

## It takes a village to make science happen!

Archeologists don't make all these incredible discoveries alone. There are many other research fields that specialize in their own unique topics, and people in these fields often work together with archeologists to study plants, fossils, dirt, stones, and many other findings. Some examples of these fields are below.

- **Geology:** Geoarcheologists use methods from the earth sciences, like sediment analysis, to address archeological questions.
- **Botany:** Archaeobotanists work with plant remains from archaeological sites to understand past environments and past people's diets.
- **Zoology:** Zooarcheologists work with animal remains from archaeological sites to understand past environments and past people's diets.
- **Ecology:** Environmental archaeologists study how past societies interacted with and modified their environments.
- **Experimental archaeologists** create their own items, for example stone tools, using past technologies to test hypotheses about artifacts.
- **Paleontology:** Paleontologists study the history of living things (both plants and animals) through fossils. They often collaborate with archaeologists on Ice Age sites where both fossil animals and human artifacts are found.
- **Biology:** Archaeologists collaborate with biologists to analyze organic samples, including things like blood residue on tools or the analysis of human coprolites (poop).
- **Geneticists:** Archaeologists collaborate with geneticists to analyze ancient samples of human DNA.