist–dry thickets or open, often rocky, fields and hillsides; sometimes open oak/pine forest; cultivated ground (abundant weed); 200–2500 m. - <i>Salvia karwinskii</i>: moist mixed mountain forest; freq. oak or pine forest; 1500–2800 m. - <i>Salvia kellermanii</i>: moist/wet, often rocky, thicket; dense, mixed forest; 1200–1650 m. - <i>Salvia lasiantha</i>: dry, brushy, rocky mountain hillsides; 1500–2200 m. - <i>Salvia lavanduloides</i>: open, grassy hillsides; freq. open, pine or oak forest; often dry areas; sometimes open <i>Abies</i> forest; freq. amongst tall grasses; 1500–3800 m. - <i>Salvia reptans</i> (syn. <i>Salvia leptophylla</i>): open grassy, rocky slopes; 1400–1900 m. - <i>Salvia leucochlamys</i>: dry, open rocky slopes; oak-pine forest; or shaded cliffs; 1950–2800 m. - <i>Salvia microphylla</i>: cultivated. 	oak forest; cultivated; 1150–2500 m. [69]
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Salvia miniata</i>: open forests; c. 800 m. - <i>Salvia misella</i>: weedy thickets; disturbed and cultivated areas; 200–2000 m. - <i>Salvia mocinoi</i>: moist–dry thickets; rocky slopes; freq. oak or pine forest; 300–2000 m. - <i>Salvia nana</i>: moist or dry pine-oak forest or subalpine meadows; 1800–3500 m. - <i>Salvia occidentalis</i>: wet–dry thickets or fields; freq. waste ground esp. around dwellings; cultivated areas (weed); ≤ 2500 m (mostly low). - <i>Salvia opertiflora</i>: open thicket; 1500–2000m. - <i>Salvia pansamalensis</i>: moist/wet forest; 1100–2100 m. - <i>Salvia phaenostemma</i>: 450–1200 m. - <i>Salvia polystachya</i>: open or brushy, moist or quite dry, often rocky fields and hillsides; freq. oak-pine and sometimes <i>Alnus</i> forest; 1100–2850 m. - <i>Salvia purpurea</i>: moist/wet thickets or fields; dense or open forest esp. pine or oak, sometimes <i>Liquidambar</i> forest; 350–2500 m (common middle elevations). - <i>Salvia recurva</i>: moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 2600–3000 m. - <i>Salvia shannonii</i>: usually pine-oak forest; 900–1700 m. - <i>Salvia tiliifolia</i> (syn. <i>Salvia taliaefolia</i>?): wet–dry thickets and fields, freq. oak-pine forests, cultivated areas (weed); along streams, 1200–2800 m; or wet thickets and forest, often clearings, 2600 m or freq. much less; or moist or wet thickets and forest, 1300–2400 m. - <i>Salvia urica</i>: wet–quite dry thickets; open fields or slopes; sometimes rocky places; freq. dense mixed forest; open pine-oak forest; 300–2700 m. - <i>Salvia wagneriana</i>: moist/wet thickets; dense mixed forest; 1500–2500 m. [69] 	
USE	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Salvia serotina</i> (syn. <i>Salvia micrantha</i>): medicine. - <i>Salvia occidentalis</i>: medicine - <i>Salvia hispanica</i>: beverage; food; paint. - <i>Salvia shannonii</i>: medicine. - <i>Salvia wagneriana</i>: ornamental [39][69] 	beverage; food; paint [69]
DATE	-	Los Naranjos [18]	Los Naranjos [18]
Preclassic	-		
Early Classic	-	Los Naranjos (just PreCl?) [18]	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-

Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Currusté [18]	Los Naranjos [18]; Currusté [18]	Los Naranjos [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Currusté [18]	Los Naranjos [18]; Currusté [18]	Los Naranjos [18]
Seed			
CONTEXT	midden, matrix, Currusté [18]	midden, matrix, Los Naranjos, Currusté [18]	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]

FAMILY	Lamiaceae	Lamiaceae	Lauraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Vitex gaumeri</i>	<i>Vitex</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	none [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	fiddlewood; barrabás; ya'ax nik; blue blossom; dogwood; flor azul; matasano; sak-u-sol; second yax nik; walking lady; ya ch nik; yash-nik; yaxnik; yax nik; yax nik ux pe; yaxnic; jocote de mico [39][64]	e.g. - <i>Vitex gaumeri</i> : fiddlewood; barrabás; ya'ax nik; blue blossom; dogwood; flor azul; matasano; sak-u-sol; second yax nik; walking lady; ya ch nik; yash-nik; yaxnik; yax nik; yax nik ux pe; yaxnic; jocote de mico [39][64]	-
HABIT	tree (large) [64]	tree or shrub [64]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	damp forest; often limestone; occasional pine ridge and poor soil; sometimes secondary growth; savanna forest; elevation 0–600 m. [53][64]	e.g. - <i>Vitex cooperi</i> : damp thickets; elevation 0–600 m. - <i>Vitex gaumeri</i> : damp forest; often limestone; occasional pine ridge and poor soil; sometimes secondary growth; savanna forest; elevation 0–600 m. - <i>Vitex longiracemosa</i> (syn. <i>Vitex kuylenii</i>): damp forest; sometimes pine forest; 0–150 m. [53][64]	-
USE	medicine; fuel; animal forage; construction; other [39]	<i>Vitex gaumeri</i> : medicine; fuel; animal forage; construction; other [39]	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Late Classic	-	Copan [10]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Terminal Cl.	-	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	Coba [26]	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10][26]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	1x, Copan [10][26]; Dos Pilas [26]; Coba [26]	Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	-	'structure rear', Copan [10]	cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]

FAMILY	Lauraceae	Lauraceae	Lauraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Licaria</i> sp.	<i>Nectandra</i> cf. <i>globosa</i>	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Borbina globosa</i> ; <i>Laurus globosa</i> ; <i>Nectandra pisi</i> ; <i>Nectandra vaga</i> ; <i>Ocotea globosa</i> ; <i>Persea globosa</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Licaria campechiana</i> : dzol; ectit; granadilla; copal-chi; laurelillo. - <i>Licaria capitata</i> : aguacatillo. - <i>Licaria peckii</i> : senc-cul; timber sweet. [57]	zunonte; sacalante; coyokiché; wild pear; timber sweet; aguacatillo; sangre blanca; aguacate de monte [57]	e.g. - <i>Nectandra hihua</i> (syn. <i>Nectandra glabrescens</i>): aguacatillo; pubabac; laurel; sweetwood; pimienta. - <i>Nectandra globosa</i> : zunonte; sacalante; coyokiché; wild pear; timber sweet; aguacatillo; sangre blanca; aguacate de monte. - <i>Nectandra membranacea</i> : coajche; zunonte; laurel; laurel blanco. - <i>Nectandra reticulata</i> : chualá; canoj. - <i>Nectandra sanguinea</i> : aguacatillo; laurel blanco; laurel; timber sweet; picito de paloma. - <i>Nectandra coriacea</i> (syn. <i>Ocotea lundellii</i>): yaaxhochoc. [57]
HABIT	tree or shrub [57]	tree (small–large) [57]	tree (small–large), or rarely shrub [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Licaria campechiana</i> : dense–thin moist/wet forest or thickets; usually on limestone; ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Licaria capitata</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Licaria coriacea</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; ≤ 2000 m. - <i>Licaria peckii</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; usually on limestone; ≤ 400 m. [57]	moist/wet, mixed forest; sometimes pasture or roadside; often on limestone; ≤ 1500 m. [57]	e.g. - <i>Nectandra hihua</i> (syn. <i>Nectandra glabrescens</i>): moist/wet, mixed forest; ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Nectandra globosa</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; sometimes pasture or roadside; often on limestone; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Nectandra membranacea</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; secondary growth thickets; often limestone; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Nectandra reticulata</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; sometimes quite dry thickets or secondary growth; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Nectandra sanguinea</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; often limestone; ≤ 800 m. - <i>Nectandra cissiflora</i> (syn. <i>Nectandra surinamensis</i>): moist/wet, mixed forest; 300–600 m. - <i>Nectandra coriacea</i> (syn. <i>Ocotea lundellii</i>): moist/wet, mixed forest; freq. limestone; ≤ 1500 m (mostly ≤ 300 m). [57]
USE	- <i>Licaria campechiana</i> : construction?; other. - <i>Licaria peckii</i> : construction; other. - <i>Licaria triandra</i> : medicine [39]	-	General: firewood, construction. - <i>Nectandra martinicensis</i> : medicine. - <i>Nectandra nitida</i> : construction. - <i>Nectandra salicifolia</i> : fuel; medicine [26][39]
DATE	-	-	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]
Preclassic	-	-	'Classic' Naco [26]
Early Classic	-	-	'Classic' Naco [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Actun Chapat [38]	Ceren [41]	Dos Pilas [26]; 'Classic' Naco [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38]	-	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]

Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	Dos Pilas [26]
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Naco [26]
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE	Actun Chapat [38]	Ceren [41]	Dos Pilas [26]; Naco [26]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]
Wood			
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Chapat [38]	sacbe, Ceren [41]	midden, Cahal Pech [48]

FAMILY	Lauraceae	Lauraceae	Lauraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Ocotea</i> sp.	<i>Persea americana</i>	<i>Persea cf. americana</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Laurus persea</i> ; <i>Persea drimyfolia</i> ; <i>Persea edulis</i> ; <i>Persea floccosa</i> ; <i>Persea gigantea</i> ; <i>Persea gratissima</i> ; <i>Persea leiogyna</i> ; <i>Persea nubigena</i> ; <i>Persea paucitriplinervia</i> ; <i>Persea persea</i> ; <i>Persea steyermarkii</i> [40]	<i>Laurus persea</i> ; <i>Persea drimyfolia</i> ; <i>Persea edulis</i> ; <i>Persea floccosa</i> ; <i>Persea gigantea</i> ; <i>Persea gratissima</i> ; <i>Persea leiogyna</i> ; <i>Persea nubigena</i> ; <i>Persea paucitriplinervia</i> ; <i>Persea persea</i> ; <i>Persea steyermarkii</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Ocotea bernoulliana</i> : canoj; laurel; timber sweet; laurel de bajo; aguacatillo; laurel amarillo - <i>Ocotea cernua</i> : aguacatillo; laurel. - <i>Ocotea chiapensis</i> : canoj. - <i>Ocotea dendrodaphne</i> : aguacate de mico. - <i>Ocotea effusa</i> : canoj blanco. - <i>Ocotea veraguensis</i> : pimientón; pimientón; pububuc; canelo; aguacatillo. [57]	avocado; aguacate; aguacote; butter-pear; on; pear; o; oj; ju; un; um; tsumoñ; tc'om [39][57]	avocado; aguacate; aguacote; butter-pear; on; pear; o; oj; ju; un; um; tsumoñ; tc'om [39][57]
HABIT	tree or shrub [57]	tree (medium-large) [57]	tree (medium-large) [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Ocotea bernoulliana</i> : dense, moist/wet, freq. mixed, forest; elevation 300–1650 m. - <i>Ocotea cernua</i> : wet mixed forest; at or nr 0 m elevation. - <i>Ocotea chiapensis</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; 1400–2800 m. - <i>Ocotea dendrodaphne</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; 900–1500 m. - <i>Ocotea effusa</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; sometimes thickets; ≤ 2500 m (mostly ≤ 1200 m). - <i>Ocotea eucuneata</i> : dense, wet, mixed forest; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Ocotea laetevirens</i> : forest; 800–2000 m. - <i>Ocotea standleyi</i> : dense, moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 1200–1700 m. - <i>Ocotea veraguensis</i> : moist-dry forest or thickets; most freq. stream banks; often dry rocky hillsides; common on Pacific plains; ≤ 1400 m (mostly ≤ 700 m). - <i>Ocotea verapazensis</i> : dense, wet, mixed forest; ≤ 1650 m. [57]	cultivated; all elevations [57]	cultivated; all elevations [57]
USE	<i>Ocotea leucoxydon</i> : medicine; construction; animal forage [39]	food; medicine (rind); poison (seed); dye mordant (bark); beverage; oil; firewood, construction [26][39][57]	food; medicine (rind); poison (seed); dye mordant (bark); beverage; oil; firewood, construction [26][39][57]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Albion Island [3]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][43]	-
Early Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; 'Classic' Tikal [26]	-
Middle Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Ceren [11]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; 'Classic' Tikal [26]	-
Late Classic	Copan [10]; 'Classic' Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Copan [10][26]; 'Classic' Tikal [26]; Ceren [41]	Actun Nak Beh [12]
Terminal Cl.	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Wild Cane Cay [6][26]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-

LOCATION N. Belize	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Albion Island [3][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][32][43]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Colha [26]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Nak Beh [12]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Tikal [14][26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	Copan [10][14][26]	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [11][26][41]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; Santa Leticia [26]	-
EVIDENCE Seed	-	Cuello [3][25]; Tikal [14]; Ceren [41]; 1x, Copan [10][14]; unspecified sites [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; Ceren [41]; cotyledons, Ceren [11]; cotyledon, agriculture nr Ceren [35]	-
Wood	4x, Copan [10][26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25][43]; Wild Cane Cay [6]; Ceren [11]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [14][28]; unspecified sites [26]; Ceren [41]	Actun Nak Beh [12]
Other	-	leaves, Ceren [11]	-
CONTEXT	cache/burial, 'structure rear,' Copan [10]	midden or burial, Copan [10]; occupational structure fill, Copan [14]; occupational and monumental structure fill, Cuello [14]; occupational and monumental structure fill, Kokeal [14]; occupational and monumental structure fill, Tikal [14]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]; agricultural ridge, agricultural inter-ridge, sacbe, Ceren [41]	burial in cave, Actun Nak Beh [12]

FAMILY	Lauraceae	Lauraceae	Lauraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Persea</i> sp.	cf. <i>Persea americana</i>	cf. <i>Persea</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Laurus persea</i> ; <i>Persea drimifolia</i> ; <i>Persea edulis</i> ; <i>Persea floccosa</i> ; <i>Persea gigantea</i> ; <i>Persea gratissima</i> ; <i>Persea leiogyna</i> ; <i>Persea nubigena</i> ; <i>Persea paucitriplinervia</i> ; <i>Persea persea</i> ; <i>Persea steyermarkii</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Persea americana</i> : avocado; aguacate; aguacote; butter-pear; on; pear; o; oj; ju; un; um; tsumoñ; tc'om. - <i>Persea donnell-smithii</i> : aguacate; sacsí. - <i>Persea schiedeana</i> : coyó; coyocté; kivó; kiyau; cotoyó; chucte; chaucte; xucte; aguacate de monte; chalté; yas; chuti; chinini. [57]	see <i>Persea americana</i>	see <i>Persea</i> sp.
HABIT	tree or shrub [57]	see <i>Persea americana</i>	see <i>Persea</i> sp.
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Persea americana</i> : cultivated; all elevations. - <i>Persea donnell-smithii</i> : mainly open pine forest; sometimes dense wet mixed forest; pastures; sometimes open swamps; 1200–2000 m. - <i>Persea schiedeana</i> : moist/wet mixed forest; often open pine or oak forest; freq. open field or pasture; occasionally planted; 900–2700 m. - <i>Persea sessilis</i> : moist mixed mountain forest; 2100–2400 m. - <i>Persea standleyi</i> : moist mixed mountain forest; 1500–2100 m. - <i>Persea vesticula</i> : moist/wet, mixed mountain forest; 1500–3000 m. [57]	see <i>Persea americana</i>	see <i>Persea</i> sp.
USE	- <i>Persea americana</i> : food; medicine (rind); poison (seed); dye mordant (bark); beverage; oil; firewood, construction - <i>Persea schiedeana</i> : food [26][39][57]	see <i>Persea americana</i>	see <i>Persea</i> sp.
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]	-	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]
Terminal Cl.	Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Pook's Hill [47]	-	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	Currusté [18]	-
Seed	-	-	-

Wood	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Pook's Hill [47]	-	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]
CONTEXT	cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; collapse debris, Pook's Hill [47]	midden, Currusté [18]	cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]

FAMILY	Malpigiaceae	Malpigiaceae	Malpigiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	<i>Byrsonima</i> sp.	<i>Galphimia glauca</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Byrsonima lanceolata</i> ; <i>Byrsonima coriacea</i> ; <i>Byrsonima cotinifolia</i> ; <i>Byrsonima cubensis</i> ; <i>Byrsonima cumingiana</i> ; <i>Byrsonima fagifolia</i> ; <i>Byrsonima fendleri</i> ; <i>Byrsonima ferruginea</i> ; <i>Byrsonima jamaicensis</i> ; <i>Byrsonima karwinskiana</i> ; <i>Byrsonima laurifolia</i> ; <i>Byrsonima montana</i> ; <i>Byrsonima moritziana</i> ; <i>Byrsonima moureila</i> ; <i>Byrsonima panamensis</i> ; <i>Byrsonima pulchra</i> ; <i>Byrsonima rhopalifolia</i> ; <i>Byrsonima rufescens</i> ; <i>Byrsonima spruceana</i> ; <i>Malpighia coriacea</i> ; <i>Malpighia cotinifolia</i> ; <i>Malpighia crassifolia</i> ; <i>Malpighia laurifolia</i> ; <i>Malpighia montana</i> ; <i>Malpighia moureila</i> ; <i>Malpighia pulchra</i> ; <i>Malpighia rhopalifolia</i> ; <i>Malpighia rufa</i> [40]	-	<i>Malpighia glauca</i> ; <i>Thryallis glauca</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	nance; craboo; chi'; chà; chi; chí; crabu; crapoo; grabon; nanci; nonce; sacpan; sour craboo; wild craboo; zacpan; tapal; nanchi; crabo [39][65]	- <i>Byrsonima bucidifolia</i> (syn. <i>Byrsonima bucidaefolia</i>): craboo; nancén agria; zacpeh. - <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> : nance; craboo; chi'; chà; chi; chí; crabu; crapoo; grabon; nanci; nonce; sacpan; sour craboo; wild craboo; zacpan; tapal; nanchi; crabo [39][65]	chavelita; lluvia de oro; botón de oro [65]
HABIT	shrub or tree [65]	shrub or tree (rarely herb) [65]	shrub [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	wide range of environments; moist or dry thickets; open forest, particularly pine; grassy savanna; coast; often extensive stands; drought tolerant; often rocky areas; grows well sandy and alkaline-sandy soils; disturbed; elevation 0–1800 m. [65][70]	- <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> : wide range of environments; moist or dry thickets; open forest, particularly pine; grassy savanna; coast; often extensive stands; drought tolerant; often rocky areas; grows well sandy and alkaline-sandy soils; disturbed; elevation 0–1800 m. [65][70]	brushy slopes; dry rocky hillsides; often pine-oak forest; elevation 900–2100 m. [65]
USE	food; medicine (bark); construction; fuel/charcoal; beverage; animal forage; tannin (bark); poison (fish)(branch); dye (bark); ink (green fruit); honey; fibre [39][65][70]	- <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> : food; medicine (bark); construction; fuel/charcoal; beverage; animal forage; tannin (bark); poison (fish)(branch); dye (bark); ink (green fruit); honey; fibre - <i>Byrsonima bucidifolia</i> (syn. <i>Byrsonima bucidaefolia</i>): food. [39][65][70]	ornamental [65]
DATE			
Preclassic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][43]; Cerros [20][23]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Cuello [25]	-
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; (Classic?) Guarabuqui, El Cajon project [51]; (Classic?) Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]	Actun Chapat [38]	-
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3], Ceren [11]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; (Classic?) Guarabuqui, El Cajon project [51]; (Classic?) Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]	-	-
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tiger Mound [6]; Pelican One Pot [9]; Copan [10]; Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Classic? Guarabuqui, El Cajon project [51]; (Classic?) Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Wild Cane Cay [6]; Currusté [18]	-	Currusté [18]
Early Postcl.	Wild Cane Cay [6]	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-

T. Postcl.–Col. Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][26][32][43]; Cerros [20][26]; San Antonio, Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]; Cuello [25]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; Chan [29][45]; Twin Caves 2 [38]	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Tiger Mound [6]; Pelican One Pot [9]	-	-
Petén, Gt. Yucatan	Tikal [26]	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][14][26]; Currusté [18]; Guarabuqui, El Cajon project [51]; Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]	-	Currusté [18]
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][34]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Pyrene/endocarp	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14]; 251 frag, Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tiger Mound [6]; 30 frag Pelican One Pot [9]; Currusté [18]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; pit frags Guarabuqui, El Cajon project [51]; pit frags Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]; 2 Copan [10]; Ceren [11]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; unspecified sites [26]; Chan [29][45]; Cerros [20]	2x, Barba [5]; 12x, Bronco [5]; 1x, Guijarral [5]; 5x, Chispas [5]; Cuello [25]	Currusté [18]
Wood	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; Copan [14]; Cuello [14]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; unspecified sites [26]	Cuello [25]; Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
CONTEXT	construction collapse, burial/cache, chultun, Copan [10]; burial in cave, Actun Nak Beh [12]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; occupational and monumental structure fill, Cuello [14]; external surface, midden, Currusté [18]; terrace bed, Chan [29][45]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; cave alcove, Twin Caves 2 [38]; interior mound fill, Guarabuqui, El Cajon project [51]; sub-floor pit, rubble debris, Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]	cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	interior floor surface, Currusté [18]

FAMILY	Malpigiaceae	Malvaceae	Malvaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Heteropterys</i> sp.	-	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	previously Bombacaceae. <i>Bombax cumanense</i> ; <i>Bombax guineense</i> ; <i>Bombax inerme</i> ; <i>Bombax mompoxense</i> ; <i>Bombax occidentale</i> ; <i>Bombax orientale</i> ; <i>Bombax pentandrum</i> ; <i>Ceiba anfractuosa</i> ; <i>Ceiba caribaea</i> ; <i>Ceiba casearia</i> ; <i>Ceiba guineensis</i> ; <i>Ceiba occidentalis</i> ; <i>Ceiba thonnerii</i> ; <i>Ceiba thonningii</i> ; <i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i> ; <i>Eriodendron caribaeum</i> ; <i>Eriodendron guineensis</i> ; <i>Eriodendron occidentale</i> ; <i>Eriodendron orientale</i> ; <i>Eriodendron pentandrum</i> ; <i>Gossampinus alba</i> ; <i>Gossampinus rumphii</i> ; <i>Xylon pentandrum</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Heteropterys brachiata</i> (syn. <i>Heteropterys beecheyana</i>): bejuco colorado; ajitzché; catarina fuego; ajitzcam; sobach; chacanicab. - <i>Heteropterys laurifolia</i> : pomposa; mariposa amarilla; tietie; escobillo; ala de zompopo; mata-piojo. [65]	-	ceiba; ya'axche; cotton tree; silk cotton tree; inup; yaxche; yaaxche; nuo; mox; pochote [39][56]
HABIT	woody vine [65]	-	tree (giant) [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Heteropterys brachiata</i> (syn. <i>Heteropterys beecheyana</i>): wet-dry thickets or open forest; sometimes pine or oak forest; ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Heteropterys laurifolia</i> : moist-dry thickets or open forest; ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Heteropterys lindeniana</i> : forest, thickets or along streams; often limestone; at or nr sea level. - <i>Heteropterys leona</i> (syn. <i>Heteropterys multiflora</i>): <i>Manicaria</i> swamp; sea level. [65]	-	freq. moist or dry plains or hillsides; edge of forest or nr rivers in wet tropical jungle; secondary vegetation and savannas; mainly < 1000 m (abundant at lower elevations); planted at higher elevations. [53][56]
USE	- <i>Heteropterys laurifolia</i> : cordage (esp. hut construction). [65]	-	ritual; fuel; food; medicine; fibre; construction; oil; other incl. dugout canoes, stuffing/insulation [39][56]
DATE	-	-	Santa Leticia [26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	Copan [10]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10]	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	Santa Leticia [26]
EVIDENCE	-	1x, Copan [10]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Ceren [41]	-	Santa Leticia [26]
CONTEXT	sacbe, Ceren [41]	room floor, Copan [10]	-

FAMILY	Malvaceae	Malvaceae	Malvaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Corchorus siliquosus</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	<i>Gossypium</i> cf. <i>hirsutum</i>
SYNONYMS	previously Tiliaceae. <i>Corchorus caryophylloides</i> ; <i>Corchorus coreta</i> ; <i>Corchorus linearis</i> ; <i>Corchorus secundiflorus</i> [40]	<i>Gossypium mexicanum</i> ; <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> ; <i>Gossypium birkinshawii</i> ; <i>Gossypium caespitosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium cavanillesianum</i> ; <i>Gossypium harrisii</i> ; <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> ; <i>Gossypium jamaicense</i> ; <i>Gossypium janiphifolium</i> ; <i>Gossypium lanceolatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium latifolium</i> ; <i>Gossypium mariegalante</i> ; <i>Gossypium mexicanum</i> ; <i>Gossypium nervosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium nicaraguense</i> ; <i>Gossypium nigrum</i> ; <i>Gossypium oligospermum</i> ; <i>Gossypium palmeri</i> ; <i>Gossypium parvifolium</i> ; <i>Gossypium peruvianum</i> ; <i>Gossypium prostratum</i> ; <i>Gossypium punctatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium purpurascens</i> ; <i>Gossypium religiosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium rhorii</i> ; <i>Gossypium rufum</i> ; <i>Gossypium sandvicense</i> ; <i>Gossypium schottii</i> ; <i>Gossypium sericatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium siamense</i> ; <i>Gossypium tomentosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium tricuspidatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium volubile</i> ; <i>Hibiscus religiosus</i> ; <i>Xylon religiosum</i> [40]	<i>Gossypium mexicanum</i> ; <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> ; <i>Gossypium birkinshawii</i> ; <i>Gossypium caespitosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium cavanillesianum</i> ; <i>Gossypium harrisii</i> ; <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> ; <i>Gossypium jamaicense</i> ; <i>Gossypium janiphifolium</i> ; <i>Gossypium lanceolatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium latifolium</i> ; <i>Gossypium mariegalante</i> ; <i>Gossypium mexicanum</i> ; <i>Gossypium nervosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium nicaraguense</i> ; <i>Gossypium nigrum</i> ; <i>Gossypium oligospermum</i> ; <i>Gossypium palmeri</i> ; <i>Gossypium parvifolium</i> ; <i>Gossypium peruvianum</i> ; <i>Gossypium prostratum</i> ; <i>Gossypium punctatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium purpurascens</i> ; <i>Gossypium religiosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium rhorii</i> ; <i>Gossypium rufum</i> ; <i>Gossypium sandvicense</i> ; <i>Gossypium schottii</i> ; <i>Gossypium sericatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium siamense</i> ; <i>Gossypium tomentosum</i> ; <i>Gossypium tricuspidatum</i> ; <i>Gossypium volubile</i> ; <i>Hibiscus religiosus</i> ; <i>Xylon religiosum</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	tilia; escobillo; pelo; chichibe; putschichibe; té; té de perla [26][56]	mexican cotton; wild cotton; algodón; cotton; cotton tree; taman; short staple cotton; upland cotton; mix; nooc; teno; piitz; mit; coc; ixcaco; cuyuscate. [39][54][56]	mexican cotton; wild cotton; algodón; cotton; cotton tree; taman; short staple cotton; upland cotton [39][54][56]
HABIT	shrub [56]	herb or shrub [56]	herb or shrub [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist-dry thickets; often waste ground (common weed); elevation ≤ 1000 m [56]	littoral vegetation in coastal areas; disturbed areas; moist-dry thickets; around dwellings; cultivated (esp. lowlands) [54][56]	littoral vegetation in coastal areas; disturbed areas; moist-dry thickets; around dwellings; cultivated (esp. lowlands) [54][56]
USE	food (leaves); beverage (leaves); medicine; ornamental; other [39][56]	medicine; fibre [39]	medicine; fibre [39]
DATE	Cuello [25]	Cuello [3][14][25][43]	Cerros [20]
Preclassic			
Early Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Middle Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Late Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][43]; Cerros [26]	Cerros [20]
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [26]	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [17][26][34]; Cihuatan [26]	-
EVIDENCE	Cuello [25]; Copan [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25]; unspecified sites [26]	Cerros [20]
Seed			
CONTEXT	-	occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]	-

FAMILY	Malvaceae	Malvaceae	Malvaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Gossypium</i> sp.	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	<i>Guazuma</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	previously Sterculiaceae. <i>Guazuma tomentosa</i> ; <i>Bubroma guasuma</i> ; <i>Bubroma guazuma</i> ; <i>Bubroma invira</i> ; <i>Bubroma polybotryum</i> ; <i>Bubroma tomentosum</i> ; <i>Bubroma ulmifolia</i> ; <i>Diuroglossum rufescens</i> ; <i>Guazuma blumei</i> ; <i>Guazuma burbroma</i> ; <i>Guazuma coriacea</i> ; <i>Guazuma guazuma</i> ; <i>Guazuma invira</i> ; <i>Guazuma parvifolia</i> ; <i>Guazuma polybotrya</i> ; <i>Guazuma utilis</i> ; <i>Theobroma guazuma</i> ; <i>Theobroma tomentosum</i> [40]	previously Sterculiaceae
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> : algodón; sea island cotton; long staple cotton; tsiin; taman. - <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Gossypium mexicanum</i>): mexican cotton; wild cotton; algodón; cotton; cotton tree; taman; short staple cotton; upland cotton; mix; nooc; teno; piitz; mit; coc'; ixcaco; cuyuscate. - <i>Gossypium irenaeum</i> : algodón. [39][54][56]	wild bay cedar; bastard cedar; bay cedar; box cedar; caulote; cork bottom wood; guácimo; pechote; pixoy; pix oy; simaron del tzibche; tapaculo; contamal; xuyuy; chicarrón; caca de mico [39][56]	see <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>
HABIT	herb (tall) or shrub [56]	shrub (large) or tree [56]	see <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> : cultivated. - <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> : littoral vegetation in coastal areas; disturbed areas; moist-dry thickets; around dwellings; cultivated (esp. lowlands). [54][56]	dry or moist thickets; secondary growth (characteristic); elevation mainly nr sea level (≤ 1200 m). [56]	see <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>
USE	- <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> : medicine; fibre. - <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> : medicine (root bark); fibre; oil (seed); other. - <i>Gossypium irenaeum</i> : cultivated. [39][56]	medicine (bark, seed); food; animal forage; fuel/charcoal; beverage; fibre; spice/flavouring; construction; poison; honey; other [39][56]	see <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>
DATE	Cuello [43]	Cuello[25]; unspecified site [26]	-
Preclassic	-	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Early Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Middle Classic	Ceren [11]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Late Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Guijarral [5]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [43]	Cuello [25][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Guijarral [5]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11]	-	-
EVIDENCE	Ceren [11]	unspecified sites [26]	6x, Guijarral [5]
Seed			

Wood	-	Cuello [25]; unspecified sites [26]	-
Other	embryos, fibres: Ceren [11]	-	-
CONTEXT	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11];	-	-

FAMILY	Malvaceae	Malvaceae	Malvaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Malva</i> sp.	<i>Melochia</i> sp.	<i>Pachira aquatica</i>
SYNONYMS	-	previously Sterculiaceae	previously Bombacaceae. <i>Pachira macrocarpa</i> ; <i>Bombax aquaticum</i> ; <i>Bombax macrocarpum</i> ; <i>Bombax rigidifolium</i> ; <i>Carolinea grandiflora</i> ; <i>Carolinea macrocarpa</i> ; <i>Carolinea princeps</i> ; <i>Pachira carolinea</i> ; <i>Pachira grandiflora</i> ; <i>Pachira longifolia</i> ; <i>Pachira pustulifera</i> ; <i>Pachira spruceana</i> ; <i>Pachira villosula</i> ; <i>Sophia carolina</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	- <i>Malva parviflora</i> : malva. [56]	e.g. - <i>Melochia bernoulliana</i> : escobilla. - <i>Melochia manducata</i> (syn. <i>Melochia glandulifera</i>): escobilla rojo. - <i>Melochia villosa</i> (syn. <i>Melochia hirsuta</i>): malva. - <i>Melochia nodiflora</i> : escobillo; mozote. - <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> : escoba roja; coralillo; escobilla colorada; escobilla; escobilla morada; chichibe. - <i>Melochia tomentosa</i> : zacchichibe. [56]	provision tree; provision bark; Santo Domingo; sapote bobo; uacut; zapote bobo; zapotón; pumpunjuche; uacoot; zapote de agua; shila blanca; amapola; cuyche [39][56]
HABIT	herb (mostly) [56]	herb or shrub [56]	tree (large or small) [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	- <i>Malva parviflora</i> : waste or cultivated ground (weed); dwellings, gardens, plantations (weed); elevation 1200–3800 m [56]	e.g. - <i>Melochia bernoulliana</i> : moist or dry thickets; cliffs; thickets along streams; elevation ≤ 800 m. - <i>Melochia villosa</i> (syn. <i>Melochia hirsuta</i>): moist/wet fields or grassy slopes; savannas; pine areas; ≤ 800 m. - <i>Melochia kerriifolia</i> : damp/wet thickets; hilly pine forest; 100–600 m. - <i>Melochia lupulina</i> : moist thickets; ≤ 1050 m. - <i>Melochia nodiflora</i> : moist or dry thickets or fields (common weed); open forest; mainly lowlands; sea level–1800 m. - <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> : dry or moist fields or thickets; sometimes wet ground; waste ground (abundant weed); sea level–1200 m. - <i>Melochia tomentosa</i> : brushy or grassy, rocky slopes; 200–600 m. - <i>Melochia urticifolia</i> : brushy slopes; sometimes oak forest; 1400–1800 m. [56]	dense forested, or more often quite open, swamps, sometimes in or at the edge of brackish water (forms dense groves); freq. at or nr. sea level but also up to 300 m along stream banks. [56]
USE	-	<i>Melochia pyramidata</i> : medicine; poison; fibre [39][56]	firewood; medicine; food (seeds, leaves); construction; dye [26][39][56]
DATE	-	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
Preclassic	-	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Early Classic	-	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Late Classic	Guíjarral [5]	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-

Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Guijarral [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Guijarral [5]	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Seed	-	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	-	-	-

FAMILY	Malvaceae	Malvaceae	Malvaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Sida</i> sp.	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	<i>Theobroma</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	previously Sterculiaceae. <i>Cacao minar</i> ; <i>Cacao minus</i> ; <i>Cacao sativa</i> ; <i>Cacao theobroma</i> ; <i>Theobroma integerrima</i> ; <i>Theobroma kalagua</i> ; <i>Theobroma leiocarpum</i> ; <i>Theobroma pentagonum</i> ; <i>Theobroma saltzmanniana</i> ; <i>Theobroma sapidum</i> ; <i>Theobroma sativa</i> ; <i>Theobroma sativum</i> [40]	previously Sterculiaceae
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Sida acuta</i> : escobilla; escobilla negra; escobillo; chichibé; mesbé; wire weed; broom weed; escoba. - <i>Sida ciliaris</i> : mozote. - <i>Sida cordifolia</i> : malva de playa; escobilla; zacmizbil. - <i>Sida glabra</i> : canzacxiu; chichibé macho. - <i>Sida linifolia</i> : hoja de lanceta; lengua de pájaro. - <i>Sida abutilifolia</i> (syn. <i>Sida procumbens</i>): xauayxiu. - <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> : escobilla; escobillo blanco; escobillo; mesbé; saqui-mesbé; malva; escoba. - <i>Sida spinosa</i> : escobilla; escobillo; chichibé; chikichbecax. - <i>Sida urens</i> : tunillo; velloja; malva montés. [56]	cocoa; cacao; mountain cacao; wild cacao; xau; cacau; caco; kicou; kicob; cuculat; pacxoc; cacao calabacillo; cumacaco; cacao lagarto [39][56]	- <i>Theobroma angustifolium</i> : cacao de Costa Rica; cushta; cacao de la India; cacao de mico; cacao silvestres. - <i>Theobroma bicolor</i> : patashte; pataxte; balam; balamte; pec; cacao blanco; tiger; wariba. - <i>Theobroma cacao</i> : cocoa; cacao; mountain cacao; wild cacao; xau; cacau; caco; kicou; kicob; cuculat; pacxoc; cacao calabacillo; cumacaco; cacao lagarto [39][56]
HABIT	herb or low shrub [56]	tree (small) [56]	tree (small or large) [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Sida acuta</i> : moist or dry thickets or fields; cultivated or waste ground; overgrazed land; ≤ 1800 m (abundant lower elevations). - <i>Sida ciliaris</i> : moist or freq. v. dry plains or rocky thickets; 150–1500 m. - <i>Sida cordifolia</i> : dry–moist fields; brushy hillsides; sometimes sandbars; ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Sida jussiaeana</i> (syn. <i>Sida decumbens</i>): moist–dry thickets; sometimes pine forest; damp, shaded areas (dense growth); ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Sida glabra</i> (incl. <i>Sida glutinosa</i>): dry–wet thickets; freq. cultivated ground; sometimes oak forest; ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Sida jamaicensis</i> : dry rocky thickest; ≤ 1100 m. - <i>Sida lindheimeri</i> : savannas. open hillside; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Sida linifolia</i> : mostly grassy fields, hilly pine forest or open hillside; savannas and grassland (characteristic species); ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Sida abutilifolia</i> (syn. <i>Sida procumbens</i>): dry–moist plains, fields, brushy rocky hillsides; 200–1750 m. - <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> : moist–dry fields or thickets; cultivated areas; waste ground around settlements; ≤ 1800 m (abundant: tierra caliente). - <i>Sida aggregata</i> (syn. <i>Sida savannarum</i>): c. 1350 m.	cultivated; moist, warm, shaded areas; mostly elevation ≤ 450 m (Guatemala) [56]	- <i>Theobroma angustifolium</i> : planted; naturalised in moist forest. - <i>Theobroma bicolor</i> : dense, wet forest; cultivated, lowlands. - <i>Theobroma cacao</i> : cultivated; moist, warm, shaded areas; mostly elevation ≤ 450 m (Guatemala) [56]

	<p>- <i>Sida spinosa</i>: dry plains, thickets, pine forest; cultivated fields; ≤ 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Sida urens</i>: dry–wet fields and thickets; sometimes moist forest; freq. cultivated areas (weed); 200–1800 m. [56]</p>		
USE	<p>- <i>Sida acuta</i>: medicine; fumatory; ritual; fibre; other.</p> <p>- <i>Sida ciliaris</i>: medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Sida glabra</i>: ritual; medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Sida rhombifolia</i>: medicine; beverage (leaf); fibre; animal forage; soap (leaf).</p> <p>- <i>Sida spinosa</i>: medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Sida urens</i>: medicine [39][56]</p>	<p>food, firewood, construction; beverage; spice/flavouring; oil; other [26][39][56]</p>	<p>- <i>Thebroma angustifolium</i>: food.</p> <p>- <i>Theobroma cacao</i>: food, firewood, construction; beverage; spice/flavouring; oil; other.</p> <p>- <i>Theobroma bicolor</i>: food [26][39][56]</p>
DATE	Cuello [25]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][43]; unspecified site [26]	-
Preclassic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Early Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Ceren [11]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Barton Creek Cave [38]
Late Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	'Postclassic' unspecified site [26]	-
Early Postcl.	-	'Postclassic' unspecified site [26]	-
Late Postcl.	-	'Postclassic' unspecified site [26]	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Cuello [3][14][26][43]; Cerros [26]	-
N. Belize	-	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Rio Azul [26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [14][26]	-
El Salvador	Cihuatan [26]	Ceren [11][17][26][34]; Cihuatan [26]	-
EVIDENCE	Cuello [25][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Cihuatan [26]	Ceren [11]; unspecified sites [26]	-
Seed			

Wood	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Cuello [3][14]; Copan [14]; unspecified sites [26]	Barton Creek Cave [38]
Rind	-	unspecified sites [26]	-
Other	-	peduncle cast, Ceren [11]; unspecified other [26]	-
CONTEXT	-	vessel contents on ground/floor, Ceren [11]; occupational and monumental structure fill, Cuello [14]	cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]

FAMILY	cf. Malvaceae	Melastomataceae	Melastomataceae
BINOMIAL	-	cf. <i>Miconia</i> sp.	<i>Mouriri</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	-	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Miconia aeruginosa</i>: cinco negritos. - <i>Miconia albicans</i>: cirín; zarcil; lengu de vaca; negrito. - <i>Miconia argentea</i>: jolte; tolte; sirín cacal; sirinón; sirín; siril; maya; white maya; black maya; white moir; cenizo; sirín macho; sabano; manzano; tesuate blanco. - <i>Miconia calvescens</i>: sirín morado. - <i>Miconia caudata</i>: lochajá. - <i>Miconia chrysophylla</i>: maya; red maya; tesuate. - <i>Miconia ciliata</i>: maya. - <i>Miconia dodecandra</i>: maya. - <i>Miconia fulvostellata</i>: mountain sirín. - <i>Miconia glaberrima</i>: uva. - <i>Miconia guatemaensis</i>: alumbre; sarcil; sirina. - <i>Miconia hemenostigma</i>: cinco negritos. - <i>Miconia hondurensis</i>: cipit. - <i>Miconia mexicana</i> (syn. <i>Miconia humilis</i>): huevito de paloma. - <i>Miconia hyperprasina</i>: cafecillo; manzana; tesuate. - <i>Miconia ibaguensis</i>: uva; sirín. - <i>Miconia impertolaris</i>: sirín; oreja de danta; hoja de queso; uva; ojanca; maya; tesuate; tejuate. - <i>Miconia ampla</i> (syn. <i>Miconia involucreta</i>): cachito. - <i>Miconia lacera</i>: sirín. - <i>Miconia laevigata</i>: tinajito; sirín. - <i>Miconia nutans</i>: cinco negritos. - <i>Miconia oinochrophylla</i>: purple maya. - <i>Miconia punctata</i>: red maya; caperote; sirín. - <i>Miconia schlimii</i>: siril de shara; quina blanca; sirín; sirín blanco. - <i>Miconia serrulata</i>: tesuate. - <i>Miconia stenostachya</i>: pine ridge sirín. - <i>Miconia triplinervis</i>: sirín. - <i>Miconia zemurrayana</i>: caldereta. [71] 	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mouriri exilis</i>: jug; cacho de venado hembra. - <i>Mouriri gleasoniana</i>: frutillo. - <i>Mouriri myrtilloides</i> subsp. <i>parvifolia</i> (syn. <i>Mouriri parviflora</i>): cacho de venado; cuerno de venado; chicharillo; jug; half-crown; turtle bone; blossomberry jug; isna; camarón capulín verde; viushi. [71]
HABIT	-	shrub or tree [71]	shrub or tree [71]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Miconia aeruginosa</i>: moist/wet thickets (incl. pasture thickets) to mixed forest; sometimes open swamps; elevation 500–1000 m. - <i>Miconia albicans</i>: mostly dry/moist open pine forest; ≤ 800 m. - <i>Miconia tomentosa</i> (syn. <i>Miconia amplexans</i>): wet mixed forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia argentea</i>: moist/wet thickets; freq. brushy hillsides or ravines; sometimes pine forest; ≤ 1500 m (mostly ≤ 500 m). 	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mouriri cyphocarpa</i>: nr sea level. - <i>Mouriri exilis</i>: wet, mixed lowland forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Mouriri gleasoniana</i>: wet forest along bluffs; sea level. - <i>Mouriri myrtilloides</i> subsp. <i>parvifolia</i> (syn. <i>Mouriri parviflora</i>): moist/wet forest; plains or hillsides; at or nr sea level.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Miconia barbinervis</i>: dense wet mixed forest; 150–350 m. - <i>Miconia minutiflora</i> (syn. <i>Miconia borealis</i>): moist/wet thickets or mixed forest; ≤ 700 m. - <i>Miconia calvescens</i>: moist/wet thickets; dense mixed forest; ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Miconia caudata</i>: moist/wet, mixed forest, or pine forest; 1200–1450 m. - <i>Miconia chamissois</i>: moist/wet thickets; mixed lowland forest; 0–800 m. - <i>Miconia chrysophylla</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; c. 350 m. - <i>Miconia ciliata</i>: savannas; open lowland pine forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia desmantha</i>: moist/wet thickets; pastures; ravines; 700–1500 m. - <i>Miconia dodecandra</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; freq. pine or oak forest; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Miconia livida</i> (syn. <i>Miconia donnell-smithii</i>): dense, moist/wet mixed forest; 1500–1800 m. - <i>Miconia elata</i>: wet forest; nr sea level. - <i>Miconia nutans</i> (syn. <i>Miconia flaviflora</i>): wet mixed forest; 250–350 m. - <i>Miconia glaberrima</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; sometimes pine forest; 900–2500 m. - <i>Miconia guatemalensis</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; freq. moist–quite dry pine and oak forest; sometimes brushy, often rocky, hillsides; pastures; 1300–2600 m. - <i>Miconia hemenostigma</i>: moist/wet, mixed forest; 2200–3200 m. - <i>Miconia holosericea</i>: pine forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia hondurensis</i>: wet thickets; mixed forest; ≤ 150 m. - <i>Miconia mexicana</i> (incl. syn. <i>Miconia humilis</i>): moist/wet, mixed, pine or pine-oak forest; thickets; pasture; sometimes open brushy swamp; 1200–2600 m. - <i>Miconia hyperprasina</i>: moist/wet, dense, mixed forest or thickets; sometimes <i>Manicaria</i> swamps; ≤ 2100 m. - <i>Miconia ibaguensis</i>: moist/wet, sometimes rocky, thickets; hilly pine forest; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Miconia impertolaris</i>: moist/wet mixed forest or thicker; often secondary growth; ≤ 1300 m (mostly low). - <i>Miconia ampla</i> (syn. <i>Miconia involucrata</i>): dense wet mixed forest; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Miconia lacera</i>: moist/wet thickets; sometimes savanna edge; secondary growth; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Miconia laevigata</i>: moist/wet forest or thickets; sometimes quite dry ravines; ≤ 1450 m. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Miconia lateriflora</i>: moist/wet mixed lowland forest or thickets; ≤ 500 m. - <i>Miconia longifolia</i>: moist/wet mixed forest or thickets; 500–900 m (sometimes sea level). - <i>Miconia matthaei</i>: moist/wet forest/thickets; ≤ 200 m. - <i>Miconia nervosa</i>: wet thickets; mixed forest; secondary growth; ≤ 250 m. - <i>Miconia nutans</i>: moist/wet forest; 350–2500 m. - <i>Miconia splendens</i> (syn. <i>Miconia obovalis</i>): wet forest or thickets; c. 350 m. - <i>Miconia gracilis</i> (syn. <i>Miconia ochroleuca</i>): wet mixed forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia oinochrophylla</i>: wet thickets; mixed forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia prasina</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; 350–900 m. - <i>Miconia punctata</i>: wet mixed forest; ≤ 600 m. - <i>Miconia purulensis</i>: dense, moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 1400–1800 m. - <i>Miconia reducens</i>: moist/wet forest; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Miconia schippii</i>: <i>Manicaria</i> swamps; sea level. - <i>Miconia schlechtendalii</i>: moist/wet, mixed forest or thickets; sometimes pine forest; open rocky slopes; 600–1500 m. - <i>Miconia schlimii</i>: moist/wet thickets; sometimes stream banks; 250–400 m. - <i>Miconia serrulata</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 500 m. - <i>Miconia silvestris</i>: wet mixed forest; ≤ 500 m. - <i>Miconia stenostachya</i>: mainly hilly pine forest or savannas; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Miconia tomentosa</i>: forest swamp; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia trinervia</i>: wet forest or thicket; at or nr sea level. - <i>Miconia triplinervis</i>: open forest; a little above sea level. - <i>Miconia tuerckheimii</i>: moist/wet forest; c. 1600 m. - <i>Miconia laevigata</i> (syn. <i>Miconia virescens</i>): wet mixed forest; c. 1500 m. - <i>Miconia zemurrayana</i>: open pine forest or thickets; 600–1500 m. [71] 	
USE	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Miconia albicans</i>: food. - <i>Miconia argentea</i>: fuel (main); construction (railroad ties). - <i>Miconia guatemalensis</i>: dye (leather)(fruit). - <i>Miconia hyperprasina</i>: small constructions (railroad ties). [71] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mouriri exilis</i>: other - <i>Mouriri gleasoniana</i>: construction (railroad ties) [39][71]
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B ¹ {17}
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]*	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-

LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]*	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i[17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]*	-	-
Seed Wood	-	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	Chan B'i[17]
CONTEXT	cave, Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]*	cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	salt production, Chan B'i[17]

* not carbonised

FAMILY	Meliaceae	Meliaceae	Meliaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	<i>Cedrela</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Cedrela mexicana</i> ; <i>Cedrela adenophylla</i> ; <i>Cedrela amara</i> ; <i>Cedrela brachystachya</i> ; <i>Cedrela brownei</i> ; <i>Cedrela brownii</i> ; <i>Cedrela caldasana</i> ; <i>Cedrela cedro</i> ; <i>Cedrela cubensis</i> ; <i>Cedrela glaziovii</i> ; <i>Cedrela guianensis</i> ; <i>Cedrela hassleri</i> ; <i>Cedrela huberi</i> ; <i>Cedrela imparipinnata</i> ; <i>Cedrela longipes</i> ; <i>Cedrela mourae</i> ; <i>Cedrela occidentalis</i> ; <i>Cedrela odorata</i> ; <i>Cedrela palustris</i> ; <i>Cedrela paraguariensis</i> ; <i>Cedrela rotunda</i> ; <i>Cedrela sintenisii</i> ; <i>Cedrela vellozoana</i> ; <i>Cedrela whittfordii</i> ; <i>Cedrela yucatanana</i> ; <i>Cedrus odorata</i> ; <i>Surenus brownei</i> ; <i>Surenus glaziovii</i> ; <i>Surenus guianensis</i> ; <i>Surenus mexicana</i> ; <i>Surenus paraguariensis</i> ; <i>Surenus vellozoana</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	-	spanish cedar; Mexican cedar; cedar; cedro; cedro rojo; red cedar; cuché; yoxcha; tioxché; cedro real; culche; cedro colorado [39][65]	e.g. - <i>Cedrela odorata</i> : spanish cedar; Mexican cedar; cedar; cedro; cedro rojo; red cedar; cuché; yoxcha; tioxché; cedro real; culche; cedro colorado - <i>Cedrela tonduzii</i> (syn. <i>Cedrela pacayana</i>): cedro; cedrillo; setún. - <i>Cedrela salvadorensis</i> : cedro macho. [39][65]
HABIT	-	tree (medium–large) [65]	tree [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	dry–wet; dense or open forest; roadsides; freq. around dwellings (planted); mainly ≤ 600 m (sometimes higher) [65]	e.g. - <i>Cedrela odorata</i> : dry–wet; dense or open forest; roadsides; freq. around dwellings (planted); mainly ≤ 600 m (sometimes higher) - <i>Cedrela tonduzii</i> (syn. <i>Cedrela pacayana</i>): moist–quite dry forest; often roadside; 1000–2500 m. - <i>Cedrela salvadorensis</i> : moist forested ravines; c. 1800 m [65]
USE	-	firewood, construction (main); canoes & paddles; medicine (bark); resin; shade; other [26][39][65]	e.g. - <i>Cedrela odorata</i> : firewood, construction (main); canoes & paddles; medicine (bark); resin; shade; other - <i>Cedrela tonduzii</i> (syn. <i>Cedrela pacayana</i>): living fencepost. [26][39][65]
DATE	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]	Cuello[25]	-
Preclassic	-	-	Actun Chapat[38]
Early Classic	-	-	Ceren[11]
Middle Classic	-	-	Barton Creek Cave[38]
Late Classic	Actun Chapat[38]; Actun Nak Beh[38][46]	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]	Cuello[25][26]; RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat[38]; Actun Nak Beh[38][46]	-	Actun Chapat[38]; Barton Creek Cave[38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-

Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren[26]	Ceren[11][17][34]
EVIDENCE Wood	Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]; Actun Chapat[38]; Actun Nak Beh[38][46]	Cuello[25][26]; RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area)[28]; Ceren[26]	Ceren[11]; Actun Chapat[38]; Barton Creek Cave[38]
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Chapat[38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh[38][46]	-	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren[11]; cave, Barton Creek Cave[38]

FAMILY	Meliaceae	Meliaceae	Menispermaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Swietenia</i> sp.	cf. <i>Trichilia</i> sp.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Cissampelos argentea</i> ; <i>Cissampelos auriculata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos australis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos benthamiana</i> ; <i>Cissampelos boivinii</i> ; <i>Cissampelos bojeriana</i> ; <i>Cissampelos caapeba</i> ; <i>Cissampelos canescens</i> ; <i>Cissampelos cocculus</i> ; <i>Cissampelos consociata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos convolvulacea</i> ; <i>Cissampelos cordifolia</i> ; <i>Cissampelos cumingiana</i> ; <i>Cissampelos delicatula</i> ; <i>Cissampelos diffusa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos discolor</i> ; <i>Cissampelos diversa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos elata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos ellenbeckii</i> ; <i>Cissampelos eriantha</i> ; <i>Cissampelos eriocarpa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos glaucescens</i> ; <i>Cissampelos gracilis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos grallatoria</i> ; <i>Cissampelos guayaquilensis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos haenkeana</i> ; <i>Cissampelos hederacea</i> ; <i>Cissampelos heterophylla</i> ; <i>Cissampelos hirsuta</i> ; <i>Cissampelos hirsutissima</i> ; <i>Cissampelos kohautiana</i> ; <i>Cissampelos limbata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos littoralis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos longipes</i> ; <i>Cissampelos</i> <i>madagascariensis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos mauritiana</i> ; <i>Cissampelos microcarpa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos monoica</i> ; <i>Cissampelos myriocarpa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos nephrophylla</i> ; <i>Cissampelos obtecta</i> ; <i>Cissampelos orbiculata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos orinocensis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos pannosa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> ; <i>Cissampelos pareioides</i> ; <i>Cissampelos pata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos</i> <i>perrieri</i> ; <i>Cissampelos pilgeri</i> ; <i>Cissampelos poilanei</i> ; <i>Cissampelos reticulata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos salzmännii</i> ; <i>Cissampelos subpeltata</i> ; <i>Cissampelos subreniformis</i> ; <i>Cissampelos tamoides</i> ; <i>Cissampelos testudinum</i> ; <i>Cissampelos tetrandra</i> ; <i>Cissampelos tomentocarpa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos tomentosa</i> ; <i>Cissampelos violifolia</i> ; <i>Cocculus</i> <i>membranaceus</i> ; <i>Cyclea</i> <i>madagascariensis</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Swietenia humilis</i> : caoba; mahogany. - <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> : caoba; chacalte; chiculte; punab; honduras mahogany; caoba caracolillo; broken ridge mahogany. [65]	e.g. - <i>Trichilia martiana</i> (syn. <i>Trichilia acutanthra</i> , <i>Trichilia</i> <i>cuneata</i>): cola de pavo; limoncillo; guacito; ixbahach; canelillo; canjuro. - <i>Trichilia havanensis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Trichilia oerstediana</i>): limoncillo; tiricio; lagarto; caimito de montaña; quina silvestre; bastard lime; cot; barrehorno; barredero; ojo de muñeca. - <i>Trichilia hirta</i> : napahuite; mapahuite; mapagüite; mapahuito; trompillo; cedrillo;	alcotán; tamagás; curarina; curarina de monte; ixcatú-can; cuxoguí; cuxbá; guaco; bejuco de la preñada; estrella de la preñada; peteltu; tsutsuc [57]

		cedro colorado; red cedar; culimziz; xculinsis; pay-huy; cabo de hacha; cola de pavo; jocotillo; asa-pescado; cedro espino. - <i>Trichilia minutiflora</i> : chaltecoc; wild lime; xpucusikil. - <i>Trichilia pallida</i> (syn. <i>Trichilia montana</i>): carbón de río. - <i>Trichilia moschata</i> : sibicté; copal colorado; chacchaltecoc. - <i>Trichilia trifolia</i> : pimientillo. [65]	
HABIT	tree (large) [65]	tree or shrub [65]	vine (small or large) [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Swietenia humilis</i> : moist–quite dry forest; mainly Pacific plains or foothills; mainly ≤ 400 m. - <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> : isolated trees, wet, lowland or hillside mixed forest; mainly ≤ 400 m. [65]	e.g. - <i>Trichilia martiana</i> (syn. <i>Trichilia acuntanthera</i> , <i>Trichilia cuneata</i>): wet forest; often wooded swamps or along streams; dry–moist thickets or forest; ≤ 1400 m). - <i>Trichilia breviflora</i> : moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 500 m. - <i>Trichilia erythrocarpa</i> : moist/wet, mixed forest; ≤ 700 m. - <i>Trichilia havanensis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Trichilia oerstediana</i>): dry–moist thickets or mixed forest; freq. secondary growth; sometimes oak forest; ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Trichilia hirta</i> : moist–dry thickets; sometimes open, mixed forest; secondary growth; ≤ 1800 m (freq. in lowlands). - <i>Trichilia moschata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Trichilia matudae</i>): moist/wet forest, Pacific slope; ≤ 1600 m. - <i>Trichilia minutiflora</i> : freq. climax forest; ≤ 400 m. - <i>Trichilia pallida</i> (syn. <i>Trichilia montana</i>): moist/wet forest; ≤ 1300 m. - <i>Trichilia trifolia</i> : freq. in/around limestone sinkholes; coastal dry thickets and plains; ≤ 400 m. [65]	wide distribution; freq. dry–wet thickets or forest; freq. secondary growth; sometimes pine-oak forest; ≤ 1800 m (abundant at low elevation, mainly ≤ 1000 m). [57]
USE	- <i>Swietenia humilis</i> : timber/construction (small and large); oil (cosmetic; soap)(seed). <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> : medicine (bark); construction; other [39][65]	- <i>Trichilia havanensis</i> : brushes; medicine (bark); light construction and carving. - <i>Trichilia hirta</i> : oil (cosmetics)(seed); roasting fish (wood); construction. - <i>Trichilia moschata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Trichilia matudae</i>): marimba keys [65]	medicine (root) [39][57]
DATE	-	-	Cerros [26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Cerros [26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Chan [29][45]	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	-	Cerros [26]
Seed	-	-	-

Wood	Chan [29][45]	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-
CONTEXT	midden, terrace bed, Chan [29][45]	cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-

FAMILY	Molluginaceae	Moraceae	Moraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	-	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>
SYNONYMS	previously Aizoaceae. <i>Mollugo arenaria</i> ; <i>Mollugo axillaris</i> ; <i>Mollugo chevalieri</i> ; <i>Mollugo costata</i> ; <i>Mollugo dichotoma</i> ; <i>Mollugo diffusa</i> ; <i>Mollugo hoffmannseggiana</i> ; <i>Mollugo juncea</i> ; <i>Mollugo schrankii</i> ; <i>Mollugo spergulaefolia</i> ; <i>Mollugo triphylla</i> ; <i>Pharnaceum arenarium</i> ; <i>Pharnaceum berterioanum</i> ; <i>Pharnaceum galioides</i> ; <i>Pharnaceum hoffmannseggianum</i> ; <i>Pharnaceum verticellatum</i> [40]	-	<i>Brosimum terrabanum</i> ; <i>Brosimum gentlei</i> [39]; <i>Alicastrum brownei</i> ; <i>Brosimum konzattii</i> ; <i>Ficus faginea</i> ; <i>Helicostylis ojoche</i> ; <i>Piratinera alicastrum</i> ; <i>Piratinera terrabana</i> ; <i>Urostigma fagineum</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	clavellina montés; anisillo; culantrillo. [57]	-	breadnut; ramon; capomo; macica; masicaran; ox; ramón; ramón blanco; ramon rosa; red breadnut; ujushte; ujushte blanco; masico; ajah; tsotz ax; ax; mo; muju; talcoite. [57]
HABIT	herb [57]	-	tree (medium-large) [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	cultivated ground; roadsides; moist thickets (weedy); sandbars; ≤ 1400 m (mainly lowlands, nr sea level). [57]	-	moist/wet forest; ≤ 1000 m. (mostly ≤ 300 m). [57]
USE	unknown	-	food (fruit, seeds); beverage (seeds/latex); medicine; construction; animal forage/stock feed [39][57]
DATE	Copan [26]	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Copan [10]; Ceren [41]	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Copan [10][26]; 19x, Ceren [41]	-	Coba? [26]
Seed	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	Chan B'i [17]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	Midden, Copan [10]; agricultural ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]	cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	salt production, Chan B'i [17]

FAMILY	Moraceae	Moraceae	Moraceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	<i>Pseudolmedia glabrata</i>	<i>Trophis racemosa</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Pseudolmedia oxyphyllaria</i> ; <i>Brosimum ramonense</i> ; <i>Bucephalon glabratum</i> ; <i>Pseudolmedia malacocarpa</i> ; <i>Pseudolmedia mollis</i> ; <i>Pseudolmedia oxyphyllaria</i> ; <i>Pseudolmedia simiarum</i> ; <i>Trophis glabrata</i> [40]	<i>Bucephalon racemosum</i> ; <i>Clarisia urophylla</i> ; <i>Pseudolmedia karstenii</i> ; <i>Sahagunia urophylla</i> ; <i>Sorocea colombiana</i> ; <i>Trophis americana</i> ; <i>Trophis ramon</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Ficus aurea</i> (syn. <i>Ficus cabusana</i> , <i>Ficus cookii</i> , <i>Ficus jimenezii</i> , <i>Ficus lundellii</i> & <i>Ficus tuerckheimii</i>): matapalo; amate. - <i>Ficus costaricana</i> : amate; higo; matapalo; cuxamate; higuero; higuillo. - <i>Ficus cotinifolia</i> : álamo; copó; congo. - <i>Ficus crassiuscula</i> : amate. - <i>Ficus americana</i> (syn. <i>Ficus eugeniifolia</i> & <i>Ficus oerstediana</i>): amate; matapalo; higuillo. - <i>Ficus insipida</i> (syn. <i>Ficus glabrata</i>): amate; higuérón; matapalo; higuero; chilamate; chilamatón. - <i>Ficus maxima</i> (syn. <i>Ficus glaucescens</i> & <i>Ficus radula</i>): amate; higo; higuero; salamate. - <i>Ficus crocata</i> (syn. <i>Ficus goldmanii</i>): amate; matapalo. - <i>Ficus hemsleyana</i> : amate; matapalo. - <i>Ficus cotinifolia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus inamoena</i>): amate; cushamate; cuxché; higuero. - <i>Ficus obtusifolia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus involuta</i>): amate; matapalo; copó zotz; cux; capulamata. - <i>Ficus laphifolia</i> : amate; amate cusho; álamo; higo. - <i>Ficus crassinervia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus ovalis</i>): matapalo. - <i>Ficus pertusa</i> (syn. <i>Ficus padifolia</i>): amate; cush; matapalo; cushamate; higo; capulamate; amatillo; gus; moco; capulín; higuillo; chilamate. - <i>Ficus paraensis</i> (syn. <i>Ficus panamensis</i>): amatillo. [57]	manax; cherry [25][39][57]	white ramon; San Ramón; chaco; cherry; eldorado; female white ramon; ramon; ramón; ramon blanco; sacua-yun; white breadnut; white ramón; wild waya; yaxox; yax-ox; ramón colorado; chaco; catalox; hoja tinta; raspa-lengua; ojushte; ujushte; chilujushte; chulujushte; pilijushte; ramoncillo [39][57]
HABIT	tree or shrub (often hemi-epiphytic or scandent/vine) [57]	tree [57]	shrub (tall) or tree [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Ficus aurea</i> (syn. <i>Ficus cabusana</i> , <i>Ficus cookii</i> , <i>Ficus jimenezii</i> , <i>Ficus lundellii</i> & <i>Ficus tuerckheimii</i>): moist/wet; ravines or thickets; streams; forested or open hillsides; 0–2000 m. - <i>Ficus colubrinae</i> : forest or pasture; ≤ 450 m. - <i>Ficus costaricana</i> : dry–moist hillsides; forest or open areas; roadsides; planted; 0–2000 m (freq. ≤ 1000 m). - <i>Ficus crassiuscula</i> : wet/moist forest; sometimes plantations (coffee); sea level (up to 1100 m). - <i>Ficus americana</i> (syn. <i>Ficus eugeniifolia</i> & <i>Ficus oerstediana</i>): moist/wet forest or thickets; open fields; sometimes <i>Manicaria</i> swamps; ≤ 360 m or c. 1250–1400 m.	moist forest; elevation 0–1800 m. [57]	moist/wet, sometimes dry, mostly mixed, forest or thickets; ≤ 1500 m. [57]

	<p>- <i>Ficus insipida</i> (syn. <i>Ficus glabrata</i>): forest; open fields; hillsides; roadsides; freq. around habitation; ≤ 1400 m (freq. low elevation).</p> <p>- <i>Ficus maxima</i> (syn. <i>Ficus glaucescens</i> & <i>Ficus radula</i>): moist/wet forest or thickets; along streams; pastures; roadsides; ≤ 1600 m (mainly ≤ 900 m).</p> <p>- <i>Ficus guajavoides</i>: high, advanced forest.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus hemsleyana</i>: wet or dry forest or thickets; roadside; ≤ 1200 m (mainly lowlands).</p> <p>- <i>Ficus cotinifolia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus inamoena</i>): moist or quite dry forest; often pine forest; freq. brushy ravines or streams; sometimes fields or roadsides; ≤ 1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus obtusifolia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus involuta</i>): open forest; wet–quite dry areas; freq. fields and roadside; ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus lapathifolia</i>: moist thickets or forest; open hillsides; streams; ≤ 1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus crassinervia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus ovalis</i>): dry rocky hillside; c. 1100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus pertusa</i> (syn. <i>Ficus padifolia</i>): moist or quite dry forest or thickets; freq. secondary growth; streams; hedgerows; around dwellings; ≤ 1700 m (freq. ≤ 900 m).</p> <p>- <i>Ficus paraensis</i> (syn. <i>Ficus panamensis</i>): wet forest; sometimes <i>Manicaria</i> swamps; sea level.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus popenoei</i>: wet forest; sometimes <i>Manicaria</i> swamps; at or nr sea level.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus velutina</i>: roadsides; open fields; sometimes dry rocky hillsides; 1250–1800 m. [57]</p>		
<p>USE</p>	<p>General: animal forage; latex; paper (bark); animal fodder; canoe?</p> <p>- <i>Ficus americana</i> (syn. <i>Ficus eugeniifolia</i> & <i>Ficus oerstediana</i>): food; animal forage; medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus aurea</i> (syn. <i>Ficus cabusana</i>, <i>Ficus cookii</i>, <i>Ficus jimenezii</i>, <i>Ficus lundellii</i> & <i>Ficus tuerckheimii</i>): medicine (latex); food.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus costaricana</i>: shade (planted).</p> <p>- <i>Ficus cotinifolia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus inamoena</i>): animal fodder; chicle adulterant.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus insipida</i> (syn. <i>Ficus glabrata</i>): food (rarely); animal forage; medicine (latex); clothing decoration (imprint young fruit).</p> <p>- <i>Ficus maxima</i> (syn. <i>Ficus glaucescens</i> & <i>Ficus radula</i>): medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i>: medicine. - <i>Ficus crassinervia</i> (syn. <i>Ficus ovalis</i>): medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Ficus pertusa</i> (syn. <i>Ficus padifolia</i>): living fencepost; animal forage.</p>	<p>firewood, construction; food; animal forage; beverage [26][39]</p>	<p>construction; food; animal forage/fodder; medicine; fuel [26][39][57]</p>

	[26][39][57]		
DATE	Cuello [25]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]#	Cuello [25][26]	-
Preclassic	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Early Classic	Ceren [11]	-	-
Middle Classic	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Ceren [41]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-	-
Late Classic	Wild Cane Cay [6]	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	Avila [36]	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Albion Island [26]; Colha [26]; Avila [36]	Cuello [25][26]	RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
N. Belize	Chan [29][45]; Actun Halal [38][46]; Barton Creek Cave [38][46]; Actun Chapat [46]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][26][34][41]	-	-
EVIDENCE	Cuello [25]; unspecified sites [26]	-	-
Seed	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Ceren [11][41]; Chan B'i [17]; Cuello [25]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; unspecified sites [26]; Chan [29][45]; Avila [36]; Actun Halal [38][46]; Barton Creek Cave [38][46]; Actun Chapat [46]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	Cuello [25][26]	RF site 3 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Wood			
CONTEXT	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]; salt production, Chan B'i [17]; midden, Chan [29][45]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; agricultural ridge, sacbe, Ceren [41]; cave, Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-	-

and later Dates but unclear in reference [27]

FAMILY	cf. Moraceae	Muntingiaceae	Myrtaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	-
SYNONYMS	-	previously Tiliaceae. <i>Muntingia rosea</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	-	capulin; Jamaica cherry; capuleen; e'ek-eeb; mahoia; capulín; capulín blanco; bersilana [39][56]	-
HABIT	-	shrub or tree (small) [56]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	dry-wet thickets; secondary forest; brushy slopes; sandy stream beds; abandoned cultivated land; ≤ 900 m. [56]	-
USE	-	fibre (incl. baskets); medicine; food (fruit); other [39][56]	-
DATE	-	Santa Leticia [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island? (uncertain date) [27]
Preclassic	-		
Early Classic	-	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island? (uncertain date) [27]
Middle Classic	-	Ceren [11][26]; (Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
Late Classic	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [11][17][26][34]; Santa Leticia [26]	-
EVIDENCE	-	Ceren [11][26]; Santa Leticia [26]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]
Other	-	fruit frag, Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]; midden deposit, Sulaco River valley, El Cajon project [51]	paddle, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]

FAMILY	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Psidium cf. guajava</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i> ; <i>Caryophyllus pimenta</i> ; <i>Eugenia micrantha</i> ; <i>Eugenia pimenta</i> ; <i>Evanesca crassifolia</i> ; <i>Evanesca micrantha</i> ; <i>Myrtus aromatica</i> ; <i>Myrtus dioica</i> ; <i>Myrtus pimenta</i> ; <i>Myrtus piperita</i> ; <i>Pimenta aromatica</i> ; <i>Pimenta communis</i> ; <i>Pimenta officinalis</i> ; <i>Pimenta pimenta</i> ; <i>Pimenta vulgaris</i> ; <i>Pimentus aromatica</i> ; <i>Pimentus geminata</i> ; <i>Pimentus vera</i> [40]	<i>Guajava pumila</i> ; <i>Guajava pyrifera</i> ; <i>Myrtus guajava</i> ; <i>Psidium angustifolium</i> ; <i>Psidium aromaticum</i> ; <i>Psidium cujavillus</i> ; <i>Psidium cujavus</i> ; <i>Psidium fragrans</i> ; <i>Psidium guava</i> ; <i>Psidium igatemyense</i> ; <i>Psidium intermedium</i> ; <i>Psidium pomiferum</i> ; <i>Psidium prostratum</i> ; <i>Psidium pumilum</i> ; <i>Psidium pyriferum</i> ; <i>Psidium sapidissimum</i> ; <i>Psidium vulgare</i> ; <i>Syzygium ellipticum</i> [40]	<i>Guajava pumila</i> ; <i>Guajava pyrifera</i> ; <i>Myrtus guajava</i> ; <i>Psidium angustifolium</i> ; <i>Psidium aromaticum</i> ; <i>Psidium cujavillus</i> ; <i>Psidium cujavus</i> ; <i>Psidium fragrans</i> ; <i>Psidium guava</i> ; <i>Psidium igatemyense</i> ; <i>Psidium intermedium</i> ; <i>Psidium pomiferum</i> ; <i>Psidium prostratum</i> ; <i>Psidium pumilum</i> ; <i>Psidium pyriferum</i> ; <i>Psidium sapidissimum</i> ; <i>Psidium vulgare</i> ; <i>Syzygium ellipticum</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	allspice; pimienta; ixnabakuk; pimienta; pimienta gorda; pimienta gorda; pimiento; peensia; pimienta de Chiapas; pens; ixnabacuc; pimienta de Jamaica [39][72]	guava; coloc; guajava; guayaba; pata; pa-ta'h; piche; pichi; pu-tá; putah; pataj; patá; cac; ch'amxuy; piac; ikiec [39][72]	guava; coloc; guajava; guayaba; pata; pa-ta'h; piche; pichi; pu-tá; putah; pataj; patá; cac; ch'amxuy; piac; ikiec [39][72]
HABIT	tree [72]	shrub or tree [72]	shrub or tree [72]
HABITAT/DISTR.	freq. moist/wet climax forest; mainly on limestone; ≤ 350 m; cultivated; planted around dwellings and towns. [72]	mainly moist/dry thickets, particularly pastures (freq. extensive pure stands); elevation ≤ 1800 m (commonly ≤ 1000 m); planted. [72]	mainly moist/dry thickets, particularly pastures (freq. extensive pure stands); elevation ≤ 1800 m (commonly ≤ 1000 m); planted. [72]
USE	firewood, construction; medicine; food; beverage; spice/flavouring; oil; ornamental [26][39][72]	construction; food; medicine (leaves); fuel; tannin (bark); beverage; animal forage; other [26][39][72]	construction; food; medicine (leaves); fuel; tannin (bark); beverage; animal forage; other [26][39][72]
DATE	Albion Island [3][26]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25][26]; Ceren [26]	Cerros [20]
Preclassic			
Early Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Middle Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Ceren [11]	-
Late Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Albion Island [3][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][32][43]; Kokeal? [14]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25][26]	Cerros [20]
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [14]	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [11][26]	-
EVIDENCE	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]	Cerros [20]
Seed			
Wood	Albion Island [3][26]; San Island Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][43]; Kokeal? [14]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [14][25][26]; Copan [14]; Ceren [26]	-
Other	-	fruit casts, Ceren [11]	-
CONTEXT	occupational and monumental structure fill, Cuello [14]; occupational structure fill, Kokeal? [14]	occupational structural fill, Copan [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]	-

FAMILY	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae	Nyctaginaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Psidium</i> sp.	cf. <i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Pisonia</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Guajava pumila</i> ; <i>Guajava pyrifera</i> ; <i>Myrtus guajava</i> ; <i>Psidium angustifolium</i> ; <i>Psidium aromaticum</i> ; <i>Psidium cujavillus</i> ; <i>Psidium cujavus</i> ; <i>Psidium fragrans</i> ; <i>Psidium guava</i> ; <i>Psidium igatemyense</i> ; <i>Psidium intermedium</i> ; <i>Psidium pomiferum</i> ; <i>Psidium prostratum</i> ; <i>Psidium pumilum</i> ; <i>Psidium pyriferrum</i> ; <i>Psidium sapidissimum</i> ; <i>Psidium vulgare</i> ; <i>Syzygium ellipticum</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> : guayaba; guayava japonesa; strawberry guava; cas dulce. - <i>Psidium friedrichsthalianum</i> : arrayán; guayaba de danto; guayaba agria; cas; guayaba de agua. - <i>Psidium guajava</i> : guava; coloco; guajava; guayaba; pata; pa-ta'h; piche; pichi; pu-tá; putah; pataj; patá; cac; ch'amxuy; piac; ikiec. - <i>Psidium guineense</i> (incl. syn. <i>Psidium popenoei</i>): guayaba agria; guayaba ácida; guayaba hedionda; chamach/ chamacch; pataj; guayaba; arrayana; pichippul; guayabillo; guayabo; arrayán; huevo de gato. [39][72]	see <i>Psidium guajava</i>	e.g. - <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> : uña de gato; huele de noche; crucito; cagalero negro; beeb; cargalera. - <i>Pisonia macranthocarpa</i> : clavo; crucito; palo caribe; espuela del diablo; cagalera prieta. [57]
HABIT	shrub, sub-shrub or tree [72]	see <i>Psidium guajava</i>	shrub, tree, woody vine [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> : cultivated (poss. native to Brazil). - <i>Psidium friedrichsthalianum</i> : edges of tidal streams; forests; upland pasture or clearings; sometimes cultivation. - <i>Psidium guajava</i> : mainly moist/dry thickets, particularly pastures (freq. extensive pure stands); elevation ≤ 1800 m (commonly ≤ 1000 m); planted. - <i>Psidium guineense</i> (incl. syn. <i>Psidium popenoei</i>): wet-dry thickets; open forest; often oak or pine forest; freq. rocky open hillsides or plains; savanna; ≤ 2400 m (freq. middle elevation). - <i>Psidium salutare</i> : savanna; pine ridge; rocky or grassy hills; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Psidium sartorianum</i> : forest; savannas; wide variety habitats; shade-full sun; ≤ 1500 m. [72]	see <i>Psidium guajava</i>	e.g. - <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> : dry/moist thickets; mainly tierra caliente, Pacific slope ≤ 1400 m; abundant Pacific plains (large part of undergrowth). - <i>Pisonia donnellsmithii</i> : damp thickets or forest; 1000–1800 m. - <i>Pisonia macranthocarpa</i> : dry thickets or forest; sometimes rocky stream banks; 250–800 m. [57]
USE	- <i>Psidium friedrichsthalianum</i> : food (fruit)(rare). - <i>Psidium guajava</i> : construction; food; medicine (leaves); fuel; tannin (bark); beverage; animal forage; other - <i>Psidium guineense</i> (incl. syn. <i>Psidium popenoei</i>): food; medicine. - <i>Psidium salutare</i> : medicine. - <i>Psidium sartorianum</i> : food; medicine; beverage; construction; tannin [26][39][72]	see <i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i> : medicine; other [39]
DATE	-	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	Cerros [26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-

Late Classic	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Ceren [41]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-	Cerros [26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Bronco [5]; 1x, Guijarral [5]; 2x, Chispas [5]	-	Cerros [26]
Seed	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Wood	-	Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	-
Rind	-	1x, Ceren [41]	-
Other	-	-	-
CONTEXT	salt production, Chan B'i [17]	canal, Ceren [41]; midden, Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	-

FAMILY	Nyctaginaceae	Onagraceae	Oxalidaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Pisonia</i> sp.	<i>Oenothera</i> sp.	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> : uña de gato; huele de noche; crucito; cagalero negro; beeb; cargalera. - <i>Pisonia macranthocarpa</i> : clavo; crucito; palo caribe; espuela del diablo; cagalera prieta. [57]	e.g. - <i>Oenothera multicaulis</i> : bolsa amarilla. - <i>Oenothera rosea</i> : bolsa de pastor. - <i>Oenothera tetraptera</i> : bolsa de pastor; tchac-tzulucán. [71]	e.g. - <i>Oxalis alpina</i> (incl. syn. <i>Oxalis pringlei</i>): cucuyul. - <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Oxalis albicans</i>): chicafuerte; platanito; cac; cucuyulo; cucuyol; chamichá; sacachiquím. - <i>Oxalis tetraphylla</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis hayi</i>): loch. - <i>Oxalis latifolia</i> : camotillo de azúcar; yalel; elél; zutskeymil; zutskeyem; acederilla; hierba de pollo. - <i>Oxalis frutescens</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis neaei</i> , <i>Oxalis stenomeris</i> & <i>Oxalis yucatanensis</i>): vinagrillo; tamarindillo; violeta; agrillo; comino; hierba de conejo; jocotillo; nancillo; yala-ele; agritos. [65]
HABIT	shrub, tree, woody vine [57]	herb [71]	herb or subshrub, or stemless herb [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> : dry/moist thickets; mainly tierra caliente, Pacific slope \leq 1400 m; abundant Pacific plains (large part of undergrowth). - <i>Pisonia donnellsmithii</i> : damp thickets or forest; 1000–1800 m. - <i>Pisonia macranthocarpa</i> : dry thickets or forest; sometimes rocky stream banks; 250–800 m. [57]	e.g. - <i>Oenothera elata</i> : \geq 2000 m; cultivated. - <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> : moist or dry fields or hillsides; open rocky areas; freq. pine or oak forest; garden or corn field (weed); stream sand bars; elevation 1350–2700 m. - <i>Oenothera multicaulis</i> : moist meadows or thickets; dry exposed rocky places; alpine/subalpine meadows; 2300–4000 m. - <i>Oenothera rosea</i> : moist/wet thickets; open banks, meadows, fields; sometimes dry rocky areas; freq. stream sand bars; cultivated ground (weed); 400–2300 m. - <i>Oenothera tetraptera</i> : moist–dry fields and hillsides; waste or cultivated ground (weed); sometimes cultivated; 1300–2400 m. [71]	e.g. - <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Oxalis albicans</i>): moist/wet open banks, fields, thickets; roadsides; dry rocky areas; sometimes cliffs; freq. v. hard, tightly packed soil; waste or cultivated ground (weed); dry meadows or pastures; elevation 300–2700 m or 1500–3900 m. - <i>Oxalis alpina</i> (incl. syn. <i>Oxalis pringlei</i>): alpine meadows; open or shaded slopes; open pine forest; 1500–3000 m or c. 3700 m. - <i>Oxalis lunulata</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis calciola</i>): rocky limestone outcrop; <i>Juniperus</i> trees; c. 3700 m. - <i>Oxalis clematodes</i> : wet thickets or forest; 1300–2500 m. - <i>Oxalis dimidiata</i> : open banks; mossy forest banks; sometimes on limestone; 1300–1400 m. - <i>Oxalis divergens</i> : moist/wet fields or thickets; sometimes pine-oak forest; cultivated ground (weed); pastures, gardens (weed); 900–2100 m. - <i>Oxalis tetraphylla</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis hayi</i>): moist fields; open rocky slopes; corn fields (weed); 1900–2800 m. - <i>Oxalis latifolia</i> : moist or quite dry meadows or open hillsides; sometimes shaded slopes; fields or plantations (weed); 1500–3000 m. - <i>Oxalis galeottii</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis minarum</i>): along stream. ravine, pine slopes; 1000–1500 m. - <i>Oxalis frutescens</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis neaei</i> , <i>Oxalis stenomeris</i> & <i>Oxalis yucatanensis</i>): moist/wet thickets; thin forest; sometimes rocky areas; freq. grassy

			hillsides, meadow; freq. open pine-oak forest; cultivated or waste ground (weed); moist/wet savannas; ≤ 1900 m (freq. low elevation). - <i>Oxalis rhombifolia</i> : moist/wet thickets; mixed forest; 900–1500 m [65]
USE	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i> : medicine; other [39]	- <i>Oenothera elata</i> : ornamental. - <i>Oenothera tetraptera</i> : ornamental. [71]	- <i>Oxalis frutescens</i> : food. - <i>Oxalis latifolia</i> : medicine; food; animal forage (tubers). - <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> : other (stain removal); medicine. - <i>Oxalis divergens</i> : food (leaves). - <i>Oxalis tetraphylla</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis hayi</i>): food (bulb, leaves). - <i>Oxalis frutescens</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> (syn. <i>Oxalis neaei</i> , <i>Oxalis stenomeris</i> & <i>Oxalis yucatanensis</i>): food (leaves). [39][65]
DATE	Cerros [20]	Los Naranjos [18]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cerros [20]	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]
N. Belize	-	-	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Los Naranjos [18]; Naco [26]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	27 Barba [5]; 95 Bronco [5]; 24 Guijarral [5]; 54 Chispas [5]; Los Naranjos [18]; Naco [26]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]; 1 Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]
Seed	-	-	-
CONTEXT	-	pit fill, Los Naranjos [18]	cave, Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]

FAMILY	Oxalidaceae	Passifloraceae	Phyllanthaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	<i>Hieronyma</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Acetosella bakeriana</i> ; <i>Acetosella corniculata</i> ; <i>Acetosella fontana</i> ; <i>Acetosella herpestica</i> ; <i>Acetosella stricta</i> ; <i>Acetosella villosa</i> ; <i>Oxalis albicans</i> ; <i>Oxalis bradei</i> ; <i>Oxalis foliosa</i> ; <i>Oxalis grenadensis</i> ; <i>Oxalis herpestica</i> ; <i>Oxalis langloisii</i> ; <i>Oxalis lupulina</i> ; <i>Oxalis meridensis</i> ; <i>Oxalis minima</i> ; <i>Oxalis nematodes</i> ; <i>Oxalis parvifolia</i> ; <i>Oxalis pilosiuscula</i> ; <i>Oxalis procumbens</i> ; <i>Oxalis pubescens</i> ; <i>Oxalis radicata</i> ; <i>Oxalis repens</i> ; <i>Oxalis simulans</i> ; <i>Oxalis steudeliana</i> ; <i>Oxalis taiwanensis</i> ; <i>Oxalis trinidadensis</i> ; <i>Oxalis villosa</i> ; <i>Oxys corniculata</i> ; <i>Oxys lutea</i> ; <i>Oxys stricta</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis albicans</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis corniculata</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis filiformis</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis langloisii</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis parvifolia</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis repens</i> ; <i>Xanthoxalis trinidadensis</i> [40]	-	formerly Euphorbiaceae
COMMON NAMES	chicafuerte; platanito; cac; cucuyulo; cucuyol; chamichá; sacachiquim. [65]	e.g. - <i>Passiflora ambigua</i> : granadilla; granadilla de monte. - <i>Passiflora biflora</i> : granadilla; murciélago; ala de murciélago; xiczotz; media-luna; calzoncillo. - <i>Passiflora capsularis</i> : calzoncillo. - <i>Passiflora cookii</i> : cul. - <i>Passiflora coriacea</i> : hoja de murciélago; ala de murciélago; granadilla de monte; media- luna; xicozotz. - <i>Passiflora edulis</i> : granadilla; granadilla silvestre; granadina. - <i>Passiflora filipes</i> : sandillita de pájaro. - <i>Passiflora foetida</i> (large no. varieties, here combined): pochac; granadilla; granadilla de culebra; sandía de ratón; granadillita amarga; pooch; pochil; pepe; pasión; tujo; melón de ratón; granadilla colorada; sandía de culebra; tuuboc; jujito peludo. - <i>Passiflora lingularis</i> : granadilla; cranix. - <i>Passiflora membranacea</i> : granadilla; granadilla silvestre. - <i>Passiflora morifolia</i> : granadilla de monte; granadilla de Castilla; granadilla. - <i>Passiflora oerstedii</i> : cacapache; granada. - <i>Passiflora ornithoura</i> : granadilla de montaña; calzoncillo. - <i>Passiflora platyloba</i> : granadilla; granadilla ácida; granadilla montés. - <i>Passiflora bicornis</i> (syn. <i>Passiflora pulchella</i>): calzoncillo; camacarlata. - <i>Passiflora rovirosae</i> : xicozotz; ala de murciélago. - <i>Passiflora serratifolia</i> : caranilicho; granadilla; jujito amarillo. - <i>Passiflora sexflora</i> : ala de murciélago.	e.g. - <i>Hieronyma alchorneoides</i> : curtidor. [56]

		<p>- <i>Passiflora suberosa</i>: granadilla; chilocayotillo; granadilla roja; calzoncillo; zac-cansel-ac; cansel-ac.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora trinifolia</i>: hoja de murciélago; granadilla; calzoncillo. [63]</p>	
HABIT	herb [65]	vine herb, shrub [63]	tree or large shrub [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist/wet open banks, fields, thickets; roadsides; dry rocky areas; sometimes cliffs; freq. v. hard, tightly packed soil; waste or cultivated ground (weed); dry meadows or pastures; elevation 300–2700 m or 1500–3900 m. [65]	<p>e.g.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora adenopoda</i>: dense, wet mixed forest; elevation nr sea level–2700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora allantophylla</i>: c. 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora ambigua</i>: wet, mixed forest or thickets; ≤ 500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora biflora</i>: dense, mixed, wet–quite dry forest or thickets; ≤ 2500 m (mainly ≤ 1000 m).</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora cobanensis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Passiflora brevipes</i>): moist/wet forest or thickets; on limestone; 150–950 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora capsularis</i>: moist/wet forest or thickets; 500–2200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora clypeophylla</i>: c. 750 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora cookii</i>: moist/wet mixed forest or thickets; 1000–2700 m (lower?).</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora coriacea</i>: dry–wet thickets; sometimes pine or mixed forest; ≤ 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora costaricensis</i>: wet forest; c. 350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora dolichocarpa</i>: forest; 1500–2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora edulis</i>: planted (native to South America).</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora filipes</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora foetida</i> (large no. varieties, here combined): dry–moist/wet thickets; sometimes banks; sometimes open fields; sand dunes; gravel bars along streams; ≤ 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora hahnii</i>: wet forest or thickets; freq.–majority on limestone; ≤ 800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora helleri</i>: moist/wet, freq. dense mixed forest; ≤ 1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora holosericea</i>: moist/dry thickets; freq. plains/coastal thickets; ≤ 700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora lingularis</i>: moist/wet, freq. dense, mixed forest or thickets; 900–2500 m; cultivated.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora standleyi</i> (syn. <i>Passiflora macrostemma</i>): moist slopes and thickets.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora membranacea</i>: dense, moist/wet mixed forest; sometimes oak forest; exposed areas in thickets; cliffs or white sand; 1350–3000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora morifolia</i>: moist or quite dry thickets; sometimes dry open grassy slopes; 1300–2100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora nelsonii</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; 1000–1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Passiflora oerstedii</i>: moist/wet thickets or mixed forest; ≤ 1500 m.</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>- <i>Hieronyma alchorneoides</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Hieronyma oblonga</i> (incl. syn. <i>Hieronyma guatemalensis</i>): dense/wet mixed forest, or pine or <i>Liquidambar</i> forest; sometimes wooded swamps; elevation at or near sea level, or 1300–2600 m. [56]</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Passiflora ornithoura</i>: wet-dry thickets or forest; ≤ 2000 m. - <i>Passiflora pavonis</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest nr streams or sandy oak forest; 2400–2600 m. - <i>Passiflora platyloba</i>: moist/dry, often rocky thickets, plains or hillsides; 150–1400 m. - <i>Passiflora prolata</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; 200–2000 m. - <i>Passiflora bicornis</i> (syn. <i>Passiflora pulchella</i>): moist/dry, often rocky thickets; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>: planted/cultivated. - <i>Passiflora rovirosae</i>: ≤ 200 m. - <i>Passiflora serratifolia</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; ≤ 500 m. - <i>Passiflora sexflora</i>: moist/wet, mixed forest or thickets; sometimes oak or pine forest; 300–2500 m. - <i>Passiflora sicyoides</i>: moist/wet thickets; sometimes oak forest; ≤ 1750 m. - <i>Passiflora suberosa</i>: moist/dry, often rocky, mixed or oak forest or thickets; 1000–2000 m. - <i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>: moist/dry thickets or hedges; sometimes forest; 1200–2000 m. - <i>Passiflora trinifolia</i>: mainly moist/wet mixed, dense mountain forest; thickets; 1200–2700 m. - <i>Passiflora urbaniana</i>: cultivated. [63] 	
USE	other (stain removal); medicine. [65]	<p>General: medicine. [63]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Passiflora ambigua</i>: food. - <i>Passiflora ciliata</i>: medicine. - <i>Passiflora coriacea</i>: medicine (stem & leaves?). - <i>Passiflora foetida</i>: food; beverage; medicine. - <i>Passiflora lingularis</i>: food; beverage (fruit). - <i>Passiflora mayarum</i>: food. - <i>Passiflora platyloba</i>: beverage. - <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>: beverage; food (rare). - <i>Passiflora serratifolia</i>: food. - <i>Passiflora urbaniana</i>: medicine. - <i>Passiflora xiikzodz</i>: medicine [39][63] 	- <i>Hieronyma alchorneoides</i> : tannin; construction. [56]
DATE	Los Naranjos [18]	Cerros[20]; Cuello[25]; unspecified[26]	-
Preclassic	-	'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	Chan B'i [17]
Early Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	Twin Caves 2 [38]; 'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Cerros [20][26]; Cuello [25][26]	-
N. Belize	-	Twin Caves 2 [38]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-

Honduras	Los Naranjos [18]	Copan [26]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Los Naranjos [18]	Cuello [25]; Copan [26]; Cerros [26]; Twin Caves 2 [38]	-
Seed	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	cave alcove, Twin Caves 2 [38]	salt production, Chan B'i [17]

FAMILY	Phytolaccaceae	Phytolaccaceae	cf. Phytolaccaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i>	<i>Rivina</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	<i>Phytolacca acuminata</i> ; <i>Phytolacca icosandra</i> ; <i>Phytolacca macrostachya</i> ; <i>Phytolacca polystigma</i> ; <i>Phytolacca polystyla</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	jaboncillo; calalú; pinta-machete; sacachán; yakl; quilete; cola de ardilla. [57]	<i>Rivina humilis</i> : coxubcanu; chila de ratón; chile; coralillo; tomatillo; cusucán; cuxubcan; coral; achotillo. [57]	-
HABIT	herb [57]	herb [57]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	damp/wet thickets or forest; sea level–c. 2600 m. [57]	<i>Rivina humilis</i> : moist/dry thickets and forest; sometimes cultivated areas (weed); ≤ 1800 m (mainly low elevation). [57]	-
USE	beverage; food (young shoots); medicine; other [39][57]	<i>Rivina humilis</i> : medicine; dye/ink; poison; other [39][57]	-
DATE	-	Cuello [25]; unspecified sites [26]	-
Preclassic	-	'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	-
Early Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	-
Late Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified sites [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	Colha [24]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Cuello [25][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Colha [24]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Chan [29][45]*	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Chan [45]*	Cuello [25][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Colha [24]
Seed	-	-	-
CONTEXT	fill, Chan [29][45]*	-	midden, Colha [24]

* not carbonised

FAMILY	Picramniaceae	Picramniaceae	Pinaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i>	cf. <i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i>	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>
SYNONYMS	or Simaroubaceae. <i>Picramnia filipetala</i> [40]	or Simaroubaceae. <i>Picramnia filipetala</i> [40]	<i>Pinus recurvata</i> [40]; <i>Pinus hondurensis</i>
COMMON NAMES	plumajillo; besinic-che; belzinic-che; beezinic-che; cola de ardilla; tarajay; palo de sobo; zorra; palo de hormigas; suetsinic-che. [65]	plumajillo; besinic-che; belzinic-che; beezinic-che; cola de ardilla; tarajay; palo de sobo; zorra; palo de hormigas; suetsinic-che. [65]	pino; pino blanco; pino colorado; pino de ocote; ocote; sachaj; caribbean pine; huhub; tote [59]
HABIT	shrub (large) or tree [65]	shrub (large) or tree [65]	tree [59]
HABITAT/DISTR.	mainly dry forest or thickets; often rocky stream beds; elevation ≤ 1300 m. [65]	mainly dry forest or thickets; often rocky stream beds; elevation ≤ 1300 m. [65]	abundant on hillsides and plains, low elevations; forms extensive areas pine savanna; ≤ 600 m. [59]
USE	tannin; fuel; other [39][65]	tannin; fuel; other [39][65]	construction; fuel; medicine; resin; ritual [39][59]
DATE	-	-	Cuello [25][43]; unspecified [26]
Preclassic	-	-	
Early Classic	-	-	'Classic' unspecified [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	'Classic' unspecified [26]
Late Classic	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	'Classic' unspecified [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Cuello [25][26][43]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	Cuello [25][26][43]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Wood			
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]	-

FAMILY	Pinaceae	Pinaceae	Piperaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	<i>Piper</i> cf. <i>auritum</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Pinus oocarpoides</i> [40]	-	<i>Artanthe aurita</i> ; <i>Artanthe seemanniana</i> ; <i>Piper alstonii</i> ; <i>Piper auritilaminum</i> ; <i>Piper auritilimum</i> ; <i>Piper heraldi</i> ; <i>Piper heraldii</i> ; <i>Piper perlongipes</i> ; <i>Schilleria aurita</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	pino amarillo; pino avellano; Mexican yellow pine; hazelnut pine; ocote; pino; pino de ocote; chaj [39][59]	- <i>Pinus</i> sp. (general names): chaj; titzlum; chaaj; tax; caxta; taj; tajté; sacal taj; tiatié; tza; tzaj; teccamanil. - <i>Pinus ayacahuite</i> : pino; pino dulce; pachá. - <i>Pinus caribaea</i> : pino; pino blanco; pino colorado; pino de ocote; ocote; sachaj; caribbean pine; huhub; tote. - <i>Pinus montezumae</i> : pino; pino colorado; pino de ocote; teccamanil. - <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> : pino amarillo; pino avellano; Mexican yellow pine; hazelnut pine; ocote; pino; pino de ocote; chaj - <i>Pinus pseudostrobus</i> : pino; pino de ocote; pino blanco; pinabete. - <i>Pinus strobus</i> : pinabete. [39][59]	santa María; cordoncillo; hoja de jute; juniapra; xaclipur; obet; caña de oro; bullhoof; maculán; matarro; momo.
HABIT	tree (large or medium) [59]	tree (rarely shrub) [59]	herb [60]
HABITAT/DISTR.	wide distribution; mountain slopes and plains; sometimes pure stands; often associated oaks or other pines; 1000–2700 m. [59]	- <i>Pinus ayacahuite</i> : mainly moist mountains high elevation; freq. associated <i>Abies</i> and/or <i>Cupressus</i> , and often broad-leaf trees; elevation 2000–3300 m (higher?). - <i>Pinus caribaea</i> : abundant on hillsides and plains, low elevations; forms extensive areas pine savanna; ≤ 600 m. - <i>Pinus montezumae</i> : mountain/volcano slopes or plains; often extensive stands; 1050–3500 m. - <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> : wide distribution; mountain slopes and plains; sometimes pure stands; often associated oaks or other pines; 1000–2700 m. - <i>Pinus pseudostrobus</i> : freq. quite moist forest; freq. elevation 1000–3000 m descends to 850 m); pure stands or often mixed with pine and oak. - <i>Pinus strobus</i> : mountain slopes; pine and hardwood forest; elevation freq. 800–2000 m. [59]	moist/wet thickets or forest; freq. secondary growth; abandoned land (forms dense thickets); ≤ 900 m. [60]
USE	firewood; construction/lumber [26][59]	General: lumber; resin; fuel; ornamental. - <i>Pinus caribaea</i> : construction; fuel; medicine; resin; ritual. - <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> : firewood; construction/lumber. [26][39][59]	flavouring [60]
DATE	Unspecified [26]	Copan [10]; unspecified [26]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]	Cuello [43]
Preclassic	'Classic' unspecified [26]	Copan [10]; Chan B'i [17]; Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38]; unspecified [26]; ('Classic?') Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
Early Classic	Ceren [11]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]	Copan [10]; unspecified [26]; ('Classic?') Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
Middle Classic	San Lorenzo [19]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]	Motul de San Jose [1]; Copan [10]; Xunantunich [19]; San	-
Late Classic			

		Lorenzo [19]; Chan Noohol [19]; Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal? [38]; Actun Chechem Ha [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; unspecified [26]; Ceren [41]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]; Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; Tzul's Cave, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]; ('Classic?') Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	
Terminal Cl.	-	Motul de San Jose [1]; Xunantunich [19]; San Lorenzo [19]; Chan Noohol [19]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]; unspecified [26]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]	-
Early Postcl.	-	'Postclassic' unspecified [26]	-
Late Postcl.	-	'Postclassic' unspecified [26]	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	Avila [36]	-
LOCATION	-	La Milpa [33]; Aila [36]	Cuello [43]
N. Belize	San Lorenzo [19]	Actun Chapat [12][33][38]; Actun Chechem Ha [12][33][38]; Barton Creek Cave [12][33][38]; Actun Nak Beh [12][33][38][46]; Xunantunich [19][33]; San Lorenzo [19]; Chan Noohol [19]; Chan [29][45]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [33][38]; Twin Caves 2 [33]; Actun Yaxteel Ahau [33]; Actun Tunichil Muknal [33]; Actun Halal [33][38]; Uchentzub [33]; Cave near Benque Viejo [33]; Pook's Hill [33][47]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]; Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; Tzul's Cave, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.			
Sibun R. Val.	-	Actun Polbilche [33]; Tiger Bay Cave [33]; Footprint Cave [33]; Caves Branch Cave [33]	-
Maya Mount.	-	Bats'ub/25 Flight Cave [33]; Holomi Baatz Cave [33]; Xba'qel Cho'qow Cave [33]; Sebaleb Xheton Cave [33]; Caracol [33]	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	Chan B'i [17]	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	Dos Pilas [26]	Motul de San Jose [1][37]; Tikal [2]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [10][26][33]; Naco [26]; El Cajón [33]; ('Classic?') Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][26][34]	Cihuatan [26]; Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE	Ceren [11][26]; Dos Pilas[26]	29 (NISP [1]); Tikal [2]; Copan [10][26]; Actun Chapat [12][33][38]; Actun Chechem Ha [12][33][38]; Barton Creek Cave [12][33][38]; Actun Nak Beh [12][33][38][46]; Chan B'i [17]; Xunantunich [19]; San Lorenzo	Cuello [43]
Wood			

		<p>[19]; Chan Noohol [19]; Naco [26]; Cihuatan [26]; Chan [29][45]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [33][38]; Twin Caves 2 [33]; Actul Halal [33][38]; Actun Tunichil Muknal [33]; Actun Yaxteel Ahau [33]; Bats'ub/ Flight 25 Cave [33]; Avila [36]; Twin Caves 2 [38]; Cere [26]; Pook's Hill [47]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]; Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; Tzul's Cave, Pacbitun [49]; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]; "Classic?" Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]</p>	
Other	needles, San Lorenzo [19]	leaf, bark, stem, Copan [10]	-
CONTEXT	vessel contents on ground/floor, Ceren [11]	<p>fill [1]; floor [1]; hearth, tomb, cache, chultun, post mould, Copan [10]; cave, Actun Chapat [12]; cave, Actun Chechem Ha [12][38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [12][38][46]; salt production, Chan B'i [17]; ceremonial and residential structure, refuse from hearths Xunantunich, San Lorenzo, Chan Noohol [19]; fill, midden, terrace bed, Chan [29][45]; midden, plaza, Motul de San Jose [37]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave alcove, Twin Caves 2 [38]; passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]; agricultural ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [26]; burial, core of plaza floor, collapse debris, midden, collapse/midden, floor deposit, vessel contents, fill over burial, Pook's Hill [47]; midden, Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]; rockshelter, Nohoch Tunich, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]; Crystal Palace, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Tzul's Cave, Pacbitun [49]; cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]</p>	-

FAMILY	Piperaceae	Plantaginaceae	Poaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Piper</i> sp.	cf. <i>Veronica</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Piper aduncum</i>: cordoncillo; cuturo; cordoncillo blanco; biritac; Spanish elder; Spanish Ella; cow's-foot. - <i>Piper amalago</i>: cordoncillo; Spanish elder; cordoncillo chico. - <i>Piper arboreum</i> (syn. <i>Piper barriosense</i>, <i>Piper geniculatum</i>): cordoncillo. - <i>Piper auritum</i>: Santa María; cordoncillo; hoja de jute; juniapra; xaclipur; obet; caña de oro; bullhoof; maculán; matarro; momo. - <i>Piper flavidum</i>: monte de agua. - <i>Piper heydei</i>: palo de jute; Santa María. - <i>Piper Jacquemontianum</i> (syn. <i>Piper aeruginosibaccum</i>, <i>Piper jactatum</i>, <i>Piper subcitrifolium</i>): cordoncillo; poczuayaax. - <i>Piper lacunosum</i> (syn. <i>Piper luxii</i>, <i>Piper tecutlanum</i>): cordoncillo. - <i>Piper martensianum</i>: cordoncillo; candelillo. - <i>Piper oradendron</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper patulum</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper patzulinum</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper peltatum</i>: Santa María; ombligo. - <i>Piper perlongipedunculum</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper pogonioneuron</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper pseudoasperifolium</i>: cordoncillo; biritac; cuturro; Spanish elder. - <i>Piper pseudolindenii</i> (syn. <i>Piper obliqueovatum</i>): cordoncillo. - <i>Piper psilorhachis</i>: cucsub; Spanish elder; chucsuc. - <i>Piper retalhuleuense</i>: corrimiento. - <i>Piper scalarispicum</i> (syn. <i>Piper brujoense</i>): Santa María. - <i>Piper schiedeanum</i> (syn. <i>Piper pergamentifolium</i>, <i>Piper variable</i>): cordoncillo. - <i>Piper standleyi</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper tuberculatum</i>: cordoncillo; cordoncillo negro; Spanish elder. - <i>Piper umbellatum</i>: Santa María; jute; obet; obbel. - <i>Piper uspantanense</i>: cordoncillo. - <i>Piper villiramulum</i> (syn. <i>Piper cayoense</i>): biritak. - <i>Piper yzabalanum</i>: tzakisbá; cordoncillo; acuyo cimarrón. [60] 	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Veronica peregrina</i>: hierba de pozo. 	-
HABIT	herb, shrub or tree [60]	herb (69)	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Piper achoteanum</i>: moist/dry thickets; elevation 400–1100 m. - <i>Piper adamatum</i>: dense, moist/wet, mixed, mountain forest; 1500–2900 m. - <i>Piper aduncum</i>: wet–dry thickets; often secondary 	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Veronica arvensis</i>: open meadows; elevation c. 2700 m. - <i>Veronica peregrina</i>: dry/moist/wet soil; thickets; fields; waste ground or cultivated areas; freq. stream 	-

	<p>growth; sometimes pine forest; ≤ 1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper aequale</i> (syn. <i>Piper cheyennense</i>, <i>Piper aequale</i>): moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 1600 m (freq. at or nr sea level?).</p> <p>- <i>Piper amalago</i>: moist/wet thickets or mixed forest; ≤ 2600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper arboreum</i> (syn. <i>Piper barrioseense</i>, <i>Piper geniculatum</i>): moist/wet lowland thickets or mixed forest; at or nr sea level (≤ 350 m).</p> <p>- <i>Piper auritum</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; freq. secondary growth; abandoned land (forms dense thickets); ≤ 900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper biritak</i>: moist/wet, mixed or pine mountain forest; sometimes on limestone; 900–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper bredemeyeri</i> (syn. <i>Piper alveolatifolium</i>): moist/wet forest (freq. pine-oak); 1000–1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper breviliimbium</i>: wet, mixed mountain forest; 1250–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper brevipedunculatum</i>: river banks.</p> <p>- <i>Piper calophyllum</i>: moist/wet mixed lowland forest; freq. on limestone; ≤ 900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper chamissonis</i>: dense, moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 900–2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper chiquihuitense</i>: moist/wet thickets or mixed mountain forest; 1200–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper come</i>: moist/wet forest; c. 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper coronanum</i>: moist mixed forest; 1300–2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper cristinum</i>: moist/wet brushy hillside; ≤ 225 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper curvatipes</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; ≤ 150 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper fallens</i>: moist/wet mixed mountain or lowland forest; ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper flavidum</i>: freq. rocks edging swift mountain streams; ≤ 1350 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper georginum</i>: moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 2400–2850 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper heydei</i>: dense, wet, mixed mountain forest; 1800–2850 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper hispidum</i> (syn. <i>Piper fraguanum</i>, <i>Piper phaeophyllum</i>, <i>Piper scabrum</i>): moist/wet thickets or mixed forest; sometimes quite dry; freq. open forest; sometimes secondary growth; ≤ 1900 m (freq. ≤ 1000 m).</p> <p>- <i>Piper ixocubvainense</i>: dense, wet, mixed forest; 300–1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper jacquemontianum</i> (syn. <i>Piper aeruginosibaccum</i>, <i>Piper jactatum</i>, <i>Piper subcitrifolium</i>): dense, moist/wet to quite dry thickets or forest; sometimes pine forest; sometimes <i>Manicaria</i> swamp; foothills and plains; ≤ 1600 m?</p> <p>- <i>Piper lacunosum</i> (syn. <i>Piper luxii</i>, <i>Piper tecutlanum</i>): moist/wet mixed forest;</p>	<p>sandbars; rare alpine meadows; 400–3300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Veronica tenella</i>: wet soil; alpine meadows; 3300–3750 m.</p>	
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	<p>sometimes <i>Manicaria</i> swamp; 1800–2400 m or lowlands ≤ 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper martensianum</i>: wet–dry thickets or forest; freq. open forest; sometimes pine-oak forest; sea level–2300 m (common middle elevation).</p> <p>- <i>Piper misantlense</i>: moist forest; secondary growth; 1100–1600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper obliquum</i> (syn. <i>Piper pansamalanum</i>): dense, moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 150–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper oradendron</i>: wet–dry thickets or mixed forest; foothills and plains; ≤ 1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper patulum</i>: moist–dry mountain or lowland forest or thicket; plains, foothills; ≤ 1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper patzulinum</i>: moist/wet, mixed, freq. dense, mountain forest; sometimes white-sand slopes; 650–2600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper peltatum</i>: moist/wet lowland forest or thickets; sometimes secondary growth; ≤ 600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper perlongipedunculum</i>: dense moist mixed mountain forest; 1300–1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper pogonioneuron</i>: moist/wet thickets; dense mixed forest; mainly mountains; sometimes white-sand slopes; ≤ 2250 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper pseudoasperifolium</i> (incl. syn. <i>Piper indignum</i>): moist–quite dry thickets or mixed mountain or lowland forest; freq. pine-oak forest; ≤ 2300 m (freq. middle elevations).</p> <p>- <i>Piper pseudofulgineum</i> (syn. <i>Piper atlantidanum</i>): moist/wet thickets or mixed forest; ≤ 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper pseudolindenii</i> (syn. <i>Piper obliqueovatum</i>): moist/wet mixed forest or thicket; ≤ 1250 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper psilorhachis</i>: moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 1800 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper punctulatum</i>: dense, moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 1500–2600 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper retalhuleuense</i>: moist or quite dry thickets or lowland forest; ≤ 325 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper sanctum</i> (syn. <i>Piper diandrum</i>): moist/wet–quite dry forest or sometimes brushy hillside; ≤ 1650 m (freq. ≤ 900 m).</p> <p>- <i>Piper scalarispicum</i> (syn. <i>Piper brujoense</i>): moist/wet, mixed mountain forest; 1700–2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper schiedeana</i> (syn. <i>Piper pergamentifolium</i>, <i>Piper variabile</i>): moist/wet mixed thickets, forest, mountain forest; sometimes quite dry areas; sometimes secondary growth thickets; ≤ 2000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper sempervirens</i>: moist/wet mixed lowland forest; ≤ 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper standleyi</i>: wet–quite dry mixed mountain forest or</p>		
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	<p>thickets; sometimes rocky areas; 1200–2400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper subburneum</i>: moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 900–2400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper tacananum</i>: moist/wet thickets or dense mixed mountain forest; 1800–2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper taticanum</i>: dense, moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 1350–2650 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper tuberculatum</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; freq. quite dry lowland forest or thickets or rocky areas; ≤ 1000 m (higher?); sometimes planted.</p> <p>- <i>Piper tuerckheimii</i>: moist/wet dense mixed forest; ≤ 1150 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper umbellatum</i>: moist/wet forest and thickets; freq. secondary growth; ≤ 1500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper uspantanense</i>: moist/wet mixed mountain forest; 1000–1650 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper veraguense</i> (syn. <i>Piper grandilimbum</i>): moist/wet mixed forest or thickets; 150–1150 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper vergelense</i>: dense wet mixed mountain forest; freq. forested plains; 120–1200 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper villiramulum</i> (syn. <i>Piper cayoense</i>): moist/wet forest or thickets; sometimes pine forest; freq. limestone; 1200–1450 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper xanthostachyum</i>: mainly tree trunks in moist/wet dense mixed forest; 1400–2850 m.</p> <p>- <i>Piper yucatanense</i>: moist/wet forest; nr sea level.</p> <p>- <i>Piper yzabalanum</i>: moist/wet mixed mountain or lowland forest; sea level–2000 m (rarely high elevation). [60]</p>		
USE	<p>- <i>Piper aduncum</i>: flavouring.</p> <p>- <i>Piper auritum</i>: flavouring</p> <p>- <i>Piper tuberculatum</i>: hedges/borders.</p> <p>- <i>Piper umbellatum</i>: spice/flavouring; medicine. [60]</p>	-	-
DATE	Cuello [25][26]	Los Naranjos [18]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]
Preclassic			
Early Classic	-	-	Los Naranjos [18]; Actun Nak Beh [38]
Middle Classic	-	-	Ceren [11]
Late Classic	-	-	Actun Halal? [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]; Copan [10]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]; Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]
Early Postcl.	-	-	Colha [24]
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cuello [25][26]	-	Colha [24]
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Halal [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; Pook's Hill [47]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras		Los Naranjos [18]	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]; Copan [10]; CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; Rancho Ires [16]

El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [11]
EVIDENCE	-	Los Naranjos [18]	-
Seed	-	-	Honduras - unspecified sites [18]; 10, CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15]; 1 Rancho Ires [16]; Colha [24]; Actun Halal [38]; Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; 11x 'disseminules', Pook's Hill [47]; Copan [10]
Caryopsis	-	-	-
Wood	Cuello [25][26]	-	-
Other	-	-	rachis, Honduras - unspecified site [18]; floret, node, stem, Copan [10]; stem, leaves, Ceren [11]
CONTEXT	-	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	all contexts - incl. interior and exterior surfaces, architectural fill, burial, pit, midden, kiln, hearth, burned deposit - Currusté, Puerto Escondido, Lons Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]; midden, Colha [24]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]; burial, fill over burial, Pook's Hill [47]; 'structure rear', midden, Copan [10]; vessel contents on floor/ground, roof fall, volcano ash, Ceren [11]

FAMILY	Poaceae	Poaceae	Poaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Chusquea</i> sp.	<i>Dactyloctenium</i> sp.	<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Chusquea longifolia</i> : cañito. - <i>Chusquea pittieri</i> : caña brava. [73]	crowfoot grass [73]	e.g. - <i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i> : cola de ardillo; caña morada.
HABIT	grass (bamboo) [73]	grass [73]	grass [73]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Chusquea liebmannii</i> (syn. <i>Chusquea heydeii</i>): elevation c. 1400 m. - <i>Chusquea lanceolata</i> : forms dense thickets; sometimes cypress forest; 2000–3300 m. - <i>Chusquea longifolia</i> : forms dense thickets in wet and cloud forest; also shaded slopes; 2000–3800 m. - <i>Chusquea pittieri</i> : forms dense thickets in wooded ravines; sometimes oak forest; 1500– 1800 m. - <i>Chusquea simpliciflora</i> : c. 400 m. [73]	e.g. - <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> : roadsides; fields; waste areas; low elevation (not native?). [73]	e.g. - <i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i> : lake margin; ditch; ≤ 1500 m elevation. - <i>Echinochloa holciformis</i> : ditches; moist areas; freq. shallow water; c. 1500 m. - <i>Echinochloa polystachya</i> (syn. <i>Echinochloa spectabilis</i>): swamps; river margins. [73]
USE	General: construction; basketry. - <i>Chusquea longifolia</i> : basket. [73]	-	<i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i> : medicine; animal forage [39]
DATE	-	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	-
Preclassic	-	Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Early Classic	-	-	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Late Classic	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-	'Classic' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Bronco [5]; 4x, Guijarral [5]; 1x, Chispas [5]	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Caryopsis			
CONTEXT	-	blade residues, architectural fill, external and interior surface, midden, kiln, pit, matrix, Currusté, Puerto Escondido, Los Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]	-

FAMILY	Poaceae	Poaceae	Poaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Eleusine</i> sp.	<i>Gynerium sagittatum</i> **	<i>Panicum</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Aira gigantea</i> ; <i>Arundo fastuosa</i> ; <i>Arundo rugii</i> ; <i>Arundo sagittata</i> ; <i>Cynodon gynerium</i> ; <i>Gynerium levyi</i> ; <i>Gynerium parviflorum</i> ; <i>Gynerium procerum</i> ; <i>Gynerium saccharoides</i> ; <i>Saccharum sagittatum</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	-	caña brava; cana brava; wild cane; caña; caña de casa; caña de Castilla [39][73]	e.g. - <i>Panicum bulbosum</i> : maiz de cuevo. - <i>Panicum pulchellum</i> : almari. [73]
HABIT	grass [73]	grass (reed) [73]	grass [73]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Eleusine indica</i> : roadsides, fields, waste areas (weed); elevation ≤ 1000 m. [73]	rocky thickets; gravel bars; beside rivers; rocky, brushy stream beds; elevation 300–700 m. [73]	e.g. - <i>Panicum commutatum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum albomaculatum</i>): shady banks. - <i>Panicum dichotomum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum albomarginatum</i> , <i>Panicum nitidum</i>): pine areas; swamps; open banks; 1300–1350 m? - <i>Panicum umbonulatum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Panicum alcobense</i> , <i>Panicum alsophilum</i> , <i>Panicum ramiparum</i>): oak and pine forest; moist brushy slopes; c. 1530/1700 m and 2100–2400 m. - <i>Panicum altum</i> : coastal marshes. - <i>Panicum aquaticum</i> : stream and pond margins and other wet areas. - <i>Panicum aciculare</i> (syn. <i>Panicum arenicoloides</i> , <i>Panicum fusiforme</i> , <i>Panicum neuranthum</i>): pine and pine-oak forest incl. sandy pine forest; creek edges; freq. 900–1500 m. - <i>Panicum arundinariae</i> (incl. <i>Panicum brevamosum</i>): brushy slopes and forest; pine forest along streams; 1300–2500 m. - <i>Panicum bartlettii</i> : moist forest and river bluffs; nr sea level. - <i>Panicum biglandulare</i> : pine and pine-oak forest; 1350–2800 m. - <i>Panicum viscidellum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Panicum blakei</i> , <i>Panicum furtivum</i>): prairies; trails; damp thickets; pine forest; rocky hillsides; 1600–2000 m or ≤ 1350 m. - <i>Panicum bulbosum</i> : brushy slopes; c. 2100 m. - <i>Panicum cayennense</i> : wet stream-beds; wet savanna; moist areas at roadsides and waste ground. - <i>Panicum cayoense</i> : limestone hills. - <i>Panicum chamaelonche</i> (syn. <i>Panicum ensifolium</i>): pine areas. - <i>Panicum cyanescens</i> : moist/wet areas beside streams, ponds; wet savannas. - <i>Panicum elephantipes</i> : in water; nr river mouth. - <i>Panicum stoloniferum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum frondescens</i>): moist ground; open forest, forest margin, river banks. - <i>Panicum furvum</i> : 800–1200 m.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Panicum grande</i>: swamps; swampy areas in woods. - <i>Panicum hirsutum</i>: moist ground; swamps nr sea level; sandy seashores. - <i>Panicum hirticaule</i>: dry areas; waste ground. - <i>Panicum hirtum</i>: forest; moist, shady areas. - <i>Panicum virgatum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum ichnanthoides</i>): dry sandy ground; rocky hillsides. - <i>Panicum incumbens</i>: cloud forest; c. 1500 m. - <i>Panicum portoricense</i> (syn. <i>Panicum lancearium</i>, <i>Panicum patulum</i>): pine ridge; other pine areas. - <i>Panicum laxum</i>: forest; brushy slopes; swampy meadows; swamp margin; open banks; freq. moist areas; ≤ 1350 m. - <i>Panicum lepidulum</i>: cornfields. - <i>Panicum acuminatum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum longiligulatum</i>, <i>Panicum olivaceum</i>, <i>Panicum pseudopubescens</i>, <i>Panicum villosissimum</i>, <i>Panicum wrightianum</i>): sandy pine forest; open pine forest; pine ridge; dry oak woods; pine-oak forest; thickets; roadside; freq. 1000–2000 m. - <i>Panicum altum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum lundellii</i>): wet alluvial lowland. - <i>Panicum pilosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Panicum milleflorum</i>): swamps; lake shore; wet open ground; open woods; gardens (weed); roadside; low elevation to 350 m. - <i>Panicum pampinosum</i>: brushy or rocky slopes; ≤ 900 m. - <i>Panicum parcum</i>: damp thickets; 850–900 m. - <i>Panicum parvifolium</i>: river banks; pond margins; wet open areas. - <i>Panicum parviglume</i>: damp forest; open areas in forest and elsewhere; 1400–2000 m. - <i>Panicum strigosum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum polycaulon</i>): pine areas. - <i>Panicum polygonatum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Panicum boliviense</i>): moist river banks; lake shore; moist/wet thickets; forest clearings; sometimes cultivated areas (weed); ≤ 1000 m (freq. low elevations). - <i>Panicum pulchellum</i>: moist/wet thickets; brushy slopes; forest; rarely open ground; ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Panicum rudgei</i>: dry areas; ridge; field; brushy slopes; savanna. - <i>Panicum trichidiachne</i> (syn. <i>Panicum schiffneri</i>, <i>Panicum schmitzii</i>): damp rocky thickets, forest, banks; brush; dry upper banks; c. 1350 m or 2300–2800 m. - <i>Panicum sellowii</i>: brushy slopes; open forest; moist banks; shady ravines; nr sea level–1000 m.
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			<p>- <i>Panicum sphaerocarpon</i>: open woods, slope, ravine, fields; ≤ 2500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum stagnatile</i>: swamps.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum caricoides</i> (syn. <i>Panicum stenodoides</i>) low pine ridge.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum stoloniferum</i>: moist/wet forests, swamps, low ground.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum strigosum</i>: sandy pine woods; ravines; dry–moist open ground; ≤ 900 m.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum tenerum</i>: swamp margins; wet sandy areas.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum pedicellatum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum transiens</i>): pine forest; 2400–2700 m.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum trichanthum</i>: damp thickets, swamps, river banks; forest trails; ≤ 500 m.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum trichoides</i>: stream bank; moist thickets and forest; trails; cultivated ground (weed); ≤ 1000 m.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum venezuelae</i>: dry, rocky, brushy hillsides and thickets; c. 1100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Panicum laxiflorum</i> (syn. <i>Panicum xalapense</i>): moist/wet forest, thickets, pine forest; open banks; dry rocky hills; 900–2300 m (higher?). [73]</p>
USE	<i>Eleusine indica</i> : food; animal forage; medicine; poison [39]	medicine; food; fibre; construction; other [39]	<i>Panicum maximum</i> : animal forage; poison; medicine; other [39]
DATE			
Preclassic	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-
Early Classic	Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE			
Caryopsis	1x, CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]	-	5x, Ceren [41]
Other	-	stems, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]	-
CONTEXT	architectural fill, interior and exterior surface, midden, kiln, pit, matrix, Currusté, Puerto Escondido, Los Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]	-	agricultural ridge, canal, Ceren [41]

** Literature references 'cana brava'; assumed to be *Gynerium sagittatum*. Could also be *Chusquea* sp.

FAMILY	Poaceae	Poaceae	Poaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Panicum</i> sp.	<i>Paspalum</i> sp.	<i>Setaria</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Panicum</i> sp.	wild grass, virgin grass [25]	e.g. - <i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (syn. <i>Setaria paniculifera</i>): camelote; maisillo. - <i>Setaria scandens</i> : gusanillo; soko-yah. [73]
HABIT	grass [73]	grass [73]	grass [73]
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Panicum</i> sp.	e.g. - <i>Paspalum acuminatum</i> : water's edge; 1400–1600 m. - <i>Paspalum adoperiens</i> : thickets; damp meadows; open banks; cultivated ground (weed). - <i>Paspalum affine</i> : swamps; wet areas; ≤ 400 m. - <i>Paspalum arundinaceum</i> : swamps and wet areas at low elevation. - <i>Paspalum blodgettii</i> : sandy pine-oak forest; open rocky areas; low elevation. - <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> (syn. <i>Paspalum boscianum</i>): moist/wet ground. - <i>Paspalum botterii</i> : open wooded slopes; streams and ditches; sometimes cultivated ground (weed). - <i>Paspalum caespitosum</i> : shady areas; limestone soil; sandy pine areas. - <i>Paspalum candidum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Paspalum scabrum</i>): wet thickets; moist banks; shady areas; pastures; plantations (weed); ≤ 2000 m. - <i>Paspalum clavuliferum</i> : brushy/rocky slopes; c. 850 m. - <i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> : freq. moist ground; pine ridge; grassy banks; fields and waste ground; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Paspalum conspersum</i> : moist open areas. - <i>Paspalum convexum</i> : damp thickets; oak forest; brushy/rocky slopes; streams; roadside; cultivated ground (weed); ≤ 1800 m. - <i>Paspalum corcovadense</i> : river bank; pine ridge. - <i>Paspalum coryphaeum</i> : wet sand. - <i>Paspalum costaricense</i> : pine-oak forest; moist open ground; cultivated ground (weed); freq. 1100–2500 m. - <i>Paspalum cymbiforme</i> : thickets; brushy/rocky slopes; 600–1500 m. - <i>Paspalum decumbens</i> : pine ridge; open/brushy banks; lake and swamp margin; wet thickets; ≤ 400 m. - <i>Paspalum distichum</i> : pond edge; streams; ditches; ≤ 2000 m. - <i>Paspalum fasciculatum</i> : swamps; river banks; low elevation. - <i>Paspalum hispidum</i> : sandy ground nr rivers; 400–1800 m.	e.g. - <i>Setaria parviflora</i> (syn. <i>Setaria geniculata</i>): swamps; prairies; fields; roadside; freq. cultivated and waste ground; elevation ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Setaria liebmanni</i> : damp thickets; fields; waste ground; low elevation. - <i>Setaria longipila</i> : moist forest and fields. - <i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (syn. <i>Setaria paniculifera</i>): pine forest; swamps; hillsides; stream banks; sometimes plantations; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Setaria scandens</i> : moist fields; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Setaria tenacissima</i> : thickets and ravines; ≤ 1600 m. - <i>Setaria tenax</i> : brushy rocky slopes; sandy pine-oak uplands; c. 850 m. - <i>Setaria verticillata</i> : gardens and plantations (weed, common). - <i>Setaria vulpiseta</i> : open areas; moist thickets; brushy slopes. - <i>Setaria grisebachii</i> (syn. <i>Setaria yucatanana</i>): open areas; roadside; fields. [73]

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Paspalum hitchcockii</i>: swampy area; 950–990 m. - <i>Paspalum humboldtianum</i>: pine forest; rocky hills; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Paspalum jaliscanum</i>: open areas in pine-oak forest; 2000–2500 m. - <i>Paspalum langei</i>: damp thickets; moist forest; roadside; cultivated ground (weed); ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Paspalum lentiginosum</i>: moist open ground; swamps; ditches; 1350–1500 m. - <i>Paspalum ligulare</i>: in water, swampy areas. - <i>Paspalum denticulatum</i> (syn. <i>Paspalum lividum</i>): moist/wet savannas; ditches; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Paspalum microstachyum</i>: moist thickets; roadside; waste ground; low elevation. - <i>Paspalum millegrana</i>: swamps; moist open ground. - <i>Paspalum minus</i>: damp meadows; forest clearings; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Paspalum multicaule</i>: sandy pines area and savanna; low elevation. - <i>Paspalum notatum</i>: open areas; savanna; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Paspalum nutans</i>: damp thickets; forest; sandy seashore; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Paspalum orbiculatum</i>: moist areas sandy/clay banks; stream margin; forest trails; low elevation. - <i>Paspalum paniculatum</i>: open slopes; swamps; forest clearings; ditches; freq. cultivated area; ≤ 1500 m (freq. low elevation). - <i>Paspalum peckii</i>: pine ridge. - <i>Paspalum pectinatum</i>: sandy pine areas. - <i>Paspalum pilosum</i>: sandy pine uplands. - <i>Paspalum plenum</i>: wet ground; grassy areas around lakes; 1350–1600 m. - <i>Paspalum plicatum</i>: open banks; wet thickets; pine and oak forest; pasture; waste ground; ≤ 1600 m. - <i>Paspalum pulchellum</i>: savanna; open pine ridge. - <i>Paspalum repens</i>: water around lakes. - <i>Paspalum serpentinum</i>: pine areas. - <i>Paspalum squamulatum</i>: oak forest; wet thickets; shaded ravines; meadows; open banks; 500–1600 m. - <i>Paspalum stellatum</i>: dry, rocky, grassy or pine slopes; 250–1000 m. - <i>Paspalum tenellum</i>: moist thickets; grassy plains; rocky slopes; ditches; roadside; 1300–2100 m. - <i>Paspalum tinctum</i>: edge meadow pool; creek edge. - <i>Paspalum trachycoleon</i>: open/brushy slopes; c. 700 m. 	
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		- <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> : moist, sandy lake shores; coast; nr sea level. - <i>Paspalum virgatum</i> : swamps; brackish marsh; moist banks; ≤ 900 m. [73]	
USE	see <i>Panicum</i> sp.	- <i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> : medicine; animal forage. - <i>Paspalum minus</i> : medicine. - <i>Paspalum notatum</i> : medicine. - <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> : animal forage; medicine; ornamental [39]	-
DATE			
Preclassic	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	Cuello [25]; unspecified [26]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (PreCl and/or EC) [18]
Early Classic	Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	'Classic' unspecified [26]	Los Naranjos (PreCl and/or EC) [18]
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified [26]	-
Late Classic	-	Copan [10]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	Currusté [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	Cuello [25][26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Copan [10][26]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Caryopsis	Currusté [18]; Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Cuello [25]('achene')[26]; 1x caryopsis, Copan [10] and 'achene' [26]; 'achene,' Pulltrouser Swamp [26]	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos [18]
CONTEXT	sherd and blade residues, architectural fill, external surface, interior surface, midden, Currusté, Puerto Escondido, Los Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]	midden, Copan [10]	architectural fill, burial, burned deposit, external surface, hearth, midden, interior structure surface, kiln, pit, Puerto Escondido, Los Naranjos [18]

FAMILY	Poaceae	Poaceae	Poaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Trachypogon spicatus</i>	<i>Trachypogon</i> sp.	<i>Zea mays</i>
SYNONYMS	<p><i>Andropogon angustifolius</i>; <i>Andropogon canescens</i>; <i>Andropogon canus</i>; <i>Andropogon dactyloides</i>; <i>Andropogon digitatus</i>; <i>Andropogon dissolutus</i>; <i>Andropogon fundaensis</i>; <i>Andropogon laxiflorus</i>; <i>Andropogon ligularis</i>; <i>Andropogon megapotamicus</i>; <i>Andropogon mollis</i>; <i>Andropogon montufarii</i>; <i>Andropogon plumosus</i>; <i>Andropogon secundus</i>; <i>Andropogon spicatus</i>; <i>Andropogon stenophyllus</i>; <i>Andropogon tortus</i>; <i>Andropogon trichospirus</i>; <i>Andropogon truncatus</i>; <i>Andropogon vestitus</i>; <i>Heteropogon megapotamicus</i>; <i>Heteropogon secundus</i>; <i>Heteropogon stipoides</i>; <i>Heteropogon truncatus</i>; <i>Milium strictum</i>; <i>Sorghum plumosum</i>; <i>Sorghum vestitum</i>; <i>Stipa spicata</i>; <i>Trachypogon angustifolius</i>; <i>Trachypogon canescens</i>; <i>Trachypogon capensis</i>; <i>Trachypogon dactyloides</i>; <i>Trachypogon densus</i>; <i>Trachypogon dissolutus</i>; <i>Trachypogon durus</i>; <i>Trachypogon glaucescens</i>; <i>Trachypogon gouinii</i>; <i>Trachypogon gracilis</i>; <i>Trachypogon involutus</i>; <i>Trachypogon karwinskyi</i>; <i>Trachypogon ligularis</i>; <i>Trachypogon mayaensis</i>; <i>Trachypogon micans</i>; <i>Trachypogon mollis</i>; <i>Trachypogon montufarii</i>; <i>Trachypogon muelleri</i>; <i>Trachypogon palmeri</i>; <i>Trachypogon parviflorus</i>; <i>Trachypogon planifolius</i>; <i>Trachypogon plumosus</i>; <i>Trachypogon polymorphus</i>; <i>Trachypogon preslii</i>; <i>Trachypogon ramosus</i>; <i>Trachypogon rigidifolius</i>; <i>Trachypogon secundus</i>; <i>Trachypogon stenophyllus</i>; <i>Trachypogon thollonii</i>; <i>Trachypogon truncatus</i>; <i>Trachypogon violaceus</i> [40]</p>	-	<p><i>Mays vulgaris</i>; <i>Mayzea cerealis</i>; <i>Mayzea vestita</i>; <i>Thalysia mays</i>; <i>Zea alba</i>; <i>Zea americana</i>; <i>Zea amyloacea</i>; <i>Zea amyleosaccharata</i>; <i>Zea canina</i>; <i>Zea cryptosperma</i>; <i>Zea curagua</i>; <i>Zea erythrolepis</i>; <i>Zea everta</i>; <i>Zea glumacea</i>; <i>Zea gracillima</i>; <i>Zea hirta</i>; <i>Zea indentata</i>; <i>Zea indurata</i>; <i>Zea japonica</i>; <i>Zea macrosperma</i>; <i>Zea maiz</i>; <i>Zea mexicana</i>; <i>Zea mucronata</i>; <i>Zea odontosperma</i>; <i>Zea oryzoides</i>; <i>Zea rostrata</i>; <i>Zea saccharata</i>; <i>Zea tunicata</i>; <i>Zea vulgaris</i> [40]</p>
COMMON NAMES	-	-	maize
HABIT	grass [73]	grass [73]	grass [73]
HABITAT/DISTR.	open grassy plains; rocky slopes; barren/grassy slopes; shady banks; sandy pine uplands; pine slopes; dry ridges; sometimes cultivated areas; ≤ 1000 m, 1500–2000 m or ≤ 2500 m	e.g. - <i>Trachypogon spicatus</i> (syn. incl. <i>Trachypogon angustifolius</i> , <i>Trachypogon montufarii</i> , <i>Trachypogon secundus</i>): open grassy plains; rocky slopes; barren/grassy slopes; shady banks; sandy pine uplands; pine slopes; dry ridges; sometimes cultivated areas; ≤ 1000 m, 1500–2000 m or ≤ 2500 m.	cultivated
USE	other	construction [26]	food
DATE Preclassic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27][42]; Cuello [3][13][14][25][43]; Copan [10]; Puerto Escondido

			[18]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]; Cerros [20][23]; unspecified [26]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48][52]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]; site core, Cahal Pech [52]
Early Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Puerto Escondido [4]; Copan [10]; Actun Chapat [12][38]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]; 'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	Ceren [11]	Ceren [26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Puerto Escondido [4]; Copan [10]; Ceren [11]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; Actun Chapat [12]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]; 'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Late Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Puerto Escondido [4]; Chispas [5]; Wild Cane Cay [6]; Copan [10]; Actun Chapat [12][38]; Actun Chechem Ha [12][38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]; Ceren [41]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]; 'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Wild Cane Cay [6]; Cerro Palenque [18]; Currusté [18]; 'Classic' unspecified [26]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]; 'Classic' Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Early Postcl.	-	-	Colha[24]; 'Postclassic' unspecified [26]
Late Postcl.	-	-	'Postclassic' unspecified [26]
T. Postcl.-Col. Colonial	-	-	-
	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][14][26]; Albion Island [3][14][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27][42]; Cuello [3][13][14][25][26][43]; Chispas [5]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp) [14][28]; RF sites 1 & 2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; K'axob(Pulltrouser Swamp)[14]; Cerros [20][26]; Colha [24][26]; Avila [36]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Chapat [12][38]; Actun Chechem Ha [12][38][46]; Barton Creek Cave [12][38][46]; Pook's Hill [47]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]; site core, Cahal Pech [52]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Tiger Mound [26]
Petén, Gt.	-	-	Tikal [14][26]; Dos Pilas [26]
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Puerto Escondido [4][18]; Copan [10][26]; Currusté [18]; Los Naranjos [18]; Cerro Palenque [18]; Naco [26]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17][34]	Ceren [26]	Ceren [11][17][26][34]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35][41]; Cihuatán [26]
EVIDENCE			
Caryopsis	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][13][14][25]; 2 Chispas [5]; kernel, Copan [10]; Ceren [11][41 - 224 cupules and

Cob fragment			kernels]; agriculture nr Ceren [30][35]; Actun Chapat [12][38]; Actun Chechem Ha [12][38]; Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; Tikal [14]; Honduras - unspecified [18]; Cerros [20]; 2, Colha [24]; unspecified sites [26]; Avila [36]; 10x, Pook's Hill [47]; Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]; 1 frag., Tolok group, Cahal Pech [52]
	-	-	4(NISP [1]; Albion Island [3]; Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp) [28]; 2 frag Wild Cane Cay [6]; Actun Chapat [12][38]; Actun Chechem Ha [12][38][46]; Barton Creek Cave [12][38][46]; Cuello [13][14]; Tikal [14]; Kokeal(Pulltrouser Swamp) [14]; K'axob(Pulltrouser Swamp) 14]; Honduras - unspecified sites [18]; agricultural area nr Ceren [35]
	-	-	Puerto Escondido [4]; Copan [10]; Actun Chapat [12][38]; Cuello [13][25]; Honduras-unspecified [18]; Cerros [20]; 1x, Colha [24]; unspecified sites [26]; agriculture nr Ceren [30]; Avila [36]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Ceren [41]; 1x, Pook's Hill [47]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]; site core, Cahal Pech [52]
	stems, Ceren [11]	leaf, Ceren [26]	glumes, Actun Chapat [12][38]; stem frags., Barton Creek Cave [12]; stem frags, Albion Island [14]; stem frags, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27][42]; stem frags, Pulltrouser Swamp [14]; charred stem, Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; charred stem, RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; leaf, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; stem cast, agricultural area nr Ceren [35]; shoots, Barton Creek Cave [38];
Other			
CONTEXT	vessel contents on floor/ground, Ceren [11]	-	patio floor, room floor, cache/burial, construction fill, platform surface, structure rear, midden, Copan [10]; vessel contents on ground/floor, Ceren [11]; artificial terrace in cave, Actun Chapat [12][38]; ollas on ledge and surface hearth in cave, Actun Chechem Ha [12][38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [12][38]; structural fill in occupational structure, Tikal [14]; canal, channelised field, Albion Island [14]; occupational and monumental structure fill, chultun, Cuello [14]; structural fill of occupational structure, Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp) [14]; structural fill of monumental structure, K'axob (Pulltrouser Swamp) [14]; channelised field, raised field, Pulltrouser Swamp [14]; blade residues, architectural fill, burial, burned deposit, external surface, hearth, midden, pit - Honduras sites [18]; midden, Colha [24]; midden, agriculture nr Ceren [30]; agricultural ridge,

			agricultural inter-ridge, sacbe, canal, 'flat area', Ceren [41]; wetland agricultural contexts, San Antonio [42]; collapse debris, midden, floor deposit, Pook's Hill [47]; midden, Tolok, Cahal Pech [48]; middens, hearths, occupational surfaces, architectural fill, vessel contents in grave, Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]; cache, platform structure, posthole, site core Structure B-4 Plaza B Cahal Pech [52]; burial, Tolok group, Cahal Pech [52]
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FAMILY	Poaceae	cf. Poaceae	Polemoniaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Zea mays</i>	-	<i>Collomia</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Mays vulgaris</i> ; <i>Mayzea cerealis</i> ; <i>Mayzea vestita</i> ; <i>Thalysia mays</i> ; <i>Zea alba</i> ; <i>Zea americana</i> ; <i>Zea amylacea</i> ; <i>Zea amyleosaccharata</i> ; <i>Zea canina</i> ; <i>Zea cryptosperma</i> ; <i>Zea curagua</i> ; <i>Zea erythrolepis</i> ; <i>Zea everta</i> ; <i>Zea glumacea</i> ; <i>Zea gracillima</i> ; <i>Zea hirta</i> ; <i>Zea indentata</i> ; <i>Zea indurata</i> ; <i>Zea japonica</i> ; <i>Zea macrosperma</i> ; <i>Zea maiz</i> ; <i>Zea mexicana</i> ; <i>Zea mucronata</i> ; <i>Zea odontosperma</i> ; <i>Zea oryzoides</i> ; <i>Zea rostrata</i> ; <i>Zea saccharata</i> ; <i>Zea tunicata</i> ; <i>Zea vulgaris</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	see <i>Zea mays</i>	-	-
HABIT	see <i>Zea mays</i>	-	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	see <i>Zea mays</i>	-	-
USE	see <i>Zea mays</i>	-	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Bronco [5]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Bronco [5]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Rancho Ires [16]	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	-	4x, Bronco [5]
Seed	-	-	-
Caryopsis	1x, Rancho Ires [16]	5x, Guijarral [5]; 1x, Chispas [5]	-
CONTEXT	-	-	-

FAMILY	Polygonaceae	Polygonaceae	Portulacaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	<i>Coccoloba</i> sp.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Coccolobis uvifera</i> ; <i>Polygonum uviferum</i> [40]	-	<i>Portulaca consanguinea</i> ; <i>Portulaca fosbergii</i> ; <i>Portulaca intermedia</i> ; <i>Portulaca latifolia</i> ; <i>Portulaca marginata</i> ; <i>Portulaca neglecta</i> ; <i>Portulaca officinarum</i> ; <i>Portulaca olitoria</i> ; <i>Portulaca parvifolia</i> ; <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> ; <i>Portulaca retusa</i> ; <i>Portulaca stellata</i> ; <i>Portulaca sylvestris</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	seagrape; grape; niiche; sea grape; sea-grape; uva; uva de la playa; papaturro [39][57]	e.g. - <i>Coccoloba acapulcensis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Coccoloba browniana</i>): tolondrón. - <i>Coccoloba acuminata</i> : rabo de león; tapatamal. - <i>Coccoloba barbadensis</i> (syn. <i>Coccoloba mayana</i> , <i>Coccoloba schiedana</i>): wild grape; iril; uvero. - <i>Coccoloba belizensis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Coccoloba hirsuta</i>): uva de monte; uva; bul; wild grape. - <i>Coccoloba caracasana</i> : papaturro blanco; papaturro; paparrón; papalón. - <i>Coccoloba swartzii</i> (syn. <i>Coccoloba corozalensis</i>): uva cimarrón; pigeon plum; wild grape. - <i>Coccoloba cozumelensis</i> : wild grape; manzanilla. - <i>Coccoloba escuintlensis</i> : cacho de ternero. - <i>Coccoloba floribunda</i> : papaturro; irón; irire; juril. - <i>Coccoloba montana</i> : papaturro. - <i>Coccoloba spicata</i> : boob; bob; bobche; wild grape; bochiche. - <i>Coccoloba tuerckheimii</i> : irayol de montaña; pojchic; wild grape; uva; almendro de monte. - <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> : seagrape; grape; niiche; sea grape; sea-grape; uva; uva de la playa; papaturro [39][57]	verdolaga; paxlac; graviol; xucul. purslane; pusley; pursley. [57]
HABIT	shrub or tree [57]	shrub or tree [57]	herb [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	thickets at edge of coastal beaches. [57]	e.g. - <i>Coccoloba acapulcensis</i> (incl. <i>Coccoloba browniana</i>): moist/dry, often rocky, brushy hillsides; elevation 600–1400 m. - <i>Coccoloba acuminata</i> : moist/wet thickets; at or nr sea level. - <i>Coccoloba belizensis</i> (incl. syn. <i>Coccoloba hirsuta</i>): wet forest or thickets; ≤ 900 m - can be nr sea level. - <i>Coccoloba caracasana</i> : moist thickets or forest, on plains and hillsides; often dry regions; sometimes roadside; ≤ 600 m. - <i>Coccoloba cozumelensis</i> : moist/wet thickets. - <i>Coccoloba escuintlensis</i> : moist/dry forest or thickets; often secondary growth; sometimes pasture or plantations; ≤ 1400 m (mostly ≤ 900 m). - <i>Coccoloba floribunda</i> : moist/dry thickets or forest; freq. coastal thickets; ≤ 850 m. - <i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> (syn. <i>Coccoloba laurifolia</i>): wet forest or thickets; ≤ 500 m.	moist fields; cultivated or waste ground; roadside; open banks; streets; widely distributed (weed); ≤ 2400 m. [57]

		<p>- <i>Coccoloba barbadensis</i> (syn. <i>Coccoloba mayana</i>, <i>Coccoloba schiedana</i>): moist or quite dry, often rocky, thickets or forest; freq. alongside streams or nr waterholes; sometimes coastal thickets; ≤ 900 m (freq. nr sea level).</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba montana</i>: moist lowland forest; 900–1400 m.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba spicata</i>: dry upland forest; lake borders; ≤ 300 m.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba tuerckheimii</i>: wet forest or thickets; sometimes limestone; ≤ 1100 m.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>: thickets at edge of coastal beaches. [57]</p>	
USE	<p>food; beverage; medicine; fuel/charcoal; animal forage; construction; tannin; other [39][57]</p>	<p>- <i>Coccoloba barbadensis</i>: animal forage; medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba belizensis</i>: food; animal forage; construction.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba caracasana</i>: food (fruit).</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>: beverage; construction; food; medicine.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba floribunda</i>: food (fruit); shade (around dwellings).</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba spicata</i>: food.</p> <p>- <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>: food; beverage; medicine; fuel/charcoal; animal forage; construction; tannin; other [39][57]</p>	<p>food (young stem and leaves); animal fodder [57]</p>
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	Chan B'i [17]	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	Ceren [41]*
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	Chan B'i [17]	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [41]*
EVIDENCE	-	-	4x, Ceren [41]*
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	Chan B'i [17]	-
CONTEXT	-	salt production, Chan B'i [17]	agricultural ridge, sacbe, canal, Ceren [41]*

* not carbonised

FAMILY	Potamogetonaceae	cf. Primulaceae	Rhamnaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	-	<i>Colubrina arborescens</i>
SYNONYMS	-	some sp. formerly Myrsinaceae	<i>Ceanothus arborescens</i> ; <i>Ceanothus colubrinus</i> ; <i>Celastrus ovatus</i> ; <i>Colubrina colubrina</i> ; <i>Colubrina ferruginosa</i> ; <i>Colubrina obtusata</i> ; <i>Marcorella colubrina</i> ; <i>Rhamnus colubrina</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	General: pondweed; potamot - <i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> : illinois pondweed; potamot de l'Illinois. - <i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> : potamot nain. [54]	-	(as <i>Colubrina ferruginosa</i>) coxté; costex; guayabillo; chaquiro; chaquia; chaquiro; churumay; cascalata. [56]
HABIT	herb (aquatic) [39][54][59]	-	shurb (large) or tree [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> : alkaline waters of streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, swamps; elevation 0–2700 m. - <i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> : streams, lakes, marshes; 0– 3300 m. [39][54]	-	(as <i>Colubrina ferruginosa</i>) freq. damp thickets and forest (of Pacific plains); elevation ≤ 1400 m (mainly ≤ 350 m); sometimes planted. [56]
USE	unknown	-	(as <i>Colubrina ferruginosa</i>) construction; shade. [56]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Chispas [5]	-	Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Chispas [5]	-	-
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	3x, Chispas [5]	-	-
Seed			
Wood	-	-	Ceren [41]
Other	-	fruit, Currusté [18]	-
CONTEXT	-	midden, Currusté [18]	agricultural ridge, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Rhizophoraceae	Rosaceae	Rosaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	-	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Bruguiera decangulata</i> ; <i>Rhizophora americana</i> [40]	-	-
COMMON NAMES	red mangrove; colorado; mangle colorado; tapche; mangle; tabche [39][66]	-	-
HABIT	tree [66]	-	herb (rarely shrub) [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	abundant along coasts; often very dense, extensive stands; reach to water or separated by sandbars; salt or brackish water; swamps flooded at high tide; association <i>Conocarpus</i> , <i>Laguncularia</i> , <i>Avicennia</i> (as 'mangrove swamp'). [66]	-	e.g. - <i>Potentilla goldmanii</i> (unresolved name): pine and <i>Juniperus</i> forest; c. 3700 m. - <i>Potentilla heterosepala</i> (unresolved name): open banks; freq. dense coniferous or mixed forest; mainly high alpine mountain peaks/volcanoes (in abundance) at elevation 2400–4500 m, rarely as low as 1500 m. - <i>Potentilla staminea</i> (unresolved name): grassy alpine meadows; 3250–3700 m. [40][57]
USE	tannin (bark); medicine; fuel/charcoal; food (fruit); timber/construction; dye (young shoots); other [39][66]	-	-
DATE	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	-
Preclassic	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Chan B'i [17]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]	-	-
CONTEXT	salt production, Chan B'i [17]	architectural fill, external surface, midden, matrix, Currusté [18]	architectural fill, external surface, midden, matrix, Currusté [18]

FAMILY	Rosaceae	Rosaceae	cf. Rosaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cf. <i>Rubus</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Prunus brachybotrya</i> (unresolved name): escobo; puc. - <i>Prunus serotina</i> (syn. <i>Prunus capuli</i>): cerezo; capulín; tup. - <i>Prunus salasii</i> (unresolved name): carreto; carretero. [57]	e.g. - <i>Rubus adenotrichus</i> : zarzamora; mora; tocán. - <i>Rubus alpinus</i> (unresolved name): mora. - <i>Rubus coriifolius</i> : mora. - <i>Rubus glaucus</i> (unresolved name): mora; tocán; uuc; mora blanca. - <i>Rubus irasuensis</i> : mora; zarzamora. - <i>Rubus leptosepalus</i> (unresolved name): mora. - <i>Rubus macrogongylus</i> (unresolved name): mora. - <i>Rubus miser</i> (unresolved name): mora; zarzamora; cakitocán; tocán. - <i>Rubus sapidus</i> (unresolved name): mora; sakitocán. - <i>Rubus trilobus</i> : morita. - <i>Rubus urticifolius</i> (alternate <i>urticaefolius</i>): mora; tocán; cakitocán [40][57]	-
HABIT	tree or shrub [57]	shrubs or herbs (rarely) [57]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Prunus brachybotrya</i> (unresolved name): moist forest; 500–2700 m. - <i>Prunus serotina</i> (syn. <i>Prunus capuli</i>): planted (around fincas); freq. mountain pine or mixed forest (cultivation escapee?); mainly 1500–3000 m. - <i>Prunus guatemalensis</i> (unresolved name): moist/wet mixed forest; 1800–2700 m. - <i>Prunus lundelliana</i> (unresolved name): moist mixed mountain forest; 500–2000 m. - <i>Prunus rhamnoides</i> (unresolved name): mostly dense mixed or <i>Cupressus</i> forest; 2000–3000 m. - <i>Prunus salasii</i> (unresolved name): moist mixed forest; 1400–2800 m; often planted. - <i>Prunus skutchii</i> (unresolved name): ridge forest; c. 1140 m. [40][57]	e.g. - <i>Rubus adenotrichus</i> : moist/wet thickets or hillsides; rarely dry areas; freq. oak or pine forest; 1200–2500 m. - <i>Rubus alpinus</i> (unresolved name): damp/wet mountain thickets or open fields; 750–3000 m. - <i>Rubus coriifolius</i> : moist/dry thickets; often pine-oak forest; 1600–2400 m. - <i>Rubus eriocarpus</i> : moist thickets or pine-oak forest; 2000–4000 m. - <i>Rubus fagifolius</i> (unresolved name): moist/wet forest; 250–800 m. - <i>Rubus glaucus</i> (unresolved name): moist/wet thickets; open fields; 1200–3000 m. - <i>Rubus hadrocarpus</i> (unresolved name): wet thickets; damp forested slopes; cloud forest; 2100–3000 m. - <i>Rubus irasuensis</i> : damp/wet mountain thickets; sometimes open forest; freq. oak forest; 1700–2700 m. - <i>Rubus leptosepalus</i> (unresolved name): wet thickets; brushy pasture; 1300–1400 m. - <i>Rubus macrogongylus</i> (unresolved name): moist mountain thickets; 1300–2000 m. - <i>Rubus miser</i> (unresolved name): pine-oak forest or moist/dry thickets; freq. brushy fields; 1100–2000 m. - <i>Rubus pringlei</i> (unresolved name): moist mountain thickets; 2500–3000 m. - <i>Rubus sapidus</i> (unresolved name): moist or quite dry thickets or open forest; freq. open fields; 1100–2800 m. - <i>Rubus smithii</i> (unresolved name): c. 1800 m. - <i>Rubus trilobus</i> : moist/wet, mixed or coniferous mountain	-

		forest (typical of high forest) (isolated individuals); freq. oak, <i>Cupressus</i> or <i>Abies</i> ; sometimes white sand slopes; 2000–4200 m. - <i>Rubus urticifolius</i> (alternate <i>urticaefolius</i>): moist/wet thickets or forest; sometimes brushy fields; 600–1500 m [40][57]	
USE	- <i>Prunus serotina</i> (syn. <i>Prunus capuli</i>): food (fruit); construction; medicine (bark, leaves); beverage/flavouring. - <i>Prunus salasii</i> (unresolved name): ornamental; shade; construction. [57]	- <i>Rubus adenotrichus</i> : food (fruit); beverage; medicine (root). - <i>Rubus glaucus</i> (unresolved name): food (fruit). [57]	-
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	(Classic?) Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-
Middle Classic	Ceren [11][26]	(Classic?) Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-
Late Classic	-	(Classic?) Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][26]	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-
Stone	-	-	Actun Nak Beh [38][46]
Wood	Ceren [11][26]	-	-
CONTEXT			
	-	hearth, midden, mound fill, Salitron Viejo, Sulaco River Valley [51]	cave, Actun Nak Beh [38][46]

FAMILY	Rubiaceae	Rubiaceae	Rubiaceae
BINOMIAL	-	<i>Bertiera guianensis</i>	<i>Erithalis</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Bertiera aequaliramosa</i> ; <i>Bertiera diversiramea</i> ; <i>Bertiera mucronata</i> ; <i>Bertiera palustris</i> ; <i>Bertiera tenuis</i> ; <i>Hamelia micrantha</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	-	-	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> : botoncillo [39]
HABIT	-	shrub or tree (small) [74]	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> : shrub [39]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	wet forest and thickets; at or nr sea level. [74]	-
USE	-	-	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> : animal forage; dye; construction; fuel; medicine; other [39]
DATE	-	-	Cerros [20]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Cerros [20]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	-
Wood			
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]	cave, Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]	-

FAMILY	Rubiaceae	Rubiaceae	Rubiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Exostema caribaeum</i>	<i>Exostema</i> sp.	<i>Hamelia patens</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Cinchona caribaea</i> ; <i>Cinchona caribbeana</i> ; <i>Cinchona herbacea</i> ; <i>Cinchona jamaicensis</i> ; <i>Cinchona myrtifolia</i> ; <i>Cinchona racemosa</i> ; <i>Exostema longicuspe</i> [40]	-	<i>Duhamelia odorata</i> ; <i>Duhamelia patens</i> ; <i>Duhamelia sphaerocarpa</i> ; <i>Hamelia brachystemon</i> ; <i>Hamelia brittoniana</i> ; <i>Hamelia coccinea</i> ; <i>Hamelia corymbosa</i> ; <i>Hamelia erecta</i> ; <i>Hamelia intermedia</i> ; <i>Hamelia lanuginosa</i> ; <i>Hamelia latifolia</i> ; <i>Hamelia nodosa</i> ; <i>Hamelia pedicellata</i> ; <i>Hamelia sphaerocarpa</i> ; <i>Hamelia suaveolens</i> ; <i>Hamelia tubiflora</i> ; <i>Hamelia verticillata</i> ; <i>Hamelia viridifolia</i> ; <i>Schoenleinia thyrsoidea</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	zabacche; chactsiis. [74]	e.g. - <i>Exostema caribaeum</i> : zabacche; chactsiis. - <i>Exostema mexicanum</i> : quina; melena de león; sabac-ché. [74]	redhead; corallilo; arbusto de color escarlata; ax-canaan; canaan; chactoc; indios; ix canan; ix-canan; ix-kanan; klaush-pàm; neanan; sac-te-much; scarlet bush; xcanal; xcanan; hierba de cáncer; chichipín; cuetillo; chac-ixcanan; ixcanan amarillo; chamah; sicunken; sisipince; clavito; flor de cangrejo; canuto; hierba de erisipela; chichipinte; chichipince; coral; canutiilo; coloradillo; ahioitillo colorado [39][74]
HABIT	shrub or tree [74]	shrub or tree [74]	shrub or small tree [74]
HABITAT/DISTR.	dry, brushy, often rocky, slopes; elevation 400–1300 m. [74]	e.g. - <i>Exostema caribaeum</i> : dry, brushy, often rocky, slopes; elevation 400–1300 m. - <i>Exostema mexicanum</i> : dry-wet forest; freq. stream banks; ≤ 1500 m. [74]	freq. dry-wet thickets; often secondary growth (one of first to grow); sometimes quite open forest; roadside; hedges; waste ground; sometimes planted; ≤ 1000 m. [74]
USE	medicine [74]	- <i>Exostema caribaeum</i> : medicine. - <i>Exostema mexicanum</i> : medicine. [74]	firewood; medicine; food (fruit); ornamental; beverage; tannin; other [26][39][74]
DATE	-	-	Cuello [25][26][43]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Santa Leticia [26]
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]	Ceren [41]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	Cuello [25][26][43]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	Santa Leticia [26]
EVIDENCE	Nohoch Tunich Rockshelter, Pacbitun [49]	Ceren [41]	Cuello [25][26][43]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Santa Leticia [26]
Wood	-	-	-
CONTEXT	rock shelter, Nohoch Tunich, Pacbitun [49]	sacbe, Ceren [41]	-

FAMILY	Rubiaceae	Rubiaceae	cf. Rubiaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Hamelia</i> sp.	<i>Randia</i> sp.	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Hamelia axillaris</i> : chichipín amarillo. - <i>Hamelia barbata</i> : chichipín. - <i>Hamelia calycosa</i> : cihuapate; panelilla; clavo. - <i>Hamelia longipes</i> : uva de montaña; coloradillo. - <i>Hamelia patens</i> : redhead; corallillo; arbusto de color escarlata; ax-canaan; canaan; chactoc; indios; ix canan; ix-canan; ix-kanan; klaush-pàm; neanan; sac-te-much; scarlet bush; xcanal; xcanan; hierba de cáncer; chichipín; cuetillo; chac-ixcanan; ixcanan amarillo; chamah; sicunken; sisipince; clavito; flor de cangrejo; canuto; hierba de erisipela; chichipinte; chichipince; coral; canutiilo; coloradillo; ahiotillo colorado. - <i>Hamelia rovirosae</i> : coloradillo. [39][74]	e.g. - <i>Randia armata</i> : flor de cruz; palo de cruz; crucito; rosetillo; torolillo; cagalera; crucetilla; jazmín cimarrón; caca de mico; jicarillo. - <i>Randia cookii</i> : crucita; naranjillo; conchitám. - <i>Randia genipifolia</i> (syn. <i>Randia gentlei</i>): wild calabash. - <i>Randia monantha</i> (incl. syn. <i>Randia lundelliana</i>): espino; naranjillo; jujute. [74]	-
HABIT	shrub or tree [74]	shrub, tree [74]	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Hamelia axillaris</i> : moist/wet, usually mixed, forest; elevation ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Hamelia barbata</i> : mainly wet mixed forest; 500–1500 m. - <i>Hamelia longipes</i> : dense wet mixed lowland forest; ≤ 150 m. - <i>Hamelia patens</i> : freq. dry–wet thickets; often secondary growth (one of first to grow); sometimes quite open forest; roadside; hedges; waste ground; sometimes planted; ≤ 1000 m. - <i>Hamelia rovirosae</i> : wet forest or thickets of lowlands; ≤ 350 m. [74]	e.g. - <i>Randia aculeata</i> (incl. syn. <i>Randia guatemalensis</i>): dry hillsides; coast; low elevations. - <i>Randia armata</i> : dry/moist thickets or forest; lowlands; coast; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Randia cinerea</i> (syn. <i>Randia habrophlebia</i>): beside river; 850 m. - <i>Randia cookii</i> : dry or moist thickets; freq. rocky hillsides; 800–2100 m. - <i>Randia genipifolia</i> (syn. <i>Randia gentlei</i>): wet thickets or forest. - <i>Randia monantha</i> (incl. syn. <i>Randia lundelliana</i>): dry or wet thickets; slopes; along streams; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Randia standleyana</i> : sparse forests or clearings; c. 200 m. - <i>Randia thuberi</i> (syn. <i>Randia letreiroana</i>): highlands; c. 2000 m. [74]	-
USE	- <i>Hamelia patens</i> : firewood; medicine; food (fruit); ornamental; beverage; tannin; other. - <i>Hamelia rovirosae</i> : medicine [26][39][74]	- <i>Randia aculeata</i> : medicine; food; ornamental. - <i>Randia armata</i> : poison (fish); food (fruit); fuel; animal forage; other. - <i>Randia monantha</i> (incl. syn. <i>Randia lundelliana</i>): food; animal forage; medicine [39][74]	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	'Classic' Coba [26]	-
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' Coba [26]	-
Late Classic	Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	'Classic' Coba [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	'Classic' Coba [26]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-

Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	Coba [26]	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	1x, Gujarral [5]; 5x, Chispas [5]	Coba? [26]	-
Wood	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
CONTEXT	-	-	cave, Actun Chapat [38]

FAMILY	Rutaceae	Rutaceae	Salicaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Zanthoxylum</i> sp.	cf. <i>Zanthoxylum</i> sp.	<i>Casearia</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-	formerly Flacourtiaceae
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> subsp. <i>aguilarii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum aguilarii</i>): uña de gato; lagarto; caulotillo. - <i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum belizense</i>): cedro; prickly yellow; tacheuililla. - <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum gentile</i>): bastard prickly yellow; prickly yellow; sinanche; scorpion tree; duermelengua. - <i>Zanthoxylum culantrillo</i> : guachimol; uña de gato; salitrero; culantrillo; cedro espino. - <i>Zanthoxylum foliolosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum harmsianum</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum nubium</i>): uña de gato; uña de ardilla; locba-etch; shuca-a. - <i>Zanthoxylum riedelianum</i> subsp. <i>kellermanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum kellermanii</i>): lagarto; prickly yellow; cedro espino; lagarto amarillo. - <i>Zanthoxylum limoncello</i> : culantrillo. - <i>Zanthoxylum mayanum</i> : prickly yellow. - <i>Zanthoxylum microcarpum</i> : cola de lagarto; lagartillo; ceibillo; palo de lagarto; brasil; cedro espino; chinchillo; coroncho de lagarto. - <i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum procerum</i>): ceibillo; lagarto; limoncillo; naranjillo; choonte; kiixche; black prickly yellow. [65]	e.g. - <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> subsp. <i>aguilarii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum aguilarii</i>): uña de gato; lagarto; caulotillo. - <i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum belizense</i>): cedro; prickly yellow; tacheuililla. - <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum gentile</i>): bastard prickly yellow; prickly yellow; sinanche; scorpion tree; duermelengua. - <i>Zanthoxylum culantrillo</i> : guachimol; uña de gato; salitrero; culantrillo; cedro espino. - <i>Zanthoxylum foliolosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum harmsianum</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum nubium</i>): uña de gato; uña de ardilla; locba-etch; shuca-a. - <i>Zanthoxylum riedelianum</i> subsp. <i>kellermanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum kellermanii</i>): lagarto; prickly yellow; cedro espino; lagarto amarillo. - <i>Zanthoxylum limoncello</i> : culantrillo. - <i>Zanthoxylum mayanum</i> : prickly yellow. - <i>Zanthoxylum microcarpum</i> : cola de lagarto; lagartillo; ceibillo; palo de lagarto; brasil; cedro espino; chinchillo; coroncho de lagarto. - <i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum procerum</i>): ceibillo; lagarto; limoncillo; naranjillo; choonte; kiixche; black prickly yellow. [65]	General: billy hop; wild lime; café de monte e.g. - <i>Casearia aculeata</i> : limoncillo; pullun; escambrón; aguja de árrea; wild lime; bird berries; ramoncillo; cedrón. - <i>Casearia arguta</i> : manzanilla; raspa-lengua; ixim-ché; guayabillo; camché; cuculmico; hard moho; monkey plum. - <i>Casearia belizensis</i> (unresolved name): drunken bayman wood; espino amarillo. - <i>Casearia javitensis</i> : mierda de gallina; taixcaax; utaxcaax; cakica-che; guayabillo; cafecillo; pochitoquillo. - <i>Casearia nitida</i> : vara blanca; sakiche; ixim-te; café de monte; café de montaña; balelac de aguada; canjuro; iximche; chillillo; come-culebra; comida de culebra; paletillo; cafetillo; xmaben-che. - <i>Casearia sylvestris</i> : coralillo; sacumba; wild sage; sombra de armado; sombra de conejo. [41][63]
HABIT	shrub or tree [65]	shrub or tree [65]	tree or shrub [63]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> subsp. <i>aguilarii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum aguilarii</i>): moist/damp forest or ravines; sometimes dry hillsides thickets; elevation 400–2300 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum belizense</i>): wet forest/thickets; nr sea level. - <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum gentile</i>): moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum culantrillo</i> : dry, brushy, often rocky hillsides; 600–1500 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum foliolosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum harmsianum</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum nubium</i>): wet/moist forest or thickets; often dense <i>Cupressus</i> forest; 1500–3400 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum riedelianum</i> subsp. <i>kellermanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum kellermanii</i>): wet forest; at or nr sea level (sometimes higher elevation). - <i>Zanthoxylum limoncello</i> : dry rocky thickets; quite dry forest; 900–1500 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum microcarpum</i> : moist–dry forest or thickets; ≤ 1600 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum procerum</i>):	e.g. - <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> subsp. <i>aguilarii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum aguilarii</i>): moist/damp forest or ravines; sometimes dry hillsides thickets; elevation 400–2300 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum belizense</i>): wet forest/thickets; nr sea level. - <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum gentile</i>): moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum culantrillo</i> : dry, brushy, often rocky hillsides; 600–1500 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum foliolosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum harmsianum</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum nubium</i>): wet/moist forest or thickets; often dense <i>Cupressus</i> forest; 1500–3400 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum riedelianum</i> subsp. <i>kellermanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum kellermanii</i>): wet forest; at or nr sea level (sometimes higher elevation). - <i>Zanthoxylum limoncello</i> : dry rocky thickets; quite dry forest; 900–1500 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum microcarpum</i> : moist–dry forest or thickets; ≤ 1600 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum procerum</i>):	e.g. - <i>Casearia aculeata</i> : dry/moist thickets (common); secondary growth (common); sometimes open forest; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Casearia arborea</i> : wet forest or thickets; at or nr sea level. - <i>Casearia arguta</i> : dry/moist thickets or open forest; freq. secondary growth; ≤ 2000 m (common at low elevation). - <i>Casearia bartlettii</i> : wet, mixed forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Casearia belizensis</i> (unresolved name): wet forest; nr sea level. - <i>Casearia javitensis</i> : moist/wet thickets or forest; freq. dry areas; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Casearia nitida</i> : dry, wet or moist forest or thickets; often secondary growth; abundant many areas; ≤ 1300 m. - <i>Casearia tremula</i> (syn. <i>Casearia spiralis</i>): secondary forest; freq. swampy areas. - <i>Casearia sylvestris</i> : moist/dry forest or thickets; often secondary growth; ≤ 1200 m (mainly low elevation). - <i>Casearia tacanensis</i> : 1000–2000 m. [63]

	moist/wet forest or thickets; ≤ 2600 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum quassiifolium</i> : thickets or mixed forest; 1000–2100 m. [65]	moist/wet forest or thickets; ≤ 2600 m. - <i>Zanthoxylum quassiifolium</i> : thickets or mixed forest; 1000–2100 m. [65]	
USE	- <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum gentlei</i>): medicine; construction. - <i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum belizense</i>): construction. - <i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i> : fuel; medicine. - <i>Zanthoxylum riedelianum</i> : construction [39][65]	- <i>Zanthoxylum caribaeum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Zanthoxylum gentlei</i>): medicine; construction. - <i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i> (syn. <i>Zanthoxylum belizense</i>): construction. - <i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i> : fuel; medicine. - <i>Zanthoxylum riedelianum</i> : construction [39][65]	General: firewood, construction. - <i>Casearia belizensis</i> (unresolved name): lumber. - <i>Casearia corymbosa</i> : construction; medicine; food; other. - <i>Casearia sylvestris</i> : medicine; construction; poison. - <i>Casearia tremula</i> : construction [26][39][63]
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]; 'Classic' Coba [26]
Middle Classic	-	-	'Classic' Coba [26]; Ceren [26]
Late Classic	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]	'Classic' Coba [26]; Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	Coba [26]
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [26][34][41]
EVIDENCE	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]	Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]	Chan B'i [17]; Ceren [26][41]; Coba [26]
Wood			
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]	cave, Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]	salt production, Chan B'i [17]; agricultural ridge, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Salicaceae	Salicaceae	Sapindaceae
BINOMIAL	cf. <i>Casearia</i> sp.	<i>Zuelania</i> sp.	<i>Allophylus</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	formerly Flacourtiaceae	formerly Flacourtiaceae	-
COMMON NAMES	<p>General: billy hop; wild lime; café de monte</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Casearia aculeata</i>: limoncillo; pullun; escambrón; aguja de árrea; wild lime; bird berries; ramoncillo; cedrón. - <i>Casearia arguta</i>: manzanilla; raspa-lengua; ixim-ché; guayabillo; camché; cuculmico; hard moho; monkey plum. - <i>Casearia belizensis</i> (unresolved name): drunken bayman wood; espino amarillo. - <i>Casearia javitensis</i>: mierda de gallina; taixcaax; utaxcaax; cakica-che; guayabillo; cafecillo; pochitoquillo. - <i>Casearia nitida</i>: vara blanca; sakiche; ixim-te; café de monte; café de montaña; balelac de aguada; canjuro; iximche; chillillo; come-culebra; comida de culebra; paletillo; cafetillo; xmaben-che. - <i>Casearia sylvestris</i>: coralillo; sacumba; wild sage; sombra de armado; sombra de conejo. [41][63] 	<p><i>Zuelania guidonia</i>: palacio; quacap; tamay; trementino; water-wood; resina; sangre de playa; volador; manzano; manzanillo; campanillo; tepecacao. [63]</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Allophylus campstostachys</i>: chenghues; achiotillo; bastard axemaster; cascarilla; cascarilla blanca; rabo de lagarto. - <i>Allophylus cominia</i>: chile de chachalaca; icbach; cherry; huesillo; bicbach; ixbahach; palo de caja. [56]
HABIT	tree or shrub [63]	shrub (large) or tree [63]	shrub or tree [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Casearia aculeata</i>: dry/moist thickets (common); secondary growth (common); sometimes open forest; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Casearia arborea</i>: wet forest or thickets; at or nr sea level. - <i>Casearia arguta</i>: dry/moist thickets or open forest; freq. secondary growth; ≤ 2000 m (common at low elevation). - <i>Casearia bartlettii</i>: wet, mixed forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Casearia belizensis</i> (unresolved name): wet forest; nr sea level. - <i>Casearia javitensis</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; freq. dry areas; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Casearia nitida</i>: dry, wet or moist forest or thickets; often secondary growth; abundant many areas; ≤ 1300 m. - <i>Casearia tremula</i> (syn. <i>Casearia spiralis</i>): secondary forest; freq. swampy areas. - <i>Casearia sylvestris</i>: moist/dry forest or thickets; often secondary growth; ≤ 1200 m (mainly low elevation). - <i>Casearia tacanensis</i>: 1000–2000 m. [63] 	<p><i>Zuelania guidonia</i>: moist/wet thickets or open forest; freq. pine forest. [63]</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Allophylus campstostachys</i>: moist/wet forest; ≤ 800 m. - <i>Allophylus cominia</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest. - <i>Allophylus racemosus</i> (syn. <i>Allophylus occidentalis</i>): thickets along stream beds; open pine forest; ≤ 1300 m. - <i>Allophylus psilospermus</i>: dense moist forest; 250–850 m. [56]
USE	<p>General: firewood, construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Casearia belizensis</i> (unresolved name): lumber. - <i>Casearia corymbosa</i>: construction; medicine; food; other. - <i>Casearia sylvestris</i>: medicine; construction; poison. - <i>Casearia tremula</i>: construction [26][39][63] 	<p><i>Zuelania guidonia</i>: fuel; medicine; food; animal forage; resin; construction; other [39][63]</p>	<p><i>Allophylus cominia</i>: ornamental; food; animal forage; other [39]</p>
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic			

Early Classic	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
Middle Classic	Ceren [11]	-	-
Late Classic	-	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Ceren [41]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	Bronco [5]; Guijarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	Ceren [11][17]	-	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE	-	1x, Bronco [5]; 17x, Guijarral [5]; 22 Chispas [5]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	Ceren [11]	-	Actun Chapat [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Ceren [41]; Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]
CONTEXT	vessel contents on floor/ground, volcano ash, Ceren [11]	-	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; agricultural inter-ridge, Ceren [41]; cave, Actun Xtuyul, Pacbitun [49]

FAMILY	Sapindaceae	Sapindaceae	Sapindaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Cupania</i> sp.	<i>Exothea paniculata</i>	<i>Matayba</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Exothea oblongifolia</i> ; <i>Melicoccus paniculata</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Cupania scrobiculata</i> (syn. <i>Cupania auriculata</i>): Grande Betty. - <i>Cupania belizensis</i> : copal colorado; Grandy Betty; bastard Grandy Betty. - <i>Cupania glabra</i> : cola de paujil; cola de pavo; pava; tres-lomos. - <i>Cupania guatemalensis</i> : cola de pava; carboncillo; cedrillo; huesito; miacagüite. - <i>Cupania juglandifolia</i> (syn. <i>Cupania macrophylla</i>): carbón colorado. - <i>Cupania mollis</i> : ojos cangrejo; cola de pavo. - <i>Cupania rufescens</i> (incl. syn. <i>Cupania schippii</i>): white Grande Betty; cola de pavo; bilabila. [56]	pimientillo; dantisca [56]	e.g. - <i>Matayba clavelligera</i> : acalté. - <i>Matayba oppositifolia</i> : zacuayum; mabehu; Boy Job. [56]
HABIT	tree of shrub [56]	shrub or tree [56]	tree [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Cupania scrobiculata</i> (syn. <i>Cupania auriculata</i>): forest; at or nr sea level. - <i>Cupania belizensis</i> : moist forest or thickets. - <i>Cupania dentata</i> : moist/wet thickets or forest; ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Cupania glabra</i> : moist/wet forest or thickets; ≤ 1700 m. - <i>Cupania guatemalensis</i> : wet forest; ≤ 350 m. - <i>Cupania juglandifolia</i> (syn. <i>Cupania macrophylla</i>): wet/moist thickets or forest; ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Cupania mollis</i> : ≤ 1500 m. - <i>Cupania rufescens</i> (incl. syn. <i>Cupania schippii</i>): mainly wet open pine forest; also cohune ridge; ≤ 600 m? [56]	moist forest or thickets; elevation ≤ 1400 m. [56]	e.g. - <i>Matayba clavelligera</i> : moist/wet forest; 300–650 m (or less). - <i>Matayba oppositifolia</i> : moist/wet forest or thickets; ≤ 2300 m. [56]
USE	- <i>Cupania belizensis</i> : fuel; medicine; other; food; construction. - <i>Cupania guatemalensis</i> : fuel; construction. - <i>Cupania rufescens</i> (incl. syn. <i>Cupania schippii</i>): construction. - <i>Cupania spectabilis</i> : other [39][56]	-	- <i>Matayba apetala</i> : construction [39]
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	'Classic' Dos Pilas [26]	Ceren [41]	Actun Chapat [38]; Ceren [41]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Actun Chapat [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	Dos Pilas [26]	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	Ceren [41]

EVIDENCE Wood	Dos Pilas [26]	Ceren [41]	Actun Chapat [38]; Ceren [41]
CONTEXT		agricultural ridge, Ceren [41]	cave, Actun Chapat [38]; canal, Ceren [41]

FAMILY	Sapindaceae	Sapindaceae	Sapotaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i>	<i>Melicoccus oliviformis</i>	-
SYNONYMS	<i>Melicocca bijuga</i> ; <i>Stadmannia bijuga</i> [40]	<i>Talisia olviformis</i> ; <i>Toulicia brachyphylla</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	spanish lime; kinep; mamon	kinep; guaya; uayum	-
HABIT	tree	tree	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	-	-
USE	food	animal forage; food; other [39]	food, firewood, construction [26]
DATE	Cuello [3]	Cuello [25]; unspecified [26]	-
Preclassic	-	'Classic' unspecified [26]	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Early Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified [26]	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	-	'Classic' unspecified [26]	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Copan [10]; Actun Chapat [38]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]; (Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]	Cuello [25][26]	Avila [36]
N. Belize	-	-	Chan [29][45]; Actun Chapat [38][46]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38][46]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38][46]; Actun Nak Beh [46]; Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	Coba [26]	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [10]; Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3]	Cuello [25][26]; Coba [26]	seed coat fragments, Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Seed	-	-	Wild Cane Cay [6][26]; Avila [36]; Actun Chapat [38][46]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38][46]; Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38][46]; Chan [45]; Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]
Wood	-	-	1x, Copan [10]
Endocarp	-	-	-
CONTEXT	-	-	floor (midden), Copan [10]; fill, Chan [29][45]; cave, Actun Chapat [38]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; passage in cave, Laberinto de las Tarantulas [38]; cave, Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]

FAMILY	Sapotaceae	Sapotaceae	Sapotaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	<i>Manilkara</i> cf. <i>zapota</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Achradelpha mammosa</i> ; <i>Achras breviloba</i> ; <i>Achras calderonii</i> ; <i>Achras conzattii</i> ; <i>Achras coriacea</i> ; <i>Achras dactylina</i> ; <i>Achras gaumeri</i> ; <i>Achras latiloba</i> ; <i>Achras lobulata</i> ; <i>Achras lucuma</i> ; <i>Achras mammosa</i> ; <i>Achras meridionalis</i> ; <i>Achras occidentalis</i> ; <i>Achras paludosa</i> ; <i>Achras petenensis</i> ; <i>Achras rojasii</i> ; <i>Achras sapatilla</i> ; <i>Achras sapota</i> ; <i>Achras striata</i> ; <i>Achras tabogaensis</i> ; <i>Achras tainteriana</i> ; <i>Achras tchicomame</i> ; <i>Achras verrucosa</i> ; <i>Achras zapota</i> ; <i>Achras zapotilla</i> ; <i>Calocarpum mammosum</i> ; <i>Calospermum mammosum</i> ; <i>Gambeya mammosa</i> ; <i>Lucuma mammosa</i> ; <i>Lucuma zapota</i> ; <i>Manilkara achras</i> ; <i>Manilkara breviloba</i> ; <i>Manilkara calderonii</i> ; <i>Manilkara conzattii</i> ; <i>Manilkara gaumeri</i> ; <i>Manilkara grisebachii</i> ; <i>Manilkara meridionalis</i> ; <i>Manilkara rojasii</i> ; <i>Manilkara striata</i> ; <i>Manilkara tabogaensis</i> ; <i>Manilkara zapotilla</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis lobulata</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis meridionalis</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis petenensis</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis rojasii</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis striata</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis tabogaensis</i> ; <i>Mimusops grisebachii</i> ; <i>Nispero achras</i> ; <i>Pouteria mammosa</i> ; <i>Sapota achras</i> ; <i>Sapota zapotilla</i> ; <i>Vitellaria mammosa</i> [40]	<i>Achradelpha mammosa</i> ; <i>Achras breviloba</i> ; <i>Achras calderonii</i> ; <i>Achras conzattii</i> ; <i>Achras coriacea</i> ; <i>Achras dactylina</i> ; <i>Achras gaumeri</i> ; <i>Achras latiloba</i> ; <i>Achras lobulata</i> ; <i>Achras lucuma</i> ; <i>Achras mammosa</i> ; <i>Achras meridionalis</i> ; <i>Achras occidentalis</i> ; <i>Achras paludosa</i> ; <i>Achras petenensis</i> ; <i>Achras rojasii</i> ; <i>Achras sapatilla</i> ; <i>Achras sapota</i> ; <i>Achras striata</i> ; <i>Achras tabogaensis</i> ; <i>Achras tainteriana</i> ; <i>Achras tchicomame</i> ; <i>Achras verrucosa</i> ; <i>Achras zapota</i> ; <i>Achras zapotilla</i> ; <i>Calocarpum mammosum</i> ; <i>Calospermum mammosum</i> ; <i>Gambeya mammosa</i> ; <i>Lucuma mammosa</i> ; <i>Lucuma zapota</i> ; <i>Manilkara achras</i> ; <i>Manilkara breviloba</i> ; <i>Manilkara calderonii</i> ; <i>Manilkara conzattii</i> ; <i>Manilkara gaumeri</i> ; <i>Manilkara grisebachii</i> ; <i>Manilkara meridionalis</i> ; <i>Manilkara rojasii</i> ; <i>Manilkara striata</i> ; <i>Manilkara tabogaensis</i> ; <i>Manilkara zapotilla</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis lobulata</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis meridionalis</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis petenensis</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis rojasii</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis striata</i> ; <i>Manilkariopsis tabogaensis</i> ; <i>Mimusops grisebachii</i> ; <i>Nispero achras</i> ; <i>Pouteria mammosa</i> ; <i>Sapota achras</i> ; <i>Sapota zapotilla</i> ; <i>Vitellaria mammosa</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> : caimito; star-apple; cayumito. - <i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> : siciya; zikiya; caimito; chicheh; wild star-apple; damsel; caimito morado; zapotillo; guayabillo; caimito silvestre; caimitillo; guayaba de danto. [68]	sapodilla; chicle; zapote; chicozapote; ya'; chicle tree; chico zapote; red sapodilla; sapadilla; sapote; ya; zapotillo; zapote blanco; zapote colorado; zapote morado; chico; chico sapote; mui; tzaput; mamey sapote; satul; sesaltul; tulul; saltul; mamee apple; mamee zapotezapote mamey; chacalhaas; mamey colorado; sapuyules (seeds); sapuyulos (seeds) [39][68]	sapodilla; chicle; zapote; chicozapote; ya'; chicle tree; chico zapote; red sapodilla; sapadilla; sapote; ya; zapotillo; zapote blanco; zapote colorado; zapote morado; chico; chico sapote; mui; tzaput; mamey sapote; satul; sesaltul; tulul; saltul; mamee apple; mamee zapotezapote mamey; chacalhaas; mamey colorado; sapuyules (seeds); sapuyulos (seeds) [39][68]
HABIT	tree (freq. large) [68]	tree (large) [68]	tree (large) [68]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> : cultivated, tierra caliente (Guatemala), lowlands and intermountain valleys; ≤ 900 m; naturalised (not native?). - <i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> : moist/wet mixed forest on plains and hillsides; freq. exposed rocky slopes; ≤ 1700 m (common low elevation). [68]	planted/cultivated in lowlands, freq. ≤ 600 m, rarely ≥ 1200 m (up to 1500 m); native in mixed forest; naturalised areas around dwellings. [68]	planted/cultivated in lowlands, freq. ≤ 600 m, rarely ≥ 1200 m (up to 1500 m); native in mixed forest; naturalised areas around dwellings. [68]
USE	- <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> : food; medicine; latex; construction; beverage; shade. - <i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> : medicine; food; gum; construction; animal forage. - <i>Chrysophyllum venezuelanense</i> : food [39][68]	firewood; food (fruit); flavouring (seed); medicine; oil (cosmetics); construction; latex; poison; other [26][39][68]	firewood; food (fruit); flavouring (seed); medicine; oil (cosmetics); construction; latex; poison; other [26][39][68]
DATE Preclassic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27];	-

		Cuello [3][14][25]; unspecified site [26]; Colha [24]	
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Chan B'i [17]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tikal [8]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	(Classic?) Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Wild Cane Cay [6]	-
Early Postcl.	-	Colha [24]	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][25][26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3][26]; Albion Island [3][26]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][32]; Kokeal, Pulltrouser Swamp area [14][28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Colha [24][26]	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	Chan B'i [17]	-	-
Island Bz.	-	Wild Cane Cay [6]	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Tikal [8][14][26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	Pulltrouser [3]; Cuello [3][25][26]	21 frag. Wild Cane Cay [6]; Tikal [14]; 2 whole, 1 frag, Colha [24]; unspecified sites [26]	seed coat frag., Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]
Wood	Pulltrouser [3]; Cuello [3][25]; Chan B'i [17]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Cuello [3][14][25]; Tikal [8]; Kokeal, Pulltrouser Swamp area [14][28]; unspecified sites [26]	-
CONTEXT	salt production, Chan B'i [17]	door lintels Tikal [8]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]; occupational structural fill, Kokeal [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, Tikal [14]; midden, Colha [24]	associated with pavement, midden, Sulaco River, El Cajon project [51]

FAMILY	Sapotaceae	Sapotaceae	Sapotaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Manilkara</i> sp.	<i>Pouteria sapota</i>	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Achras zapota</i> ; <i>Bassia jussaei</i> ; <i>Calocarpum huastecanum</i> ; <i>Calocarpum mammosum</i> ; <i>Calocarpum sapota</i> ; <i>Calospermum mammosum</i> var.; <i>Calospermum parvum</i> ; <i>Lucuma bonplandii</i> ; <i>Sapota mammosa</i> ; <i>Sideroxylon sapota</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Manilkara chicle</i> : zapote macho; chicle macho; nispero; chicozapote; zapotillo chico - <i>Manilkara zapota</i> : sapodilla; chicle; zapote; chicozapote; ya'; chicle tree; chico zapote; red sapodilla; sapadilla; sapote; ya; zapotillo; zapote blanco; zapote colorado; zapote morado; chico; chico sapote; mui; tzaput; mamey sapote; satul; sesaltul; tulul; saltul; mamee apple; mamee zapotezapote mamey; chacalhaas; mamey colorado; sapuyules (seeds); sapuyulos (seeds) [39][68]	mame; mamee sapote; mamey; mamey apple; mammy apple; saltule; sapote; zapote [39]	e.g. - <i>Pouteria amygdalina</i> : zapote faisán; quiebra-hacha de leche; paccen pacece; silión; ciruelillo cimarrón; silly young. - <i>Pouteria belizensis</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria lundellii</i>): lechillo. - <i>Pouteria campechiana</i> : cakixó; limoncillo; zapotillo de montana; canizte; mamey cerea; mamey cerilla; kanizte; mamee ciruela; güicume; guaicume; mamey de Campeche; zublul. - <i>Pouteria durlandii</i> : zapotillo; mamey cerera; mamey cedere. - <i>Pouteria glomerata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria hypoglauca</i>): mamey de Santo Domingo; choch; zapote blanco; pan de la vida; chicozapote. - <i>Pouteria izabalensis</i> : silión. - <i>Pouteria reticulata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria unilocularis</i>): zapotillo; zapotillo negro. - <i>Pouteria torta</i> subsp. <i>tuberculata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria nelecta</i>): red manwood. - <i>Pouteria viridis</i> : ingerto; injerto; raxtul; raxtulul; tulul; zapotillo calenturiente; chulul; zapote ingerto. [68]
HABIT	tree (large) [68]	tree [68]	tree (small or large) [68]
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Manilkara chicle</i> : mixed forest; elevation ≤ 1100 m. - <i>Manilkara staminodella</i> : mixed upland forest; ≤ 800 m. - <i>Manilkara zapota</i> : planted/cultivated in lowlands, freq. ≤ 600 m, rarely ≥ 1200 m (up to 1500 m); native in mixed forest; naturalised areas around dwellings. [68]	-	e.g. - <i>Pouteria amygdalina</i> : moist/wet mixed forest; elevation ≤ 850 m. - <i>Pouteria belizensis</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria lundellii</i>): upland mixed forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Pouteria campechiana</i> : moist/wet mixed forest; sometimes pine forest; freq. limestone; freq. cultivation; mainly ≤ 1400 m. - <i>Pouteria durlandii</i> : moist/wet mixed upland forest; sometimes stream banks; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Pouteria glomerata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria hypoglauca</i>): cultivated. - <i>Pouteria izabalensis</i> : moist/wet mixed forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Pouteria quicheana</i> : mixed forest or along streams. - <i>Pouteria reticulata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria unilocularis</i>): upland forest; along streams; ≤ 850 m. - <i>Pouteria squamosa</i> : broadleaf, ciliary (beside river) forest; nr sea level. - <i>Pouteria torta</i> subsp. <i>gallifruca</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria gallifruca</i>): primary forest; c. 200 m. - <i>Pouteria torta</i> subsp. <i>tuberculata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria nelecta</i>): moist/wet broadleaf forest; low elevation.

			- <i>Pouteria viridis</i> : planted/cultivated, freq. 900– 1200 m (Guatemala). [68]
USE	- <i>Manilkara chicle</i> : construction; food (fruit); latex. - <i>Manilkara zapota</i> : firewood; food (fruit); flavouring (seed); medicine; oil (cosmetics); construction; latex; poison; other [26][39][68]	medicine; food; oil; construction; latex; poison; misc. products [39]	- <i>Pouteria campechiana</i> : food; latex; construction; medicine; animal forage; other. - <i>Pouteria durlandii</i> : food. - <i>Pouteria glomerata</i> (syn. <i>Pouteria hypoglauca</i>): food (fruit). - <i>Pouteria izabalensis</i> : construction. - <i>Pouteria reticulata</i> : food. - <i>Pouteria sapota</i> : medicine; food; oil; construction; latex; poison; misc. products - <i>Pouteria viridis</i> : food (fruit) [39][68]
DATE			
Preclassic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25][43]; Cerros [20][23]; unspecified site [26]	-
Early Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-
Late Classic	Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Copan [10]; Actun Halal? [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Terminal Cl.	Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Cuello [3][14][25][26][32][43]; K'axob [14]; Colha [14][24][26]; Cerros [20][26]	Avila [36]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Pook's Hill [47]	-	Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	Wild Cane Cay [26]	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	Copan [26]	Copan [10]
El Salvador	-	Santa Leticia [26]	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Pulltrouser [3]; Cuello [3][14][25]; Colha [24]; unspecified sites [26]; 'endocarp' Cerros [20]	seed coat, Avila [36]; 1x 'endocarp,' Copan [10]
Wood	Pook's Hill [47]	Cuello [3][14][25][43]; K'axob [14]; Colha [14]; unspecified sites [26]	1x Copan [10]; Chan B'i [17]; Actun Halal [38]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
CONTEXT	collapse debris, Pook's Hill [47]	occupational and monumental structural fill, Cuello [14]; occupational and monumental structural fill, K'axob [14]; occupational structural fill, Colha [14]	cache/burial, midden, Copan [10]; salt production, Chan B'i [17]; cave, Actun Halal [38]; cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]

FAMILY	Sapotaceae	Sapotaceae	Simaroubaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Sideroxylon capiri</i>	<i>Sideroxylon</i> sp.	<i>Simarouba amara</i>
SYNONYMS	<i>Achras capiri</i> ; <i>Lucuma capiri</i> ; <i>Mastichodendron capiri</i> ; <i>Paralabatia capiri</i> ; <i>Sideroxylon petiolare</i> [40]	<i>Mastichodendron</i> sp.	<i>Quassia alatifolia</i> ; <i>Quassia dioica</i> ; <i>Quassia glauca</i> ; <i>Quassia officinalis</i> ; <i>Quassia simarouba</i> ; <i>Quassia simaruba</i> ; <i>Simarouba glauca</i> ; <i>Simarouba opaca</i> ; <i>Zwingera amara</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	(as <i>Mastichodendron capiri</i>) tempisque; cobac; saquaia; tsabak [26][68]	e.g. - <i>Sideroxylon capiri</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron capiri</i>): tempisque; cobac; saquaia; tsabak. - <i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i>): cream tree; zoy; dzoi; caracolillo; subul; ébano amarillo. - <i>Sideroxylon tepicense</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron angustifolium</i>): tempisque; matabuy. [26][68]	aceituno; cujtite; negrito. [65]
HABIT	tree (medium–large) [68]	tree (small or large) [68]	tree (small–medium) [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	moist or dry mixed forest; often along river banks; mainly ≤ 1200 m.	e.g. - <i>Sideroxylon capiri</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron capiri</i>): moist or dry mixed forest; often along river banks; mainly ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i>): mixed upland forest; ≤ 300 m. - <i>Sideroxylon tepicense</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron angustifolium</i>): mountain forest; 1350–1600 m. [68]	moist thickets; wet forest; ≤ 850 m. [65]
USE	fuel; construction; food (rare?) [26][68]	e.g. - <i>Sideroxylon americanum</i> : food; construction; medicine. - <i>Sideroxylon capiri</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron capiri</i>): fuel; construction; food (rare?). - <i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> : food. - <i>Sideroxylon obtusifolium</i> : food. - <i>Sideroxylon persimile</i> : food; other. - <i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i> : food; latex; construction; other. - <i>Sideroxylon stevensonii</i> : latex - <i>Sideroxylon tepicense</i> (syn. <i>Mastichodendron angustifolium</i>): curdling milk (bark). [39][26][68]	-
DATE	unspecified site [26]	Cerros [20][23]	-
Preclassic			
Early Classic	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-	(Classic?) Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]
Middle Classic	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-	(Classic?) Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]
Late Classic	Copan [10]; 'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-	(Classic?) Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	Cerros [26]	Cerros [20]	-
N. Belize			
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-

Honduras	Copan [10][26]	-	Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	unspecified site (Cerros?) [26]	'endocarp' Cerros [20]	-
Seed			
Wood	1x Copan [10]; unspecified sites [26]	-	-
Pyrene/endocarp	-	-	Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]
Other	-	-	pericarp, Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]
CONTEXT	platform surface (chultun), Copan [10]	-	floors, Salitron Viejo, El Cajon project [51]

FAMILY	Smilacaceae	cf. Smilacaceae	Solanaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Smilax</i> sp.	-	-
SYNONYMS	-	-	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Smilax aristolochiifolia</i> : cocomeca; escoca. - <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> (syn. <i>Smilax lanceolata</i>): tietie; china-root; zarza; corona de Cristo; bejuco de canasta. - <i>Smilax mollis</i> : pate. - <i>Smilax moranensis</i> (syn. <i>Smilax jalapensis</i>): kixcul. - <i>Smilax ornata</i> (syn. <i>Smilax regelii</i>): zarzaparrilla; bejuco de corona; zarza. - <i>Smilax spinosa</i> (incl. syn. <i>Smilax lundellii</i>): diente de chucho; zarza; madre de zarzaparrilla; zarzaparrilla macho; bejuco de la vida; bejuco de corona; espuela de gallo; xcoceh; xcocehac; coceeh; coceh. [60]	-	-
HABIT	herb or woody vine [60]	-	-
HABITAT/DISTR.	e.g. - <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> (syn. <i>Smilax lanceolata</i>): moist forest or thickets; ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Smilax mollis</i> : thickets and forest; ≤ 3000 m. - <i>Smilax moranensis</i> (syn. <i>Smilax jalapensis</i>): damp/wet forest or thickets; elevation 1200–2700 m. - <i>Smilax officinalis</i> (syn. <i>Smilax standleyi</i>): damp forest and thickets; 200–1800 m. - <i>Smilax ornata</i> (syn. <i>Smilax regelii</i>): forest or thickets; sea level–1500 m (or more). - <i>Smilax spinosa</i> (incl. syn. <i>Smilax lundellii</i>): damp/wet forest or thickets; ≤ 2800 m (abundant low elevation). - <i>Smilax subpubescens</i> : damp thickets or forest; 1500–2500 m. - <i>Smilax velutina</i> : moist forest or thickets; sometimes pine forest; c. 0–1500 m. [60]	-	-
USE	e.g. - <i>Smilax aristolochiifolia</i> : spice/flavouring? - <i>Smilax domingensis</i> : medicine; other. - <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> (syn. <i>Smilax lanceolata</i>): fibre (basketry). - <i>Smilax mollis</i> : medicine; poison (root)(fish). - <i>Smilax ornata</i> (syn. <i>Smilax regelii</i>): medicine (root); spice/flavouring (root). - <i>Smilax spinosa</i> : beverage; medicine [39][60]	-	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	Ceren [11]
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-

Colonial	-	-	Avila [36]
LOCATION	-	-	Avila [36]
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	Ceren [11]
EVIDENCE	Currusté [18]	Currusté [18]	Avila [36]
Seed	-	-	anthers, Ceren [11]
Other	-	-	-
CONTEXT	matrix, Currusté [18]	matrix, Currusté [18]	vessel contents on ground/floor, Ceren [11]

FAMILY	Solanaceae	Solanaceae	Solanaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Acnistus arborescens</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	<i>Acnistus aggregatus</i> ; <i>Acnistus benthamii</i> ; <i>Acnistus campanulatus</i> ; <i>Acnistus cauliflorus</i> ; <i>Acnistus cerasus</i> ; <i>Acnistus floccosus</i> ; <i>Acnistus floribundus</i> ; <i>Acnistus geminifolius</i> ; <i>Acnistus grandiflorus</i> ; <i>Acnistus guayaquilensis</i> ; <i>Acnistus lehmannii</i> ; <i>Acnistus macrophyllus</i> ; <i>Acnistus miersii</i> ; <i>Acnistus plumieri</i> ; <i>Acnistus pringlei</i> ; <i>Acnistus punctatus</i> ; <i>Acnistus ramiflorus</i> ; <i>Acnistus sideroxyloides</i> ; <i>Acnistus virgatus</i> ; <i>Atropa arborea</i> ; <i>Atropa arborescens</i> ; <i>Atropa sideroxyloides</i> ; <i>Atropa solanacea</i> ; <i>Brachistus oblongifolius</i> ; <i>Brachistus physocalycius</i> ; <i>Brachistus riparius</i> ; <i>Capsicum oblongifolium</i> ; <i>Cestrum campanulatum</i> ; <i>Cestrum cauliflorum</i> ; <i>Cestrum kohauti</i> ; <i>Cestrum macrostemon</i> ; <i>Dunalia campanulata</i> ; <i>Dunalia macrophylla</i> ; <i>Ephaiola odorata</i> ; <i>Eplateia arborescens</i> ; <i>Fregirardia riparia</i> ; <i>Lycium aggregatum</i> ; <i>Lycium arborescens</i> ; <i>Lycium guayaquilense</i> ; <i>Lycium macrophyllum</i> ; <i>Pederlea aggregata</i> ; <i>Pederlea arborescens</i> ; <i>Pederlea cestroides</i> [40]	<i>Capsicum abyssinicum</i> ; <i>Capsicum angulosum</i> ; <i>Capsicum axi</i> ; <i>Capsicum bauhini</i> ; <i>Capsicum caerulescens</i> ; <i>Capsicum cerasiforme</i> ; <i>Capsicum ceratocarpum</i> ; <i>Capsicum cereolum</i> ; <i>Capsicum comarim</i> ; <i>Capsicum conicum</i> ; <i>Capsicum conoide</i> ; <i>Capsicum conoides</i> ; <i>Capsicum conoideum</i> ; <i>Capsicum cordiforme</i> ; <i>Capsicum crispum</i> ; <i>Capsicum cydoniforme</i> ; <i>Capsicum dulce</i> ; <i>Capsicum fasciculatum</i> ; <i>Capsicum fastigiatum</i> ; <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> ; <i>Capsicum globiferum</i> ; <i>Capsicum globosum</i> ; <i>Capsicum grossum</i> ; <i>Capsicum indicum</i> ; <i>Capsicum longum</i> ; <i>Capsicum milleri</i> ; <i>Capsicum minimum</i> ; <i>Capsicum odoratum</i> ; <i>Capsicum odoriferum</i> ; <i>Capsicum oliviforme</i> ; <i>Capsicum ovatum</i> ; <i>Capsicum petenense</i> ; <i>Capsicum pomiferum</i> ; <i>Capsicum purpureum</i> ; <i>Capsicum pyramidale</i> ; <i>Capsicum quitense</i> ; <i>Capsicum silvestre</i> ; <i>Capsicum sphaerium</i> ; <i>Capsicum tetragonum</i> ; <i>Capsicum tomatiforme</i> ; <i>Capsicum torulosum</i> ; <i>Capsicum tournefortii</i> ; <i>Capsicum ustulatum</i> ; <i>Capsicum violaceum</i> ; <i>Piper indicum</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	palo gallina [75]	chile; chili; bird pepper; chile colorado; ic; red pepper; wild pepper; chi-ic; chile bolita; chile chocolate; chile chulín; chile diente deperro; chile huaque; chila largo; chila zambo; chila de montaña; chiltepe; max; maaxic; chile bravo; chile de pero; chile silvestre [39][75]	e.g. - <i>Capsicum annuum</i> : chile; chili; bird pepper; chile colorado; ic; red pepper; wild pepper; chi-ic; chile bolita; chile chocolate; chile chulín; chile diente deperro; chile huaque; chila largo; chila zambo; chila de montaña; chiltepe; max; maaxic; chile bravo; chile de pero; chile silvestre - <i>Capsicum lanceolatum</i> : pajarito del río; yerba de pajarito. - <i>Capsicum pubescens</i> : chile cuarto caldos; cuile de caballo; chile garrapata; chile siete caldos. [39][75]
HABIT	shrub or tree (small) [75]	herb or shrub [75]	herb or shrub [75]
HABITAT/DISTR.	damp/wet thickets; elevation c. 1360 m. [75]	wet, moist or dry thickets; sometimes rocky forest; ≤ 1200 m; cultivated, except high elevations, mostly in gardens. [75]	e.g. - <i>Capsicum annuum</i> : wet, moist or dry thickets; sometimes rocky forest; ≤ 1200 m; cultivated, except high elevations, mostly in gardens. - <i>Capsicum rhomboideum</i> (syn. <i>Capsicum ciliatum</i>): moist/dry forest; 780–1650 m. - <i>Capsicum lanceolatum</i> : moist/wet forest, sometimes mixed; 500–2000 m. - <i>Capsicum pubescens</i> : cultivated (native S. America?). [75]
USE	-	food; medicine; spice/flavouring (fruit, leaves) [39][75]	- <i>Capsicum annuum</i> : food; medicine; spice/flavouring (fruit, leaves). - <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> : food; ritual; spice/flavouring; medicine [39][75]

DATE			
Preclassic	-	Cuello [25][26][43]	Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3][14]; Cerros [20][26]
Early Classic	-	-	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]
Middle Classic	-	Ceren [11][26]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]
Late Classic	Ceren [41]	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Dos Pilas [26]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Barton Creek Cave [12]
Terminal Cl.	-	Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	-	Cuello [25][26][43]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3][14]; Cerros [20][26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]; Pook's Hill [47]	Barton Creek Cave [12]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	Dos Pilas [26]	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Copan [14]
El Salvador	Ceren [41]	Ceren [11][17][26][34]	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	-	Ceren [11]; Cuello [25]; unspecified sites [26]; Barton Creek Cave [38]; 2x, Pook's Hill [47]	Pulltrouser [3]; Cuello [3][14]; 41x, Barton Creek Cave [12]; 2x, Cerros [20][26]
Wood	Ceren [41]	Cuello [25][43]	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Albion Island [3]; Cuello [3]; Copan [14]
Other	-	Peduncle, Ceren [11]; calyx, Barton Creek Cave [38]	calyxes, Barton Creek Cave [12]
CONTEXT	canal, Ceren [41]	vessel contents on floor/ground, volcano ash, Ceren [11]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]; midden, Pook's Hill [47]	hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [12]; occupational structural fill, Copan [14]

FAMILY	Solanaceae	Solanaceae	Solanaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Nicotiana</i> sp.	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	<i>Solanum</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Boberella angulata</i> ; <i>Physalis capsicifolia</i> ; <i>Physalis esquirolii</i> ; <i>Physalis lanceifolia</i> ; <i>Physalis linkiana</i> ; <i>Physalis ramosissima</i> [40]	-
COMMON NAMES	e.g. - <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> : tabacon. - <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> : tabaco; tabaco bobo; cutz; cutz; iic; jic; mai; met; si'cal; si'ch; sii'c. [75]	tomatillo	e.g. - <i>Solanum agrimonifolium</i> : tisbotch; papa de marrana. - <i>Solanum aligerum</i> : seconillo. - <i>Solanum americanum</i> : hierba mora; macúy; quilete. - <i>Solanum appendiculatum</i> : mapix; tomatillo. - <i>Solanum argentinum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum cervantesii</i>): fruta de schara; seconcillo; veneno. - <i>Solanum asperolanatum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum hispidum</i>): huiz; kakisacyol; kaqi paxl; limpia-plato, - <i>Solanum brevipedicellatum</i> : palito tabaco de montaña. - <i>Solanum bulbocastanum</i> : yerba mora. - <i>Solanum campechiense</i> : huevos-de-gato. - <i>Solanum demissum</i> : papa. - <i>Solanum erianthum</i> : hediondilla; tabaquillo. - <i>Solanum erythrotrichum</i> : kaqi paxl; tomatillo; friega plato; lava platos. - <i>Solanum hartwegii</i> : flor de pajalkish; limpiaplato; friega-plato; huiz; kakaquish; lava-plato; kakisacyol; kaqi-paxl. - <i>Solanum hirtum</i> : shumpa; putbalam; huevo de gato. - <i>Solanum houstonii</i> : sosumba. - <i>Solanum jamaicense</i> : friega plato; tomate del diablo. - <i>Solanum lanceifolium</i> : kishtan del monte; manzanilla de montaña; tomatillo; huevo de gatol tomate del diablo. - <i>Solanum lepidotum</i> : hoja blanca; hoja huaco. - <i>Solanum lignescens</i> (syn. <i>Solanum huehuetecum</i>): yerba mora. - <i>Solanum mammosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Solanum globiferum</i>): chichito de raton; huevo de gato; huistomate; chichiqua; comida de culebra; manzanita; tomate; cantu; chichigua; chichita; tetereta; chichihua. - <i>Solanum narcoticosmum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum fontium</i>): hediondilla; kaqi sakyol. - <i>Solanum nigrescens</i> : hierba mora; macuy. - <i>Solanum nudum</i> : hediondilla; sakyol; yerba de barrer; chillo; cordoncillo. - <i>Solanum rugosum</i> : huevo de paloma. - <i>Solanum schlechtendalianum</i> : matej. - <i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> : colación; colación blanca; lágrimas de la virgen. - <i>Solanum skutchii</i> : chumuchumutella. - <i>Solanum tequilense</i> : coyol de chucho; coyol de gato; lava de

			<p>platos; wild tomato; huevo de gato.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Solanum torvum</i>: huiz; huevo de gato; lava platos; pajch. - <i>Solanum trizygum</i>: candelaria; palo de agua; tzikin-itá. - <i>Solanum umbellatum</i>: lava platos; mayté; tabaco de montaña; tabaquillo; friega-plato; palo de chincho. - <i>Solanum wendlandii</i>: ixtán; quixtán; quishta; elisa. [75]
HABIT	herb, shrub (rarely) or tree (small) [75]	herb [75]	herb, shrub, tree (small) or vine [75]
HABITAT/DISTR.	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>: cultivated (native S. America). - <i>Nicotiana plumbaginifolia</i>: wet sand along rivers; waste ground; elevation 0–1500 m. - <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>: cultivated. [75] 	≤ 1000 m. [75]	<p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Solanum acerifolium</i> (syn. <i>Solanum quinquangulare</i>): moist thicket; wet forest; sometimes pine forest or pastures; 1260–1800 m. - <i>Solanum adscendens</i> (syn. <i>Solanum deflexum</i>): open forest; brushy rocky slopes; 660–1800 m. - <i>Solanum agrimonifolium</i>: wet or cloud forest; alpine thickets; shaded ravines or stream banks; 1900–3400 m. - <i>Solanum aligerum</i>: wet cloud forest; mixed or moist sandy forest; 2400–3100 m. - <i>Solanum americanum</i>: damp thickets or forest; open hillsides or fields; cultivated and waste ground (weed); 350–1500 m. - <i>Solanum angustifolium</i> (syn. <i>Solanum cornutum</i>): wet thickets; weedy fields; 900–1450 m. - <i>Solanum appendiculatum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Solanum inscendens</i>): wet or cloud forest; mixed or coniferous forest; freq. climbing on trees; 2000–3768 m. - <i>Solanum argentinum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum cervantesii</i>): moist forest/ thickets; sometimes dry thickets, open rocky hillsides or oak forest; 2000–3150 m. - <i>Solanum asperolanatum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum hispidum</i>): moist/wet thickets; sometimes oak or oak-pine forest; fields; 1200–2500 m. - <i>Solanum asperum</i>: moist forest; open areas; secondary growth; nr sea level. - <i>Solanum atitlanum</i>: dry thickets; field edges; ravines; 1000–2000 m. - <i>Solanum blodgettii</i>: low forest. - <i>Solanum brevipedicellatum</i>: moist forest; secondary growth thicket; 1500–1800 m. - <i>Solanum bulbocastanum</i>: dry slopes and thickets. - <i>Solanum campechiense</i>: damp thickets; river banks; c. 0–50 m. - <i>Solanum canense</i>: freq. along rivers and streams; nr sea level, rarely to 1000 m. - <i>Solanum chiapasense</i>: thickets; 1000–2100 m. - <i>Solanum clarum</i>: cloud forest; alpine area; freq. under juniper and pine; 3100–3800 m.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Solanum cobanense</i>: dense wet forest or thickets; 1400–2600 m. - <i>Solanum connatum</i>: wooded slopes; epiphytic on trees; 2500–3000 m. - <i>Solanum cordovense</i>: moist/wet thickets or forest; 200–800 m. - <i>Solanum demissum</i>: wet forest; alpine; limestone outcrop; 2250–3700 m. - <i>Solanum diphyllum</i>: damp thickets or forest; ≤ 325 m. - <i>Solanum erianthum</i>: moist/dry thickets; fields; river banks; freq. secondary growth; 5–2000 m. - <i>Solanum erythrotrichum</i>: moist thickets; wet forest; sometimes river banks; 1000–1450 m. - <i>Solanum fraxinifolium</i>: thickets; 2000–2600 m. - <i>Solanum hartwegii</i>: moist/wet thickets; freq. dry brushy hillside; freq. oak or pine forest; 1200–3200 m. - <i>Solanum hazenii</i>: moist/dry thickets; 400–600 m. - <i>Solanum hirtum</i>: wet thickets or forest; 200–600 m. - <i>Solanum houstonii</i>: damp thickets; swampy areas; open areas; nr sea level–35 m. - <i>Solanum jamaicense</i>: moist/wet thickets; pastures; common weedy shrub of Caribbean coast; nr sea level–900 m. - <i>Solanum lanceifolium</i>: wet/moist thickets or forest; sometimes dry thickets; 50–1650 m. - <i>Solanum lepidotum</i>: wet forest; 150–1000 m (sometimes higher). - <i>Solanum mammosum</i> (incl. syn. <i>Solanum globiferum</i>): dry/moist thickets; pine-oak forest; sometimes open rocky areas; fields; freq. waste ground; 150–1650 m, cultivated at higher elevation. - <i>Solanum molinarum</i>: brushy rocky hillside; shaded ravines; 350–1480 m. - <i>Solanum morelliforme</i>: mostly epiphytic on <i>Quercus</i>, walls or boulders; 1600–2800 m. - <i>Solanum muenscheri</i>: damp thickets; open rocky hillsides; sometimes <i>Juniperus</i> forest or mixed forest; 2500–3500 m. - <i>Solanum narcoticosmum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum fontium</i>): wet forest; 2100–2850 m. - <i>Solanum nigrescens</i>: wet thickets or forest; mixed forest; dry brushy hillsides; cultivated field (weed); 1500–3900 m. - <i>Solanum nigricans</i>: wet thickets or dense wet forest; freq. <i>Abies</i> or <i>Cupressus</i> forest; sometimes pine-oak forest; 1200–2700 m (common shrub highlands, forming dense thickets). - <i>Solanum nudum</i>: damp/wet forest or thickets; sometimes oak-pine forest or wet pine
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			<p>forest; 1000–2500 m (sometimes lower; common middle elevations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Solanum oxycarpum</i>: mainly rain or cloud forest; 2500–3000 m. - <i>Solanum phaseoloides</i>: wet thickets; moist forest; sometimes dry slopes; 280–1500 m. - <i>Solanum rovirosanum</i>: open forest; 15–350 m. - <i>Solanum rugosum</i>: moist/wet forest; forest clearings; river banks; nr sea level–165 m. - <i>Solanum schlechtendalium</i>: wet thickets or forest; sometimes pine forest; <i>Manicaria</i> swamp; nr sea level–1650 m. - <i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>: cultivated (gardens); naturalised wet/damp thickets, 850–1400 m. - <i>Solanum skutchii</i>: wet, cloud or mixed forest; sometimes stony banks or along streams; 915–2850 m. - <i>Solanum suaveolens</i>: thickets; forested areas; milpa clearings; freq. < 1000 m. - <i>Solanum tacanense</i>: on tree trunks; 2100–2400 m. - <i>Solanum tequilense</i>: wet thickets; sometimes dry brushy plains or rocky hillsides; nr sea level–900 m. - <i>Solanum torvum</i>: dry/wet thickets; sometimes pine-oak forest; freq. secondary growth; nr sea level–1500 m (rarely higher) (common weedy lowland shrub). - <i>Solanum trizygum</i>: moist/wet dense forest; sometimes along streams; 900–2000 m. - <i>Solanum tuerckheimii</i>: wet forest; 200–600 m. - <i>Solanum umbellatum</i>: dry/moist thickets; fields; river banks; 75–2000 m. - <i>Solanum wendlandii</i>: wet/moist forest or thicket; sometimes dry thicket; 200–2850 m; freq. cultivated. [75]
USE	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> : medicine; fumatory; poison; other [39]	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Solanum adhaerens</i>: medicine; poison; other. - <i>Solanum americanum</i>: food; flavouring/spice (leaf); medicine; poison. - <i>Solanum candidum</i>: food. - <i>Solanum erianthum</i>: medicine; poison; other. - <i>Solanum hirtum</i>: food; medicine. - <i>Solanum jamaicense</i>: medicine. - <i>Solanum lanceolatum</i>: food; medicine; other. - <i>Solanum mammosum</i>: medicine; ornamental; poison; ritual. - <i>Solanum nudum</i>: medicine (leaf); poison; other. - <i>Solanum rudepannum</i>: medicine. - <i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>: ornamental. - <i>Solanum skutchii</i>: food/flavouring (leaf).

			- <i>Solanum torvum</i> : food; medicine. - <i>Solanum umbellatum</i> : medicine - <i>Solanum wendlandii</i> : ornamental; food (fruit, shoots). [39][75]
DATE			
Preclassic	Puerto Escondido [18]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	-	Cerros [20]; Cuello [25][26][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Albion Island [26]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]
Early Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Los Naranjos (PreCl or EC) [18]	-	-
Middle Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	-
Late Classic	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Puerto Escondido? [4]; Cerro Palenque [18]	Ceren [41]*	Ceren [41]; Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]*
Terminal Cl.	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	Pook's Hill (LC-TC) [47]*
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.-Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION			
N. Belize	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]	-	Cerros [20]; Cuello [25][26][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Albion Island [26]
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	Pook's Hill [47]*
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Puerto Escondido [4][18]; CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; Rancho Ires [16]; Los Naranjos [18]	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]*	Ceren [41]
EVIDENCE			
Seed	Pulltrouser Swamp [3]; Puerto Escondido? [4][18]; 4x, seeds CR-157 Cerro Palenque [15][18]; 1 frag, Rancho Ires [16]; Los Naranjos [18]	3x, Ceren [41]*	Cuello [25]; unspecified sites [26]; 1x, Ceren [41]; 3x, Pook's Hill [47]*
Wood	-	-	Cuello [25][43]; San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; RF sites 1&2 (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; unspecified sites [26]
CONTEXT	burial matrix, midden, Puerto Escondido, Las Naranjos, Cerro Palenque [18]	agricultural ridge, sacbe, Ceren [41]*	agricultural inter-ridge, Ceren [41]; burial, Pook's Hill [47]*

* not carbonised

FAMILY	cf. Solanaceae	Talinaceae	Trigoniaceae
BINOMIAL	-	cf. <i>Talinum fruticosum</i>	<i>Trigonia eriosperma</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Calandrinia andrewsii</i> ; <i>Calandrinia lockhartii</i> ; <i>Calandrinia pachypoda</i> ; <i>Claytonia triangularis</i> ; <i>Portulaca crassicaule</i> ; <i>Portulaca crassifolia</i> ; <i>Portulaca fruticosa</i> ; <i>Portulaca racemosa</i> ; <i>Portulaca triangularis</i> ; <i>Ruelingia triangularis</i> ; <i>Talinum andrewsii</i> ; <i>Talinum attenuatum</i> ; <i>Talinum confusum</i> ; <i>Talinum crassifolium</i> ; <i>Talinum mucronatum</i> ; <i>Talinum racemosum</i> ; <i>Talinum revolutum</i> ; <i>Talinum triangulare</i> [40]	<i>Trigonia rasa</i> [?]; <i>Croton eriospermum</i> ; <i>Croton eriospermus</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	espinaca; Philippine spinach. [57]	-
HABIT	-	herb or low shrub [57]	shrub, tree (small) or liana [39]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	moist or quite dry, often rocky, thickets or low forest; ≤ 650 m.	-
USE	-	food (leaf) [57]	-
DATE	-	-	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*	Ceren [41]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Rancho Ires [16]	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE	-	1x, Ceren [41]	-
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	-	Chan B'i [17]
Other	perianth, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*	-	-
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*	sacbe, Ceren [41]	salt production, Chan B'i [17]

* not carbonised

FAMILY	Typhaceae	Ulmaceae	Urticaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Typha</i> sp.	<i>Ampelocera hottlei</i>	<i>Cecropia peltata</i>
SYNONYMS	-	<i>Celtis hottlei</i> [40]	Cecropiaceae. <i>Ambaiba humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Ambaiba peltata</i> ; <i>Ambaiba propinqua</i> ; <i>Ambaiba schiedeana</i> ; <i>Ambaiba surinamensis</i> ; <i>Cecropia arachnoidea</i> ; <i>Cecropia argentea</i> ; <i>Cecropia asperiima</i> ; <i>Cecropia dielsiana</i> ; <i>Cecropia digitata</i> var.; <i>Cecropia goodspeedii</i> ; <i>Cecropia hondurensis</i> ; <i>Cecropia humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Cecropia propinqua</i> ; <i>Cecropia scabrifolia</i> ; <i>Cecropia schiedeana</i> ; <i>Cecropia surinamensis</i> ; <i>Coilotapalus peltata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	General: cat-tail - <i>Typha domingensis</i> : tul; tule; espadaña; enea; puh. - <i>Typha latifolia</i> : tul. [59]	luin; chaperno?; bullhoof; manteca; cautivo; frijolillo. [57]	trumpet tree; guarumo; k'o'och le'; a'kl; cho-otz; guaramo; juarumo; pohór; po-hór; trumpet; tuaromo; warumo; igarata; ix-coch; ixcochle; xco-che [39][57]
HABIT	herb (aquatic–semi-aquatic) [59]	shrub (large) or freq. tree (large–medium) [57]	tree (small–medium) [57]
HABITAT/DISTR.	- <i>Typha domingensis</i> : wet soil or shallow water; ditches; lake, pond and swamp borders; elevation ≤ 1200 m. - <i>Typha latifolia</i> : shallow water, particularly lake edges; elevation 1000–1900 m. [59]	wet or swampy forest; at or nr sea level. [57]	mainly pastures or secondary growth; freq. thickets or modified forest; elevation ≤ 900 m. [57]
USE	General: construction? [26]. - <i>Typha latifolia</i> : fibre (clothing etc.); food. <i>Typha domingensis</i> : food; fibre (stuffing; weaving mats and fans) [39][59]	construction [57]	fuel; medicine; fumatory; food; other [26][39]
DATE	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; unspecified site [26]	-	Cuello [25][26]
Preclassic	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-	-
Early Classic	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	-	-
Middle Classic	'Classic' unspecified site [26]	Ceren [41]	Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]*; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]*; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]*
Late Classic	-	-	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; Pulltrouser Swamp [26]; Albion Island [26]	-	Cuello [25][26]
N. Belize	-	-	Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]*; Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]*; Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*; Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]*
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	Ceren [41]	-
EVIDENCE	-	-	18x, Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]*; 13x, Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]*; 30x, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*; 336x, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]*
Seed	-	-	-
Wood	-	Ceren [41]	Cuello [25][26]
Other	stems, San Antonio Rio Hondo, Albion Island [27]; charred leaf, Kokeal (Pulltrouser Swamp area) [28]; leaf, Pulltrouser	-	-

	Swamp [26]; leaf, Albion Island [26]		
CONTEXT	-	agricultural inter-ridge, sacbe, Ceren [41]	cave, Actun Merech, Pacbitun [49]*; cave, Actun Pech, Pacbitun [49]*; cave, Actun Slate, Pacbitun [49]*; cave, Actun Lak, Pacbitun [49]*

FAMILY	Urticaceae	Urticaceae	Urticaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Cecropia</i> cf. <i>peltata</i>	<i>Cecropia</i> sp.	cf. <i>Cecropia peltata</i>
SYNONYMS	Cecropiaceae. <i>Ambaiba humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Ambaiba peltata</i> ; <i>Ambaiba propinqua</i> ; <i>Ambaiba schiedeana</i> ; <i>Ambaiba surinamensis</i> ; <i>Cecropia arachnoidea</i> ; <i>Cecropia argentea</i> ; <i>Cecropia asperiima</i> ; <i>Cecropia dielsiana</i> ; <i>Cecropia digitata</i> var.; <i>Cecropia goodspeedii</i> ; <i>Cecropia hondurensis</i> ; <i>Cecropia humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Cecropia propinqua</i> ; <i>Cecropia scabrifolia</i> ; <i>Cecropia schiedeana</i> ; <i>Cecropia surinamensis</i> ; <i>Coilotapalus peltata</i> [40]	Cecropiaceae	Cecropiaceae. <i>Ambaiba humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Ambaiba peltata</i> ; <i>Ambaiba propinqua</i> ; <i>Ambaiba schiedeana</i> ; <i>Ambaiba surinamensis</i> ; <i>Cecropia arachnoidea</i> ; <i>Cecropia argentea</i> ; <i>Cecropia asperiima</i> ; <i>Cecropia dielsiana</i> ; <i>Cecropia digitata</i> var.; <i>Cecropia goodspeedii</i> ; <i>Cecropia hondurensis</i> ; <i>Cecropia humboldtiana</i> ; <i>Cecropia propinqua</i> ; <i>Cecropia scabrifolia</i> ; <i>Cecropia schiedeana</i> ; <i>Cecropia surinamensis</i> ; <i>Coilotapalus peltata</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	trumpet tree; guarumo; k'o'och le'; a'kl; cho-otz; guaramo; juarumo; pohór; po-hór; trumpet; tuaromo; warumo; igarata; ix-coch; ixcochle; xco-che [39][57]	General: guarumo. - <i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i> : guarumo; pacl; choop; xobín; trumpet. - <i>Cecropia peltata</i> : trumpet tree; guarumo; k'o'och le'; a'kl; cho-otz; guaramo; juarumo; pohór; po-hór; trumpet; tuaromo; warumo; igarata; ix-coch; ixcochle; xco-che [39][57]	see <i>Cecropia peltata</i>
HABIT	tree (small–medium) [57]	tree or shrub (large) [57]	see <i>Cecropia peltata</i>
HABITAT/DISTR.	mainly pastures or secondary growth; freq. thickets or modified forest; elevation ≤ 900 m. [57]	General: rapid growth in cleared or abandoned land and secondary growth. - <i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i> : lowlands (common); wet/moist thickets; sometimes wet forest or <i>Manicaria</i> swamp; freq. pasture or forest borders; sea level–c. 1300 m. - <i>Cecropia peltata</i> : mainly pastures or secondary growth; freq. thickets or modified forest; elevation ≤ 900 m. [57]	see <i>Cecropia peltata</i>
USE	fuel; medicine; fumatory; food; other [26][39]	General: fibre (cordage, mats); medicine. - <i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i> : ritual; medicine; food; animal forage; fumatory; smoked; other. - <i>Cecropia peltata</i> : fuel; medicine; fumatory; food; other [26][39][57]	see <i>Cecropia peltata</i>
DATE			
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	-	-	-
Middle Classic	-	-	-
Late Classic	-	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Gujarral [5]; Chispas [5]; Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]*	-
Terminal Cl.	-	Pook's Hill (LC–TC) [47]*	Currusté [18]
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	Avila [36]	-	-
LOCATION	Avila [36]	Barba [5]; Bronco [5]; Gujarral [5]; Chispas [5]	-
N. Belize	-	Pook's Hill [47]*	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	Currusté [18]
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE			
Seed	Avila [36]	1x, Barba [5]; 1x, Bronco [5]; 1x, Gujarral [5]; 1x, Chispas [5]; 7x, Pook's Hill [47]*	Currusté [18]
CONTEXT		burial, Pook's Hill [47]	midden, Currusté [18]

* not carbonised

FAMILY	Verbenaceae	Verbenaceae	Vitaceae
BINOMIAL	-	cf. <i>Verbena</i> sp.	<i>Vitis tiliifolia</i>
SYNONYMS	-	-	<i>Vitis acuminata</i> ; <i>Vitis arachnoidea</i> ; <i>Vitis caribaea</i> ; <i>Vitis vinifera</i> [40]
COMMON NAMES	-	e.g. - <i>Verbena carolina</i> : dori; chichavac; verbena. - <i>Verbena litoralis</i> : verbena; verbena cimarrona; verbena fina; cotacám; verbena de montaña. - <i>Verbena menthifolia</i> : telran; verbena. [64]	behuco de uva; bejuco de agua; ha-ix-ak; su-sè; water tie-tie; water-wise; wild grape; wild grape vine; uva; paac; uva de pájaro; uva montés; uvilla [39][56]
HABIT	-	herb [64]	liana (small or v. large) [56]
HABITAT/DISTR.	-	e.g. - <i>Verbena carolina</i> : damp/dry thickets, meadows, fields; freq. cultivated ground (weed); sometimes pine-oak forest; rarely sand bars; elevation freq. 1300–3100 m (rarely lower). - <i>Verbena litoralis</i> : wet/dry thicket, meadows, rocky slopes; freq. cultivated ground (weed); sometimes pine-oak forest; 85–3000 m. - <i>Verbena menthifolia</i> : open fields or hillsides; 800–1200 m. [64]	common wet–dry forest or thickets; freq. pine-oak forest; elevation ≤ 1700 m (abundant at low elevation) [56]
USE	-	<i>Verbena litoralis</i> : medicine [39][64]	medicine; food; beverage; fibre (cordage) [39][56]
DATE	-	Los Naranjos [18]	-
Preclassic	-	-	-
Early Classic	(Classic?) Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-	-
Middle Classic	(Classic?) Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-	-
Late Classic	Actun Halal? [38]; (Classic?) Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	-	Barton Creek Cave [38]
Terminal Cl.	-	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-	-
Colonial	-	-	-
LOCATION	-	-	-
N. Belize	-	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	Actun Halal [38]	-	Chan [29][45]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Sibun R. Val.	-	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-	-
Yucatan	-	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-	-
Honduras	Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	Los Naranjos [18]	-
El Salvador	-	-	-
EVIDENCE	-	-	-
Seed	'fruit pit', Actun Halal [38]; Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	Los Naranjos [18]	Chan [29][45]; Barton Creek Cave [38]
Endocarp	Actun Halal [38]	-	-
CONTEXT	cave, Actun Halal [38]; adjacent to burial, Guarabuqui, Sulaco River Valley [51]	matrix, Los Naranjos [18]	terrace bed, Chan [29][45]; cave, hearth in cave, Barton Creek Cave [38]


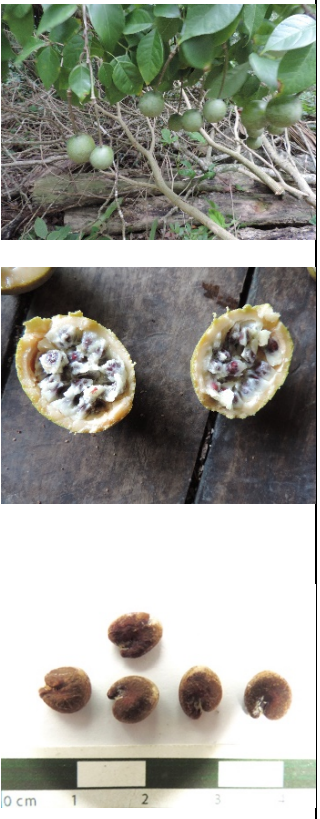

FAMILY	Vitaceae	Zygophyllaceae
BINOMIAL	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	<i>Guaiaacum</i> sp.
SYNONYMS	-	-
COMMON NAMES	- <i>Vitis bourgaeana</i> : tusuj; tusub cam. - <i>Vitis tiliifolia</i> : behuco de uva; bejuco de agua; ha-ix-ak; su-sè; water tie-tie; water-wise; wild grape; wild grape vine; uva; paac; uva de pájaro; uva montés; uvilla [39][56]	e.g. - <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> : guayacán; palo santo; zon; zoon; lignum vitae; bastard lignum vitae. [65]
HABIT	woody vine [56]	tree (small or large) [65]
HABITAT/DISTR.	- <i>Vitis bourgaeana</i> : moist/wet thickets; sometimes pine forest; elevation ≤ 1450 m. - <i>Vitis tiliifolia</i> : common wet-dry forest or thickets; freq. pine-oak forest; elevation ≤ 1700 m (abundant at low elevation). [56]	e.g. - <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> : abundant on dry rocky hillsides; valleys and plains; coast; elevation ≤ 250 m. [65]
USE	- <i>Vitis tiliifolia</i> : medicine; food; beverage; fibre (cordage) [39][56]	- <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> : timber/construction; medicine (wood); small objects e.g. containers, bows. [65]
DATE	-	Cuello [43]
Preclassic	-	-
Early Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	-
Middle Classic	'Classic' Copan [26]	-
Late Classic	Copan [10]; 'Classic' Copan [26]	-
Terminal Cl.	-	-
Early Postcl.	-	-
Late Postcl.	-	-
T. Postcl.–Col.	-	-
Colonial	-	-
LOCATION	-	Cuello [43]
N. Belize	-	-
Upp. Bz. R.Val.	-	-
Sibun R. Val.	-	-
Maya Mount.	-	-
S. coastal Bz.	-	-
Island Bz.	-	-
Petén, Gt.	-	-
Yucatan	-	-
C. Campeche	-	-
Honduras	Copan [10][26]	-
El Salvador	-	-
EVIDENCE	1x, Copan [10][26]	-
Seed	-	-
Wood	-	Cuello [43]
CONTEXT	platform surface, Copan [10]	-




- | | |
|--|---|
| [1] Hare (2011) | [39] Balick et al. (2000) |
| [2] Lentz (2006) | [40] 'The Plant List' (2013) |
| [3] Miksicek (1984) | [41] Slotten (2015) |
| [4] Cane (2001) | [42] Bloom et al. (1983) |
| [5] Hagemann and Goldstein (2009) | [43] Hammond and Miksicek (1981) |
| [6] McKillop (1994b) | [44] Hansen et al. (2002) |
| [7] McKillop (1996b) | [45] Wyatt (2008a) |
| [8] Lentz and Hockaday (2009) | [46] Morehart (2001a) |
| [9] McKillop (2002) | [47] Morehart (2001b) |
| [10] Lentz (1991) | [48] Powis et al. (1999) |
| [11] Lentz, Beaudry-Corbett, et al. (1996) | [49] Parker (2014) |
| [12] Morehart (2005) | [50] Sheets et al. (2011) |
| [13] Miksicek, Bird, et al. (1981) | [51] Lentz (1989) |
| [14] Turner II and Miksicek (1984) | [52] Lawlor et al. (1995) |
| [15] Morell-Hart (2008) | [53] Schlesinger (2001) |
| [16] Morell-Hart (2005) | [54] Flora of North America Committee (1993+) |



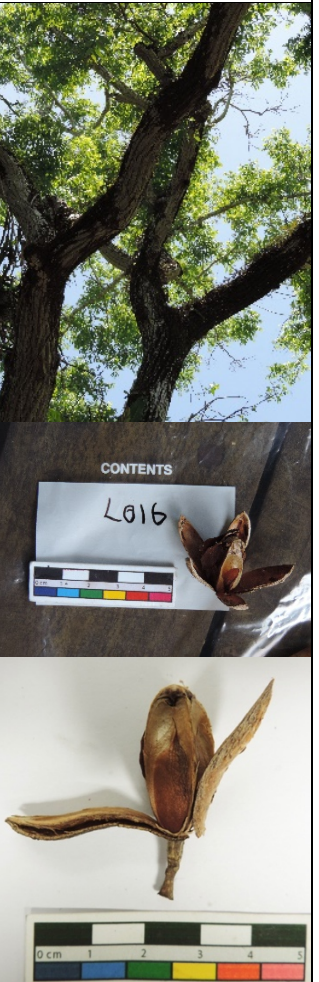
- [17] Robinson and McKillop (2014)
 [18] Morell-Hart (2011)
 [19] Lentz et al. (2005)
- [20] Crane (1996)
 [21] Leyden et al. (1996)
 [22] Pohl and Bloom (1996)
 [23] Crane and Carr (1994)
 [24] Caldwell (1980)
 [25] Miksicek (1991)
 [26] Lentz (1999)
 [27] Miksicek (1990)
- [28] Miksicek (1983)
 [29] Wyatt (2008b)
 [30] Sheets et al. (2012)
 [31] Lentz (1990)
 [32] Miksicek, Elsesser, et al. (1981)
 [33] Morehart et al. (2005)
 [34] Lentz, Reyna de Aguilar, et al. (1996)
- [35] Lentz and Hood (2009)
 [36] Morehart (2003)
 [37] Wyatt et al. (2012)
 [38] Morehart (2011)
- [55] Lentz and Dickau (2005)
 [56] Standley and Steyermark (1949)
 [57] Standley and Steyermark (1946b)
 [58] Standley and Williams (1969)
 [59] Standley and Steyermark (1958)
 [60] Standley and Steyermark (1952)
 [61] Nash and Williams (1976)
 [62] Standley et al. (1974)
 [63] Standley and Williams (1961)
 [64] Standley and Williams (1970)
 [65] Standley and Steyermark (1946a)
 [66] Standley and Williams (1962)
 [67] Nash and Dieterle (1976)
 [68] Standley and Williams (1967)
 [69] Standley and Williams (1973)
 [70] Orwa et al. (2009)
 [71] Standley and Williams (1963)
 [72] McVaugh (1963)
- [73] Swallen and McClure (1955)
 [74] Standley and Williams (1975)
 [75] Gentry, Jr. and Standley (1974)


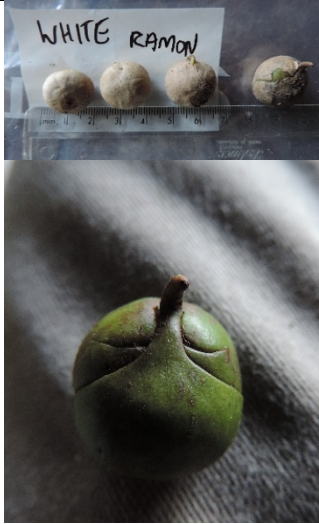

III.II Archaeobotanical reference collection





Table III.II. Details of the material collected to create a Belize archaeobotanical reference collection (*sample dry when collected; **CITES permit no. 4594, 24/8/14, Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Belmopan, Belize; LD = the author, PA = Phillip Austin, RW = Richard Whittet, CR = Cristina Rosique, DC = Denver Cayetano; NPGS = U.S. National Plant Germplasm System).




Ref. no.	L002	L003	L004
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	APOCYNACEAE	cf. APOCYNACEAE	ARECACEAE
Binomial	<i>Tabernaemontana</i> <i>donne</i> <i>ll-smithii</i> Rose ex J.D.Sm.	-	<i>Attalea</i> <i>cohune</i> Mart.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	chaklakin; cojeton large; cojoton, cojotón; comulyote; horse's balls; huevo de caballo	-	chunciey; cocando boy; cohune; corozo; tutz
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Shrub or tree	Tree	Palm
Material	Seeds (94)	Seeds (21)	Drupes (2)
Comments	Identified by LD & PA.	Identified by LD	Identified by LD & PA.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	L005	L006	L007
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	BIGNONIACEAE	ARECACEAE	LEGUMINOSAE
Binomial	<i>Parmentiera aculeata</i> (Kunth) Seem.	<i>Adonidia merrilli</i> (Becc.) Becc.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	cat; cow okra; kat; k'at; wild okra; cucumber tree	royal palm; manilla palm	cansic; flambeau flower; flor de la virgen
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Palm	Tree or shrub
Material	Seeds (29)	Seeds (5)	Seeds (13)
Comments	Identified by LD & PA.	Non-native. Identified by LD & PA.	Identified by LD & PA.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	L012	L013	L016
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	ARECACEAE	MORACEAE	MELIACEAE
Binomial	<i>Bactris cf. major</i> Jacq.	<i>Castilla elastica</i> Cerv.	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	biscoyol; cocando boy; hones; jauacte; pok-eno-boy; poknobby; pork and doughboy	castilloa rubber; hule; kiikche; kikiche; kukche; yaxha	cedar; cedro; cedro rojo; red cedar; Spanish cedar
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Palm	Tree	Tree
Material	Seeds (3)	Seeds (27)	Capsular fruit; seeds (16)
Comments	Identified by LD. See Lentz & Dickau (2005).	See Lentz & Dickau (2005). Identified by LD.	Identified by LD & PA.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	L020	L021	L022
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	LEGUMINOSAE	MORACEAE	unknown
Binomial	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb.	cf. <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> Sw.	-
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	guanacaste; pich; tubroos; ear tree	breadnut; capomo; macica; masicaran; ox; ramón; ramón blanco; ramon rosa; red breadnut; ujushte; white ramon	'copal'
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Tree	Tree
Material	Seeds (21)	Seeds (4)	Seeds (13)
Comments	Identified by LD & PA.	Common name ('white ramon') identified by local guide. Latin name identified by LD.	Common name identified by local guide
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			



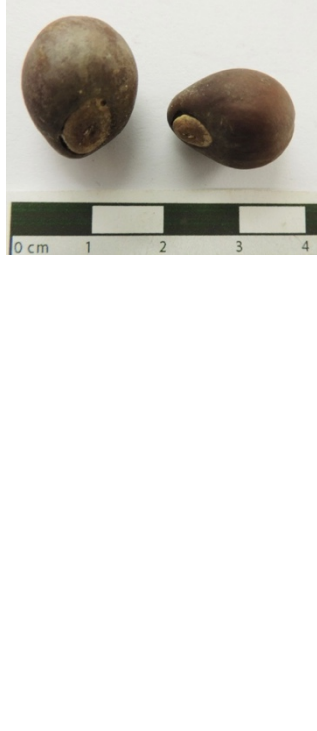
Ref. no.	L023	L024	L025
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	unknown	MORACEAE	ARECACEAE
Binomial	-	cf. <i>Trophis racemosa</i> (L.) Urb.	<i>Sabal</i> sp.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	'copal'	cha-cox; cherry; eldorado; female white ramon; ramon; ramón; ramon blanco; ramon colorado; raman verde; red ramon; sacua-yun; white breadnut; white ramon; white ramón; wild waya; yaxox; yax-ox	botan palm
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Shrub or tree	Palm
Material	Seeds (3)	Seeds (2)	Kernels (2); drupe (1)
Comments	Common name identified by local guide	Common name ('red ramon') identified by local guide. Latin name identified by LD.	Identified by LD & PA.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.		 	




Ref. no.	L027	L028	L029
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	ARECACEAE	LEGUMINOSAE	APOCYNACEAE
Binomial	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> (Jacq.) Lodd. ex Mart.	<i>Cassia grandis</i> L.f.	<i>Thevetia</i> sp.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	cocoyal; cocoyol; cocoyul; grugru palm; sipa; suppa palm	beef-feed; bookut; bu-kèt; bu-kut; bu-kút; carao; stinking toe	yellow oleander
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Palm	Tree	Shrub or tree
Material	Drupes (4)	Seeds (15) (A); fruit pod fragment (1) (B)	Fruit (1)*
Comments	Identified by LD.	Identified by LD & PA.	cf. <i>peruviana</i> Identified by LD & PA.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			

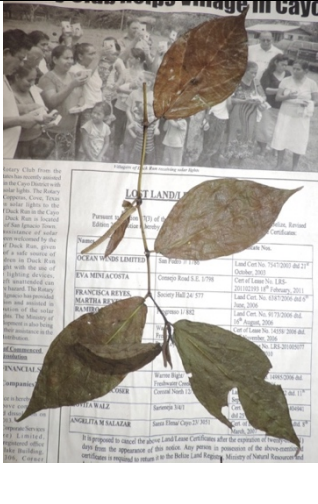


Ref. no.	L031	L032	L033
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	ANNONACEAE	ARECACEAE	Unknown
Binomial	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	cf. <i>Desmoncus</i> sp.	-
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	annona; anona blanca; annona colorado; annona del monte; custard apple; oop; tsulipox; wild custard apple	ballal; basket tie-tie; basket to tie; basket whist; basket whisk; bayal; bayl; 'tie tie'; 'tati'	cf. copal
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Palm liana	Tree
Material	Seeds (15)	Peduncular bract frags. (2)	Seeds (2)
Comments	Identified by LD. Source: refuse on the ground.	Common name ('tati'; 'tie tie') identified by local guide. Latin name identified by LD.	-
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			

Ref. no.	L034	L036	L037
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	SAPOTACEAE	MALVACEAE	MORACEAE
Binomial	<i>Pouteria sapota</i> (Jacq.) H. E. Moore & Stearn	<i>Quararibea</i> cf. <i>funnebris</i> (La Llave) Vischer	cf. <i>Ficus carica</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	mamee; mamee sapote; mamey; mamey apple; mammy apple; saltule; sapote; zapote	bass; bastidos; batidos; cincho; coco mama; swivel stick tree; swizzle stick tree; white marimba?	fig
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Tree	Tree
Material	Seed (1)	Fruit (immature) (4)	Seeds (41)
Comments	Identified by LD.	Identified by LD & PA.	Non-native
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			



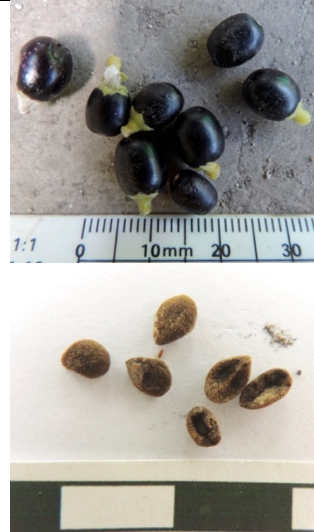
Ref. no.	L041	L043	L046
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	MYRTACEAE	MALVACEAE	MELIACEAE
Binomial	<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	allspice; pimenta; pimenta; pimenta gorda; pimenta gorda	bastard cedar; bay cedar; box cedar; caulote; cork bottom wood; guacimo; pechote; pixoy; pix oy; simaron del tzibche; tapaculo; wild bay cedar	broken ridge mahogany; chiculte; mahogany; sutz'uch
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Tree or shrub	Tree
Material	Fruit (67)	Fruit (mature/dried)* (12); seeds	Seeds (immature) (15) (A); Capsular fruit frag (1) (B).
Comments	Identified by LD & PA.	Identified by LD & PA.	Identified by LD & PA.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014**
Photo.			




Ref. no.	L050	L051	L052
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	MALVACEAE	MYRTACEAE	unknown
Binomial	<i>Pachira aquatica</i> Aubl.	<i>Psidium</i> sp.	-
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	provision bark; provision tree; santo domingo; sapote bobo; uacut; zapote bobo; zapoton	coloc; guajava; guava; guayaba; pata; pa-ta'h; piche; pichi; pu-tá; putah	'anse'; 'amigo tree'
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Shrub or tree	Tree
Material	Fruit (pericarp) fragment (1)	Seeds (80)	Seeds (8)
Comments	Wetland plant. Identified by LD & PA.	cf. <i>guajava</i> . Identified by LD.	Common name identified by local guide.
Collect date	6.2014	6.2014	6.2014
Photo.			

Ref. no.	L054	L055	L056
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	PIPERACEAE	PIPERACEAE	PIPERACEAE
Binomial	<i>Piper</i> sp.	<i>Piper</i> sp.	<i>Piper</i> sp.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	-	-	-
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Herb or subshrub	Herb or subshrub	Herb or subshrub
Material	Inflorescence (2)	Inflorescence (1)	Inflorescence (1)
Comments	Identified by LD.	Identified by LD.	Identified by LD.
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			

Ref. no.	L057	L059	L060
Collection Location	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk	Lamanai, Orange Walk
Family	PIPERACEAE	PIPERACEAE	PIPERACEAE
Binomial	<i>Piper</i> sp.	<i>Piper</i> sp.	<i>Piper</i> sp.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	-	-	-
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Herb or subshrub	Herb or subshrub	Herb or subshrub
Material	Inflorescence (varied maturity) (2)	Inflorescence (varied maturity) (3)	Inflorescence (varied maturity) (3)
Comments	Identified by LD.	Identified by LD.	Identified by LD.
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC001	sAC002	sAC003
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	San Pedro, Ambergris Caye
Family	MENISPERMACEAE	BURSERACEAE	RUBIACEAE
Binomial	<i>Hyperbaena winzerlingii</i> Standl.	<i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg.	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	knock-me-back; tcansic; tkansik	birch; ca-c-ch; ca-cah; cha-c; chacah; cha-ca; cha-cah; gumbo-limbo; gumbo limbo; gumbolimbo blanco; hukup; indio desnudo; indio peludo; palo chino; palo jiote; red gumbolimbo; sirvella simarona; white gumbolimbo; xa-ka; xaka	arbusto de color escarlata; axcanaan; canaan; chactoc; indios; ix canan; ix-canaan; ix-kanan; klaush-pam; neanan; redhead; sac-te-much; scarlet bush; xcanal; xcanan
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Tree	Shrub or small tree
Material	Seeds (7); peduncles	Seeds (5)	Seeds (20)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Collected at roadside. Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			



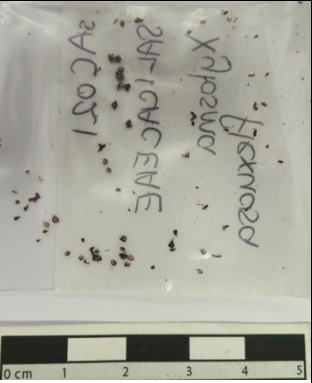
Ref. no.	sAC004	sAC005	sAC006
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	VERBENACEAE	PASSIFLORACEAE	SOLANACEAE
Binomial	<i>Citharexylum caudatum</i> L.	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> L.	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	bird-seed; pigeon berry; pigeon-feed; pigeon-plum	-	akul utz; chacayum; dama de noche; night bloom; nightmare; sapillo; ya-axta
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Shrub or tree	Liana	Shrub
Material	Seeds (39)	Seeds (22)	Seeds (21)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC007	sAC008	sAC009
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	PASSIFLORACEAE	MALVACEAE	ACANTHACEAE
Binomial	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	<i>Avicennia germinans</i> (L.) L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	granadilla del monte; sa-yèp	bastard cedar; bay cedar; box cedar; caulote; cork bottom wood; guacimo; pechote; pixoy; pix oy; simaron del tzibche; tapaculo; wild bay cedar	black mangrove
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Liana	Tree	Tree or shrub
Material	Seeds (varied maturity) (45)	Fruit (mature/dried)* (1)	Seeds (12)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC010	sAC011	sAC012
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	COMBRETACEAE	SOLANACEAE	ARECACEAE
Binomial	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> L. (var. <i>erectus</i>)	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don.	<i>Thrinax radiata</i> Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	botoncillo; button-bush; buttonwood; button wood; kanche; white mangrove; green buttonwood	allay muy; male pito sico; palo blanco	chit; fan palm; salt water palmetto; salt water pimenta; salt water pimento
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree or shrub	Shrub or tree	Palm
Material	Fruits (A); seeds (B); fruits on branchlets (C)	Seeds (94)	Kernels (13)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC013	sAC014	sAC015
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	MORACEAE	RUBIACEAE	SAPOTACEAE
Binomial	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i> Sw.	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (Kunth) Baehni
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	strangler fig	anal; anal xiv; canaan; contra hierba	kanizte; mamee ciruela; mamee cerea; mamey cerilla; sapotillo rojo; silillon; zac-xa-nal; zapotillo
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree or hemi-epiphyte	Shrub	Tree
Material	Seeds (20)	Seeds (16)	Seeds (2)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC016	sAC017	sAC018
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	LEGUMINOSAE: Mimosoideae	PICRAMNIACEAE	MYRTACEAE
Binomial	<i>Desmanthus virgatus</i> (L.) Willd.	<i>Picramnia antidesma</i> Sw.	<i>Eugenia cf. bumelioides</i> Standl.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	ironweed	pasa embra; wild raisin	-
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Herb or subshrub	Shrub or tree	Tree
Material	Fruit pod and seeds (20)	Seeds (16)	Seeds (4)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC019	sAC020	sAC021
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	RHIZOPHORACEAE	LEGUMINOSAE: Mimosoideae	SALIACACEAE
Binomial	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> L.	<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> Coker	<i>Xylosma flexuosa</i> (Kunth) Hemsl.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	colorado; mangle colorado; red mangrove; tapche	xa-coy; x-coy	cow okra
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Shrub or tree	Shrub or tree
Material	Propagules (2)	Fruit pods (6)	Seeds (30)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC023	sAC024	sAC026
Collection Location	San Pedro, Ambergris Caye	San Pedro, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	MALPIGHIACEAE	SAPINDACEAE	LORANTHACEAE
Binomial	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> (L.) Kunth	<i>Melicoccus oliviformis</i> Kunth	<i>Struthanthus cassythoides</i> Millsp. ex Standl.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	chà; chi, craboo; crabu; crapoo; grabon; nance; nanci; nonce; sacpan; sour craboo; wild craboo; zacpan	guaya; kinep; uayum	matapalo; scorn de earth
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Shrub or tree	Tree	Shrub or liana
Material	Pyrenes (14)	Seeds (2)	Seeds (2)
Comments	Purchased from fruit stall. Identified by LD	Purchased from fruit stall. Identified by DC & RW	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			




Ref. no.	sAC027	sAC028	sAC029
Collection Location	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye	Marco Gonzalez, Ambergris Caye
Family	LEGUMINOSAE: Mimosoideae	LEGUMINOSAE: Mimosoideae	CELASTRACEAE
Binomial	<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> Coker	<i>Chloroleucon mangenese</i> var. (Jacq.) Britton & Rose	cf. <i>Maytenus schippii</i> Lundell
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	xa-coy; x-coy	-	-
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Shrub or tree	Tree or shrub	Tree or shrub
Material	Fruit pod (1)	Fruit pods (11)	Seeds (4)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			


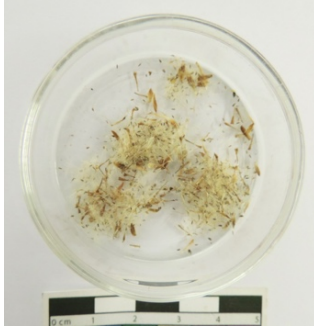

Ref. no.	sAC030	sAC031	sAC032
Collection Location	Deer Caye	Unidentified caye	Deer Caye
Family	SAPOTACEAE	COMBRETACEAE	PRIMULACEAE
Binomial	unknown	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> L. (var. <i>sericeus</i>)	<i>Bonellia macrocarpa</i> (Cav.) B.Ståhl & Källersjö
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	-	botoncillo; button-bush; buttonwood; button wood; kanche; silver buttonwood	barbasto; cansik; knock-me-back; tkansik
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Tree	Shrub or tree
Material	Seeds (3)	Seeds (60)	Seeds (24)
Comments	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR	Identified by RW & CR
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			


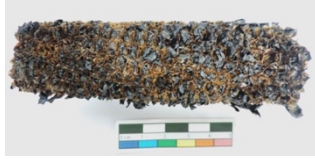
Ref. no.	sAC033	sAC034	IC001
Collection Location	San Pedro, Ambergris Caye	Ambergris Caye	Indian Church, Orange Walk
Family	POLYGONACEAE	FABACEAE	OXALIDACEAE
Binomial	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (L.) L.	Unknown	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	grape; niiche; sea grape; uva	-	star fruit
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Shrub or tree	-	Tree
Material	Achenes (10)	Fruit pod incl. seeds (1)	Seeds (6)
Comments	Identified by LD	-	Non-native
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	7.2014
Photo.			

Ref. no.	IC002	IC003	USDA001
Collection Location	Indian Church, Orange Walk	Indian Church, Orange Walk	NPGS
Family	COMBRETACEAE	SAPINDACEAE	CUCURBITACEAE
Binomial	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	<i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i> Jacq.	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> Duchesne
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	almond, almond tree	mexican waya; kenep; kinep; waya; mexian lime; spanish lime; guaya	squash; pumpkin
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Tree	Vine
Material	Pyrenes (2)	Seeds (5)	Seeds (25)
Comments	Non-native	Likely non-native (South America).	USDA specimen, ref: PI 526245
Collect date	7.2014	7.2014	9.2014
Photo.			

Ref. no.	USDA002	USDA003	USDA004
Collection Location	NPGS	NPGS	NPGS
Family	CUCURBITACEAE	LEGUMINOSAE	CUCURBITACEAE
Binomial	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	<i>Indigofera trita</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i> (Roth) De Kort & G.Thijsse	<i>Lagenaria</i> (Molina) Standl.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	squash; pumpkin	indigo	bottle gourd; calabash gourd
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Vine	Herb or subshrub	Vine
Material	Seeds (50)	Seeds (25)	Seeds (25)
Comments	USDA specimen, ref: PI 438696	USDA specimen, ref: PI 188884	USDA specimen, ref: PI 438847
Collect date	9.2014	9.2014	9.2014
Photo.			

Ref. no.	USDA005	USDA006	USDA007
Collection Location	NPGS	NPGS	NPGS
Family	BIGNONIACEAE	CHRYSOBALANACEAE	SOLANACEAE
Binomial	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> L.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	calabash; hom; huaz; jicara; savannah calabash; wild calabash	caye caulker plum; cocoplum; coco plum; coco-plum; hicaco plum; icaco; jicaco plum; ka-ka-tá; kocho-rhum	tobacco
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Shrub or tree	Herb
Material	Seeds	Seeds	Seeds
Comments	USDA specimen, ref: TARS29	USDA specimen, ref: TARS16299	USDA specimen, ref: TC583. Plant name Reams 713
Collect date	6.2016	6.2016	7.2016
Photo.			

Ref. no.	USDA008	USDA009	USDA010
Collection Location	NPGS	NPGS	NPGS
Family	MYRICACEAE	ASTERACEAE	BATACEAE
Binomial	<i>Morella cerifera</i> (L.) Small	<i>Pluchea odorata</i> (L.) Cass.	<i>Batis maritima</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	myrtle; sause bastardo; tea bark; tea box	caal ce	saltwort; turtleweed; pickleweed
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Shrub	Shrub	Herb
Material	Seeds	Achenes/ seeds	Seeds
Comments	USDA specimen, ref: NA77658	USDA specimen, ref: W6 30052	USDA specimen, ref: NSL 456495
Collect date	7.2016	9.2016	9.2016
Photo.			

Ref. no.	A001	A002
Collection Location	Online retailer	Supermarket, UK
Family	BIGNONIACEAE	POACEAE
Binomial	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	<i>Zea mays</i> L.
Common name (Balick et al., 2000)	calabash; hom; huaz; jicara; savannah calabash; wild calabash	maize
Habit (Balick et al., 2000)	Tree	Grass
Material	Fruit rind (vessel)	Cob and kernels
Comments	-	Part-charred
Collect date	6.2016	6.2016
Photo.		

III.III Phytolith processing method

The following details the standard phytolith processing method used at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL, following Alison Weisskopf (e.g. Weisskopf, 2010) and Arlene Rosen (e.g. Rosen et al. 2015). This method was used to process the samples from Marco Gonzalez.

Drying, grinding and sieving

Samples are first dried, where required, in the drying oven at a little below 50°C, overnight or for a few days. Samples are then sieved, commonly using a 250 µm mesh, but a smaller mesh (150 µm) may be used where preservation issues are a concern. Samples are ground with an agate pestle and mortar if sieving is problematic. Approximately 0.8g of the sieved sediments is then measured into centrifuge tubes.

Carbonate removal

Each centrifuge tube is filled to 15ml with Hydrochloric acid, shaken, and the sample given a fizz score (0-5) to estimate its carbonate content. The tube caps are loosened and the sediment is then left to settle. Brita filtered, or deionised, water is used to fill the tubes to 40ml, the tubes are balanced in pairs using water, shaken, and placed in a centrifuge (Sigma 3-16L) at 2000 rpm for 5 minutes. The liquid in the tube is decanted (leaving a little) and the tubes refilled to 40ml, balanced, shaken, and put back into the centrifuge at 2000 rpm for 5 minutes. The liquid is again decanted, and once more tubes are filled, balanced and centrifuged, decanting the liquid at the end.

Clay removal

The clay removal stage uses Stokes' Law; in an 8 cm column of water, in one hour, sand and silt particles will fall to the bottom of the column, leaving clay in suspension (Pearsall 2010, 418-420). For each sample a 400ml beaker is prepared with a line drawn at a height of 8cm. Approximately 15 ml of 5% Sodium hexametaphosphate is added to the centrifuge tubes containing the sediment samples, the mixture is shaken, and the contents (with rinsing) are poured into the marked 400 ml beaker, topping up to the 8 cm line with filtered water. The mixture is vigorously stirred, the stirrer rinsed into the beaker with filtered water, and the mixture left for 1 hour and 10 minutes. The liquid is then decanted from the sediment, stopping at the first sign of sediment movement. The beakers are again filled to 8 cm with filtered water, stirred and left for 1 hour. This is repeated until the water is colourless at the end of the hour wait (i.e. all clays have

been removed). The majority of the liquid is then decanted and then the remaining liquid, together with the sample, is pipetted into crucibles. The crucibles are left to settle and then the upper layer of excess water is removed by pipette. These crucibles are dried in the drying oven at a little below 50°C over a few days.

Organic matter removal

Following drying, the crucibles are weighed and then put into the muffle furnace for 2 hours 30 minutes (from cold) at 500°C to remove organic matter. Once cooled, the crucibles are removed from the furnace and weighed to calculate the loss on ignition.

Phytolith separation

For each sample, a 15ml centrifuge tube is filled with 3ml Sodium polytungstate solution (at 2.3 sp gravity) and the sample is scraped from the crucible and added to the centrifuge tube. The tubes are shaken, balanced (with Sodium polytungstate solution), and then placed in the centrifuge at 800 rpm for 10 minutes, to force the phytoliths into suspension. This suspension is poured into clean centrifuge tubes, which are then filled with deionised water to approximately 12ml. The tubes are then balanced, in pairs with water, and centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 5 minutes, to cause the phytoliths to sink to the bottom of the tube. The suspension is then poured off through a filter and the water washing procedure is repeated twice more. The clean phytoliths are pipetted into (weighed) 5 or 10 ml beakers and then dried in the drying oven at a little under 50°C.

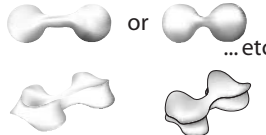












Mounting

After cooling, the beakers containing the phytoliths are weighed to calculate the total phytolith mass, and then c. 2 mg is measured out for mounting. For each sample, a few drops of Entellen mounting solution are placed onto a slide to the size of a cover slip, the phytoliths are added, and the mixture is stirred with a toothpick until distribution is even. A cover slip is then placed on top and the slide is left to dry for 2 weeks.

III.IV Phytolith morphotype classification

The following details Madella and colleague's (2005) International Code for Phytolith Nomenclature (ICPN), which is the phytolith morphotype classification applied in my research at Marco Gonzalez.

Figure III.I. Examples of phytolith morphotype naming using the International Code for Phytolith Nomenclature system (Madella et al., 2005, p.255).

Schematic drawings*	ICPN names	Former nicknames
	Bilobate short cell	Dumbbell or bilobate
	Trapeziform short cell	Square or rectangle
	Cylindrical polylobate	Polylobate
	Trapeziform polylobate	Polylobate
	Trapeziform sinuate	
	Elongate echinate long cell	Elongate spiny or elongate sinuous
	Cuneiform bulliform cell	Bulliform or fan-shaped
	Parallelepipedal bulliform cell	Bulliform
	Acicular hair cell	Point-shaped
	Unciform hair cell	Point-shaped
	Globular granulate	Spherical rugose
	Globular echinate	Spherical crenate
	Cylindric sulcate tracheid	Tracheid

*Several drawings are made after Fredlund and Tieszen (1994).

Figure III.II. Madella and colleagues' *Nomina conservanda* for the description of phytolith morphotypes from the IPCN (Madella et al., 2005, p.255).


















Schematic drawings*	<i>Nomina conservanda</i>
	Cross
	Dentritic
	Papillae
	Rondel
	Saddle

Figure III.III. Madella and colleagues' 'First descriptors: shape' for the description of phytolith morphotypes from the IPCN (Madella et al., 2005, pp.256–257).

1a. 3D shape		
	acicular	needle-shaped
	carinate	keel-shaped
	clavate	club-shaped; gradually thickening from a slender base
	conical	cone-shaped, widest at the base and tapering to the apex
	cubic	three-dimensional shape with six equal square sides
	cuneiform	wedge-shaped
	cylindric	elongate and circular in cross-section
	globular	spherical or nearly so; spheroid
	parallelepipedal	four-sided geometrical figure in which every side is parallel to the side opposite
	pyramidal	with quadrilateral base and a pointed top
	reniform	kidney-shaped
	scutiform	shield-shaped

(Figure III.III continued)




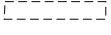


























	stellate	star-shaped
	tabular	thin and flat like a table
	trapeziform	having the outline of a trapezoid, with four unequal sides, none of them parallel
1b. Descriptors for planar or 2D shape		
	elongate	much longer than wide
	lobate	having lobes
	bilobate	having two lobes
	polylobate	having more than two lobes linearly arranged
	quadra-lobate	having four lobes, with double mirror symmetry
	fusiform	spindle-shaped; swollen in the middle and narrowing towards the edges
	lanceolate	shaped like a lance-head, several times longer than wide, broadest above the base and narrowed to the apex
	oblong	longer than broad and with nearly parallel sides
	orbicular	circular
	ovate	oblong but broader at one base; egg-shaped
	unciform	shaped like a hook
	stellate	star-shaped
	square	having four sides of the same length, with 90° angles
	rectangle	having four sides, with 90° angles. Each side is the same length as the one opposite to it

Figure III.IV. Madella and colleagues' 'Second descriptors: texture and ornamentation' for the description of phytolith morphotypes from the IPCN (Madella et al., 2005, pp.258–259).

	castelate	having square-to-rectangular processes
	cavate	having one cavity within; hollow
	columellate	having straight-sided rod or pillar-like processes that are longer than they are broad
	corniculate	having horn-like projections
	crenate	notched or scalloped; dented with the teeth much rounded
	dendriform	dendritic; having many finely branched processes
	dense	closely compacted together
	echinate	beset with prickles
	equal	uniform or even
	extended	spread out
	facetate	having several flat areas forming the surface
	favose	honeycombed
	fine	consisting of particles smaller than 2 μm diameter
	flat	
	granulate	having a granular surface, composed of fine knobs or knots; grainy
	gross	composed of particles with diameter >2 μm
	irregular	without formal arrangement
	lacunose	marked with small depressions, pitted
	lamine	bearing or covered with layers
	linear	narrow with parallel margins
	papillate	having papillae (minute rounded or acute protuberances)
	pilate	having rod-like processes with concave sides
	psilate	having a smooth, or sub-smooth surface; smooth
	process	a protuberance

(Fig. III.IV continued)




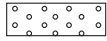


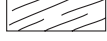




	radiating	to spread like radii from a centre
	regular	conforming in arrangement, symmetrical recurring at fixed intervals, orderly
	reticulate	having horizontally elongated elements forming a net-like pattern
	rugulate	having horizontally elongated elements in an irregular pattern
	ruminant	having a chewed appearance
	scrobiculate	pitted
	sinuate	having a margin with alternating but uneven concavities and convexities
	sparse	thinly scattered or distributed
	spiralling	a curve traced by a point which runs continuously round and round a fixed centre while constantly receding from or approaching it
	striate	having horizontally elongated elements in a parallel pattern
	sulcate	furrowed
	tabular	having a table-like surface; flat
	tuberculate	having tuber-like processes
	verrucate	having irregularly shaped, wart-like processes (<i>clavate, uneven, verrucose, rough</i>)

Figure III.V. Madella and colleagues' 'Third descriptors: anatomical terms' for the description of phytolith morphotypes from the IPCN (Madella et al., 2005, pp.258–259).

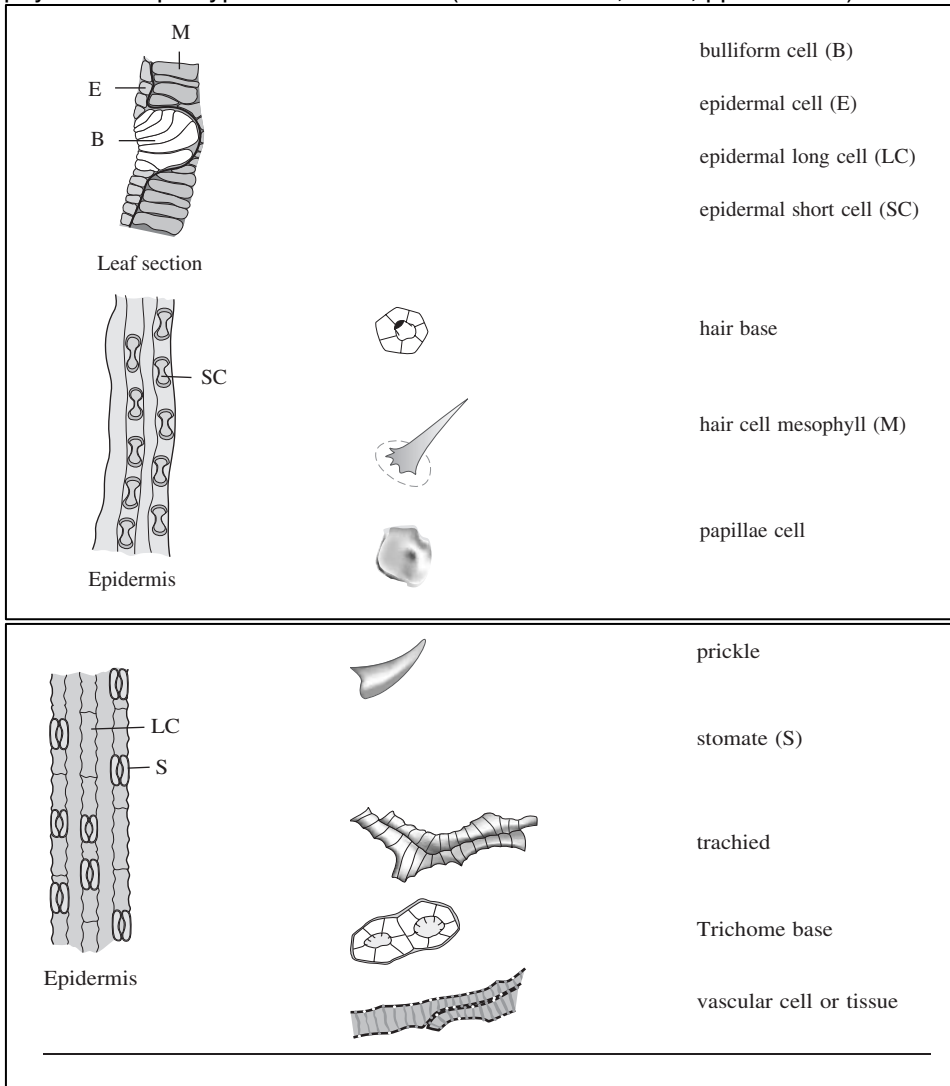
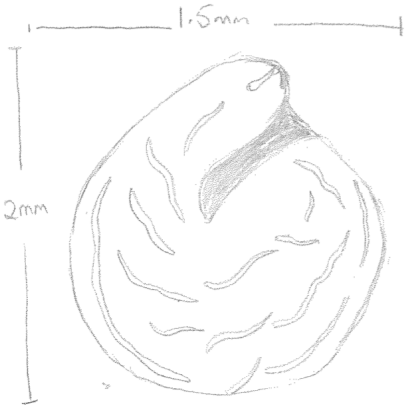


Figure III.VII. An example of the macrobotanical type record sheets used in my archaeobotanical investigation.

Type No.: 1 _n	
Description: Rounded with 'nose' Raised 'squiggly' pattern, roughly following curve of seed	
Drawings:	
	
Possible IDs: Aizoaceae <i>Trianthema cf. portulacastrum</i>	
List samples: 2014.19A, 2014.27A, 2014.24A, 2014.28A 2014.13A, 2013.5A, 2013.1A	

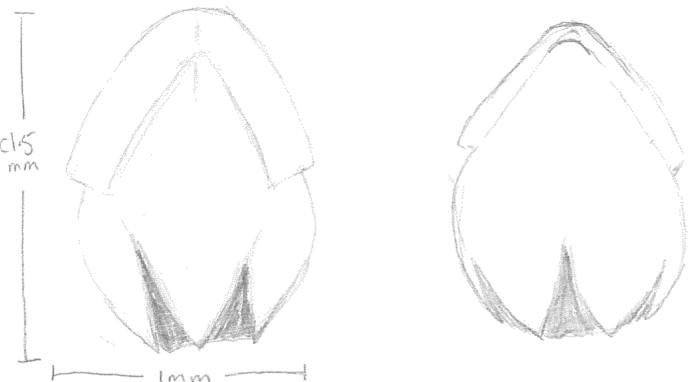
Type No.: 2 _n	
Description: small, round with 'beak' at one end. At the other, 'pinched' with 5 segments	
Drawings:	
	
Possible IDs: <i>Coccoloba sp. diversifolia?</i>	
List samples: 2014.22A	

Figure III.VIII. An example of the single cell phytolith count sheet (modified from Alison Weisskopf [pers. com.]) used in my phytolith investigation at Marco Gonzalez.

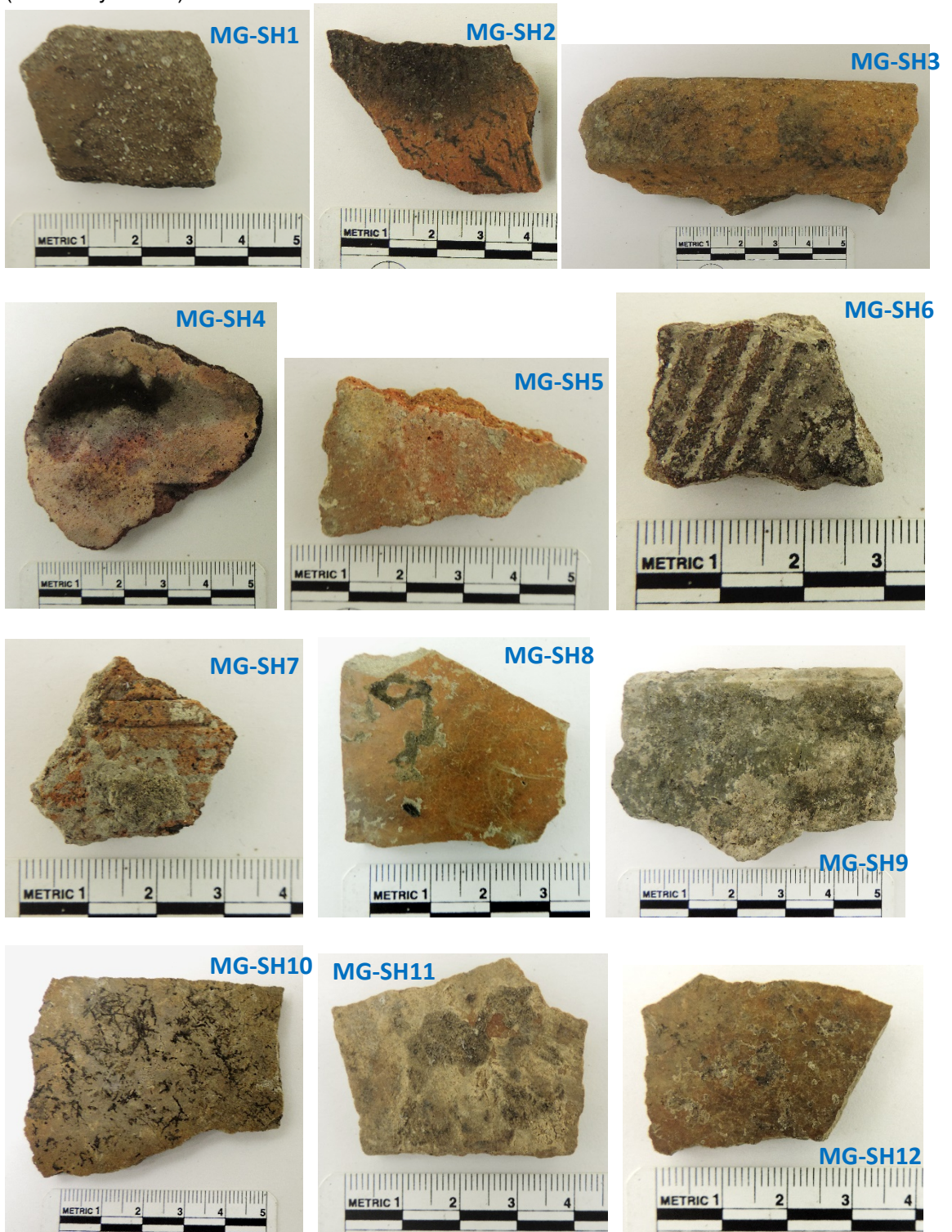
SITE:		Upper right corner:
Sample:	Provenience:	Rows counted, all phytoliths:
SINGLE-CELL		
Long smooth		
Long sinuate		
Long rod		
Long dendritic		
Long polyhedral		
Long echinate		
Crenate		
Stomata		
Hair		
Trichome		
Bulliform		
Keystone		
Bilobe		
Polylobe		
Cross		
Rondel		
Saddle		
Collapsed saddle		
Cones		
Smooth spheroid		
Nodular spheroid		
Rugulose spheroid		
Round echinate		
Globular echinate		
Elongate		
Tracheid		
Two-tiered		
Crescent		
Blocks		
Platey		
Single polyhedron		
Scalloped		
Single jigsaw puzzle		
Sheet		

Figure III.IX. An example of the multi-cell phytolith count sheet (modified from Alison Weisskopf [pers. com.]) used in my phytolith investigation at Marco Gonzalez.

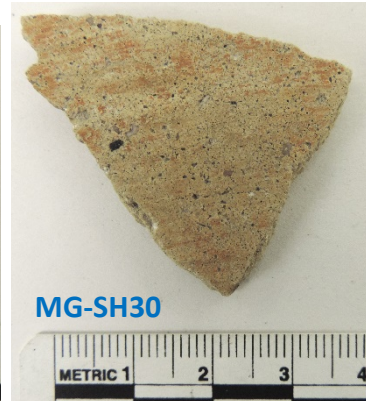
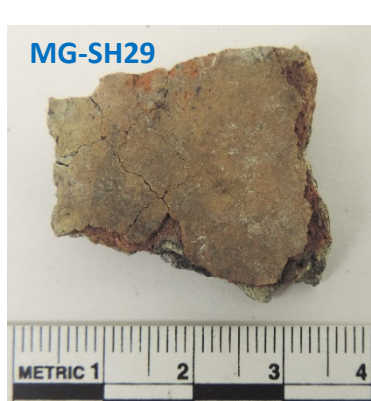
SITE:	Upper right corner:
Sample:	Rows counted, all phytoliths:
Provenience:	Rows counted, multi-celled only:
MULTI-CELL	
Leaf/culm indet	
Leaf/culm/bilobes	
Leaf/culm/saddles	
Leaf/culm/cross	
Leaf/culm reed	
Long square cells	
Leaf/culm with bulliforms	
Leaf/culm long cell	
Leaf/culm cf. Cyperaceae	
Leaf/Jigsaw	
Indet husk	
Indet grass husk	
Cyperaceae husk	
Polyhedron	
Polyhedral hair base	
Multi-tiered	
Arecaceae	
Indet	
Silica aggregate	
Diatom	
Sponge spicule	

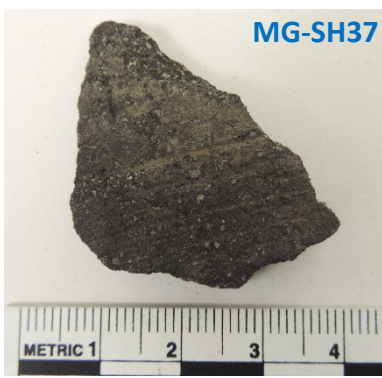
III.VI XRF analysis: Sample photographs and descriptions

Figure III.X. Photographs of the pottery sherds examined in the XRF compositional analysis (Photos by author).









MG-SH52



MG-SH53



MG-SH54



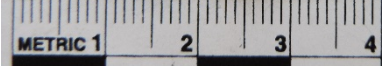
MG-SH56



MG-SH55



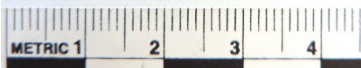
MG-SH57



MG-SH58



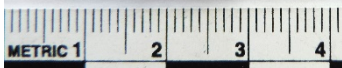
MG-SH59



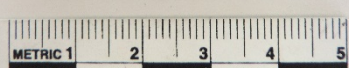
MG-SH60



MG-SH61



MG-SH62



MG-SH63

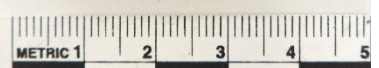




Figure III.XI. Photographs of the 'conglomerate' residues examined in the XRF compositional analysis (Photos by author).

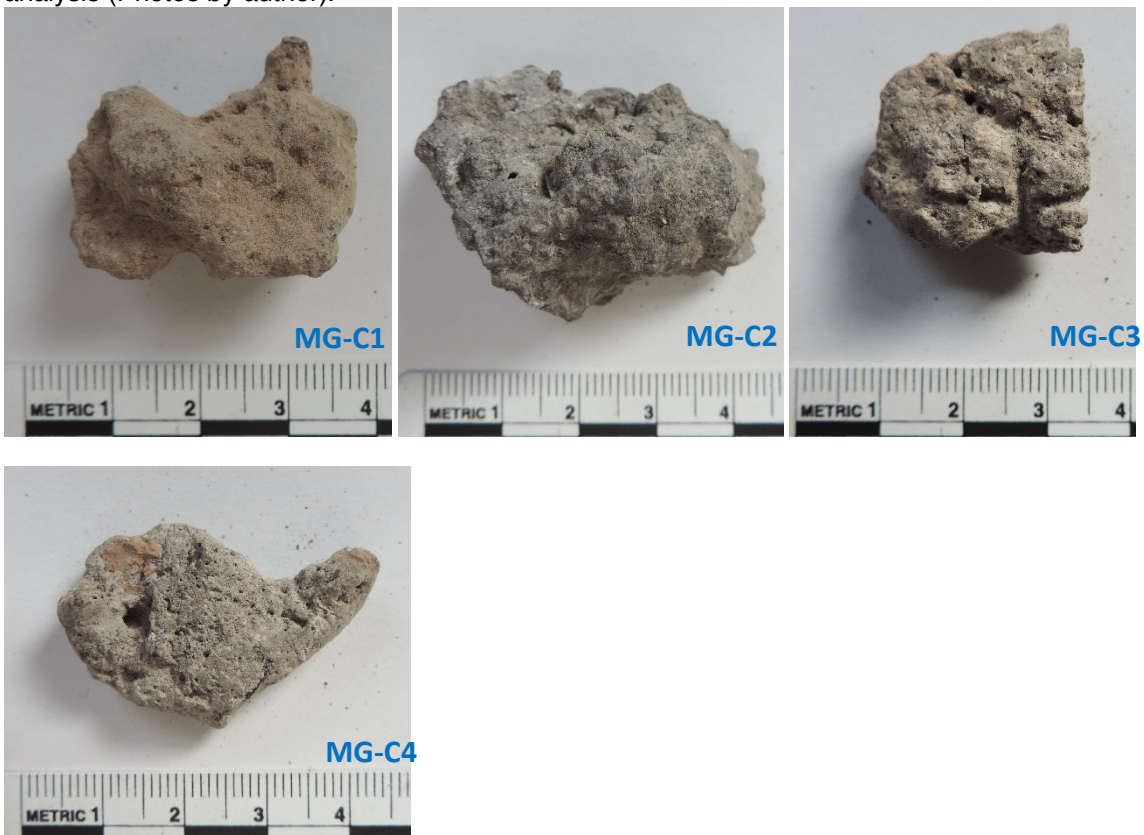


Table III.III. Details of the pottery sherd samples analysed by XRF for composition.

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH1	364	10.12	3.5630	coarse	10YR 4/3	5YR 4/3	Burnished or slipped?	Dark firing core	Dark firing core: 10YR 3/1	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly eroded. Dark core throughout most of cross-section. 	Lightly sanded
MG-SH2	364	8.84	3.5048	coarse	2.5YR 5/8	5YR 3/1	striation	No firing core. Darkest towards interior	2.5YR 5/8	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Medium and large white inclusions. Some fire clouding. Surface 1: colour for unclouded area. Surface 2: mostly clouded therefore colour is clouded area. Footlet marks on surfaces. 	Not sanded
MG-SH3	364	63.99	3.5372	medium	5YR 5/6	5YR 6/6	Interior: smooth. Exterior: rough	Dark firing core	Dark firing core: 10YR 4/1	rim	7-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stepped edge tapering to rim edge. Medium white inclusions. One visible large pottery inclusion. Exterior more eroded than interior. 	
MG-SH4	367	14.56	3.5380	coarse	10R 8/3	10R 7/6 & 10R 8/4	Thin slip?	No dark firing core	7.5R 5/6	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very heterogeneous surface colour and inclusions. Fire clouding. Large inclusions – pottery, white. 	Lightly sanded in case slipped.
MG-SH5	367	7.13	3.5735	coarse	5YR 5/3 (& GLEY 2 6/1 10B)	10R 5/6	none	No dark firing core	10R 5/8 (some 2.5 YR 5/6)	body	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Heterogeneous paste and surface colour. Very large inclusions (white and grey). 	

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH6	367	6.84	3.5449	coarse	5YR 4/4	10YR 3/1	Striated/ incised. Exterior: slip	No dark firing core	7.5YR 7/1	body	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface 1 colour: slip. Inclusions show paste colour. 	Very lightly sanded due to slip
MG-SH7	369	5.51	3.5085	medium –coarse	2.5YR 5/6	5YR 3/1	Striated/ incised	No dark firing core	5YR 3/1	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dense concretions on surfaces. Interior: v. eroded. 	Most concretions sanded off
MG-SH8	369	7.63	3.5835	fine	2.5YR 4/8	5YR 3/1	Exterior: slipped. Interior: very smooth/ burnished?	No dark firing core	10YR 7/2	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V. fine, white inclusions. Cross-section: thin red layer at the interior side. 	Concretions and edges sanded. Otherwise v. lightly sanded
MG-SH9	369	19.09	3.5043	medium –coarse	5Y 4/1	2.5Y 5/1	Exterior: rougher than interior	No dark firing core	7.5YR 6/2	rim	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Crude finish, uneven edge. 'Double edge' mould-type effect as seen in Coconut Walk. Inclusions: medium, pottery and white. Concretions and erosion obscure surfaces. 	
MG-SH10	371	28.58	3.4875	fine	5YR 5/8	5YR 4/4	Exterior: slipped. Interior: slipped, or burnished (eroded)	No dark firing core	10YR 5/3	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many rootlet marks. Surface 1 colour is slip. Inclusions: Infrequent small to small/medium, white. Cross-section: very thin, lighter horizon at the interior. 	Sanded v. lightly to remove concretions.
MG-SH11	371	8.61	3.5271	medium –fine	7.5YR 7/3	5YR 5/3	Possible slip.	No dark firing core	5YR 5/4	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior very eroded. Inclusions: infrequent, small, white. 	Sanded apart from slipped surface

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH12	371	6.07	2.3439	fine	5YR 4/6	5YR 4/3	Exterior: slipped. Interior: unclear but some treatment.	No dark firing core	10YR 5/2	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footlet marked. • Same type as MG-SH10? • Surface 1 colour is for slip. • Cross-section: very thin, lighter/ redder horizon at interior side. 	Slipped surface v. lightly sanded to remove concretions
MG-SH13	374	8.74	3.5945	coarse	7.5YR 8/3	7.5YR 8/2.5	Crossed, incised striations. Some slip.	Narrow dark firing core	7.5YR 3/2	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium and large white and pottery inclusions, with some smaller mineral inclusions. 	Slipped surface not sanded
MG-SH14	374	7.17	3.5464	medium –coarse	2.5YR 5/6	7.5YR 2.5/1	Exterior: striated incisions.	No dark firing core. Interior/ exterior colour split (interior darker)	5YR 4/6	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusions: medium white, and finer mineral. • Some fire clouding. • Surface 1 colour is for non-clouded area. • Friable 	
MG-SH15	374	5.38	3.5598	coarse	5YR 5/2	GLE Y 1 5/N	Unclear	No dark firing core	2.5YR 6/8	body	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. • V. eroded and friable. • Concretions. 	
MG-SH16	374	6.63	3.5627	coarse	2.5YR 4/8	2.5YR 5/6	Unclear/ none	No dark firing core	2.5YR 6/6	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. • Striated texture from manufacture, not finish. • Inclusions: large white, grey. • Friable. 	

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH17	374	13.93	3.5526	coarse	5YR 3/1 & 5YR 6/8	5YR 3/1	Exterior: striated incisions, some perpendicular	No dark firing core. Interior/ exterior colour split (red exterior, brown interior)	5YR 4/3 2.5YR 4/6	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curved. Variable paste colour. Inclusions: large, white 	Not sanded
MG-SH18	377	9.43	3.5553	coarse	5YR 2.5/1	7.5YR 5/3	Exterior: some striations	No dark firing core	5YR 3/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: some large, mineral. Same type as MG-SH19 and MG-SH20? 	
MG-SH19	377	8.65	3.5441	coarse	5YR 2.5/1	5YR 3/2	Exterior: some striations	No dark firing core	5YR 3/1	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type as MG-SH18 and MG-SH20? Inclusions: Some large, white mineral 	
MG-SH20	377	10.88	3.4950	coarse	5YR 2.5/1	5YR 4/2	Exterior: some striations	No dark firing core	5YR 3/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type as MG-SH18 and MG-SH19? Inclusions: some large mineral and pottery 	
MG-SH21	377	5.20	3.5151	coarse	GLE Y 1 3/N	GLE Y 1 2.5/N	Unclear	No dark firing core	10YR 5/1	body	4		
MG-SH22	377	5.07	3.5771	coarse	2.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 4/3	Some striations	No dark firing core	2.5YR 5/6	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coconut Walk Unslipped. Inclusions: some large, white 	
MG-SH23	377	13.44	3.5542	coarse	7.5YR 7/6	5YR 6/6	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core. Interior/ exterior colour split	2.5YR 6/6	rim	4-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Inclusions: some large, white inclusions. 	
MG-SH24	383	4.99	3.5488	coarse	5YR 6/6	2.5YR 6/6	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	10YR 5/3	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Inclusions: some very large white/grey. Very friable. 	

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH25	383	5.03	3.5555	medium –fine	10YR 7/4	10YR 6/3	Slipped (5YR 6/8)	No dark firing core	10YR 7/4	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface 1 colour: area without slip. Inclusions: small, white. Inclusions: small, white 	
MG-SH26	383	5.71	3.5715	medium	7.5YR7/3	7.5YR 5/3	Slipped (5YR 6/8)	Homogenous	7.5YR 7/2	body	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small, white 	Only non-slipped areas sanded
MG-SH27	383	18.15	3.5036	medium	10YR 8/3	2.5Y 8/4	Interior: smoothed. Exterior: rough	Red core towards rim edge	10YR 7/3 Towards rim: 5YR 7/6	rim	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Inclusions: infrequent, medium. 	
MG-SH28	383	13.59	3.5714	coarse	7.5YR 5/4	7.5YR 6/2	Slipped?	Interior/ exterior colour split (lighter exterior side)	7.5YR 6/3 10YR 4/1	body	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: medium, white. 	Slipped surface lightly sanded. Other surfaces fully sanded
MG-SH29	383	5.50	3.5008	coarse	10YR 5/2	2.5YR 5/6	Unclear/ none?	No firing core, but heterogeneous	10R 4/8	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Highly heterogeneous surface and paste colour. Some fire clouding. Some white staining. Very friable. Inclusions: masked by colour variation. Core colour: areas absent of clouding or staining. 	
MG-SH30	383	6.65	3.5365	fine	2.5YR 6/8	10YR 8/4	Slipped	No dark firing core	10YR 8/2	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: some small, white. Surface 1 colour = slip 	

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH31	383	6.89	3.5031	coarse	7.5YR 4/2	7.5YR 5/2	Exterior: striated. Interior: smoothed.	Interior/ exterior colour split	Exterior: 7.5YR 6/2. Interior: 7.5YR 4/1	body	3-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: large, white. Tapered in thickness 	
MG-SH32	383	13.93	3.5640	coarse	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 5/6	Unclear/ none? Rough texture	No dark firing core	7.5YR 4/3	rim	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cf. Coconut Walk Unslipped. Inclusions: large, white Core colour: some variation 	
MG-SH33	383	10.67	3.5735	medium	10YR 7/2	2.5Y 6/1	Slipped? (dark brown area)	Homogenous	10YR 5/1	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small, white 	
MG-SH34	383	5.61	3.5494	medium	10YR 7/2	10YR 7/3	Exterior: striated incised	Dark firing core	10YR 7/1. Dark core: 10YR 5/1	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small, white 	
MG-SH35	383	6.16	3.5080	medium -coarse	10YR 5/2	2.5Y 2.5/1	Some striation (not parallel)	No dark firing core	2.5Y 3/2	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: infrequent, medium, white. Friable. Core: heterogeneous - red, black and grey. Surface 2 blackened. 	Black side very lightly sanded. Other sides fully sanded
MG-SH36	383	9.67	3.5632	medium -coarse	2.5Y 3/1	2.5Y 4/1	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	2.5Y 5/1	body	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: medium, white. Some core reddening on exterior side 	
MG-SH37	383	6.47	3.5543	medium	10YR 3/1	10YR 3/1	Exterior: incised striation	No dark firing core	10YR 3/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small, white 	
MG-SH38	383	6.76	3.5234	medium -coarse	2.5Y 6/1	10YR 7/2	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	10YR 8/1	body?	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface 1: large concretion. Inclusions: Small to medium-sized, mineral. Very eroded. 	Removed most concretions by sanding.

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH39	383	5.91	3.5747	fine	10YR 6/6	10YR 7/2	Surface 1: Slipped. Surface 2: rough	No dark firing core	2.5Y 7/2	body	5		Only non-slipped surfaces were sanded.
MG-SH40	383	9.15	3.5413	medium	7.5YR 5/3	2.5YR 7/6	Unclear/ none?	Interior/ exterior colour split	7.5YR 6/3 2.5YR 6/6	body/b ase	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: medium, white. Very straight. Footlet marks 	
MG-SH41	383	5.97	3.5207	medium	10YR 8/2	2.5Y 8/1	Slipped (10R 4/4) – small amount remains, both surfaces	Dark firing core	Paste: 10YR 8/2. Dark core: 10YR 5/1	neck or rim	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small to medium, white. Surface colours: without slip. Curved, but no rim edge. 	Only non-slipped surfaces were sanded.
MG-SH42	383	5.51	3.5195	coarse	10YR 3/2	5YR 5/6	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	7.5YR 5/6	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: medium– large white and mineral Eroded. 	
MG-SH43	383	6.35	3.5061	medium	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 4/1	Slipped? (small area surface 1)	No dark firing core	7.5YR 4/1	rim?	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eroded Angular cross-section profile. Inclusions: small– medium, white 	Suspected slipped area was not sanded.
MG-SH44	383	5.02	3.5111	fine	2.5Y 8/1	2.5Y 8/1	Slipped	No dark firing core	2.5Y 7/1	body?	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somewhat angular High-shine finish. Inclusions: not visible to naked eye. Surface 1: some red and green streaking 	Only edges sanded due to slip
MG-SH45	383	6.11	3.5123	medium	7.5YR 6/1	10YR 6/2	Exterior: incised striations	Interior/ exterior colour split	Exterior: 10YR 7/2. Interior: 10YR 4/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: medium, white. 	

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH46	383	5.36	3.4902	fine	10YR 6/2	7.5YR 6/3	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	10YR 7/4	rim or base	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L-shaped in cross-section. Very eroded. Inclusions: not visible to naked eye. 	Not sanded
MG-SH47	383	5.51	3.5164	medium	10YR 6/2	7.5YR 6/3	Exterior: incised striations	No dark firing core	10YR 6/3	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: medium, white. 	
MG-SH48	383	7.37	3.5347	coarse	2.5Y 5/1	7.5YR 7/3	Exterior: incised striations	No dark firing core	10YR 7/3	body	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small-medium, white. Curved 	
MG-SH49	390	9.46	3.5653	medium	10YR 5/2	10YR 6/3	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	10YR 6/3	body	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small, white and mineral. Heterogeneous core Some fire clouding. Colour given for area without blackening. 	
MG-SH50	390	7.24	3.5158	medium-coarse	10R 4/8	5YR 7/6	Slipped? (remains on surface 1)	No dark firing core	5YR 7/4	body	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: mostly small-medium white. Two visible large mineral and white inclusions. Very eroded. 	Suspected slipped area was not sanded.
MG-SH51	390	5.51	3.5026	coarse-medium	7.5YR 4/2	5YR 5/1	Exterior: incised striations, random	Interior/ exterior colour split	7.5YR 5/1 10YR 7/2	body (near rim or neck?)	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curved. Inclusions: small-medium white and black. Voids on interior surface. Possible dark firing core, but edges eroded 	
MG-SH52	390	10.50	3.5541	coarse	10YR 3/1	10YR 6/3	Unclear/ none?	No dark firing core	10YR 5/2	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rounded, eroded edges. Inclusions: large, white and mineral. 	Not sanded

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH53	390	5.95	3.5410	medium -fine	7.5YR 7/2	7.5YR 6/3	Unclear/ none? (poorly preserved)	Homogenous	7.5YR 7/2	body	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very eroded surfaces. • Inclusions: medium to small, white and grey. • Footlet markings. 	
MG-SH54	390	7.56	3.5292	medium -coarse	7.5YR 6/3	10YR 6/2	Unclear/ none?	Dark firing core with narrow margins	2.5Y 5/1	rim	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipped rim. • Inclusions: medium, white. 	
MG-SH55	390	5.71	3.5340	medium -coarse	5YR 4/2	5YR 4/4	Unclear/ none? (poorly preserved)	Very pale grey firing core	7.5YR 5/2	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eroded and friable. c. 2/3 missing the exterior surfaces. 	
MG-SH56	390	5.26	3.5143	coarse	10YR 3/1	10YR 3/1	Exterior: incised striations (parallel)	No dark firing core	10YR 3/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusions: small, medium and large white throughout. Some small, mineral. • Homogenous colour and texture throughout sherd. 	
MG-SH57	390	5.12	3.5014	medium	2.5Y 8/2	2.5Y 8/2	Burnished, one surface	Dark firing core	Paste: 2.5Y 8/2 Core: 5Y 5/1	rim	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusions: medium to large white inclusions and very small mineral. One visible black inclusion, close to rim edge. 	Surface 1 not sanded

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH58	390	4.91	3.5012	medium	2.5YR 5/8	7.5YR 7/3	Exterior: slipped	No dark firing core. Homogenous -s	5YR 8/4	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior slip: shiny, mottled beige/red, with darker areas. Inclusions: medium to small, white. Otherwise fine paste with v. small mineral inclusions and rare grey inclusions. Same type as MG-SH60? 	Surface 1 not sanded
MG-SH59	390	5.12	3.5128	medium -coarse	10YR 3/1	10YR 3/1	Exterior: incised striated (crossed). Interior: smoothed.	No dark firing core	10YR 5/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly homogeneous throughout sherd. Inclusions: small-large white and v. small mineral. 	
MG-SH60	390	5.27	3.5005	medium	2.5YR 5/8	7.5YR 7/3	Exterior: slipped	No dark firing core. Homogenous -s	5YR 7/3	body	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type as MG-SH58? Exterior slip: shiny, mottled beige/red, with darker areas. Inclusions: medium-small, white but paste otherwise fairly fine with v. small mineral and rare grey inclusions. Interior more eroded than MG-SH58, with a slightly uneven surface. 	Surface 1 not sanded

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH61	390	5.22	3.5002	coarse	7.5YR 6/4	10YR 4/2	Striated finish	No dark firing core. Interior/ exterior colour split (matches surface colour)	10YR 5/2	body	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: small-large white, majority medium-large. Some grey also. Flare v. small mineral inclusions. Frequent white inclusions visible on both surfaces. Fairly eroded; semi-rounded edges, roughened surfaces. 	
MG-SH62	390	7.99	3.5364	medium	10YR 6/4	10YR 7/4	Exterior: crossed striation (minimal). Interior: smoothed	Dark firing core in some areas	10YR 5/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross section: heterogeneous paste, with darkened areas. Dark firing core in half of the sherd. Remainder is pale. Inclusions: infrequent medium-sized white. Frequent small-medium mineral. Probably fire clouding on interior and exterior surfaces. Slightly eroded edges - some rounding and flaking. 	

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH63	390	5.13	3.5262	coarse	2.5YR 3/1	7.5YR 5/3	Exterior: crossed striations (minimal) Interior: smoothed	No dark firing core. Interior/ exterior colour split (exterior darker)	10YR 5/1	body	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: v. frequent medium and small white. Some v. small mineral. White inclusions visible on both surfaces. Sherd edges are a little eroded. 	
MG-SH64	390	6.20	3.5734	fine	5YR 6/8	5YR 6/8	Interior and exterior: slipped	No dark firing core	10YR 7/2	neck/ shoulder/ rim	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sherd sharply angled. Apparent rim edge, slightly tapered. Some erosion (from rootlets?) as some patchiness. Inclusions: v. few visible to naked eye. A few small white inclusions. Homogenous paste colour and texture 	Only edges were sanded.

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH65	390	6.48	3.5511	medium -coarse	10YR 5/4	10YR 5/3	Exterior: burnished, very smooth. Interior: rough.	No dark firing core	10YR 5/2	body	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusions: frequent medium-large white/grey, some v. small mineral. V. visible on rough interior surface, but barely visible on smooth exterior. Interior: pitting/voids - burnt out organics? Exterior: 'scratched' appearance - rootlets? Darkened patches - possible fireclouding. Homogenous colour and distribution of inclusions. 	
MG-SH66	390	7.66	3.5186	coarse	10YR 7/3	10YR 4/1	Exterior: thin slip?	No dark firing core	2.5Y 6/1	body	3-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface 1: variable slip colour (main: 5YR 6/6). Surface 2: mostly rough and pitted with one v. shiny, glossy area. Surface 2: v. visible, frequent, small-medium white inclusions. Inclusions less visible in cross-section. Tapered at one end. Cross-section: heterogeneous colour, no defined zoning. Slightly rounded edges - eroded. 	Didn't sand slipped Surface 1

Sherd no.	Lot (MG)	Sherd mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Paste texture	Dominant surface 1 colour [cf. ext.] (Munsell, 2009)	Dominant surface 2 colour [cf. int.] (Munsell, 2009)	Surface treatment/ decoration	Cross-section	Core colour (Munsell, 2009)	Sherd type	Approx. thick. (mm)	Notes	Sample preparation notes
MG-SH67	390	8.22	3.5591	medium	2.5YR 6/4	10YR 7/2	Exterior: deep incised striation (parallel). Interior and exterior: slipped (eroded)	No dark firing core	10YR 7/2	body/neck?	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface 1: colour is slip. Surface 2: colour is paste, as very little slip (slip is approx. GLEY 1 3/1 10Y). Very eroded. Inclusions: some white, but infrequent. 	Lightly sanded slipped side

Table III.IV. Details of the 'conglomerate' samples analysed by XRF for composition.

Sample no.	Lot (MG)	Mass (g)	XRF sample mass (g)	Colour (Munsell, 2009)	Dimensions [at widest] (mm)	Comments	XRF sample prep notes
MG-C1	371	5.55	3.5248	10YR 7/2	31 x 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular Friable Some white inclusions visible, and also darker grey/black. 	Lightly sanded to remove surface contamination
MG-C2	383	21.82	3.5560	2.5Y 5/1	42 x 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular (angular) Visible shell inclusions and other white inclusions of various sizes. 	Lightly sanded to remove surface contamination
MG-C3	390	8.52	3.5053	10YR 7/1	25 x 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rounded, one flat end. Pitted Grey ashy-like, and some white, inclusions. 	Lightly sanded to remove surface contamination
MG-C4	390	5.11	3.4942	10YR 8/1	37 x 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rounded, one protuberance. Large shell inclusions (2). Pitted. Smaller white and grey inclusions. 	Lightly sanded to remove surface contamination

APPENDIX IV

IV.I Micro-artefacts from wet-sieving

Table IV.I. Micro-artefact count and mass data. The material was retrieved by the wet-sieving of excavated deposits. These data function as one of the sources of waste quantification in the LCA.

Lot (MG)	Operation	Fraction (inch)	Counts (no.)														
			Pottery	Lithic (chert)	Lithic (obsidian)	Lithic (other)	Shell	Coral	Bone	Crab	Otoliths	Snail	Charcoal	cf. Lime	Conglomerate	Modern organic	Other/unknown
364	13-1	1/2	124	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	7	18	12	0	0
367	13-1	1/2	39	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	13	0
369	13-1	1/2	63	0	0	5	8	2	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
371	13-1	1/2*	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
374	13-1	1/2	74	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	0	0
375	13-2	1/4	87	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0
377	13-1	1/2	140	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	6	0	0
383	13-1	1/2	273	7	0	2	358	4	167	38	22	6	1	1	22	0	0
389	13-2	1/8	193	15	2	0	2855	0	c. 1600	0	77	0	c. 150	0	n.d.	0	n.d.
390	13-1	1/4**	137	1	1	0	277	6	211	48	6	0	0	6	9	0	0
391	13-2	1/2	150	13	0	0	192	0	129	4	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
392	13-2	1/2	146	10	0	0	277	2	262	53	1	0	4	0	10	0	0
393	13-2	1/4	106	8	0	9	1246	30	1063	128	17	1	44	0	200	0	0
393	13-2	1/2	243	14	1	0	1008	43	21	172	9	0	15	0	143	0	0

Lot (MG)	Operation	Fraction (inch)	Mass (g)														
			Pottery	Lithic (chert)	Lithic (obsidian)	Lithic (other)	Shell	Coral	Bone	Crab	Otoliths	Snail	Charcoal	cf. Lime	Conglomerate	Modern organic	Other/unknown
364	13-1	1/2	161.1	18.7	0	0	1.1	0	3.2	0	0	0	<0.1	6.5	33.7	0	0
367	13-1	1/2	82.1	0	0	0	8.4	0	0	2.1	0	0	0.2	0	15.4	0	0
369	13-1	1/2	101.8	0	0	27.9	9.5	1.7	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	2.6	0	0	0
371	13-1	1/2*	150.4	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.1	0	0
374	13-1	1/2	138.2	0	0	0	8.9	0	0	3.6	0	0	0.1	0	4.2	0	0
375	13-2	1/4	75.5	0	0	0	2.9	0	4.7	0	0	0	0.3	0	8.6	0	0
377	13-1	1/2	190.6	0	0	0	41.4	0	0	0	0	0	<0.1	3.8	1.3	0	0
383	13-1	1/2	578.8	11.2	0	5.4	367.5	188.3	26.5	32.8	4.2	0.2	<0.1	13.9	60.1	0	0
389	13-2	1/8	67.5	2.4	<0.1	0	281.7	0	77.8	0	5.2	0	8.1	0	163.4	0	11.6
390	13-1	1/4**	358.4	1.4	<0.1	0	352.4	24.3	33.3	44.9	1.1	0	0	0.4	21.2	0	0
391	13-2	1/2	327.6	22.9	0	0	190.8	0	23.9	1.7	0.8	0	0	0	69.8	0	0
392	13-2	1/2	410.2	11.1	0	0	562.9	6.3	68.7	80	0.3	0	0.2	0	13.4	0	0
393	13-2	1/4	72.1	2.2	0.0	9.5	378.5	9.9	86.3	44.6	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	105.9	0.0	10.2
393	13-2	1/2	579.8	12.7	2.1	0	925.1	21	49.7	148.8	1.8	0	1.4	0	131.7	0	0

n.d. = no data

*possibly includes some 1/4 inch fraction

**possibly includes some 1/2 inch fraction

IV.II Artefact counts

Table IV.II. Artefact count data from the 2013 excavations at Marco Gonzalez. These data act as a source for the quantification of waste in the LCA.

Operation	Artefacts and counts											Notes
	Lot	Sherds	Notched sherds	Perforated sherds	Other worked sherds	Chert	Obsidian	Bone	Shell	Coral	Pumice	
13-1	359	59	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	
	364	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	367	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Charcoal
	369	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	371	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	Charcoal
	374	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	377	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	382	212	0	0	1	2	1	3	29	0	0	Charcoal
	383	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	390	114	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	Sherds incl. bowl
13-2	360	62	0	0	0	7	1	2	7	0	0	
	361	60	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	
	365	440	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	
	373	93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Sherds incl. bowls
	375	84	0	0	0	5	0	1	12	0	0	Charcoal
	378	24	1	4	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	
	381	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sherds incl. bowl
	386	133	4	0	0	3	0	3	21	0	0	
	389	139	14	0	9	7	1	2	29	0	0	Charcoal
	391	347	0	0	18	14	0	18	70	3	1	Sherds incl. mammary legs
13-3	392	140	0	0	8	9	0	16	125	1	0	Charcoal
	393	194	0	0	2	12	0	26	110	2	0	Sherds incl. mammary legs
	362	92	1	1	0	7	1	10	2	1	1	
	363	216	0	0	0	6	0	10	14	1	1	Sherds (18) incl. bowl
	366	118	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	0	0	
	368	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	370	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	372	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	
	376	72	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	0	0	Charcoal
	379	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
13-3	380	56	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	Charcoal
	384	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Charcoal
	385	49	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	Charcoal
	387	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Charcoal
	388	38	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
	394	34	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	2	Charcoal

n.d. = no data

IV.III Macrobotanical quantification

Table IV.III Macrobotanical counts and densities (count/litre sediment) (2 d.p.) for each lot sample.

	Op.13-1													
	364 count	364 density	367 count	367 density	369 count	369 density	371 count	371 density	374 count	374 density	377 count	377 density	Mixed processing count	Mixed processing density
cf. <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Areaceae</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Asteraceae</i> - cypselia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Avicennia germinans</i> - pneumatophore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bignoniaceae</i> - rimd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i> - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Byrsonima</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccoloba</i> cf. <i>diversifolia</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cyperaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp (modern?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> (Type 3n) - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 13n) - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 14n) - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> undefined type - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Phytolacca</i> sp. - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Picramnia</i> sp. (Type 28n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm/budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm node	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>campechiana</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>sapota</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Pouteria</i> sp. (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - receptacle (propagule)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - fruit/propagule/hypocotyl	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - bud	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sapotaceae</i> (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Setaria</i> sp. - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanaceae</i> (Type 19n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Spondias</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thrinax radiata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trianthema</i> cf. <i>portulacastrum</i> - seed	5	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - caryopsis/kernel	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - mesocarp	3	0.15	10	0.50	13	0.65	5	0.25	37	1.85	25	1.25	-	-
Unidentified - mesocarp	-	-	-	-	6	0.30	-	-	-	-	4	0.20	-	-
Unidentified - nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - parenchyma	-	-	-	-	8	0.40	-	-	-	-	21	1.05	-	-
Unidentified - peduncle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - pericarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - rimd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	24	1.20	28	1.40	15	0.75	44	2.20	148	7.40	188	9.40	101	8.98

Table IV. III continued

	360	360	361	361	365	365	373	373	375	381	381	386	386	391/392	391/392	393	393	
	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density
cf. <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Arecaceae</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Asteraceae</i> - cypsela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Avicennia germinans</i> - pneumatophore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bignoniaceae</i> - rind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i> - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Byrsonima</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccoloba</i> cf. <i>diversifolia</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cyperaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp	24	1.20	-	-	-	-	4	0.20	9	0.45	-	1	0.05	3	0.15	3	0.15	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp (modern?)	90	4.50	29	1.45	-	-	11	0.55	17	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> (Type 3n) - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 13n) - infructescence	-	-	7	0.35	7	0.35	3	0.15	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 14n) - infructescence	2	0.10	14	0.70	1	0.05	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> undefined type - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Phytolacca</i> sp. - seed	6	0.30	4	0.20	1	0.05	4	0.20	2	0.10	-	-	-	1	0.05	1	0.05	-
cf. <i>Picramnia</i> sp. (Type 28n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm/budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.15	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm node	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>campechiana</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>sapota</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Pouteria</i> sp. (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> manglie - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> manglie - receptacle (propagule)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> manglie - fruit/propagule/hypocotyl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> manglie - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> manglie - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Sesuvium</i> sp. - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanaceae</i> (Type 19n) - seed	5	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.30	-	3	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Spondias</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thunax radiata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.30	-	-	-
<i>Trianthema</i> cf. <i>portulacastrum</i> - seed	3	0.15	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - caryopsis/kernel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	6.20	3	0.15	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	3.25	81	4.05	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	3.45	69	3.45	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-
Unidentified - mesocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.85	-
Unidentified - nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - parenchyma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - peduncle	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	4	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - pericarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - rind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.30	-	2	0.10	-	-	6	0.30	-
Indeterminate	11	0.55	17	0.85	-	-	17	0.85	17	0.85	-	45	2.25	573	28.65	183	9.15	-

Table IV.III continued

	363	363	366	366	376	376	379	379	380	380	384	384	385	385	387	387	388	388
	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density	count	density
cf. <i>Arococoma aculeata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Arecaceae - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asteraceae - cypselia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05
cf. <i>Avicennia germinans</i> - pneumatophore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byroniinae - rnd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Byrsonima</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	1	0.05	-	-
cf. <i>Byrsonima</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.20	-	-
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccoloba</i> cf. <i>diversifolia</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cyperaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.10	2	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp	14	0.70	5	0.25	2	0.10	-	-	5	0.25	-	-	-	-	3	0.15	3	0.15
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp (modern?)	-	-	5	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Malpighiaceae (Type 3n) - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Moraceae (Type 13n) - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Moraceae (Type 14n) - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Moraceae undefined type - infructescence	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phyllacca sp. - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Picramnia</i> sp. (Type 28n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae - budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.75	-	-
Poaceae - carposis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae - rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.15	9	0.45	10	0.56	21	1.05	2	0.10
Poaceae - culm/budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Poaceae - culm/budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Poaceae - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Poaceae - culm node	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>campechiana</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>sapota</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Pouteria</i> sp. (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.30	-	-
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - receptacle (propagule)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - fruit/propagule/hypocotyl	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.10	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - bud	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapotaceae (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Sapotaceae - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Setaria</i> sp. - seed	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solanaceae (Type 19n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Spondias</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thrinax radiata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trianthema</i> cf. <i>portulacastrium</i> - seed	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	1	0.05
<i>Zea mays</i> - carposis/kernel	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	13	0.65	-	-
Unidentified - endocarp	2	0.10	-	-	5	0.25	-	-	5	0.25	-	-	-	-	15	0.75	2	0.10
Unidentified - mesocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - parenchyma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	0.95
Unidentified - peduncle	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-	-	2	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - pericarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - rnd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - seed	4	0.20	12	0.60	19	0.95	2	0.10	6	0.30	9	0.45	2	0.11	2	0.10	1	0.05
Indeterminate	5	0.25	33	1.65	87	4.35	36	1.82	16	0.80	54	2.70	41	2.31	213	10.65	68	3.40

Table IV. IV Macrobotanical mass (g) (2 d.p.) and density (mass[g]/litre sediment) (4 d.p.) results for each lot sample.

Op 13-1														
	364 mass	364 density	367 mass	367 density	369 mass	369 density	371 mass	371 density	374 mass	374 density	377 mass	377 density	Mixed processing mass	Mixed processing density
cf. <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Arecaceae</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Asteraceae</i> - cypsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Avicennia germinans</i> - pneumatophore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bignoniaceae</i> - rind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Byrsonima</i> cf. <i>crassifolia</i> - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Byrsonima</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cesitrum nocturnum</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccoloba</i> cf. <i>diversifolia</i> - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cyperaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp (modem?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0009
cf. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> (Type 3n) - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 13n) - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 14n) - infructescence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> undefined type - infructescence	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-
<i>Phyllolacca</i> sp. - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Picramnia</i> sp. (Type 28n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - caryopsis	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.0010	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm/budshoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm node	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>carpechiana</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0009
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>sapota</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.0018
cf. <i>Pouteria</i> sp. (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - bud	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - receptacle (propagule)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - fruit/propagule/hypocotyl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - bud	0.04	0.0020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0009
<i>Sapotaceae</i> (Type 23n) - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Setaria</i> sp. - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanaceae</i> (Type 19n) - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Spondias</i> sp. - pyrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thrinax radiata</i> - endocarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trianthema</i> cf. <i>portulacastrum</i> - seed	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0009
<i>Zea mays</i> - caryopsis/kernel	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cob frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	-	-
cf. <i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - culm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - endocarp	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.04	0.0020	0.05	0.0025	-	-
Unidentified - mesocarp	-	-	0.01	0.0005	-	0.0005	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	-	-
Unidentified - nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - parenchyma	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.0010	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.0010	-	-
Unidentified - peduncle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - pericarp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	-	-
Unidentified - rind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0009
Indeterminate	0.05	0.0025	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.07	0.0035	0.14	0.0070	0.18	0.0090	0.17	0.0151

Table IV.V. Observations from the scans of the 500 μm –1 mm sized archaeobotanical material.

Op	Lot	Description of contents
13-1	364	None
	374	1 x unidentified seed
	377	4 x unidentified seed frags (?)
13-2	375	1 x <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> fruit frag.; 15 x cf. Solanaceae.
	391/392	As larger size fractions. <i>Zea mays</i> cob frag.; unidentified endocarp; <i>Byrsonima</i> sp. endocarp frag.
	393	<i>Zea mays</i> cupule frags (?); 1 x Panicoideae cf. <i>Setaria</i> sp. caryopsis (?)
13-3	376	None
	387	1 x seed (?); 2 x <i>Rhizophora</i> sp. bud frags. (?)
	388	None

Table IV.VI Mass (g) (2 d.p.) and densities (g/litre sediment)(3 d.p.) for wood and non-wood material in each macrobotanical sample. Mass is given to the nearest 0.01 g.

Op	Lot	Volume of sediment floated (l)	Non-wood mass (g)	Wood charcoal mass (g)	Total mass of plant remains (g)	Non-wood density (g/l of sediment)	Wood charcoal density (g/l of sediment)	Total plant remains density (g/l of sediment)
13-1	364	20.00	0.15	10.14	10.29	0.008	0.507	0.515
	367	20.00	0.02	20.17	20.19	0.001	1.009	1.010
	369	20.00	0.06	68.04	68.10	0.003	3.402	3.405
	371	20.00	0.10	93.68	93.78	0.005	4.684	4.689
	374	20.00	0.24	131.26	131.50	0.012	6.563	6.575
	377	20.00	0.32	141.98	142.30	0.016	7.099	7.115
	Mixed processing	11.25	0.24	17.85	18.09	0.021	1.587	1.608
13-2	360	20.00	0.20	0.56	0.76	0.010	0.028	0.038
	361	20.00	0.11	0.60	0.71	0.006	0.030	0.036
	365	20.00	0.08	8.70	8.78	0.004	0.435	0.439
	373	20.00	0.13	4.61	4.74	0.007	0.231	0.237
	375	20.00	0.31	3.73	4.04	0.016	0.187	0.202
	381	1.30	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.000	0.323	0.323
	386	20.00	0.13	8.72	8.85	0.007	0.436	0.443
	391/392	20.00	2.29	20.69	22.98	0.115	1.035	1.149
	393	20.00	1.05	10.83	11.88	0.053	0.542	0.594
13-3	363	20.00	0.08	1.37	1.45	0.004	0.069	0.073
	366	20.00	0.07	4.99	5.06	0.004	0.250	0.253
	376	20.00	0.27	7.40	7.67	0.014	0.370	0.384
	379	19.75	0.12	5.24	5.36	0.006	0.265	0.271
	380	20.00	0.18	1.97	2.15	0.009	0.099	0.108
	384	20.00	0.10	3.08	3.18	0.005	0.154	0.159
	385	17.75	0.08	5.11	5.19	0.005	0.288	0.292
	387	20.00	0.36	9.65	10.01	0.018	0.483	0.501
	388	20.00	0.16	1.67	1.83	0.008	0.084	0.092

Table IV. VII. Ubiquity results for the macrobotanical identifications.

	Across all samples (n=24)	Location ubiquity			Chronological ubiquity					
		Op 13-1 (n=6)	Op 13-2 (n=9)	Op 13-3 (n=9)	Terminal		Late Classic (n=14)	Terminal Classic (n=3)	Early Postclassic (n=2)	Later Postclassic (n=2)
					Preclassic (n=2)	Early Classic (n=1)				
<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	4.17%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arecaceae	4.17%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asteraceae	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	4.17%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bigoniaceae	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Byrsonima cf. crassifolia</i>	25.00%	0.00%	22.22%	44.44%	100.0%	0.0%	21.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	8.33%	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%	50.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Coccoloba cf. diversifolia</i>	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cyperaceae	16.67%	16.67%	0.00%	33.33%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	58.33%	33.33%	66.67%	66.67%	100.0%	100.0%	42.9%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Malpighiaceae	8.33%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moraceae	37.50%	50.00%	55.56%	11.11%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Phytolacca sp.</i>	29.17%	0.00%	77.78%	0.00%	100.0%	0.0%	7.1%	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%
<i>Picramnia sp.</i>	4.17%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poaceae	50.00%	33.33%	44.44%	66.67%	100.0%	100.0%	64.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Pouteria sp.</i>	8.33%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	44.44%	100.0%	0.0%	28.6%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Sapotaceae	12.50%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Setaria sp.</i>	12.50%	0.00%	22.22%	11.11%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Solanaceae	12.50%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	100.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
<i>Spondias sp.</i>	4.17%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	8.33%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
<i>Trianthema cf. portulacastrum</i>	29.17%	16.67%	33.33%	33.33%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%
<i>Zea mays</i>	25.00%	50.00%	22.22%	11.11%	100.0%	0.0%	28.6%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Table IV. VIII continued

	360	360	Plant wt (g)	360	standardised by plant wt	361	Plant wt (g)	361	standardised by plant wt	365	Plant wt (g)	365	standardised by plant wt	373	Plant wt (g)	373	standardised by plant wt	375	Plant wt (g)	375	standardised by plant wt	381	Plant wt (g)	381	standardised by plant wt	386	Plant wt (g)	386	standardised by plant wt	391/392	Plant wt (g)	391/392	standardised by plant wt	393	Plant wt (g)	393	standardised by plant wt
cf. <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	5	22.98	0.218	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	1	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Asteraceae</i> - <i>cypselia</i>	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Alcornoque</i> - pneumatophore	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	1	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Bignoniaceae</i> - <i>rind</i>	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	112	22.98	4.874	37	11.88	-	
<i>Bignoniaceae</i> - <i>rind</i>	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Byrsocarpus</i> - pyrene	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	9	22.98	0.592	0	11.88	-	
<i>Cesunium nocturnum</i> - seed	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Coccoloba</i> cf. <i>diversifolia</i> - seed	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Cyperaceae</i> - culm	24	0.76	31.579	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp	90	0.76	118.421	29	0.71	40.845	0	0.71	40.845	0	0.78	-	4	0.74	0.844	9	0.42	2.228	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.85	0.113	3	22.98	0.131	3	11.88	0.253	0	11.88	-	
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp (modem?)	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	11	0.71	2.321	0	0.78	-	11	0.74	0.844	17	0.42	4.208	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> - pyrene	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	2	22.98	0.087	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 13n) - infructescence	0	0.76	-	7	0.71	9.859	7	0.71	0.653	0	0.78	0.797	3	0.74	0.653	1	0.42	0.248	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (Type 14n) - infructescence	2	0.76	2.632	14	0.71	19.718	1	0.71	0.653	0	0.78	0.114	0	0.74	0.653	1	0.42	0.248	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Moraceae</i> (no type) - infructescence	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Phyllanthaceae</i> - seed	6	0.76	7.895	4	0.71	5.634	1	0.71	5.634	1	0.78	0.114	4	0.74	0.844	2	0.42	0.495	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.42	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	1	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Pteridium</i> sp. - seed	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Poaceae</i> - budshoot	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Poaceae</i> - budshoot	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Poaceae</i> - carpoyis	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Poaceae</i> - culmbudshoot	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>campechiana</i> - seed coat	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Pouteria</i> cf. <i>sapota</i> - seed coat	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Pouteria</i> sp. - seed coat	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - bud	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - bud	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - receptacle (propague)	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - fruit/propague/hypocotyl	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
cf. <i>Seitara</i> sp. - seed	5	0.76	6.579	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.42	-	0	0.85	-	0	0.85	-	0	22.98	0.044	0	11.88	-	
<i>Solanaceae</i> - seed	0	0.76	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.71	-	0	0.78	-	0	0.74	-	0	0.42																				

Table IV.VIII continued

	363	363	Plant wt (g)	363	standardised by plant wt	366	Plant wt (g)	366	standardised by plant wt	376	Plant wt (g)	376	standardised by plant wt	379	Plant wt (g)	379	standardised by plant wt	380	Plant wt (g)	380	standardised by plant wt	384	Plant wt (g)	384	standardised by plant wt	385	Plant wt (g)	385	standardised by plant wt	387	Plant wt (g)	387	standardised by plant wt	388	Plant wt (g)	388	standardised by plant wt				
<i>ct. Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Arecaea</i> - endocarp	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
Asteraceae - cypselia	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Avicennia germinans</i> - pneumatophore	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Bignoniaceae</i> - rind	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Bysonima</i> <i>ct. crassifolia</i> - pyrene	0	1.45	2	5.06	0.995	0	7.67	1	5.36	0.187	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Bysonima</i> sp. - pyrene	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> - seed	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Coccoloba</i> <i>ct. diversifolia</i> - seed	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Cyperaceae</i> - culm	0	1.45	0	5.06	0.988	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	
<i>Guazuma umifolia</i> - pericarp (modem?)	14	1.45	5	5.06	0.988	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	0.373	2	7.67	0.261	0	5.36	
<i>ct. Malvaceae</i> - pyrene	0	1.45	0	5.06	0.988	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36		
<i>ct. Maraceae</i> (Type 13n) - inflorescence	0	1.45	0	5.06	0.988	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36		
<i>ct. Maraceae</i> (Type 14n) - inflorescence	0	1.45	0	5.06	0.988	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36		
<i>ct. Maraceae</i> (no type) - inflorescence	0	1.45	0	5.06	0.988	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36	0.373	0	7.67	0	5.36		
<i>Phytolacca</i> sp. - seed	1	1.45	0	5.06	0.690	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83
<i>ct. Pteramia</i> sp. - seed	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Poaceae</i> - budshoot	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Poaceae</i> - caryopsis	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Poaceae</i> - rachis	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Poaceae</i> - culmbudshoot	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Poaceae</i> - culm	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Poaceae</i> - culm node	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Pouteria</i> <i>ct. campchiana</i> - seed coat	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Pouteria</i> <i>ct. sapota</i> - seed coat	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Pouteria</i> sp. - seed coat	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - bud	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> - receptacle (propague)	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Rhizophora mangle</i> - fruit(propague/hypocotyl)	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>ct. Rhizophora mangle</i> - bud	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	1.83	
<i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	0	1.45	0	5.06	0	7.67	0	5.36	0	2.15	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.01	0	1.83	0	10.01	0	3.18	0	5.19	0	10.															

Table IV.IX. Macrobotanical data prepared for the creation of box plots in R. Data are standardised by plant weight (count/plant weight (g)), as in Table IV.VII, and taxa are broadly categorised, as elsewhere in this research, according to habit, use and ecosystem (TPR = Terminal Preclassic; EC = Early Classic; LC = Late Classic; EP = Early Postclassic; LP = Late Postclassic).

LOT	PALM	WEED	WETLANDS	ECONOMIC TREES	OTHER TREES	CROP	PERIOD
364	0.000	0.680	0.194	0.000	0.000	0.097	LC
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC
369	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.000	LC
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.000	LC
374	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.023	0.008	LC
377	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.049	0.007	LC
360	0.000	18.421	0.000	0.000	152.632	0.000	LP
361	0.000	5.634	0.000	0.000	70.423	0.000	LP
365	0.114	0.342	0.000	0.000	0.911	0.000	EP
373	0.000	0.844	0.211	0.000	3.797	0.000	TC
375	0.000	2.970	0.000	0.000	6.931	0.248	LC
381	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC
386	0.000	0.452	0.000	0.113	0.113	0.000	EC
391/392	0.305	0.566	0.131	8.181	0.131	8.486	TPR
393	0.000	0.842	0.084	5.219	0.253	14.057	TPR
363	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.345	0.000	EP
366	0.000	0.198	0.000	0.395	1.976	0.000	TC
376	0.000	0.261	0.130	0.000	0.261	0.261	TC
379	0.000	0.560	0.560	0.187	0.000	0.000	LC
380	0.000	1.860	1.860	0.000	2.791	0.000	LC
384	0.000	3.145	0.000	0.629	0.000	0.000	LC
385	0.000	1.927	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC
387	0.000	3.996	1.199	0.100	0.300	0.000	LC
388	0.000	2.186	0.000	0.000	1.639	0.000	LC

Table IV.X. Macrobotanical data prepared for the creation of box plots in R, with the omission of '*Guazuma ulmifolia* (modern?)', *Phytolacca* sp. and *Trianthema* sp. Data are standardised by plant weight (count/plant weight (g)), as in Table IV.VII, and taxa are broadly categorised, as elsewhere in this research (TPR = Terminal Preclassic; EC = Early Classic; LC = Late Classic; TC = Terminal Classic; EP = Early Postclassic; LP = Late Postclassic).

LOT	PALM	WEED	WETLANDS	ECONOMIC TREES	OTHER TREES	CROP	PERIOD
364	0.000	0.194	0.194	0.000	0.000	0.097	LC
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC
369	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.000	LC
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.000	LC
374	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.023	0.008	LC
377	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.049	0.007	LC
360	0.000	6.579	0.000	0.000	34.211	0.000	LP
361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.577	0.000	LP
365	0.114	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.911	0.000	EP
373	0.000	0.000	0.211	0.000	1.477	0.000	TC
375	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	2.723	0.248	LC
381	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC
386	0.000	0.452	0.000	0.113	0.113	0.000	EC
391/392	0.305	0.522	0.131	8.181	0.131	8.486	TPR
393	0.000	0.758	0.084	5.219	0.253	14.057	TPR
363	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.345	0.000	EP
366	0.000	0.198	0.000	0.395	0.988	0.000	TC
376	0.000	0.000	0.130	0.000	0.261	0.261	TC
379	0.000	0.560	0.560	0.187	0.000	0.000	LC
380	0.000	1.860	1.860	0.000	2.791	0.000	LC
384	0.000	2.830	0.000	0.629	0.000	0.000	LC
385	0.000	1.927	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC
387	0.000	3.996	1.199	0.100	0.300	0.000	LC
388	0.000	1.639	0.000	0.000	1.639	0.000	LC

Table IV.XI. Macrobotanical data prepared for the creation of box plots in R, with the omission of '*Guazuma ulmifolia* (modern?),' *Phytolacca* sp. and *Trianthema* sp., and reduced chronological categories. Data are standardised by plant weight (count/plant weight (g)), as in Table IV.VII, and taxa are broadly categorised, as elsewhere in this research.. These data are displayed graphically in the box plots below (Fig. IV.I-III) (TPR-EC = Terminal Preclassic to Early Classic; LC-TC = Late Classic to Terminal Classic; P = Postclassic).

LOT	PALM	WEED	WETLANDS	ECONOMIC TREES	OTHER TREES	CROP	PERIOD
364	0.000	0.194	0.194	0.000	0.000	0.097	LC-TC
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC-TC
369	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.000	LC-TC
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.000	LC-TC
374	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.023	0.008	LC-TC
377	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.049	0.007	LC-TC
360	0.000	6.579	0.000	0.000	34.211	0.000	P
361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.577	0.000	P
365	0.114	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.911	0.000	P
373	0.000	0.000	0.211	0.000	1.477	0.000	LC-TC
375	0.000	2.228	0.000	0.000	2.723	0.248	LC-TC
381	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC-TC
386	0.000	0.452	0.000	0.113	0.113	0.000	TPR-EC
391/392	0.305	0.522	0.131	8.181	0.131	8.486	TPR-EC
393	0.000	0.758	0.084	5.219	0.253	14.057	TPR-EC
363	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.345	0.000	P
366	0.000	0.198	0.000	0.395	0.988	0.000	LC-TC
376	0.000	0.000	0.130	0.000	0.261	0.261	LC-TC
379	0.000	0.560	0.560	0.187	0.000	0.000	LC-TC
380	0.000	1.860	1.860	0.000	2.791	0.000	LC-TC
384	0.000	2.830	0.000	0.629	0.000	0.000	LC-TC
385	0.000	1.927	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	LC-TC
387	0.000	3.996	1.199	0.100	0.300	0.000	LC-TC
388	0.000	1.639	0.000	0.000	1.639	0.000	LC-TC

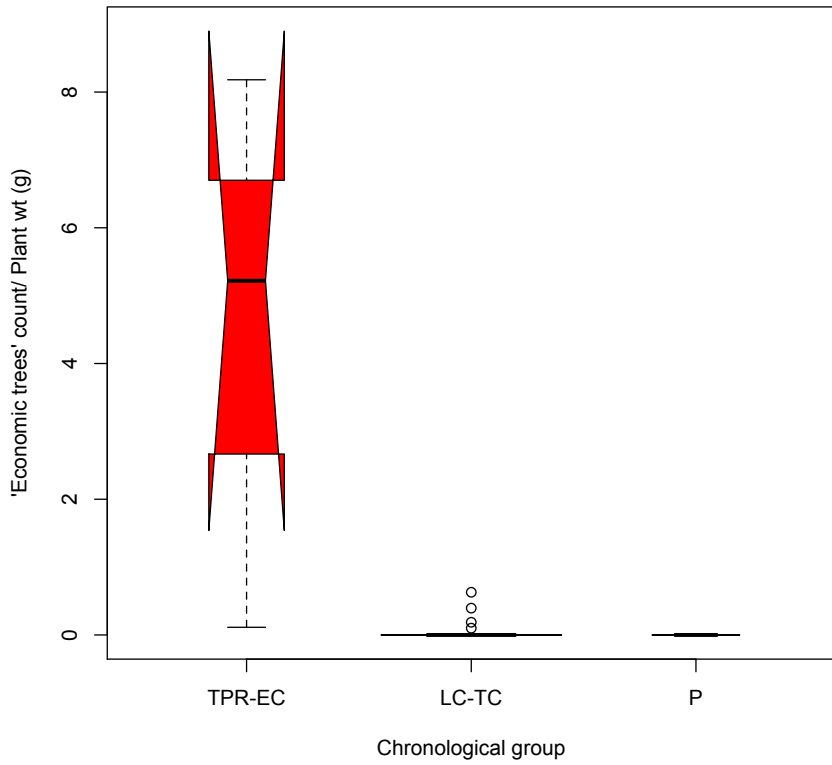
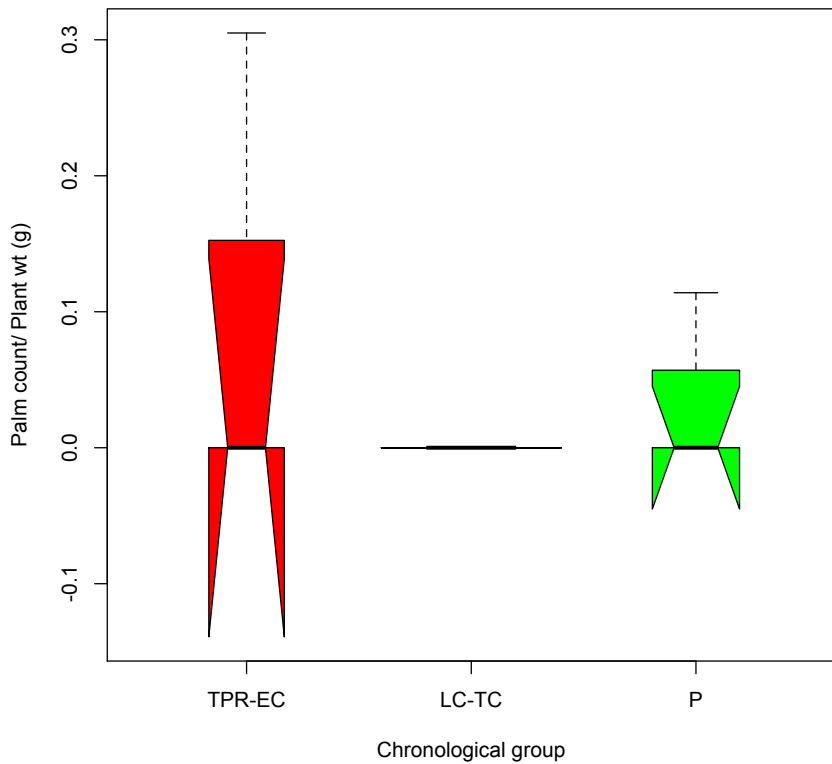


Figure IV.1. Notched box plots for plant weight standardised taxa classified as economic trees (above) and palms (below) (TPR-EC=Terminal Preclassic–Early Classic, n=3; LC-TC=Late Classic–Terminal Classic, n=17; P= Postclassic, n=4). Boxplots created in R. Where the notches (that surround the line that marks the median) of plots do not overlap, then medians are deemed to be significantly different at a confidence level of 95% (McGill *et al.*, 1978, p. 14).



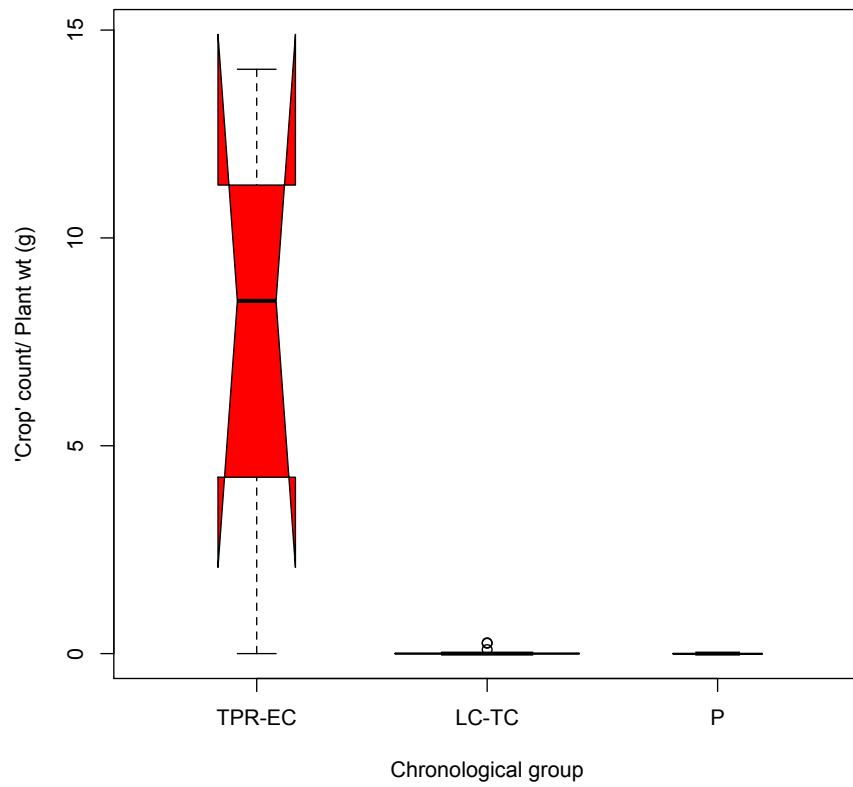
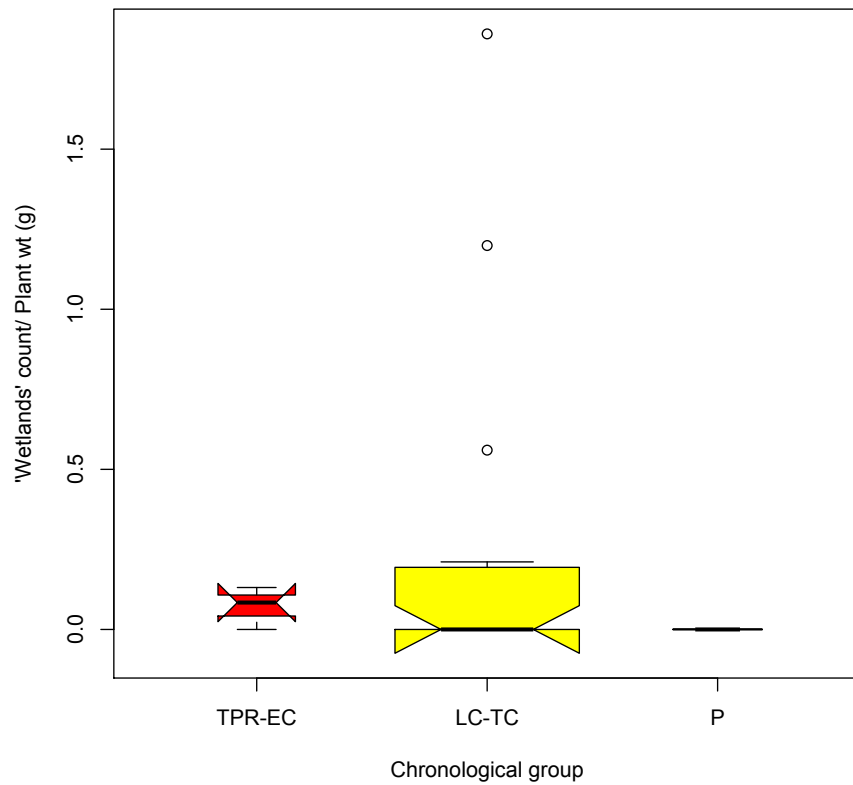


Figure IV.II. Notched box plots for plant weight standardised taxa classified as 'crops' (above) and 'wetlands' (below) (TPR-EC=Terminal Preclassic–Early Classic, n=3; LC-TC=Late Classic–Terminal Classic, n=17; P= Postclassic, n=4).



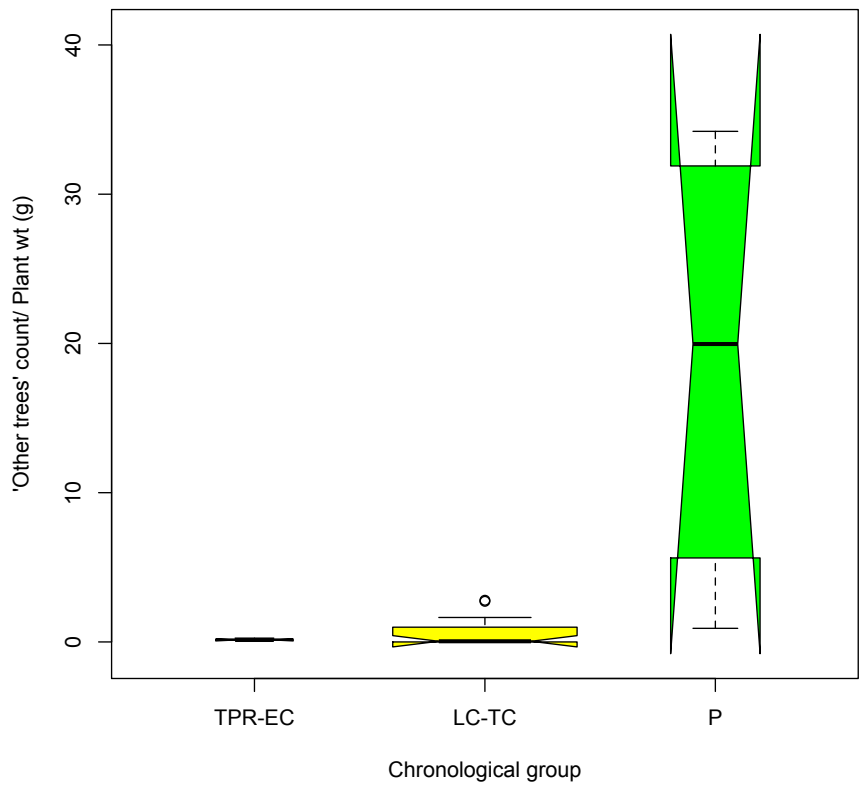


Figure IV.III. Notched box plots for plant weight standardised taxa classified as 'other trees' (above) and weedy and early successional shrubs (below) (TPR-EC=Terminal Preclassic–Early Classic, n=3; LC-TC=Late Classic–Terminal Classic, n=17; P= Postclassic, n=4).

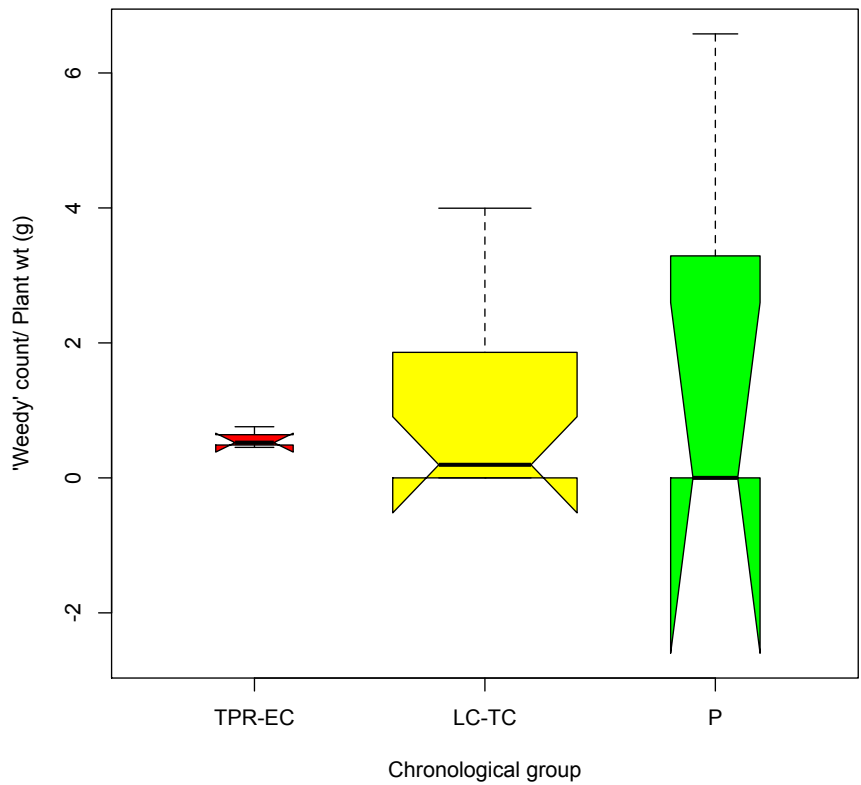


Table IV.XII Chronology, habit, habitat and use codes used in the CANOCO analyses of macrobotanical data.

Category	Code
Chronological	
Postclassic	POSTCLAS
Terminal Classic	TERMCLAS
Late Classic	LATECLAS
Early Classic	EARLCLAS
Terminal Preclassic	TERMPREC
Habit	
Tree	TREE
Palm	PALM
Weedy/herbaceous	WEED
Woody shrub/shrub	SHRUB
Crop	CROP
Habitat	
Cultivated	CULTIVA
Mangrove	MANGWET
Island/coastal	ISLCOAST
Savanna	SAVANNA
Disturbed areas	DISTURB
Use	
Food/beverage	FOOD
Construction	CONSTRUCT
Fuel/charcoal	FUEL
Medicine	MEDICINE
Pigment	PIGMENT
Tannin	TANNIN
Poison	POISON
Fibre	FIBRE
Latex	LATEX

Table IV.XIII. Codes and categorisation applied to the CANOCO analyses of macrobotanical data.

Taxa	Taxa Code	Habit category	Habitat category	Use 1 category	Use 2 category	Use 3 category	Use 4 category	Use 5 category	Use 6 category
<i>cf. Acrocomia aculeata</i> - endocarp	ACROACUL	PALM	-	FOOD	MEDICINE	-	-	-	-
<i>cf. Arecaceae</i> - endocarp	ARECAIND	PALM	-	CONSTRUC	FOOD	MEDICINE	FUEL	FIBRE	-
<i>Asteraceae</i> - cypsela	ASTERIND	WEED	-	FOOD	MEDICINE	-	-	-	-
<i>cf. Avicennia germinans</i> - pneumatophore	AVICGERM	TREE	MANGWET	CONSTRUC	POISON	MEDICINE	LATEX	FUEL	PIGMENT
<i>Bignoniaceae</i> - rind	BIGNOIND	TREE	ISLCOAST	MEDICINE	FOOD	CONSTRUC	-	-	-
<i>Byrsonima cf. crassifolia</i> - pyrene	BYRSCRAS	TREE	SAVANNA	FOOD	MEDICINE	CONSTRUC	FUEL	TANNIN	POISON
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> - seed	CESTNOCT	SHRUB	DISTURB	POISON	MEDICINE	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccoloba cf. diversifolia</i> - seed	COCCDIVE	TREE	ISLCOAST	FOOD	CONSTRUC	MEDICINE	-	-	-
<i>cf. Cyperaceae</i> - culm	CYPERIND	WEED	MANGWET	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> - pericarp	GUAZULMI	TREE	DISTURB	MEDICINE	FOOD	FUEL	FIBRE	CONSTRUC	POISON
<i>cf. Malpighiaceae</i> - pyrene	MALPIIND	TREE	SAVANNA	FOOD	MEDICINE	CONSTRUC	FUEL	TANNIN	POISON
<i>cf. Moraceae</i> - infructescence	MORACIND	TREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>cf. Picramnia</i> sp. - seed	PICRAMSP	TREE	-	MEDICINE	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - caryopsis	POINDCAR	WEED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poaceae</i> - culm/rachis	POINDCUL	WEED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pouteria</i> sp. - seed coat	POUTERSP	TREE	CULTIVA	FOOD	LATEX	CONSTRUC	MEDICINE	POISON	-
<i>Rhizophora</i> mangle - bud/propagule/receptacle	RHIZMANG	TREE	MANGWET	TANNIN	MEDICINE	FUEL	CONSTRUC	PIGMENT	-
<i>Sapotaceae</i> - seed coat	SAPOTIND	TREE	-	FOOD	FUEL	CONSTRUC	MEDICINE	LATEX	POISON
<i>Setaria</i> sp. - seed	SETARISO	WEED	DISTURB	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanaceae</i> - seed	SOLANIND	SHRUB	-	FOOD	MEDICINE	POISON	-	-	-
<i>cf. Spondias</i> sp. - pyrene	SPONDISP	TREE	CULTIVA	FOOD	MEDICINE	CONSTRUC	-	-	-
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	THRIRADI	PALM	ISLCOAST	CONSTRUC	MEDICINE	POISON	FOOD	FIBRE	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - caryopsis	ZEAMACAR	CROP	CULTIVA	FOOD	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cob	ZEAMACOB	CROP	CULTIVA	FOOD	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zea mays</i> - cupule	ZEAMACUP	CROP	CULTIVA	FOOD	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified - rind	RINDIND	CROP	CULTIVA	FOOD	-	-	-	-	-

IV.IV Phytolith results

Table IV.XIV. Phytolith single cell morphotype categorisations applied in the analysis of Marco Gonzalez samples.

Group	Single cell morphotypes as used in this thesis (after ICPN nomenclature) (Madella et al., 2005)	Alternative name (cf. Weisskopf, 2010, p.491)	Notes
Poaceae	Elongate psilate	Long smooth	Epidermal long cell. Leaf/culm.
	Elongate polyhedral	Long polyhedral	Long cell
	Rondel		Epidermal short cell
	Rondel sinuate	Wavy top rondel	Epidermal short cell. cf. Panicoideae.
	Saddle		Epidermal short cell
	cf. saddle		
	Collapsed saddle		cf. Bambudoideae
	Bilobate psilate	Bilobe; dumbbell	Epidermal short cell
	Polylobate		Includes a possible quadra-lobate. Some classifications include these with bilobate. cf. Panicoideae.
	Elongate echinate	Long spiny	Epidermal long cell
	Cuneiform bulliform	Keystone	
	Reniform/crescent	Cf. Reniform rondel (Yost and Blinnikov, 2011, p185).	cf. Pooideae
	Stellate		
Cyperaceae	Cylindric psilate	Long rod	Epidermal long cell
	Conical	Cone	
Arecaceae	Globular echinate	Spinulose spheroid	
Other monocot	Globular rugose	Nodular or folded spheroid	
	Globular hirsute	'Hairy' spheroid	No 'hirsute' in IPCN but follows nomenclature style.
	Nodular		
Dicot	Globular psilate	Smooth spheroid	
	Globular granulate	Decorated spheroid	
	Dendritic sclereid	Sclereid	
	Cylindric sulcate tracheid	Tracheid	
	Square regular psilate	Block	
	Polyhedral facetate	Platey	
	Polyhedral psilate	Single polyhedron	
	Irregular scrobiculate	Pitted platey	
	Bilobe granulate cystolith	Cystolith	
	Elongate		
	Two-tiered		
	Ovate psilate		Polyhedron variant
	Trapezoidal psilate	Dentoid	
	Irregular lacunose	Perforated platelet	
Globular facetate	Spherical faceted		
Not indicative	Hair		Incl. rounded apex hair cell (clavate hair cell). Anatomical term.
	Sheet	Irregular psilate	
	Stomata		Anatomical term

Table IV.XV. Phytolith multi-cell morphotype categorisations, applied in the analysis of samples from Marco Gonzalez.

Group	Multi-cell morphotypes as used in this thesis (after ICPN nomenclature) (Madella et al., 2005)	Alternative name (cf. Weisskopf, 2010, p.491)	Notes
Poaceae	Multi elongate psilate - leaf/culm	Leaf/culm with long cell	Epidermal long cells
	Multi elongate psilate	Long cells	Epidermal long cells
	Indeterminate grass husk		
Cyperaceae	Leaf culm cf. Cyperaceae		
	Cyperaceae husk		
Dicot	Mesophyll		
	Multi polyhedral psilate	Multi polyhedron	
	Polyhedral hair base cf. Polyhedral hair base		
Not indicative	Indeterminate multi-cell		
	Leaf/culm indeterminate		
	Indeterminate husk		

Figure IV.IV. Visual guidance for phytolith morphotype identification, from Weisskopf (2010, p.496).

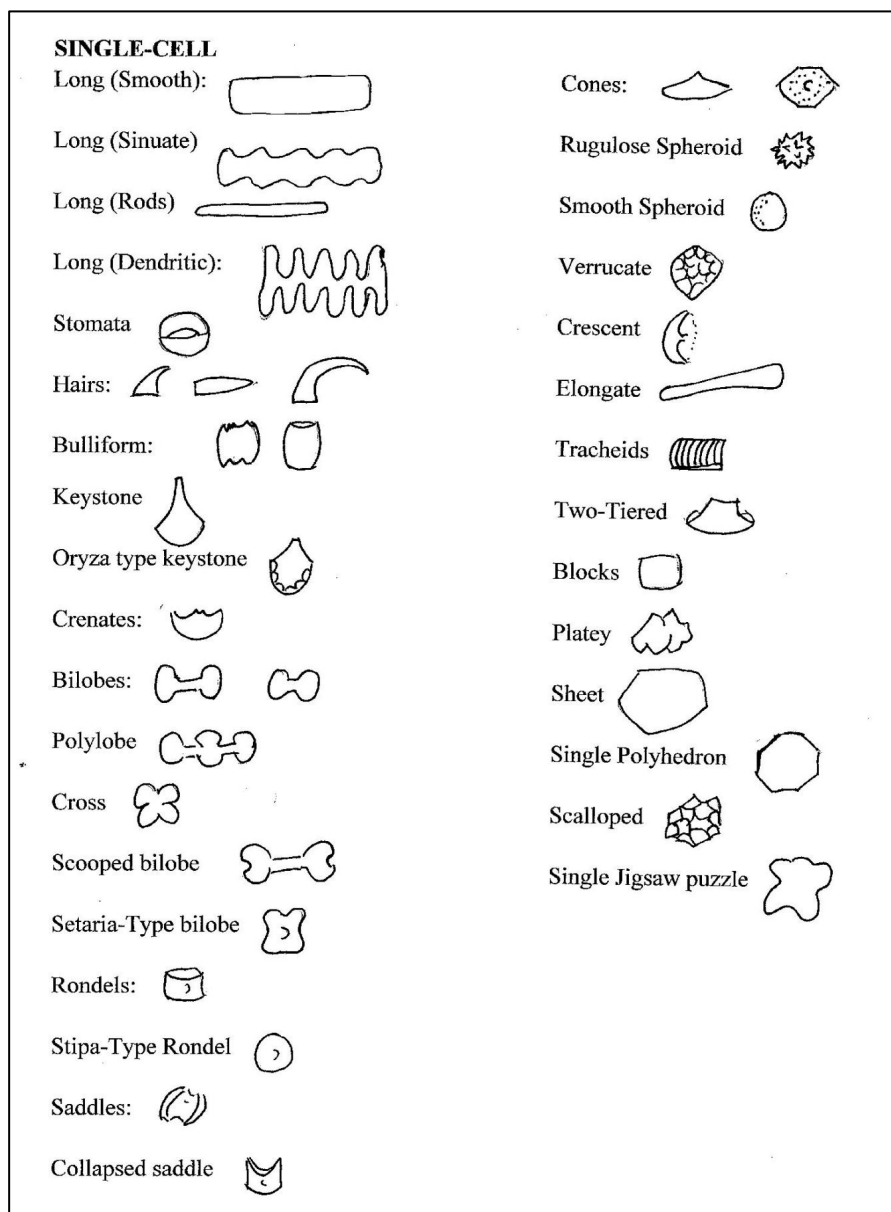


Table IV.XVI. Counts and quantification for phytolith sample Phyt2013.4. Ten fields were counted for single cells, and thirty-two fields were counted for multi-cell.

Phyt2013.4							
	Count	% of total phytoliths in sample (2 d.p.)	No. per slide (0 d.p.)	Phytolith weight mounted (mg)	Total phytolith weight pre-mounting (mg)	Aliquot sediment weight (mg)	No./ g sediment (0 d.p.)
SINGLE-CELL							
Elongate psilate	6	1.59	1382	1.84	7.33	878.32	6270
Elongate echinate	3	0.80	691	1.84	7.33	878.32	3135
Cylindric psilate	1	0.27	230	1.84	7.33	878.32	1045
Elongate polyhedral	2	0.53	461	1.84	7.33	878.32	2090
Hair	29	7.69	6682	1.84	7.33	878.32	30305
Bilobate psilate	1	0.27	230	1.84	7.33	878.32	1045
Rondel	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Rondel sinuate	1	0.27	230	1.84	7.33	878.32	1045
Saddle	2	0.53	461	1.84	7.33	878.32	2090
cf. saddle	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Collapsed saddle	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Conical	20	5.31	4608	1.84	7.33	878.32	20900
Globular psilate	16	4.24	3686	1.84	7.33	878.32	16720
Globular echinate	10	2.65	2304	1.84	7.33	878.32	10450
Globular rugose	33	8.75	7603	1.84	7.33	878.32	34485
Globular hirsute	5	1.33	1152	1.84	7.33	878.32	5225
Globular granulate	24	6.37	5530	1.84	7.33	878.32	25080
Dendritic schlereid	1	0.27	230	1.84	7.33	878.32	1045
Cylindric sulcate tracheid	1	0.27	230	1.84	7.33	878.32	1045
Square regular psilate	16	4.24	3686	1.84	7.33	878.32	16720
Polyhedral facetate	41	10.88	9446	1.84	7.33	878.32	42845
Polyhedral psilate	34	9.02	7834	1.84	7.33	878.32	35530
Sheet	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Reniform	4	1.06	922	1.84	7.33	878.32	4180
Irregular scrobiculate	2	0.53	461	1.84	7.33	878.32	2090
Nodular	7	1.86	1613	1.84	7.33	878.32	7315
Bilobe granulate cystolith	1	0.27	230	1.84	7.33	878.32	1045
Stomata	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Elongate	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Two-tiered	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Ovate psilate	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Cuneiform bulliform	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Polylobate	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Trapezoidal psilate	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Irregular lacunose	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Globular facetate	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Diatoms	0	-	0	-	-	878.32	0
Sponge spicules	6	-	1382	-	-	878.32	6268
MULTI-CELL							
Leaf/culm indet	27	7.16	1944	1.84	7.33	878.32	8817
Multi elongate psilate - leaf/culm	4	1.06	288	1.84	7.33	878.32	1306
Multi elongate psilate	8	2.12	576	1.84	7.33	878.32	2612
Leaf culm cf. Cyperaceae	14	3.71	1008	1.84	7.33	878.32	4572

Indet husk	18	4.77	1296	1.84	7.33	878.32	5878
Indet grass husk	1	0.27	72	1.84	7.33	878.32	327
Cyperaceae husk	3	0.80	216	1.84	7.33	878.32	980
Mesophyll	2	0.53	144	1.84	7.33	878.32	653
Multi polyhedral psilate	24	6.37	1728	1.84	7.33	878.32	7837
Polyhedral hair base	13	3.45	936	1.84	7.33	878.32	4245
cf. Polyhedral hair base	0	0.00	0	1.84	7.33	878.32	0
Indeterminate multicell	3	0.80	216	1.84	7.33	878.32	980
Silica aggregate	35	-	2520	-	-	878.32	11430
TOTAL	418	100.00	70848	-	-	-	327605

Table IV.XVII. Counts and quantification for phytolith sample Phyt2013.6. Eighteen fields were counted for single cells, and forty-eight fields were counted for multi-cell.

Phyt2013.6							
	Count	% of total phytoliths in sample (2 d.p.)	No. per slide (0 d.p.)	Phytolith weight mounted (mg)	Total phytolith weight pre-mounting (mg)	Aliquot sediment weight (mg)	No./ g sediment (0 d.p.)
SINGLE-CELL							
Elongate psilate	6	1.54	768	1.8	1.8	844.2	910
Elongate echinate	3	0.77	384	1.8	1.8	844.2	455
Cylindric psilate	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Elongate polyhedral	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Hair	17	4.37	2176	1.8	1.8	844.2	2578
Bilobate psilate	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Rondel	2	0.51	256	1.8	1.8	844.2	303
Rondel sinuate	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Saddle	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
cf. saddle	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Collapsed saddle	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Conical	15	3.86	1920	1.8	1.8	844.2	2274
Globular psilate	6	1.54	768	1.8	1.8	844.2	910
Globular echinate	7	1.80	896	1.8	1.8	844.2	1061
Globular rugose	47	12.09	6016	1.8	1.8	844.2	7126
Globular hirsute	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Globular granulate	30	7.71	3840	1.8	1.8	844.2	4549
Dendritic schlereid	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Cylindric sulcate tracheid	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Square regular psilate	10	2.57	1280	1.8	1.8	844.2	1516
Polyhedral facetate	56	14.40	7168	1.8	1.8	844.2	8491
Polyhedral psilate	33	8.48	4224	1.8	1.8	844.2	5004
Sheet	24	6.17	3072	1.8	1.8	844.2	3639
Reniform	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Irregular scrobiculate	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Nodular	2	0.51	256	1.8	1.8	844.2	303
Bilobe granulate cystolith	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Stomata	2	0.51	256	1.8	1.8	844.2	303
Elongate	4	1.03	512	1.8	1.8	844.2	606
Two-tiered	3	0.77	384	1.8	1.8	844.2	455
Ovate psilate	4	1.03	512	1.8	1.8	844.2	606
Cuneiform bulliform	4	1.03	512	1.8	1.8	844.2	606

Polylobate	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Trapezoidal psilate	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Irregular lacunose	3	0.77	384	1.8	1.8	844.2	455
Globular facetate	1	0.26	128	1.8	1.8	844.2	152
Diatoms	1	-	128	-	-	844.2	152
Sponge spicules	34	-	4352	-	-	844.2	5155
MULTI-CELL							
Leaf/culm indet	17	4.37	816	1.8	1.8	844.2	967
Multi elongate psilate - leaf/culm	1	0.26	48	1.8	1.8	844.2	57
Multi elongate psilate	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Leaf culm cf. Cyperaceae	12	3.08	576	1.8	1.8	844.2	682
Indet husk	32	8.23	1536	1.8	1.8	844.2	1819
Indet grass husk	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Cyperaceae husk	2	0.51	96	1.8	1.8	844.2	114
Mesophyll	0	0.00	0	1.8	1.8	844.2	0
Multi polyhedral psilate	20	5.14	960	1.8	1.8	844.2	1137
Polyhedral hair base	12	3.08	576	1.8	1.8	844.2	682
cf. Polyhedral hair base	1	0.26	48	1.8	1.8	844.2	57
Indeterminate multicell	5	1.29	240	1.8	1.8	844.2	284
Silica aggregate	53	-	2544	-	-	844.2	3014
TOTAL	442	100.00	48656	-	-	-	57636

Table IV.XVIII. Single cell category totals for phytoliths (No. phytoliths/ g sediment [0 d.p.]).

Category	Phyt2013.4	Phyt2013.6
Poaceae	19855	3032
Cyperaceae	21945	2274
Arecaceae	10450	1061
Other monocot	47025	7430
Dicot	142120	23198
Not indicative	30305	6520
TOTAL	271700	43516

Table IV.XIX. Category totals for combined single and multi-cell phytoliths (No. phytoliths/ g sediment [0 d.p.]).

Category	Phyt2013.4	Phyt2013.6
Poaceae	24100	3089
Cyperaceae	27497	3070
Arecaceae	10450	1061
Other monocot	47025	7430
Dicot	154856	25075
Not indicative	45980	9590
TOTAL	309908	49315

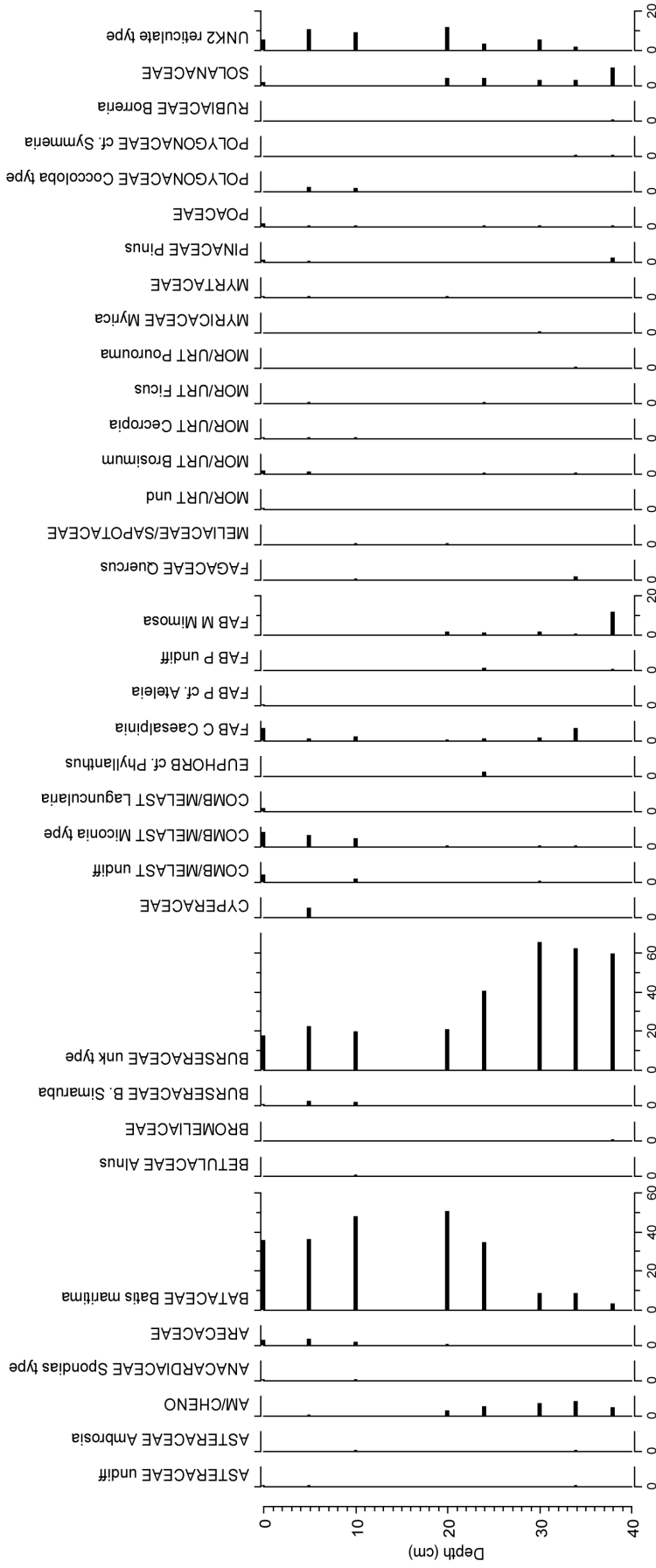


Figure IV.V. Pollen counts from 'Big Pool' near to the Marco Gonzalez site; pollen is expressed as a percentage of the sum of all types (Bronwen Whitney, 2015, pers. comm.).

IV.V XRF Results

Table IV.XX. Pottery sherd XRF composition results for major elements (ppm = parts per million).

Sample	Mg (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Si (ppm)	P (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	V (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
MG-SH1	7690	59980	119500	459	1386	445	224200	4278	86	79.9	111.7	21310
MG-SH2	11680	81170	257800	419	1612	4139	21940	5554	93	121.8	122.4	32630
MG-SH3	6310	56920	107200	842	781.7	< 47	241800	4326	67	128	178.6	24390
MG-SH4	23600	105700	189200	1073	5825	6402	7320	5846	99	64	97.2	49840
MG-SH5	17300	77170	262300	501	3971	6236	17880	5781	87	102.5	130.5	32990
MG-SH6	8080	53850	90630	190	1981	< 53	243000	3334	52	96.1	449	26830
MG-SH7	12740	90480	242900	512	2611	8740	21000	5490	99	167.2	76.6	37080
MG-SH8	50580	59430	138400	248	2894	1187	140600	3343	127	138.9	113.4	24260
MG-SH9	27410	77150	196600	341	5055	9530	61280	4585	114	118.9	251.7	36210
MG-SH10	46920	64250	147300	294	2273	285	138000	3584	90	154.7	127.3	25660
MG-SH11	49280	57520	124000	448	5022	3593	137500	3779	108	53.6	394	28270
MG-SH12	49190	62280	139900	302	3796	408	138000	3563	115	118.8	116.3	25310
MG-SH13	11450	78000	255300	746	2013	6598	37080	5207	104	104.4	199.8	32210
MG-SH14	10040	74970	250100	375	1624	6432	42750	5113	88	113.9	139	31740
MG-SH15	25570	68010	261500	423	7892	8700	40820	5391	105	108.1	125.5	32110
MG-SH16	13680	79790	245600	365	2064	5750	23630	5265	97	123.5	172.3	33990
MG-SH17	11510	79950	256200	780	2072	7254	31380	5432	112	102.5	163.6	33420
MG-SH18	10490	73740	237900	371	3717	4804	56650	5021	115	104.7	141.4	31380
MG-SH19	9110	71850	247100	426	2914	4984	47560	4995	113	103.3	102.4	31640
MG-SH20	9310	71220	231700	397	2823	5418	49260	4879	123	94	261.6	32100
MG-SH21	9240	55170	109400	550	5679	2461	241100	3470	61	32.3	129.9	20710
MG-SH22	7250	80140	279300	371	3001	6908	14370	5537	88	107.5	60.2	31800
MG-SH23	11410	80810	230600	398	3005	7020	40880	5214	103	111.9	206.8	31520
MG-SH24	6900	70630	224800	1433	4657	6364	73790	4803	89	90.6	113.7	28820
MG-SH25	6300	61860	117100	880	3959	3755	234400	5765	51	86.2	118.8	20580
MG-SH26	5620	48860	118400	983	4319	1299	243300	3435	56	42.9	77.2	19480
MG-SH27	21280	74370	207900	769	4888	12390	65380	4911	73	107.1	243.7	30020
MG-SH28	6860	59060	101800	385	2345	590	240500	3326	54	67.7	337	25530
MG-SH29	12120	74460	273500	819	16120	9600	20660	5988	107	128.7	36.2	26940
MG-SH30	5950	57070	143800	1223	3312	2315	207300	3312	35	45.8	171.3	21150

(Table IV.XX continued)

Sample	Mg (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Si (ppm)	P (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	V (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
MG-SH31	4820	58950	83640	803	2767	1696	258900	3196	53	75.9	61.5	16260
MG-SH32	10410	81360	242900	389	5203	9620	23050	5209	113	99.4	104.6	33290
MG-SH33	7330	66660	149600	537	3401	9070	209700	3920	82	77.7	91.5	20460
MG-SH34	3750	61470	100600	487	2994	441	251900	3552	69	73.8	81.7	15560
MG-SH35	10970	83880	268900	1746	4037	10000	11850	5781	83	94.3	233.4	33140
MG-SH36	11510	42680	181200	1652	4502	3400	154100	3983	59	60.8	100.3	21370
MG-SH37	12120	47370	114300	806	3854	3374	230000	3089	46	65.9	157.5	21100
MG-SH38	26140	45820	138600	545	4839	2129	188600	3208	67	32.9	388	19840
MG-SH39	8720	66570	111300	1504	3075	3773	220800	4876	73	116.7	55.4	23720
MG-SH40	5580	58940	97440	988	4566	2134	252900	3287	49	62	62.9	20590
MG-SH41	4260	60920	97050	783	3676	2025	250300	3437	39	52.5	35.5	14320
MG-SH42	9100	55910	107600	885	6106	3165	226500	3950	86	57.9	52.2	18130
MG-SH43	7670	64490	97960	1798	5620	3480	240400	3646	35	45.9	52.0	20430
MG-SH44	24670	66050	133000	928	6186	4986	142300	4611	68	122.9	69	23320
MG-SH45	4990	75140	104700	1130	3747	2463	221900	4142	44	109	38.8	14020
MG-SH46	32930	65170	142900	1083	3906	4969	117200	4643	68	145.3	104.4	30440
MG-SH47	4700	51700	96540	607	3180	< 58	258200	3731	30	54	107.6	23940
MG-SH48	4720	52550	95840	812	3955	330	269200	3568	41	45.3	241	22420
MG-SH49	5060	62940	111600	1675	3404	3558	232400	4154	45	129	67.6	26090
MG-SH50	12250	67900	275300	994	8378	9690	35390	5504	85	115.2	236	25990
MG-SH51	9490	63880	221900	1466	6169	5193	96140	5524	99	144.5	106.2	23080
MG-SH52	5250	53110	119100	1236	3502	2901	224700	4195	41	61.6	116.4	20180
MG-SH53	7690	52700	90290	557	4348	2856	268800	3002	37	97.1	74.7	15300
MG-SH54	7480	63900	148400	727	5006	10130	217600	3850	77	66.1	92.3	18260
MG-SH55	7100	77660	288200	658	4179	6651	4197	5640	88	100.6	34.1	25210
MG-SH56	6880	51220	100400	589	2483	2232	251400	3459	45	39.3	114.2	19350
MG-SH57	4220	63080	94630	1390	3579	2302	255500	3209	81	83.6	35.6	14350
MG-SH58	25590	54600	94110	953	4094	1998	234600	2742	54	83.4	97.6	19570
MG-SH59	6220	68880	113600	1783	4083	3360	224100	4316	74	98.6	39.6	18450
MG-SH60	25770	54110	93450	793	3900	1995	236200	2779	46	90.4	120.2	19320

(Table IV.XX continued)

Sample	Mg (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Si (ppm)	P (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	V (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
MG-SH61	8140	60720	96240	772	5163	4236	256100	4059	65	97	38.3	17210
MG-SH62	7290	71780	108800	1373	6728	8400	219000	4213	86	96.5	60.8	15210
MG-SH63	5800	87360	132700	989	5446	2835	178800	5534	113	129	43.7	18450
MG-SH64	28100	66190	139700	990	5030	4195	142600	4575	70	122	76.2	27830
MG-SH65	18460	52370	226400	1313	7866	7500	92550	4472	60	82.9	57.3	29590
MG-SH66	6790	62110	104200	4141	6106	5176	236600	3666	105	92.6	80	24240
MG-SH67	10520	45950	147300	659	4259	305	209300	3407	50	105.2	161.7	22520

Table IV. XXI. Pottery sherd XRF composition results for minor elements (ppm = parts per million).

Sample	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	As (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zr (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)
MG-SH1	11.2	16.4	37	12.2	9.5	13.3	7.8	286.6	29.2	215.9	14	4	3	34.1	24.7	29.9	18	7.9	34.9
MG-SH2	30.6	13.2	51.9	13.2	13.4	26.6	22.2	444.8	54.1	457.8	19.8	3.7	5.2	59.1	49.1	84.6	25.8	14.8	23.2
MG-SH3	28.4	9.7	31.7	13.3	9.6	6.5	5.4	430.4	22.7	240.9	12.7	2.4	2.6	43.7	23.2	20.4	16.2	14.7	10.5
MG-SH4	24	19.6	65	17.4	85	38.3	17.2	705.5	22.2	363.5	19.2	2.2	3.6	59.7	13.3	15.1	24.3	18.4	65.9
MG-SH5	27.3	11.3	64.9	13.7	17.1	25.9	22	307.7	50.1	448.7	18.1	3.6	3.3	45.7	44.4	68.9	24.9	16.6	31.6
MG-SH6	40.7	15.6	39.6	11.9	11.1	14.3	8.9	303.2	20.2	163.4	12.1	2.8	3.6	73.8	20.8	30.8	17.9	9.8	41.1
MG-SH7	31.5	7.5	47.6	17.1	17.4	13.8	28.1	495.5	39.1	337.6	22.5	2	4.1	48.2	28.7	40	26.1	15.1	20.5
MG-SH8	13.1	9.5	43	13.3	12.4	16.3	5.4	430.5	13.7	240.2	17.8	3.8	2.5	32.6	15.9	11.7	14.4	10.9	62.7
MG-SH9	32	11	54.7	14.7	29.2	78.4	37.7	474	55.2	355.9	18.9	3.6	3.7	60.6	49.5	65.5	21.4	12.4	33.2
MG-SH10	12.6	10.5	45.1	14.4	11.6	14.3	4.7	436.3	14.1	234.6	12.5	1.6	1.6	39.2	13.3	12.4	15.9	10	29
MG-SH11	15.9	15.2	48.5	11.3	14.2	25.4	20.4	457.1	19.4	163.8	14.3	3.4	2.7	39.7	16.2	19.9	17.5	9.4	58.6
MG-SH12	14.5	52.8	62	14.7	13.9	19	4.4	494.2	14.3	240	14.2	2.4	3.1	40.5	15.8	13.3	15.1	11.3	59.4
MG-SH13	32.1	21.9	67	15.3	10	15.4	24.9	283.6	65.1	358.9	18.7	2.8	3.6	64.7	45.7	91.2	26.9	15.1	22
MG-SH14	31.4	16.4	62.4	16.2	11.1	29	21.2	216.8	45.9	398.4	20.4	2.6	3.7	42	37.6	69.2	25.5	14.6	19.5
MG-SH15	28.8	18.7	54.4	13.9	13.7	48.9	32	415	49.5	413.5	19.4	3.2	3.8	71.1	26.9	64.2	22.2	15.3	33
MG-SH16	32.6	18.9	63.6	15.8	15.5	10.6	31.4	272.1	53	407.7	22.3	2.5	4.2	45.9	42.9	123.4	28.2	15.3	23.4
MG-SH17	28.8	31.8	72.2	16.6	9.5	13.5	26.3	278	64.6	355	17.1	3.8	4	70.8	55.6	109.9	29.7	15.1	22
MG-SH18	30.6	19.4	59.2	15.1	12.1	22.6	22.2	325.5	47.6	383.6	19.3	4.2	4.6	44.7	36.1	79.7	25.3	13.3	30.1
MG-SH19	31.7	22.3	66.3	15.5	12.3	26.9	19.3	275.5	45.2	388.9	23.4	2.5	4.2	44	32.7	73.3	24.8	13.9	18.4
MG-SH20	32.1	24.4	61.9	14.5	13.4	30.7	21.9	234.6	50.3	399.9	21	3.4	3.8	53.8	35.7	104.8	29.3	13.3	19.7
MG-SH21	9	11.6	47	13.8	7.2	40.5	8	140.8	17.9	210.3	18.6	3.7	2.7	31.3	22.7	25.3	12.7	12.8	30.9
MG-SH22	22.7	10.1	61.6	15.8	7.9	18	24.1	235.8	50.6	430.2	21.5	2.9	4.2	47.2	40	28.1	21	15.8	28
MG-SH23	32.9	12.6	69.1	15.4	12	18.6	30.5	255.2	53.8	394.5	25.9	2.2	3.6	57.9	51	90.6	25.4	14.9	24.5
MG-SH24	26.8	17.9	55.2	14.8	35.9	42.6	19.2	214.5	42.8	319.3	19.5	3.1	3.5	67.7	21.6	34.1	23.1	13	64.8
MG-SH25	14.3	1	40.2	13.3	21.2	22.1	9	239.4	20.8	294.4	16.4	1.8	3.1	40.7	21.1	17.9	19.3	18.7	18.2
MG-SH26	7	11.6	36.4	10.9	17.9	27.7	3.4	120.3	12.3	208.1	14.5	3.7	3	12.5	<5.0	14.6	12.2	12.8	44.9
MG-SH27	33.5	25.3	76.4	16.3	15.9	22.8	29.6	325.9	56.5	273.2	15.3	2.5	4.5	51.4	32.2	60.3	24.1	13.8	26.5
MG-SH28	8.7	10.9	48.6	15.4	9.5	17	6.7	123.1	18.8	183.6	20.1	4.1	4.5	18	17.2	25.2	24.3	12.8	34
MG-SH29	19.5	8.9	23.4	16.9	6.9	29.6	8.1	382.2	47	418.1	17.2	1.7	3.6	22.2	32.2	68.3	5.1	17.3	4.4
MG-SH30	13.6	12.4	42.6	12.3	21.8	17.5	6.8	156.3	25.6	226.9	14.3	5.7	3.6	34.4	29.6	21.6	15.4	10	44.9

(Table IV.XXI continued)

Sample	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	As (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zr (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)
MG-SH31	16.8	15.3	44.7	13.3	15.3	26.8	5.9	121.5	18.3	146.1	15.5	5.1	2.8	16.9	17.6	19.9	14.3	8.3	33.1
MG-SH32	32.3	15.7	80.6	15.1	11	21.9	27.1	157.6	54.4	410.8	21.3	4.1	3.8	48.3	46.4	87.5	26.2	15	28
MG-SH33	22.5	13.7	55.5	18	10.6	18	75	189.8	25.2	129.5	16.4	4.2	4.4	158.8	12	29.5	21.1	11.5	32.3
MG-SH34	9.3	12.5	38.4	15.2	8.8	16.2	10	161.8	13.3	143.3	<3.6	3.2	4.1	36.9	13.1	12.8	17	7.7	28.5
MG-SH35	26.8	21	52	17.7	21	22	23.3	180.6	41.4	413.3	20	3	3.8	36.1	29.6	84.2	25.3	16.7	21.9
MG-SH36	10.2	21.1	40.3	10.6	13.7	33	9.3	284.7	25.5	327.2	17.7	3.2	3.4	49.6	20.5	18	17	11.3	43.6
MG-SH37	13.3	11.4	43.8	12.3	11.7	30	8.1	208.6	21.9	266.5	15.3	2.3	2.7	40	19.9	16.5	13.7	12.9	5.4
MG-SH38	11.3	12.7	32.1	14	32.6	17.4	9.5	259	12.6	231.5	17.6	<0.6	1.7	31.9	20.6	<6.5	14.1	16.1	33.4
MG-SH40	9.7	6.3	37.1	13.9	22.3	28.3	5.4	184.1	8.9	170.3	16.3	2.8	3.2	18	5.4	<6.6	15.8	10.1	38.2
MG-SH41	10	6.3	93.7	11.8	15.7	19.4	6.9	126.7	16	164	13.8	3.4	2.9	24.7	25.8	20.1	21	10.3	30.9
MG-SH42	12.8	11.3	45.2	13.4	14.3	41.1	6.1	186.7	15.3	205.6	11.7	2	3.1	31.6	20.3	20.7	15.1	12.2	5.7
MG-SH43	10.3	13.5	35	12.1	40.8	34.3	5.8	201.9	23.3	175.5	13.8	2.5	2.1	34.9	18.4	38.3	22.8	11.8	28
MG-SH44	27.2	14	58.7	15.5	46.9	26.4	8	503.8	12.7	266.1	21.6	3.7	3.3	105	9.9	<6.6	13.8	13.5	31.5
MG-SH45	19.2	14.1	37.4	15.9	23.7	26.7	6.1	146.6	21.2	176.4	13	3.1	3.6	15.5	19.3	29.1	21.5	14.4	15.6
MG-SH46	34.5	11.4	58.3	15.8	18.5	21.6	9.1	425.2	19.5	252.4	15	1.8	3.9	70.4	11.6	16.9	13.5	12.5	11.5
MG-SH47	6	10.1	47.5	12.4	17	20.9	8.6	121.9	15.1	272.4	17.8	2.9	3.7	12.7	13.2	13.7	15.9	13.6	32
MG-SH48	4.1	6.8	37.2	14	21.6	21.9	8.7	135	17.6	261.5	9.9	2.6	2.2	20.6	24.5	<6.8	16.3	13.1	26.7
MG-SH49	25.7	5.3	40.2	13.1	28.3	29.8	6.5	211.5	15.7	186.8	14	2.3	2.6	33.5	14.9	14.1	13.3	14	36.1
MG-SH50	22.4	8.4	50.1	14.2	14.1	33.1	17.6	165.5	50	423.9	20.3	2.9	4.6	38	37.7	95.1	24.7	14.2	19.4
MG-SH51	18.3	11.1	43.1	13.5	21.4	43	12.3	186.6	54.3	332	14	1.9	3.2	30	37.6	62.7	25.1	14.1	22.7
MG-SH52	9.9	17.7	39.5	13.5	23	26.7	5.6	195.8	18.4	379.5	16.7	3.8	2.2	35.4	16.2	23.1	19	15.4	53
MG-SH53	21.3	6.1	44.4	11.9	22.8	21.1	6.4	183.8	13.4	121.4	9.3	1.8	1.2	38.9	12.5	14.7	11.5	10.2	9.2
MG-SH54	17.4	11.2	50.8	15.7	25.6	24.3	66.2	224.3	22	120.4	10.8	0.9	2.7	142.9	12.5	16.4	17.3	9.7	30
MG-SH55	24.5	27	72.9	12.9	17.6	16.3	16.3	101.4	32.8	448.4	16.7	1.9	5.1	30.7	18.1	48.9	34.8	15.2	21.8
MG-SH56	7.5	13.3	41.5	13.8	26.2	25.3	7.7	195.8	12	211.6	9.1	2.4	2.2	31.2	16.1	9.8	13.9	10.8	14.2
MG-SH57	15.6	10.1	47.8	13.5	31.6	20.9	6.8	144.8	19.1	158.6	11.2	1.8	1.7	12.3	19.5	19.7	19.9	7.9	38.4
MG-SH58	13.9	14.1	51.6	13.6	10.1	19.2	5.3	252.3	14.4	112.3	15.3	1.8	<0.8	28.4	<5.0	<6.6	10.3	7.5	6.4
MG-SH59	16.1	21	46.1	15	32.5	34.2	7.7	182.4	30.3	218.2	13.2	3.8	2.4	17	21.9	39.3	22.9	12.9	34.2
MG-SH60	14	13.1	47.7	14	10.4	17.1	5.5	262.4	15.7	109.1	14.7	2	2.7	22.8	19	12.9	11.2	6.9	13.6

710 (Table IV.XXI continued)

Sample	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	As (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zr (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)
MG-SH61	13.7	12.3	60.2	14.1	11.5	32.6	7.8	159	32.6	177.3	12.7	3	3	23	31.7	52.8	20.7	11.9	9.1
MG-SH62	20.8	17.8	62.1	17.3	13.5	44.1	9.6	321.2	34.2	199.6	10.8	1.8	2.8	39.4	29.3	60.6	23.1	16.1	6.4
MG-SH63	22	19.7	63.9	18.2	15.7	44.3	7.7	162.1	35.3	275.7	19.7	2	3.2	24.1	25.9	28.7	28.9	17.7	<5.8
MG-SH64	28.6	9	54.2	15.5	25.5	24.3	6.8	359.9	13.2	228.1	18.2	<0.6	3.5	88.5	15.1	12.7	15.8	13	10.2
MG-SH65	14.9	14.6	60.2	12.4	24.6	40.1	16.9	212.5	30	341.6	12.3	1.3	3.2	37.1	18.5	50.4	17.9	15.4	14.4
MG-SH66	22.6	26.5	41.5	13.1	74.5	37	9.6	321.6	13.4	164.5	13.6	1.5	1.6	48.8	13.4	<6.5	11.7	13.7	67.2
MG-SH67	10	8.6	55.1	10.6	9.5	18.4	8.4	111.6	15	306.5	11.3	1.2	2.2	46.8	14.5	13.1	17.1	11.5	<6.0

Table IV.XXII. XRF composition results for the coarse fraction of the pottery sherd samples.

Major elements:

Sample	Mg (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Si (ppm)	P (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	V (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
MG-SH4B	21950	98850	175200	855	4185	6205	5843	5020	66	81	66.1	38600
MG-SH20B	7660	55940	242200	284	1793	4152	21150	3451	77.1	70.3	142.7	24360
MG-SH27B	16860	57860	276200	636	3805	9810	47270	3862	78	100.4	203.4	24090
MG-SH32B	9050	65380	244000	278	3567	7118	13890	3831	62.7	98.4	73.6	25590
MG-SH67B	9060	51750	162000	420	2853	< 59	124200	3582	59	147.6	181.5	29410

Minor elements:

Sample	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	As (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
MG-SH4B	22.1	15.8	47.1	16.5	68.7	36.2	19.4	717.4	21.3	396.7
MG-SH20B	22	12.5	40.2	11	9.1	15.5	15.1	142.3	31.8	350.4
MG-SH27B	24.3	16.7	63.7	12.2	12.5	18.6	22.8	265.4	47.3	276.9
MG-SH32B	20.2	12	51.5	10.8	7.9	15.1	19	103.8	37.2	307.7
MG-SH67B	14	14.8	54.1	15.2	7.1	16.3	12.7	90.5	17.1	446.1

Sample	Nb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)
MG-SH4B	17.9	2.8	3.4	74.9	14	17.7	27.1	16.6	51.6
MG-SH20B	13.5	2.2	3.5	45.3	32.1	41.9	19.1	8.5	6.4
MG-SH27B	11.2	2.4	2.9	46.4	23.8	46.3	80.8	11.5	5.9
MG-SH32B	15.2	1.9	2.8	42.6	36	41.8	18.3	9.3	< 5.2
MG-SH67B	< 3.2	1.8	2.8	77.1	17.5	19.1	19.7	13.6	8

712 Table IV.XXIII. XRF composition results for 'conglomerate' samples.

Major elements:

Sample	Mg (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Si (ppm)	P (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	V (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
MG-C1	67940	45600	72480	1436	8525	1036	232900	2182	161	119	56	12140
MG-C2	2550	1748	3158	538	2301	< 32	458200	98.2	< 6.8	20.6	484	1162
MG-C3	3630	2673	5072	406	3293	< 36	440100	157	35.8	30.5	76.8	1309
MG-C4	14240	1950	2899	9994	10950	< 44	418500	164	< 7.1	22	68.3	230.8

Minor elements:

Sample	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	As (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
MG-C1	27.8	14.2	19.6	8.5	52.8	56.8	7.9	1295	23.1	82.6
MG-C2	< 2.4	2.8	13.9	3.2	1.6	23.5	2.3	3244	5.1	39
MG-C3	< 2.2	1.7	14.5	2.8	< 0.5	47	2.2	4175	4.8	27
MG-C4	< 2.0	12.1	35.6	3.9	4.2	89.4	1.6	3528	< 0.4	30

Sample	Nb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)
MG-C1	13.2	3.2	< 0.7	29.4	18.1	14.5	6.4	5.4	123.9
MG-C2	8.4	4	< 0.8	17.1	14.7	< 6.5	5.6	< 0.8	37.1
MG-C3	< 3.1	2	2.3	19.7	< 4.8	12.6	6.7	< 0.8	31.1
MG-C4	< 3.4	1.2	< 0.8	15	< 4.8	9.2	4.7	< 0.8	48.3

Table IV.XXIV. XRF results for reference samples.

Major elements:

Sample	Mg (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Si (ppm)	P (ppm)	Cl (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Ti (ppm)	V (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
LKSD-2_001	11090	52900	250500	1324	153.7	22340	14700	2969	78	47.3	1892	43380
LKSD-2_002	10530	53950	255700	1313	149.6	22760	15110	3040	71	45.1	1930	43590
LKSD-2_003	10920	54480	255600	1373	125.1	22740	14800	3117	76	61.5	1949	43730
LKSD-2_004	10710	53360	253600	1352	136	22710	14700	2986	85	47.4	1917	43310

Minor elements:

Sample	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	As (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
LKSD-2_001	27.5	36.3	197.5	14.8	10.8	15	73.7	215.2	46.5	270.1
LKSD-2_002	27.8	33.4	201	14	10	14.6	74.3	218.1	47.8	262.3
LKSD-2_003	28.2	31.2	198.3	15.4	10.1	14.3	76	217.1	47.5	267.5
LKSD-2_004	29.2	34.6	191.9	16.5	9.7	15.6	74.4	215.5	47.4	260.5

Sample	Nb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)
LKSD-2_001	11.1	2.9	3.3	571.4	41.6	84.3	44.3	12.6	35.3
LKSD-2_002	15.3	3.3	3.9	564.9	37.2	74.8	43.8	12.2	39.8
LKSD-2_003	18.9	9.5	6	557.8	44.7	76.5	42.8	12	27.5
LKSD-2_004	15.3	5.3	4.6	563.1	44.9	82.8	41.8	11.8	20.3

Table IV.XXV. Results for the Shapiro-Wilk test for normal distribution for Na.

Tests of Normality							
	Context	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Na (%)	MG364	.260	2	.			
	MG367	.260	2	.			
	MG369	.264	3	.	.954	3	.589
	MG371	.377	3	.	.771	3	.046
	MG374	.300	5	.161	.883	5	.323
	MG377	.226	6	.200*	.893	6	.333
	MG383	.299	14	.001	.566	14	.000
	MG390	.222	12	.104	.843	12	.030

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Table IV.XXVI. Results for the Shapiro-Wilk test for normal distribution for Mg.

Tests of Normality							
	Context	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Mg (%)	MG364	.289	3	.	.927	3	.478
	MG367	.216	3	.	.988	3	.793
	MG369	.226	3	.	.983	3	.754
	MG371	.373	3	.	.779	3	.064
	MG374	.348	5	.047	.731	5	.020
	MG377	.233	6	.200*	.947	6	.717
	MG383	.250	25	.000	.754	25	.000
	MG390	.276	19	.001	.740	19	.000

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Table IV.XXVII. Results for the nonparametric Levene's test on the XRF results, grouped by lot (df = degrees of freedom; F = variance; Sig = significance).

Element	df	F	Sig	Element	df	F	Sig
Mg	7	3.843	.002	Ga	7	2.149	.052
Al	7	1.591	.156	As	7	1.256	.288
Si	7	2.613	.020	Br	7	2.063	.062
P	7	1.508	.182	Rb	7	2.267	.041
Cl	7	1.264	.284	Sr	7	2.575	.022
K	7	2.332	.037	Y	7	1.529	.175
Ca	7	2.516	.025	Zr	7	2.084	.059
Ti	7	2.432	.029	Nb	7	1.350	.244
V	7	1.344	.246	Sn	7	1.492	.188
Cr	7	1.550	.168	Ba	7	2.095	.058
Mn	7	1.691	.129	La	7	1.667	.136
Fe	7	1.877	.090	Ce	7	1.709	.127
Ni	7	2.476	.027	Pb	7	1.393	.225
Cu	7	1.564	.164	Th	7	2.954	.010
Zn	7	2.195	.047	U	7	1.757	.114

Table IV.XXVIII. Results for the nonparametric Levene's test on the XRF results, grouped by texture (df = degrees of freedom; F = variance; Sig = significance).

Element	df	F	Sig	Element	df	F	Sig
Mg	4	2491542.855	.000	Ga	4	1.646	.174
Al	4	4.283	.004	As	4	1.072	.378
Si	4	9.550	.000	Br	4	2.401	.059
P	4	3.871	.007	Rb	4	.553	.698
Cl	4	3.273	.017	Sr	4	.135	.969
K	4	1.016	.406	Y	4	3.130	.021
Ca	4	11.362	.000	Zr	4	5.127	.001
Ti	4	1.653	.172	Nb	4	2.039	.100
V	4	2.326	.066	Sn	4	.395	.812
Cr	4	.477	.753	Ba	4	2.324	.066
Mn	4	.761	.555	La	4	.460	.765
Fe	4	3.168	.020	Ce	4	2.529	.051
Ni	4	1.900	.122	Pb	4	4.629	.002
Cu	4	.896	.472	Th	4	1.015	.407
Zn	4	1.654	.172	U	4	.475	.754

Table IV.XXIX Results of the Kruskal-Wallis Test, comparing the composition of sherds in different lots (significance level = .05; degrees of freedom = 7).

Element	H (test statistic)	p (significance)	Reject null hypothesis?
Mg	19.932	.006	Y
Si	16.128	.024	Y
P	32.245	.000	Y
Cl	19.069	.008	Y
Ca	16.979	.018	Y
V	27.732	.000	Y
Cr	15.662	.028	Y
Mn	14.560	.042	Y
Fe	29.752	.000	Y
Ni	19.620	.006	Y
Zn	15.198	.034	Y
As	16.222	.023	Y
Rb	18.171	.011	Y
Sr	27.358	.000	Y
Y	19.730	.006	Y
Zr	16.109	.024	Y
Nb	26.453	.000	Y
Sn	17.260	.016	Y
Ba	14.574	.042	Y
La	22.726	.002	Y
Ce	19.805	.006	Y
Pb	15.132	.034	Y
Al	13.464	.062	N
K	11.634	.113	N
Ti	11.966	.102	N
Cu	11.955	.102	N
Ga	9.234	.236	N
Br	8.128	.321	N
Th	10.819	.147	N
U	10.720	.151	N

Table IV.XXX. Effect size for the Kruskal-Wallis test on pottery XRF results grouped by lot.

$$r = z/\sqrt{N}$$

Mg					Si					P				
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
MG371-383	3.183	28	5.29	0.602	MG371-383	.550	28	5.29	0.104	MG371-383	-2.775	28	5.29	-0.525
MG371-390	2.915	22	4.69	0.622	MG371-390	.629	22	4.69	0.134	MG371-390	-3.165	22	4.69	-0.675
MG371-364	-2.210	6	2.45	-0.902	MG371-364	.031	6	2.45	0.013	MG371-364	1.027	6	2.45	0.419
MG371-369	-.356	6	2.45	-0.145	MG371-369	.545	6	2.45	0.222	MG371-369	.084	6	2.45	0.034
MG371-367	-1.236	6	2.45	-0.504	MG371-367	.073	6	2.45	0.030	MG371-367	1.006	6	2.45	0.411
MG371-377	2.238	9	3.00	0.746	MG371-377	-1.028	9	3.00	-0.343	MG371-377	-.387	9	3.00	-0.129
MG371-374	1.300	8	2.83	0.459	MG371-374	-1.605	8	2.83	-0.567	MG371-374	-.773	8	2.83	-0.273
MG383-390	-.440	44	6.63	-0.066	MG383-390	.180	44	6.63	0.027	MG383-390	-.890	44	6.63	-0.134
MG383-364	.230	28	5.29	0.043	MG383-364	.592	28	5.29	0.112	MG383-364	-1.403	28	5.29	-0.265
MG383-369	2.708	28	5.29	0.512	MG383-369	1.278	28	5.29	0.242	MG383-369	-2.663	28	5.29	-0.503
MG383-367	1.532	28	5.29	0.290	MG383-367	.648	28	5.29	0.122	MG383-367	-1.431	28	5.29	-0.271
MG383-377	.798	31	5.57	0.143	MG383-377	2.338	31	5.57	0.420	MG383-377	-3.128	31	5.57	-0.562
MG383-374	2.032	30	5.48	0.371	MG383-374	3.078	30	5.48	0.562	MG383-374	-2.309	30	5.48	-0.421
MG390-364	.010	22	4.69	0.002	MG390-364	.670	22	4.69	0.143	MG390-364	-1.816	22	4.69	-0.367
MG390-369	2.447	22	4.69	0.522	MG390-369	1.345	22	4.69	0.287	MG390-369	-3.055	22	4.69	-0.651
MG390-367	1.291	22	4.69	0.275	MG390-367	.725	22	4.69	0.155	MG390-367	-1.843	22	4.69	-0.393
MG390-377	.488	25	5.00	0.098	MG390-377	2.387	25	5.00	0.477	MG390-377	-3.615	25	5.00	-0.723
MG390-374	1.714	24	4.90	0.350	MG390-374	3.109	24	4.90	0.634	MG390-374	-2.789	24	4.90	-0.569
MG364-369	-1.854	6	2.45	-0.757	MG364-369	-.513	6	2.45	-0.209	MG364-369	.943	6	2.45	0.385
MG364-367	-.974	6	2.45	-0.398	MG364-367	-.042	6	2.45	-0.017	MG364-367	.021	6	2.45	0.009
MG364-377	-.315	9	3.00	-0.105	MG364-377	-.992	9	3.00	-0.331	MG364-377	.798	9	3.00	0.266
MG364-374	-1.171	8	2.83	-0.414	MG364-374	-1.570	8	2.83	-0.555	MG364-374	.375	8	2.83	0.133
MG369-367	-.880	6	2.45	-0.359	MG369-367	-.471	6	2.45	-0.192	MG369-367	.922	6	2.45	0.376
MG369-377	1.827	9	3.00	0.609	MG369-377	-.399	9	3.00	0.133	MG369-377	-.290	9	3.00	-0.097
MG369-374	.902	8	2.83	0.319	MG369-374	-.996	8	2.83	-0.352	MG369-374	-.679	8	2.83	-0.240
MG367-377	.810	9	3.00	0.270	MG367-377	-.944	9	3.00	-0.315	MG367-377	.774	9	3.00	0.258
MG367-374	-.082	8	2.83	-0.029	MG367-374	-1.523	8	2.83	-0.538	MG367-374	.351	8	2.83	0.124
MG377-374	1.045	11	3.32	0.315	MG377-374	.735	11	3.32	0.221	MG377-374	.480	11	3.32	0.145

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(Table IV.XXX continued)

CI						Ca						V					
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r		Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r		Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	
MG371-383	- .608	28	5.29	-0.115		MG371-383	-1.129	28	5.29	-0.213		MG371-383	2.761	28	5.29	0.522	
MG371-390	-1.204	22	4.69	-0.257		MG371-390	-1.117	22	4.69	-0.238		MG371-390	2.316	22	4.69	0.494	
MG371-364	-1.739	6	2.45	-0.710		MG371-364	.524	6	2.45	0.214		MG371-364	-1.174	6	2.45	-0.479	
MG371-369	-.210	6	2.45	-0.086		MG371-369	-.524	6	2.45	-0.214		MG371-369	.241	6	2.45	0.098	
MG371-367	.210	6	2.45	0.086		MG371-367	-.377	6	2.45	-0.154		MG371-367	-1.268	6	2.45	-0.518	
MG371-377	.315	9	3.00	0.105		MG371-377	.423	9	3.00	0.141		MG371-377	.333	9	3.00	0.111	
MG371-374	.820	8	2.83	0.290		MG371-374	.998	8	2.83	0.353		MG371-374	.295	8	2.83	0.104	
MG383-390	-1.237	44	6.63	-0.187		MG383-390	-.015	44	6.63	-0.002		MG383-390	-.815	44	6.63	-0.123	
MG383-364	-2.931	28	5.29	-0.554		MG383-364	-.429	28	5.29	-0.081		MG383-364	1.192	28	5.29	0.225	
MG383-369	-.888	28	5.29	-0.168		MG383-369	-1.829	28	5.29	-0.346		MG383-369	3.083	28	5.29	0.583	
MG383-367	-.328	28	5.29	-0.062		MG383-367	-1.633	28	5.29	-0.309		MG383-367	1.066	28	5.29	0.202	
MG383-377	-1.306	31	5.57	-0.234		MG383-377	-2.176	31	5.57	-0.391		MG383-377	3.193	31	5.57	0.573	
MG383-374	-1.980	30	5.48	-0.361		MG383-374	-2.896	30	5.48	-0.528		MG383-374	3.003	30	5.48	0.548	
MG390-364	-3.489	22	4.69	-0.744		MG390-364	-.429	22	4.69	-0.091		MG390-364	.773	22	4.69	0.165	
MG390-369	-1.479	22	4.69	-0.315		MG390-369	-1.806	22	4.69	-0.385		MG390-369	2.633	22	4.69	0.561	
MG390-367	-.928	22	4.69	-0.198		MG390-367	-1.613	22	4.69	-0.344		MG390-367	.649	22	4.69	0.138	
MG390-377	-2.072	25	5.00	-0.414		MG390-377	-2.122	25	5.00	-0.424		MG390-377	2.570	25	5.00	0.514	
MG390-374	-2.679	24	4.90	-0.547		MG390-374	-2.831	24	4.90	-0.578		MG390-374	2.433	24	4.90	0.497	
MG364-369	-1.530	6	2.45	-0.624		MG364-369	1.048	6	2.45	0.428		MG364-369	-1.415	6	2.45	-0.578	
MG364-367	-1.949	6	2.45	-0.796		MG364-367	.901	6	2.45	0.368		MG364-367	.094	6	2.45	0.038	
MG364-377	-1.694	9	3.00	-0.565		MG364-377	1.028	9	3.00	0.343		MG364-377	-1.022	9	3.00	-0.341	
MG364-374	-1.124	8	2.83	-0.397		MG364-374	1.584	8	2.83	0.560		MG364-374	-1.017	8	2.83	-0.359	
MG369-367	.419	6	2.45	0.171		MG369-367	.147	6	2.45	0.060		MG369-367	-1.509	6	2.45	-0.616	
MG369-377	.073	9	3.00	0.024		MG369-377	-.181	9	3.00	-0.060		MG369-377	.611	9	3.00	0.204	
MG369-374	.586	8	2.83	0.207		MG369-374	.412	8	2.83	0.146		MG369-374	.565	8	2.83	0.200	
MG367-377	.556	9	3.00	0.185		MG367-377	-.012	9	3.00	-0.004		MG367-377	-1.131	9	3.00	-0.377	
MG367-374	1.054	8	2.83	0.372		MG367-374	.576	8	2.83	0.204		MG367-374	-1.122	8	2.83	-0.396	
MG377-374	-0.622	11	3.32	-0.187		MG377-374	-.709	11	3.32	-0.214		MG377-374	.032	11	3.32	0.010	

(Table IV.XXX continued)

Cr					Mn					Fe				
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
MG371-383	1.494	28	5.29	0.282	MG371-383	1.381	28	5.29	0.261	MG371-383	1.150	28	5.29	0.217
MG371-390	.590	22	4.69	0.126	MG371-390	2.170	22	4.69	0.463	MG371-390	1.588	22	4.69	0.339
MG371-364	.168	6	2.45	0.069	MG371-364	-.356	6	2.45	-0.145	MG371-364	-.063	6	2.45	-0.026
MG371-369	1.173	6	2.45	0.479	MG371-369	-.650	6	2.45	-0.265	MG371-369	.880	6	2.45	0.359
MG371-367	-.870	6	2.45	-0.355	MG371-367	-.189	6	2.45	-0.077	MG371-367	.964	6	2.45	0.393
MG371-377	.556	9	3.00	0.185	MG371-377	.508	9	3.00	0.169	MG371-377	-.508	9	3.00	-0.169
MG371-374	-.326	8	2.83	-0.115	MG371-374	-.056	8	2.83	-0.020	MG371-374	-1.256	8	2.83	-0.444
MG383-390	-1.795	44	6.63	-0.271	MG383-390	1.656	44	6.63	0.250	MG383-390	.933	44	6.63	0.141
MG383-364	1.718	28	5.29	0.325	MG383-364	.905	28	5.29	0.171	MG383-364	1.066	28	5.29	0.202
MG383-369	3.062	28	5.29	0.579	MG383-369	.513	28	5.29	0.097	MG383-369	2.326	28	5.29	0.440
MG383-367	.332	28	5.29	0.063	MG383-367	1.129	28	5.29	0.213	MG383-367	2.438	28	5.29	0.461
MG383-377	1.142	31	5.57	0.205	MG383-377	1.066	31	5.57	0.191	MG383-377	2.336	31	5.57	0.419
MG383-374	2.349	30	5.48	0.429	MG383-374	1.806	30	5.48	0.330	MG383-374	3.306	30	5.48	0.603
MG390-364	.810	22	4.69	0.173	MG390-364	1.701	22	4.69	0.363	MG390-364	1.506	22	4.69	0.321
MG390-369	2.132	22	4.69	0.455	MG390-369	1.316	22	4.69	0.281	MG390-369	2.745	22	4.69	0.585
MG390-367	-.553	22	4.69	-0.118	MG390-367	1.922	22	4.69	0.410	MG390-367	2.855	22	4.69	0.609
MG390-374	-0.058	25	5.00	-0.012	MG390-374	2.111	25	5.00	0.422	MG390-374	2.874	25	5.00	0.575
MG364-369	1.202	24	4.90	0.245	MG390-374	2.763	24	4.90	0.564	MG390-374	3.788	24	4.90	0.773
MG364-367	-1.006	6	2.45	-0.411	MG364-369	.293	6	2.45	0.120	MG364-369	-.943	6	2.45	-0.385
MG364-377	1.037	6	2.45	0.423	MG364-367	-.168	6	2.45	-0.069	MG364-367	-1.027	6	2.45	-0.419
MG364-374	.750	9	3.00	0.250	MG364-377	.097	9	3.00	0.032	MG364-377	-.581	9	3.00	-0.194
MG369-367	-1.138	8	2.83	-0.049	MG364-374	-.454	8	2.83	-0.160	MG364-374	-1.326	8	2.83	-0.469
MG369-377	-2.043	6	2.45	-0.834	MG369-367	.461	6	2.45	0.188	MG369-367	.084	6	2.45	0.034
MG369-374	1.911	9	3.00	0.637	MG369-377	-.242	9	3.00	-0.081	MG369-377	.508	9	3.00	0.169
MG367-377	.986	8	2.83	0.348	MG369-374	-.782	8	2.83	-0.276	MG369-374	-.272	8	2.83	-0.096
MG367-374	-1.298	8	2.83	-0.459	MG367-377	.290	9	3.00	0.097	MG367-377	.605	9	3.00	0.202
MG377-374	1.043	11	3.32	0.314	MG367-374	-.267	8	2.83	-0.094	MG367-374	-.178	8	2.83	-0.063
					MG377-374	.661	11	3.32	0.199	MG377-374	.921	11	3.32	0.277

(Table IV.XXX continued)

Ni				Zn				As						
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
MG371-383	-1.166	28	5.29	-0.031	MG371-383	.677	28	5.29	0.128	MG371-383	-800	28	5.29	-0.151
MG371-390	-.511	22	4.69	-0.109	MG371-390	.180	22	4.69	0.038	MG371-390	-1.259	22	4.69	-0.268
MG371-364	.995	6	2.45	0.406	MG371-364	-1.320	6	2.45	-0.539	MG371-364	-.838	6	2.45	-0.342
MG371-369	1.320	6	2.45	0.539	MG371-369	-.398	6	2.45	-0.162	MG371-369	.901	6	2.45	0.368
MG371-367	1.823	6	2.45	0.744	MG371-367	.398	6	2.45	0.162	MG371-367	.891	6	2.45	0.364
MG371-377	-1.706	9	3.00	-0.569	MG371-377	-.968	9	3.00	0.323	MG371-377	.792	9	3.00	0.264
MG371-374	-2.312	8	2.83	-0.817	MG371-374	-1.293	8	2.83	-0.457	MG371-374	.541	8	2.83	0.191
MG383-390	-.709	44	6.63	-0.107	MG383-390	-.991	44	6.63	-0.149	MG383-390	-.964	44	6.63	-0.145
MG383-364	1.164	28	5.29	0.220	MG383-364	-1.087	28	5.29	-0.205	MG383-364	-1.920	28	5.29	-0.363
MG383-369	1.598	28	5.29	0.302	MG383-369	.145	28	5.29	0.027	MG383-369	.404	28	5.29	0.076
MG383-367	2.270	28	5.29	0.429	MG383-367	1.209	28	5.29	0.229	MG383-367	.390	28	5.29	0.074
MG383-377	2.430	31	5.57	0.436	MG383-377	2.415	31	5.57	0.434	MG383-377	-2.307	31	5.57	-0.414
MG383-374	3.239	30	5.48	0.591	MG383-374	2.772	30	5.48	0.506	MG383-374	-1.804	30	5.48	-0.329
MG390-364	.797	22	4.69	0.170	MG390-364	-1.554	22	4.69	-0.331	MG390-364	-2.360	22	4.69	-0.503
MG390-369	1.224	22	4.69	0.261	MG390-369	-.343	22	4.69	-0.073	MG390-369	-.075	22	4.69	-0.016
MG390-367	1.885	22	4.69	0.402	MG390-367	.704	22	4.69	0.150	MG390-367	-.088	22	4.69	-0.019
MG390-377	1.898	25	5.00	0.380	MG390-377	1.701	25	5.00	0.340	MG390-377	-2.867	25	5.00	-0.573
MG390-374	2.728	24	4.90	0.557	MG390-374	2.102	24	4.90	0.429	MG390-374	-2.342	24	4.90	-0.478
MG364-369	-.325	6	2.45	-0.133	MG364-369	-.922	6	2.45	-0.376	MG364-369	-1.739	6	2.45	-0.710
MG364-367	-.828	6	2.45	-0.338	MG364-367	-1.718	6	2.45	-0.701	MG364-367	-1.729	6	2.45	-0.706
MG364-377	-.556	9	3.00	-0.185	MG364-377	-2.492	9	3.00	-0.831	MG364-377	-1.175	9	3.00	-0.058
MG364-374	-1.199	8	2.83	-0.424	MG364-374	-2.769	8	2.83	-0.978	MG364-374	-.396	8	2.83	-0.140
MG369-367	.503	6	2.45	0.205	MG369-367	.796	6	2.45	0.325	MG369-367	-.010	6	2.45	-0.004
MG369-377	-.181	9	3.00	-0.060	MG369-377	-1.427	9	3.00	-0.476	MG369-377	1.833	9	3.00	0.611
MG369-374	-.836	8	2.83	-0.295	MG369-374	-1.738	8	2.83	-0.614	MG369-374	1.549	8	2.83	0.547
MG367-377	.399	9	3.00	0.133	MG367-377	-.508	9	3.00	-0.169	MG367-377	1.821	9	3.00	0.607
MG367-374	-.274	8	2.83	-0.097	MG367-374	-.848	8	2.83	-0.300	MG367-374	1.537	8	2.83	0.543
MG377-374	.797	11	3.32	0.240	MG377-374	.429	11	3.32	0.129	MG377-374	.273	11	3.32	0.082

(Table IV.XXX continued)

Rb					Sr					Y				
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
MG371-383	-0.965	28	5.29	-0.182	MG371-383	2.990	28	5.29	0.565	MG371-383	-1.030	28	5.29	-0.195
MG371-390	-0.827	22	4.69	-0.176	MG371-390	2.978	22	4.69	0.635	MG371-390	-1.020	22	4.69	-0.217
MG371-364	.650	6	2.45	0.265	MG371-364	-.440	6	2.45	-0.180	MG371-364	1.802	6	2.45	0.736
MG371-369	1.614	6	2.45	0.659	MG371-369	.021	6	2.45	0.009	MG371-369	1.509	6	2.45	0.616
MG371-367	1.593	6	2.45	0.650	MG371-367	-.503	6	2.45	-0.205	MG371-367	1.425	6	2.45	0.582
MG371-377	-2.275	9	3.00	-0.758	MG371-377	1.972	9	3.00	0.657	MG371-377	-2.431	9	3.00	-0.810
MG371-374	-2.816	8	2.83	-0.995	MG371-374	1.321	8	2.83	0.467	MG371-374	-3.027	8	2.83	-1.070
MG383-390	.249	44	6.63	0.038	MG383-390	.076	44	6.63	0.011	MG383-390	-.014	44	6.63	-0.002
MG383-364	-.097	28	5.29	-0.018	MG383-364	2.402	28	5.29	0.454	MG383-364	1.378	28	5.29	0.260
MG383-369	1.191	28	5.29	0.225	MG383-369	3.018	28	5.29	0.571	MG383-369	.986	28	5.29	0.186
MG383-367	1.163	28	5.29	0.220	MG383-367	2.318	28	5.29	0.438	MG383-367	.874	28	5.29	0.165
MG383-377	2.241	31	5.57	0.402	MG383-377	.952	31	5.57	0.171	MG383-377	2.397	31	5.57	0.430
MG383-374	2.995	30	5.48	0.547	MG383-374	1.760	30	5.48	0.321	MG383-374	3.227	30	5.48	0.589
MG390-364	0.027	22	4.69	0.006	MG390-364	2.400	22	4.69	0.512	MG390-364	1.348	22	4.69	0.287
MG390-369	1.294	22	4.69	0.276	MG390-369	3.006	22	4.69	0.641	MG390-369	.962	22	4.69	0.205
MG390-367	1.266	22	4.69	0.270	MG390-367	2.317	22	4.69	0.494	MG390-367	.852	22	4.69	0.182
MG390-377	2.337	25	5.00	0.467	MG390-377	.974	25	5.00	0.195	MG390-377	2.318	25	5.00	0.464
MG390-374	3.070	24	4.90	0.627	MG390-374	1.762	24	4.90	0.360	MG390-374	3.136	24	4.90	0.640
MG364-369	-.964	6	2.45	-0.393	MG364-369	-.461	6	2.45	-0.188	MG364-369	.293	6	2.45	0.120
MG364-367	-.943	6	2.45	-0.385	MG364-367	.063	6	2.45	0.026	MG364-367	.377	6	2.45	0.154
MG364-377	-1.524	9	3.00	-0.508	MG364-377	1.464	9	3.00	0.488	MG364-377	-.351	9	3.00	-0.117
MG364-374	-2.090	8	2.83	-0.739	MG364-374	.829	8	2.83	0.293	MG364-374	-1.012	8	2.83	-0.358
MG369-367	-.021	6	2.45	-0.009	MG369-367	-.524	6	2.45	-0.214	MG369-367	-.084	6	2.45	-0.034
MG369-377	-.411	9	3.00	-0.137	MG369-377	1.996	9	3.00	0.665	MG369-377	-.690	9	3.00	-0.230
MG369-374	-1.012	8	2.83	-0.358	MG369-374	1.345	8	2.83	0.475	MG369-374	-1.340	8	2.83	-0.473
MG367-377	-.436	9	3.00	-0.145	MG367-377	1.391	9	3.00	0.464	MG367-377	-.786	9	3.00	-0.262
MG367-374	-1.036	8	2.83	-0.366	MG367-374	.759	8	2.83	0.268	MG367-374	-1.434	8	2.83	-0.507
MG377-374	.740	11	3.32	0.223	MG377-374	.709	11	3.32	0.214	MG377-374	.811	11	3.32	0.244

(Table IV.XXX continued)

Zr				Nb				Sn						
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
MG371-383	-0.571	28	5.29	-0.108	MG371-383	-1.255	28	5.29	-0.237	MG371-383	-1.752	28	5.29	-0.331
MG371-390	-0.322	22	4.69	-0.069	MG371-390	-1.193	22	4.69	-0.041	MG371-390	-0.530	22	4.69	-0.113
MG371-364	1.131	6	2.45	0.462	MG371-364	0.638	6	2.45	0.260	MG371-364	1.214	6	2.45	0.496
MG371-369	1.194	6	2.45	0.487	MG371-369	2.084	6	2.45	0.851	MG371-369	1.438	6	2.45	0.587
MG371-367	1.194	6	2.45	0.487	MG371-367	0.968	6	2.45	0.395	MG371-367	1.470	6	2.45	0.600
MG371-377	-2.020	9	3.00	-0.673	MG371-377	-2.874	9	3.00	-0.958	MG371-377	-2.398	9	3.00	-0.799
MG371-374	-2.221	8	2.83	-0.785	MG371-374	-2.323	8	2.83	-0.821	MG371-374	-2.464	8	2.83	-0.871
MG383-390	0.490	44	6.63	0.074	MG383-390	2.113	44	6.63	0.319	MG383-390	2.394	44	6.63	0.361
MG383-364	0.941	28	5.29	0.178	MG383-364	-0.404	28	5.29	-0.076	MG383-364	-0.130	28	5.29	-0.025
MG383-369	1.025	28	5.29	0.194	MG383-369	1.524	28	5.29	0.288	MG383-369	0.169	28	5.29	0.032
MG383-367	1.025	28	5.29	0.194	MG383-367	0.035	28	5.29	0.007	MG383-367	0.212	28	5.29	0.040
MG383-377	2.374	31	5.57	0.426	MG383-377	2.768	31	5.57	0.497	MG383-377	1.375	31	5.57	0.247
MG383-374	2.598	30	5.48	0.474	MG383-374	1.888	30	5.48	0.345	MG383-374	1.489	30	5.48	0.272
MG390-364	1.165	22	4.69	0.248	MG390-364	0.646	22	4.69	0.138	MG390-364	1.060	22	4.69	0.226
MG390-369	1.248	22	4.69	0.266	MG390-369	2.547	22	4.69	0.543	MG390-369	1.352	22	4.69	0.288
MG390-367	1.248	22	4.69	0.266	MG390-367	1.079	22	4.69	0.230	MG390-367	1.394	22	4.69	0.297
MG390-377	2.623	25	5.00	0.525	MG390-377	4.083	25	5.00	0.817	MG390-377	2.896	25	5.00	0.579
MG390-374	2.829	24	4.90	0.577	MG390-374	3.138	24	4.90	0.640	MG390-374	2.907	24	4.90	0.593
MG364-369	-0.063	6	2.45	-0.026	MG364-369	-1.446	6	2.45	-0.590	MG364-369	-0.224	6	2.45	-0.091
MG364-367	-0.063	6	2.45	-0.026	MG364-367	-0.330	6	2.45	-0.135	MG364-367	-0.256	6	2.45	-0.104
MG364-377	-0.714	9	3.00	-0.238	MG364-377	-2.137	9	3.00	-0.712	MG364-377	-0.996	9	3.00	-0.332
MG364-374	-0.956	8	2.83	-0.338	MG364-374	-1.610	8	2.83	-0.569	MG364-374	-1.107	8	2.83	-0.391
MG369-367	0.000	6	2.45	0.000	MG369-367	-1.117	6	2.45	-0.456	MG369-367	0.032	6	2.45	0.013
MG369-377	-0.641	9	3.00	-0.214	MG369-377	-0.467	9	3.00	-0.156	MG369-377	-0.738	9	3.00	-0.246
MG369-374	-0.885	8	2.83	-0.313	MG369-374	0.007	8	2.83	0.002	MG369-374	-0.857	8	2.83	-0.303
MG367-377	-0.641	9	3.00	-0.214	MG367-377	-1.756	9	3.00	-0.585	MG367-377	-0.701	9	3.00	-0.234
MG367-374	-0.885	8	2.83	-0.313	MG367-374	-1.241	8	2.83	-0.439	MG367-374	-0.821	8	2.83	-0.290
MG377-374	0.319	11	3.32	0.096	MG377-374	-0.554	11	3.32	-0.167	MG377-374	0.172	11	3.32	0.052

(Table IV.XXX continued)

Ba					La					Ce				
Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
MG371-383	.627	28	5.29	0.119	MG371-383	-1.166	28	5.29	-0.220	MG371-383	-1.569	28	5.29	-0.297
MG371-390	-.715	22	4.69	-0.152	MG371-390	-1.027	22	4.69	-0.219	MG371-390	-1.362	22	4.69	-0.290
MG371-364	.272	6	2.45	0.111	MG371-364	2.095	6	2.45	0.855	MG371-364	1.805	6	2.45	0.737
MG371-369	.419	6	2.45	0.171	MG371-369	1.727	6	2.45	0.705	MG371-369	1.276	6	2.45	0.521
MG371-367	1.152	6	2.45	0.470	MG371-367	1.242	6	2.45	0.507	MG371-367	1.483	6	2.45	0.605
MG371-377	-.520	9	3.00	-0.173	MG371-377	-2.842	9	3.00	-0.947	MG371-377	-2.815	9	3.00	-0.938
MG371-374	-1.209	8	2.83	-0.427	MG371-374	-3.025	8	2.83	-1.069	MG371-374	-3.417	8	2.83	-1.207
MG383-390	.202	44	6.63	0.030	MG383-390	.236	44	6.63	0.036	MG383-390	.353	44	6.63	0.532
MG383-364	.991	28	5.29	0.187	MG383-364	1.627	28	5.29	0.308	MG383-364	.819	28	5.29	0.155
MG383-369	1.187	28	5.29	0.224	MG383-369	1.137	28	5.29	0.215	MG383-369	.120	28	5.29	0.023
MG383-367	2.167	28	5.29	0.410	MG383-367	.489	28	5.29	0.092	MG383-367	.393	28	5.29	0.074
MG383-377	1.651	31	5.57	0.296	MG383-377	2.839	31	5.57	0.510	MG383-377	2.208	31	5.57	0.396
MG383-374	2.583	30	5.48	0.471	MG383-374	3.041	30	5.48	0.555	MG383-374	3.069	30	5.48	0.560
MG390-364	1.073	22	4.69	0.229	MG390-364	1.715	22	4.69	0.366	MG390-364	.991	22	4.69	0.211
MG390-369	1.266	22	4.69	0.270	MG390-369	1.235	22	4.69	0.263	MG390-369	.302	22	4.69	0.064
MG390-367	2.230	22	4.69	0.475	MG390-367	.598	22	4.69	0.128	MG390-367	.571	22	4.69	0.122
MG390-374	1.734	25	5.00	0.347	MG390-374	2.905	25	5.00	0.581	MG390-374	2.395	25	5.00	0.479
MG364-369	-.147	6	2.45	-0.060	MG364-369	.367	6	2.45	0.150	MG364-369	3.228	24	4.90	0.659
MG364-367	-.880	6	2.45	-0.359	MG364-367	.853	6	2.45	0.348	MG364-367	.529	6	2.45	0.216
MG364-377	-.206	9	3.00	-0.069	MG364-377	-.424	9	3.00	-0.141	MG364-377	-.730	6	2.45	0.131
MG364-374	-.904	8	2.83	-0.319	MG364-374	-.683	8	2.83	-0.241	MG364-374	-1.399	8	2.83	-0.494
MG369-367	.733	6	2.45	0.299	MG369-367	-.486	6	2.45	-0.198	MG369-367	.207	6	2.45	0.084
MG369-377	-.036	9	3.00	-0.012	MG369-377	-.848	9	3.00	-0.283	MG369-377	-1.341	9	3.00	-0.447
MG369-374	-.740	8	2.83	-0.261	MG369-374	-1.094	8	2.83	-0.387	MG369-374	-1.990	8	2.83	-0.703
MG367-377	.810	9	3.00	0.270	MG367-377	-1.409	9	3.00	-0.470	MG367-377	-1.102	9	3.00	-0.367
MG367-374	.080	8	2.83	0.028	MG367-374	-1.637	8	2.83	-0.578	MG367-374	-1.759	8	2.83	-0.622
MG377-374	.850	11	3.32	0.256	MG377-374	.329	11	3.32	0.099	MG377-374	.834	11	3.32	0.251

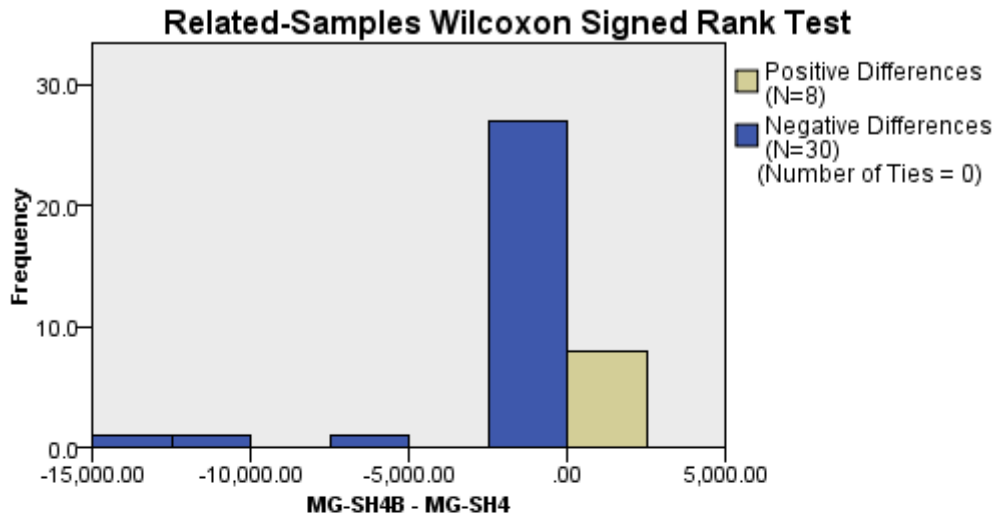
(Table IV.XXX continued)

Pb	Comparison	z	N	\sqrt{N}	r
	MG371-383	-.505	28	5.29	-0.095
	MG371-390	-.644	22	4.69	-0.137
	MG371-364	.985	6	2.45	0.402
	MG371-369	1.027	6	2.45	0.419
	MG371-367	1.383	6	2.45	0.564
	MG371-377	-1.706	9	3.00	-0.569
	MG371-374	-2.535	8	2.83	-0.896
	MG383-390	-.302	44	6.63	-0.046
	MG383-364	.811	28	5.29	0.153
	MG383-369	.867	28	5.29	0.164
	MG383-367	1.343	28	5.29	0.254
	MG383-377	1.975	31	5.57	0.355
	MG383-374	3.149	30	5.48	0.575
	MG390-364	.650	22	4.69	0.139
	MG390-369	.705	22	4.69	0.150
	MG390-367	1.173	22	4.69	0.250
	MG390-377	1.721	25	5.00	0.344
	MG390-374	2.887	24	4.90	0.589
	MG364-369	-.042	6	2.45	-0.017
	MG364-367	-.398	6	2.45	-0.162
	MG364-377	-.569	9	3.00	-0.190
	MG364-374	-1.434	8	2.83	-0.507
	MG369-367	.356	6	2.45	0.145
	MG369-377	-.520	9	3.00	-0.173
	MG369-374	-1.387	8	2.83	-0.490
	MG367-377	-.109	9	3.00	-0.036
	MG367-374	-.989	8	2.83	-0.349
	MG377-374	1.065	11	3.32	0.321

Table IV.XXXI. Pairwise comparison results for the significant outcomes from the Mood's Median test on XRF sherd results grouped by texture.

Element	Pairwise comparison	p (significance)	r (effect size)
Si	fine : medium	.025	.449
	medium-fine : medium-coarse	.006	.707
	medium : medium-coarse	.000	.650
	medium : coarse	.013	.375
Cl	fine : medium-fine	.026	.671
	fine : medium-coarse	.009	.583
	medium : medium-coarse	.023	.422
	medium-coarse : coarse	.014	.394
K	medium-fine : medium-coarse	.018	.612
	medium-fine : coarse	.029	.404
	medium : medium-coarse	.004	.550
	medium : coarse	.005	.437
Ca	fine : medium	.000	.718
	medium : medium-coarse	.000	.786
	medium : coarse	.000	.534
Ti	fine : medium	.037	.418
	medium : medium-coarse	.001	.642
	medium : coarse	.001	.503
V	medium : medium-coarse	.023	.422
	medium : coarse	.001	.513
Fe	fine : medium	.025	.449
	medium : medium-coarse	.023	.422
	medium : coarse	.003	.443
Rb	fine : medium-coarse	.009	.583
	medium : medium-coarse	.002	.589
	medium : coarse	.037	.315
Y	fine : medium-coarse	.000	.792
	fine : coarse	.012	.424
	medium-fine : medium-coarse	.001	.829
	medium-fine : coarse	.037	.381
	medium : medium-coarse	.000	.672
	medium : coarse	.011	.384
Zr	fine : medium-coarse	.002	.698
	fine : coarse	.012	.424
	medium : medium-coarse	.002	.589
	medium : coarse	.011	.384
Nb	medium : medium-coarse	.003	.559
	medium : coarse	.000	.560
La	fine : medium-coarse	.017	.533
	fine : coarse	.004	.491
	medium-fine : medium-coarse	.038	.535
	medium-fine : coarse	.016	.438
	medium : medium-coarse	.038	.400
	medium : coarse	.006	.421
Ce	fine : medium-coarse	.001	.791
	fine : coarse	.005	.506
	medium-fine : medium-coarse	.006	.707
	medium-fine : coarse	.034	.400
	medium : medium-coarse	.003	.564
	medium : coarse	.022	.361
Pb	fine : medium	.032	.428
	fine : medium-coarse	.003	.667
	fine : coarse	.002	.529

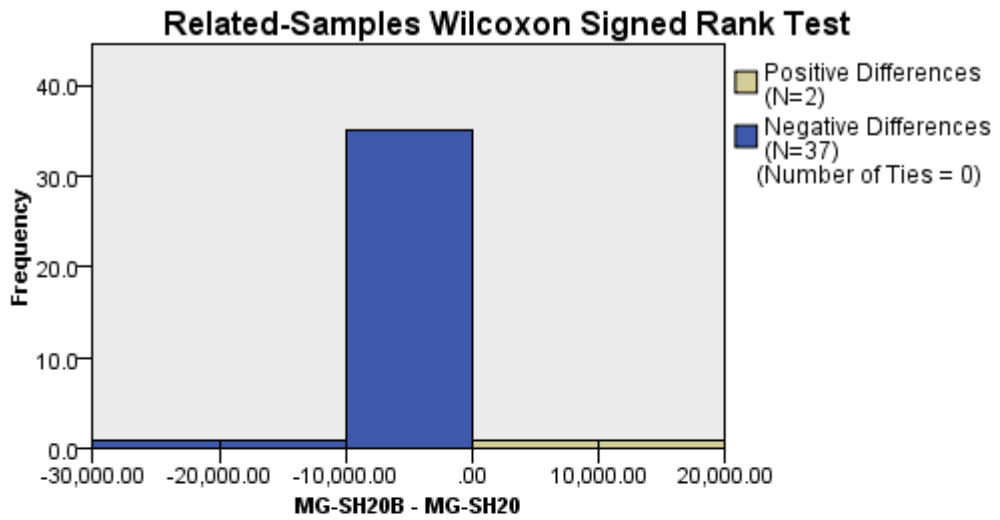
Figure IV.VI Wilcoxon signed-rank test results comparing samples MG-SH4 and MG-SH4B (where MG-SH4B is the non-sieved samples).



Total N	38
Test Statistic	143.000
Standard Error	68.954
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.299
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.001

$$\text{Effect size: } r = \frac{-3.299}{\sqrt{38}} = -0.5351684683103856$$

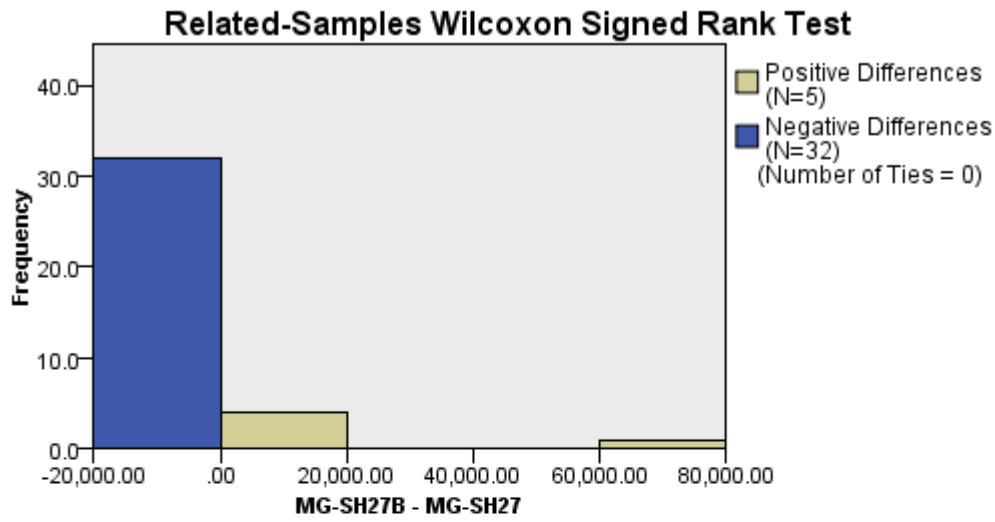
Figure IV.VII. Wilcoxon signed-rank test results comparing samples MG-SH20 and MG-SH20B (where MG-SH20B is the non-sieved samples).



Total N	39
Test Statistic	38.000
Standard Error	71.656
Standardized Test Statistic	-4.912
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.000

Effect size: $r = \frac{-4.912}{\sqrt{39}} = -0.786549491490588$

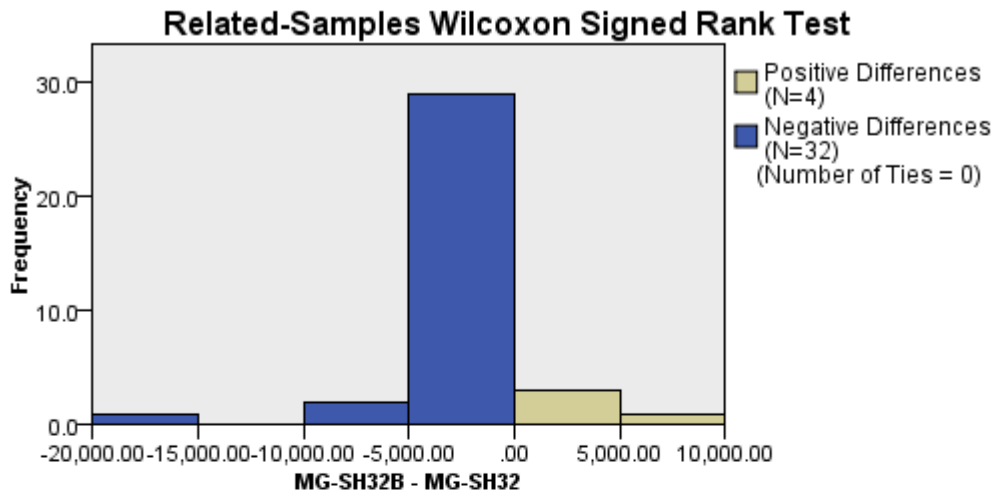
Figure IV.VIII. Wilcoxon signed-rank test results comparing samples MG-SH27 and MG-SH27B (where MG-SH27B is the non-sieved samples).



Total N	37
Test Statistic	94.500
Standard Error	66.281
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.877
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.000

$$\text{Effect size: } r = \frac{-3.877}{\sqrt{37}} = -0.6373748737828702$$

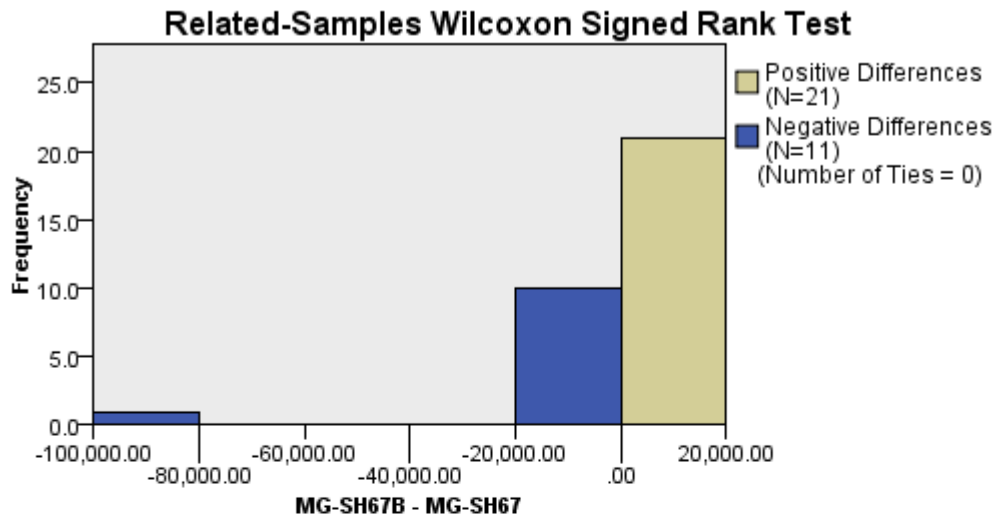
Figure IV.IX. Wilcoxon signed-rank test results comparing samples MG-SH32 and MG-SH32B (where MG-SH32B is the non-sieved samples).



Total N	36
Test Statistic	70.000
Standard Error	63.649
Standardized Test Statistic	-4.132
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.000

$$\text{Effect size: } r = \frac{-4.132}{\sqrt{36}} = -0.6886666666666667$$

Figure IV.X. Wilcoxon signed-rank test results comparing samples MG-SH67 and MG-SH67B (where MG-SH67B is the non-sieved samples).



Total N	32
Test Statistic	372.000
Standard Error	53.478
Standardized Test Statistic	2.020
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.043

$$\text{Effect size: } r = \frac{2.020}{\sqrt{32}} = 0.3570889244992065$$

Table IV.XXXII. Results of Cronbach's alpha, Standard Error of Measurement (SEM) and Minimal difference (MD) for the four sets of reference material results from XRF, to determine reliability. Calculated in Excel (top) and SPSS (bottom).

	LKSD-2_001	LKSD-2_002	LKSD-2_003	LKSD-2_004	Total
Mg	11090	10530	10920	10710	43250
Al	52900	53950	54480	53360	214690
Si	250500	255700	255600	253600	1015400
P	1324	1313	1373	1352	5362
Ca	14700	15110	14800	14700	59310
Ti	2969	3040	3117	2986	12112
V	78	71	76	85	310
Mn	1892	1930	1949	1917	7688
Fe	43380	43590	43730	43310	174010
Ni	27.5	27.8	28.2	29.2	112.7
Cu	36.3	33.4	31.2	34.6	135.5
Zn	197.5	201	198.3	191.9	788.7
As	10.8	10	10.1	9.7	40.6
Br	15	14.6	14.3	15.6	59.5
Rb	73.7	74.3	76	74.4	298.4
Sr	215.2	218.1	217.1	215.5	865.9
Y	46.5	47.8	47.5	47.4	189.2
Zr	270.1	262.3	267.5	260.5	1060.4
Sn	3.3	3.9	6	4.6	17.8
Ba	571.4	564.9	557.8	563.1	2257.2
Ce	84.3	74.8	76.5	82.8	318.4
Pb	44.3	43.8	42.8	41.8	172.7
Th	12.6	12.2	12	11.8	48.6
Item variances	2795061916	2910992066	2910590824	2862901616	
Sum variances =	11479546423				
No. items =	4				
Cronbach's α =	0.999975969				
SEM =	1050.409985	[SD ppm*SQRT(1-Cronbach's alpha)]			
SEM (alt.) =	1050.409985				
SEM* =	107142.6452	[SQRT(Sum of variances)]			
MD =	2911.587931	[SEM * 1.96 * SQRT(2)]			
Mean ppm =	66891.2				
SD ppm =	214277.5667				
Variance ppm =	45914875608				

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
1.000	1.000	4

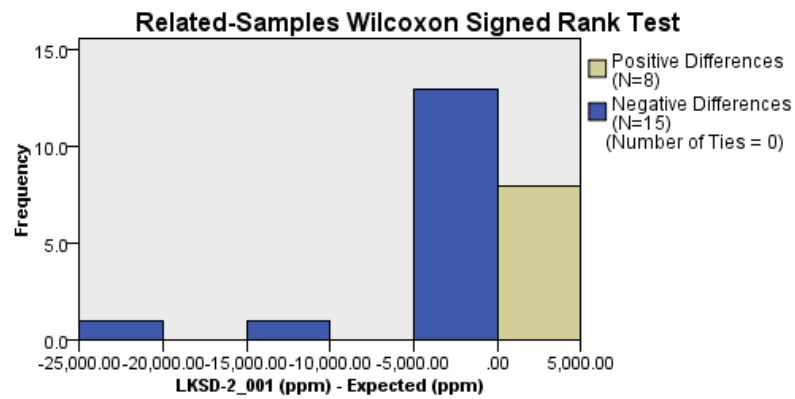
Table IV.XXXIII. Major element results of Cronbach's alpha, Standard Error of Measurement (SEM) and Minimal difference (MD) for the four sets of reference material results from XRF, to determine reliability (in Excel).

	LKSD-2_001	LKSD-2_002	LKSD-2_003	LKSD-2_004	Total
Mg	11090	10530	10920	10710	43250
Al	52900	53950	54480	53360	214690
Si	250500	255700	255600	253600	1015400
P	1324	1313	1373	1352	5362
Ca	14700	15110	14800	14700	59310
Ti	2969	3040	3117	2986	12112
V	78	71	76	85	310
Mn	1892	1930	1949	1917	7688
Fe	43380	43590	43730	43310	174010
Item variances	6479708386	6757199823	6750807945	6645718802	
Sum of variances =	26633434955				
Number of items =	4				
Cronbach's α =	0.999974976		Mean ppm =	170236.8889	
SEM =	1632.684111		SD ppm =	326382.8164	
SEM (alt.) =	1632.684111		Variance ppm=	106525742848	
SEM* =	163197.5335				
MD =	4525.569466				

Table IV.XXXIV. Minor elements results of Cronbach's alpha, Standard Error of Measurement (SEM) and Minimal difference (MD) for the four sets of reference material results from XRF, to determine reliability (in Excel).

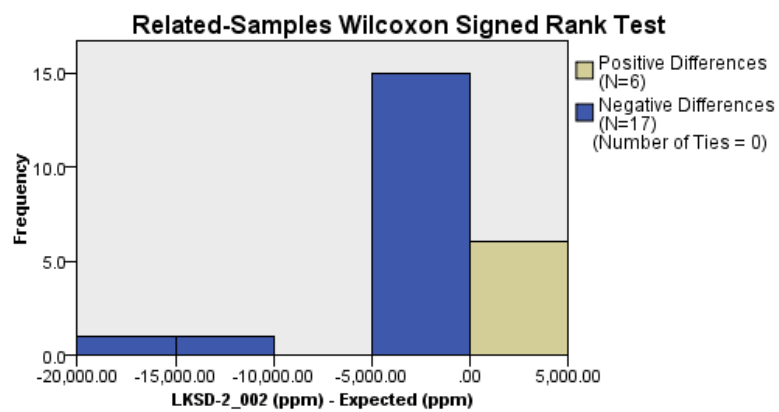
	LKSD-2_001	LKSD-2_002	LKSD-2_003	LKSD-2_004	Total
Ni	27.5	27.8	28.2	29.2	112.7
Cu	36.3	33.4	31.2	34.6	135.5
Zn	197.5	201	198.3	191.9	788.7
As	10.8	10	10.1	9.7	40.6
Br	15	14.6	14.3	15.6	59.5
Rb	73.7	74.3	76	74.4	298.4
Sr	215.2	218.1	217.1	215.5	865.9
Y	46.5	47.8	47.5	47.4	189.2
Zr	270.1	262.3	267.5	260.5	1060.4
Sn	3.3	3.9	6	4.6	17.8
Ba	571.4	564.9	557.8	563.1	2257.2
Ce	84.3	74.8	76.5	82.8	318.4
Pb	44.3	43.8	42.8	41.8	172.7
Th	12.6	12.2	12	11.8	48.6
Item variances	24554.78841	24095.1946	23662.41016	23705.4702	
Sum of variances =	96017.8633				
Number of items =	4				
Cronbach's α =	0.999928298		Mean ppm =	454.6857	
SEM =	5.247158659		SD ppm =	619.6683	
SEM (alt.) =	5.247158659		Variance ppm =	383988.9	
SEM* =	309.8674931				
MD =	14.54438176				

Figure IV.XI. Results from the Wilcoxon signed-rank test to compare the XRF run 1 composition results for the reference material against expected composition (Lynch 1990). These results determine accuracy of XRF measurements (calculated in SPSS).



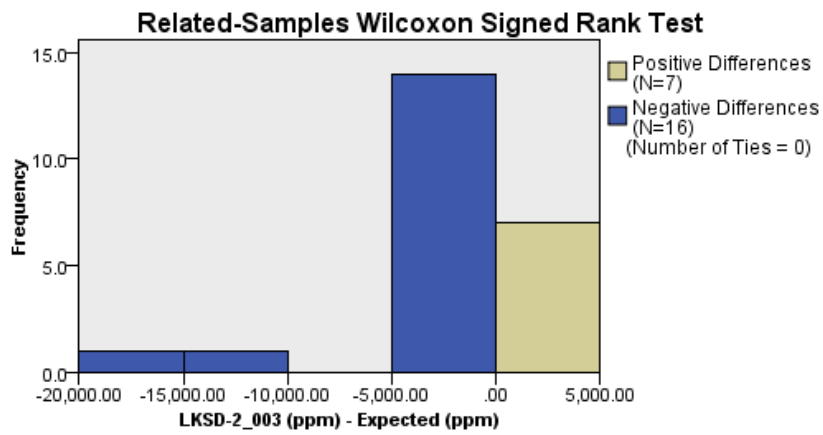
Total N	23
Test Statistic	86.000
Standard Error	32.879
Standardized Test Statistic	-1.582
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.114

Figure IV.XII. Results from the Wilcoxon signed-rank test to compare the XRF run 2 composition results for the reference material against expected composition (Lynch 1990). These results determine accuracy of XRF measurements (calculated in SPSS).



Total N	23
Test Statistic	80.500
Standard Error	32.877
Standardized Test Statistic	-1.749
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.080

Figure IV.XIII. Results from the Wilcoxon signed-rank test to compare the XRF run 3 composition results for the reference material against expected composition (Lynch 1990). These results determine accuracy of XRF measurements (calculated in SPSS).



Total N	23
Test Statistic	83.500
Standard Error	32.877
Standardized Test Statistic	-1.658
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.097

APPENDIX V

V.I Reference values for assigned LCI composition

V.I.I Ash

Table V.I. Fish bone-derived ash composition values from Morgulis (1931, p.460). The mean is applied at the composition of fish bone ash in the life cycle inventory at Marco Gonzalez. The scientific names are not provided in the original text.

	Weight %				
	Dogfish	Goosefish	Mackerel	Squeteague	Mean
Ca	37	36.9	36.74	35.68	36.58
Mg	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.62	0.6275
K	0.44	0.56	0.2	1.31	0.6275
P	16.71	16.98	17.42	16.97	17.02
Unidentified	-	-	-	-	45.145

Table V.II. Wood ash composition from Risse and Gaskin (2013, Table 1). These weight per cents are applied in the quantification of wood ash in the life cycle inventory.

	Weight %
Ca	15
Mg	1
K	2.6
Al	1.6
Fe	0.84
P	0.53
Mn	0.41
Zn	0.0233
Cu	0.007
Na	0.19
B	0.0123
N	0.15
As	0.0006
Cd	0.0003
Cr	0.0057
Pb	0.0065
Hg	0.00019
Mo	0.0019
Ni	0.002
Se	0.00009
Unidentified	77.62012

Table V.III. Ash compositions for maize from Wolff (1871, pp.36–37). The mean is applied as the non-wood ash composition in the LCI (calculated from the original oxide values).

	Weight %		
	Maize kernel	Maize straw	Mean
Ca	1.829632	8.269079	5.05
Mg	9.191244	6.899464	8.05
K	22.20678	3.9681648	13.09
Fe	1.39886	0.5105839	0.95
P	20.7168574	9.7714438	15.24
Si	0.9021592	16.383772	8.64
Na	2.856161	9.6293428	6.24
Cl	-	0.33	0.33
S	0.480588	0.0320392	0.26
Unidentified	-	-	42.15

Table V.IV. Soil micromorphology descriptions relating to ash content in the thin sections from Marco Gonzalez (Macphail *et al.*, 2017, Appendix A). The soil micromorphology recorded ash levels in more detail than could be seen in the excavated section face. MG 367–377 date to the Late Classic and are associated with salt production. MG 382 is dated to the Early Classic, a level dominated by limestone construction. MG 391 is a Terminal Preclassic level characterised as a colluvial deposit of domestic midden.

Thin section	Equivalent lot (MG)	Description
M2D	367	ash and charcoal-rich waste
M3A	374	charcoal ash and lime debris
M3C	377	laminated ash, in midden
M4A	382	ashy dump
M13D	391	ash-rich, soil formed in colluvial ash
M14A	391	colluvial ash
M14B	391	colluvial ash
M14D	391	burrow ashy colluvium

Table V.V. SEM/EDS analysis results from the Marco Gonzalez soil micromorphology thin sections (Macphail *et al.*, 2017, Appendix A). These data were not used in the life cycle inventory, but support the compositions selected and applied via other methods.

Level	%							
	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ca	Fe
Calcareous/ashy 'fill' (M7B, MG 377)	5.03	3.89	7.48	-	-	0.69	41.4	4.45
Compact ash layer (micritic calcite) (M13A, MG 386)	5.15	0.64	-	0.43	0.52	-	62.2	0.74
Coarse (wood?) ash ($n=2$) (M13A, MG 386)	0.88–1.14	-	-	-	-	-	69.7–70.4	-

V.I.II Fish remains

Table V.VI. Composition of fish bone, as a per cent of lipid-free dry matter (Toppe *et al.*, 2007, p. 398) (converted from g/kg and mg/kg in the original). These compositions are used for quantification of emissions from fish bone in the life cycle inventory.

	wt %
Ca	14.3
P	8.6
Na	0.65
Cl	0.41
Mg	0.26
F	0.026
Zn	0.0125
Fe	0.0073
K	0.00067
Cr	0.00039
As	0.00024
Pb	0.000024
Cu	0.00022
I	0.00022
Cd	0.000006
Hg	0.000003

Table V.VII. Otolith composition for *Gadus* sp. (Milliman, 1974, p. 137). These weight per cents are used to inventory otoliths in the life cycle inventory.

	wt %
Ca	38.75
Organic matter (+H ₂ O)	11.5
Na	0.33
Sr	0.3
K	0.075
Mg	0.04
P	0.031
S	0.0076
Mn	0.0054
Fe	0.002

V.I.III Molluscs

Table V.VIII. *Strombus* sp. shell composition (from Milliman, 1974, pp.112–113). This composition was applied to all shell in the LCI.

	wt %
Ca	39.8
Sr	0.16
Mg	0.05
Fe	0.002
Pb	0.0006
Mn	0.0003
Ba	0.0001
B	0.0001
Cu	0.0001
U	<0.000001

V.I.IV Coral

Table V.IX. Composition of *Montastraea* sp. and *Acropora* sp. corals from Milliman (1974, pp.92–93). The mean values are applied in the LCI for coral waste.

	Composition (wt %)		
	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	<i>Montastraea</i> sp.	Applied value (mean where available)
Ca	38.8	39.0	38.9
Organic matter	3.85	-	3.85
Sr	0.81	0.68	0.745
Na	0.44	0.40	0.42
Mg	0.12	0.11	0.115
K	0.0100	-	0.0100
Fe	0.0065	0.0012	0.00385
B	0.0021	0.0057	0.0039
Ba	-	0.0017	0.0017
Cr	-	0.0005	0.0005
Mn	0.0006	0.0003	0.00045
Pb	0.0007	<0.0002	0.00045
Cu	0.0001	0.0006	0.00035
U	0.00019	0.00026	0.000225
Ni	-	0.0002	0.0002
Zn	-	<0.0002	0.0002
Co	-	0.00001	0.00001
P	tr	-	tr

V.I.V Human remains

Table V.X. Major element composition for a reference man (modern Caucasian male, 20–30 years old, 70 kg, 170 cm tall). These elements compositions are applied to human remains in the life cycle inventory for Marco Gonzalez (adapted from Pierson Jr., 2005, p. 407).

	Total mass (g)	Elemental composition (g)									
		O	C	H	N	Ca	P	S	K	Na	Cl
Skeleton	9798	4700	2500	720	300	1000	500	17	15	32	14
Soft tissue	60283	38000	14000	6300	1500	14	80	120	120	68	81

V.I.VI Excreta

Table V.XI. Typical dry weight percentage composition for human faeces (adapted from Feachem *et al.*, 1983, p. 6). The values in the final column were used to quantify emissions for excreta in the life cycle inventory.

	wt %	Elemental wt % (2 d.p.)	Applied in LCI (wt %) (1 d.p.)
Nitrogen (as N)	5.0–7.0	5.0–7.0	6.0
Phosphorous (as P ₂ O ₅)	3.0–5.4	1.31–2.36	1.8
Potassium (as K ₂ O)	1.0–2.5	0.83–2.08	1.5
Carbon (C)	44–55	44–55	49.5
Calcium (as CaO)	4.5	3.22	3.2
Organic matter	88–97	-	-

V.I.VII Pottery

Table V.XII Average pottery sherd compositions from the XRF results (Appendix IV). Grouped by lot, these were applied to the calculation of elemental mass for the same, or similar, lots in the LCI.

Lot	Na (%)	Mg (%)	Al (%)	Si (%)	P (%)	Cl (%)	K (%)	Ca (%)	Ti (%)	V (%)	Cr (%)	Mn (%)	Fe (%)
364	0.257	0.856	6.602	16.150	0.057	0.126	0.154	16.265	0.472	0.008	0.011	0.014	2.611
367	1.211	1.633	7.891	18.071	0.059	0.393	0.423	8.940	0.499	0.008	0.009	0.023	3.655
369	1.080	3.024	7.569	19.263	0.037	0.352	0.649	7.429	0.447	0.011	0.014	0.015	3.252
371	0.426	4.846	6.135	13.707	0.035	0.370	0.143	13.783	0.364	0.010	0.011	0.021	2.641
374	1.630	1.445	7.614	25.374	0.054	0.313	0.695	3.513	0.528	0.010	0.011	0.016	3.269
377	1.192	0.947	7.216	22.267	0.042	0.352	0.527	7.497	0.485	0.010	0.009	0.015	2.986
383	0.620	1.038	6.208	14.205	0.096	0.461	0.414	18.453	0.413	0.006	0.008	0.014	2.259

V.I.VIII Obsidian

Table V.XIII. Collated obsidian composition (Clark and Wright, 1995, p. 252; Ericson *et al.*, 1975, pp. 132–133; Lynch *et al.*, 2016, p. 263; Suda, 2012, p. 4; Trombold *et al.*, 1993, p. 259; Tykot, 2002, p. 624). Values for Mexican obsidian (Trombold *et al.*, 1993, p. 259) were applied in the LCI, using the single element weight percent calculated from the mean oxides. The final column demonstrates that the Mexican values are similar to those found elsewhere; at least 74 examples for each oxide were collected (including the Mexican examples) from literature for Japan, Samoa, and the Mediterranean.

	Weight per cent			
	Range of values from Mexico (Trombold <i>et al.</i> , 1993, p. 259)	Mean of the Mexican values	Single element (Mexican mean) (2 d.p.)	Mean composition from Mexico, Japan, Samoa, the Mediterranean
SiO ₂	73.77–80.03	76.26	35.65	76.21
Al ₂ O ₃	9.17–14.10	12.27	6.49	12.85
K ₂ O	4.14–5.20	4.70	3.90	4.83
Na ₂ O	3.43–6.10	4.34	3.22	4.33
FeO	0.00–2.65	1.63	1.27	1.62
CaO	0.14–1.08	0.52	0.37	0.55
TiO ₂	0.08–0.70	0.14	0.08	0.12
MgO	0.00–0.34	0.06	0.04	0.06
MnO	0.00–0.08	0.04	0.03	0.07
P ₂ O ₅	0.00–0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02

V.I.IX Chert

Table V.XIV. Composition for chert emissions in the LCI. The mean is calculated from values presented by Hein and colleagues (1981, Table 5) and Imai and colleagues (1996, pp.202–204) (n=11, except MnO, where n=1).

	Mean wt %	Single element wt % (2 d.p.)
SiO ₂	96.32	45.02
Al ₂ O ₃	0.70	0.37
CaO	0.28	0.20
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.17	0.55
FeO	0.07	0.05
Total Fe	0.24	0.60
Na ₂ O	0.07	0.05
K ₂ O	0.05	0.04
TiO ₂	0.03	0.02
MnO	0.02	0.02
MgO	0.02	0.02
P ₂ O ₅	0.02	0.01

V.II Complete LCI results

V.II.I Charred organics

Table V.XV. Quantification and composition calculation for charred botanical waste for the LCI. This table demonstrates how the masses from the archaeobotanical analyses were converted to densities (g per sediment) that were used to estimate a total mass for archaeobotanical material for each lot. This total mass was then scaled according to the function unit outlined in Chapter 6. A 75% weight per cent was applied to the total mass to calculate carbon mass. The remainder of the mass is inventoried as 'missing important.'

Lot	Total mass in sample (g)	Volume floated (l)	Density (g/l)	Total volume of lot (l)	Est. total mass botanical material (g)	% of functional unit	Est. total mass scaled to functional unit (g)	C wt %	C (g)	"Missing important" wt %	"Missing important" (g)
360	0.76	20	0.04	243	9.234	100	9.234	75	6.926	25	2.309
361	0.61	20	0.03	178.2	5.435	100	5.435	75	4.076	25	1.359
364	10.19	20	0.51	450	229.275	72	165.078	75	123.809	25	41.270
367	20.19	20	1.01	337.5	340.706	72	245.309	75	183.981	25	61.327
369	52.6	20	2.63	225	591.750	72	426.060	75	319.545	25	106.515
371	78.11	20	3.91	450	1757.475	72	1265.382	75	949.037	25	316.346
374	62.9	20	3.15	450	1415.250	72	1018.980	75	764.235	25	254.745
377	141.92	20	7.10	675	4789.800	72	3448.656	75	2586.492	25	862.164
382 0, missing important	see 392*	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	72	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
391	17.97	20	0.90	194.4	174.668	250	436.671	75	327.503	25	109.168
392	11.83	20	0.59	97.2	57.494	250	143.735	75	107.801	25	35.934

*Lots MG 391 and 392 were floated together in the archaeobotanical investigation.

Table V.XVI. Quantification of ash mass from soil micromorphological data as applied in the LC1 (micromorphology data from Richard Macphail, 2014, pers. comm.). Soil micromorphology abundances for ash were converted to an approximate per cent of total thin section using the method outlined in Chapter 6. This per cent was translated into an approximate total ash volume for the lot by comparison to known volumes for the archaeobotanical material. With a standardised ash density, ash was converted to mass. Plant and fish ash proportions were calculated from other datasets (outlined in Chapter 6). These proportions were applied to total ash mass to estimate mass for different ash types.

Thin section	Lot	Charcoal thin section abundance	Equivalent charcoal %	Coarse ash thin section abundance/frequency	Equivalent ash %	Volume charred botanical material scaled to functional unit (cm ³) (from archaeobot.)	Ash volume (from charred botanicals) (cm ³)	Ash density (g/cm ³)	Ash mass (g)	Proportion charred plant (from micromorph.) (%)	Proportion burned fish bone (from micromorph.) (%)	Ash of plant origin (%)	Ash of fish origin (%)	Mass of plant origin ash (g)	Fish ash mass (g)	Proportion of wood in charred plant remains (from archaeobot.) (%)	Wood ash mass (g)	Proportion of non-wood in charred plant remains (from archaeobot.) (%)	Non-wood plant ash mass (g)
M11	360	a-1	<1.00	(aaa)	7.50	63.18	473.85	0.80	379.08	1.00	1.00	50.00	50.00	189.54	189.54	73.68	139.66	26.32	49.88
		Av.:	1.00	(aaa)	7.50														
M2A	Uppermost 364	(aa)aaaa	20.00	(aaa?)	7.50														
M2B	364	(aa)aaaa	20.00	(aa?)	3.50														
M2C	364	aaa	7.50	aaa	7.50														
M2C	Lowermost 364	aaaa	20.00	aaaa	20.00														
		Av.:	16.88		9.63	498.96	284.59	0.80	227.67	16.88	0.00	100.00	0.00	227.67	0.00	98.54	224.95	1.46	3.32
M2C	367	aa	3.50	(aaa)	7.50														
M2D	367	aaa	7.50	aaa	7.50														
M2D	Lowermost 367	aaaa	20.00	aaaa	20.00														
		Av.:	10.33		11.67	744.80	840.90	0.80	672.72	10.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	672.72	0.00	99.90	672.05	0.10	0.67
M2D	369	aa	3.50	aa	3.50														
		Av.:	3.50		3.50	1581.93	1581.93	0.80	1265.54	3.50	0.00	100.00	0.00	1265.54	0.00	99.91	1264.43	0.09	1.12
M2E1	Uppermost 371	aaaa	20.00	aaaa	20.00														
M2E2	Upper 371	aaaa	20.00	aaaa	20.00														
		Av.:	20.00		20.00	4246.02	4246.02	0.80	3396.82	20.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	3396.82	0.00	99.89	3393.19	0.11	3.62
M3A	374	aaaa	20.00	aaaa	20.00														
M3B	Lowermost 374	aaa	7.50	aaaa	20.00														
		Av.:	13.75		20.00	6068.52	8826.94	0.80	7061.55	13.75	0.00	100.00	0.00	7061.55	0.00	99.82	7048.66	0.18	12.89
M3B	Uppermost 377	aaaa	15.00	aaa	7.50														
M3C	Upper 377	aaaa	20.00	ffff	70.00														
M3C	Lower 377	aaa	7.50	ff	22.50														
M3D	Lower 377	aaaa	15.00	fff	40.00														
M3D	Lower 377	aa	3.50	0	0.00														
M7A	377	aaaa	20.00	aa	3.50														
M7A	377	aaa	7.50	a	2.00														
M7B	377	aaaa	15.00	-	2.50														
		Av.:	12.94		18.50	10300.77	14729.60	0.80	11783.68	12.94	0.29	97.84	2.16	11529.07	254.61	99.78	11503.15	0.22	25.93
M4A	382	aaaa	20.00	fff	40.00														
M4B	382	aaaa	15.00	fff	40.00														
M4C	382	aaaa	20.00	ffff	70.00														
		Av.:	18.33		50.00	30902.31**	84279.03	0.80	67423.22	18.33	2.50	88.00	12.00	59332.44	8090.79	100.00	59332.44	0.00	0.00
M13D	391	aa	3.50	aaa	7.50														
M14A	391	aaa	7.50	aaa	7.50														
M14B	391	aaa	7.50	aaaa	15.00														
M14C	391	aaa	7.50	aaa	3.50														
M14D	391	aaa	7.50	aaaa	15.00														
		Av.:	6.70		9.70	1513.89	2191.75	0.80	1753.40	6.70	1.50	81.71	18.29	1432.66	320.74	90.03	1289.89	9.97	142.77

**No archaeobotanical results. Applied MG 377 density value (21.195m/cm³ sediment) - similar charcoal abundance in thin section. Total est. volume in MG 382 = 21.195x2025 = 42919.875 cm³. Scaled to functional unit = (72/100) x 42919.875 = 30902.31 cm³. Assume 100% wood as levels above and below very high % wood.

Table V.XVII. Composition data for ash waste.

Lot (average)	Mass of fish origin ash (g)			Mass of wood plant origin ash (g)			Ca (g)			Mg (g)			K (g)							
	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	
	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	TOTAL
360	189.54	139.66	49.88	69.33	20.95	2.52	92.80	1.40	4.01	3.63	1.19	6.60	4.01	3.63	6.53	1.19	6.60	4.01	3.63	11.35
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
364	0.00	224.35	3.32	0.00	33.65	0.17	33.82	2.24	0.27	5.83	0.00	2.51	0.27	5.83	0.43	0.00	2.51	0.27	5.83	6.27
367	0.00	672.05	0.67	0.00	100.81	0.03	100.84	6.72	0.05	17.47	0.00	6.77	0.05	17.47	0.09	0.00	6.77	0.05	17.47	17.56
369	0.00	1264.43	1.12	0.00	189.66	0.06	189.72	0.00	12.64	32.88	0.00	12.73	0.09	32.88	0.15	0.00	12.73	0.09	32.88	33.02
371	0.00	3393.19	3.62	0.00	508.98	0.18	509.16	0.00	33.93	88.22	0.00	34.22	0.29	88.22	0.47	0.00	34.22	0.29	88.22	88.70
374	0.00	7048.66	12.89	0.00	1057.30	0.65	1057.95	0.00	70.49	183.27	0.00	71.52	1.04	183.27	1.69	0.00	71.52	1.04	183.27	184.95
377	254.61	11503.15	25.93	93.14	1725.47	1.31	1819.92	1.60	115.03	299.08	0.00	118.71	2.09	299.08	3.39	0.00	118.71	2.09	299.08	304.07
382	8060.79	59332.44	0.00	2959.61	8899.87	0.00	11859.48	50.77	593.32	1542.64	0.00	644.09	50.77	1542.64	3.00	0.00	644.09	50.77	1542.64	1593.41
391	320.74	1289.89	142.77	117.33	193.48	7.21	318.02	12.90	11.49	33.54	0.00	26.40	11.49	33.54	18.68	0.00	26.40	11.49	33.54	54.23
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important

Lot (average)	Al (g)			Fe (g)			P (g)			Si (g)						
	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL
	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
360	n.d.	2.23	2.23	0.00	1.17	0.48	1.65	32.26	0.74	7.60	n.d.	40.60	n.d.	n.d.	4.31	4.31
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
364	n.d.	3.59	3.59	0.00	1.88	0.03	1.92	0.00	1.19	0.51	n.d.	1.70	n.d.	n.d.	0.29	0.29
367	n.d.	10.75	10.75	0.00	5.65	0.01	5.65	0.00	3.56	0.10	n.d.	3.66	n.d.	n.d.	0.06	0.06
369	n.d.	20.23	20.23	0.00	10.63	0.01	10.63	0.00	6.70	0.17	n.d.	6.87	n.d.	n.d.	0.10	0.10
371	n.d.	54.29	54.29	0.00	28.50	0.03	28.54	0.00	17.98	0.55	n.d.	18.54	n.d.	n.d.	0.31	0.31
374	n.d.	112.78	112.78	0.00	59.21	0.12	59.33	0.00	37.36	1.96	n.d.	39.32	n.d.	n.d.	1.11	1.11
377	n.d.	184.05	184.05	0.00	96.63	0.25	96.87	43.33	60.97	3.95	n.d.	106.25	n.d.	n.d.	2.24	2.24
382	n.d.	949.32	949.32	0.00	498.39	0.00	498.39	1377.05	314.46	0.00	1691.51	1691.51	n.d.	n.d.	0.00	0.00
391	n.d.	20.64	20.64	0.00	10.84	1.36	12.20	54.59	6.84	21.76	n.d.	83.19	n.d.	n.d.	12.34	12.34
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important

Lot (average)	Mn (g)			Zn (g)			Cu (g)			Na (g)						
	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL
	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
360	n.d.	0.57	0.57	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.27	3.11	3.38
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
364	n.d.	0.92	0.92	n.d.	0.05	n.d.	0.05	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.43	0.21	0.63
367	n.d.	2.76	2.76	n.d.	0.16	n.d.	0.16	n.d.	0.05	n.d.	1.32	0.05	n.d.	1.28	0.04	1.32
369	n.d.	5.18	5.18	n.d.	0.29	n.d.	0.29	n.d.	0.09	n.d.	2.47	0.09	n.d.	2.40	0.07	2.47
371	n.d.	13.91	13.91	n.d.	0.79	n.d.	0.79	n.d.	0.24	n.d.	6.67	0.24	n.d.	6.45	0.23	6.67
374	n.d.	28.90	28.90	n.d.	1.64	n.d.	1.64	n.d.	0.49	n.d.	14.20	0.49	n.d.	13.39	0.80	14.20
377	n.d.	47.16	47.16	n.d.	2.68	n.d.	2.68	n.d.	0.81	n.d.	23.47	0.81	n.d.	21.86	1.62	23.47
382	n.d.	243.26	243.26	n.d.	13.82	n.d.	13.82	n.d.	4.15	n.d.	112.73	4.15	n.d.	112.73	0.00	112.73
391	n.d.	5.29	5.29	n.d.	0.30	n.d.	0.30	n.d.	0.09	n.d.	8.91	0.09	n.d.	2.45	8.91	11.36
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important

(Table V.XVII continued)

Lot (average)	B (g)			C1 (g)			S (g)			N (g)		
	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL
360	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	n.d.	0.16	0.13	n.d.	0.21	n.d.	0.21
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
364	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	n.d.	0.01	0.01	n.d.	0.34	n.d.	0.34
367	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	n.d.	0.00	0.00	n.d.	1.01	n.d.	1.01
369	n.d.	0.16	n.d.	0.16	n.d.	n.d.	0.00	0.00	n.d.	1.90	n.d.	1.90
371	n.d.	0.42	n.d.	0.42	n.d.	n.d.	0.01	0.01	n.d.	5.09	n.d.	5.09
374	n.d.	0.87	n.d.	0.87	n.d.	n.d.	0.04	0.03	n.d.	10.57	n.d.	10.57
377	n.d.	1.41	n.d.	1.41	n.d.	n.d.	0.09	0.07	n.d.	17.25	n.d.	17.25
382	n.d.	7.30	n.d.	7.30	n.d.	n.d.	0.00	0.00	n.d.	89.00	n.d.	89.00
391	n.d.	0.16	n.d.	0.16	n.d.	n.d.	0.47	0.37	n.d.	1.93	n.d.	1.93
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important

Lot (average)	As (g)			Cd (g)			Cr (g)			Pb (g)		
	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL
360	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
364	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01
367	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	0.04
369	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	0.08
371	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.19	n.d.	0.19	n.d.	0.22	n.d.	0.22
374	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	0.40	n.d.	0.40	n.d.	0.46	n.d.	0.46
377	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.66	n.d.	0.66	n.d.	0.75	n.d.	0.75
382	n.d.	0.36	n.d.	0.36	n.d.	3.38	n.d.	3.38	n.d.	3.86	n.d.	3.86
391	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	0.08
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important

Lot (average)	Hg (g)			Mo (g)			Ni (g)			Se (g)			Missing unimportant (g)
	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	Fish	Wood	Non-wood	TOTAL	
360	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	215.12
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing unimportant
364	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	175.55
367	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	521.93
369	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	0.03	981.92
371	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.06	n.d.	0.06	n.d.	0.07	n.d.	0.07	2635.34
374	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	0.13	n.d.	0.13	n.d.	0.14	n.d.	0.14	5476.65
377	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.22	n.d.	0.22	n.d.	0.23	n.d.	0.23	9054.69
382	n.d.	0.11	n.d.	0.11	n.d.	1.13	n.d.	1.13	n.d.	1.19	n.d.	1.19	49706.49
391	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.00	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	0.03	1206.55
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing unimportant
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing unimportant

n.d. = no data available.

V.II.III Dioxin-like compounds

Table V.XVIII. Quantification of dioxin emissions for the LCI. The emissions would have been to the air, but are inventoried as they may have been captured if burning occurred under shelter, or otherwise in precipitation. Archaeobotanical mass, scaled to functional unit (FU), was used to estimate mass of biomass burned, with the assumption that charcoal represents 18% of the mass of the original plant material (Chapter 6). The total biomass burned mass was converted with a conversion factor to a toxic equivalency (TEQ).

Lot	Approx. total mass for charred plant material (per FU) (g)	Approx. charcoal yield from biomass (%)	Approx. total original biomass (g)	Approx. total original biomass (kg)	TEQ conversion factor (TEQ/kg biomass combusted)	ng TEQ	kg TEQ
360	9.234	18	51.3	0.0513	13.2	0.67716	6.7716E-13
361	5.4351	18	30.195	0.030195	13.2	0.398574	3.98574E-13
364	165.078	18	917.1	0.9171	13.2	12.10572	1.21057E-11
367	245.3085	18	1362.825	1.362825	13.2	17.98929	1.79893E-11
369	426.06	18	2367	2.367	13.2	31.2444	3.12444E-11
371	1265.382	18	7029.9	7.0299	13.2	92.79468	9.27947E-11
374	1018.98	18	5661	5.661	13.2	74.7252	7.47252E-11
377	3448.656	18	19159.2	19.1592	13.2	252.9014	2.52901E-10
382	n.d.	18	n.d.	n.d.	13.2	n.d.	n.d.
391	436.671	18	2425.95	2.42595	13.2	32.02254	3.20225E-11
392	436.671	18	2425.95	2.42595	13.2	32.02254	3.20225E-11
393	143.7345	18	798.525	0.798525	13.2	10.54053	1.05405E-11

Table V.XIX. Quantification and composition calculation for fish bone waste

Lot	Micro- artefact total mass (g)	Volume of sediment processed (l)	Density (g/l)	Lot volume (l)	Total mass in lot (g)	Artefact count	Mass per frag. (g)	Total mass artefact count (g)	Total mass micro- artefact count (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)
360	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243.00	n.d.	2	1.04	2.09	2.09	100	2.089
361	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.20	n.d.	2	1.04	2.09	2.09	100	2.089
364	3.20	10.00	0.32	450.00	144.00	0	n.d.	0.00	144.00	72	103.680
367	0.00	20.00	0.00	337.50	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
369	0.30	20.00	0.02	225.00	3.38	0	n.d.	0.00	3.38	72	2.430
371	0.00	20.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
374	0.00	20.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
377	0.00	20.00	0.00	675.00	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
382	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025.00	n.d.	3	0.16	0.47	0.47	72	0.341
391	23.90	20.00	1.20	194.40	232.31	18	0.19	3.33	235.64	250	589.107
392	68.70	20.00	3.44	194.40	667.76	16	0.26	4.20	671.96	250	1679.899
393	49.70	40.00	1.24	97.20	120.77	26	0.15	3.85	124.62	250	311.542

Lot	Ca (g)	P (g)	Na (g)	Cl (g)	Mg (g)	F (g)	Zn (g)	Fe (g)	K (g)	Cr (g)	As (g)	Pb (g)	Cu (g)	I (g)	Missing important (g)
360	0.299	0.180	0.014	0.009	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.582
361	0.299	0.180	0.014	0.009	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.582
364	14.826	8.916	0.674	0.425	0.270	0.027	0.013	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	78.519
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
369	0.347	0.209	0.016	0.010	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.840
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
374	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
377	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
382	0.049	0.029	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.258
391	84.242	50.663	3.829	2.415	1.532	0.153	0.074	0.043	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	446.145
392	240.225	144.471	10.919	6.888	4.368	0.437	0.210	0.123	0.011	0.007	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.004	1272.228
393	44.551	26.793	2.025	1.277	0.810	0.081	0.039	0.023	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	235.938

Table V.XX. Quantification and composition calculation for otolith waste

Lot	Micro-artefact total mass (g)	Volume of sediment processed (l)	Density (g/l)	Lot volume (l)	Total mass in lot (g)	Artefact count	Total artefact count mass (g)	Total mass micro-artefact + artefact count (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)	Ca (g)	OM (g)	Na (g)	Sr (g)	K (g)	Mg (g)	Missing important (g)
360	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243.00	n.d.	0	0	0.000	100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
361	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.20	n.d.	0	0	0.000	100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
364	0.00	10.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
367	0.00	20.00	0.00	337.50	0.00	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
369	0.00	20.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
371	0.00	20.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
374	0.00	20.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
377	0.00	20.00	0.00	675.00	0.00	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
382	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025.00	n.d.	0	0	0.000	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
391	0.80	20.00	0.04	194.40	7.78	0	0	7.776	250	19.440	7.533	2.236	0.064	0.058	0.015	0.008	9.527
392	0.30	20.00	0.02	194.40	2.92	0	0	2.916	250	7.290	2.825	0.838	0.024	0.022	0.005	0.003	3.572
393	1.80	40.00	0.05	97.20	4.37	0	0	4.374	250	10.935	4.237	1.258	0.036	0.033	0.008	0.004	5.359

Table V.XXI. Quantification and composition calculation for mollusc shell waste

Lot	Micro- artefact total mass (g)	Volume of sediment processed (l)	Density (g/l)	Volume of lot (l)	Total mass in lot (g)	Artefact count	Mass per frag (g)	Total artefact count mass (g)	Total mass (micro- artefact + artefact count) (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)
360	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243	n.d.	7	1.45	10.15	10.150	100	10.150
361	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.2	n.d.	0	n.d.	0.00	0.000	100	0.000
364	1.10	10	0.11	450	49.50	0	n.d.	0.00	49.500	72	35.640
367	8.40	20	0.42	337.5	141.75	1	1.68	1.68	143.430	72	103.270
369	9.50	20	0.48	225	106.88	1	1.19	1.19	108.063	72	77.805
371	0.40	20	0.02	450	9.00	3	0.40	1.20	10.200	72	7.344
374	8.90	20	0.45	450	200.25	0	n.d.	0.00	200.250	72	144.180
377	41.40	20	2.07	675	1397.25	0	n.d.	0.00	1397.250	72	1006.020
382	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025	n.d.	29	1.03	29.77	29.770	72	21.434
391	190.80	20	9.54	194.4	1854.58	70	0.99	69.56	1924.139	250	4810.346
392	562.90	20	28.15	194.4	5471.39	125	2.03	254.02	5725.404	250	14313.511
393	925.10	40	23.13	97.2	2247.99	110	0.92	100.95	2348.946	250	5872.366

Lot	Ca (g)	Sr (g)	Mg (g)	Fe (g)	Pb (g)	Mn (g)	Ba (g)	B (g)	Cu (g)	Missing important (g)
360	4.040	0.016	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.089
361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
364	14.185	0.057	0.018	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.379
367	41.101	0.165	0.052	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	61.948
369	30.966	0.124	0.039	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	46.673
371	2.923	0.012	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.405
374	57.384	0.231	0.072	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	86.489
377	400.396	1.610	0.503	0.020	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	603.479
382	8.531	0.034	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.858
391	1914.518	7.697	2.405	0.096	0.029	0.014	0.005	0.005	0.005	2885.573
392	5696.777	22.902	7.157	0.286	0.086	0.043	0.014	0.014	0.014	8586.217
393	2337.202	9.396	2.936	0.117	0.035	0.018	0.006	0.006	0.006	3522.644

Table V.XXII. Quantification and composition calculation for coral waste.

Lot	Micro-artefact total mass (g)	Volume of sediment processed (l)	Density (g/l)	Volume of lot (l)	Total mass in lot (g)	Artefact count	Mass per sherd (g)	Total artefact count mass (g)	Total mass micro-artefact + artefact count (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)	Ca (g)	OM (g)	Sr (g)	Na (g)	Mg (g)
360	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243	n.d.	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
361	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.2	n.d.	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
364	0.00	10	0.00	450	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
367	0.00	20	0.00	337.5	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
369	1.70	20	0.09	225	19.13	0	n.d.	0.00	19.13	72	13.770	5.357	0.530	0.103	0.058	0.016
371	0.00	20	0.00	450	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
374	0.00	20	0.00	450	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
377	0.00	20	0.00	675	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
382	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025	n.d.	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
391	24.30	20	1.22	194.4	236.20	3	*0.49	1.47	237.66	250	594.153	231.125	22.875	4.426	2.495	0.683
392	6.30	20	0.32	194.4	61.24	1	3.15	3.15	64.39	250	160.965	62.615	6.197	1.199	0.676	0.185
393	21.00	40	0.53	97.2	51.03	2	0.49	0.98	52.01	250	130.017	50.577	5.006	0.969	0.546	0.150

Lot	K (g)	Fe (g)	B (g)	Ba (g)	Cr (g)	Mn (g)	Pb (g)	Cu (g)	U (g)	Ni (g)	Zn (g)	Co (g)	Missing important (g)
360	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
364	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
369	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.704
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
374	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
377	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
382	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
391	0.059	0.023	0.023	0.010	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	332.418
392	0.016	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	90.057
393	0.013	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	72.742

*No coral micro-artefacts - used MG 393 per fragment mass.

V.II.VII Human remains

Table V.XXIII. Quantification and composition of human remains.

Lot	Remains	% skeleton weight	Approx. total mass of skeletal remains (g)	Approx. total mass of soft tissue (g)	Osseous material													
					O (g)	C (g)	H (g)	N (g)	Ca (g)	P (g)	S (g)	K (g)	Na (g)	Cl (g)				
360	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
361	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
364	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
367	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
369	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
371	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
374	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
377	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
382	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
391	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
392	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
393	Skull	17.98	1761.68	10838.88	845.06	449.50	129.46	53.94	179.80	89.90	3.06	2.70	5.75	2.52				

Lot	Soft tissue									
	O (g)	C (g)	H (g)	N (g)	Ca (g)	P (g)	S (g)	K (g)	Na (g)	Cl (g)
360	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
361	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
364	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
367	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
369	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
371	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
377	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
382	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
391	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
392	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
393	6832.40	2517.20	1132.74	269.70	2.52	14.38	21.58	21.58	12.23	14.56

V.II.VIII Excreta

Table V.XXIV. Quantification of excreta mass from soil micromorphological data for cress (data from R. Macphail, 2014, *pers. comm.*).

Thin section	Lot	Charcoal abundance	Equivalent charcoal %	Cress abundance	Equivalent cress %	Volume charred botanical material scaled to functional unit (cm ³) (from archaeobot.)	Faecal volume (from charred botanics volume) (cm ³)	Faecal density (g/cm ³)	Faecal mass (g)
M11	360	a-1	1.0	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	1.0		0.0	63.18	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2A	364	(aa)aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
M2B	364	(aa)aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
M2C	364	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
M2C (Lower)	364	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	16.9		0.0	498.96	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2C	367	aa	3.5	0	0.0				
M2D	367	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
M2D (Lower)	367	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	10.3		0.0	744.80	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2D	369	aa	3.5	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	3.5		0.0	1581.93	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2E1	371	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
M2E2	371	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	20.0		0.0	4246.02	0.00	1.00	0.00
M3A	374	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
M3B	374	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	13.8		0.0	6068.52	0.00	1.00	0.00
3B	377	aaaa	15.0	0	0.0				
3C	377	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
3C	377	aaa	7.5	a?	2.0				
3D	377	aa	3.5	0	0.0				
3D	377	aaaa	15.0	aaa	7.5				
M7A	377	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
M7A	377	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
M7B	377	aaaa	15.0	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	12.9		1.2	10300.77	945.48	1.00	945.48
M4A	382	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
M4B	382	aaaa	15.0	0	0.0				
M4C	382	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	18.3		0.0	30902.31*	0.00	1.00	0.00
M13D	391	aa	3.5	0	0.0				
M14A	391	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
M14B	391	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
M14C	391	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
M14D	391	aaa	7.5	0	0.0				
		AVERAGE	6.7		0.0	1513.89	0.00	1.00	0.00

*No archaeobotanical data for this lot; density from MG 377 was applied in the calculations.

Table V.XXV. Quantification of excreta mass from soil micromorphological data for coprolitic bone (data from Richard Macphail, 2014, *pers. comm.*).

Thin section	Lot	Charcoal abundance	Equivalent charcoal %	Orange coprolitic bone abundance	Equivalent orange coprolitic bone %	Colourless coprolitic bone abundance	Equivalent colourless coprolitic bone %	Combinded bone abundance (%)	Volume charred botanical material scaled to functional unit (cm ³) (from archaeobot.)	Coprolitic bone volume (from charred botanics volume) (cm ³)	Faecal density (g/cm ³)	Faecal mass (g)
M11	360	a-1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	1.0		0.0		0.0	0.00	63.18	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2A	364	(aa)aaaa	20.0	aa	3.5	0	0.0					
M2B	364	(aa)aaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M2C	364	aaa	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M2C (Lower)	364	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	16.9		0.9		0.0	0.88	498.96	25.87	1.00	25.87
M2C	367	aa	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M2D	367	aaa	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M2D (Lower)	367	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	10.3		0.0		0.0	0.00	744.80	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2D	369	aa	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	3.5		0.0		0.0	0.00	1581.93	0.00	1.00	0.00
M2E1	371	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M2E2	371	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	20.0		0.0		0.0	0.00	4246.02	0.00	1.00	0.00
M3A	374	aaaaa	20.0	a	2.0	0	0.0					
M3B	374	aaa	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	13.8		1.0		0.0	1.00	6068.52	441.35	1.00	441.35
M3B	377	aaaa	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M3C (Upper)	377	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M3C (Lower)	377	aaa	7.5	aaaa	15.0	aa	3.5					
M3D (Lower)	377	aa	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M3D (Lower)	377	aaaa	15.0	aaaa	15.0	aa	3.5					
M7A	377	aaaaa	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M7A	377	aaa	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0					
M7B	377	aaaa	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
		AVERAGE	12.9		3.8		0.9	4.63	10300.77	3682.40	1.00	3682.40
M4A	382	aaaaa	20.0	aaaaa	20.0	aaaaa	20.0					
M4B	382	aaaa	15.0	aaaaa	20.0	aaaaa	20.0					
M4C	382	aaaaa	20.0	aaaaa	20.0	aaaaa	20.0					
		AVERAGE	18.3		20.0		20.0	40.00	30902.31*	67423.22	1.00	67423.22
M13D	391	aa	3.5	aaaaa	20.0	aaaaa	20.0					
M14A	391	aaa	7.5	aaaaa	20.0	aaaa	15.0					
M14B	391	aaa	7.5	aaaaa	20.0	aaaa	15.0					
M14C	391	aaa	7.5	a	2.0	0	0.0					
M14D	391	aaa	7.5	aaaa	15.0	aaaaa	20.0					
		AVERAGE	6.7		15.4		14.0	29.40	1513.89	6643.04	1.00	6643.04

*No archaeobotanical data for this lot; density from MG 377 was applied in the calculations.

Table V.XXVI. Compositional data for excreta waste.

Lot	Faecal mass (g)	H ₂ O (g)	Dry faecal mass (g)	C (g)	N (g)	Ca (g)	P (g)	K (g)	Missing important (g)
360	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
361	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
364	25.87	19.40	6.47	3.20	0.39	0.21	0.12	0.10	2.46
367	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
369	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
371	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
374	441.35	331.01	110.34	54.62	6.62	3.53	1.99	1.66	41.93
377	3682.40	2761.80	920.60	455.70	55.24	29.46	16.57	13.81	349.83
382	67423.22	50567.42	16855.81	8343.62	1011.35	539.39	303.40	252.84	6405.21
391	6643.04	4982.28	1660.76	822.08	99.65	53.14	29.89	24.91	631.09
392	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important
393	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important	0, missing important

V.II.IX Pottery

Table V.XXVII. Calculation of pottery compositional standards for each lot, using averages from the XRF analyses. These values were then applied to pottery quantification in the LCI.

XRF sherd ref.	Lot	Na (%)	Mg (%)	Al (%)	Si (%)	P (%)	Cl (%)	K (%)	Ca (%)	Ti (%)	V (%)	Cr (%)	Mn (%)	Fe (%)
MG-SH1	364	0.31	0.77	6.00	11.95	0.05	0.14	0.04	22.42	0.43	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.13
MG-SH2	364	0.43	1.17	8.12	25.78	0.04	0.16	0.41	2.19	0.56	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.26
MG-SH3	364	0.03	0.63	5.69	10.72	0.08	0.08	0.00	24.18	0.43	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.44
AVERAGE		0.26	0.86	6.60	16.15	0.06	0.13	0.15	16.26	0.47	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.61
MG-SH4	367	1.96	2.36	10.57	18.92	0.11	0.58	0.64	0.73	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.98
MG-SH5	367	1.64	1.73	7.72	26.23	0.05	0.40	0.62	1.79	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.30
MG-SH6	367	0.03	0.81	5.39	9.06	0.02	0.20	0.01	24.30	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.04	2.68
AVERAGE		1.21	1.63	7.89	18.07	0.06	0.39	0.42	8.94	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.66
MG-SH7	369	0.95	1.27	9.05	24.29	0.05	0.26	0.87	2.10	0.55	0.01	0.02	0.01	3.71
MG-SH8	369	0.63	5.06	5.94	13.84	0.02	0.29	0.12	14.06	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.43
MG-SH9	369	1.66	2.74	7.72	19.66	0.03	0.51	0.95	6.13	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.03	3.62
AVERAGE		1.08	3.02	7.57	19.26	0.04	0.35	0.65	7.43	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.25
MG-SH10	371	0.19	4.69	6.43	14.73	0.03	0.23	0.03	13.80	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.01	2.57
MG-SH11	371	0.55	4.93	5.75	12.40	0.04	0.50	0.36	13.75	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.04	2.83
MG-SH12	371	0.54	4.92	6.23	13.99	0.03	0.38	0.04	13.80	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.53
AVERAGE		0.43	4.85	6.14	13.71	0.03	0.37	0.14	13.78	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.64
MG-SH13	374	0.67	1.15	7.80	25.53	0.07	0.20	0.66	3.71	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.22
MG-SH14	374	1.41	1.00	7.50	25.01	0.04	0.16	0.64	4.28	0.51	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.17
MG-SH15	374	3.11	2.56	6.80	26.15	0.04	0.79	0.87	4.08	0.54	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.21
MG-SH16	374	1.63	1.37	7.98	24.56	0.04	0.21	0.58	2.36	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.40
MG-SH17	374	1.33	1.15	8.00	25.62	0.08	0.21	0.73	3.14	0.54	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.34
AVERAGE		1.63	1.45	7.61	25.37	0.05	0.31	0.69	3.51	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.27
MG-SH18	377	2.03	1.05	7.37	23.79	0.04	0.37	0.48	5.67	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.14
MG-SH19	377	0.68	0.91	7.19	24.71	0.04	0.29	0.50	4.76	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.16
MG-SH20	377	2.03	0.93	7.12	23.17	0.04	0.28	0.54	4.93	0.49	0.01	0.01	0.03	3.21
MG-SH21	377	0.24	0.92	5.52	10.94	0.06	0.57	0.25	24.11	0.35	0.01	0.00	0.01	2.07
MG-SH22	377	0.74	0.73	8.01	27.93	0.04	0.30	0.69	1.44	0.55	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.18
MG-SH23	377	1.43	1.14	8.08	23.06	0.04	0.30	0.70	4.09	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.15
AVERAGE		1.19	0.95	7.22	22.27	0.04	0.35	0.53	7.50	0.49	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.99

(Table V.XXVII continued)

XRF sherd ref.	Lot	Na (%)	Mg (%)	Al (%)	Si (%)	P (%)	Cl (%)	K (%)	Ca (%)	Ti (%)	V (%)	Cr (%)	Mn (%)	Fe (%)
MG-SH24	383	0.48	0.69	7.06	22.48	0.14	0.47	0.64	7.38	0.48	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.88
MG-SH25	383	0.24	0.63	6.19	11.71	0.09	0.40	0.38	23.44	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.06
MG-SH26	383	0.03	0.56	4.89	11.84	0.10	0.43	0.13	24.33	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.95
MG-SH27	383	2.27	2.13	7.44	20.79	0.08	0.49	1.24	6.54	0.49	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.00
MG-SH28	383	0.16	0.69	5.91	10.18	0.04	0.23	0.06	24.05	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.03	2.55
MG-SH29	383	7.34	1.21	7.45	27.35	0.08	1.61	0.96	2.07	0.60	0.01	0.01	0.00	2.69
MG-SH30	383	0.03	0.60	5.71	14.38	0.12	0.33	0.23	20.73	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.12
MG-SH31	383	0.03	0.48	5.90	8.36	0.08	0.28	0.17	25.89	0.32	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.63
MG-SH32	383	1.36	1.04	8.14	24.29	0.04	0.52	0.96	2.31	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.33
MG-SH33	383	0.23	0.73	6.67	14.96	0.05	0.34	0.91	20.97	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.05
MG-SH34	383	0.06	0.38	6.15	10.06	0.05	0.30	0.04	25.19	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.56
MG-SH35	383	0.26	1.10	8.39	26.89	0.17	0.40	1.00	1.19	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.31
MG-SH36	383	0.03	1.15	4.27	18.12	0.17	0.45	0.34	15.41	0.40	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.14
MG-SH37	383	0.04	1.21	4.74	11.43	0.08	0.39	0.34	23.00	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.02	2.11
MG-SH38	383	1.26	2.61	4.58	13.86	0.05	0.48	0.21	18.86	0.32	0.01	0.00	0.04	1.98
MG-SH39	383	0.03	0.87	6.66	11.13	0.15	0.31	0.38	22.08	0.49	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.37
MG-SH40	383	0.05	0.56	5.89	9.74	0.10	0.46	0.21	25.29	0.33	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.06
MG-SH41	383	0.03	0.43	6.09	9.71	0.08	0.37	0.20	25.03	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.43
MG-SH42	383	0.04	0.91	5.59	10.76	0.09	0.61	0.32	22.65	0.40	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.81
MG-SH43	383	0.03	0.77	6.45	9.80	0.18	0.56	0.35	24.04	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.04
MG-SH44	383	0.73	2.47	6.61	13.30	0.09	0.62	0.50	14.23	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.33
MG-SH45	383	0.03	0.50	7.51	10.47	0.11	0.37	0.25	22.19	0.41	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.40
MG-SH46	383	0.67	3.29	6.52	14.29	0.11	0.39	0.50	11.72	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.04
MG-SH47	383	0.04	0.47	5.17	9.65	0.06	0.32	0.01	25.82	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.39
MG-SH48	383	0.04	0.47	5.26	9.58	0.08	0.40	0.03	26.92	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.24
AVERAGE		0.62	1.04	6.21	14.21	0.10	0.46	0.41	18.45	0.41	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.26

Table V.XXVIII. Quantification of pottery waste

Lot	Micro-artefact total mass (g)	Volume of sediment processed (l)	Density (g/l)	Volume of lot (l)	Total micro-artefact mass (g)	Artefact count	Mass per sherd (g)	Total artefact count mass (g)	Total mass micro-artefact + artefact count (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)
360*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243.0	n.d.	62	8.87	549.71	549.71	100	549.71
361*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.2	n.d.	60	8.87	531.98	531.98	100	531.98
364	161.10	10	16.11	450.0	7249.50	8	8.87	70.93	7320.43	72	5270.71
367	82.10	20	4.11	337.5	1385.44	12	8.87	106.40	1491.83	72	1074.12
369	101.80	20	5.09	225.0	1145.25	17	8.87	150.73	1295.98	72	933.10
371	150.40	20	7.52	450.0	3384.00	32	8.87	283.72	3667.72	72	2640.76
374	138.20	20	6.91	450.0	3109.50	31	8.87	274.85	3384.35	72	2436.74
377	190.60	20	9.53	675.0	6432.75	24	8.87	212.79	6645.54	72	4784.79
382**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025.0	n.d.	213	8.87	1888.52	1888.52	72	1359.73
391***	327.60	20	16.38	194.4	3184.27	365	8.87	3236.19	6420.46	250	16051.15
392***	410.20	20	20.51	194.4	3987.14	148	8.87	1312.21	5299.35	250	13248.38
393***	579.80	40	14.50	97.2	1408.91	196	8.87	1737.79	3146.70	250	7866.76

Lot	Na (g)	Mg (g)	Al (g)	Si (g)	P (g)	Cl (g)	K (g)	Ca (g)	Ti (g)	V (g)	Cr (g)	Mn (g)	Fe (g)	Missing unimportant (g)
360*	1.05	2.84	19.21	41.50	0.14	69.26	0.70	63.90	1.56	0.03	0.04	0.06	10.04	339.40
361*	1.02	2.75	18.59	40.16	0.13	67.02	0.68	61.84	1.51	0.02	0.04	0.06	9.72	328.45
364	10.06	27.21	184.17	397.89	1.32	664.06	6.75	612.69	14.91	0.24	0.40	0.56	96.25	3254.19
367	9.65	10.58	44.86	90.73	0.28	421.66	3.77	68.63	3.21	0.05	0.06	0.19	27.46	392.99
369	7.48	17.02	37.38	84.02	0.15	328.45	5.02	49.55	2.50	0.06	0.09	0.11	21.22	380.06
371	8.34	77.18	85.74	169.19	0.40	976.29	3.13	260.14	5.77	0.15	0.20	0.43	48.79	1005.00
374	29.47	21.24	98.20	289.02	0.57	763.43	14.05	61.18	7.72	0.14	0.18	0.30	55.72	1095.52
377	42.31	27.32	182.72	498.02	0.87	1685.76	20.92	256.37	13.92	0.27	0.30	0.56	99.92	1955.52
382**	6.26	8.51	44.67	90.29	0.57	626.64	4.67	179.32	3.37	0.05	0.07	0.15	21.49	373.67
391***	73.85	100.45	527.35	1065.83	6.72	7397.27	55.13	2116.83	39.79	0.56	0.86	1.79	253.66	4411.05
392***	60.96	82.91	435.27	879.72	5.54	6105.60	45.50	1747.20	32.84	0.47	0.71	1.48	209.37	3640.82
393***	36.20	49.23	258.46	522.37	3.29	3625.44	27.02	1037.47	19.50	0.28	0.42	0.88	124.32	2161.88

*No micro-artefact data - for per sherd mass the closest available mass was applied (MG 375). No XRF data - applied compositional data for MG 364.

**No micro-artefact data - for per sherd mass applied MG 383 data. No XRF data - applied compositional data for MG 383 (another Terminal Preclassic lot, Opt3-1)

***No XRF data - for composition, data for MG 383 were applied.

V.II.X Lime plaster and limestone

Table V.XXIX. Quantification and composition of lime plaster.

Lot	Lime thickness (cm)	Lot area (cm ²)	Total volume of lime plaster (cm ³)	Lime plaster density (g/cm ³)	Lime plaster mass (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Mass scaled to functional unit (g)	Ca mass (g)	Si mass (g)	Mg mass (g)	Al mass (g)	Fe mass (g)	Missing, important (g)
360	0	16200	0	0.72	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	0	16200	0	0.72	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	13	22500	292500	0.72	210600	72	151632	47005.92	15163.2	10614.24	9097.92	3032.64	66718.08
367	8	22500	180000	0.72	129600	72	93312	28926.72	9331.2	6531.84	5598.72	1866.24	41057.28
369	3	22500	67500	0.72	48600	72	34992	10847.52	3499.2	2449.44	2099.52	699.84	15396.48
371	10	22500	225000	0.72	162000	72	116640	36158.4	11664	8164.8	6998.4	2332.8	51321.6
374	9	22500	202500	0.72	145800	72	104976	32542.56	10497.6	7348.32	6298.56	2099.52	46189.44
377	28	22500	630000	0.72	453600	72	326592	101243.52	32659.2	22861.44	19595.52	6531.84	143700.5
382	5	22500	112500	0.72	81000	72	58320	18079.2	5832	4082.4	3499.2	1166.4	25660.8
391	0	6480	0	0.72	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
392	0	6480	0	0.72	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
393	0	6480	0	0.72	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table V.XXX. Quantification and composition of limestone waste.

Lot	Thickness of limestone deposit (cm)	Operation area (cm ²)	Limestone deposit volume (cm ³)	Calcite density (g/cm ³)	Calcite mass (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)	CaCO ₃ mass (98%) (g)	Missing important mass (2%) (g)	Ca (g)	C (g)	O (g)
360	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
361	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
364	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
367	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
369	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
371	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
374	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
377	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
382	85	22500	1912500	2.72	5202000.00	72.00	3745440.00	3670531.20	74908.80	1469680.69	440463.74	1760386.76
391	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
392	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
393	0	/	0	/	0.00	/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table V.XXXI Quantification and composition data for obsidian waste.

Lot	Micro- artefact mass (g)	Volume of sediment proce sed (l)	Density (g/l)	Volume of lot (l)	Total micro- artefact mass (g)	Artefact count	Mass per fragment (g)	Total artefact count mass (g)	Total mass micro- artefact + artefact count (g)	Conversion to functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)
360*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243.0	n.d.	1	2.10	2.10	2.10	100	2.100
361*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.2	n.d.	1	2.10	2.10	2.10	100	2.100
364	0	10	0	450.0	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
367	0	20	0	337.5	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
369	0	20	0	225.0	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
371	0	20	0	450.0	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
374	0	20	0	450.0	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
377	0	20	0	675.0	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	72	0.000
382*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025.0	n.d.	1	0.20	0.20	0.20	72	0.144
391	0	20	0	194.4	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	250	0.000
392	0	20	0	194.4	0.00	0	n.d.	0.00	0.00	250	0.000
393	2.1	40	0.05	97.2	5.10	0	n.d.	0.00	5.10	250	12.758

Lot	Si (g)	Al (g)	K (g)	Na (g)	Fe (g)	Ca (g)	Ti (g)	Mg (g)	Mn (g)	P (g)	Missing important (g)
360*	0.749	0.136	0.082	0.068	0.027	0.008	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	1.028
361*	0.749	0.136	0.082	0.068	0.027	0.008	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	1.028
364	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
369	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
374	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
377	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
382*	0.051	0.009	0.006	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.070
391	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
392	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
393	4.548	0.828	0.498	0.411	0.162	0.047	0.011	0.005	0.004	0.001	6.243

* No micro-artefact data. For artefact count mass, per sherd mass for MG 393 was applied.

Table V.XXXII. Quantification and composition data for chert waste.

Lot	Micro- artefact total mass (g)	Volume of sediment processed (l)	Density (g/l)	Volume of lot (l)	Total mass in lot (g)	Artefact count	Mass per fragment (g)	Total artefact count mass (g)	Total mass: micro-artefact + artefact count (g)	Proportion of functional unit (%)	Total mass scaled to functional unit (g)
360*	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	243	n.d.	7	0.320	2.240	2.240	100	2.240
361	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	178.2	n.d.	0	n.d.	0.000	0.000	100	0.000
364	18.7	10	1.870	450	841.500	0	n.d.	0.000	841.500	72	605.880
367	0	20	0.000	337.5	0.000	0	n.d.	0.000	0.000	72	0.000
369	0	20	0.000	225	0.000	0	n.d.	0.000	0.000	72	0.000
371	0	20	0.000	450	0.000	0	n.d.	0.000	0.000	72	0.000
374	0	20	0.000	450	0.000	0	n.d.	0.000	0.000	72	0.000
377	0	20	0.000	675	0.000	0	n.d.	0.000	0.000	72	0.000
382**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2025	n.d.	2	1.762	3.523	3.523	72	2.537
391	22.9	20	1.145	194.4	222.588	14	1.762	24.662	247.250	250	618.124
392	11.1	20	0.555	194.4	107.892	9	1.110	9.990	117.882	250	294.705
393	12.7	40	0.318	97.2	30.861	12	0.907	10.886	41.747	250	104.367

Lot	Si (g)	Al (g)	K (g)	Na (g)	Fe (g)	Ca (g)	Ti (g)	Mg (g)	Mn (g)	P (g)	Missing important (g)
360*	1.009	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.013	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.202
361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
364	272.790	2.245	0.251	0.315	3.635	1.212	0.109	0.073	0.094	0.053	325.103
367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
369	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
371	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
374	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
377	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
382**	1.142	0.009	0.001	0.001	0.015	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.361
391	278.303	2.290	0.257	0.321	3.709	1.237	0.111	0.075	0.096	0.054	331.672
392	132.687	1.092	0.122	0.153	1.768	0.590	0.053	0.036	0.046	0.026	158.133
393	46.990	0.387	0.043	0.054	0.626	0.209	0.019	0.013	0.016	0.009	56.001

*No micro-artefact data: for per fragment mass, data from MG 375 were applied.

**No micro-artefact data: for per fragment mass, data from the lot below, MG 391, were applied.

V.III LCIA results

V.III.I Characterisation results for chronological groups

Table V.XXXIII. Characterisation results for chronological groups for Total Solids (TS), Marine Eutrophication (MEP) and Freshwater Eutrophication (FEP) [FU = functional unit].

Period group	Emission component	Total Solids (TS)		Eutrophication - marine (MEP)				Eutrophication - freshwater (FEP)			
		Total solids per FU		N per FU				P per FU			
		Unit	Mass	Unit	N (kg)	Categorisation factor (ReCiPe 2008 - manure applied N)	kg N eq.	Unit	P (kg)	Categorisation factor (ReCiPe 2016 - Belize, emitted to soil, no perspec.)	kg P to fresh water eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	1.0170765	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.580547843	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.221927	2.72E-02	0.006041418
	Mollusc	kg/FU	24.9962228	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	0.885134651	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	1.753400955	kg/FU	0.001935	0.079	0.00015285	kg/FU	0.083191	2.72E-02	0.002264661
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	1.7616804	kg/FU	0.05394	0.079	0.00426126	kg/FU	0.0899	2.72E-02	0.002447306
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	10.8388834	kg/FU	0.2697	0.079	0.0213063	kg/FU	0.014384	2.72E-02	0.000391569
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	37.16628619	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.015555	2.72E-02	0.000423449
	Limestone	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	0.0127575	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	1.11E-06	2.72E-02	3.0313E-08
	Chert	kg/FU	1.017195632	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	8.88E-05	2.72E-02	2.41695E-06
	Excreta	kg/FU	1.660759925	kg/FU	0.099646	0.079	0.007872	kg/FU	0.029894	2.72E-02	0.000813782
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	7.45856E-11	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	TOTAL		83.6899458					0.03359241			
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.000340891	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	2.93E-05	2.72E-02	7.98073E-07
	Mollusc	kg/FU	0.021434078	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	67.42322182	kg/FU	0.088999	0.079	0.00703089	kg/FU	1.691514	2.72E-02	0.046047291
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	58.32	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	1.359730961	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.000569	2.72E-02	1.54919E-05
	Limestone	kg/FU	3745.44	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	0.000144	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	1.26E-08	2.72E-02	3.42157E-10
	Chert	kg/FU	0.002536615	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	2.21E-07	2.72E-02	6.02723E-09
	Excreta	kg/FU	16.85580545	kg/FU	1.011348	0.079	0.07989652	kg/FU	0.303404	2.72E-02	0.008259439
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	TOTAL		3889.423214					0.08692741			
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	6.5694645	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.008355556	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.009125	2.72E-02	0.000248418
	Mollusc	kg/FU	1.3742586	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	0.01377	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	24.40798499	kg/FU	0.036159	0.079	0.00285654	kg/FU	0.178342	2.72E-02	0.004854926
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	828.144	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	17.14021547	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.003591	2.72E-02	9.7769E-05
	Limestone	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Chert	kg/FU	0.60588	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	5.29E-05	2.72E-02	1.43963E-06
	Excreta	kg/FU	1.037404945	kg/FU	0.062244	0.079	0.0049173	kg/FU	0.018673	2.72E-02	0.000508334
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	4.81761E-10	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	TOTAL		879.3013341					0.00777384			
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	0.0146691	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.004177778	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.000359	2.72E-02	9.78075E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	0.01015	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	0.37908	kg/FU	0.000209	0.079	1.655E-05	kg/FU	0.040604	2.72E-02	0.001105331
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	1.081684776	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	0.000271	2.72E-02	7.36786E-06
	Limestone	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	0.0042	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	3.67E-07	2.72E-02	9.97958E-09
	Chert	kg/FU	0.00224	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	1.96E-07	2.72E-02	5.32245E-09
	Excreta	kg/FU	0	kg/FU	0	0.079	0	kg/FU	0	2.72E-02	0
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	1.07573E-12	kg/FU	n.d.	0.079	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.72E-02	n.d.
	TOTAL		1.496201654					1.655E-05			

Table V.XXXIV. Characterisation results for chronological groups for Human Toxicity Potential (HTP) [FU = functional unit; CF = characterisation factor].

		Human toxicity (HTP)							
		Zn per FU				Cu per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Zn (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008 - soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Cu (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008 - soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.000322568	1.6E+02	0.050953703	kg/FU	5.67721E-06	6.0E+00	3.37986E-05
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	2.49962E-05	6.0E+00	0.000148812
	Coral	kg/FU	1.77027E-06	1.6E+02	0.000279636	kg/FU	3.09797E-06	6.0E+00	1.84434E-05
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000300544	1.6E+02	0.047474719	kg/FU	9.02923E-05	6.0E+00	0.000537545
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.098708058				0.000738599
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	4.26114E-08	1.6E+02	6.731E-06	kg/FU	7.4996E-10	6.0E+00	4.4648E-09
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	2.14341E-08	6.0E+00	1.27605E-07
	Coral	kg/FU	0	1.6E+02	0	kg/FU	0	6.0E+00	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.013824457	1.6E+02	2.183744974	kg/FU	0.00415327	6.0E+00	0.024726019
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					2.183751705				0.024726152
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.32638E-05	1.6E+02	0.002095174	kg/FU	2.33442E-07	6.0E+00	1.38977E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.37426E-06	6.0E+00	8.18149E-06
	Coral	kg/FU	2.754E-08	1.6E+02	4.35029E-06	kg/FU	4.8195E-08	6.0E+00	2.86923E-07
	Ash	kg/FU	0.00561666	1.6E+02	0.887221342	kg/FU	0.001687409	6.0E+00	0.010045794
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.889320866				0.010055652
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	5.22222E-07	1.6E+02	8.24915E-05	kg/FU	9.19111E-09	6.0E+00	5.47182E-08
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.015E-08	6.0E+00	6.04269E-08
	Coral	kg/FU	0	1.6E+02	0	kg/FU	0	6.0E+00	0
	Ash	kg/FU	3.2541E-05	1.6E+02	0.00514026	kg/FU	9.77627E-06	6.0E+00	5.82019E-05
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.005222751				5.83171E-05

(Table V.XXXIV continued)

		Human toxicity (HTP)							
		Hg per FU				Pb per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Hg (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Pb (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	7.74164E-08	3.4E+05	0.026208358	kg/FU	6.19331E-07	1.5E+03	0.000941484
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	0.000149977	1.5E+03	0.227989797
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	3.98311E-06	1.5E+03	0.006054965
	Ash	kg/FU	2.45079E-06	3.4E+05	0.829684367	kg/FU	8.38428E-05	1.5E+03	0.12745468
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.855892725			
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.02267E-11	3.4E+05	3.46213E-06	kg/FU	8.18138E-11	1.5E+03	1.2437E-07
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	1.28604E-07	1.5E+03	0.0001955
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	0	1.5E+03	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000112732	3.4E+05	38.16387153	kg/FU	0.003856608	1.5E+03	5.862668058
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					38.163875			
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	3.1833E-09	3.4E+05	0.001077666	kg/FU	2.54664E-08	1.5E+03	3.8713E-05
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	8.24555E-06	1.5E+03	0.012534571
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	6.1965E-08	1.5E+03	9.41968E-05
	Ash	kg/FU	4.58011E-05	3.4E+05	15.50538259	kg/FU	0.001566879	1.5E+03	2.381910105
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					15.50646026			
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.25333E-10	3.4E+05	4.243E-05	kg/FU	1.00267E-09	1.5E+03	1.52422E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	6.09E-08	1.5E+03	9.25778E-05
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	0	1.5E+03	0
	Ash	kg/FU	2.65356E-07	3.4E+05	0.08983293	kg/FU	9.07797E-06	1.5E+03	0.01379998
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.4E+05	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.08987536			

(Table V.XXXIV continued)

		Human toxicity (HTP)							
		Cd per FU				Dioxins per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Cd (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Dioxin (TEQ) (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.54833E-07	5.3E+03	0.00082059	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	3.86967E-06	5.3E+03	0.020508634	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	7.45856E-11	4.3E+06	0.000324387
TOTAL									0.000324387
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.04535E-11	5.3E+03	1.084E-07	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000177997	5.3E+03	0.943357384	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
TOTAL									0
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	6.3666E-09	5.3E+03	3.3742E-05	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	7.23175E-05	5.3E+03	0.383271313	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	4.81761E-10	4.3E+06	0.002095269
TOTAL									0.002095269
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.50667E-10	5.3E+03	1.32849E-06	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	4.18983E-07	5.3E+03	0.002220544	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+06	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	5.3E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	1.07573E-12	4.3E+06	4.67857E-06
TOTAL									4.67857E-06

Table V.XXXV. Characterisation results for chronological groups for Terrestrial Ecotoxicity Potential (TETP)
 [FU = functional unit; CF = characterisation factor].

		Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP)							
		Zn per FU				Cu per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Zn (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Cu (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.000323	1.2E+02	0.038420928	kg/FU	5.68E-06	8.2E+02	0.004638719
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	2.5E-05	8.2E+02	0.020423862
	Coral	kg/FU	1.77E-06	1.2E+02	0.000210856	kg/FU	3.1E-06	8.2E+02	0.002531284
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000301	1.2E+02	0.035797648	kg/FU	9.03E-05	8.2E+02	0.073775842
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.	
TOTAL					0.074429432				0.101369707
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	4.26E-08	1.2E+02	5.07541E-06	kg/FU	7.5E-10	8.2E+02	6.12776E-07
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	2.14E-08	8.2E+02	1.75133E-05
	Coral	kg/FU	0	1.2E+02	0	kg/FU	0	8.2E+02	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.013824	1.2E+02	1.646622392	kg/FU	0.004153	8.2E+02	3.393545615
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.	
TOTAL					1.646627467				3.393563741
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.33E-05	1.2E+02	0.001579837	kg/FU	2.33E-07	8.2E+02	0.00019074
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.37E-06	8.2E+02	0.001122876
	Coral	kg/FU	2.75E-08	1.2E+02	3.28027E-06	kg/FU	4.82E-08	8.2E+02	3.93791E-05
	Ash	kg/FU	0.005617	1.2E+02	0.668996859	kg/FU	0.001687	8.2E+02	1.378744372
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.	
TOTAL					0.670579976				1.380097368
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	5.22E-07	1.2E+02	6.22016E-05	kg/FU	9.19E-09	8.2E+02	7.50985E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.02E-08	8.2E+02	8.29334E-06
	Coral	kg/FU	0	1.2E+02	0	kg/FU	0	8.2E+02	0
	Ash	kg/FU	3.25E-05	1.2E+02	0.003875941	kg/FU	9.78E-06	8.2E+02	0.007987977
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	8.2E+02	n.d.	
TOTAL					0.003938143				0.008003781

(Table V.XXXV continued)

		Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP)							
		Hg per FU				Pb per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Hg (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Pb (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	7.74E-08	2.1E+03	0.000162117	kg/FU	6.19E-07	5.7E+00	3.54979E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	0.00015	5.7E+00	0.000859617
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	3.98E-06	5.7E+00	2.28298E-05
	Ash	kg/FU	2.45E-06	2.1E+03	0.005132187	kg/FU	8.38E-05	5.7E+00	0.000480558
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.005294304				0.001366554
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.02E-11	2.1E+03	2.14157E-08	kg/FU	8.18E-11	5.7E+00	4.68928E-10
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	1.29E-07	5.7E+00	7.37115E-07
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	0	5.7E+00	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000113	2.1E+03	0.236070652	kg/FU	0.003857	5.7E+00	0.022104718
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.236070674				0.022105456
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	3.18E-09	2.1E+03	6.66613E-06	kg/FU	2.55E-08	5.7E+00	1.45964E-07
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	8.25E-06	5.7E+00	4.72606E-05
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	6.2E-08	5.7E+00	3.55162E-07
	Ash	kg/FU	4.58E-05	2.1E+03	0.095911804	kg/FU	0.001567	5.7E+00	0.0089808
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.095918471				0.009028562
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.25E-10	2.1E+03	2.6246E-07	kg/FU	1E-09	5.7E+00	5.74693E-09
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	6.09E-08	5.7E+00	3.49057E-07
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	0	5.7E+00	0
	Ash	kg/FU	2.65E-07	2.1E+03	0.00055568	kg/FU	9.08E-06	5.7E+00	5.20317E-05
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+03	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	5.7E+00	n.d.
TOTAL					0.000555943				5.23865E-05

(Table V.XXXV continued)

		Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP)							
		Cd per FU				Dioxins per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Cd (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Dioxin (TEQ) (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.55E-07	1.7E+02	2.70676E-05	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	3.87E-06	1.7E+02	0.000676489	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	7.46E-11	1.6E+02	1.20029E-08
TOTAL					0.000703556				1.20029E-08
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.05E-11	1.7E+02	3.57564E-09	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000178	1.7E+02	0.03111716	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
TOTAL					0.031117163				0
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	6.37E-09	1.7E+02	1.113E-06	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	7.23E-05	1.7E+02	0.012642414	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	4.82E-10	1.6E+02	7.7529E-08
TOTAL					0.012643527				7.7529E-08
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.51E-10	1.7E+02	4.38211E-08	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	4.19E-07	1.7E+02	7.32459E-05	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.6E+02	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.7E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.08E-12	1.6E+02	1.73116E-10
TOTAL					7.32897E-05				1.73116E-10

Table V.XXXVI. Characterisation results for chronological groups for Marine Ecotoxicity Potential (METP) [FU = functional unit; CF = characterisation factor].

		Marine ecotoxicity (METP)							
		Zn per FU				Cu per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Zn (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Cu (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.000323	2.1E+02	0.06812324	kg/FU	5.68E-06	6.8E+03	0.038687803
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	2.5E-05	6.8E+03	0.170338908
	Coral	kg/FU	1.77E-06	2.1E+02	0.000373863	kg/FU	3.1E-06	6.8E+03	0.021111392
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000301	2.1E+02	0.063471965	kg/FU	9.03E-05	6.8E+03	0.615304609
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.131969067			
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	4.26E-08	2.1E+02	8.9991E-06	kg/FU	7.5E-10	6.8E+03	5.11067E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	2.14E-08	6.8E+03	0.000146064
	Coral	kg/FU	0	2.1E+02	0	kg/FU	0	6.8E+03	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.013824	2.1E+02	2.919587251	kg/FU	0.004153	6.8E+03	28.30281851
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					2.91959625			
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.33E-05	2.1E+02	0.002801171	kg/FU	2.33E-07	6.8E+03	0.001590811
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.37E-06	6.8E+03	0.009365003
	Coral	kg/FU	2.75E-08	2.1E+02	5.81617E-06	kg/FU	4.82E-08	6.8E+03	0.000328429
	Ash	kg/FU	0.005617	2.1E+02	1.186182521	kg/FU	0.001687	6.8E+03	11.49899137
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					1.188989509			
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	5.22E-07	2.1E+02	0.000110288	kg/FU	9.19E-09	6.8E+03	6.26336E-05
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.02E-08	6.8E+03	6.9168E-05
	Coral	kg/FU	0	2.1E+02	0	kg/FU	0	6.8E+03	0
	Ash	kg/FU	3.25E-05	2.1E+02	0.006872339	kg/FU	9.78E-06	6.8E+03	0.066621257
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	2.1E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.8E+03	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.006982627			

(Table V.XXXVI continued)

		Marine ecotoxicity (METP)							
		Hg per FU				Pb per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Hg (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Pb (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	7.74E-08	3.1E+04	0.002421023	kg/FU	6.19E-07	4.3E+01	2.66366E-05
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	0.00015	4.3E+01	0.006450313
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	3.98E-06	4.3E+01	0.000171308
	Ash	kg/FU	2.45E-06	3.1E+04	0.076642927	kg/FU	8.38E-05	4.3E+01	0.003605962
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.079063951			
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.02E-11	3.1E+04	3.19818E-07	kg/FU	8.18E-11	4.3E+01	3.5187E-09
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	1.29E-07	4.3E+01	5.5311E-06
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	0	4.3E+01	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000113	3.1E+04	3.525425997	kg/FU	0.003857	4.3E+01	0.165867276
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					3.525426317			
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	3.18E-09	3.1E+04	9.95505E-05	kg/FU	2.55E-08	4.3E+01	1.09527E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	8.25E-06	4.3E+01	0.00035463
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	6.2E-08	4.3E+01	2.66503E-06
	Ash	kg/FU	4.58E-05	3.1E+04	1.432325304	kg/FU	0.001567	4.3E+01	0.067389274
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					1.432424854			
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.25E-10	3.1E+04	3.91952E-06	kg/FU	1E-09	4.3E+01	4.31233E-08
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	6.09E-08	4.3E+01	2.61922E-06
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	0	4.3E+01	0
	Ash	kg/FU	2.65E-07	3.1E+04	0.008298407	kg/FU	9.08E-06	4.3E+01	0.000390431
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	3.1E+04	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	4.3E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.008302327			

(Table V.XXXVI continued)

		Marine ecotoxicity (METP)							
		Cd per FU				Dioxins per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Cd (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Dioxin (TEQ) (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.55E-07	1.9E+02	2.87911E-05	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	3.87E-06	1.9E+02	0.000719562	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	7.46E-11	1.5E+01	1.11567E-09
TOTAL					0.000748353				1.11567E-09
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.05E-11	1.9E+02	3.80331E-09	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000178	1.9E+02	0.03309847	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
TOTAL					0.033098474				n.d.
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	6.37E-09	1.9E+02	1.18386E-06	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	7.23E-05	1.9E+02	0.013447389	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	4.82E-10	1.5E+01	7.20632E-09
TOTAL					0.013448573				7.20632E-09
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.51E-10	1.9E+02	4.66113E-08	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	4.19E-07	1.9E+02	7.79096E-05	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	1.5E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.9E+02	n.d.	kg/FU	1.08E-12	1.5E+01	1.60912E-11
TOTAL					7.79562E-05				1.60912E-11

Table V.XXXVII. Characterisation results for chronological groups for Freshwater Ecotoxicity Potential (FETP) [FU = functional unit; CF = characterisation factor].

		Freshwater ecotoxicity (FETP)							
		Zn per FU				Cu per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Zn (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Cu (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	0.000323	1.2E+00	0.000389624	kg/FU	5.68E-06	2.7E+01	0.000152311
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	2.5E-05	2.7E+01	0.000670611
	Coral	kg/FU	1.77E-06	1.2E+00	2.13827E-06	kg/FU	3.1E-06	2.7E+01	8.31139E-05
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000301	1.2E+00	0.000363022	kg/FU	9.03E-05	2.7E+01	0.002422407
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.000754784			
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	4.26E-08	1.2E+00	5.14695E-08	kg/FU	7.5E-10	2.7E+01	2.01203E-08
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	2.14E-08	2.7E+01	5.75044E-07
	Coral	kg/FU	0	1.2E+00	0	kg/FU	0	2.7E+01	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.013824	1.2E+00	0.016698301	kg/FU	0.004153	2.7E+01	0.111426027
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.016698352			
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.33E-05	1.2E+00	1.6021E-05	kg/FU	2.33E-07	2.7E+01	6.2629E-06
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	1.37E-06	2.7E+01	3.68693E-05
	Coral	kg/FU	2.75E-08	1.2E+00	3.3265E-08	kg/FU	4.82E-08	2.7E+01	1.293E-06
	Ash	kg/FU	0.005617	1.2E+00	0.006784258	kg/FU	0.001687	2.7E+01	0.045270647
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					0.006800312			
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	5.22E-07	1.2E+00	6.30782E-07	kg/FU	9.19E-09	2.7E+01	2.46584E-07
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	1.02E-08	2.7E+01	2.72309E-07
	Coral	kg/FU	0	1.2E+00	0	kg/FU	0	2.7E+01	0
	Ash	kg/FU	3.25E-05	1.2E+00	3.93057E-05	kg/FU	9.78E-06	2.7E+01	0.000262283
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.2E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	2.7E+01	n.d.
	TOTAL					3.99365E-05			

(Table V.XXXVII continued)

		Freshwater ecotoxicity (FETP)							
		Hg per FU				Pb per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Hg (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Pb (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	7.74E-08	9.1E+00	7.0496E-07	kg/FU	6.19E-07	3.6E-01	2.23408E-07
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	0.00015	3.6E-01	5.41006E-05
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	3.98E-06	3.6E-01	1.43681E-06
	Ash	kg/FU	2.45E-06	9.1E+00	2.23171E-05	kg/FU	8.38E-05	3.6E-01	3.02442E-05
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	TOTAL				2.3022E-05				8.6005E-05
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.02E-11	9.1E+00	9.31254E-11	kg/FU	8.18E-11	3.6E-01	2.95123E-11
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	1.29E-07	3.6E-01	4.63909E-08
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	0	3.6E-01	0
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000113	9.1E+00	0.001026543	kg/FU	0.003857	3.6E-01	0.001391176
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	TOTAL				0.001026543				0.001391222
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	3.18E-09	9.1E+00	2.89874E-08	kg/FU	2.55E-08	3.6E-01	9.18637E-09
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	8.25E-06	3.6E-01	2.97438E-06
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	6.2E-08	3.6E-01	2.23523E-08
	Ash	kg/FU	4.58E-05	9.1E+00	0.000417068	kg/FU	0.001567	3.6E-01	0.000565213
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	TOTAL				0.000417097				0.000568219
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.25E-10	9.1E+00	1.14129E-09	kg/FU	1E-09	3.6E-01	3.61687E-10
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	6.09E-08	3.6E-01	2.19682E-08
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	0	3.6E-01	0
	Ash	kg/FU	2.65E-07	9.1E+00	2.41635E-06	kg/FU	9.08E-06	3.6E-01	3.27465E-06
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	9.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	3.6E-01	n.d.
	TOTAL				2.41749E-06				3.29698E-06

(Table V.XXXVII continued)

		Freshwater ecotoxicity (FETP)							
		Cd per FU				Dioxins per FU			
Period group	Emission component	Unit	Cd (kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.	Unit	Dioxin (TEQ)(kg)	CF (ReCiPe 2008, soil, forestry, egalitarian)	kg 1,4-dichlorobenzene eq.
Terminal Preclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	1.55E-07	1.1E+00	1.74658E-07	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	3.87E-06	1.1E+00	4.36515E-06	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	7.46E-11	6.0E+01	4.46939E-09
TOTAL					4.5398E-06				4.46939E-09
Early Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.05E-11	1.1E+00	2.30723E-11	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	0.000178	1.1E+00	0.000200788	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
TOTAL					0.000200788				n.d.
Late Classic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	6.37E-09	1.1E+00	7.18179E-09	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	7.23E-05	1.1E+00	8.15771E-05	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	4.82E-10	6.0E+01	2.88685E-08
TOTAL					8.15843E-05				2.88685E-08
Postclassic	Charred plant	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Fish	kg/FU	2.51E-10	1.1E+00	2.82762E-10	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Mollusc	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Coral	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Ash	kg/FU	4.19E-07	1.1E+00	4.7263E-07	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (bone)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Human remains (soft tissue)	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Lime plaster	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Pottery	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Limestone	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Obsidian	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Chert	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Excreta	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	n.d.	6.0E+01	n.d.
	Dioxin-like compounds	kg/FU	n.d.	1.1E+00	n.d.	kg/FU	1.08E-12	6.0E+01	6.44612E-11
TOTAL					4.72913E-07				6.44612E-11

V.III.II Characterisation results for material groups

Table V.XXXVIII. Characterisation results for material groups for Total Solids (TS), Marine Eutrophication (MEP) and Freshwater Eutrophication (FEP) [FU = functional unit].

Material	Period	Total Solids (TS)	Eutrophication - marine (MEP)	Eutrophication - freshwater (FEP)
		kg/FU	kg N eq	kg P eq
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	1.0170765	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	6.5694645	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	0.0146691	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	7.6012101	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	2.580547843	n.d.	0.006041418
	Early Classic	0.000340891	n.d.	7.98073E-07
	Late Classic	0.008355556	n.d.	0.000248418
	Postclassic	0.004177778	n.d.	9.78075E-06
	TOTAL	2.593422067	n.d.	0.006300415
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	24.9962228	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	0.021434078	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	1.3742586	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	0.01015	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	26.40206547	n.d.	n.d.
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	0.885134651	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	0.01377	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	0.898904651	n.d.	n.d.
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	1.753400955	0.000152852	0.002264661
	Early Classic	67.42322182	0.007030894	0.046047291
	Late Classic	24.40798499	0.002856542	0.004854926
	Postclassic	0.37908	1.65498E-05	0.001105331
	TOTAL	93.96368777	0.010056837	0.054272209
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	1.7616804	0.00426126	0.002447306
	Early Classic	0	0	0
	Late Classic	0	0	0
	Postclassic	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1.7616804	0.00426126	0.002447306
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	10.8388834	0.0213063	0.000391569
	Early Classic	0	0	0
	Late Classic	0	0	0
	Postclassic	0	0	0
	TOTAL	10.8388834	0.0213063	0.000391569
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	58.32	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	828.144	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	886.464	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	37.16628619	n.d.	0.000423449
	Early Classic	1.359730961	n.d.	1.54919E-05
	Late Classic	17.14021547	n.d.	9.7769E-05
	Postclassic	1.081684776	n.d.	7.36786E-06
	TOTAL	56.7479174	n.d.	0.000544078
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	3745.44	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	0	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	3745.44	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	0.0127575	n.d.	3.0313E-08
	Early Classic	0.000144	n.d.	3.42157E-10
	Late Classic	0	n.d.	0
	Postclassic	0.0042	n.d.	9.97958E-09
	TOTAL	0.0171015	n.d.	4.06347E-08
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	1.017195632	n.d.	2.41695E-06
	Early Classic	0.002536615	n.d.	6.02723E-09
	Late Classic	0.60588	n.d.	1.43963E-06
	Postclassic	0.00224	n.d.	5.32245E-09
	TOTAL	1.627852247	n.d.	3.86793E-06
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	1.660759925	0.007872002	0.000813782
	Early Classic	16.85580545	0.079896518	0.008259439
	Late Classic	1.037404945	0.004917299	0.000508334
	Postclassic	0	0	0
	TOTAL	19.55397032	0.092685819	0.009581555
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	7.45856E-11	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	4.81761E-10	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	1.07573E-12	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	5.57422E-10	n.d.	n.d.

Table V.XXXIX. Characterisation results for material groups for Human Toxicity Potential (HTP) [p-DCB eq. = 1,4 Dichlorobenzene equivalent].

Material	Period	Human toxicity (HTP)			
		Zn (kg p-DCB eq.)	Cu (kg p-DCB eq.)	Hg (kg p-DCB eq.)	Pb (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	0.050953703	3.37986E-05	0.026208358	0.000941484
	Early Classic	6.731E-06	4.4648E-09	3.46213E-06	1.2437E-07
	Late Classic	0.002095174	1.38977E-06	0.001077666	3.8713E-05
	Postclassic	8.24915E-05	5.47182E-08	4.243E-05	1.52422E-06
	TOTAL	0.0531381	3.52475E-05	0.027331917	0.000981846
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	0.000148812	n.d.	0.227989797
	Early Classic	n.d.	1.27605E-07	n.d.	0.0001955
	Late Classic	n.d.	8.18149E-06	n.d.	0.012534571
	Postclassic	n.d.	6.04269E-08	n.d.	9.25778E-05
	TOTAL	n.d.	0.000157182	n.d.	0.240812446
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	0.000279636	1.84434E-05	n.d.	0.006054965
	Early Classic	0	0	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	4.35029E-06	2.86923E-07	n.d.	9.41968E-05
	Postclassic	0	0	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	0.000283986	1.87303E-05	n.d.	0.006149162
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.047474719	0.000537545	0.829684367	0.12745468
	Early Classic	2.183744974	0.024726019	38.16387153	5.862668058
	Late Classic	0.887221342	0.010045794	15.50538259	2.381910105
	Postclassic	0.00514026	5.82019E-05	0.08983293	0.01379998
	TOTAL	3.123581294	0.03536756	54.58877142	8.385832823
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

(Table V.XXXIX continued)

Material	Period	Human toxicity (HTP)		
		Cd (kg p-DCB eq.)	Dioxins (kg p-DCB eq.)	TOTAL (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	0.00082059	n.d.	0.078137344
	Early Classic	1.084E-07	n.d.	1.0322E-05
	Late Classic	3.3742E-05	n.d.	0.003212943
	Postclassic	1.32849E-06	n.d.	0.0001265
	TOTAL	0.000855768	n.d.	0.08148711
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.228138609
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0.000195627
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0.012542753
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	9.26383E-05
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.240969628
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.006353044
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	9.8834E-05
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.006451878
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.020508634	n.d.	1.005151311
	Early Classic	0.943357384	n.d.	46.23501059
	Late Classic	0.383271313	n.d.	18.78455983
	Postclassic	0.002220544	n.d.	0.108831371
	TOTAL	1.349357875	n.d.	66.1335531
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	0.000324387	0.000324387
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	0.002095269	0.002095269
	Postclassic	n.d.	4.67857E-06	4.67857E-06
	TOTAL	n.d.	0.002424334	0.002424334

Table V.XXXX. Characterisation results for material groups for Terrestrial Ecotoxicity Potential (TETP) [p-DCB eq. = 1,4 Dichlorobenzene equivalent].

Material	Period	Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP)			
		Zn (kg p-DCB eq.)	Cu (kg p-DCB eq.)	Hg (kg p-DCB eq.)	Pb (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	0.038420928	0.004638719	0.000162117	3.54979E-06
	Early Classic	5.07541E-06	6.12776E-07	2.14157E-08	4.68928E-10
	Late Classic	0.001579837	0.00019074	6.66613E-06	1.45964E-07
	Postclassic	6.22016E-05	7.50985E-06	2.6246E-07	5.74693E-09
	TOTAL	0.040068042	0.004837582	0.000169067	3.70197E-06
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	0.020423862	n.d.	0.000859617
	Early Classic	n.d.	1.75133E-05	n.d.	7.37115E-07
	Late Classic	n.d.	0.001122876	n.d.	4.72606E-05
	Postclassic	n.d.	8.29334E-06	n.d.	3.49057E-07
	TOTAL	n.d.	0.021572545	n.d.	0.000907964
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	0.000210856	0.002531284	n.d.	2.28298E-05
	Early Classic	0	0	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	3.28027E-06	3.93791E-05	n.d.	3.55162E-07
	Postclassic	0	0	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	0.000214136	0.002570663	n.d.	2.31849E-05
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.035797648	0.073775842	0.005132187	0.000480558
	Early Classic	1.646622392	3.393545615	0.236070652	0.022104718
	Late Classic	0.668996859	1.378744372	0.095911804	0.0089808
	Postclassic	0.003875941	0.007987977	0.00055568	5.20317E-05
	TOTAL	2.35529284	4.854053806	0.337670324	0.031618108
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

(Table V.XXXX continued)

Material	Period	Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP)		
		Cd (kg p-DCB eq.)	Dioxins (kg p-DCB eq.)	TOTAL (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	2.70676E-05	n.d.	0.043225314
	Early Classic	3.57564E-09	n.d.	5.71007E-06
	Late Classic	1.113E-06	n.d.	0.001777389
	Postclassic	4.38211E-08	n.d.	6.99796E-05
	TOTAL	2.8228E-05	n.d.	0.045078393
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.021283479
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	1.82504E-05
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0.001170137
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	8.6424E-06
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.022480509
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.002764969
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	4.30145E-05
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.002807984
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.000676489	n.d.	0.115186235
	Early Classic	0.03111716	n.d.	5.298343377
	Late Classic	0.012642414	n.d.	2.152633836
	Postclassic	7.32459E-05	n.d.	0.012471631
	TOTAL	0.044509308	n.d.	7.578635078
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	1.20029E-08	1.20029E-08
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	7.7529E-08	7.7529E-08
	Postclassic	n.d.	1.73116E-10	1.73116E-10
	TOTAL	n.d.	8.9705E-08	8.9705E-08

Table V.XXXI. Characterisation results for material groups for Marine Ecotoxicity Potential (METP) [p-DCB eq. = 1,4 Dichlorobenzene equivalent].

Material	Period	Marine ecotoxicity (METP)			
		Zn (kg p-DCB eq.)	Cu (kg p-DCB eq.)	Hg (kg p-DCB eq.)	Pb (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	0.06812324	0.038687803	0.002421023	2.66366E-05
	Early Classic	8.9991E-06	5.11067E-06	3.19818E-07	3.5187E-09
	Late Classic	0.002801171	0.001590811	9.95505E-05	1.09527E-06
	Postclassic	0.000110288	6.26336E-05	3.91952E-06	4.31233E-08
	TOTAL	0.071043698	0.040346358	0.002524813	2.77785E-05
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	0.170338908	n.d.	0.006450313
	Early Classic	n.d.	0.000146064	n.d.	5.5311E-06
	Late Classic	n.d.	0.009365003	n.d.	0.00035463
	Postclassic	n.d.	6.9168E-05	n.d.	2.61922E-06
	TOTAL	n.d.	0.179919144	n.d.	0.006813093
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	0.000373863	0.021111392	n.d.	0.000171308
	Early Classic	0	0	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	5.81617E-06	0.000328429	n.d.	2.66503E-06
	Postclassic	0	0	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	0.000379679	0.02143982	n.d.	0.000173973
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.063471965	0.615304609	0.076642927	0.003605962
	Early Classic	2.919587251	28.30281851	3.525425997	0.165867276
	Late Classic	1.186182521	11.49899137	1.432325304	0.067389274
	Postclassic	0.006872339	0.066621257	0.008298407	0.000390431
	TOTAL	4.176114076	40.48373575	5.042692636	0.237252943
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

(Table V.XXXXI continued)

Material	Period	Marine ecotoxicity (METP)		
		Cd (kg p-DCB eq.)	Dioxins (kg p-DCB eq.)	TOTAL (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	2.87911E-05	n.d.	0.109258703
	Early Classic	3.80331E-09	n.d.	1.44331E-05
	Late Classic	1.18386E-06	n.d.	0.004492628
	Postclassic	4.66113E-08	n.d.	0.000176884
	TOTAL	3.00253E-05	n.d.	0.113942648
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.176789222
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0.000151595
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0.009719633
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	7.17873E-05
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.186732238
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.021656562
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0.00033691
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.021993473
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.000719562	n.d.	0.759025464
	Early Classic	0.03309847	n.d.	34.91369904
	Late Classic	0.013447389	n.d.	14.18488847
	Postclassic	7.79096E-05	n.d.	0.082182434
	TOTAL	0.047343331	n.d.	49.93979541
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	1.11567E-09	1.11567E-09
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	7.20632E-09	7.20632E-09
	Postclassic	n.d.	1.60912E-11	1.60912E-11
	TOTAL	n.d.	8.33809E-09	8.33809E-09

Table V.XXXII. Characterisation results for material groups for Freshwater Ecotoxicity Potential (FETP) [p-DCB eq. = 1,4 Dichlorobenzene equivalent].

Material	Period	Freshwater ecotoxicity (FETP)			
		Zn (kg p-DCB eq.)	Cu (kg p-DCB eq.)	Hg (kg p-DCB eq.)	Pb (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	0.000389624	0.000152311	7.0496E-07	2.23408E-07
	Early Classic	5.14695E-08	2.01203E-08	9.31254E-11	2.95123E-11
	Late Classic	1.6021E-05	6.2629E-06	2.89874E-08	9.18637E-09
	Postclassic	6.30782E-07	2.46584E-07	1.14129E-09	3.61687E-10
	TOTAL	0.000406328	0.000158841	7.35182E-07	2.32986E-07
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	0.000670611	n.d.	5.41006E-05
	Early Classic	n.d.	5.75044E-07	n.d.	4.63909E-08
	Late Classic	n.d.	3.68693E-05	n.d.	2.97438E-06
	Postclassic	n.d.	2.72309E-07	n.d.	2.19682E-08
	TOTAL	n.d.	0.000708328	n.d.	5.71433E-05
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	2.13827E-06	8.31139E-05	n.d.	1.43681E-06
	Early Classic	0	0	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	3.3265E-08	1.293E-06	n.d.	2.23523E-08
	Postclassic	0	0	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	2.17154E-06	8.44069E-05	n.d.	1.45916E-06
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	0.000363022	0.002422407	2.23171E-05	3.02442E-05
	Early Classic	0.016698301	0.111426027	0.001026543	0.001391176
	Late Classic	0.006784258	0.045270647	0.000417068	0.000565213
	Postclassic	3.93057E-05	0.000262283	2.41635E-06	3.27465E-06
	TOTAL	0.023884886	0.159381364	0.001468344	0.001989907
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

(Table V.XXXII continued)

Material	Period	Freshwater ecotoxicity (FETP)		
		Cd (kg p-DCB eq.)	Dioxins (kg p-DCB eq.)	TOTAL (kg p-DCB eq.)
Charred plant	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Fish	Terminal Preclassic	1.74658E-07	n.d.	0.000542864
	Early Classic	2.30723E-11	n.d.	7.17124E-08
	Late Classic	7.18179E-09	n.d.	2.23221E-05
	Postclassic	2.82762E-10	n.d.	8.78869E-07
	TOTAL	1.82145E-07	n.d.	0.000566136
Mollusc	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0.000724712
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	6.21435E-07
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	3.98437E-05
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	2.94277E-07
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	0.000765471
Coral	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	8.6689E-05
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	1.34862E-06
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	0
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	8.80376E-05
Ash	Terminal Preclassic	4.36515E-06	n.d.	0.00283799
	Early Classic	0.000200788	n.d.	0.130542046
	Late Classic	8.15771E-05	n.d.	0.053037186
	Postclassic	4.7263E-07	n.d.	0.000307279
	TOTAL	0.000287203	n.d.	0.186724502
Human remains (bone)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Human remains (soft tissue)	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Lime plaster	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Pottery	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Limestone	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Obsidian	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Chert	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Excreta	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Postclassic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	TOTAL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Dioxin-like compounds	Terminal Preclassic	n.d.	4.46939E-09	4.46939E-09
	Early Classic	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Late Classic	n.d.	2.88685E-08	2.88685E-08
	Postclassic	n.d.	6.44612E-11	6.44612E-11
	TOTAL	n.d.	3.34024E-08	3.34024E-08

V.IV Evaluation

Data completeness

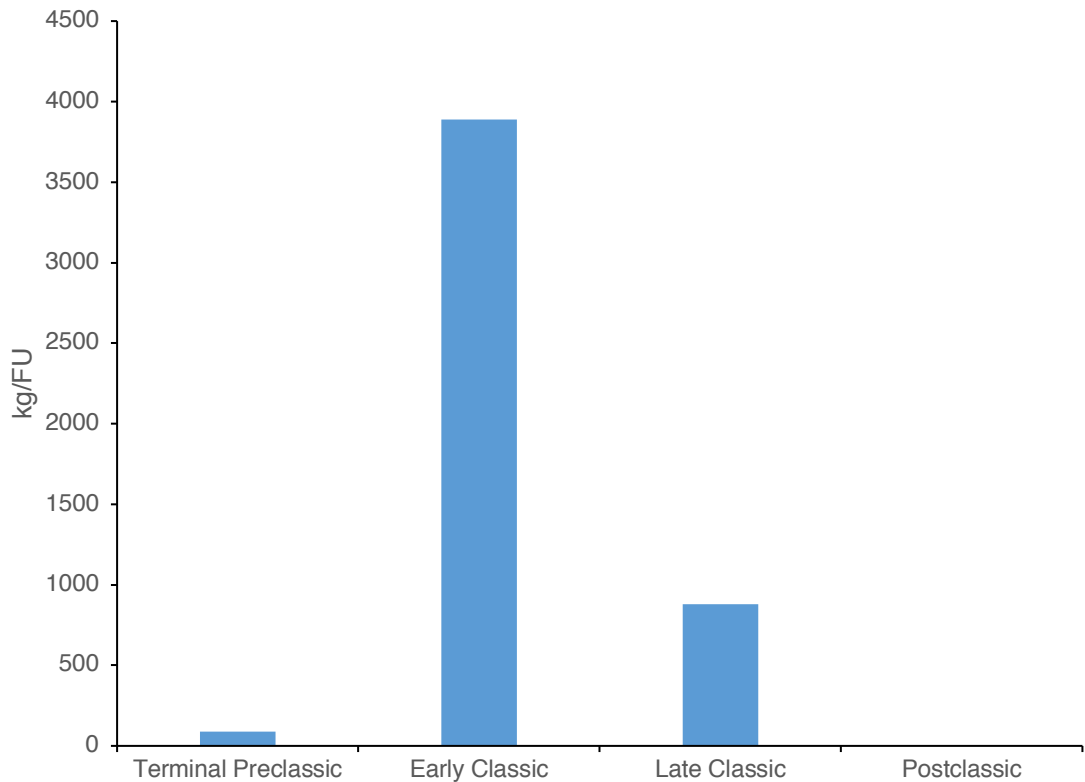


Figure V.I Total solids LCIA results for chronological groups, with substitution data for ash and excreta (FU = functional unit). The chart indicates that overall results are unchanged from those presented in Chapter 6 (Fig. 6.2) and missing data appear to have no significant impact on results.

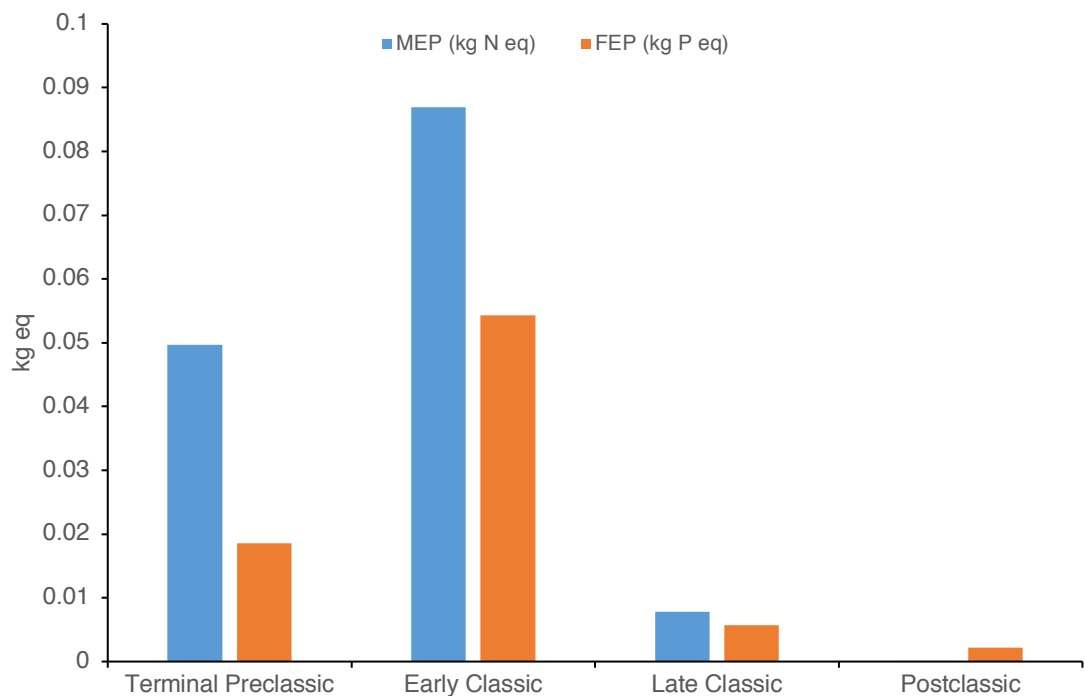


Figure V.II Eutrophication potential LCIA results for chronological groups, with substitution data for ash and excreta (MEP = marine eutrophication potential; FEP = freshwater eutrophication potential; kg N eq = nitrogen mass (kg) equivalent; kg P eq = phosphorous mass (kg) equivalent). The chart indicates that overall results are unchanged from those presented in Chapter 6 (Fig. 6.4) and missing data appear to have no significant impact on results.

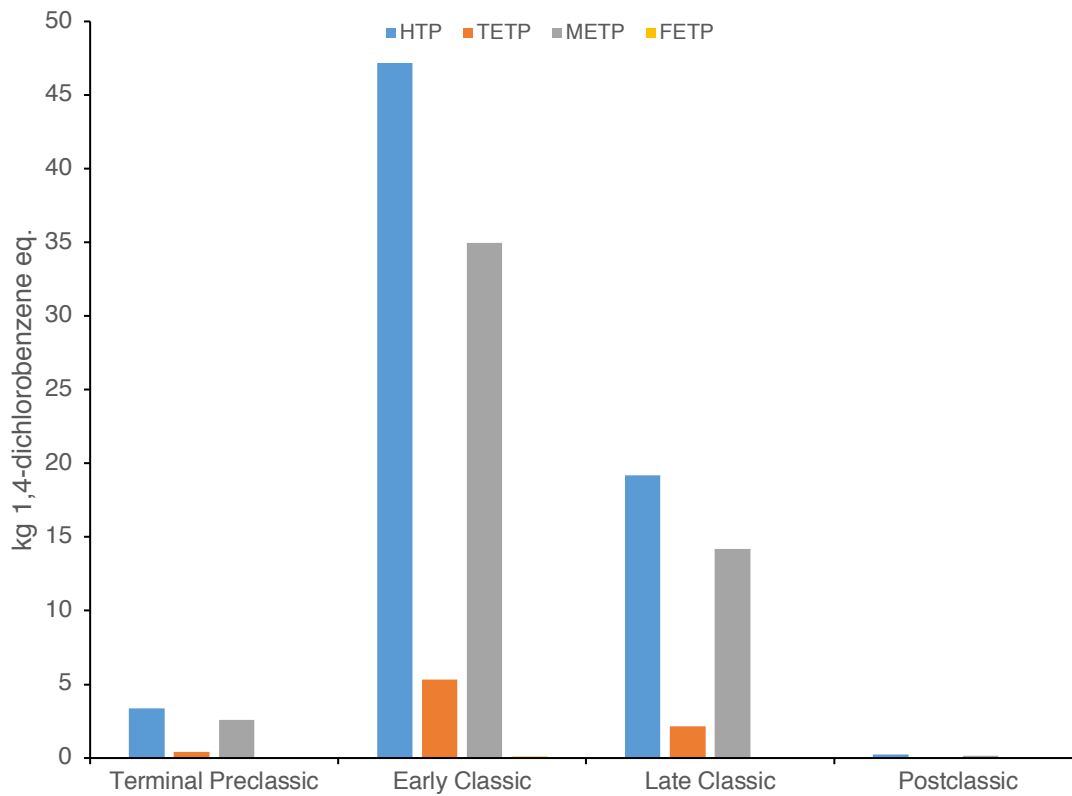


Figure V.III Toxicity potential LCIA results for chronological groups, with substitution data for ash and excreta (HTP = Human toxicity potential; TETP = Terrestrial ecotoxicity potential; METP = Marine ecotoxicity potential; FETP = Freshwater ecotoxicity potential). The chart indicates that overall results are very similar those presented in Chapter 6 (Fig. 6.3) and missing data appear to have no significant impact on results.

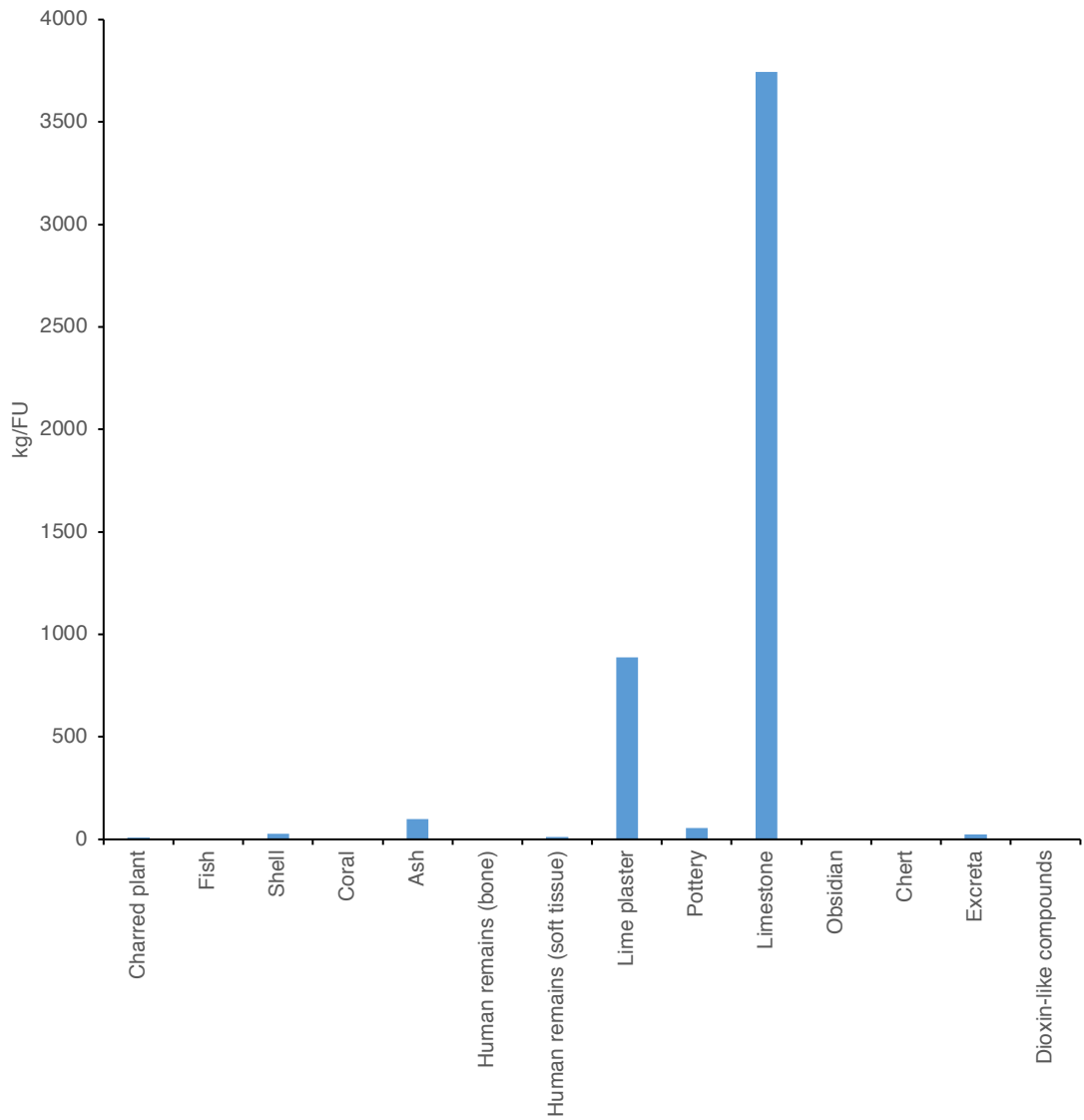


Figure V.IV Total solids LCIA results for chronological groups, with substitution data for ash and excreta (FU = functional unit). The chart indicates that the overall pattern of results is unchanged from those presented in Chapter 6 (Fig. 6.5) and missing data appear to have no significant impact on results.

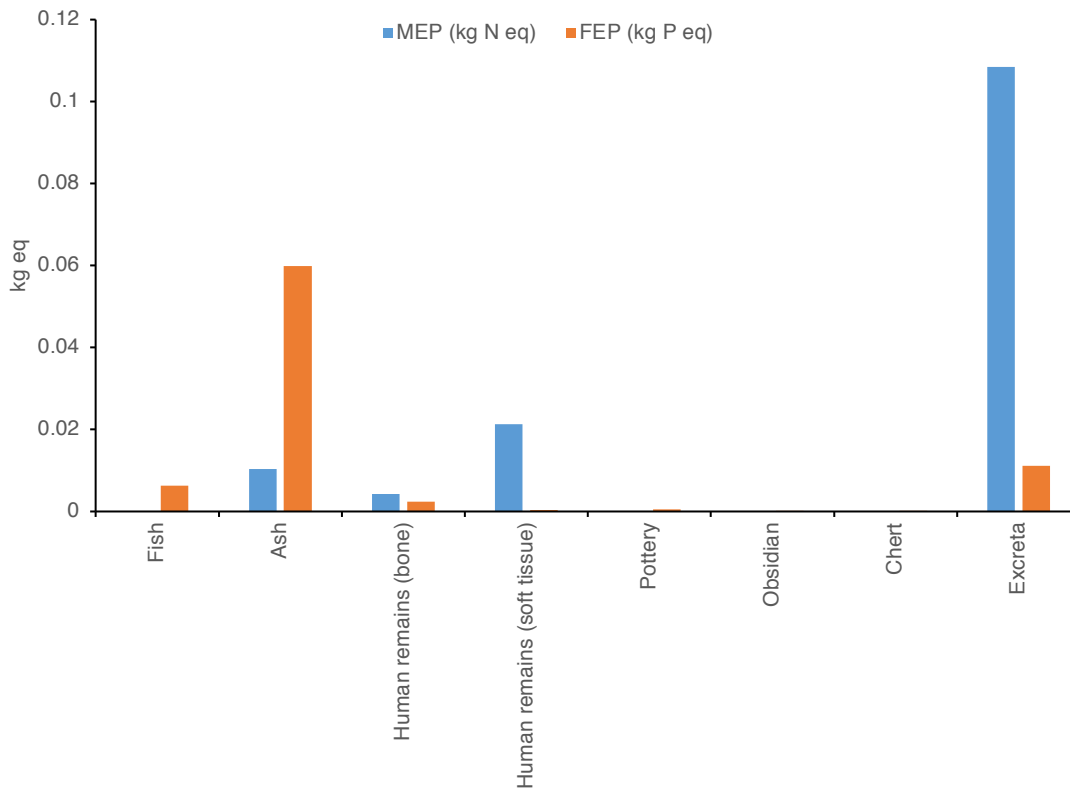


Figure V.V Eutrophication potential LCIA results for material groups, with substitution data for ash and excreta (MEP = marine eutrophication potential; FEP = freshwater eutrophication potential; kg N eq = nitrogen mass (kg) equivalent; kg P eq = phosphorous mass (kg) equivalent). The chart indicates that overall results are broadly similar to those presented in Chapter 6 (Fig. 6.7) and missing data appear to have no significant impact on results.

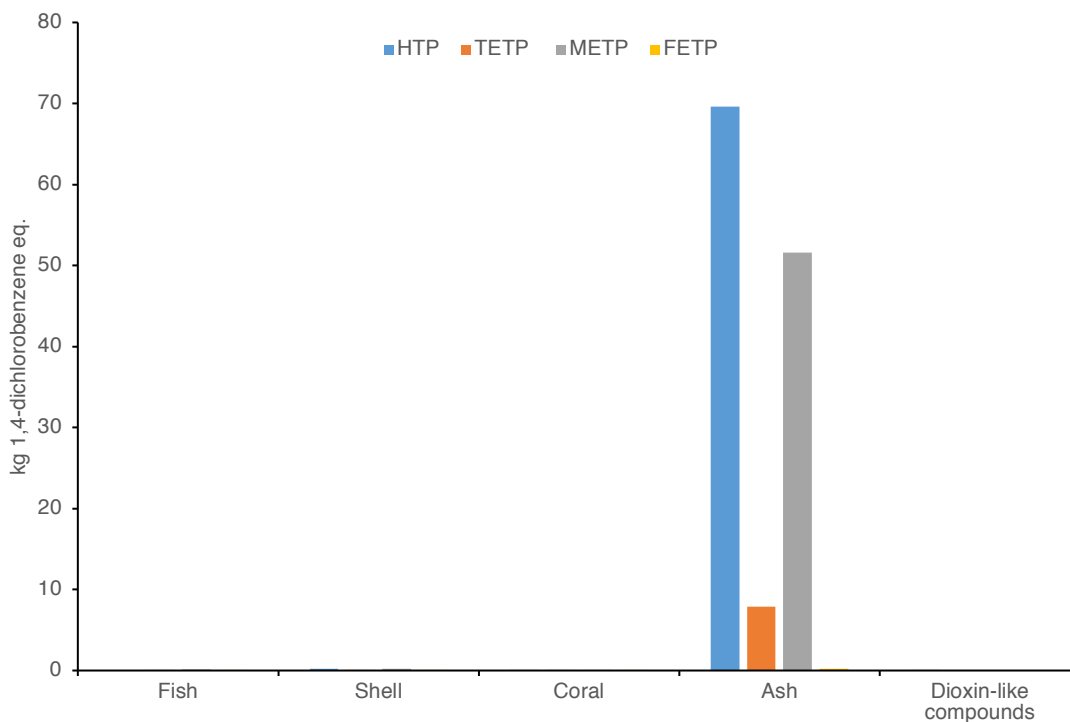


Figure V.VI Toxicity potential LCIA results for material groups, with substitution data for ash and excreta (HTP = Human toxicity potential; TETP = Terrestrial ecotoxicity potential; METP = Marine ecotoxicity potential; FETP = Freshwater ecotoxicity potential). The chart indicates broadly similar overall results to Chapter 6 (Fig. 6.6) that suggests missing data have no significant impact on results.

Data contribution

Table V.XXXIII The contribution of waste materials to overall total solids for each occupation period.

	% contribution to TS													
	Charred plant	Fish	Mollusc	Coral	Ash	Human remains (bone)	Human remains (soft tissue)	Lime plaster	Pottery	Limestone	Obsidian	Chert	Excreta	Dioxin-like compounds
Terminal Preclassic	1.22	3.08	29.87	1.06	2.10	2.11	12.95	0.00	44.41	0.00	0.02	1.22	1.98	0.00
Early Classic	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.03	96.30	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00
Late Classic	0.75	0.00	0.16	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	94.18	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.00
Postclassic	0.98	0.28	0.68	0.00	25.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.30	0.00	0.28	0.15	0.00	0.00

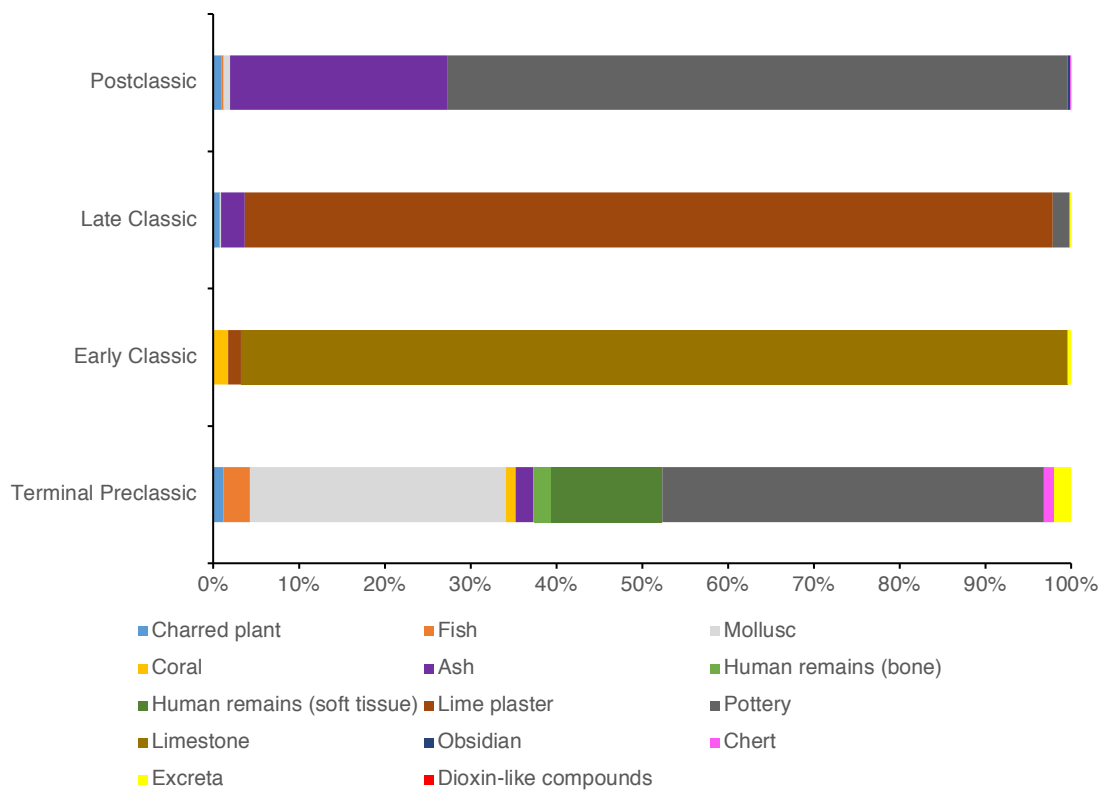


Figure V.VII The contribution of waste materials to overall total solids for each occupation period.

Table V.XXXXIV The contribution of waste materials to marine eutrophication potential (MEP) for each occupation period.

	% contribution to MEP (2 d.p.)														
	Charred plant	Fish	Mollusc	Coral	Ash	Human remains (bone)	Human remains (soft tissue)	Lime plaster	Pottery	Limestone	Obsidian	Chert	Excreta	Dioxin-like compounds	
Terminal Preclassic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	12.69	63.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.43	0.00	
Early Classic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.91	0.00	
Late Classic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.25	0.00	
Postclassic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

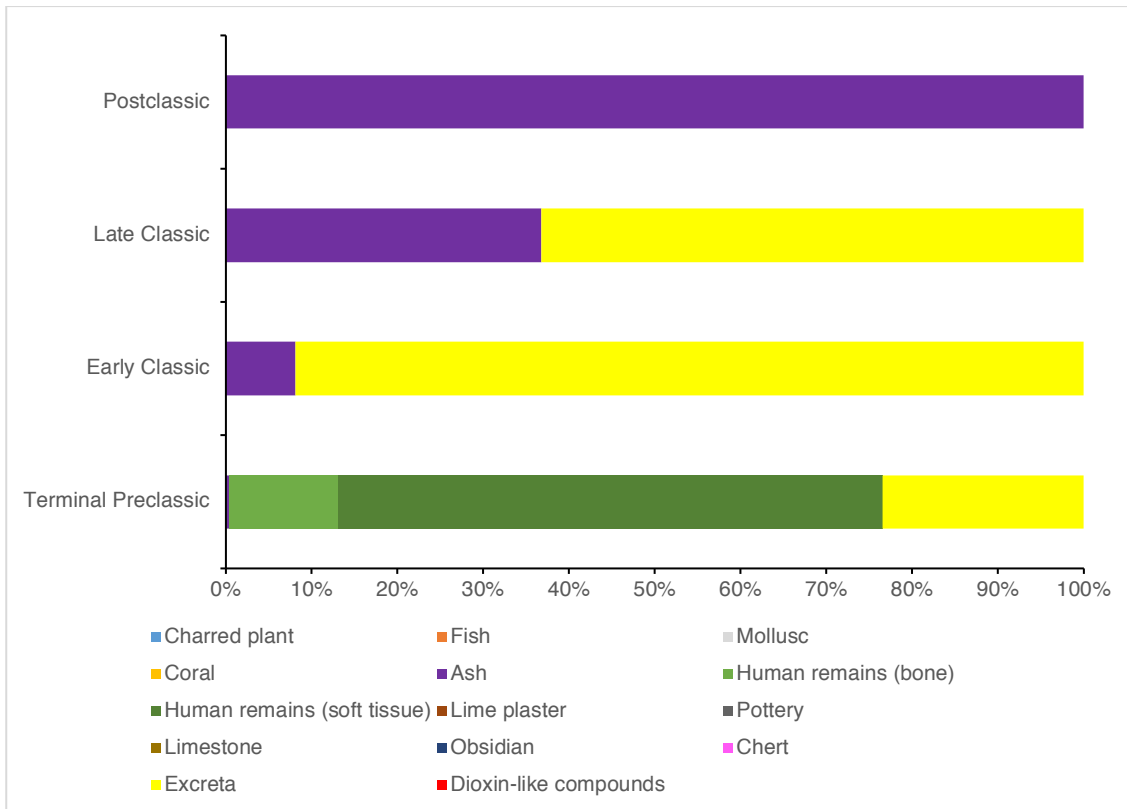


Figure V.VIII The contribution of waste materials to marine eutrophication potential (MEP) for each occupation period.

Table V.XXXXV The contribution of waste materials to freshwater eutrophication potential (FEP) for each occupation period.

	% contribution to FEP (2 d.p.)													
	Charred plant	Fish	Mollusc	Coral	Ash	Human remains (bone)	Human remains (soft tissue)	Lime plaster	Pottery	Limestone	Obsidian	Chert	Excreta	Dioxin-like compounds
Terminal Preclassic	0.00	48.78	0.00	0.00	18.29	19.76	3.16	0.00	3.42	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.57	0.00
Early Classic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.20	0.00
Late Classic	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	85.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.90	0.00
Postclassic	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	98.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

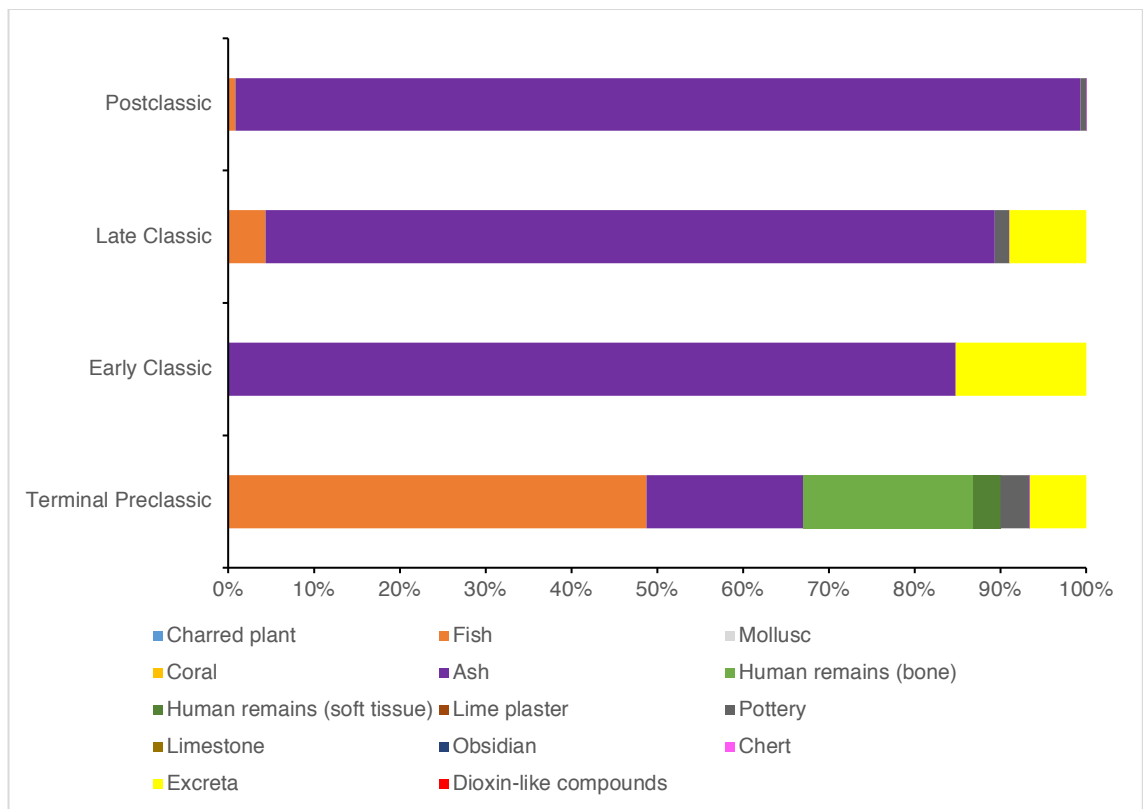


Figure V.IX The contribution of waste materials to freshwater eutrophication potential (FEP) for each occupation period.

Table V.XXXXXVI The contribution of waste to toxicity potentials for each occupation period (HTP = Human toxicity potential; TETP = Terrestrial ecotoxicity potential; METP = Marine ecotoxicity potential; FETP = Freshwater ecotoxicity potential).

		% contribution to toxicity potential (2 d.p.)													
		Charred plant	Fish	Mollusc	Coral	Ash	Human remains (bone)	Human remains (soft tissue)	Lime plaster	Pottery	Limestone	Obsidian	Chert	Excreta	Dioxin-like compounds
HTP	Terminal														
	Preclassic	0	5.89	17.03	0.47	76.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
	Early Classic	0	<0.01	<0.01	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Late Classic	0	0.02	0.07	<0.01	99.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
	Postclassic	0	0.11	0.08	0	99.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
TETP	Terminal														
	Preclassic	0	23.61	11.62	1.51	63.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
	Early Classic	0	<0.01	<0.01	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Late Classic	0	0.08	0.05	<0.01	99.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
	Postclassic	0	0.55	0.07	0	99.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
METP	Terminal														
	Preclassic	0	10.24	16.56	2.03	71.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
	Early Classic	0	<0.01	<0.01	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Late Classic	0	0.03	0.07	<0.01	99.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
	Postclassic	0	0.21	0.09	0	99.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
FETP	Terminal														
	Preclassic	0	12.94	17.27	2.07	67.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
	Early Classic	0	<0.01	<0.01	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Late Classic	0	0.04	0.07	<0.01	99.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01
	Postclassic	0	0.28	0.10	0	99.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01

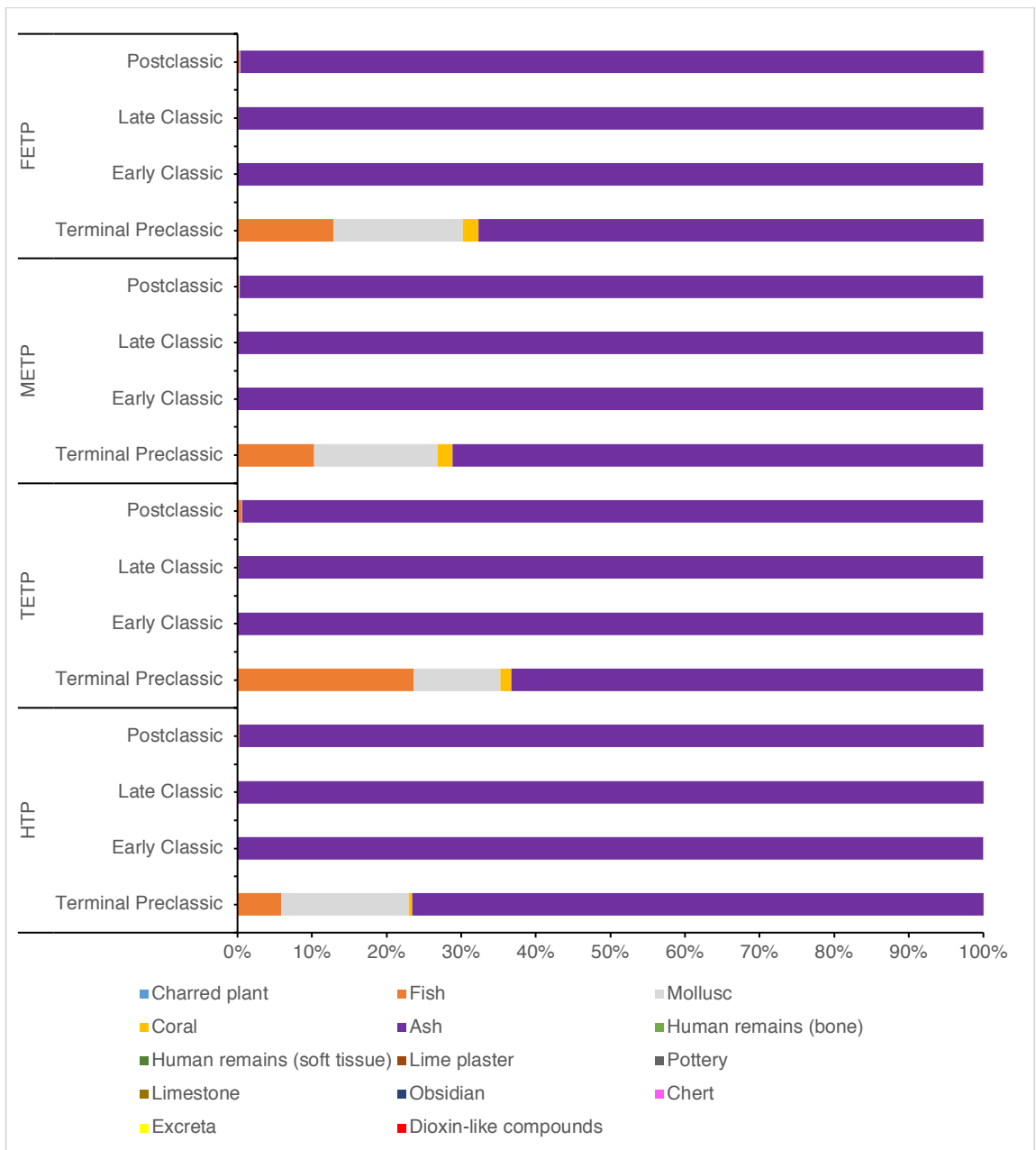


Figure V.X The contribution of waste materials to toxicity potentials for each occupation period (HTP = Human toxicity potential; TETP = Terrestrial ecotoxicity potential; METP = Marine ecotoxicity potential; FETP = Freshwater ecotoxicity potential).

Removal of inert materials - obsidian and chert

Table V.XXXVII Comparison of LCIA results, for marine (MEP) and freshwater (FEP) eutrophication potential, with and without chert and obsidian. [A] is inclusive of chert and obsidian; [B] omits chert and obsidian.

	MEP (kg N eq)		FEP (kg P eq)	
	[A]	[B]	[A]	[B]
Terminal Preclassic	0.033592414	0.033592414	0.012382184	0.012384632
Early Classic	0.086927411	0.086927411	0.054323021	0.054323027
Late Classic	0.007773841	0.007773841	0.005709447	0.005710887
Postclassic	1.65498E-05	1.65498E-05	0.00112248	0.001122495

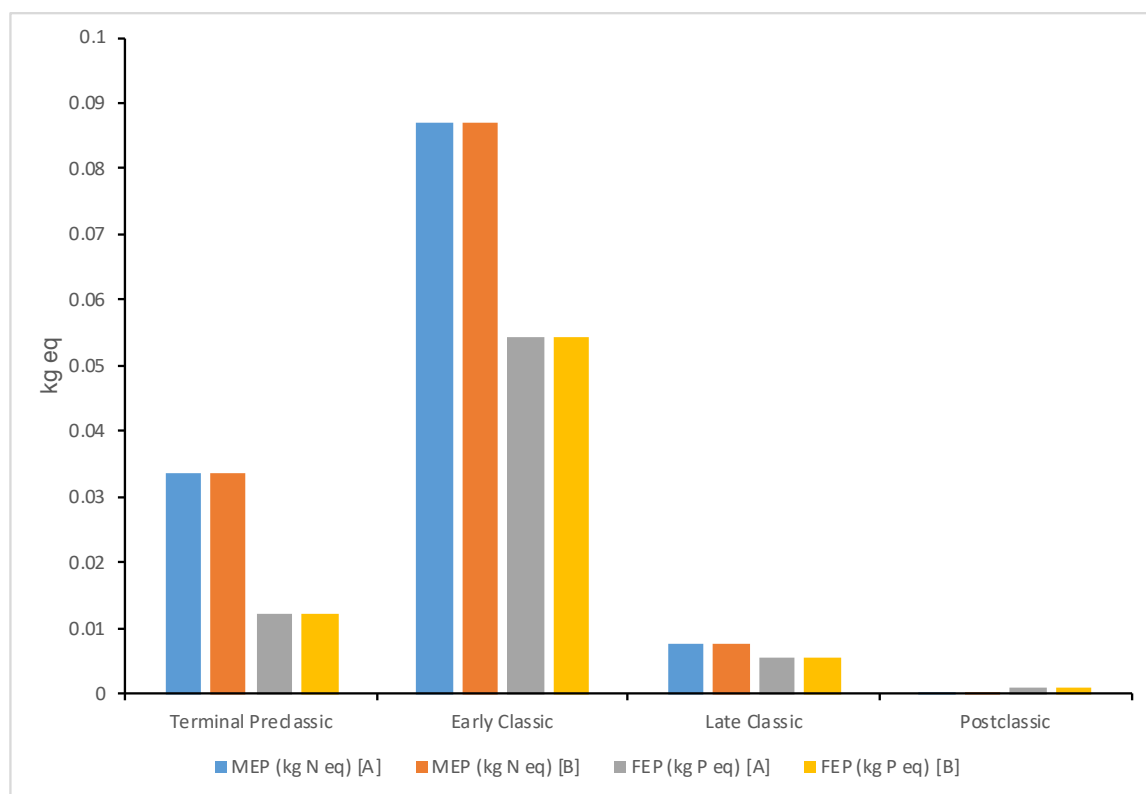


Figure V.XI Graphic comparison of LCIA results for marine (MEP) and freshwater (FEP) eutrophication potential, with and without chert and obsidian. The graph shows consistency of results. [A] is inclusive of chert and obsidian; [B] omits chert and obsidian.

Table V.XXXXVIII Comparison of LCIA results, for toxicity potential, with and without chert and obsidian (HTP = Human toxicity potential; TETP = Terrestrial ecotoxicity potential; METP = Marine ecotoxicity potential; FETP = Freshwater ecotoxicity potential). [A] is inclusive of chert and obsidian; [B] omits chert and obsidian.

	HTP		TETP		METP		FETP	
	[A]	[B]	[A]	[B]	[A]	[B]	[A]	[B]
Terminal Preclassic	1.339433919	1.339433919	0.183163566	0.183163566	1.067478305	1.067478305	0.004196799	0.004196799
Early Classic	47.17857403	47.17857403	5.3294845	5.3294845	34.94696354	34.94696354	0.130743527	0.130743527
Late Classic	19.18581469	19.18581469	2.168267981	2.168267981	14.21288622	14.21288622	0.053182314	0.053182314
Postclassic	0.11127706	0.11127706	0.012623542	0.012623542	0.082509062	0.082509062	0.000308926	0.000308926

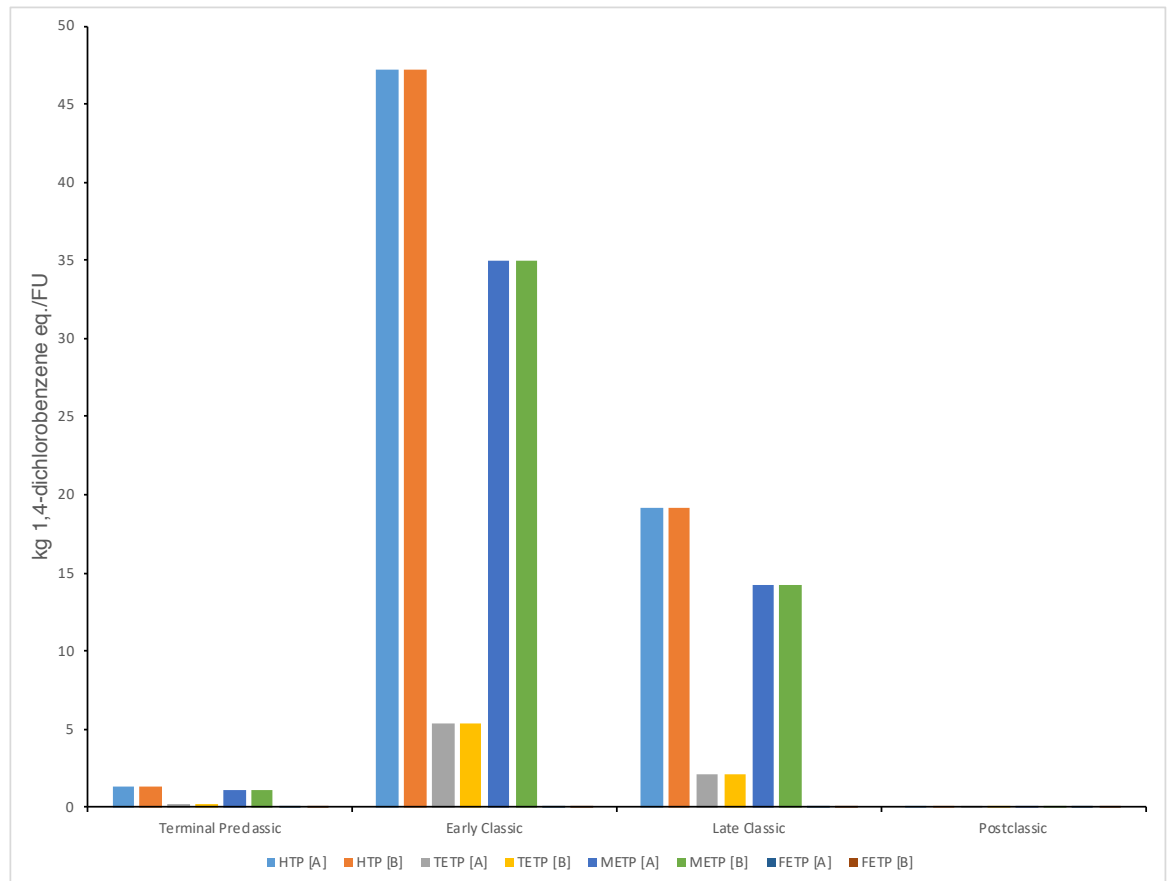


Figure V.XII Graphic comparison of LCIA results for toxicity potential, with and without chert and obsidian (HTP = Human toxicity potential; TETP = Terrestrial ecotoxicity potential; METP = Marine ecotoxicity potential; FETP = Freshwater ecotoxicity potential). The graph shows consistency of results. [A] is inclusive of chert and obsidian; [B] omits chert and obsidian.

Life Support Function (LSF) model

Table V.XXXXIX. LSF-relevant data based on LOI analyses of the 2013 excavated strata and the 'San Bar' off-site core (Macphail et al., 2017, supplementary information; Simon Turner, pers. comm.) (SOM_a = value of SOM at intervals throughout occupation; SOM_{ref} = value of SOM at equivalent intervals in the reference situation [here 'San Bar']).

Bulk sample ref.	Structure	Lot	Depth (cm)	Soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	SOM _a (%)	SOM _{ref} (%)	SOM _{ref} - SOM _a
x0-5cm	8	362*	0-5	N/A	28.10	10.5	-17.60
x8a	8	363	18-28	N/A	12.00	10.5	-1.50
x8b	8	366	28-35	0.486	8.67	10.5	1.83
x8c	8	Burials (368/370/372)	35-45	N/A	6.24	10.5	4.26
x9a	8	379/380	58-67	0.498	5.41	10.5	5.09
x9b	8	380	67-78	0.414	5.36	10.5	5.14
x9c	8	380	78-88	0.414	5.34	10.5	5.16
x10a	8	385	100-109	0.45	5.24	10.5	5.26
x10b	8	385	109-115	0.45	3.28	10.5	7.22
x1a	14	359	0-10	N/A	7.22	10.5	3.28
x1b	14	359	13-20	N/A	6.51	10.5	3.99
x2a	14	364	3-8	0.466	2.61	10.5	7.89
x2b	14	364	8-16	0.466	12.60	10.5	-2.10
x2c	14	367	16-20	0.446	8.12	10.5	2.38
x2d	14	367	27-30	0.446	18.40	10.5	-7.90
x3a	14	374	0-12	0.418	19.90	10.5	-9.40
x3b	14	377	12-15	0.472	5.89	10.5	4.61
x3c	14	377	15-20	0.472	14.40	10.5	-3.90
x3d	14	377	20-25	0.472	7.28	10.5	3.22
x3e	14	377	25-27	0.472	3.72	10.5	6.78
x3f	14	377	27-34	0.472	6.99	10.5	3.51
x5a	14	377	160-168	0.472	5.39	10.5	5.11
x5b	14	377	168-173	0.472	5.84	10.5	4.66
x5c	14	377	173-178	0.472	9.21	10.5	1.29
x6a	14	383	243-251	N/A	4.65	10.5	5.85
x4a	14	382	203-218	0.472	5.51	10.5	4.99
x4b	14	383	218-233	N/A	3.66	10.5	6.84
x0-5cm	19	360	0-5	0.664	26.90	10.5	-16.40
x12a	19	375	37-44	0.634	5.42	10.5	5.08
x12b	19	375	46-51	0.634	8.65	10.5	1.85
x13a	19	386	99-104	0.486	5.87	10.5	4.63
x13b	19	389	113-117	N/A	2.70	10.5	7.80
x13c	19	391	125-134	0.758	4.02	10.5	6.48
x14a	19	391	121-127	0.758	3.85	10.5	6.65
x14b	19	391	127-134	0.758	3.91	10.5	6.59
x14c	19	391	134-142	0.758	3.30	10.5	7.20
x14d	19	391	142-149	0.758	3.36	10.5	7.14