

# 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

Emmanuel Discamps, William Rendu, Aurélien Royer, Priscilla Bayle, Cédric Beauval, Emilie Berlioz, Olivier Bignon-Lau, Kate Britton, Ariane Burke, Jean-Christophe Castel, et al.

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Nice, 8-10 January 2019

# Context and general objectives

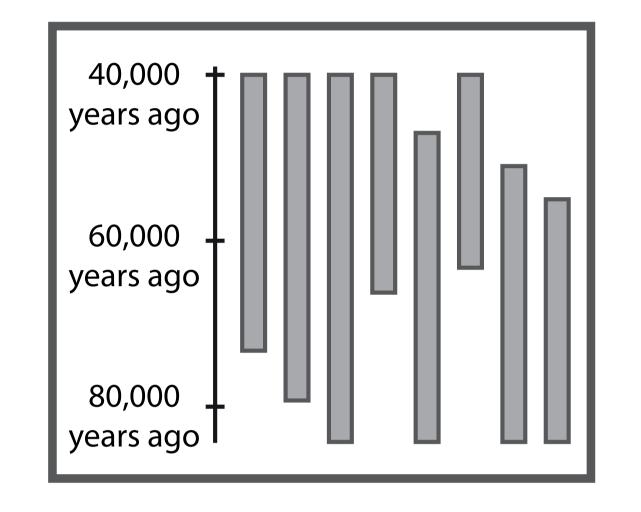
- Climate change is a large threat for arctic ecosystems, and more particularly for reindeer/caribou populations
- Natural dynamic response of cervid ecosystems to climate change can be hard to discern (e.g. most habitats have already been affected by human activities)
- Extant ecological niches currently 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

# 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)

# Two time periods

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

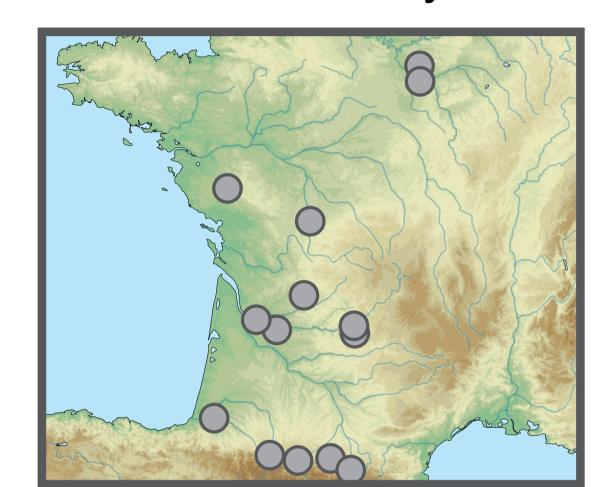


# > Long stratigraphies A deep-time perspective

- 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?

