cooler and wetter. Forests covered more land, the sea coast lay 100 miles farther Families cooked food over a campfire, made clothes from animal skins, and crafted tools from stone, wood, and bone. Hunters used darts and spear throwers, called atlatls, to hunt animals. Families used stone scrapers to nuts, seeds, and berries. Mastadon and prepare hides and to shape bone and wood. They made adzes, axes, and other stone tools to build with and for harder to hunt. Birds, deer, fish, squirrels, shaping bone, wood, and other local materials. most common source of meat. By 8000 BCE, the climate was warmer Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology · 225.342.8166 · https://www.crt.state.la.us/discoverarchaeology/ · archaeology@crt.la.gov



earthen mounds during this period. The Poverty Point site, built and occupied over 600 years, has the largest group of mounds and ridges for its age. People from nearby communities gathered at the site for special occasions. persimmons, fish, deer, and turtles. To cook, they put heated cooking balls and food into pits dug in the ground, making earth ovens.







