



# XXXIV Encontro Anual de Etologia

“Voltando às origens e desenhando o futuro”

ISSN 2525-9504 Vol: 1, 2016

12 a 15 de  
novembro  
Jaboticabal SP

## APRESENTAÇÕES ORAIS – ETOLOGIA APLICADA

### EA050

#### **Are less sociable animals more prone to develop stereotypes? A study in capuchin monkeys**

VITOR HUGO BESSA FERREIRA<sup>1\*</sup>, RENATA GONÇALVES FERREIRA<sup>1</sup>, CAROLINA PEREIRA CADÓRIO DA SILVA<sup>1</sup>, ELANNE DE PAIVA FONSECA<sup>1</sup>, ANA CECÍLIA CORREIA SANTOS DAS CHAGAS<sup>1</sup>, LUIZ GUILHERME MESQUITA PINHEIRO<sup>1</sup>, GUSTAVO VILAR SILVA<sup>2</sup>, GERSON NORBERTO<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, RN, Brasil. <sup>2</sup>Parque Zoobotânico Arruda Câmara, João Pessoa, PB, Brasil. <sup>3</sup>Parque Zoobotânico de Salvador, Bahia, BA, Brasil.

\*[vitor@zootecnista.com.br](mailto:vitor@zootecnista.com.br)

Social life can be a source of stress, mainly when animals cannot avoid proximity to competitors, dominant or harassing individuals, as is the case of groups living in captivity. On the other hand, it is known that social support (in form of grooming or physical proximity) between individuals decrease the negative results of stress and increase an animal's ability to cope with it. In wild, capuchin monkeys (*Sapajus spp*) form matrilineal tolerant hierarchies, with extensive exchange of grooming, coalitions and food sharing behaviors, but groups with diverse organization and structures are usually found in zoos or rescue centers. In this work we tested the hypothesis that more social animals are less prone to exhibit behaviors potentiality indicative of stress (BPIS) when kept in captivity. From a sample of 31 captive brown capuchin monkeys housed at Cabedelo rescue center, João Pessoa zoo and Salvador zoo we registered over 170 hours of instantaneous behavioral records. PCA (Principal Component Analysis) of the animals' normal behavior yielded four factors, one of them labeled as Sociability (+Grooming, +Sexual Behavior, +Play with others, -Observe environment). We classified animals in two groups (more or less social) according to their Z-score, then we run nonparametric analyses (Mann-Whitney). Contrary to the expected, more social animals exhibited more BPIS (12% of their budget time; Z: -2,109; p=0,035) in relation to their less social counterparts (6% of their budget time). It is possible that, contrary to our assumption, more social individuals perceives more the social stress derived from forced proximity with others. Other possibility is that social behavior is being used by more stressed individuals as a stress coping strategy. Financial Support: CNPq.

**Key words:** sociability, stereotypes, welfare