

Yacobaccio & Vilá

A model for llama (*Lama glama*) domestication

The archaeological record of the Southern Puna shows great changes in the Middle Holocene II (6200-3700 BP). A modification of settlement-subsistence strategies of hunter-gatherer groups is evidenced, and also changes in social organization and ideology (rock art), are observed. These transformations include a reduced residential mobility, intensive camelid use through the region, social complexity, and, at the end of the period, the development of a different relationship between people and camelids, which include the domestication of the guanaco. The aim of this presentation is to present a four-stage model which specifies the possible mechanisms for the domestication of the guanaco (*Lama guanicoe cacsilensis*), which gave origin to the llama (*Lama glama*). A more comprehensive analytical framework is here proposed, beyond the dicotomy wild-domestic. The model takes into account the interaction of two components; animal and human behaviors. Simultaneously, we analyze the types of selection acting in the different stages of the domestication process and the archaeological evidence for each are discussed and described.