Dancing to the message: African clawless otter scent marking behaviour

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Abstract

Latrine use and behaviour at latrines have been studied in numerous otter species, but not African clawless otters, Aonyx capensis. We set up trail cameras at two latrines near Dullstroom, South Africa. On several occasions, we observed Aonyx capensis performing scent marking behaviours that included body rubbing on a bare patch of ground and deposition of anal seclusions while “jiggle dancing”. Although body rubbing has been documented in this species, it has not been associated with scent marking, while “dancing” during scent marking has not been reported. Given the context of these observations, we speculate that the main function of scent marking behaviour in African clawless otters is likely related to inter-clan territorial marking.

Keywords: latrine, communication, defecation, social behaviour, territoriality, Aonyx capensis

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The use of latrines – the frequent utilization of the same area for defecation/urination (Irwin et al., 2004) – is well documented within the Class Mammalia (Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989). Latrines serve as sites of intraspecific communication where scent marks, consisting of faeces, urine and/or scent gland secretions, can convey information (Macdonald, 1980; Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989). Such scent marks can provide information that reflect resource use (Stewart et al., 2001), habitat quality and suitability (Ben-David et al., 2005), and territory (Gorman, 1990). Consequently, scent marks maintain spatial and territorial borders between conspecics (Kruuk, 1978; Stewart et al., 1997) and serve as a means of mate defence (Roper et al., 1986). Carnivore behaviour at latrines has been studied in a number of species including European badgers, Meles meles (Stewart et al., 2001), ferrets, Mustela furo (Clapperton, 1989), and North American river otters, Lontra canadensis (Green et al., 2015). Green et al. (2015) described and quantified the behaviour of river otters at latrines and found evidence that latrines were used for olfactory communication. These authors observed and described a number of different behaviours that included, but are not limited to, sniffing, defecation, body rubbing against the ground, self-grooming, digging, stomping and wrestling. Coastal populations of this species additionally use latrines as meeting places, influencing the populations’ social structures (Barocas et al., 2016). The behaviour of giant otters, Pteronura brasiliensis, at latrines has also been studied and behaviours such as body rubbing against the ground, fore-paw rubbing against vegetation, tree trunks or shrubs and defecation/urination were reported (Leuhtenberger and Mourão, 2009).

African clawless otter, Aonyx capensis, behaviour at latrines is less well studied with only one behavioural record that we know of. Based on the discovery of signs suggestive of rubbing against ground near latrines, Rowe-Rowe (1978) suggested that grooming and drying (through body rubbing) sometimes takes place at latrines. The aim of this short study was to record and describe the behaviours of African clawless otters at latrines.

During the period from February to May 2016, trail cameras (Bushnell Trophy Cam HD Essential) were placed at two latrine sites on Millstream Farm near Dullstroom, South Africa. Two cameras were placed at latrine A and one at latrine B. Both latrines were located between two different dams, with latrine A located in thick, shrubby vegetation and latrine B in an open area with a sparse covering of medium height grass. Both latrines were approximately 30 m from the closest dam and were found after following well-worn pathways between the two dams. There was a straight line distance of 750 m between the two latrines. Otter activity at the latrines was confirmed by the presence of spraints (otter faeces) and strong odour. Cameras were placed in strategic positions in order to cover the entire area of the latrine and were programmed to take a 10 s video recording when triggered, followed by a 2 s period of inactivity before being able to be triggered again.

The trail cameras recorded African clawless otters visiting latrine A on eight occasions and latrine B on 15 occasions during the study period. During these visits, the otters were recorded displaying previously unrecorded behaviour for this species whilst scent marking. The first behaviour (“jiggle dance”) took place during two of the visits to latrine A and during one visit to latrine B. At latrine A, on the first occasion (27th of February), three otters were recorded initially sniffing the latrine area followed by two of the otters secreting anal jelly (gelatinous secretion from the anal scent glands) on ground-cover vegetation (e.g. grasses) (Supplement S01). Whilst secreting this jelly, both otters moved their posteriors from side to side while sequentially stomping their hind legs (less than 0.5 s between each stomp) and moved forward before turning 180° in a clockwise direction to complete a semi-circle (Fig. 1). This was followed by a second secretion where one of the otters excreted and scent marked on a tuft of grass (Fig. 2) (Sup-
scent marking to demarcate territories, but rather to space individuals. Kruuk (1992) suggested that European otters, A. capensis, may include territory defence and maintenance, resource or mate de-

mentation (Gosling and McKay, 1990; Buesching and Jordan, in press). As a means to increase foraging efficiency. Our observations suggest that terrestrial movements in A. capensis often take place in groups and/or clans of individuals, thereby suggesting an unlikely role for scent marking in intra-clan communication. Intra-clan communication however cannot be excluded, as important information such as reproductive status is often conveyed through scent marking (Hutchings and White, 2000). We therefore suggest that the most likely functions of the behaviours reported here are associated with the marking and defence of clan territories (Arden-Clarke, 1986). However, our observations do not preclude alternative or cumulative functions that may include intra- or inter-clan communication related to resource availability (Prenda and Granadorencio, 1996; Rostain et al., 2004) and reproductive status (Buesching and Jordan, in press).

References


**Supplemental information**

Additional Supplemental Information may be found in the online version of this article:

**Supplement S01-S10**  Video recorded by camera trap.