

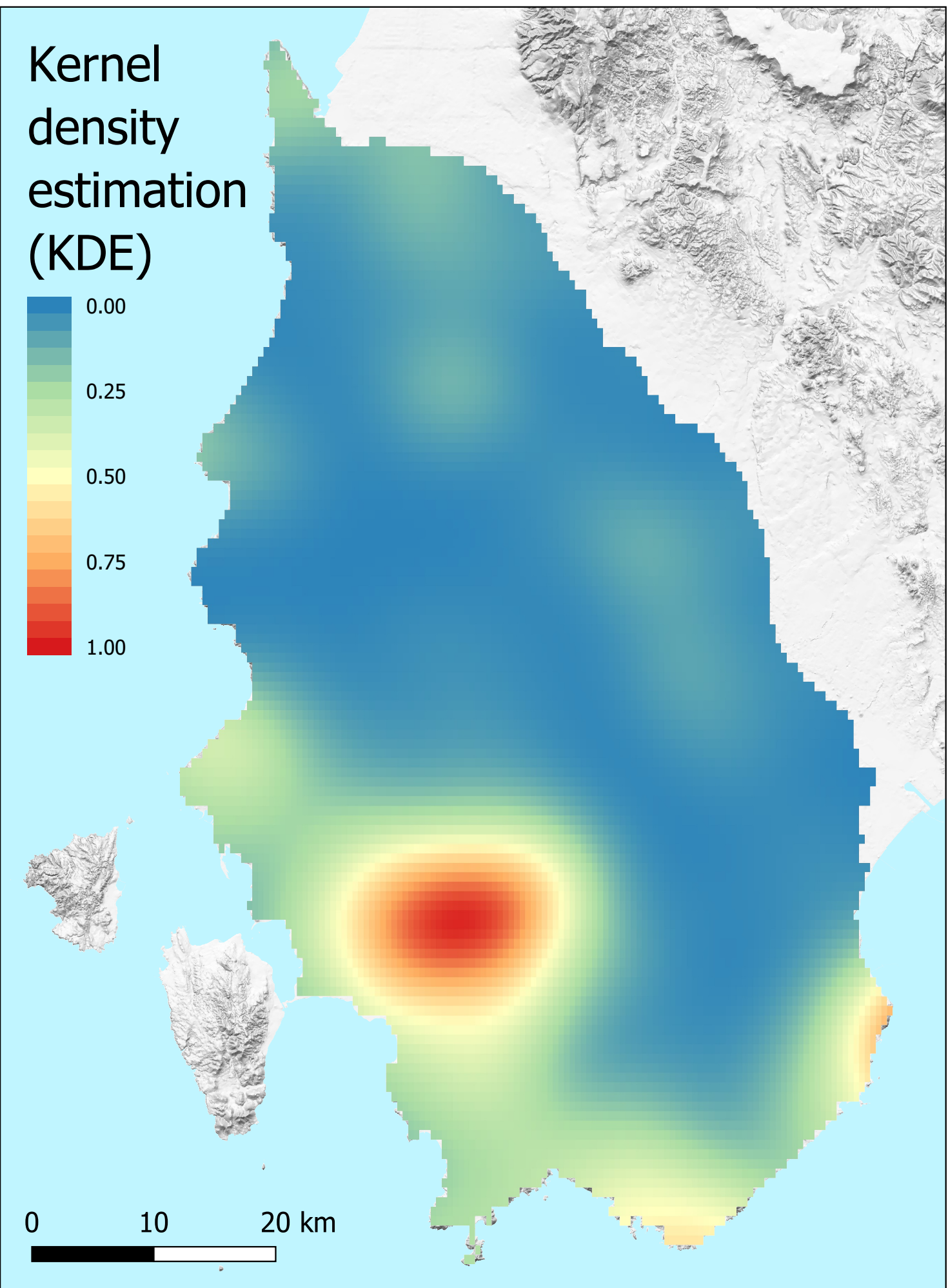
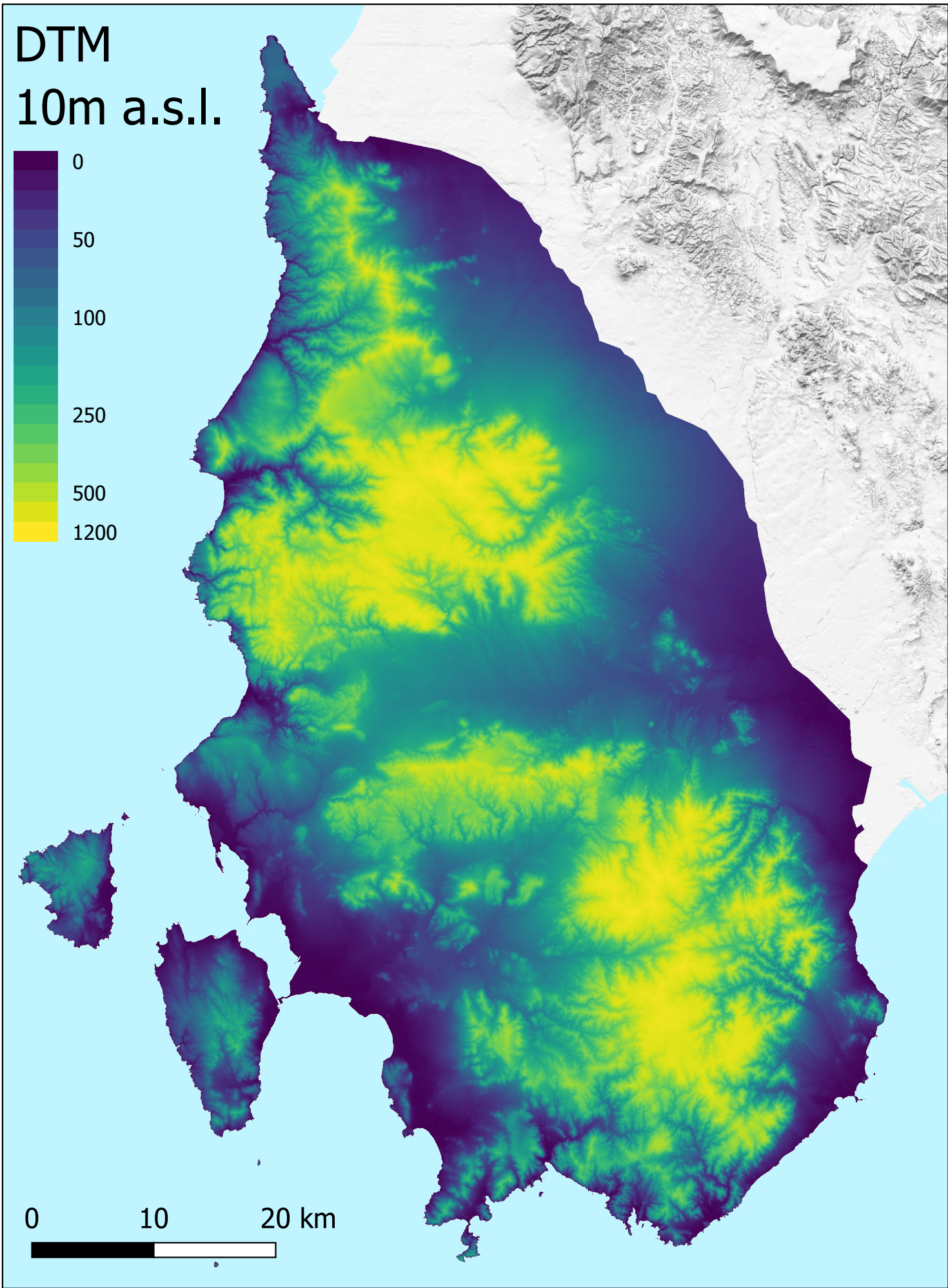
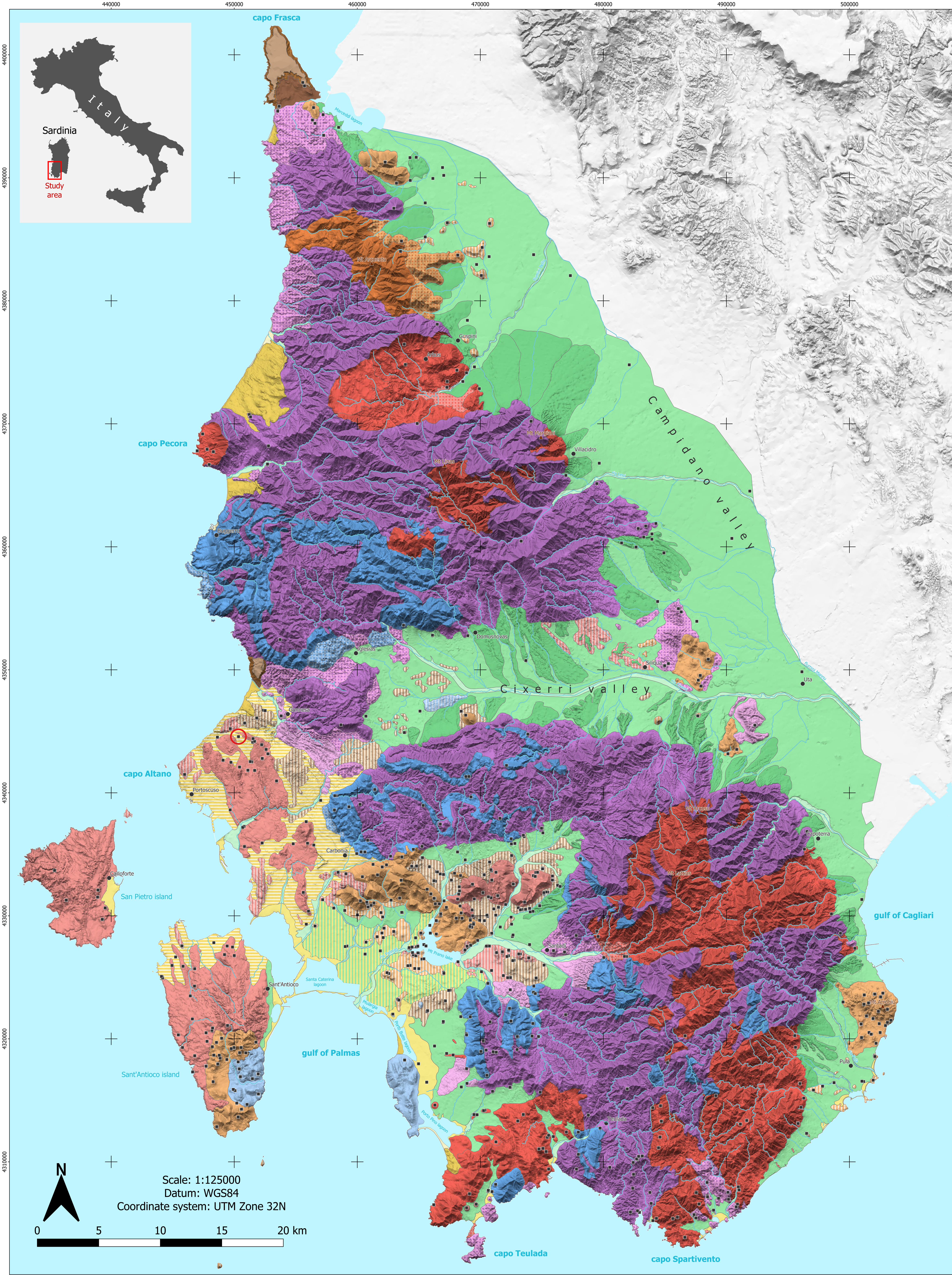
Landscape and geology as controls on Bronze Age human dispersal

A case study from Sardinia (Italy)

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- Mountains**
- High elevation - Metamorphic
 - High elevation - Granite
 - High elevation - Volcanic
 - High elevation - Limestone
 - Mid elevation - Metamorphic
 - Mid elevation - Granite
 - Mid elevation - Volcanic
 - Mid elevation - Limestone

- Coastal and aeolian deposits**
- Aeolianite
 - Dune field
 - Coastal plain
 - Beach deposit

- Hills**
- Low elevation - Metamorphic
 - Low elevation - Ignimbrite
 - Low elevation - Lava flow
 - Low elevation - Limestone
 - Isolated hills - Conglomerates
 - Isolated hills - Ignimbrite
 - Isolated hills - Lava flow
 - Isolated hills - Limestone

- Fluvial deposits**
- Terraced alluvial fan
 - Alluvial fan
 - Alluvial-aeolian deposit
 - Riverbed

- Plateaus**
- Top
 - Main escarpment
 - Lower slope
- Hydrography**
- Water body
 - Water network
- Archaeology**
- Nuraghe
- Toponyms**
- City
 - Mountain



The Nuraghe Seruci (Gonnesa, SU), one of the better preserved complex nuraghes in the study area, highlighted with a red circle in the map.