BEHAVIOUR OF WHITE RHINO IN EX SITU STUDY: ethogram, time budget, and environmental factors

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INTRODUCTION

Understanding the ethology of White Rhino (Ceratotherium simum) remains a challenge due to the limited availability of detailed behavioral data of this species. Ex-situ and in-situ research are two complementary approaches used in biodiversity conservation.



OBJECTIVES

The study aims to fill this gap through a comprehensive analysis of the behavior of a group of white rhinos, the only one potentially reproductive in Italy.

- ***** Ethogram
- **❖** Individual and group time budget
- **Behavior and temperature relationship**



MATERIALS AND METHODS

- 3 rhinos: 1 male, 2 females (Lara \bigcirc 12 years old; Geraldine \bigcirc 13; Pancho \bigcirc 14
- Le Cornelle Faunistic Park (Bergamo-Italy). Exhibit area: 2000 sqm
- October December 2022
- 25 observation days
- Scan sampling, every 5 minutes, from 9:00 to 16:00
- 1557 scan events
- 37 behavioural modules (micro-categories), grouped into 10 macro-categories

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Macrocategory	Microcategory	Behavior	Code
Locomotion (L)	walk	Moves slowly/walks	LW
	gallop	Moves quickly/runs	LG
	follow slow	Follows another one slowly	LFS
	follow fast	Follows another one quickly	LFF
	followed slow	Is followed slowly	LFWS
	followed fast	Is followed quickly	LFWF
Resting (R)	lying down	Is/rests lying down	RLD
	standing	Is/rests standing up	RS
Ingestion (I)	hay	Eats hay	IH
	leaves	Eats leaves	IL
	other	Eats other: fruit/vegetables/grass	IO
	drinking	Drinks	ID
	clay licking	Eats/licks dirt	ICL
	root licking	Eats/licks roots	IRL
Elimination (E)	urinating	Urinates	EU
	defecation	defecates	EDF
Wallowing (W)	wallowing body	Rolls/takes a mud bath	WB
	wallowing horn	Wets its horn in the mud	WH
Social interaction (SI)	sniff body	Smells another's rino body	SISB
	sniff urine/faeces	Smells another's urine or feces	SISUF
	gentle touch coaching	Stands beside another rhino	SIGTC
	gentle touch face on	Rests its head on another rhino	SIGTB
	body		
	gentle touch horn to horn	Touches another's horn	SIGTH
Horn scratching (HS)	stone/rock	Scratches its horn against a rock	HSS
	root	Scratches its horn against a root	HSR
Conflict (C)	threat	Threatens another with body movements and/or vocalization	
	threatened	Is threatened by another rhino	CTD
	chase	Chases/drives away another	CC
	chased	Is chased/driven away	CCD
	horn to horn	Clashes its horn against another rhino horn	СН
	fighting	Hits another with its horn and body	CF
	defense	Helps/defends another by standing close to it	CD
Keeper (K)	interaction	Engages in activities/interacts with the keepers	KI
	distraction	Is attracted by the presence/movement of the keepers	KD
Mating (M)	mount	Mounts another rhino	MM
	mounted	Is mounted by another rhino	MMD
	copulation	Mates/copulates with another	MC

ETHOGRAM 37 behavioural modules



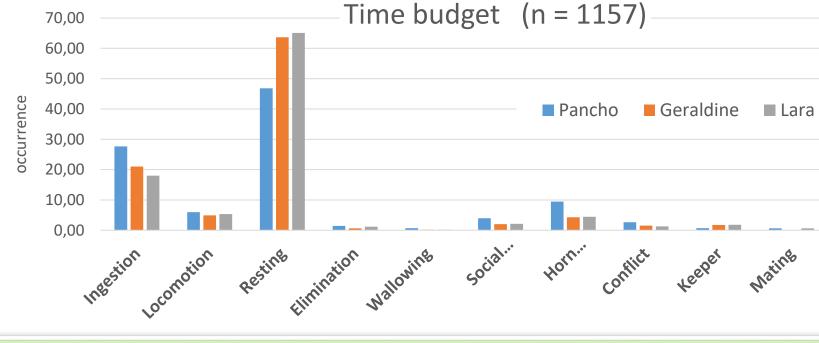




Horn scratching

5,00 ■ IH ■ IL ■ IO ■ ID ■ ICL ■ IRL Behavior/Temperature

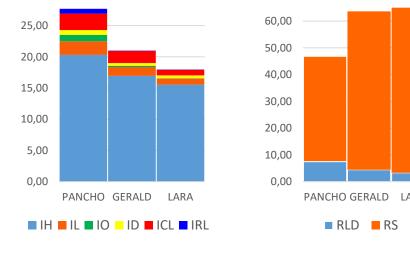
Ingestion



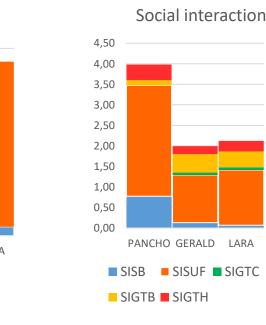
Data indicates that the predominant macro-categories are: Resting (58,8%), Ingestion (22,2%), Horn Scratching (6%), and Locomotion (5,4%). The results agree with those of a recent study conducted at North Carolina Zoo (Williams et al. 2023).

Ingestion holds great significance for large herbivores like white rhinos, just as the act of resting in the shade during the hottest hours of the day. Regarding locomotion is well-documented that rhinos cover considerable distances each day. The frequent act of horn scratching is comprehensible due to the vital role played by the horn in rhinos' lives.

Within these categories, χ^2 test revealed significant differences between males and females. Specifically, males exhibited greater ingestion, social interaction, and horn scratching, whereas females showed higher levels of resting. Male displayed more social interaction by approaching both females. These findings suggest distinct behavioral patterns between genders.



Resting





0,9 -2-7 0,7 ■ 8-12 **13-17** 0,5 **18-22** 0,4 **>23** 0,2 0,1 Ingestion Resting Wallowing Locomotion

Statistical analysis was conducted to assess the significance of some macro-categories in temperature relation to variations. Ingestion, Resting and Wallowing were statistically significant.

None of the macrocategories showed statistical significance concerning visitor density, suggesting that the presence of visitors does not appear to disturb the rhinos.

Bibliography

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tool to investigate the ethological behavior of the group.

To construct the ethogram, the literature was integrated with personal

observations (Sheil & Kirkby, 2018; Williams et al., 2023; Beccalli M. 2023).

These observations led to the identification of **37 behavioral modules**

grouped in 10 macrocategories. The resulting ethogram is a fundamental

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