



Katerina Harvati is Professor of Paleoanthropology at the University of Tübingen. She has pioneered the use of computer assisted methods, including 3-D imaging and analytical methods known as 'Geometric Morphometrics' and 'Virtual Anthropology', to the study of the human fossil record. Her work focuses the evolution, paleobiology and extinction of Neanderthals; the origins and dispersals of early modern humans; and the possible relationships between modern humans and our archaic relatives. Harvati is also strongly committed to field research, and has conducted fieldwork in both Africa and Europe. Harvati earned her PhD from the City University of New York in 2001; was Asst. Professor at New York University from 2001-2004, then moved to Germany as a senior researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig. She became Professor of Paleoanthropology at the University of Tübingen in 2009. Harvati is the PI of two ERC grants, (Starting Grant 'PaGEÄ 2011; Consolidator Grant 'CROSSROADS' 2016), and of the DFG Center for Advanced Studies 'Words, Bones, Genes, Tools: Tracking Linguistic, Cultural and Biological Trajectories of the Human Past', funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). She is also vice speaker of the Senckenberg Center of Human Evolution and Paleoenvironment. Her co-authored article on the early modern human cranium from Hofmeyr, South Africa, was recognized as one of the TIME magazine top ten scientific discoveries of 2007; she was elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 2010; and received the Research Award (*Landesforschungspreis*) of the state of Baden-Württemberg for basic research in 2014.