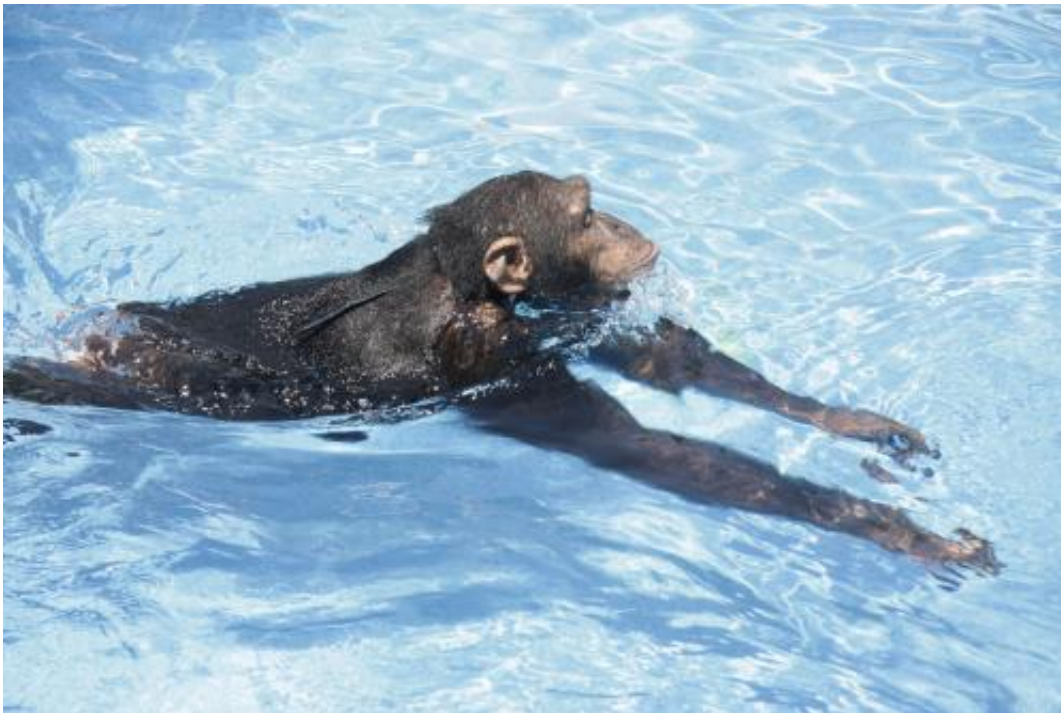


# First documented report of swimming and diving in apes

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Two researchers have provided the first video-based observation of swimming and diving apes. Instead of the usual dog-paddle stroke used by most terrestrial mammals, these animals use a kind of breaststroke. The swimming strokes peculiar to humans and apes might be the result of an earlier adaptation to an arboreal life.

For many years, zoos have used water moats to confine [chimpanzees](#), [gorillas](#) or orangutans. When apes ventured into deep water, they often drowned. Some argued that this indicated a definitive difference between humans and apes: people enjoy the water and are able to learn to swim, while apes prefer to stay on dry land.

But it turns out that this distinction is not absolute. Renato Bender, who is working on a PhD in [human evolution](#) at the School of Anatomical Sciences at Wits University, and Nicole Bender, who works as an evolutionary physician and [epidemiologist](#) at the Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine at the University of Bern, have studied a chimpanzee and an [orangutan](#) in the US. These primates were raised and cared for by humans and have learned to swim and to dive.

'We were extremely surprised when the chimp Cooper dived repeatedly into a swimming pool in Missouri and seemed to feel very comfortable,' said Renato Bender.

To prevent the [chimp](#) from drowning, the researchers stretched two ropes over the deepest part of the pool. Cooper became immediately interested in the ropes and, after a few minutes, he started diving into the two-meter-deep water to pick up objects on the bottom of the pool. 'It was very surprising behavior for an animal that is thought to be very afraid of water,' said Renato Bender. Some weeks later, Cooper began to swim on the surface of the water.

The orangutan Suryaia, who was filmed in a private zoo in South Carolina, also possesses this rare swimming and diving ability. Suryaia can swim freely up to twelve meters.

Both animals use a leg movement similar to the human breaststroke 'frog kick'. While Cooper moves the hind legs synchronous, Suryaia moves them alternatively. The researchers believe that this swimming style

might be due to an ancient adaptation to an arboreal life. Most mammals use the so-called dog-paddle, a mode of locomotion that they employ instinctively. Humans and apes, on the other hand, must learn to swim. The tree-dwelling ancestors of apes had less opportunity to move on the ground. They thus developed alternative strategies to cross small rivers, wading in an upright position or using natural bridges. They lost the instinct to swim. Humans, who are closely related to the apes, also do not swim instinctively. But unlike apes, humans are attracted to water and can learn to swim and to dive.

'The behavior of the great apes in water has been largely neglected in anthropology. That's one of the reasons why swimming in apes was never before scientifically described, although these animals have otherwise been studied very thoroughly. We did find other well-documented cases of [swimming](#) and diving [apes](#), but Cooper and Surya are the only ones we were able to film. We still do not know when the ancestors of humans began to swim and dive regularly,' said Nicole Bender.

'This issue is becoming more and more the focus of research. There is still much to explore,' said Renato Bender.

**More information:** [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.../ajpa.22338/abstract](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ajpa.22338/abstract)

[www.swimmingapes.com/](http://www.swimmingapes.com/)

Provided by Wits University

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