



Day-1

# Animal behaviour and interspecies relationships

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# Primate Behaviour



## Agenda

*Ad libitum* sampling

Habituation

Identifying individuals

Ethograms and questions

Group scans

Focal samples



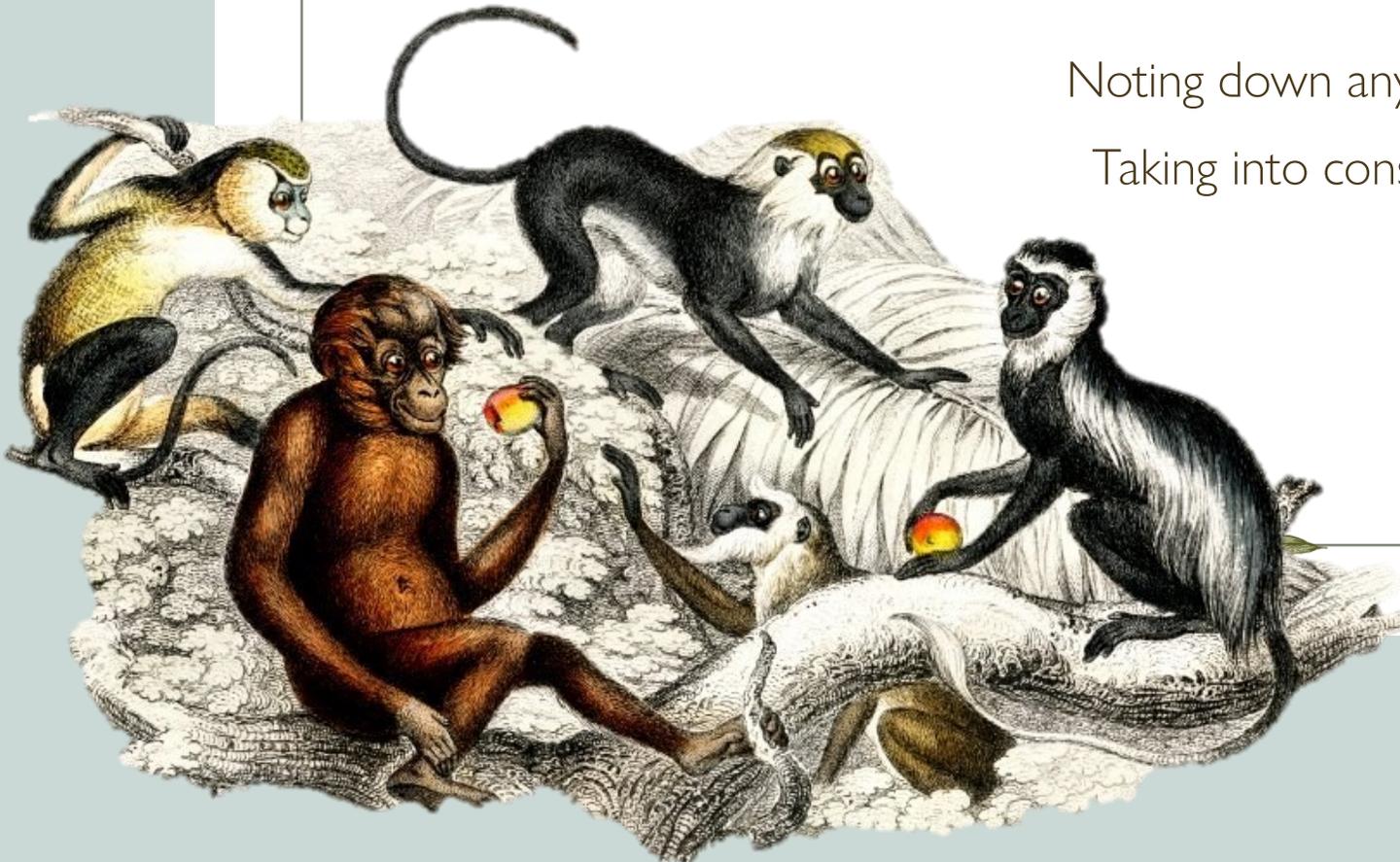
# *Ad libitum* sampling

*Freely, as one wishes*

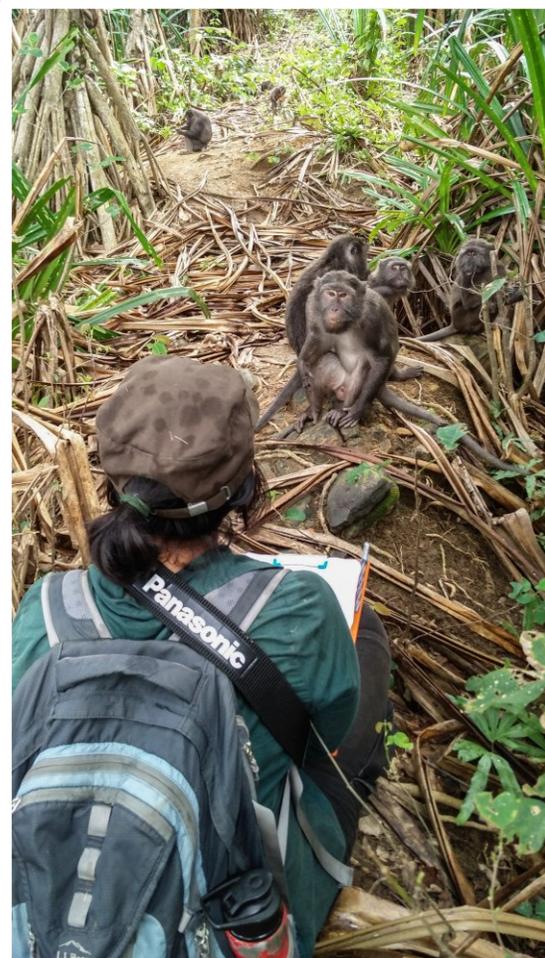
Noting down anything and everything you observe

Taking into consideration all the possible variables

Not having any hypotheses (yet)



# Habituation of a troop



# Identifying individuals of a troop





“ We find animals doing things that we,  
in our arrogance, used to think was  
"just human". ”

Jane Goodall



# Behavioural States and Events



Sleeping

Moving

Playing

Feeding

Grooming

Fighting

Mating

Jump

Scratch

Bite

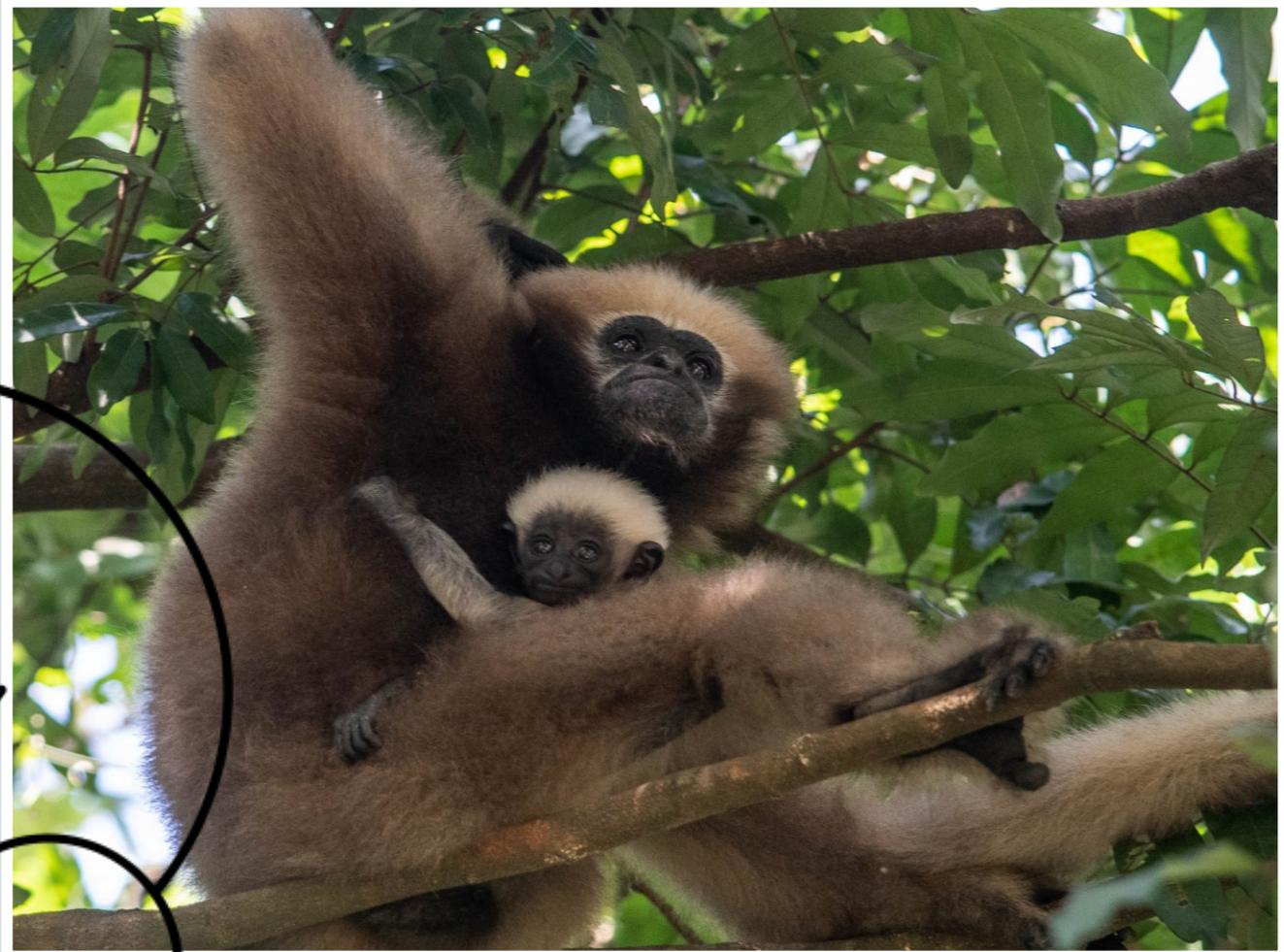
Hug

Fall

Smell

Sneeze

# Ethogram: example, gibbons



# Ethogram

Behavioural State	Code	Description
Brachiation	BCN	Movement that involves the characteristic brachiating movement of gibbons, including leaps and jumps through the canopy to cover large distances.
Moving	MVG	Any form of shorter, non-brachiating movement that may or may not result in displacement.
Resting	RST	Periods of inactivity where the gibbons are sitting, reclining, relaxing or sleeping without foraging or grooming.
Rest foraging	RFG	Passive or opportunistic foraging without movement or active searching for foods, often seen during bouts of rest. <i>Include foraging details.</i>
Active foraging	AFG	Active visual and other sensory searching for food, including fruits, leaves, insects, spiders, eggs, etc. that may also involve movement. <i>Include foraging details.</i>
Playing	PLG	Any form of playing or non-aggressive wrestling between two or more individuals, or a solo individual.
Territorial Calls	TLC	Actions leading up to the gibbons' territorial calls, the calls themselves and associated activities in the interim during their calling period.
Grooming	GRM	Self-grooming or allogrooming.
Vigilance	VIG	Body language that indicates vigilant behaviour, including alarm calls, threat displays, climbing to vantage points, looking outwards and other related inter-individual signalling or communication. <i>Indicate any observable triggers for vigilance behaviour.</i>
Feeding	FDG	The active ingestion of food after foraging, excluding foods received during human interaction. <i>Include feeding details.</i>
Fighting	FTG	Aggressive behaviours and physical fighting between individuals of the family.
Human interaction	INT	Any extended period of interaction with one or more people, including but not limited to provisioning activities. <i>Include notes regarding communication, anticipatory behaviour and video/audio codes for ethnographic observations recorded.</i>

# Group Scans

What behavioural state is each individual of the troop in, every 5-15 minutes?

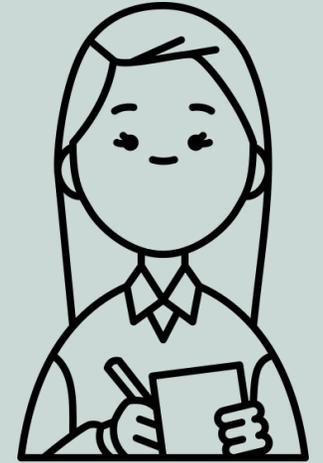
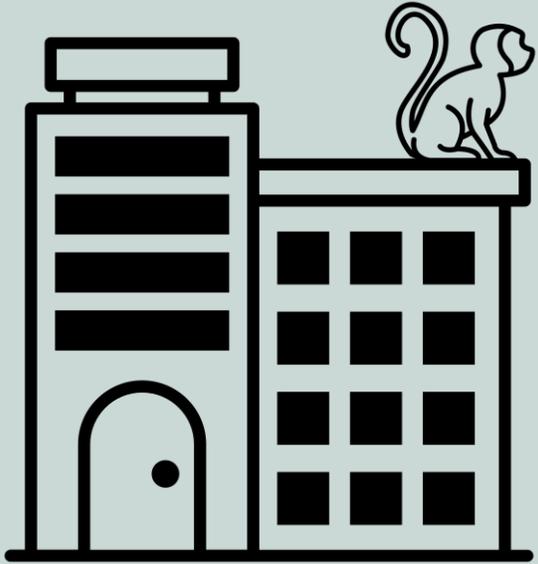
Date	Weather	Observer
25/05/2023	Cloudy	Ishika

Time	Scan No	Individual Code/Name	Age/Sex	Behavioural Code	Feeding details	Human disturbance	Substrate	Distance to road
10:30	1	Rongi	F/A	MVG		High	Bamboo	5 mt
		Kaliya	M/A	FRG	Insects	High	Bamboo	10 mt
		Twik	F/Juv	PLG		Medium	Cable	10 mt
		Gelci	Infant	RST		Low	Roof	5 mt
10:45	2	Rongi	F/A	FRG	Banana	High	Banana tree	15 mt

# Focal Samples

What are all the behavioural states and events that an individual displays in a fixed time period?





# Social Science in Ecology and Conservation

An Introduction



# Human–nonhuman primate relationships



Anthropomorphism

High adaptability

Provisioning

Cultural significance

Intelligence

# Human–bat interactions





# Areas of Research with SS

Perceptions of people towards an animal

People's past experiences with a certain animal

The local ecological knowledge that people have about an animal

The challenges people face because of an animal and mitigation measures

Myths, beliefs and folklore about an animal

People's behaviours towards animals

Hunting, poaching, rescue and trade activities

People's awareness about conservation and zoonotic diseases

Socioeconomic, cultural and religious sentiments of people



# People and animals

## Designing surveys and questionnaires

- What data do you need to answer your research questions?
- Making sure you do not ask biased questions
- Finding the right order for your questions



# People and animals

Designing surveys and questionnaires



Questions about:

- People's history in this landscape
- Their experiences with primates/bats
- Their perceptions of primates/bats
- Personal observations/beliefs
- Socioeconomics
- Religious backgrounds



# People and animals

## Designing surveys and questionnaires

- What data do you need to answer your research questions?
- Making sure you do not ask biased questions
- Finding the right order for your questions

## Conducting an interview

- Be a kind, ethical and patient interviewer with your respondent
- Introduce yourself well and ask for permission
- Never force anyone to participate
- Have conversations and be a good listener



Let's go on  
a recce!

