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## WoW! Würth Online World Connect Snooper+ to WOW!



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to use the service, a file is required to be delivered to the user (non-password-protected) at a download platform,  
preferably. A new study by researchers at Stanford University that will be published in Science suggests that humans living  
in "isolated hunter-gatherer" groups are the closest approximation of what the human population was like before the

domestication of plants and animals. And this makes sense, considering that, according to a new paper published in Science Advances, people who lived in groups like the Yoruba did not have as much access to domesticated foods as the people who lived in farming societies such as the Zhou Dynasty. "The researchers looked at 7,000 year old isotope samples of tooth enamel from hunter-gatherer and farming groups, as well as domesticated animals, and compared them to isotopes from modern hunter-gatherers and farmers around the world. The evidence showed that they were able to deduce not only the average dietary intake of each population, but also how each person ate, and therefore what their diets really were." "The study's findings indicate that, as populations become more sedentary, and thus more reliant on domesticated foods, they begin to eat more of them.... the more that they became sedentary, the less they ate hunted meat and fish." "The people of these groups are relatively immune to the effects of a global epidemic of rice." "The differences that the researchers found between populations are small. Isotope ratios vary with factors such as altitude, latitude, rainfall, and climate. But the differences in the isotope ratios of the components of each diet remain similar." "But the study points to one big evolutionary trend. On an individual level, any particular individual will tend to eat a similar diet to her or his group's. In isolated hunter-gatherer communities, the amount of protein in each person's diet is similar to what that person ate 10 or more years ago." "the hunter-gatherers were doing what we would expect of them — they were increasing the amount of meat in their diet." "There are people in agricultural societies who are even less likely to eat meat

[illegible]