


Impact of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings & young horses

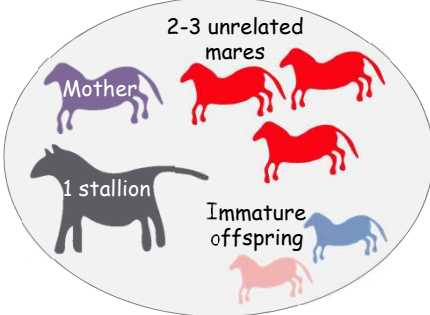
S. HENRY, M. BOURJADE, M. HAUSBERGER
UMR CNRS 6552 Ethologie Animale et Humaine



GENERAL INTRODUCTION


NATURAL CONDITIONS

A high variety of social partners
(e.g. Feh 2005, Waring 2003)




2-3 unrelated mares
Mother
1 stallion
Immature offspring


The young horse is « modeled » by these diverse social influences




The mother



The stallion

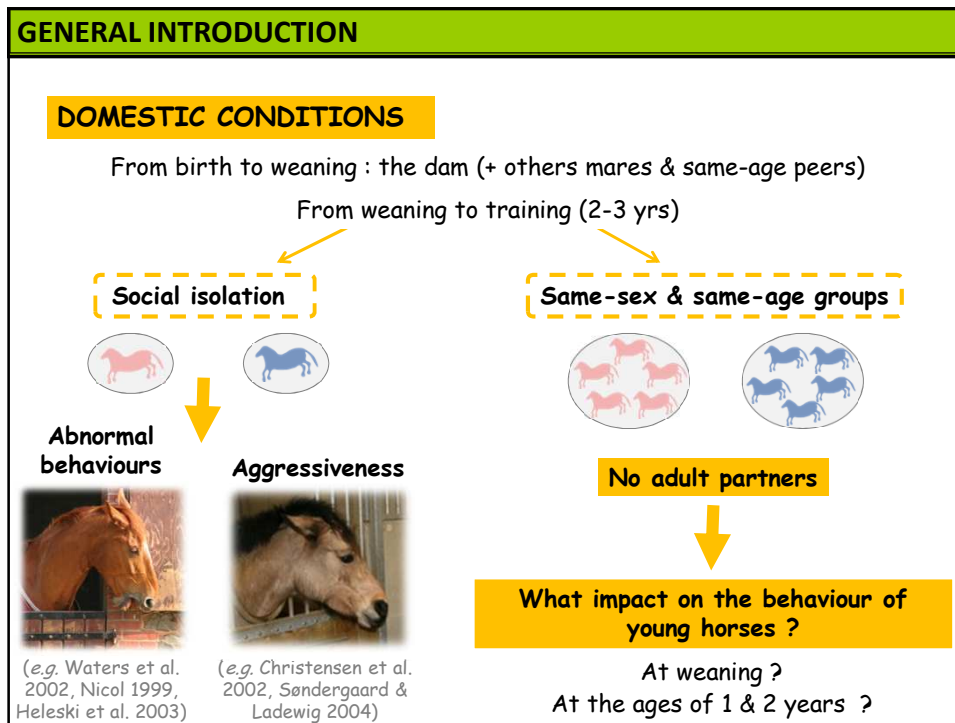


The other young



The unrelated mares

(e.g. Bourjade 2007, in prep., Waring 2003)



Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

WEANING

NATURAL CONDITIONS

- Progressive process
- 9/10 months of age
- « Food » weaning by the mare
- Foal remains in its natal group

DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

- Abrupt separation from the dam
- 4-7 months of age
- « Food + Social » weaning
- Under human control

Short-term effects Whinnies ↑, Locomotion ↑ (Houpt et al. 1984, McCall et al. 1985)
 Aggressiveness ↑ (Hoffman et al. 1995)
 HR & Cortisol ↑ (McCall et al. 1987, Malinowski et al. 1990)
 Weight loss (Waran et al. 2008)
 + High risk of injuries (Waran et al. 2008)


Long-term effects Emergence of abnormal behaviours (Waters et al. 2002)

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings

Henry et al., subm.


Several factors may influence weaning stress reactions

Housing conditions



(Heleski et al. 2002, Waters et al. 2002)

Feeding conditions



(Holland et al. 1996, Nicol et al. 2005)

Social conditions


- The highest reactions are observed for foals weaned singly in a box
- Less vocalizations in Pair-weaned & Group-weaned foals / Isolated foals (McCall et al. 1985, 1987, Heleski et al. 2002, Waters et al. 2002)
... but many inter-foal aggressions & higher risk of injuries (Holland et 1995)
- Foals living in groups of mare-foal pairs react less to the progressive retrieval of mares than to the abrupt retrieval of all mares (Holland et al. 1996, Wulf et al. 2008)

↓

May the introduction of unrelated adults help foals to recover from weaning?

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings

Henry et al., subm.

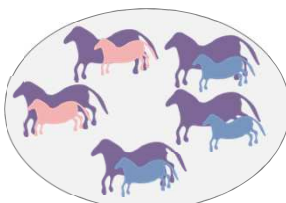


An experimental study

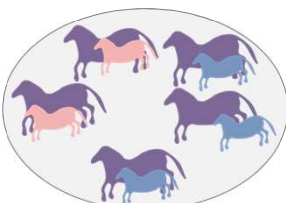
33 foals (13 colts, 20 fillies)

2 farms: • farm 1 (USA) → weaning at 4.5 months of age; Ar
• farm 2 (Fr) → weaning at 7 months of age; SF, AA

Peer-weaned group (PW)



Adult-weaned groups (AW)



Introduction of 2 socially experienced adults (11-21 years, gelding/mares)

Data recording

x 3
PW1 vs AW1
PW2 vs AW2
PW3 vs AW3

Week -2

Week -1

Week 0

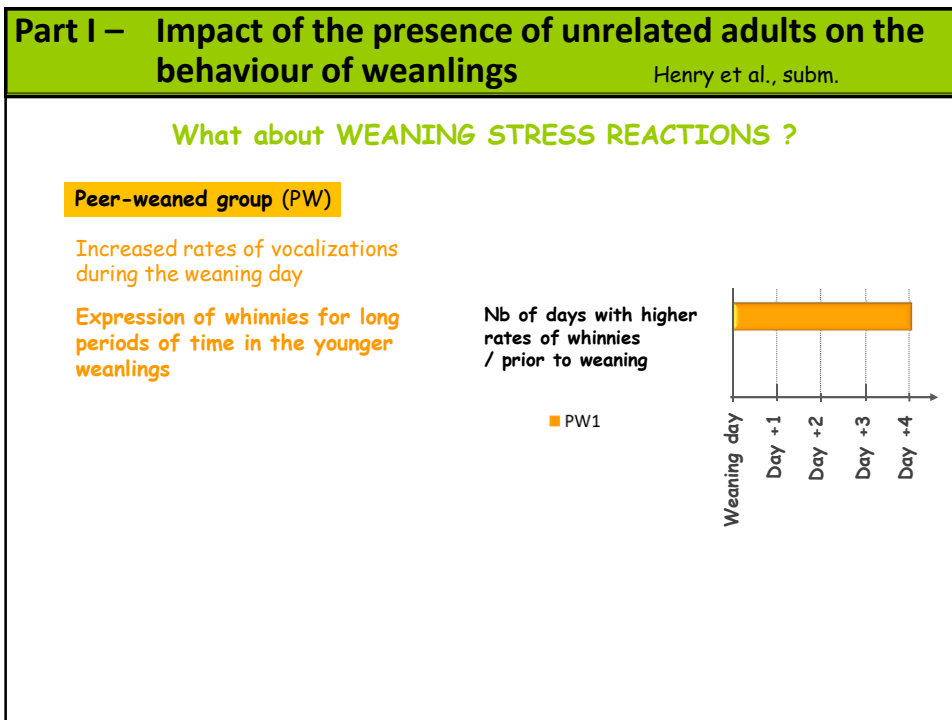
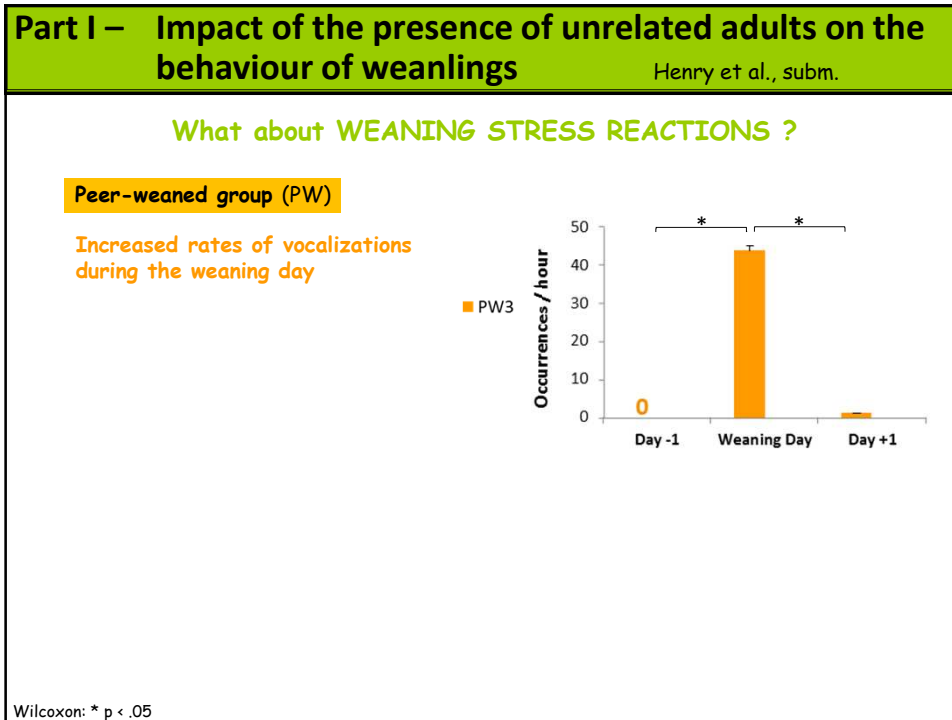
Week +1

Week +2

Week +3

➔

PRE-WEANING PHASE WEANING POST-WEANING PHASE



Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

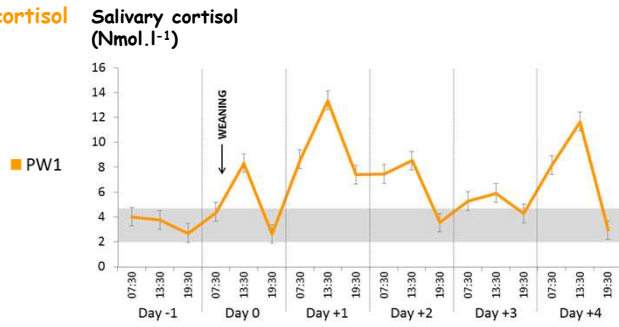
What about WEANING STRESS REACTIONS ?

Peer-weaned group (PW)

Increased rates of vocalizations during the weaning day

Expression of whinnies for long periods of time in the youngest weanlings

An increase of salivary cortisol release



Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

What about WEANING STRESS REACTIONS ?

Peer-weaned group (PW)

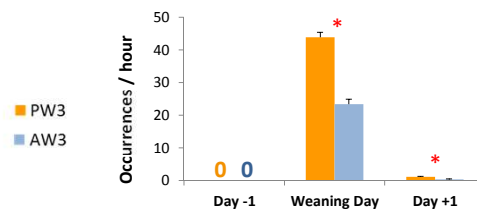
Increased rates of vocalizations during the weaning day

Expression of whinnies for long periods of time in the youngest weanlings

An increase of salivary cortisol release

Adult-weaned groups (AW)

Lower rates of vocalizations at weaning / PW



MW: * p < .05

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

What about WEANING STRESS REACTIONS ?

Peer-weaned group (PW)

Increased rates of vocalizations during the weaning day

Expression of whinnies for long periods of time in the youngest weanlings

An increase of salivary cortisol release

Adult-weaned groups (AW)

Lower rates of vocalizations at weaning / PW

Expression of whinnies for shorter periods of time / PW

Nb of days with higher rates of whinnies / prior to weaning

Group	Weaning day	Day +1	Day +2	Day +3	Day +4
PW1	0	1	1	1	1
AW1	1	0	0	0	0

Fisher: * p < .05

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

What about WEANING STRESS REACTIONS ?

Peer-weaned group (PW)

Increased rates of vocalizations during the weaning day

Expression of whinnies for long periods of time in the youngest weanlings

An increase of salivary cortisol release

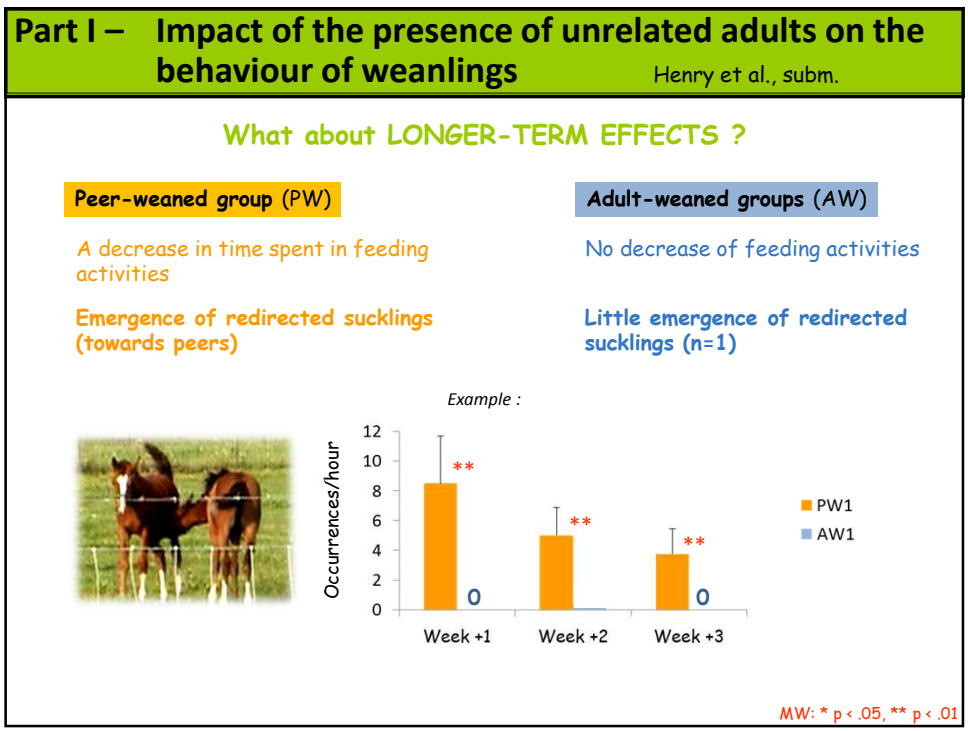
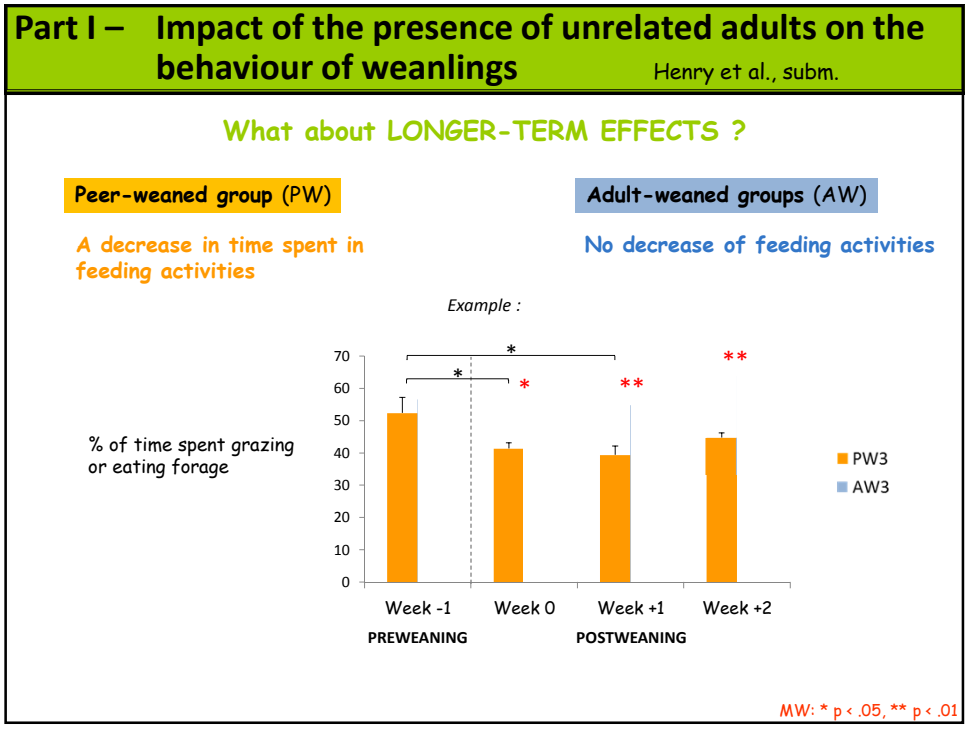
Adult-weaned groups (AW)

Lower rates of vocalizations at weaning / PW

Expression of whinnies for shorter periods of time / PW

Lower levels of salivary cortisol from the day following weaning / PW


MW: * p < .05



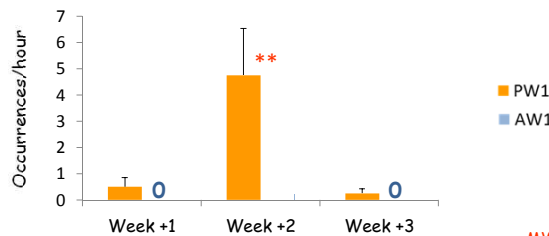
Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

What about LONGER-TERM EFFECTS ?

<p style="background-color: #ffcc00; padding: 2px;">Peer-weaned group (PW)</p> <p style="color: #ff9900;">A decrease in time spent in feeding activities</p> <p style="color: #ff9900;">Emergence of redirected sucklings (towards peers)</p> <p style="color: #ff9900;">Emergence of abnormal behaviours (wood-chewing)</p>	<p style="background-color: #99ccff; padding: 2px;">Adult-weaned groups (AW)</p> <p style="color: #336699;">No decrease of feeding activities</p> <p style="color: #336699;">No emergence of redirected sucklings</p> <p style="color: #336699;">Little emergence of abnormal behaviours (n=1)</p>
---	---



Example :




Group	Week +1	Week +2	Week +3
PW1	~0.5	~5.0**	~0.5
AW1	0	0	0

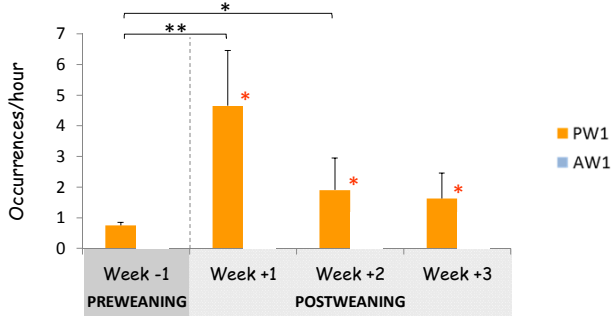
MW: * p < .05, ** p < .01

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

What about SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ?

<p style="background-color: #ffcc00; padding: 2px;">Peer-weaned group (PW)</p> <p style="color: #ff9900;">An increase of inter-foal aggressions</p>	<p style="background-color: #99ccff; padding: 2px;">Adult-weaned groups (AW)</p> <p style="color: #336699;">Few inter-foal aggressions / PW</p>
--	--





Group	Week -1 (PREWEANING)	Week +1 (POSTWEANING)	Week +2 (POSTWEANING)	Week +3 (POSTWEANING)
PW1	~0.8	~4.8*	~2.0*	~1.8*
AW1	0	0	0	0

MW: * p < .05

Wilcoxon: * p < .05, ** p < .01

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

What about SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ?

Peer-weaned group (PW)

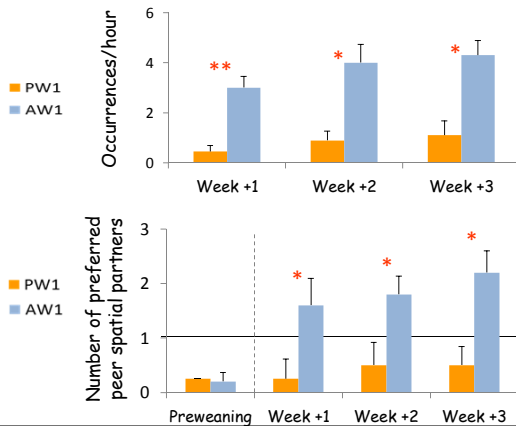
An increase of inter-foal aggressions

Adult-weaned groups (AW)

Few inter-foal aggressions / PW

+

Many positive interactions between foals / PW



Emergence of social preferences / PW

MW: * p < .05, ** p < .01

Part I – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on the behaviour of weanlings Henry et al., subm.

CONCLUSION

WEANING IN GROUPS OF PEERS IS STILL A HIGHLY STRESSFUL EVENT



- ↑ whinnies, ↑ cortisol,
- ↑ inter-foal aggressions
- Emergence of frustrated behaviours and abnormal behaviours



A SIMPLE SOLUTION : The introduction of socially experienced adults

- ↓ weaning stress reactions
- ↓ undesirable behaviours associated with artificial weaning: redirected suckling, aggressions and abnormal behaviours
- A positive effect on social behaviours




➔ **May the presence of unrelated adults improve social skills of young horses ?**

Part II – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on social skills in 1- and 2-year-old horses

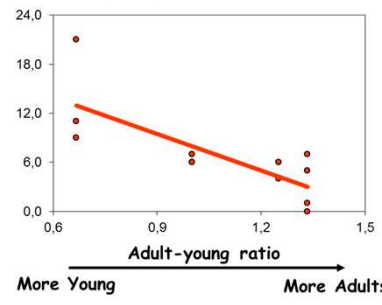
Bourjade et al., 2008

➔ May the presence of unrelated adults improve social skills of young horses ?

The Przewalski horse fieldwork
Bourjade et al. (2009) PLoS One 4 (3)



Number of aggressive interactions between young horses




→ The occurrence of aggression towards peers in 1- and 2-year old horses is negatively correlated with the adult-young ratio.

→ **WHEN ADULTS ARE IN FEWER PROPORTION, THE YOUNG HORSES SHOW MORE AGGRESSIVENESS TOWARDS PEERS**

Part II – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on social skills in 1- and 2-year-old horses

Bourjade et al., 2008



An experimental study
Same-age / Same-sex Groups
52 yearlings and 2-year-old horses
6 groups / 2 ha pasture each

Introduction of 2 same-sex adults per group (4-20 years) ➔

4 experimental groups

➔ Adults removal

A

B1

B2

C

12 days

10 days

9 days

9 days

Pre-experimental phase

Experimental phase

Post experimental phase

2 control groups

GROUPS OBSERVED WITHOUT ADULTS

Part II – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on social skills in 1- and 2-year-old horses Bourjade et al., 2008





Domestic conditions:
 → same-sex & same-age groups of young horses

- A typical time-budget (grazing → 76%, resting → 16%, locomotion → 4%)

BUT...

High frequencies of play (6.62/h)	High frequencies of agonistic interactions (3.86/h)	Low frequencies of affiliative interactions (0.44/h)	Less than 1 preferential spatial partner
-----------------------------------	---	--	--

A reduced behavioural repertoire

Bourjade et al. (2008) Dev psychobiol 50: 408-417



Part II – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on social skills in 1- and 2-year-old horses Bourjade et al., 2008

Changes in behaviours after the introduction of adults



WITHOUT ADULTS

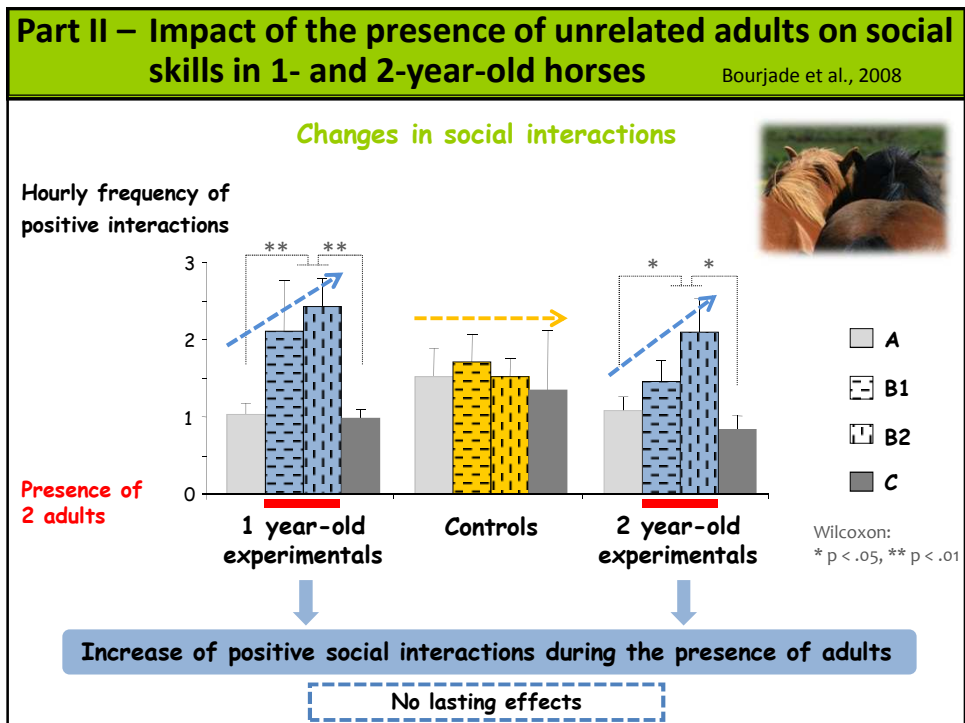
WITH ADULTS

Grazing, Locomotion, Standing resting, Grooming, Exploration, Aggression, Play

Resting recumbent, Mutual grooming, Snapping at adults, Flehmen, Sexual behaviours (mount), Adult-like encounter behavioural patterns (head bowing, fecal pile display in males)



Part II – Impact of the presence of unrelated adults on social skills in 1- and 2-year-old horses

Bourjade et al., 2008

CONCLUSION

YOUNG HORSES RAISED IN SAME-AGE & SAME-SEX GROUPS DON'T EXHIBIT SOME SPECIES BEHAVIOURS AND ARE AGGRESSIVE

↻

A SIMPLE SOLUTION : The introduction of socially experienced adults


A POSITIVE IMPACT ON BEHAVIOURAL DEVELOPMENT AND IN PARTICULAR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL DISCUSSION

IN HORSES, UNRELATED ADULTS REGULATE STRESS REACTIONS, AGGRESSION RATES & SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

As in other group living species :

- **Important social models** (e.g. Seyfarth & Cheney 1986)
- **Regulation role played by adults** (e.g. West et al. 1997, Slotow et al. 2000)
- **Deleterious effects of the absence of adults** (e.g. Slotow et al. 2000, Cousillas et al. 2006)




Importance of keeping young horses with unrelated adults

Importance of choosing appropriate adult models: "socially experienced & calm"

BUT...

Characteristics of adults (familiarity, age, sex) ?

Adult-young ratio ?
(Burchinal et al. 2000; Bertin et al. 2007, 2008)



Thank you for your attention !

Many thanks to:

- The Haras Nationaux/ IFCE (France)
- The station expérimentale de Chamberet (France) & Guy Arnaud, Patrice Dupuy
- The MSU Horse teaching and Research Center from the Michigan State University (USA) & Paula Hitzler
- The "Animal Behavior and Welfare Group" from the Michigan State University (USA) & Adroaldo Zanella, Rosengela Poletto, Patricia, Cheryl Leece
- & Maic Moulinot, Carol Sankey, Marie-Annick Richard-Yris, Florent Bled, Amélie Marko