

Readings for this week: Bulliet, Chs. 3-6, Ingold “From Trust to Domination” and the introduction to Clutton-Brock, *Animals as Domesticates*

Discussion Facilitator: Peter

Scribe: Kelly

“Voluntary vegetarianism”: conscious choice to not eat meat, usually opposed to the social norms

Trend in society going up or down?

Up: healthier? eco friendly? It’s very marketable

More efficient to grow grain than beef

Number of ways animals became domesticated

smaller mammals became domesticated through constant contact with humans, e.g. cats

farm animals became domesticated by human “penning” them in with selective cultivation and/or herding

Differences in style between Bulliet and others

Bulliet is not as scholarly, more accessible to the general reader

Fight/Flight

Asian Elephants (small ears): somewhat domesticated

wild for a large portion of their lives and then tamed as adults





Camels: you can raise camels in captivity and use them or you can bring in wild camels
Dodo: tameness not being enough for domestication, because it is quite tame but never domesticated



Evolution of cats:

Kelly you need this:

http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2013/05/06/130506fa_fact_levy?printable=true



← toygers

Cheetoh cat (savannah cat)- cross between serval and domestic cat



Bengal Cat.....



pomsky- pomeranian and husky bred- usually in a lab

<http://ponderingsfrompluto.wordpress.com/2011/03/16/new-dogbreed-chi-dane-dane-or-great-mexican/>



Reindeer riding

More on Cats -- domestication

<http://catsensebook.com/>

(wild / feral cats as sires to most "domestic" cats)

Releasing animals back into the wild: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxFfxTZA6ao>

Rabies:

**Michael Scott's
Dunder Mifflin
Scranton Meredith
Palmer Memorial
Celebrity Rabies
Awareness Pro-Am
Fun Run Race
For The Cure**



Toxoplasmosis <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxoplasmosis>

Cultures of animals

Ethology - study of animal behavior

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethology>

Memes as a virus: http://www.ted.com/talks/susan_blackmore_on_memes_and_temes.html

http://www.ted.com/talks/frans_de_waal_do_animals_have_morals.html

founders of ethology:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikolaas_Tinbergen

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konrad_Lorenz

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxoplasmosis>

Defining culture:

http://www.blackwellreference.com/subscriber/uid=4234/tocnode?id=g9781405124331_yr2012_chunk_g978140512433115_ss1-13&authstatuscode=202

excerpt:

Idioculture is defined as “a system of knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, and customs shared by members of an interacting group to which members can refer and employ as the basis of further interaction” (Fine 1979 : 734). Termed by Gary Alan Fine, idioculture respecifies the content of culture by focusing on the level of small groups and the social interactions therein. Developed before the sociology of culture gained popularity in the discipline and at a time in which macro, structural, political, and economic approaches were dominant and culture was seen as a vague, amorphous, fractured, “indescribable mist” (Fine 1979 : 733), idioculture makes the culture concept useful by focusing on empirically observable group interactions as the locus of cultural creation. To reground culture in group interactions, Fine draws from the symbolic interactionist

tradition and research on group dynamics. While the idioculture concept respecifies culture at the group level, it also identifies the process through which elements become a part of an idioculture. To become a part of an idioculture, an item must be Known, Useable, Functional, Appropriate, and Triggered (KUFAT). An item must be a part of a known pool of background information. If the item is not known by at least two group members, it cannot become a stable basis of ongoing interaction.

For Peter re: dogs:

http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2011/08/08/110808fa_fact_gopnik

Giraffe cull:

<http://www.cnn.com/2014/02/10/opinion/giraffe-cull-argument-for/>

Blackfish: http://www.imdb.com/title/tt2545118/?ref_=fn_al_tt_1