Easter Island mystery: Why did the native culture die out?

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the **cause**, or could a political revolution or an **epidemic** of **disease** be to blame? A new study by a group of international researchers, including UC Santa Barbara's Oliver Chadwick, offers a different explanation and helps to clarify the chronological framework. The investigators expected to find that changes coincided with

the arrival of the Europeans, but their work shows **instead** that the demise of the Rapa Nui culture began **prior** to that. Their

Long before the Europeans arrived on Easter Island in 1722, the **native** Polynesian culture known as Rapa Nui showed **signs** of

demographic decline. However, the catalyst has long been debated in the scientific community. Was environmental degradation

"In the **current** Easter Island debate, one side says the Rapa Nui decimated their environment and killed themselves off," said Chadwick, a professor in UC Santa Barbara's Department of Geography and the Environmental Studies Program. "The other side says it had nothing to do with cultural **behavior**, that it was the Europeans who brought disease that killed the Rapa Nui. Our **results** show that there is some of both going on, but the important **point** is that we show **evidence** of some communities being **abandoned** prior to European contact."

Chadwick joined archaeologists Christopher Stevenson of Virginia Commonwealth University, Cedric Puleston of UC Davis and Thegn Ladefoged of the University of Auckland in examining six agriculture sites used by the island's statue-building inhabitants. Their research focused mainly on the three sites for which they had information on climate, soil chemistry and land use trends as determined by an analysis of obsidian spear points.

The team used flakes of obsidian, a natural glass, as a dating tool. Measuring the amount of water that had penetrated the obsidian's **surface** allowed them to **gauge** how long it had been **exposed** and to **determine** its age.

The study sites **reflected** the environmental diversity of the 63-square-mile island situated nearly 2,300 miles off the west coast of Chile. The soil nutrient supply on Easter Island is less than that of the younger Hawaiian Islands, which were also settled by the Polynesians around the same time, 1200 A.D.

The first site the researchers analyzed was near the northwest coast. Lying in the rain shadow of a volcano, it had low rainfall and relatively high soil nutrient availability. The second study site, on the interior side of the volcanic mountain, experienced high rainfall but had a low nutrient supply; the third, another near-coastal are in the northeast, was characterized by **intermediate** amounts of rainfall and relatively high soil nutrients.

"When we **evaluate** the length of time that the land was used based on the age distribution of each site's obsidian flakes, which we used as an index of human habitation, we find that the very dry area and the very wet area were abandoned before European contact," Chadwick said. "The area that had relatively high nutrients and intermediate rainfall maintained a robust population well after European contact."

These results <u>suggest</u> that the Rapa Nui reacted to regional variations and natural environmental barriers to producing sufficient crops rather than degrading the environment themselves. In the nutrient-rich center where they could produce food well, they were able to maintain a viable culture even under the threat of external factors, including European diseases such as smallpox, syphilis and tuberculosis.

"The pullback from the marginal areas suggests that the Rapa Nui couldn't continue to maintain the food resources necessary to keep the statue builders in business," Chadwick concluded. "So we see the story as one of pushing against constraints and having to pull back rather than one of violent collapse."