Abstract

More than eight thousand years ago, in the area of the Near East, crucial change in the human food-strategy occurred due to changing environmental conditions: hunter-gatherers become shepherds and farmers. Reasons of this “revolution” are known, nevertheless the biological background of this transformation, i. e. cultivation and domestication of crops, are still relatively fragmental. This paper is dealing with human-environment interaction in the Early and Middle Holocene in the area of the southeastern Africa. That summarizes current knowledge about archeobotanical researches with special regard to the domestication of crops.

Key words: holocene, NE Africa, plant cultivation, agriculture