

The DeerPal project: humans and deer during the Palaeolithic, integrating the variability of prey ecology and ethology in the investigation of past human – environment interactions

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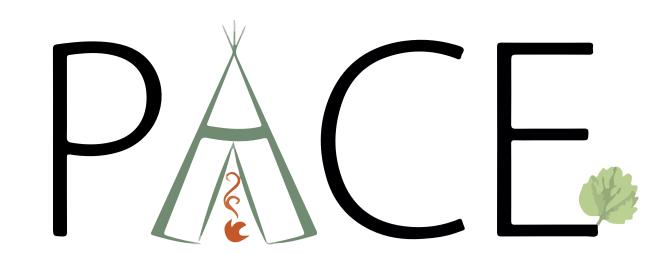
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ANR the DeerPal project humans and deer during the Palaeolithic.

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Prehistoric Adaptations to Cold Environments

Nice, 8-10 January 2019

Context and general objectives

Climate change is a large threat for arctic ecosystems, and more particularly for reindeer/caribou populations
Natural dynamic response of cervid ecosystems to climate change can be hard to discern (e.g. most habitats have already been affected by human activities)
Extant ecological niches currently observable for endangered wild species do not correspond to the full extent of their adaptive capacities
In the past, environmental changes & marked shifts in Palaeolithic societies (e.g. toolkits, subsistence, territorial organisation) have been observed
Late Pleistocene records = opportunity to investigate the response of wild animals and human populations to environmental change in the long-term

DeerPal > acquire new knowledge on the (palaeo)ecology of animal communities facing climate changes > increase our understanding of how human societies coped with these changes in the past

Two target species

Two time periods

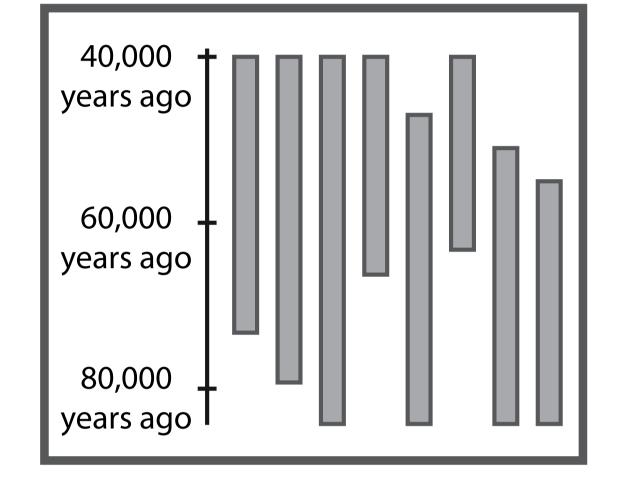
Reindeer (Rangifer tarandus)

Red deer (Cervus elaphus)

> Past variability in cervid niches and behaviours?

- Key resources for past hunter-gatherers
- Behaviourally and ecologically plastic
- Often complementary (one thrives when the other crashes)

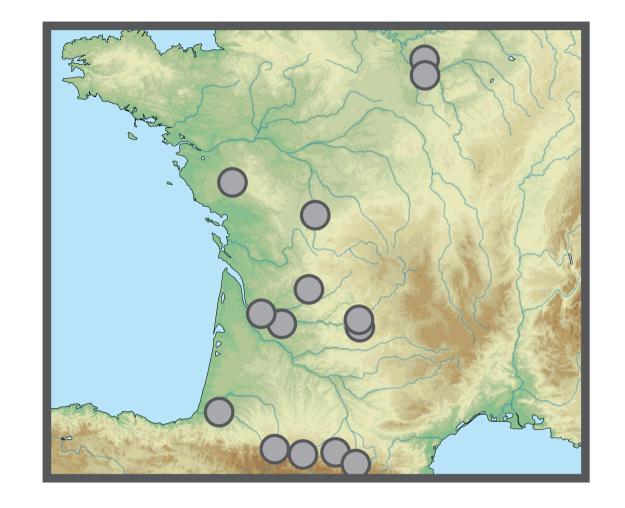
MIS 5-3, 100 to 40 ka cal. BP SW France



> Long stratigraphies A deep-time perspective

Multiple climatic changes
Key innovations (e.g. Quina)

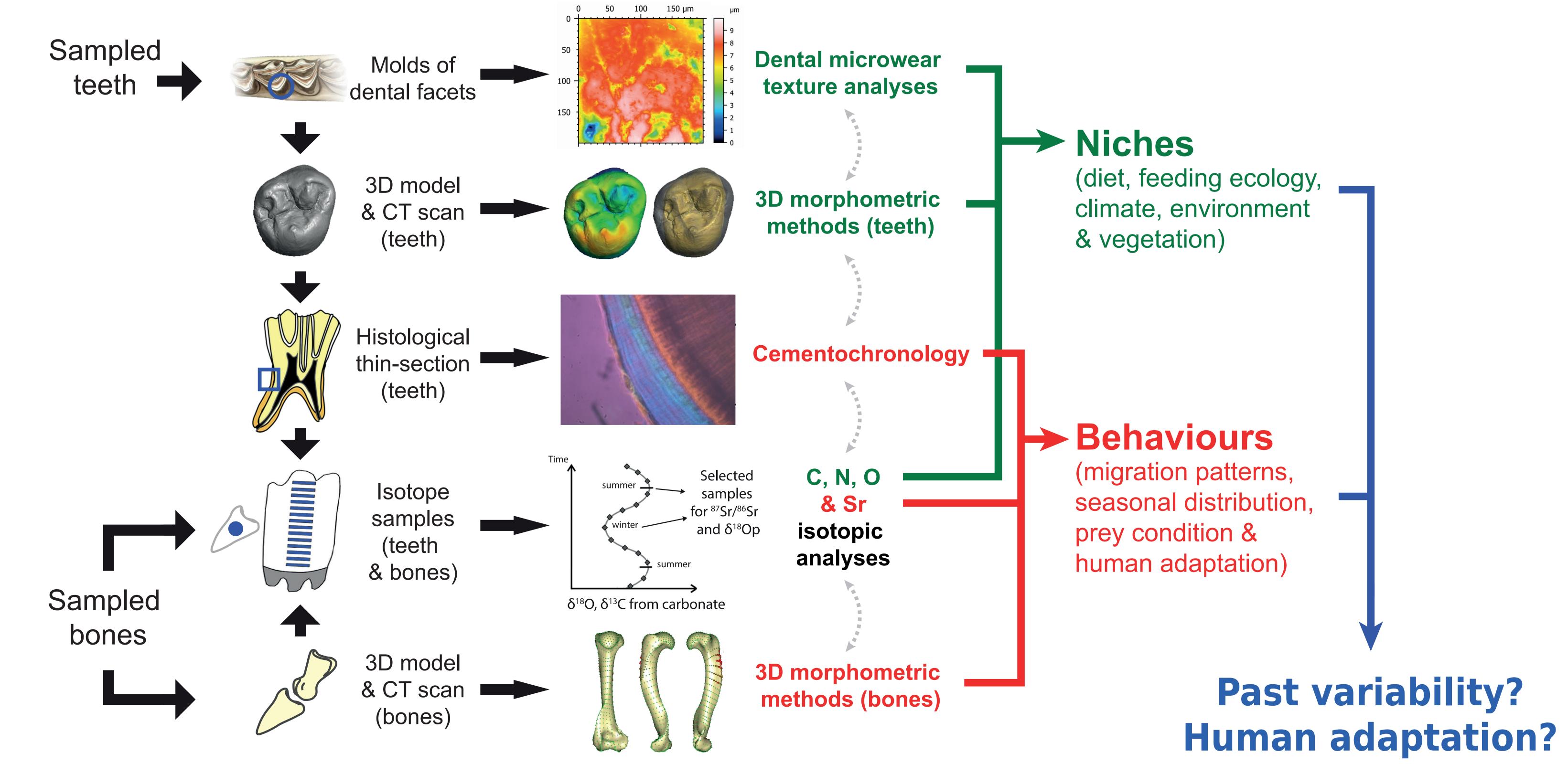
Late Glacial MIS 2, 16 to 12 ka cal. BP Paris Basin to Pyrenees



> Large geographical scale The last reindeer hunters

Climate warming & reindeer extirpation
altitudinal migration in the Pyrenees?

Methodology: simultaneous applications of four analytical techniques



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