

# Geometric morphometrics of *Rangifer* teeth: a tool for exploring human-deer interactions during the Palaeolithic?

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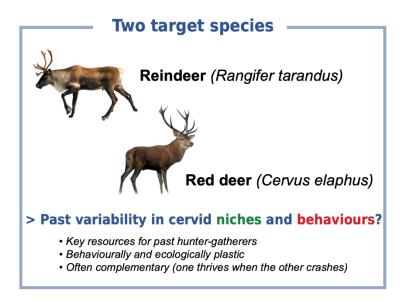




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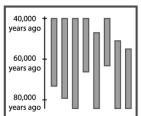
humans and deer during the Palaeolithic, integrating the variability of prey ecology and ethology in the investigation of past human – environment interactions



#### Two time periods

### Middle Palaeolithic

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



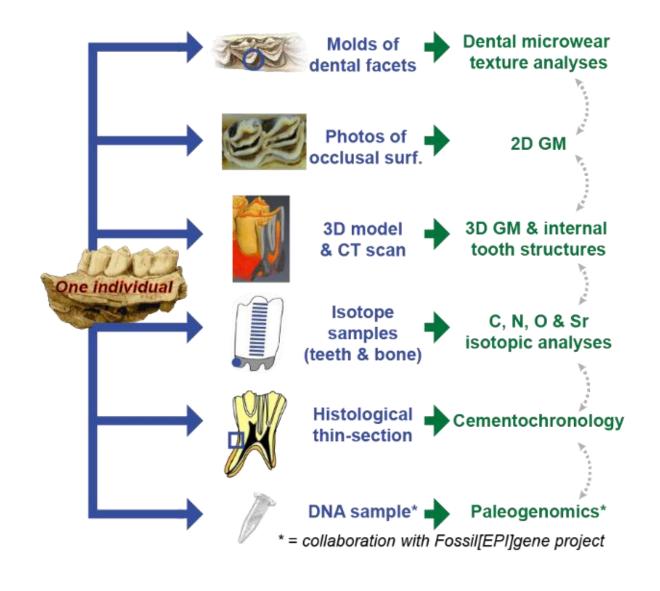
> Long stratigraphies
A deep-time perspective

#### **Late Glacial**

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



> Large geographical scale The last reindeer hunters



Combine methods on the same samples/collections

This presentation = first 2D GMM results on Reindeer



# How can 2D GM of reindeer teeth inform past human-cervid interactions?

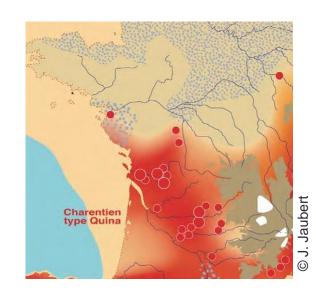
Two examples from a Middle Palaeolithic perspective in SW France:



Quina Mousterian (around 60 ka cal. BP)

Reindeer mass kills (same prey), same lithic technology... but sites far from each other, and poor chronological resolution!

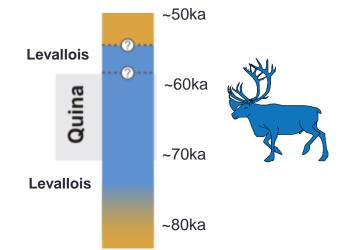
> same reindeer hunted pop?





Transitions from
Levallois to Quina
Mousterian
(around 80 to 50 ka
cal. BP)

In the same archaeological sequences, important change in lithic tech, pigment use, mortuary practices, subsistence strategies, but not in hunted prey (reindeer) = different or same reindeer hunted pop?



# Material & methods: 2D GM enamel folding patterns of occlusal surfaces (lower molars)

Previous work: two Master dissertations on reindeer teeth 2D GM

Gray, 2013 (lower M3, 2 populations of modern caribous)

Yu, 2019 (lower M1, 2 populations of modern Norwegian reindeer)



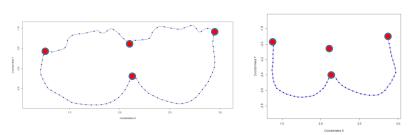
Ongoing work: modern reindeer (Norway, Finland, Canada, Alaska) + Mousterian and Late Glacial archaeological sites



- > Lower M1, M2 and M3
- > Crown heights measurements
- > New tooth wear scoring system, more objective, inspired by Brown & Chapman (1991) and Dudley (2008) works on red deer = total tooth score ranging from 0 to 18, based on 0/1 criteria (dentine exposed on each cusp slope, closing of the infundibulum, etc.).

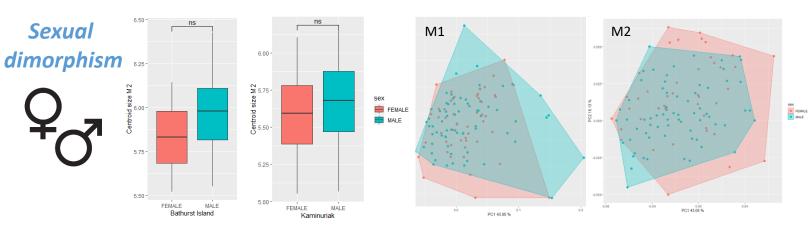


StereoMorph: landmarks + sliding semi-landmarks



Different landmarks to test for replicability, speed & lower impact of tooth wear

# **Preliminary results**

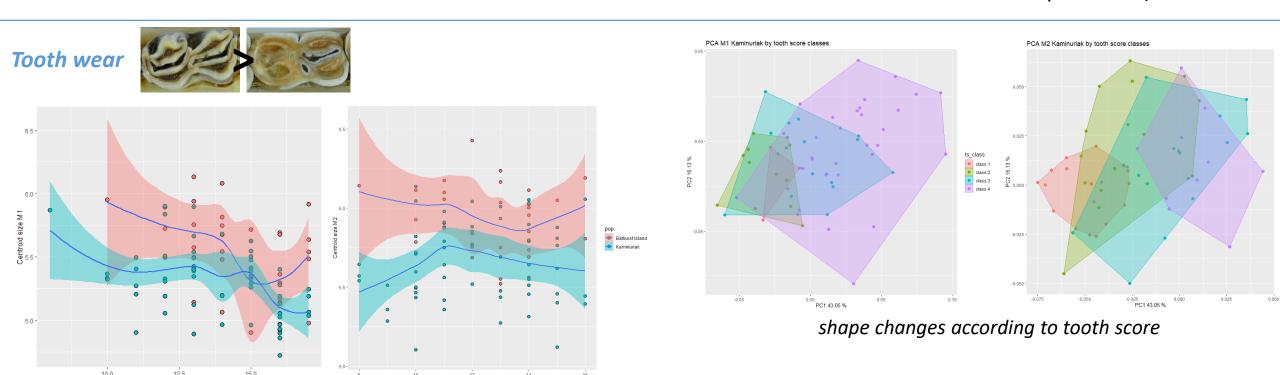


In all populations analysed so far: no sexual dimorphism for M1 and M2 > Support previous findings by Gray, 2013 (M3) & Yu, 2019 (M1)

"Good news" for archaeological applications!

(archeo. = little to no information on sex ratio

+ small sample sizes...)

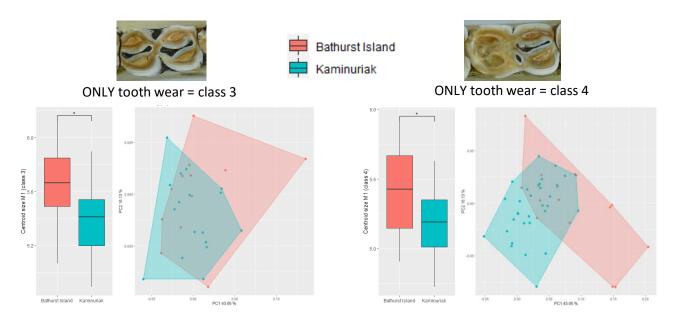


centroid size changes according to tooth score

Tooth score M1

Not unexpected, but potential "bad news"...

### **Future directions**



Despite important influence of tooth wear, still perceptible differences between populations

More population signal in size rather than shape?

#### **Future research:**

- Carry on with landmarking + statistical analysis...
- Preliminary tests = protocol well-fitted for analysis of archaeological collections
- Large modern sample (caribous + reindeer) = potential for a large-scale view on drivers of tooth morphology in Rangifer?
- Adapt landmark protocol depending on tooth wear classes?
- Compare with 3D GM of internal structures (no impact of tooth wear)?

# Thank you for your attention! Kiitos paljon!

