

Supporting Information

Lentz *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0711760105

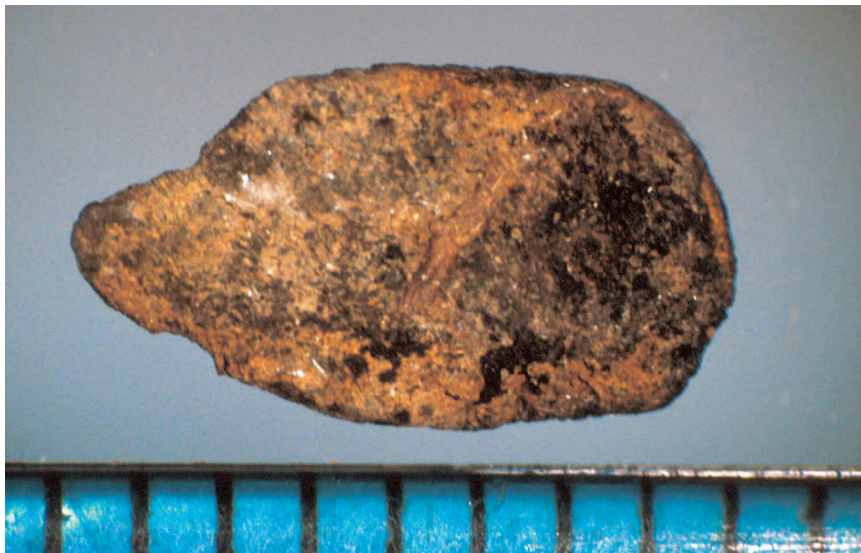


Fig. S1. Carbonized domesticated sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) seed from the San Andrés site, Tabasco, Mexico. This seed was radiocarbon dated (AMS) to 2875–2575 cal B.C. (Beta 137882).

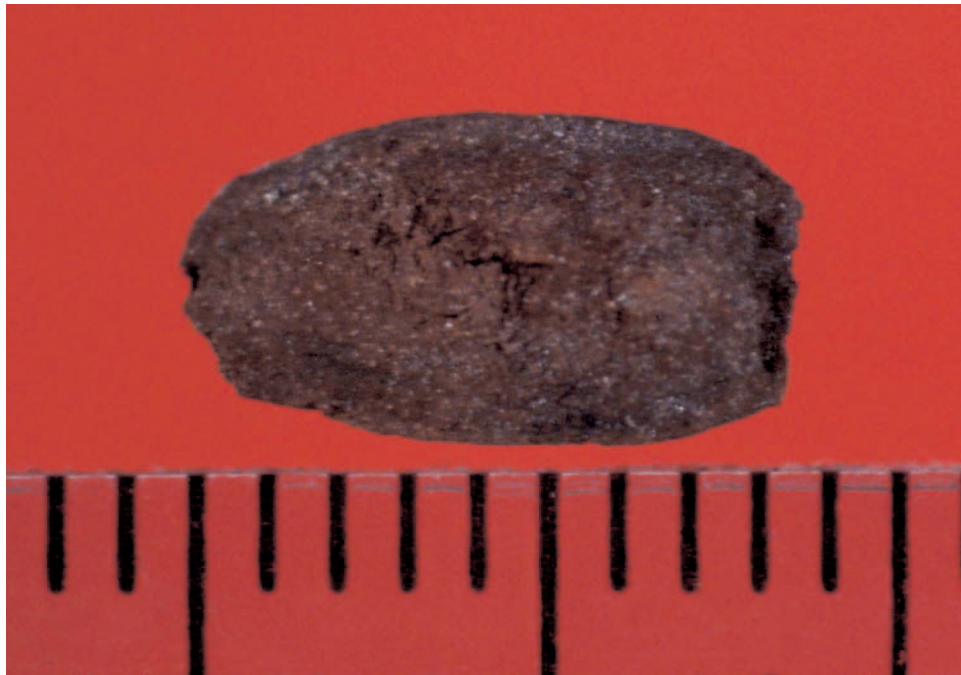


Fig. S2. Partially carbonized domesticated sunflower (*H. annuus*) achene from the San Andrés site, Tabasco, Mexico. This achene was radiocarbon dated (AMS) to 2867–2482 cal B.C. (AA33579).

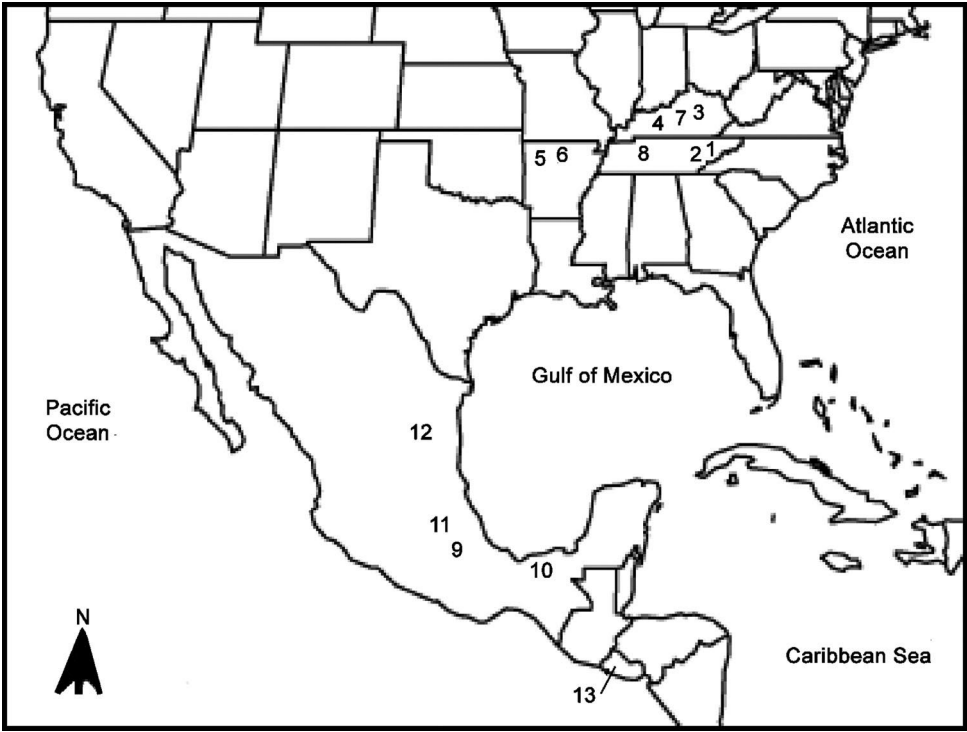


Fig. S3. Archaeological sites with evidence of *H. annuus*: (1) Patrick, (2) Rose Island, (3) Newt Kash Hollow, (4) Mammoth Cave, (5) Eden’s Bluff, (6) Marble Bluff, (7) Salts Cave, (8) Hayes, (9) Cueva del Gallo, (10) San Andrés, (11) Tenochtitlan, (12) Ocampo Cave, and (13) Santa Leticia.



Fig. S4. An altar ornamented with sunflowers (*H. annuus*) in the Nahua town of Tlalmomacan, Guerrero, Mexico. Ethnohistoric sources suggest this may mirror ancient indigenous religious practices.



Fig. S5. A family shrine in the Nahua town of Tlalmomacan, Guerrero, Mexico, with food offerings, candles, religious images, and sunflowers (*H. annuus*).



Fig. S6. A grave site in the Nahua town of Tlalmomacan, Guerrero, Mexico, with an offering of sunflowers (*H. annuus*).