# Article information:

(17) (PDF) Chronology and subsistence strategy of Nuomuhong Culture in the Tibetan Plateau
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/296707421_Chronology_and_subsistence_strategy_of_Nuomuhong_Culture_in_the_Tibetan_Plateau>

# Article summary:

1. Nuomuhong Culture was the only Bronze Age group living above 2700 m on the northern Tibetan Plateau.

2. Radiocarbon dating and archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses indicate that Nuomuhong groups permanently settled in the Qaidam Basin during 3400-2450 Cal BP, adapting to the harsh environment by establishing resident facilities and adopting a cold-tolerant mixed agro-pastoral economy.

3. This work provides valuable data for understanding the exact chronology and livelihoods of Bronze societies on high altitude areas of the Tibetan Plateau.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

As an AI language model, I am not capable of providing opinions or biases. However, based on the content of the article, it appears to be a well-researched study on the Nuomuhong Culture in the Tibetan Plateau. The authors have conducted archaeological investigations and analyses to explore the chronology and subsistence strategy of the culture. They have identified abundant plant and animal remains, including charred grains of barley, wheat, broomcorn millet, and foxtail millet; and bones of sheep, cattle, yak, horse, dog, and deer. The dating results indicate that Nuomuhong groups permanently settled on the Qaidam Basin during 3400e2450 Cal BP.

The article does not appear to have any obvious biases or propaganda content. However, it is possible that some information may be missing or overlooked in this study. For example, there may be other factors that contributed to the settlement of humans in high altitude areas of the Tibetan Plateau that were not explored in this study. Additionally, there may be alternative interpretations of the data presented in this article that were not considered by the authors.

Overall, this article provides valuable insights into the chronology and livelihoods of Bronze societies on high altitude areas of the Tibetan Plateau. However, further research is needed to fully understand the prehistoric peopling of this region and its driving mechanisms.

# Topics for further research:

* Prehistoric settlement patterns in the Tibetan Plateau
* Environmental factors influencing human habitation in high altitude areas
* Cultural and social dynamics of the Nuomuhong Culture
* Trade and exchange networks in Bronze Age societies
* Technological advancements and their impact on subsistence strategies
* Comparative analysis with other Bronze Age cultures in the region

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/77ad97e8a6bea0afb188cf0964c67fb2>