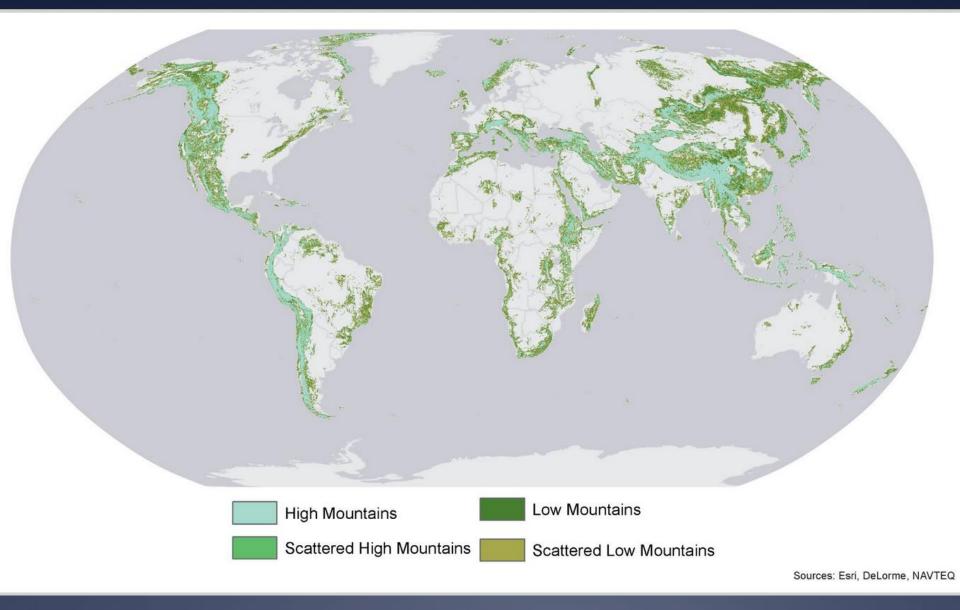
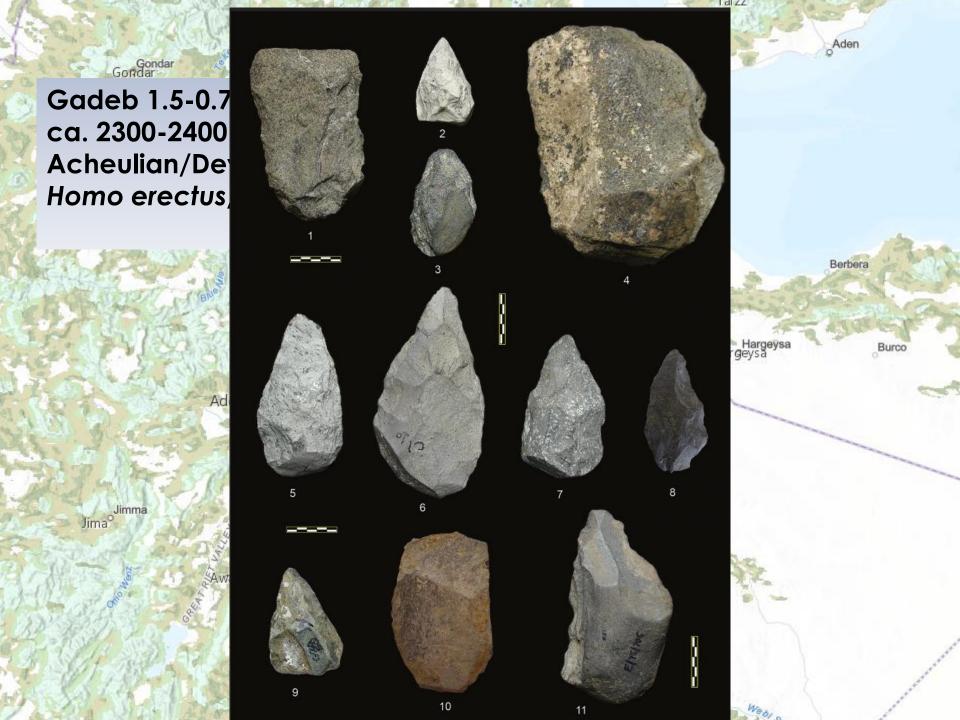
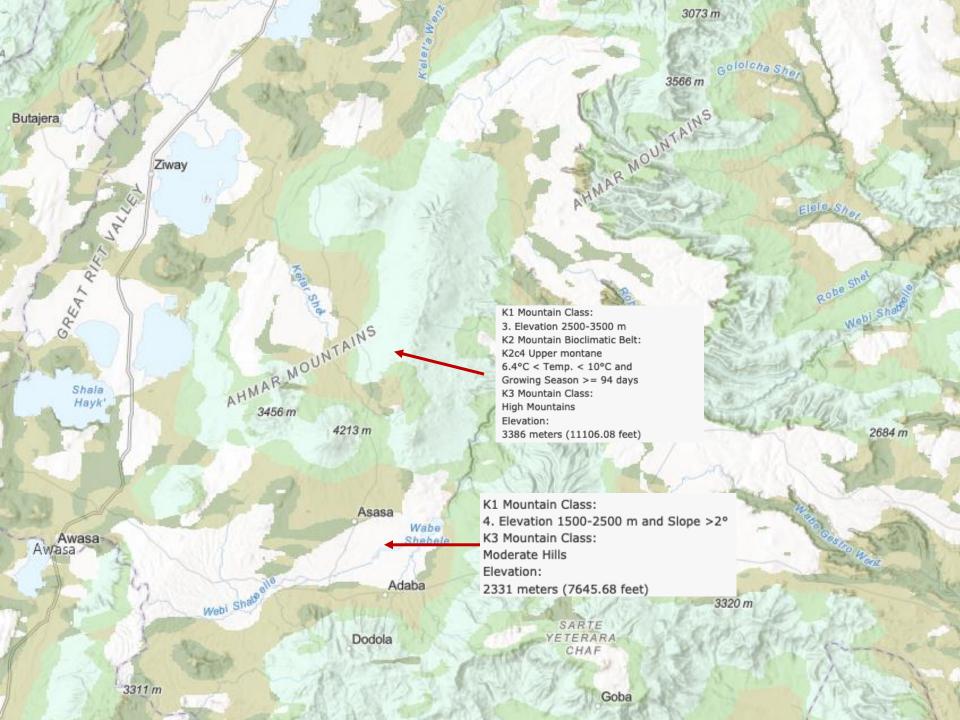
The deep prehistory of the human presence in the world's high mountains and plateaus

Mark Aldenderfer University of California, Merced









Dmanisi/Tson ca. 1100 / 214 1.8 mya/190 l "primitive" Ho Homo sp. Mode 1 artifa

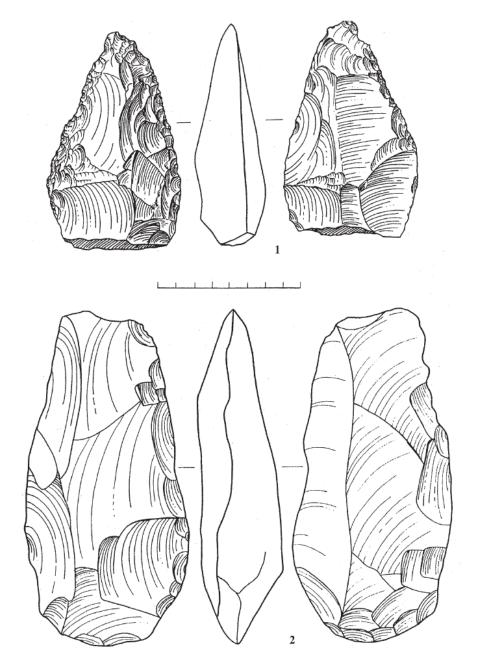
KRAI

OF ADYGE

1916

Trabzon Trabzon

Erzincan



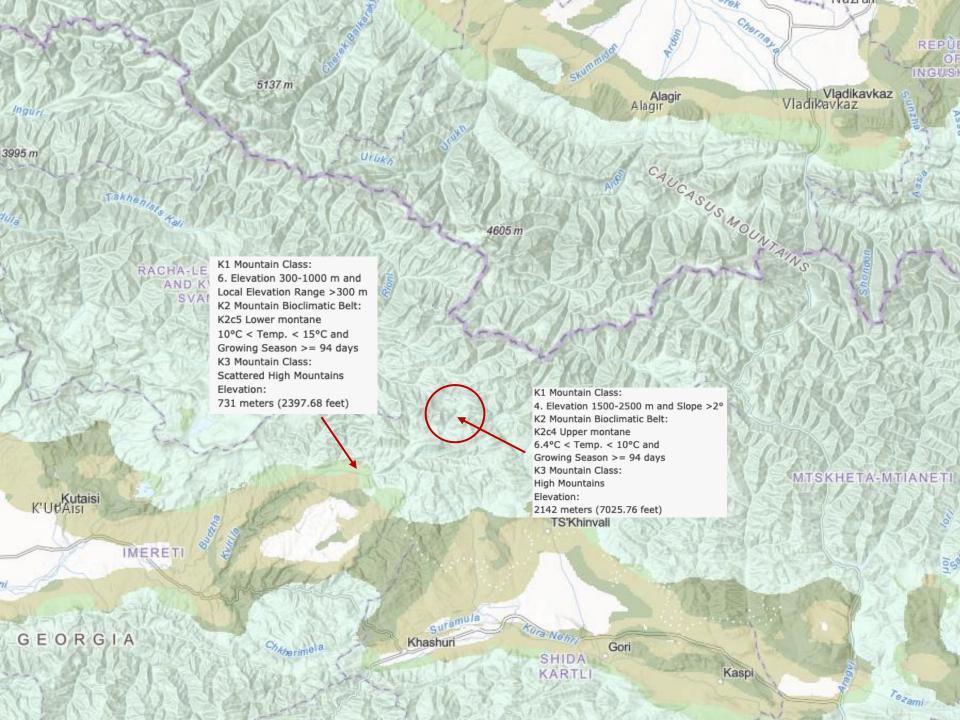


A cure

Xankand

Grozniy

Kh asa Khasavyurt



Jiayuguan Jiayuguan

Baishiya Ko ca. 3250 m 165 kya "Denisova "Paleolithio

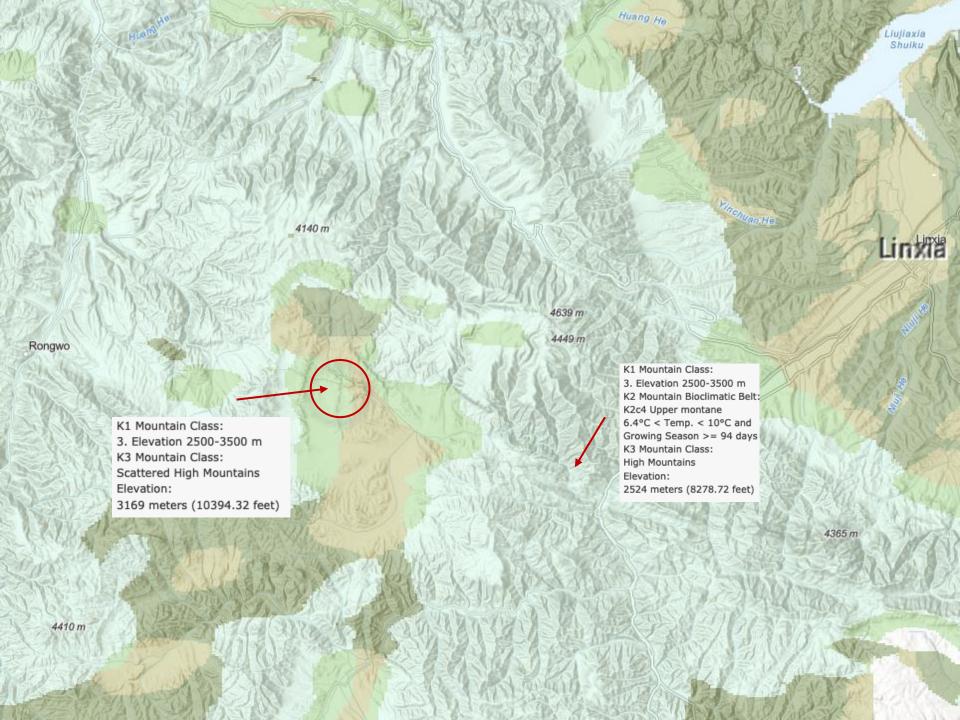


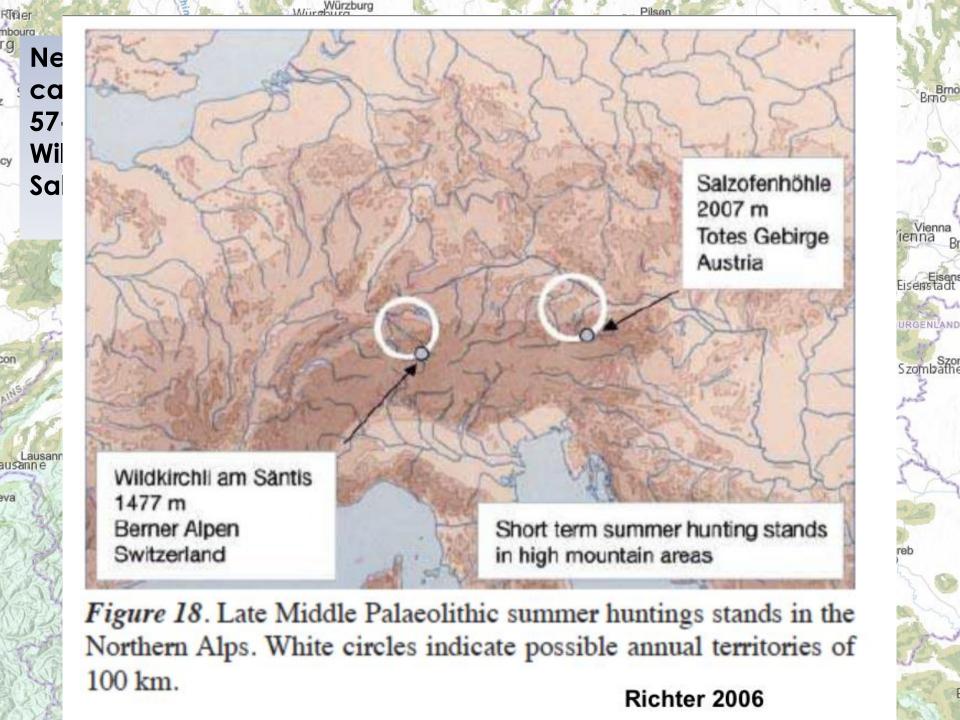
Fig. 1 | The Xiahe ma.

(c, d) and internal (e) views of the specimen. a, b, d, e, Views after digital removal of the adhering carbonate matrix. The preservation of the

the two sides of the mandible. Mirrored parts are in grey. The symphyseal section and the infradentale–gnathion angle are displayed in e.

Yinchuan Yinchuan



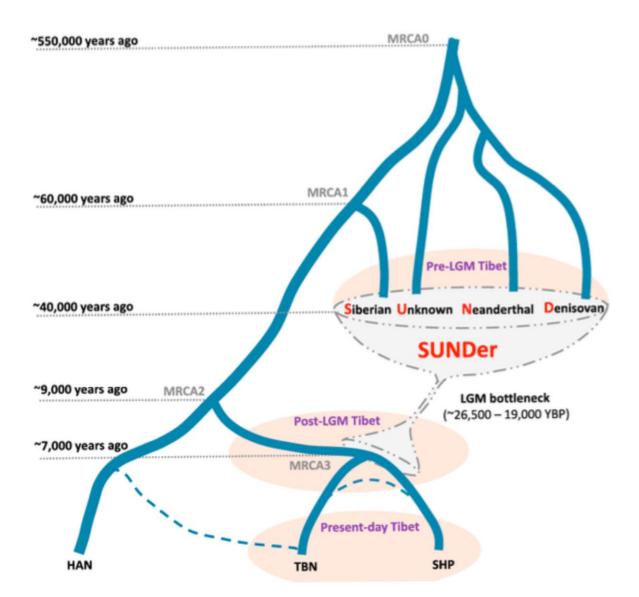


Rigier





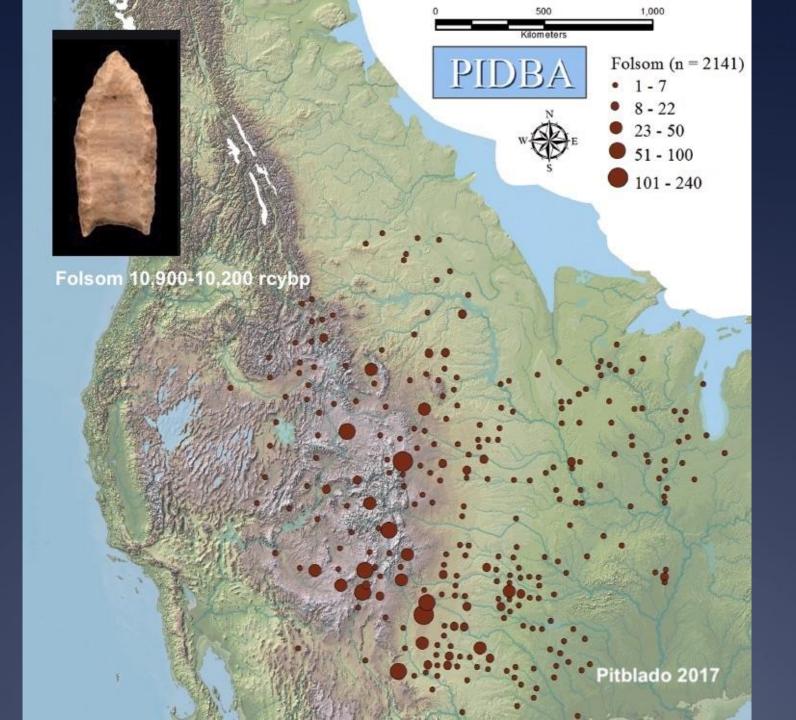
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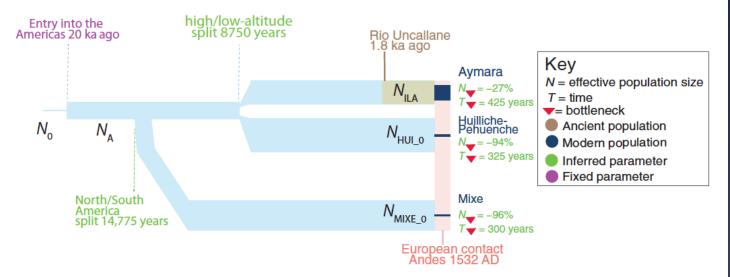


Fig. 4. Demographic model of the Andes. ILA, Rio Uncallane.



Observations

The data are clear: *H. erectus* had the behavioral flexibility to navigate and use low mountain terrain

Discounting Baishiya Karst Cave, only H. sapiens (including Neanderthals) had the behavioral flexibility to exploit high mountain environments

Only *H. sapiens* s. has had the behavioral flexibility to exploit the highest elevation zones on the planet; thus **permanent occupation** on them is late in the history of our species

We have no clear understanding of the origins and evolutionary trajectory of the genetic basis of the varied phenotypic responses to hypoxia seen in modern populations of highlanders



