Drought regimes influenced social interaction in the US Southwest

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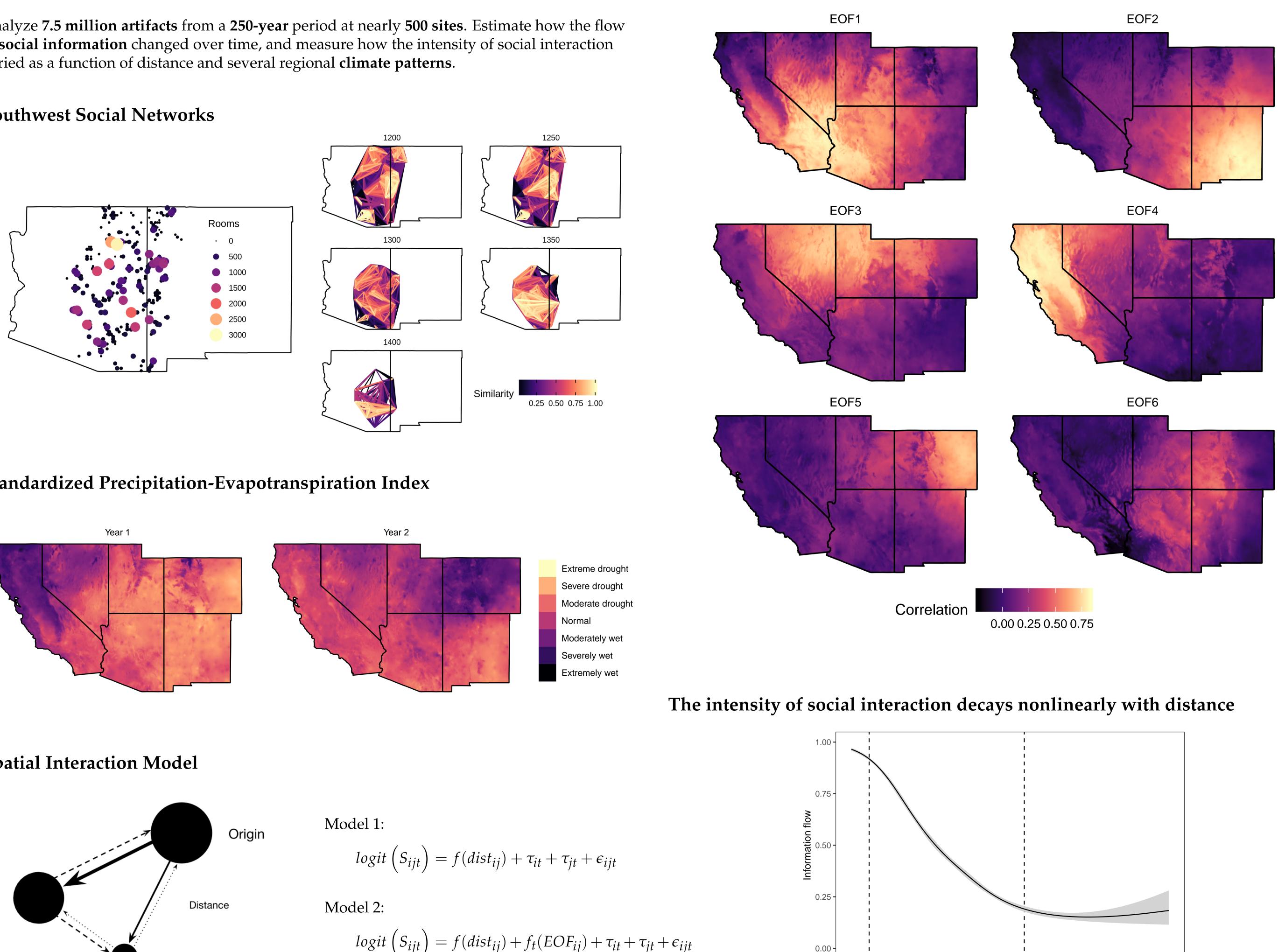
Introduction

When droughts and floods struck ancient societies, complex networks of exchange and interaction channeled resources into affected settlements and migrants away from them. Did such networks evolve in part to connect populations living in distinct drought and flood regimes?

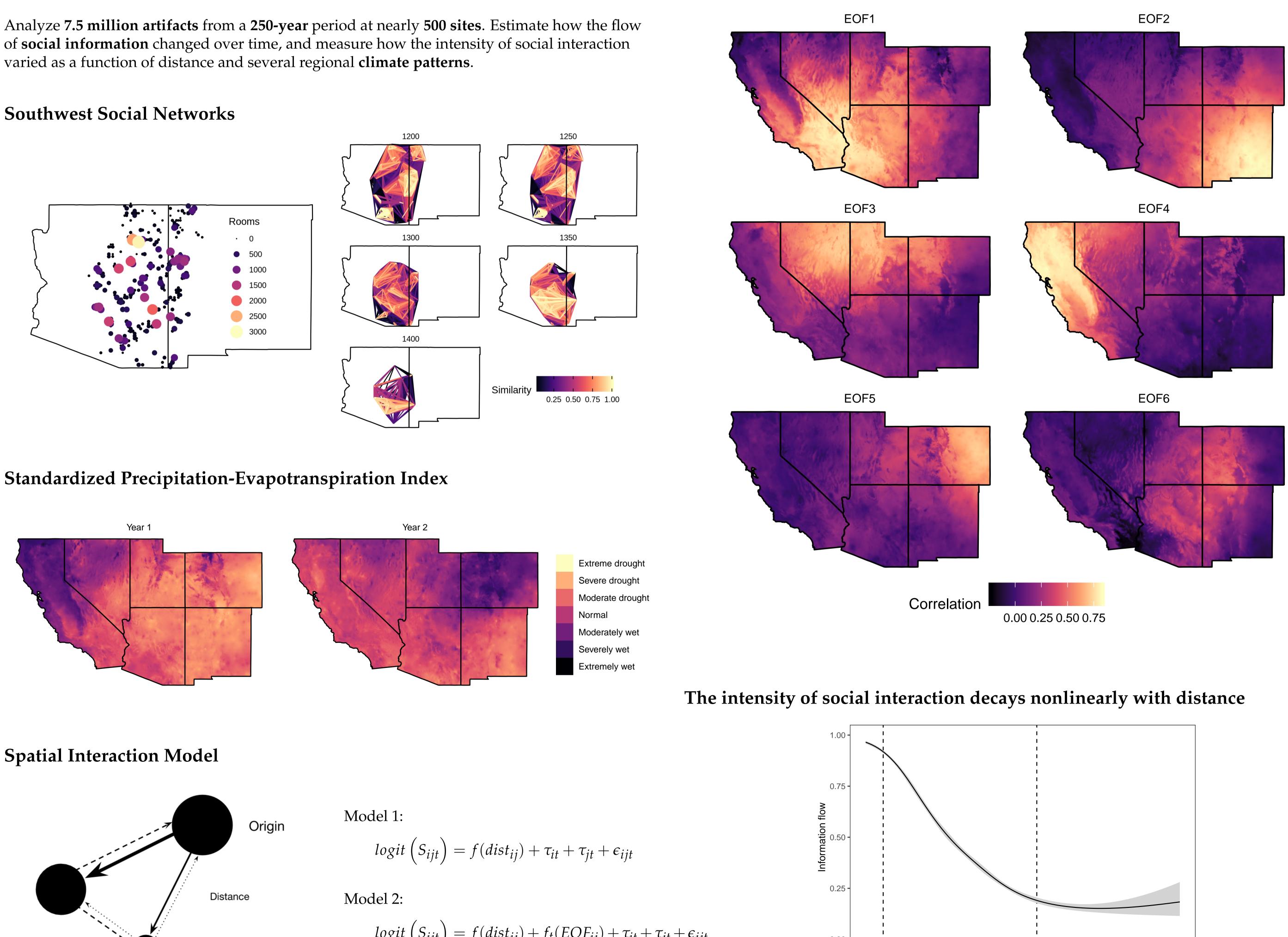
Methods

varied as a function of distance and several regional **climate patterns**.

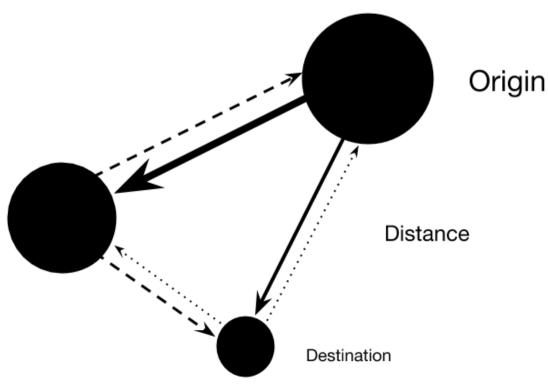
Southwest Social Networks



Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index



Spatial Interaction Model



 $logit(S_{ijt}) = f(dist_{ij}) + f_t(EOF_{ij}) + \tau_{it} + \tau_{jt} + \epsilon_{ijt}$

Results

Social interaction decayed with distance, but ties between sites in differing oceanic and continental climate regimes were often stronger than expected by distance alone.

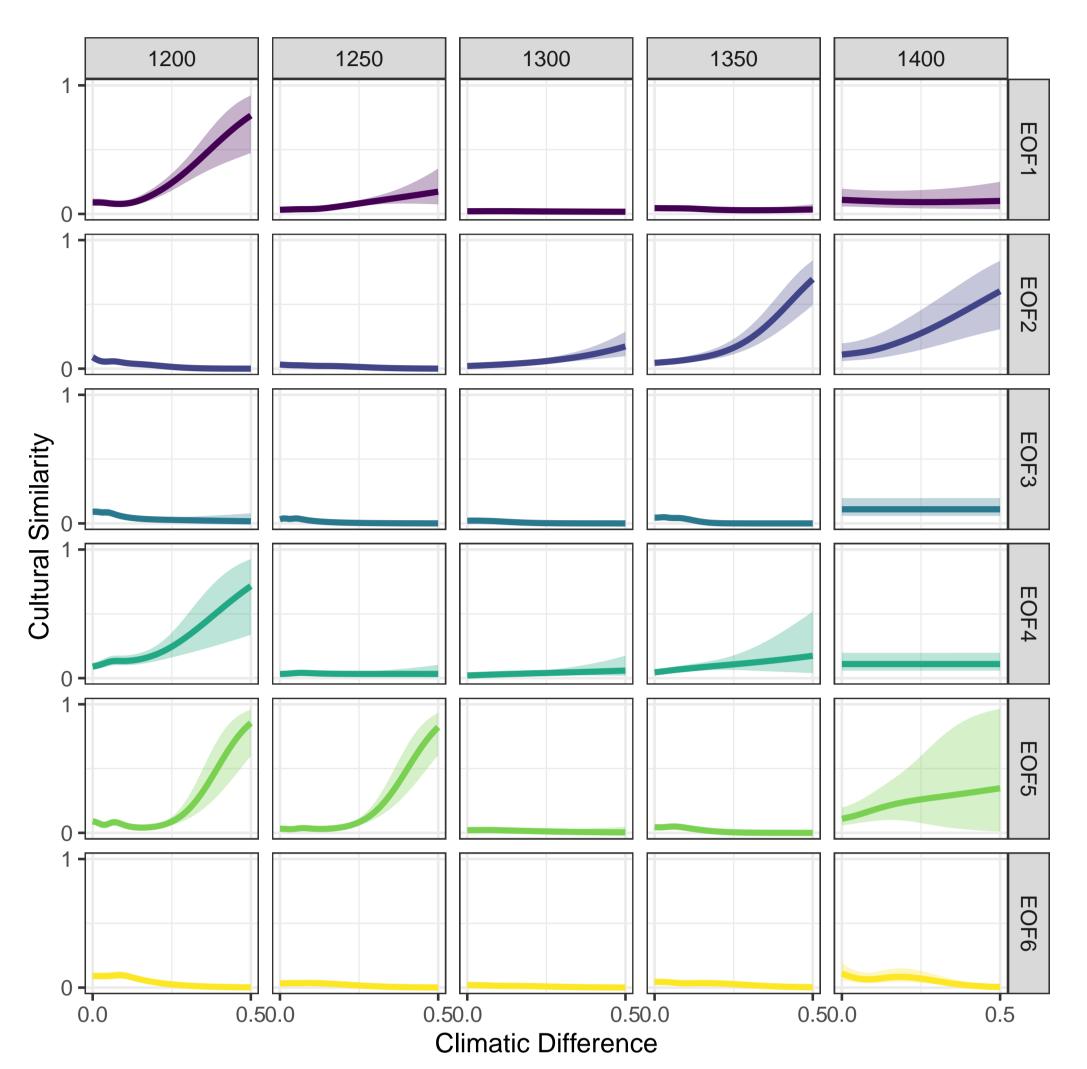
Six recurring patterns explain 83% of observed drought and flood variability

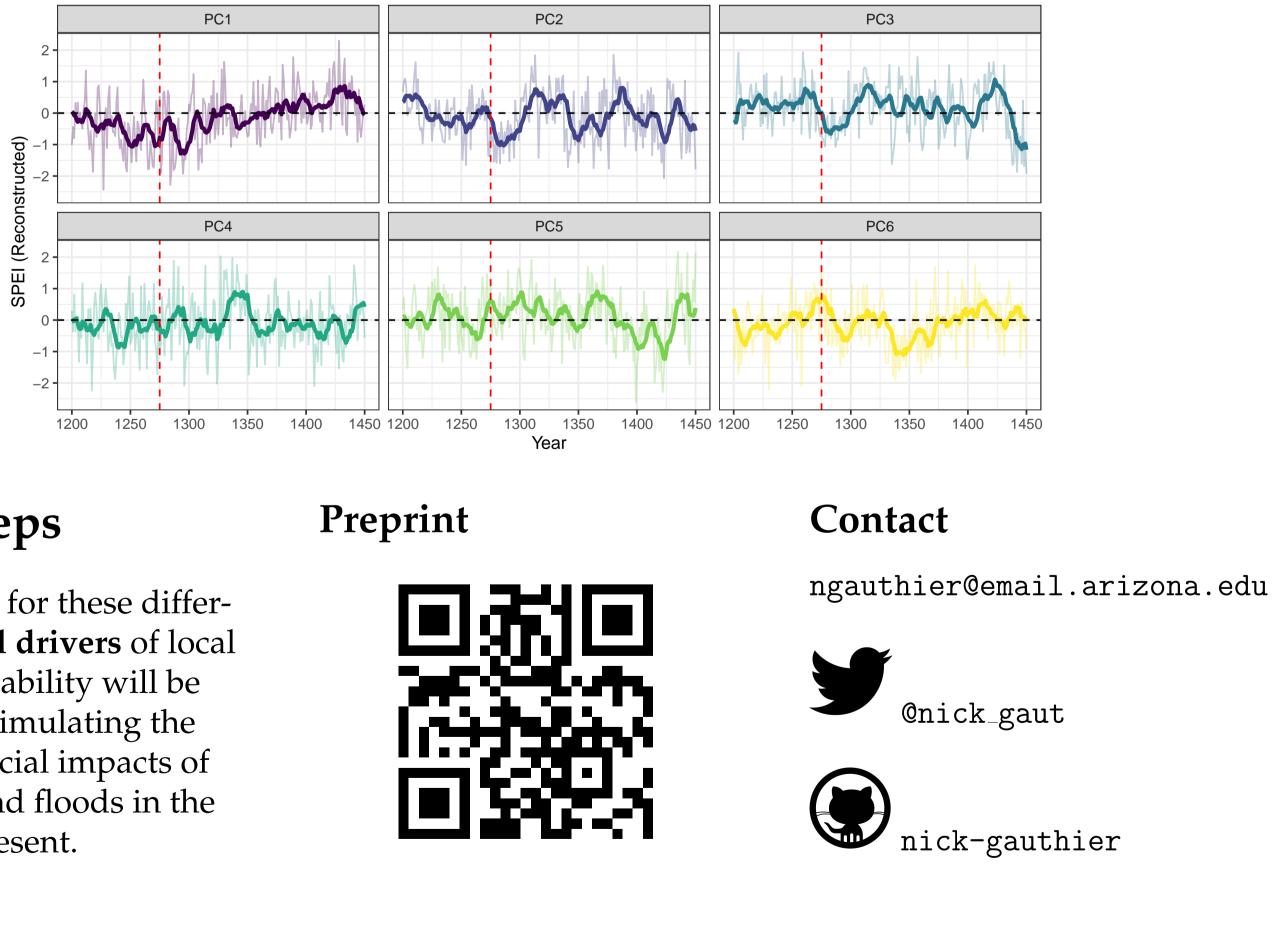
150

100

Distance (hours)

Drought *patterns* explain some changes in the intensity social interaction





Next Steps

Accounting for these different **regional drivers** of local climate variability will be crucial for simulating the dynamic social impacts of droughts and floods in the past and present.

Acknowledgements

Archaeological data were provided by the Southwest Social Networks Project, present-day climate observations were obtained from the West Wide Drought Tracker and PRISM Climate Mapping Program, and paleoclimate reconstructions were derived from the Paleo Hydrody**namics Data Assimilation product**. A full list of references is available in the linked preprint: https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/shp68.



