





Cães e gatos

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Origem e domesticação

- A domesticação do gato aconteceu no Egito Antigo, cerca de 2000 AC
 - Considerado uma manifestação da deusa Bastet pelos Egípcios.
 - Muito úteis para controlar pestes, protegendo a importante produção agrícola dos Egípcios.
 - Se espalharam pela região do Mediterrâneo
 - Levados para a Escandinávia pelos Vikings
 - Na Inglaterra Medieval eram considerados companheiros das bruxas.



Comportamento social

- Os gatos apresentam flexibilidade no comportamento social: podem ser solitários ou viverem em grupos muito populosos.
- A variação na densidade pode ser de <1 a 2000 gatos/Km².
- Fêmeas e as ninhadas formam a estrutura central dos agrupamentos sociais.
 - Eles se transformam em territoriais: fêmeas “centrais” e fêmeas “marginais”.



Comportamento social

- Os machos também podem ser classificados como “centrais” ou “marginais”.
- Quando a densidade populacional é baixa o comportamento territorial não é muito evidente.
- Castração, com o retorno dos animais ao mesmo ambiente tem provado mais eficiente do que eutanásia para controle da população feral.



Comunicação visual- Gatos

- Os gatos podem utilizar muitas formas comportamentais para expressar o seu estado motivacional, utilizando “todo o corpo”.



Leyhausen, 1982



Comunicação acústica- Gatos

- Agressão (Mildred Moelk, 1994)
 - Rosnar
 - Uivar
 - Rosnar (fechando a boca de forma gradual)
- Defesa
 - Associao & Cuspir
- Motivação para contato e “saudação”
 - Purr
 - Miau



Leyhausen, 1982



Comunicação



• Olfatória

- Os gatos podem urinar como spray ou normal. As duas formas implicam em trocas de informação.
- Em uma alta densidade populacional apenas os machos dominantes urinam como spray.
- Glândulas da pele (unha, queixo, flanco ou cauda esfregando), saliva, pode também funcionar como marcação olfatória - mais comum nos machos inteiros e fêmeas em cio.



Comportamento de predação



- A sequência predatória = perseguição ou emboscada, captura, abate.
- Quando caçam aves eles podem perseguir, aproximar-se lentamente e terminado por um galope rápido ou saltam para capturar a presa.
- Se o gato não está com fome ele pode deixar escapar presa
- O comportamento de "brincar" com o animal capturado foi descrito como mais estimulação por movimento da presa



Reproductive Behavior



- Fêmeas são sazonalmente polyoestrous. Eles podem mostrar o cio em intervalos de algumas semanas.
- Períodos de cio são frequentemente sincronizadas entre as fêmeas que vivem juntas.
- A ovulação é induzida após várias cópulas (15-20 / dia ao longo de um período de 4 a 5 dias).



Reproductive Behavior



- Escolha de parceiro pode mudar de acordo com a proximidade da ovulação.
- A familiaridade parece desempenhar algum papel na escolha de parceiro.
- Longo namoro e cópula muito rápida.



Comportamento reprodutivo



- O gato selvagem Africano é monógamo.
- Cuidado comunal dos filhotes pode acontecer
- Machos relacionados tem algum papel no cuidado dos filhotes
- Aprendizado de caçar é praticado com animais vivos trazidos pelas mães.



Comportamento materno



- Durante os primeiros dias a fêmea fica com os filhotes
- Os filhotes podem amamentar 30% do tempo nas primeiras 24 horas
- Gatas deixa os gatinhos para intervalos mais longos à medida que eles crescem



Desenvolvimento comportamental



- O ambiente uterino durante o período pré-natal pode afetar o desenvolvimento comportamental
- O canal auditivo abre aos 5 dias e os olhos em média aos 9 dias (intervalo 2-16 dias)
Como em cães-socialização precoce é muito importante (3-10 semanas de idade)



Interações



- Humanos e gatos podem formar ligações
- As interações são relações recíprocas e dinâmicas
- Os participantes do vínculo pode influenciar-se mutuamente



Benefícios



- A redução da pressão arterial, e os fatores de risco reduzido associado com a doenças cardíacas
- Estado psicológicos
- Diminuição dos hormônios associados ao estresse
- Comunicação e memória



Problemas comportamentais



- Arranhar móveis
- Pode ser reforçado pelos proprietários
- Urinar fora da caixa é um dos problemas mais importantes
- Respostas de medo também foram relatadas



Problemas comportamentais



- Muitas vezes comportamentos problemáticos são comportamentos normais gato, que são indesejáveis para os seus proprietários (arranhar, perseguir presas, marcação com urina)
- Os proprietários e os veterinários devem compreender e aceitar a natureza básica do gato



Problemas comportamentais



- Alguns problemas de comportamento surgem como resultado do proprietário ou do ambiente doméstico
- Inconsistente recompensas e punições
- Recompensas e punições inoportuna
- Ambientes sociais ou físicas inadequadas
estimulação inadequada
- Raça inadequada para a situação





Companion Animal Behavior: Dogs and Cats

Adroaldo J. Zanella, with material
supplied by Janice Siegford

Origin & Domestication



- The origin of the dog has been a subject of considerable debate.
 - Did dogs descend from the golden jackal or the wolf?
 - Were dogs domesticated once or multiple times?
 - Did humans domesticate dogs or did dog ancestors take advantage of humans?
 - How long ago did dogs and their wild ancestor diverge?



Origin & Domestication



- Recent genetic evidence suggests that dogs arose from wolves in East Asia then diverged.
 - Vila et al., 1997; Savolainen et al., 2002
- Dogs may have become distinct from wolves as early as 135,000 years ago.
 - Skeletal evidence of dogs exists from 12,000 (Israel) and 14,000 years ago (Germany).



Origin & Domestication



- Dogs likely began as wolves who were highly successful scavengers that took advantage of human refuse.
 - Coppinger & Coppinger, 2001
 - Wolves born with less fear of humans thrived in these situations, gradually becoming dogs.
 - Records of modern-looking dogs living with humans appear 3,000-4,000 years ago.



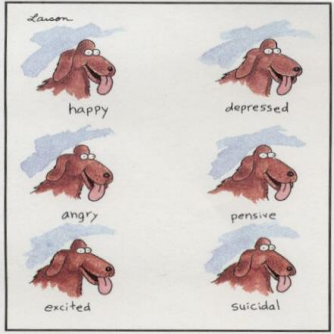
Social Behavior



- Social behavior of dogs largely resembles that of wolves
- Feral dogs live in packs of varying sizes
 - Reproduce 1-2x year
 - Social groups with a dominant male and female



Communication



How to recognize the moods of an Irish setter



Communication

- **Visual**
 - Body posture and facial expression are primary ways dogs communicate with each other
 - Posture, tail position, ear position, lips, degree of eye opening and hardness of eye are key elements



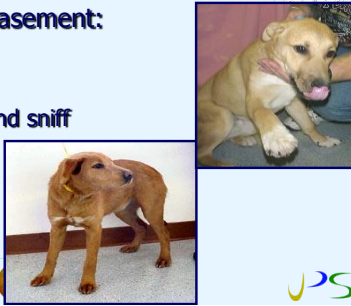

Communication

- Relaxed dogs have relaxed bodies
 - Especially eyes, ears, and lips
 - Tail level or slightly up, can be wagging




Communication

- Signs of appeasement:
 - Lick nose
 - Paw up
 - Look down and sniff
 - Circle away




Communication

- Signs of fear or distress
 - Dilated pupils, look away
 - Whites of eyes visible
 - Drooling
 - Tense muscles
 - Tail tucked
 - Ears flattened and back
 - Tight lips
 - Curved back




Communication

- Alert dog
 - Pricked ears
 - Tail up
 - Body compact and ready to move
 - Attention focused on object



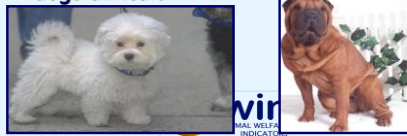

Communication

- Signs of aggression
 - Piloerection
 - Staring
 - Forward lean
 - Tail up
 - Jaw closed and locked
 - Lips tight and back



Communication

- And sometimes you just can't tell
 - This can make communication between dogs and humans difficult
 - It can also make communication between dogs difficult



Communication



"So! Planning on roaming the neighborhood with some of your buddies today?"



Communication

- Olfactory
 - Dogs have a highly developed sense of smell which they use for communication as well as predation
 - Urine, feces, and footpad secretions provide information on territory, reproductive status, and recency of visits of dogs in an area
 - Glands in the face, tail, and anal region provide information between dogs



Comm



Donning his new canine decoder, Professor Schwartzman becomes the first human being on Earth to hear what barking dogs are actually saying.



Communication

- Auditory
 - Barks, growls, yips, whines, howls, and 'talking'
 - Dogs bark much more often and in a greater variety of contexts than wolves
 - Much of the meaning of a vocal signal depends on context



Predatory Behavior



- The predatory sequence = chase, catch, kill
 - Is generally triggered by a running animal
 - Has been abbreviated in various dog breeds
 - Sheep herding dogs have a very strong chase component but do not usually proceed to catch or kill
 - Bird dogs may have chase and catch but no kill
 - Rat and Parsons Russell terriers have the full sequence



Predatory Behavior



- Dogs have been bred to hunt or bring to bay prey of all sizes
 - Dogs that hunt large prey tend to work in packs and are highly social with other dogs
 - Dogs that hunt small prey tend to work alone
- Different breeds may rely more heavily on either sight or smell
 - e.g., beagles follow their noses and Borzoi their eyes



Reproductive Behavior



- Females generally cycle 2x a year
 - More primitive breeds (e.g., Basenji) only have one heat/year
 - Heat periods are often synchronized among females living together
- Courtship behavior consists of play fighting and licking of ears and genitals



Reproductive Behavior



- Females stand still and hold their tails to one side to indicate readiness to mate
- Females do display preference and will not accept all males despite biological readiness to mate



Maternal Behavior



- Pups are born approximately 63 days after mating
 - Females attempt to nest in dark places several days prior to parturition
 - As each pup is born the mother licks it clean, severs the umbilical cord, and eats the placenta



Maternal Behavior



- During the first days the mother stays with the pups
 - Pups may nurse 30% of the time
 - The dam licks them to stimulate excretion, which she swallows to keep the nest clean
- The dam leaves the pups for longer intervals as they grow
 - At 5 weeks she starts to discourage them from nursing



Development of Behavior



- The uterine environment during the prenatal period may affect behavioral development
 - Mothers that experience stress during pregnancy may have pups that are more emotional, reactive and fearful later in life
 - These pups have very active stress responses



Development of Behavior



- Neonatal period (0-14 days)
 - Pups are born blind and deaf and completely dependent on their dams
 - Nursing, sleep and excretion are dominant behaviors
 - Pups do react to touch and smell
 - Pups start crawling and will whine, squeal and yelp
 - Handling of pups at this stage may help them withstand stress later in life



Development of Behavior



- Transition period (14-21 days)
 - Adult behavior patterns start to appear
 - Eyes open ~13 days, ears open ~18-20 days
 - Puppies begin orienting, crawling backwards & walking
 - Play fighting & tail wagging start and vocal repertoire increases
 - Teeth begin to appear ~3 weeks along with biting and chewing



Development of Behavior



- Socialization period (3-10 weeks)
 - Learning abilities of pups are well-developed
 - Pups show playful forms of adult behavior patterns
 - Pups respond to distant sights and sounds
 - The first signs of fear appear
 - Pups leave the nest to urinate and defecate
 - The first signs of agonistic behavior appear, including aggressive attack



Development of Behavior



- Socialization period (3-10 weeks)
 - Pups are sensitive to different stimuli and benefit from a broad range of experience
 - Pups bond with each other, mother, and humans
 - Social contact with humans is extremely important at this time to avoid later fear of humans
 - Contact-seeking behavior increases in weeks 3-5.
 - Fear increases after 5 weeks and causes a decline in approach behaviors



Development of Behavior



- Juvenile period (10 weeks-14 months)
 - Pups grow rapidly and are nearly full grown at 8 months
 - Milk teeth are lost at 5 months
 - Motor skills improve
 - Implications of behaviors are learned—context becomes important
 - Sexual maturation happens between 6-14 months
 - Dogs begin to display social status



Dog-Human Interactions



- People and dogs can form bonds
- These bonds are reciprocal, dynamic relationships
- The participants in the bond can influence each other
 - Physiologically
 - Psychologically
 - Physically



Benefits of the Bond



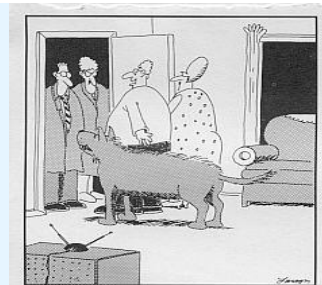
- Increased exercise, decreased blood pressure, and reduced risk factors associated with heart disease
- Reduced depression
- Decreased stress hormones
- Facilitates communication and memory



Behavioral Problems



- Sometimes these are true behavioral disorders
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder
- Some problems are heritable and could be reduced by breeding with attention to behavior
 - Genetic predisposition to be fearful



"Hey! Jack and Paula! You made it! ... Now, quickly: Keep one hand across your throat and put the other one confidently down on Bruno's head. Stupid dog's going to get Agnes and me into a giant lawsuit one day."



Behavioral Problems



- Many times problem behaviors are normal dog behaviors that are undesirable to their owners
 - Digging, barking, chasing prey, rolling in smelly things, being excited at the sight of another dog.....
 - Owners, vets, trainers must understand and accept the basic nature of the dog



Behavioral Problems



- Some behavior problems arise as a result of the owner or the domestic environment
 - Inconsistent rewards and punishments
 - Badly timed rewards and punishments
 - Inadequate social or physical environments
 - Inadequate exercise
 - Inappropriate breed for the situation



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Obrigado!



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animal welfare
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