



**Encontro de Zooarqueologia
Ibérica (EZI2017)**

**5^a Reunião Científica
de Arqueomalacologia
da Península Ibérica (5RCAPI)**

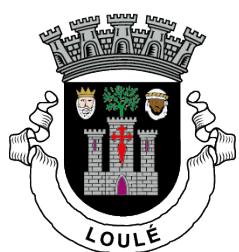
**26-29 April 2017
Faro – Portugal**

Book of Abstracts

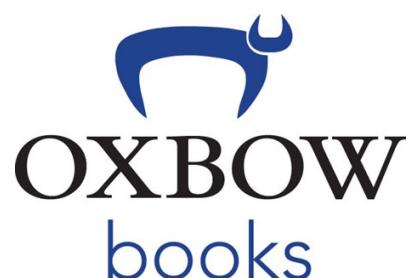
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**Encontro de Zooarqueologia Ibérica (EZI2017) e
5^a edição da Reunião Científica
de Arqueomalacologia Ibérica (5RCAPI)**

Iberian Zooarchaeology Meeting 2017 (EZI2017) and
5th Iberian Peninsula Archaeomalacology
Scientific Meeting (5RCAPI)

26–29 April 2017, Faro – Portugal

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Edited by:

Maria João Valente, Cláudia Costa & Cleia Detry

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Organisation

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and mobility patterns. Differences in production, selection mechanisms and control of each species are evaluated according to the increases and decreases in documented size. Finally, we relate these changes with economic and social dynamics of argaric societies in Southeastern Iberia.

Keywords: Argaric Bronze Age, South-eastern Iberia, La Bastida, osteometric analysis, husbandry

References: Meadow, R., 1999. The use of size index scaling techniques for research on archaeological collections from the Middle East. En Becker, C., Manhart, H., Peters, J. y Schribler, J. (Eds.) *Historia Animalium ex Ossibus: festschrift fur Angela von den Driesch*. Rahden/Westf: Verlag Marie Leidorf GMBH. Simpson, G. G., 1941. Large Pleistocene Felines of North America. American Museum Novitates 1136, 1-27. Uerpman, H.-P., 1979. Probleme der Neolithisierung des Mittelmeerraums. Beihefte zum Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients: Reihe B, 28. Wiesbaden: Dr. Ludwig Reichert.

E5.6 | PRELIMINARY STUDY OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM A RUBBISH PIT OF LAS COGOTAS (CARDEÑOSA, ÁVILA, ESPAÑA)

Elena López-Romero González de la Aleja [1]. Contact: elena.lopez@cchs.csic.es

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This work aims to make a first approach to the study of faunal remains of a rubbish pit from the Vettolian site of Las Cogotas (Cardeñosa, Ávila, Spain). In particular, the analysis focuses on the culling profiles of the main domestic taxa represented in the assemblage. The dominance of senile individuals stands out. This pattern suggests that the use of the so-called secondary products such as milk, wool, traction force and manure, played a key role in the local economy. In addition, comparison of these data with contemporary samples of the same geographical area will help to assess potential modes of livestock management and different production systems.

Keywords: Vettons, Iron Age, faunal remains, trash pit, Northern Spanish Meseta

E5.7 | THE PRESENCE OF THE GENUS *EQUUS* FROM THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC TO THE BRONZE AGE IN THE SOUTH OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

Eloisa Bernáldez-Sánchez [1], Esteban García-Viñas [2], Fernando Sanguino-González [2] & Jennifer A. Leonard [3]. Contact: eloisa.bernaldez@juntadeandalucia.es

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To understand the evolution, taxonomy and genetic diversity is necessary to study equine remains from three main shelters European glaciers (Oakenfull et al., 2000): the Iberian, Italic and Balkan peninsulas. Among them, the Iberian Peninsula, especially the south, has become a key place for many wildlife species, both plant and animal; due to its geographical position, climate characteristics and orographic diversity.

Crees and Turvey (2014) note that data of horses from the South of the Iberian Peninsula are very necessary to understand their evolution in Europe, in fact some researchers think that could happen an independent domestication event of horses in this area (Vega-Pla et al., 2006). Nevertheless, Crees and Turvey (2014) also note that the available data from this area are nowadays scarce and probably wrong, citing in their paper only two Andalusian deposits while Morales et al. (1996) mentioned the presence of horses in 22 archaeological sites. These authors also mentioned the same difficulties to find data not only by the lack of information, but also access to it.

The main objective of this work is to fill the gap of palaeobiological information about genus *Equus* in the south of the Iberian Peninsula, addressing three specific objectives:

- 1) To assess the state of question regarding the four species mentioned in the Andalusian record and its evolution during the Recent Prehistory.
- 2) Develop the spatio-temporal distribution of these horses from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age (45000-3200 years). We use 108 strata belong to 72 archaeological sites from Upper Palaeolithic to Bronze Age.
- 3) Analyze biometrically of 244 bones of four species of equids from Copper Age to present-day listed as an initial estimate of the size of these horses over time in Andalusia.

Keywords: paleodistribution, horses, biometric, equids

References: Crees, J.J., Turvey, S.T., 2014. Holocene extinction dynamics of *Equus hydruntinus*, a late-surviving European megafaunal mammal. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 91, 16-29. Morales, A., Albertini, D., Blasco, F., Cardoso, J.L., Castaños, P.M., Liesau, C., Montero, S., Nadal, J., Nicolás, E., Pérez, M., Pino, B., Riquelme, J.A., 1996. A preliminary catalogue of Holocene equids from the Iberian Peninsula. *Proceedings of the XIII Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences*. Forlì, Italia, pp. 65-81. Oakenfull, E.A., Lim, H.N., Ryder, O.A., 2000. A survey of equid mitochondrial DNA: Implications for the evolution, genetic diversity and conservation of *Equus*. *Conservation Genetics* 1, 341-355. Vega-Pla, J.L., Calderón, J., Rodríguez-Gallardo, P.P., Martínez, A.M., Rico, C., 2006. Saving feral horse populations: does it really matter? A case study of wild horses from Doñana National Park in southern Spain. *Animal Genetics* 37, 571-578.