

Figure 43. Anatomical locations of flesh scraps (shaded square areas) on humeri from lion kills documented in Maasai Mara (Domínguez-Rodrigo, 1999a).

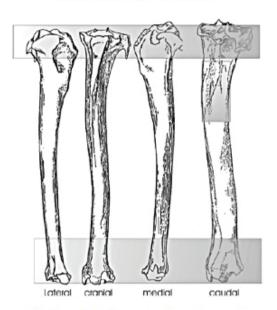
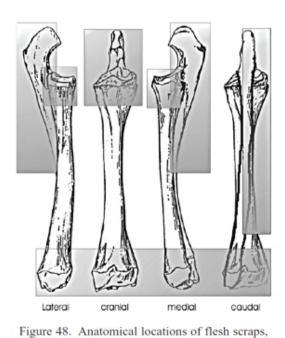


Figure 46. Anatomical locations of flesh scraps (shaded square areas) on tibiae from lion kills documented in Maasai Mara (Domínguez-Rodrigo, 1999a).



that is, Cold Zones 2 and 3 (shaded areas), on radii from lion kills documented in Galana and Kulalu. Hot Zones 2 and 3 are the unshaded areas where flesh scraps were not observed. Cut marks found in these zones on bones from archaeological assemblages should be indicative of primary access to carcasses.

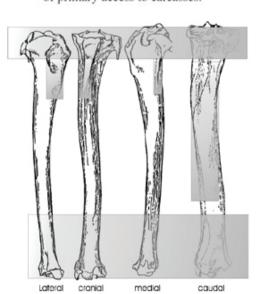
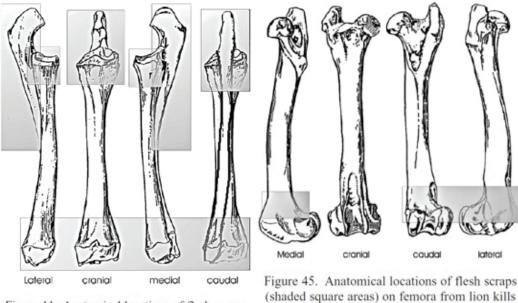


Figure 50. Anatomical locations of flesh scraps, that is, Cold Zones 5 and 6 (shaded areas), on tibiae from lion kills documented in Galana and Kulalu. Hot Zones 5 and 6 are the unshaded areas where flesh scraps were not observed. Cut marks found in these zones on bones from archaeological assemblages should be indicative of primary access to carcasses.



documented in Maasai Mara

(Domínguez-Rodrigo, 1999a).

Figure 44. Anatomical locations of flesh scraps (shaded square areas) on radii from lion kills documented in Maasai Mara (Domínguez-Rodrigo, 1999a).

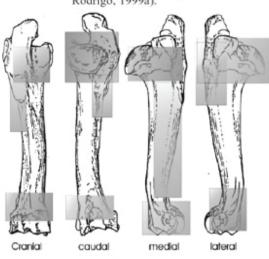


Figure 47. Anatomical locations of flesh scraps, that is, Cold Zone 1 (shaded areas), on humeri from lion kills documented in Galana and Kulalu. Hot Zone 1 is the unshaded area where flesh scraps were not observed. Cut marks found in this zone on bones from archaeological assemblages should be indicative of primary access to carcasses.

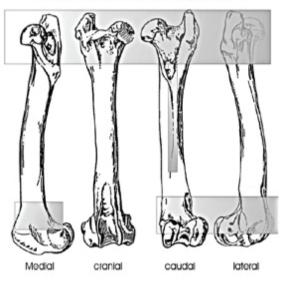


Figure 49. Anatomical locations of flesh scraps, that is, Cold Zone 4 (shaded areas), on femora from lion kills documented in Galana and Kulalu. Hot Zone 4 is the unshaded area where flesh scraps were not observed. Cut marks found in this zone on archaeological assemblages should be indicative of primary access to carcasses.