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From Anthropometry to Ecology in Physical Anthropology

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The study of human evolution has been a central theme in physical anthropology. In the past, the focus has been on the study of the physical characteristics of the human body, such as the skull, the teeth, and the bones. This approach has been based on the assumption that the physical characteristics of the human body are the result of genetic inheritance and that they can be used to determine the evolutionary relationships between different groups of humans.

However, in recent years, there has been a shift in the focus of physical anthropology. The study of human evolution is now being approached from a more ecological perspective. This approach is based on the idea that the physical characteristics of the human body are the result of the interaction between genetic inheritance and the environment. This approach has led to a more holistic view of human evolution, one that takes into account the role of the environment in shaping the human body.

The study of human evolution from an ecological perspective has led to a number of important discoveries. One of the most important is the discovery that the human body is highly adaptable to its environment. This adaptability is the result of the interaction between genetic inheritance and the environment. This adaptability has allowed humans to survive in a wide variety of environments, from the tropics to the poles. This adaptability is also the result of the fact that humans are a generalist species, one that can eat a wide variety of foods and live in a wide variety of habitats.

Another important discovery is the discovery that the human body is highly plastic. This plasticity is the result of the fact that the human body can change its shape and size in response to its environment. This plasticity is the result of the fact that the human body is made of soft tissue, which can be reshaped by the environment. This plasticity has allowed humans to survive in a wide variety of environments, from the tropics to the poles. This plasticity is also the result of the fact that humans are a generalist species, one that can eat a wide variety of foods and live in a wide variety of habitats.

The study of human evolution from an ecological perspective has also led to a better understanding of the role of the environment in human evolution. The environment has played a major role in shaping the human body, and it continues to play a major role in shaping the human body today. The environment has shaped the human body in a number of ways, including the shape of the skull, the shape of the teeth, and the shape of the bones. The environment has also shaped the human body in terms of its adaptability and its plasticity.

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