



# EFB 390

## Recitation



# Chloe Beaupre she/her

- B.S. Society & Environment - UC Berkeley
- Dual masters - Western Colorado University
  - M.S. in Ecology - Animal Sample Size Guidelines for Mapping Migrations and Distribution with GPS Collars
  - Master in Environmental Management – Influence of Recreation on Deer and Elk in the Gunnison Basin
- PhD – SUNY ESF –caribou movement



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# Safe Spaces



# Recitation sections

- From syllabus:
  - “Lots of readings and discussions”
  - “Also developing and work-shopping the final projects”
- Not recorded (usually)
- Today:
  - Intros
  - Discuss readings (Wildlife, conservation, and human welfare: a United States and Canadian perspective)

# How did hunting/interactions with wildlife contribute to human development?

- Bipedalism
- Stereoscopic vision
- Tooth structure
- Tool use
- Language
- Human consciousness
- Beliefs
- Social organization

The most relevant aspect of these extinctions for us is that it was within human power to kill large beasts and continue to kill them beyond the power of the beasts to maintain their populations. In doing this, hunters would exploit a resource beyond its capacity to recover and be acting out a paradigm—more intensive use as the used population declined and the remaining members became more valuable to the human mind. Then, as now, the rare thing was attractive by virtue of its scarcity.

## A PARADIGM!

# What qualities should a domestic animal have?

1. Be hardy
2. Dominance social hierarchy (humans as leaders)
3. Easy to tend
4. Breed freely in captivity
5. Be useful to humans

In small groups, identify one species that would be easy to domesticate and one species that would be hard to domesticate and their attributes that make it easy/hard.

# Why Old World sheep and not Bighorn sheep?

1. Hardy? Definitely.
2. Dominance social hierarchy? Harems, fight for dominance.
3. Easy to tend? Huge horns problematic.
4. Breed freely in captivity? Probably, but terrain?
5. Be useful to humans? No woolly coat.

Other potential issues?



quantity for domestication, few have been domesticated.

In the Old World, widely distributed, potentially tamable wildlife species occurred, such as the dog, sheep, goat, wild boar, and wild ox, but in the New World, only the llama, alpaca, guinea pig, and turkey were domesticated—and then only regionally in South America and Central America. The bison was never domesticated in the Old World or the New World, although other more dangerous bovines were, such as the gaur of India and Assam.

Domestication of the wild sheep and goat was initiated in the Near East for food and

## Why do we see this pattern?

# Effects of agricultural development

- Modification of the landscape
- Human values concerning wildlife changed
- New habitat available in farmlands (e.g rats!)
- Predator control
- Smaller humans
- Increase of human populations

# Assertions you don't agree with? Missing citations?

E.g. Decreased wildlife populations near human dwellings (townie deer),  
Reindeer domestication and hunting aid, spacing children every four years