

Chapter 1 : The origin of the domestic animals of Africa - CORE

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Enjoy the Famous Daily Hunting species: They are preyed upon by two groups of hunters , both much smaller and weaker than themselves - but both with a sufficiently developed social system to enable them to hunt and kill in packs. These hunters are humans and wolves. The typical pack of wolves and of humans is surprisingly similar. It is family-based, led by a dominant male whose female partner is likely to have an authority second only to his. Members of the group are friendly to each other but deeply suspicious of outsiders. All members not just the parents are protective of the newly born and the young. Both species are good at interpreting the moods of others in the group, whether through facial expression or other forms of body language. Legend acknowledges these shared characteristics in stories of children suckled by wolves. The other side of the same coin, in real life, means that wolf cubs adapt easily to life among humans. For mutual benefit Humans and wolves are competing for the same prey, but there are advantages for both in teaming up. For the wolf, human ingenuity and the use of weapons mean a share in a greater number of kills - and perhaps even an occasional taste of larger victims, such as mammoth. The partnership is natural. So, undoubtedly, is how it first comes about. People love to nurture any abandoned young animal, and a wolf cub is well adapted to learn the rules of a hierarchical human society in which its place will be low. From this partnership all dogs derive. Unbelievable though it seems, every single breed of dog is descended from wolves. The reality is more complex. In terms of survival, those species which have developed a relationship with man have far outstripped their wild cousins. The most numerous large mammals, apart from humans, are cows, sheep, goats, pigs, horses and dogs. Domestic cats easily outnumber their wild equivalents, as do chickens and turkeys. The domestication of animals is based on an ancient contract, with benefits on both sides, between man and the ancestors of the breeds familiar to us today. It differs from a wolf in that it has been bred to have a smaller jaw and teeth. Selective breeding affects a species quite rapidly, and is a natural process for man to initiate - probably at first by accident rather than intention. A particular puppy in a litter is favoured because it has an attractive coat, barks well, is unusually friendly or obedient, noticeably large or small. This is the dog which is kept and in its turn has puppies. Its desirable characteristics become perpetuated. Images in Egyptian paintings, Assyrian sculptures and Roman mosaics reveal that by the time of these civilizations there are many different shapes and sizes of dog. By that time Roman ladies also have lap dogs; their warmth is believed to be a cure for stomach ache. A Roman writer of the period gives similarly practical reasons for selecting the colour of a dog: Sheep and goats, cattle and pigs: The proof is the high proportion of bones of one-year-old sheep discarded in a settlement at Shanidar, in what is now northern Iraq. Goats follow soon after, and these two become the standard animals of the nomadic pastoralists - tribes which move all year long with their flocks, guided by the availability of fresh grass. Cattle and pigs, associated more with settled communities, are domesticated slightly later - but probably not long after BC. The ox may first have been bred by humans in western Asia. The pig is probably first domesticated in China. The first reason for herding sheep and goats, or keeping cattle and pigs in the village, is to secure a regular supply of fresh meat. The hunter is dependent on the luck of the chase; if more animals are killed than can be immediately consumed, meals from the surplus will be increasingly unpleasant as the days go by. The herdsman, by contrast, has a living larder always to hand and a supply of dairy products as well. These animals also provide for almost every other need of neolithic man. While they are alive, they produce dung to manure the crops. When they are dead, leather and wool for garments; horn and bone for sharp points, of needles or arrows; fat for tallow candles; hooves for glue. From about BC oxen are harnessed and put to work. They drag sledges and, somewhat later, ploughs and wheeled wagons an almost simultaneous innovation in the Middle East and in Europe. The plough immeasurably increases the crop of wheat or rice. The wagon enables it to be brought home from more distant fields. India and southeast Asia use another version of the domesticated ox, well adapted to hot wet conditions

- the water buffalo. Whether dragging a plough-like tool through a flooded field or hauling a cart on a dry track, the buffalo is ideally suited to the role of a farm animal in rice-growing areas. Like other members of the ox family, it also provides a good supply of milk. The buffalo is first domesticated somewhere in the near-tropical regions of Asia. Precisely where or when is not known, but buffaloes feature as domestic animals on the seals of the Indus civilization. It is also the only one which is solitary in the wild, as opposed to living in packs, herds or flocks. As a result the cat has been able to take what it wants from man food, shelter, play and to pay its dues in return pest control without losing contact with its original identity. Cats have remained closer than other domesticated animals to their wild cousins, partly because it is so difficult to control their breeding. And they are more able than any other to fend for themselves, in the country or even in a city, if human support is withdrawn. It is not known when cats are first domesticated. But by the time of the earliest civilization they have already acquired in the human mind a characteristic which they have never lost - the quality of mystery. In the temples of Egypt cats are sacred animals, and are mummified in their millions. In folk stories of all nations a cat is the natural companion for people who possess an alarming second sight, such as witches.

Chapter 2 : African Animals List, With Pictures, Facts, Information & Worksheet

The historical and prehistorical records are traced back to the animal's place of origin in Asia, Europe, or Africa; to establish the relationship of the domestic species to the wild species and to extinct archaeologically established form and vis-a-vis.

But we do know it is a process, rather than a single event. The domestication of the dog from its ancestor, the grey wolf, for example, may have begun some 17, years ago, but it also may have begun as many as 60, to , years ago. The reason scientists and others disagree on this is because, for tens of thousands of years, those first domesticated dogs too closely resembled wolves for us to recognize the difference when we found them in the fossil record. But with the process of domestication, we change animals to make them more useful or desirable to ourselves. We breed them to enhance certain characteristics and actually alter their basic genetic makeup. Circus lions and tigers, for example, have been tamed, but not domesticated. However, the dog is arguably a domesticated wolf that has been considerably altered. Most domesticated animals, such as dogs, cattle, horses, sheep, etc. We also breed some animals, such as the California condor, expressly to return them to the wild. Unfortunately, these attempts failed. Otherwise, consciously or unconsciously, humans have directed the evolution of animals and plants they have domesticated in ways that have made them considerably different from their wild kin. Animals were probably first bred to ensure their future offspring were more docile, less apt to roam off, and more productive. For example, sheep with the most desirable wool or the meatier bodies were bred to ensure future generations would be similar. Later, animals may have been traded, stolen, or otherwise taken to new regions where they were raised and bred. For example, dogs, chickens, goats, and sheep have spread all around the world, far from the areas where they lived in the wild and where they were first domesticated. What a culture can raise also depends on the climate and geography of the area. There are feral cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and horses in New Zealand where they can thrive in the absence of predators. But the great repository of feral animals is Australia. Cattle, camels, pigs, water buffalo, goats, horses, cats, and dogs run loose there. But when some camels escaped and others were turned loose after a failed experiment by the Army to use them as pack animals in the American Southwest prior to the Civil War, they did not fare well. The reasons for this could be they were hunted, some were captured and penned, that there may not have been enough of them to form a breeding population, or any of a number of good reasons. However, camels were also introduced into Australia where they not only survived, but thrived. Today there are more than , feral camels there, more than anywhere else in the world. Also, on many islands, where there were virtually no other mammals, with the occasional exception of bats, sailors sometimes turned loose goats, pigs, and other animals, which were meant to become sources of food on later voyages. They gave little thought as to the ecological change that would be wrought. The dingo accompanied humans as a domestic dog out of southeastern Asia thousands of years ago. Those that escaped have so adapted to that continent that it is proper to regard them as a wild species of dog and not a feral animal. The importance of domestication With domestication man was able to create and ensure a more reliable supply of food, fibers, and leather. Cities could not exist without domestication. Although here in the United States we may think of cattle, horses, goats, pigs, etc. There are also animals that, though once rare here, are seen more and more frequently, such as alpacas, llamas, and reindeer caribou. Though both are native to North America, they can also now be found being farmed in other parts of the world including Australia. And, of course, dogs and cats have been raised for food in various cultures. Dogs Dogs are special. The dog is one of the three animals most likely to be found on a farm. Before modern times, they also became the most widespread of all domesticated species, having accompanied us and been the sidekicks of ancient men on every continent we came to inhabit. Both can easily earn their keep on a self-reliant farm. Because they were found in so many cultures, the dog was the one animal we were sure had been domesticated independently by several cultures. But recently, after completing analysis of the mitochondrial DNA in many dogs, some researchers have concluded that all domestic dogs are descended from just a few wolves that were domesticated some 15, years ago in ancient China. Even the dogs discovered among the American Indians, when Europeans first came to the New World,

appear to be descendants of those first domesticated dogs which originated in Asia and accompanied the ancient men who crossed the land bridge that formed between Asia and Alaska during the last ice age. Overall, they are generally not as big or as hardy as their wolf ancestors. Until the 19th century, dog breeds were still generally developed for specific, utilitarian purposes such as hunting, for the herding and protection of sheep, goats, and cattle, and even war. How much is Fido like us? Recent tests conducted at Harvard University, and at the Wolf Hollow Wolf Sanctuary located in Ipswich, Massachusetts, show that humans and dogs are so intertwined that the domestic dog understands us better than even our closest relatives, the chimpanzees. Furthermore, the tests were conducted not only with adult dogs, but with puppies that have not had time to acclimate themselves to us, and even they did better at understanding our behavior than the chimps, showing that their understanding of us is now innate, instilled in them with at least 15, years of breeding. There may be other breeds, for example, the Norwegian elkhound, that have not yet had their DNA analyzed, that may yet join this list. But with the 19th century, we see the breeding of ornamental dogs, that is, dogs for show. There are now something like , and perhaps as many as , breeds of dogs that range in size from Chihuahuas the smallest to English Mastiffs the largest. No one knows exactly how many breeds there are and new ones are constantly being created. Domestic dogs can still breed with most of their wild cousins including wolves, coyotes, jackals, and dingoes, but apparently not foxes. But interbreeding rarely takes place in the wild because wolves, coyotes, and other wild canines would usually rather eat Rover than breed with him or her. Compared to us, they are supersensitive to sounds and smells. Cats Cats, of course, are the second animal one is most likely to have on a farm. Domestic cats are not likely to have come along until after the founding of the first cities. Of course, there are those who maintain that cats have never been domesticated. Fossils of small, wild cats from 12 million years ago are remarkably similar to modern cats. By the dawn of civilization these small wild cats inhabited every continent except Australia and Antarctica. But since being brought there by Europeans, feral cats can be found in almost every part of Australia and they are a problem that is not going to go away. Australia is also home to the native marsupial cat which is not a feline at all. Cats were domesticated long after dogs were. Conventional thinking also has it that they were probably domesticated at different times in different parts of the worldâ€”in the Indus Valley of present-day Pakistan in Asia, in Egypt, and perhaps even among the Incas in South America. The domestic cats that spread over Europe came from Egypt. More likely they were simply wild cats that had been tamed. However, by about BC, we have the first real evidence the Egyptians kept domesticated cats. They venerated them, kept them as royal pets, and even embalmed, mummified, and buried them with their masters. The Egyptian goddess of fertility, Bastet, daughter of the sun god, Re, was originally portrayed with the head of a lioness but eventually was depicted with the head of a domesticated cat. Eventually, people brought their dead, mummified cats to her temple at Per-Bast. When the temple was excavated in modern times, more than , mummified cats were discovered there. Once they were domesticated, the export of cats from Egypt was forbidden, but by BC the domestic cat had reached Greece and, by BC, they had been spread all around the Mediterranean basin, most probably from Phoenician trading ships where cats would have served to keep rodent populations in check. From there they spread throughout Europe. Since that time, they have come into or fallen out of favor. The Romans preferred the mongoose for rodent control, but, eventually, cats took the place of mongeese too. Sometimes, women who kept cats were accused of being witches and out came the pyromaniacs who burned many a poor woman at the stake simply because she housed felines. But the last laugh was with the cats. Unbeknownst to people of the times, the rats carried the fleas that transmitted many diseases including plague. See, Rodents carry disease, ruin food, and gnaw everything, in this issue. The result was that the rat population exploded, diseases spread in their wake, and when the plague appeared, at least a quarter and perhaps as much as a third of all the people living in Europe at the time died. Of course, not all the cats were killed, papal bull or not, and despite their persecution, they managed to survive. Many were given refuge among the rich and they were even kept in many church communities where their ability to control rat and mouse populations was appreciated. In contrast to their experience in Europe, in other parts of the world cats were almost always accepted, from Japan to the Moslem countries of the Middle East. Mohammed himself may have kept cats. The first domestic cats to come to North America accompanied the colonists and traders and, as always, there were cats that

escaped off European warships because since the time of the Phoenicians, cats have been kept aboard ships to control rat populations. Today, our cats have replaced many of the natural predators that fed on birds, rodents, lizards, and other small animal life. To some this is a real tragedy as they fear that domestic cats may drive some birds, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians over the brink into extinction. How many breeds of cats are there? With dogs, most people can name a dozen, two dozen or more different breeds. With cats, the average person might name two or three. But there are dozens ranging from Abyssinians that look like their wild ancestors to Himalayans that look like dust mops without handles, and new breeds are constantly being developed. But unlike dogs, which until recently bred for utilitarian purposes, cats were generally bred for their appearances and dispositions alone. But, as in Australia, the cat would adapt and do just fine without us. When domestic cats are released into the wild, they tend to form colonies. So we can assume they would become solitary creatures again.

Horses From the fossil evidence, we know horses first evolved here in North America some 54 million years ago during the Eocene. This was about 10 million years after dinosaurs became extinct. The hoof on each foot of the modern horse is the middle toe, all that remains, though vestigial toes can be found on some horses. Their introduction into the Old World was probably through the temporary land bridges that formed numerous times over the eons between Alaska and the easternmost tip of Russia, in what is now the Bering Strait. From there they went on to inhabit Europe and Africa where they evolved into other animals such as the wild ass, the zebra, and the modern horse. However, after more than 50 million years of living here, all the horses of North and South America disappeared about the same time mammoths and saber-toothed tigers disappeared and humans arrived in the New World. For the next 11, years there were no horses in North or South America.

Chapter 3 : The origin of the domestic animals of Africa

*The Origin of the Domestic Animals of Africa.*H. racedaydvl.comd in collaboration with I. L. Mason. *Africana*, New York, Vol. 1, xii, pp., illus. Vol. 2, xii.

The domestication of wild animals, beginning with the dog, heavily influenced human evolution. These creatures, and the protection, sustenance, clothing, and labor they supplied, were key factors that allowed our nomadic ancestors to form permanent settlements. Though to many urbanites livestock are as distant a part of reality as country music, without them, humans would never have been able to form cities at all. Take a look at the organisms that gave rise to some of our present animal companions. Gray wolf *Canis lupus*. Some scientists, however, have posited, due to a number of morphological differences between dogs and wolves, that dogs may actually be descended from an extinct wild ancestor that likely resembled contemporary pariah dogs and dingoes. Whatever its origins, the dog was the first animal to be domesticated by early humans. Research on the origin of dogs, and on their unique, sympatric relationships with humans, is ongoing. Now if someone would only figure out why LOLCats have such an edge over similar canine memes These spry, wirey ungulates might not seem like the best candidates for domestication at first blush, but their ability to turn sparse vegetation into hides, meat, and milk likely made the effort worth the while to settlers of the Fertile Crescent, who first bred them as early as 11, years ago. Generations of lonely goatherds ensued. Domestic goat Angora goat. From tiny miniatures raised as pets to the silky cashmere goats whose coats are woven into luxurious textiles to nearly pound animals bred for meat, all in a rainbow of colors and patterns, the physical diversity of the domestic goat approaches that of the dog. Mouflon mouflon ram Mouflon ram *Ovis musimon*. Wool-producing varieties did not appear until several thousand years later, as evidenced by the proportion of bones belonging to young animals at older archaeological sites, which indicated early slaughter for hides and meat rather than long-term wool production. Think about that the next time you slide your tootsies into a certain Australian brand of footwear. Wild boar wild boar Wild boar *Sus scrofa*. It is likely that Chinese and European wild boars were domesticated separately. Whatever their provenance, their ancestors were condemned to subsistence on human offal; pigs often wandered the streets of ancient towns, gobbling up garbage and turning it into easily accessible meat. Domestic pig Female pigs can have as many as 20 piglets in a litter. China holds the record for having the largest population of domestic pigs. The United States is second. Among the most maligned of domestic animals, pigs are nonetheless highly intelligent, and, if recent medical advances are any indication, they may be growing you a new heart—you know, to replace the one you clogged with bacon fat. Early domestic horses were milked and eaten as well as used for transportation, practices memorably depicted in fantasy author George R. Raw horse heart, anyone? Though the success of films like *Seabiscuit* and *War Horse* testify to the continued valorization of the equine, once worshipped as a god or goddess in some cultures, horse meat is still widely consumed. In , a major scandal erupted when a European processor mislabeled horse meat as beef, prompting many companies to recall products that contained it. African wildcat African wildcat African wildcat *Felis silvestris libyca*. One archaeological expedition in China found cat bones dating to 5, years ago. They were certainly domesticated in Egypt some 4, years ago, likely from animals attracted to the mice that plagued grain storage facilities. Domestic cat Siamese, seal point. Though cats come in a diversity of colors, body forms, and fur types, all but a few are exclusively descended from the African wildcat. A handful, such as the Bengal, Chausie, and Ocicat, however, resulted from out-crosses to various other small wild cat species. They have since been backcrossed to other domestic breeds and been selected for docile temperament over many generations.

Chapter 4 : Domestication - Wikipedia

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List of African Animals: Introduction Perhaps the best-known African habitat is savanna UK spelling: Savannas are grasslands with widely-spaced trees. Deserts such as the Sahara Desert are home to species with special adaptations for living in the intense heat. Click the picture to find out more about this strange-looking burrowing animal. The aardvark is a nocturnal mammal whose diet consists mainly of ants and termites. It uses its excellent sense of smell to find food, and its long, sticky tongue to capture its prey. The aardvark is an expert digger, and can even burrow its way out of danger from predators. In fact, the aardvark is the last remaining species of the order Tubulidentata. You can find out more about aardvarks here. Click the photo to find out more about this species. The aardwolf lives in scrublands in eastern and southern Africa. The aardwolf is nocturnal, and sleeps in burrows during the day. Find out more about the aardwolf here: Recent studies have shown that there are two subspecies of African elephant: Learn about the amazing African elephant here. Antelopes Springbok antelope There are 91 species of antelope, most of which are native to Africa. They live in a range of habitats, including forests and grasslands. Antelopes are herbivores plant eaters , and many species live in large herds. With all those eyes and ears looking and listening out for danger, predators find it hard to approach undetected. Baboons are monkeys with long muzzles and close-set eyes, giving their faces a dog-like appearance. Male baboons use noises and visual threats such as showing their sharp, pointed teeth to establish their standing within the troop. You can find out more about baboons here. Bonobo Click the picture for more bonobo facts! The bonobo is an endangered primate that lives in the Central African rainforests. It is closely related to the chimpanzee. Find out more here: Bonobo Facts Buffalo Click on the picture to discover more about the African buffalo. The African buffalo has distinctive upwards-curved horns. The buffalo is a very thick-set and robust animal, generally standing at around 1. Although distantly related to other bovines, the buffalo is not an ancestor of domestic cattle. You can find out more about this awesome African animal here: The cheetah is a member of the felidae cat family. Click here to learn more awesome cheetah facts. Crocodile Click the picture to find out more! You need to be careful when walking near rivers and lakes in Africa; the continent is home to several species of crocodile! These ambush predators lie in wait in shallow water for their unsuspecting prey to approach. The largest African crocodile is the Nile crocodile. It is the second-largest crocodile species: See facts about the Nile crocodile here: No African animals list would be complete without the giraffe! Gorilla Silverback gorilla " click the picture for amazing gorilla facts! Gorillas are members of the great ape family Hominidae, and are the largest living primates. There are two species of gorilla: Both are critically endangered. Only mountain gorillas a subspecies of eastern gorilla are left in the wild. Find out more about mountain gorillas here: Mountain Gorilla Facts Hippopotamus Hippopotamus: It is a fitting name for this large animal, which has a semi-aquatic lifestyle. Learn more about the hippopotamus here: Hippo Facts Discover the endangered pygmy hippo here: Pygmy Hippopotamus Facts Hyena Click the picture to find out more about the spotted hyena! Hyenas may look like a mixture between a dog and a wolf, but they are more closely related to cats and viverrids cat-like mammals. Although hyenas have a reputation for being scavengers it is only the striped hyena and the brown hyena that find most of their food this way. The fourth member of the hyena family is the Aardwolf , which appears further up this list. You can find out more about the spotted hyena here: Spotted Hyena Facts Jackal Black-backed jackal. Click on the picture to find out more about this species. Jackals are small canines members of the dog family. They have long, agile legs and curved teeth that are well adapted to their omnivorous diet. Jackals are built for long distance running and are most active at dawn and dusk. Find out more about the black-backed jackal here: Leopard Leopard " Click the image to learn more amazing leopard facts! After subduing its victim, the leopard will sometimes drag its prey up a tree. You can learn some amazing leopard facts here. Lion African Animals List: Lions tend to be fairly inactive during the day and can spend up to 20 hours of the day resting. Lions are most active after dusk, when they groom and socialise

before going to hunt. Lions are carnivores meat eaters and use teamwork to capture large prey. Learn more about lions here: [Mongoose](#) There are around 33 species of mongoose. These small mammals are found in Africa and Asia. Mongooses are diurnal active during the day. One of the best-known species of mongoose is the meerkat, which lives in desert habitats in southern Africa. Some species live in trees and some tend to stay on the ground. Most monkeys are active during the day and live in organized social groups. Monkeys are omnivorous i. Monkeys range in size from pygmy species which can be as small as 12cm 4. [Okapi](#) Click to picture to find out more about these rare African animals! The okapi is an endangered species. Find out more about the okapi at our [Okapi Facts](#) page. Ostriches mainly eat grasses and other plants, but occasionally also eat insects and bugs. Discover more about ostriches here: [They live in hollows in trees or in burrows, and are active at night. They eat ants and termites.](#) [Rhinoceros](#) White rhino with calf. Click on the photo to find out more about rhinos. The rhinoceros is another creature that is sure to appear in any list of African animals. There are five species of rhino, two of which, the white rhino and the black rhino, are found in Africa. The black rhino is critically endangered. Find out more about rhinos here. You can read about the critically endangered black rhino here: [Black Rhino Facts](#) [Serval](#) Serval. Click on the picture to read more about this African wild cat. The serval is a medium-sized wild cat that is closely related to the African golden cat. Servals are tall, with small heads and big ears. They have yellow-gold coats with black spots. Servals are fast and agile, and their diet consists of a variety of small creatures such as birds, mammals and reptiles. They are nocturnal, and their preferred habitat is savannah.

Chapter 5 : List of domesticated animals - Wikipedia

This page gives a list of domestic animals, also including a list of animals which are or may be currently undergoing the process of domestication and animals that have an extensive relationship with humans beyond simple predation.

Enjoy the Famous Daily Horses: Wild horses of various kinds have spread throughout most of the world by the time human history begins. Their bones feature among the remains of early human meals, and they appear in cave paintings with other animals of the chase. Some of their earliest fossil remains have been found in America, but after arriving across the Bering Land Bridge they become extinct in that continent. They are reintroduced by European colonists in the 16th century. A natural habitat of the wild horse is the steppes of central Asia. And here, some years ago, humans first capture, tame and breed the horse. The original purpose, as with cattle, is to acquire a reliable source of meat and subsequently milk. But then, in a crucial development, tribesmen discover that they have at their disposal a means of transport. The next comparable moment in the story of human speed does not arrive for another years - with steam trains. The first domesticated horses are of a size which we would describe as ponies. Horses of this kind were still living in the wild in Mongolia until quite recent times. The entire range of horses known to us, from the mighty carthorse down to the smallest ponies, is the result of human breeding. Other wild breeds, now extinct, have been added to the stock. One such example is the tarpan, which was the native breed in Europe. At this time the donkey appears to have roamed wild in northeast Africa and up through the Fertile Crescent into Mesopotamia. So both horse and the ass, from north and from south, become available to two of the earliest civilizations - in Mesopotamia and Egypt. *Bombyx mori* is still the only insect to have been fully domesticated in the sense that, unlike the bee, it cannot live in the wild and is not known in a wild form. The silk moth has lost the power to fly; its caterpillar can find no mulberry leaves for itself. The species exists, and survives, only because humans like silk. The earliest known silk from *bombyx mori* was found in a bamboo basket unearthed by archaeologists in China. Other pieces in the same basket were from wild silkworms. The fragments date from between 2600 and 2000 BC. Two small members of the camel family, the llama and the alpaca of south America, are domesticated first - probably before BC. At that time both species appear to have been on the verge of extinction. Domestication by the American Indians saves them. Neither the llama nor the alpaca exists now in the wild. The larger of the two, the llama, is primarily a beast of burden, while the shaggy alpaca is valuable for its wool. Neither animal is strong enough to pull a plough or drag a cart - two important steps in the story of civilization which are denied to the early Americans. In the parched regions of north Africa and Asia two different species of camel become the most important beasts of burden - the single-humped Arabian camel in north Africa, the Middle East, India and the double-humped Bactrian camel central Asia, Mongolia. Both are well adapted to desert conditions. They can derive water, when none is available elsewhere, from the fat stored in their humps. It is probable that they are first domesticated in Arabia some time after BC. By about 1000 BC caravans of camels are bringing precious goods up the west coast of Arabia, linking India with the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia. The male makes an impressive crowing sound and is dignified by a comb on his head and wattles under his beak. Jungle fowl of this kind are captured and kept for their eggs and their flesh by about 1000 BC in Asia. It is thought that all domestic poultry in the world today are descended from this one species. At much the same period, in Egypt, pigeons are first persuaded to live and breed in the proximity of humans - again as a reliable source of protein. But some years later it is discovered that they have an extra and unusual talent. Some of them can be trained to fly home. The two species of elephant are at this time widespread - the Indian elephant throughout temperate Asia as far west as Syria, and the African elephant in regions north and south of the Sahara. The mammoth has become extinct by the end of the last glacial period, about 10,000 years ago - partly through climatic changes and partly at the hands of human hunters. It is not known when elephants are first trained to take part in war, but by the 3rd century BC they are a valuable military force in both India and north Africa. An ability to learn tricks also makes the elephant a performing animal, popular in the arena of the Roman circus. The honey of the bee: The turning point in the domestication of the bee is the discovery that a swarm of bees can be coaxed into a specific nest - one designed by man for his own

convenience in collecting the honey, and with it the useful substance of beeswax. It is not known when the beehive is first developed, but the Greeks in classical times use a design which for centuries remains standard in much of Europe. Known as a skep, it is a dome constructed from a continuous coil of woven straw - looking much like an upturned basket. It stands on a wooden platform with a hole in, through which the bees enter. The disadvantage of such a system is that the removal of the honey involves disturbing the nest of the bees. From the 17th century, when wooden hives come into use, extra chambers are added for the collection of honey. But the major improvement in beekeeping techniques is the achievement of a 19th-century clergyman, L. The only safe place to keep rabbits is on an island. Almost every island of the world has rabbits on, brought by humans to establish a living larder for passing ships. Rabbits are inaccessible in their burrows, so man domesticates a species of polecat in the form of the ferret to flush them out. As early as the 1st century AD Pliny describes the use of ferrets in the Balearic islands, as the inhabitants struggle to control the rabbits see Pliny and the ferrets.

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Sericulturalists preparing silkworms for spinning of the silk Two insects , the silkworm and the western honey bee , have been domesticated for over 5, years, often for commercial use. The silkworm is raised for the silk threads wound around its pupal cocoon; the western honey bee, for honey , and, lately, for pollination of crops. Few have a long history of domestication. Most are used for food or other products such as shellac and cochineal. The phyla involved are Cnidaria , Platyhelminthes for biological control , Annelida , Mollusca , Arthropoda marine crustaceans as well as insects and spiders , and Echinodermata. While many marine molluscs are used for food, only a few have been domesticated, including squid , cuttlefish and octopus , all used in research on behaviour and neurology. Terrestrial snails in the genera Helix and Murex are raised for food. Several parasitic or parasitoidal insects including the fly Eucelatoria , the beetle Chrysolina , and the wasp Aphytis are raised for biological control. Conscious or unconscious artificial selection has many effects on species under domestication; variability can readily be lost by inbreeding, selection against undesired traits, or genetic drift, while in Drosophila, variability in eclosion time when adults emerge has increased. List of domesticated plants The initial domestication of animals impacted most on the genes that controlled their behavior, but the initial domestication of plants impacted most on the genes that controlled their morphology seed size, plant architecture, dispersal mechanisms and their physiology timing of germination or ripening. Wild wheat shatters and falls to the ground to reseed itself when ripe, but domesticated wheat stays on the stem for easier harvesting. Wheat with this mutation was harvested more frequently and became the seed for the next crop. Therefore, without realizing, early farmers selected for this mutation. The result is domesticated wheat, which relies on farmers for its reproduction and dissemination. History of agriculture The earliest human attempts at plant domestication occurred in the Middle East. There is early evidence for conscious cultivation and trait selection of plants by pre-Neolithic groups in Syria: The domesticated bottle gourd reached the Americas from Asia by BCE, most likely due to the migration of peoples from Asia to America. The first domesticated crops were generally annuals with large seeds or fruits. These included pulses such as peas and grains such as wheat. The Middle East was especially suited to these species; the dry-summer climate was conducive to the evolution of large-seeded annual plants, and the variety of elevations led to a great variety of species. As domestication took place humans began to move from a hunter-gatherer society to a settled agricultural society. This change would eventually lead, some to years later, to the first city states and eventually the rise of civilization itself. Continued domestication was gradual, a process of intermittent trial and error. Over time perennials and small trees including the apple and the olive were domesticated. Some plants, such as the macadamia nut and the pecan , were not domesticated until recently. In other parts of the world very different species were domesticated. In the Americas squash , maize , beans , and perhaps manioc also known as cassava formed the core of the diet. In East Asia millet , rice , and soy were the most important crops. Some areas of the world such as Southern Africa , Australia , California and southern South America never saw local species domesticated. Differences from wild plants[edit] Domesticated plants may differ from their wild relatives in many ways, including the way they spread to a more diverse environment and have a wider geographic range; [51] different ecological preference sun, water, temperature, nutrients, etc. Traits that are being genetically improved[edit] There are many challenges facing modern farmers, including climate change, pests, soil salinity, drought, and periods with limited sunlight. With shifting climates comes shifting weather patterns, meaning that regions that could traditionally rely on a substantial amount of precipitation were, quite literally, left out to dry. In light of these conditions, drought resistance in major crop plants has become a clear priority. Next, transferring these advantages to otherwise vulnerable crop plants. Rice, which is one of the most vulnerable crops in terms of drought, has been successfully improved by the addition of the Barley hval gene into the genome using transgenetics. There must be a continued focus on the efficient usage of available water on a planet that is expected to have a population in excess of nine-billion

people by Crop plants that are being genetically improved[edit] Cereals , rice, wheat, corn, and barley, make up a huge amount of the global diet across all demographic and social scales. These cereal crop plants are all autogamous, i. By breaking a single large population of cereal crop plants into several smaller sub-populations which can receive "migrants" from the other subpopulations, new genetic combinations can be generated. The Bambara groundnut is a durable crop plant that, like many underutilized crops, has received little attention in an agricultural sense. The Bambara Groundnut is drought resistant and is known to be able to grow in almost any soil conditions, no matter how impoverished an area may be. New genomic and transcriptomic approaches are allowing researchers to improve this relatively small-scale crop, as well as other large-scale crop plants. Barriers include everything from lack of rainfall and diseases, to economic isolation and environmental irresponsibility. Transgenic plants containing the coat protein gene for resistance against peanut clump virus have already been produced successfully. The Pacific Islands are largely made up of a chain of small bodies of land, which obviously limits the amount of geographical area in which to farm. This leaves the region with only two viable options 1. However, the outcome can be extremely successful as is the case with a hybrid grass variant known as Kernza. The domesticated strain as was more uniform in its orientation, but the wild strains were larger and propagated faster. The resulting Kernza crop has traits from both progenitors: List of domesticated fungi Button mushrooms are widely cultivated for food. Several species of fungi have been domesticated for use directly as food, or in fermentation to produce foods and drugs. The white button mushroom *Agaricus bisporus* is widely grown for food. Captive and domesticated animals often have smaller size, piebald color, shorter faces with smaller and fewer teeth, diminished horns, weak muscle ridges, and less genetic variability. Poor joint definition, late fusion of the limb bone epiphyses with the diaphyses, hair changes, greater fat accumulation, smaller brains, simplified behavior patterns, extended immaturity, and more pathology are among the defects of domestic animals. All of these changes have been documented by archaeological evidence, and confirmed by animal breeders in the 20th century. The theory was unable to explain curly tails nor domestication syndrome exhibited by plants. For example, cattle have given humanity various viral poxes , measles , and tuberculosis ; pigs and ducks have given influenza ; and horses have given the rhinoviruses. Many parasites have their origins in domestic animals. Knowing only domestic animals dulls our understanding of the way in which unity and discontinuity occur as patterns in nature, and substitutes an attention to individuals and breeds. The wide variety of size, color, shape, and form of domestic horses, for example, blurs the distinction among different species of *Equus* that once were constant and meaningful. He recounts migrations of people armed with domestic crops overtaking, displacing or killing indigenous hunter-gatherers, [3]: They claim that this kind of domestication demands a totalitarian relationship with both the land and the plants and animals being domesticated. They say that whereas, in a state of wildness, all life shares and competes for resources, domestication destroys this balance. Anarcho-primitivists state that this notion of ownership laid the foundation for social hierarchy as property and power emerged. It also involved the destruction, enslavement, or assimilation of other groups of early people who did not make such a transition.

Chapter 7 : Action Record - The origin of the domestic animals of Africa

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1Clutton-Brock J () Animal Domestication in racedaydvl.com Vogel JO, Encyclopedia of Precolonial Africa, pp Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press. 2Clutton-Brock J () The Spread of Domestic Animals in Africa.

Chapter 9 : Domestic Animals in Africa

Genetic analyses of domestic animal species have revealed that domestic donkeys are descended from African ancestors, opened a debate over the contribution of indigenous aurochs to African domestic cattle, revealed an earlier and possibly exogenous origin of the domestic cat, and reframed our vision of African dogs.