

## THE BEHAVIOURAL STUDY OF THE BUSH DOG (*Speothos venaticus*) IN CAPTIVITY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT

### ESTUDO COMPORTAMENTAL DO CACHORRO-VINAGRE (*Speothos venaticus*) EM CATIVEIRO COM ENRIQUECIMENTO AMBIENTAL

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**ABSTRACT:** The bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*) is very rare animal species, whose maintenance and breeding in captivity can induce the expression of atypical behaviour. Information concerning environmental enrichment and assessment models of the behaviour of this species in the literature are insufficient. Therefore, a study was conducted in the Zoo-Botanic Foundation of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, to evaluate the behaviour of two male bush dogs kept in captivity with different types of environmental enrichment, in April–May 2012. Data collection was performed before, during and after the presence of the environmental enrichment, three times a week in the morning and afternoon on alternate days for ten minutes, with immediate recording of activity performed by the animal every minute. It was observed that the animals interacted with all three types of ENRI used, but showed a greater interest in ENRI-2. No stereotyped behaviour or aggressive behaviour was observed, suggesting satisfactory welfare conditions for the animals in all environments tested. We conclude that the enrichment protocols can be used to stimulate the natural behaviour of the species, aiding the well-being and quality of life in captivity.

**KEYWORDS:** Animal behaviour. Captive animals. Animal interaction. Welfare. Food enrichment.

## INTRODUCTION

The bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*) is a canid, endemic to South America, occurring from Panama to Argentina, including a large part of Brazil. However, this animal is rare (BEISIEGEL; ZUERCHER, 2005; BEISIEGEL, 2009) and difficult to observe in the field (FUSCO-COSTA; INGBERMAN, 2013), and is thus little-studied. The species is considered vulnerable and is contained in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in Endangered CITES (NOWAK, 1991). The main threats to the species are deforestation, fragmentation and the alteration of habitats, diseases transmitted by domestic animals and a decrease in their natural prey.

Bush dogs are diurnal animals, unlike other small canids (DEUSH, 1983), but are tolerant to different types of habitats (SILVEIRA et al., 1998) and have a rich repertoire of vocalizations (VILLA, 2001). This species is highly social, living in family groups containing two to twelve individuals in the presence of a single monogamous breeding pair for each group (KLEIMAN, 1972; BEISIEGEL; ZUERCHER, 2005). Observations indicate that these animals have semi-aquatic habits.

The maintenance and reproduction of some individuals in captivity is an alternative for the preservation of this species. However, captivity might induce the expression of artificial behaviours different to those observed naturally. Moreover, environmental enrichment and the adoption of appropriate management practices can contribute to the welfare of animals kept in captivity, because they stimulate natural behaviour.

Information concerning environmental enrichment and assessment models of the behaviour of this species are scarce. This study was conducted to study the behaviour of two individuals of captive bush dog subjected to different types of environmental enrichment in a municipal zoo in the city of Belo Horizonte-MG, Brazil.

## CONTENTS

The research was conducted at the Zoo-Botanic Foundation of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais (FZB-BH), Brazil, during April and May 2012 and was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Use (CEUA) of the Federal University of Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brazil, under the number 045/13.

Two adult male bush dogs (*Speothos venaticus*), captive in the FZB-BH, under natural

conditions of temperature and humidity, were used. The enclosure has an area of approximately 260 m<sup>2</sup>, with trees or lawn with tree trunks and a lake with free access to the animals, a house used for the daily supply of food and for shelter of the animals. The enclosure is completely surrounded by a screen fence that separates the animals from visitors and other animals.

Three environmental enrichments were used: ENRI-1; a trail of paprika leading to two objects, a leather-shelter adult bovine humerus impregnated with moist dog food and individually wrapped in paper bread or autoclaved camel pelage ENRI-2; a trail of basil leading to two pumpkins stuffed with basil and meat strategically positioned near the lake of the enclosure; ENRI-3; a trail of paprika leading to two cardboard boxes, each with the same leather-wrapped objects used in ENRI-1.

The behavioural parameters were evaluated on three occasions (before, during and after

enrichment). The enrichment was always measured in the afternoon (15:00), and assessments were performed beforehand, in the morning (10:00 am) and in the morning of the next day (10:00 am). Each evaluation involved the observation of the animals during a period of 10 min. Activities of the animals were recorded every minute in an ethogram established by the FZB-BH (Figure 1). We used a sampling technique scan (when the two animals were in the enclosure, but both identified for the assessment of individual behaviour) or a focal technique (when only one animal was in the enclosure), adapted from Altmann (1974). For the installation or removal of enrichment, the animals were trapped, and evaluations were performed after the animals were released. The data obtained for the animal behaviours were analysed by nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis tests using the statistical program Action 2.3, with  $\alpha = 0.10$ .

<b>Zoo-Botanic Foundation of Belo Horizonte /Department of Zoological Gardens</b>									
<b>Area Environmental Enrichment and Conditioning Animal</b>									
<b>Observation of Environmental Enrichment Activities</b>									
Date: _____ Schedule: _____ Climate: _____ Responsible: _____ Enclosure / Species: _____									
Enrichment: _____ Ethogram: S - stationary ; M - moving, F - foraging, IE - interacting with enrichment: IS - social interaction, V - vocalising, AB - abnormal behaviour, U - unseen, O - other									
Time	S	M	F	IE	SI	V	A B	U	O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Observations: _____									
<b>Description of behavioural categories</b>									
S – Animal stopped - when the animal is stationary, and might also be on the alert and observing the environment, can still be scratching, licking itself, turning the head or ears, but for short periods of time or when the animal is completely stopped or lying and appears to be sleeping.									
M – moving - when individuals are running, jumping, walking.									
F – foraging - when the animal is sniffing around as if looking for food in the enclosure. Behaviour outside of enrichment activity. When this behaviour is observed during the enrichment activity, it should be noted in the category IE and annotated in the observations that the animal was foraging, but in interaction with the enrichment.									
IE – interaction with enrichment - when the animal shows any interest in the enrichment, such as looking at the items, moving in the direction of the item; interacting with the item (manipulating, biting, licking, etc.); vocalising, if visible, because of the item.									
SI – social interaction - when there is social interaction between individuals, positive or negative, such as scavenging, stealing food, fighting, etc. Note the positive or negative comments.									
V – vocalisation - when the animal is vocalising without regard to the enrichment.									
AB – abnormal behaviour - behaviour does not belong to the behavioural repertoire of the species: plucking fur; pacing; animals too quiet or too busy when this is not their behaviour from others.									
NV – not visible - when the animal is not in the field of view of the observer (e.g., within the containment house).									
O – other - any behaviour exhibited by the animal that is not listed above.									

**Figure 1.** Ethogram established by the FZB-BH to evaluate the individual behavioural parameters of the bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*).

Table 1 shows the behaviour shown by the animals during evaluation. The three types of enrichment used, reduced ( $P < 0.10$ ) the rate of animal movement throughout the enclosure, during the placement of objects and after their removal. After enrichment, the animals were not visible to the observer most of the time.

Increased interest ( $P = 0.09$ ) was demonstrated when ENRI-2 (trail of basil +

pumpkins stuffed with basil and meat) was used. However, we also identified interactions of animals with ENRI-1 and ENRI-3. After installation of the enrichment, only the ENRI-1 (trail of paprika + adult bovine humerus wrapped in leather + autoclaved camel skin) caused the animals to remain longer at these locations (not visible to the observer).

**Table 1.** Number of events (reviewed every 10 minutes) of different bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*) behaviours assessed before, during and after the use of three types of environmental enrichments ( $n = 2$ ).

	Stationary	Moving	Interacting with enrichment	Not visible	Swimming
- ENRI-1 -					
Before	2.0	8.0 a	0.0	0.0 a	0.0
During	0.0	5.0 ab	3.0	2.0 ab	0.0
After	2.5	1.5 b	0.0	6.0 b	0.0
<i>P</i> value	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.09	-
- ENRI-2 -					
Before	0.0	8.0 a	0.0 b	2.0 ab	0.0
During	0.0	2.0 ab	7.5 a	0.0 b	0.5
After	0.0	0.0 b	0.0 b	10.0 a	0.0
<i>P</i> value	-	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.38
- ENRI-3 -					
Before	0.0	7.0 a	0.0	3.0 ab	0.0
During	2.0	5.0 ab	1.0	2.0 b	0.0
After	3.0	2.5 b	0.0	4.5 a	0.0
<i>P</i> value	0.15	0.09	0.18	0.09	-

ENRI-1: trail of paprika + objects wrapped in leather i.e., adult bovine humerus or autoclaved camel skin; ENRI-2: trail of basil + pumpkins stuffed with basil and meat; ENRI-3: trail of paprika + cardboard boxes + objects wrapped in leather i.e., adult bovine humerus or autoclaved camel skin; <sup>a,b</sup>means followed by different letters in the column are significantly different using the Kruskal-Wallis test ( $P < 0.10$ ).

Other behaviours were also recorded, such as urinating along the enclosure or sheltering in the containment house, semi-aquatic behaviour (swimming in the lake of the enclosure) or attention to noise in neighbouring enclosures or to visitors to the zoo. Prior to enrichment, the animals urinated on the trunks scattered on the ground and in trees (mean 4.0 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-1 and ENRI-2; 3.5 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-3), moved throughout the enclosure (mean 8.0 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-1 and ENRI-2; 7.0 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-3) or hid in the containment house (no record in ENRI-1, a mean of 2.0 records/individual/evaluation in ENRI-2; 3.0 records in ENRI-3). Following enrichment, the animals urinated again in the enclosure to mark territory, but at a lower frequency (mean 1.0 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-1;

no record in ENRI-2; 2.5 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-3) and showed the behaviour of lying in the grass (mean 2.5 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-1; no record in ENRI-2; 3.0 times/individual/evaluation in ENRI-3). However, the behaviour of hiding inside the containment house was displayed more frequently than the others at this stage (mean of 6.0 records/individual/evaluation in ENRI-1; 10 records in ENRI-2; 4.5 records in ENRI-3); each unit represents one minute that the animal spent in the containment house.

The bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*) is a species of lesser-known neotropical canid (OLIVEIRA, 2009). Although some aspects of its behaviour have been studied in captivity, no study has evaluated the behaviour of these animals when faced with environmental enrichment in captivity

with a scan sampling and adapted focal methodology.

To evaluate the behaviour of the animals, we used scan sampling and the focal methods of Altmann (1974), both of which consisted of observing the animals for ten minutes continuously at pre-determined intervals each minute, noting the behaviour shown, in an animal ethogram established by the FZB-BH. The scan technique was used when both animals were visible in the enclosure, however, both methods were used to assess individual behaviour, which differed from the original methodology, which evaluated the behaviour of the group as a whole and not the individual. The focal technique was used only when one individual was visible in the enclosure and differed from the original methodology by the fact that observations were performed every minute and not continuously during the 10 min to note the current time spent on each activity performed by the animal. These differences to the original methodology facilitated a more practical assessment of animal behaviour, generating notes in the ethogram and the final count rate for each behaviour performed by individuals.

Both animal individuals were well adapted to their venue and were familiar with human presence due to daily handling and the constant presence of visitors in the FZB-BH. The choice of enrichment studied was due to the availability of materials in the FZB-BH.

During the recording of behaviour, it was observed that on the day following enrichment, the animals showed a lower frequency of urination and stayed longer in the shelter. This type of behaviour appeared to indicate that enrichment diminished the interest of the animals in exploring the environment for at least the following day. The marking of territory with urine is typical behaviour of the bush dog and other canids (EISENBERG; KLEIMAN, 1972).

With respect to enrichments used, it is unclear whether the preference for ENRI-2 derived from its components, since the bush dog is carnivorous, with a diet consisting almost

exclusively of animal meat (Van VALKENBURGH, 1991) or whether the fact that they have interdigital membranes and semi-aquatic habits (STRAHL et al., 1992) positively influenced the interaction with this enrichment, because the animals entered the lake from the enclosure and played with the pumpkin while swimming. In addition, other types of enrichment might have been disadvantaged by the fact that the bones of ox leather were commonly used by officials of the FZB-BH at least twice a week. The objects might have already been familiar to the animals, which led to a lower frequency of interaction with ENRI-1 and ENRI-3. However, regardless of the type of enrichment used, interaction with the enrichment was rapid, namely, the animals had no fear of approaching enrichments introduced into the enclosure used primarily with trails, and photographic records had already indicated that this species moves by trails (FUSCO-COSTA; INGBERMAN, 2013).

This study shows that the use of environmental enrichment aids the well-being and helps to maintain the quality of life in captivity, encouraging natural behaviour of the species through stimuli introduced into the enclosure, in addition to being an important tool for the preservation of this species, which is threatened with extinction.

From this study, it can be concluded that bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*) males showed no abnormal behaviour in enriched environments. The environment that most aroused curiosity of animals was a trail of basil leading to two pumpkins stuffed with basil and meat, strategically positioned near the lake precincts.

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**RESUMO:** O cachorro-do-mato-vinagre ou cachorro-vinagre (*Speothos venaticus*) é uma espécie animal bastante rara. Sua manutenção e reprodução em cativeiro pode induzir a expressão de comportamentos atípicos. Informações sobre enriquecimento ambiental e modelos de avaliação do comportamento dessa espécie são insuficientes na literatura. Sendo assim, um estudo foi realizado na Fundação Zoo-Botânica de Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brasil, para avaliar o comportamento de dois machos de cachorro vinagre mantidos em cativeiro com diferentes tipos de enriquecimento ambiental, entre os meses de abril a maio de 2012. A coleta dos dados foi realizada antes, durante e após a utilização do enriquecimento ambiental, três vezes por semana no período da manhã e da tarde em dias alternados, durante dez minutos, com registro instantâneo da atividade realizada pelo animal a cada minuto. Observou-se que os animais interagiram com os três tipos de enriquecimento utilizados, sendo demonstrado maior interesse pelo ENRI-2. Nenhum comportamento de estereotíпия ou comportamento agressivo foi observado, sugerindo condições de bem-estar dos animais

em todos os ambientes testados. Conclui-se que os protocolos de enriquecimento podem ser utilizados para estimular o comportamento natural da espécie, auxiliando no bem-estar e qualidade de vida em cativeiro.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Comportamento animal. Animais cativos. Interação animal. Bem-estar. Enriquecimento alimentar.

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