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► **To cite this version:**

Schouten W.G.P.. Quantity and quality of behaviour. *Annales de Recherches Vétérinaires*, 1986, 17 (1), pp.101-101. hal-00901624

HAL Id: hal-00901624

<https://hal.science/hal-00901624>

Submitted on 11 May 2020

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there is a scarcity of relevant data (Kenny and Tarrant, 1982). Transportation is made up of a number of elements: loading and unloading, stationary confinement, confinement on a moving truck, and others such as mixed penning. These elements may be investigated individually and appropriate combinations. Continuous observation of cattle in a moving vehicle may be carried out by direct observation or by video. Direct observation allows better visibility of subtle behaviours. However, the indirect method is necessary where full truck loads and long distance are involved. Data on the preferred orientation of cattle in trucks and the frequency of changes in position may be calculated from working diagrams of group configuration plus time spent in each configuration. The relationship between vehicle movement (braking, cornering, acceleration) and animal movement (changes of position, loss of balance) may be established from a recorded commentary.

Reference

KENNY F.J., TARRANT P.V., 1982. Behaviour of cattle during transport and penning before slaughter. *In* R. Moss (ed.), *Current Topics in Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science*, vol. 18, pp. 87-102, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

Quantity and quality of behaviour

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Differences in quality and quantity of behaviour are discussed, taking the development of agonistic behaviour in piglets as an example. The relation between the amount of free space available in farrowing crates turned out to be very important for piglets to perform and learn the species-specific agonistic behavioural strategies. These differences were only observed by using a fine-grained ethogram and after performing a sequential analysis on interactions between piglets. In contrast to these qualitative aspects of behaviour, the quantity, total duration, mean duration and development of agonistic behaviour over the first 8 weeks of life did not depend on the available space.

How reliable are dominance hierarchies in fattening pigs?

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Dominance hierarchy in groups of fattening pigs is usually established on the basis of aggression in paired food competition tests.

The interest of two other parameters, feeding latency and tolerance time, was assessed for measuring hierarchy in groups of eight 60 kg pigs (4 castrated males and 4 females). The relationship with determinations of hierarchy in two different test situations was also evaluated.

There was a small but significant correlation between aggression and latency time ($r = 0.403$, $n = 24$). Dominance orders were similar in group feeding situations and paired food competition tests, although the level of aggression was higher in the second situation.

The discussion emphasizes the inadequacy of single descriptors of dominance hierarchies in pigs. The expression of hierarchical relationships is dependent on individual characteristics such as weight, age, behavioural idiosyncrasies and affiliative relationships with some congeners. In addition, hierarchical relationships are sensitive to environmental influences such as housing and rearing conditions. For