Salmon & acorns in ethnographic northwestern California

Salmon and acorns were the most important terrestrial foods in the diet of contact period groups in northwestern California. Throughout the ethnography salmon is said to be the primary staple, while acorns come in a close second.

Salmon are traditionally viewed as a low cost (high ranking) resource, while acorns are viewed as a high cost (low ranking) food. If correct, why are salmon not taken and stored en masse earlier?

The Problem

Salmon & acorns in ethnographic northwestern California

Salmon and acorns were the most important terrestrial foods in the diet of contact period groups in northwestern California. Throughout the ethnography salmon is said to be the primary staple, while acorns come in a close second.

The Model

Back-loaded and Front-loaded resources

The back-loaded front-loaded model addresses situations where a forager must decide between taking two resources which vary significantly in terms of their susceptibility to storage. The model recognizes two broad categories of resources:

- **Back-loaded resources** (e.g. acorns and piñyon nuts), are cheap to procure and store, but a great deal of effort is involved in processing them before consumption.
- **Front-loaded resources** include fish, game and most roots. They are expensive to procure and process before storage, but once stored, do not take a lot of time to prepare.

Risk and caching

Mobile groups first experimenting with caching would have been particularly sensitive to the risk of not using stored reserves. While overall handling time for back-loaded resources may be higher than that for front-loaded resources, front-loaded resources are clearly more risky for more mobile foragers because the chances of not using stored reserves is relatively high. Why not choose to store a back-loaded resource instead, since not much is lost even if the stores are not used?

The Solution

The development of intensive foraging systems in northwestern California

While salmon and acorns are both abundant, harvestable foods, when taken with high cost techniques, salmon is an extremely "front-loaded" resource, compared to acorns, which is a "back-loaded" resource. Intensification of the anadromous fish resource required a qualitative "jump" that foragers simply chose not to take until the Late Prehistoric. After the rapid emergence of linear plank houses, however, the rules dramatically changed.

There is every indication that dramatic social changes took place after the rise of linear plank house villages by 1267 Cal BP, when low residential mobility, storage, a focus on mass extractive methods, and logistical pursuit of distant seasonal resources became dominant hunter-gatherer strategies. A restructuring of long distance obsidian exchange relationships is consistent with the developing insularity of social groups and increased sedentism characteristic of the Late Prehistoric.

Conclusion

Despite the enormous potential of anadromous fish, it is not until after 1250 CAL BP when foragers mass extract and store salmonids in quantity. Intensification of this front-loaded resource was resisted because foragers had an attractive back-loaded alternative, acorns. Once people began living in large semi-sedentary plank houses, the probability of using stored resources immediately increased to the point that salmon and other front-loaded resources could enter the diet.

Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to the Tolowa community, the Elk Valley Rancheria and the Smith River Rancheria for their support. Tushingham’s research was funded by the Canon National Parks Science Scholars Award, the Society for California Archaeology Bennyhoff Award, California State Parks, National Park Service and UC Davis Anthropology.