

How Long Have Dogs Been Domesticated

Livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, etc.) dbc90d905b

Dog Also called the domestic dog, it was selectively bred during the Late Pleistocene by hunter-gatherers. Dogs and the modern gray wolf share a common ancestor. Dogs and The dog (*Canis familiaris* or *Canis lupus familiaris*) is a domesticated descendant of wolves. Dogs were the first species to be domesticated over 14,000 years ago, before the development of agriculture, though genetic studies suggest the domestication process may have begun over 25,000 years ago. is a domesticated descendant of wolves. Also called the domestic dog, it was selectively bred during the Late Pleistocene by hunter-gatherers. Due to their long association with humans, dogs have gained the ability to thrive on a starch-rich diet that would be inadequate for other canids dbc90d905b

Dogs have been bred for desired behaviors, sensory capabilities, and physical attributes. Dog breeds vary widely in shape, size, and color. They have the same number of bones (with the exception of the tail), powerful jaws that house around 42 teeth, and well-developed senses of smell, hearing, and sight. Compared to humans, dogs possess a superior sense of smell and hearing, but inferior visual acuity. Dogs perform many roles for humans, such as hunting, herding, pulling loads, protection, companionship, therapy, aiding disabled people, and assisting police and the military. dbc90d905b Zooarchaeology has identified three classes of animal domesticates: dbc90d905b

Native American dogs dogs in the Americas can be found in Danger Cave, Utah, a site which has been dated to between 9,000 and 10,000 years BC. Arriving about 10,000 years ago alongside Paleo-Indians, today they make up a fraction of dog breeds that range from the Alaskan Malamute to the Peruvian Hairless Dog. These New World dogs have been Native American dogs, or Pre-Columbian dogs, were dogs living with people indigenous to the Americas dbc90d905b

Terrestrial vertebrates are the first animals to be domesticated by humans, with the earliest domestication of vertebrates being the domestication of dogs from wolves, who diverged from their wild relatives and developed a commensal relationship with Upper Paleolithic/Mesolithic humans at least 15,000 years ago during the Late Pleistocene. Other animals, including goats, sheep, and cows, were domesticated around 11,000 years ago. Among birds, the chicken

was first domesticated in East Asia at least 3,250 years ago...
dbc90d905b == Background == dbc90d905b Communication in... dbc90d905b
One of the most important transitions in human history was the
domestication of animals, which began with... dbc90d905b Cats...
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Domesticated plants and animals of Austronesia These migrations were
accompanied by a set of domesticated, semi-domesticated, and commensal
plants and animals transported via outrigger ships and catamarans that
enabled the early Austronesian peoples to thrive in the islands of
Maritime Southeast Asia, Near Oceania and Remote Oceania, Madagascar,
and the Comoro Islands. These migrations were accompanied by a set of
domesticated, semi-domesticated, and One of the major early human
migrations was the maritime Austronesian expansion into the islands of
the Indo-Pacific, believed to have begun between at least 5500 and
4000 BP (3500 to 2000 BCE). to have begun between at least 5500 and
4000 BP (3500 to 2000 BCE) dbc90d905b

Pets (dogs, cats, ferrets, hamsters, etc.) dbc90d905b

List of domesticated animals Zooarchaeology has identified three
classes of animal domesticates: Pets (dogs, cats, ferrets, hamsters
This page gives a list of domesticated 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. can be considered to have become fully
domesticated. Domestication is a gradual process, so there is no
precise moment in the history of a given species when it can be
considered to have become fully domesticated. In order to be
considered fully domesticated, most species have undergone significant
genetic, behavioural and morphological changes from their wild
ancestors, while others have changed very little from their wild
ancestors despite hundreds or thousands of years of potential
selective breeding. This includes species which are semi-domesticated,
undomesticated but captive-bred on a commercial scale, or commonly
wild-caught, at least occasionally captive-bred, and tameable. Many
factors determine how quickly any changes may occur in a species, but
there is not always a desire to improve a species from its wild form
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== Initial beliefs and research == dbc90d905b

Domestication Domestication affects genes for behavior in animals,
making them less aggressive. the first animals to be domesticated by
humans, with the earliest domestication of vertebrates being the
domestication of dogs from wolves, who diverged Domestication is a
multi-generational mutualistic relationship in which an animal
species, such as humans or leafcutter ants, takes over control and

care of another species, such as sheep or fungi, to obtain from them a steady supply of resources, such as meat, milk, or labor. Such changes both make domesticated organisms easier to handle and reduce their ability to survive in the wild. The process is gradual and geographically diffuse, based on trial and error. In plants, domestication affects genes for morphology, such as increasing seed size and stopping the shattering of cereal seedheads dbc90d905b

Domesticated, semi-domesticated, and commensal plants carried by Austronesian voyagers include the following: dbc90d905b

Domestication of the cat (*lybica*) includes domesticated cats, and that wild cats from this group were almost indistinguishable from domesticated cats. Both belong to the *Felis* lineage of the family Felidae, which is thought to have first diversified around 13 to 12 million years ago. Phylogenetic analysis The domestication of the cat can be traced back to Near Eastern and Egyptian populations of the African wildcat, *Felis lybica*, from which emerged the domestic cat (*F. s.* (*F. catus*)) dbc90d905b

== Origins == dbc90d905b The dog is a wolf-like canid. The genetic divergence between the dog's ancestor and modern wolves occurred between 20,000 and 40,000 years ago, just before or during the Last Glacial Maximum (20,000–27,000 years ago). This timespan represents the upper time-limit for the commencement of domestication because it is the time of divergence but not the time of domestication, which occurred later. dbc90d905b In 2019, an international research team questioned the conclusion that this experiment had provided strong support for the validity of domestication syndrome. They did conclude that it remains "a resource for investigation of the genomics and biology of behavior". dbc90d905b In 2018, a study compared sequences of North American dog fossils with Siberian dog fossils and modern dogs. The nearest relative to the North American fossils was a 9,000 BC fossil discovered on Zhokhov Island, Arctic north-eastern Siberia, which was connected to the mainland at that time. The study inferred from mtDNA that all of the North American dogs shared a common ancestor dated 14,600 BC, and this ancestor had diverged along with the ancestor of the Zhokhov dog from their common ancestor 15,600 BC. The timing of the Koster dogs shows that dogs entered North America from Siberia 4,500 years after humans did, were isolated for the next 9,000 years, and after contact with... dbc90d905b

Domesticated silver fox The experiment at the Institute of Cytology and Genetics in Novosibirsk, Russia, explored whether selection for behaviour rather than morphology may have been the process that had produced dogs from wolves, by recording the changes in foxes when in each generation only the most tame foxes were allowed to breed. Many of the descendant foxes became both tamer and more dog-like in

morphology, including displaying mottled- or spotted-coloured fur. Domesticated silver foxes are the result of an experiment designed The domesticated silver fox (*Vulpes vulpes forma amicus*) is a form of the silver fox, a melanistic form of the wild red fox, that has been to some extent domesticated under laboratory conditions. the wild red fox, that has been to some extent domesticated under laboratory conditions. Domesticated silver foxes are the result of an experiment designed to demonstrate the power of selective breeding to transform species, as described by Charles Darwin in *On the Origin of Species* dbc90d905b

The earliest evidence for dogs in the Americas can be found in Danger Cave, Utah, a site which has been dated to between 9,000 and 10,000 years BC. These New World dogs have been shown to descend from Old World Eurasian grey wolves. dbc90d905b They include crops and animals believed to have originated from the Hemudu and Majiabang cultures in the theorized pre-Austronesian homelands in China, as well as other plants and animals believed to have been first domesticated from within Taiwan, maritime Southeast Asia, and New Guinea. These plants are often referred to as "canoe plants", especially in the context of the migrations of the Polynesians. Domesticated animals and plants introduced during historic times are not included. dbc90d905b Working animal (horses... dbc90d905b The domestication process was protracted and geographically complex, rather than being a single discrete event. The earliest interactions between wildcats and humans began as commensal, as cats were drawn to early agricultural settlements due to their thriving rodent populations. dbc90d905b

Street dogs in Moscow The most famous Muscovite street dog is Laika (Russian: Лайка), who ended up being one of the first animals in space and the first to orbit the Earth. Some of them who frequent or inhabit the subway have attracted international attention for learning how to use the trains to commute between various locations. Many operate in packs and have become accustomed to seeking food from passersby. midst of busy areas. Beggars may live in The city of Moscow, Russia, hosts a large population of free-ranging dogs. They also have the most specialized behaviors, which differentiate them from both domesticated dogs and wolves dbc90d905b

Dmitry Belyayev questioned how the diversity of canine breeds... dbc90d905b Several investigations have shown that all domestic varieties of cats come from a single lineage of *F. lybica*, although early interactions between wildcats and Neolithic human settlements occurred across a broad geographic range. dbc90d905b == Plants == dbc90d905b

Domestication of the dog This included the dog's genetic divergence from the wolf, its domestication, and the emergence of the first dogs.

when and where dogs were first domesticated have taxed geneticists and archaeologists for decades. Genetic studies suggest a domestication process commencing The domestication of the dog was the process which resulted in the emergence of the domestic dog as a species (*Canis familiaris*). The dog's similarity to the grey wolf is the result of substantial dog-into-wolf gene flow, with the modern grey wolf being the dog's nearest living relative. Genetic studies suggest that all ancient and modern dogs share a common ancestry, descending from an ancient, now-extinct wolf population – or closely related wolf populations – which was distinct from the modern wolf lineage. An extinct Late Pleistocene wolf may have been the ancestor of the dog
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The issue of Moscow's stray dogs was first mentioned by Russian writers such as journalist Vladimir Gilyarovsky in the late 19th century. Their sad lot was dramatised by Anton Chekhov in the famous short story *Kashtanka*, by Mikhail Bulgakov in the novella *Heart of a Dog*, and by Gavriil Troyepolsky in the novel *White Bim Black Ear*. As of March 2010, there were an estimated 35,000 free-ranging dogs living within Moscow's city limits, or approximately one dog for every 300 people, and about 32 per square km (84 per square mile).
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Charles Darwin recognized a small number of traits that made domesticated species different from their wild ancestors. He was also the first to recognize the difference between conscious selective breeding (i.e. artificial selection) in which humans directly select for desirable traits, and unconscious selection where traits evolve as a by-product of natural selection or from selection of other traits. There is a genetic difference between domestic and wild populations. There is also a genetic difference between the domestication traits that researchers believe to have been essential at the early stages of domestication, and the improvement traits that have appeared since the split between wild and domestic populations. Domestication traits are generally fixed within all domesticates, and were selected during the initial episode of domestication of that animal or plant, whereas improvement traits are present only in a portion of domesticates, though they may be fixed in individual breeds or regional populations...
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Domestication of vertebrates created domestication islands in the genome. The same process may also apply to other domesticated animals. Some of the most commonly domesticated animals The domestication of vertebrates is the mutual relationship between vertebrate animals, including birds and mammals, and the humans who influence their care and reproduction
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Originating in the Near East, the first domestic cats spread from the ancient Mediterranean world via maritime trade as well as the Silk

Road, and later worldwide through European colonization. A separate but ultimately unsuccessful domestication of leopard cats in ancient East Asia demonstrates that prolonged proximity to humans does not inevitably lead to domestication. dbc90d905b According to Andrei Poyarkov of the A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, a biologist and wolf expert who has studied Moscow's dogs for over 30 years, the quantity of food... dbc90d905b

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