

Past human influences on Amazonian forest

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tion on Amazonian forest composition


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The marks of prehistoric human societies on tropical forests can still be detected today. Levis *et al.* performed a basin-wide comparison of plant distributions, archaeological sites, and environmental data. Plants domesticated by pre-Columbian peoples are much more likely to be dominant in Amazonian forests than other species. Furthermore, forests close to archaeological sites often have a higher abundance and richness of domesticated species. Thus, modern-day Amazonian tree communities across the basin remain largely structured by historical human



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