



18TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKGROUP FOR PALAEOETHNOBOTANY

NEW GLUME WHEAT

The Laboratory session at the 18th IWGP emphasizes a hands-on approach to identify the ‘New’ Glume Wheat based on the morphology of the grains’ spikelet.

The first identification, in 2000, of a new type of hulled wheat in Greece by Jones and colleagues paved the way for the study of this ‘new’ species that shares anatomical features of both the emmer and einkorn type (Jones *et al.* 2000).

Over the last two decades, findings of this “new” glume wheat multiplied all over Europe and the Near East. In 2013, a special session about New Glume Wheat was organized at the 16th IWGP conference, during which more records were presented. New findings quickly emerged in large parts of Eurasia, leading to more accurate morphometrical descriptions of spikelet bases and caryopses of the wheat, and to time its diffusion across continents (Kenez *et al.* 2014; Toulemonde *et al.* 2015).

This lab session intends to provide scholars with the most updated criteria for the identification of the spikelet of NGW. Participants are invited to bring chaff remains of hulled wheat to the lab-session for training in the analysis of their samples.

Dragana Filipovic, Liz Stroud, Amy Bogaard, Françoise Toulemonde, Sultana Valamoti and Burhan Ulas will host the session.

References

Jones, G., Valamoti, S., & Charles, M. (2000). Early crop diversity: a “new” glume wheat from northern Greece. *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany*, 9(3), 133-146.

Kenéz, Á., Pető, Á., & Gyulai, F. (2014). Evidence of ‘new glume wheat’ from the Late Neolithic (Copper Age) of south-eastern Hungary (4th millennium cal. BC). *Vegetation history and archaeobotany*, 23(5), 551-566.

Toulemonde, F., Durand, F., Berrio, L., Bonnaire, E., Daoulas, G., & Wiethold, J. (2015). Records of “new” glume wheat in France: a review. *Vegetation history and archaeobotany*, 24(1), 197-206.