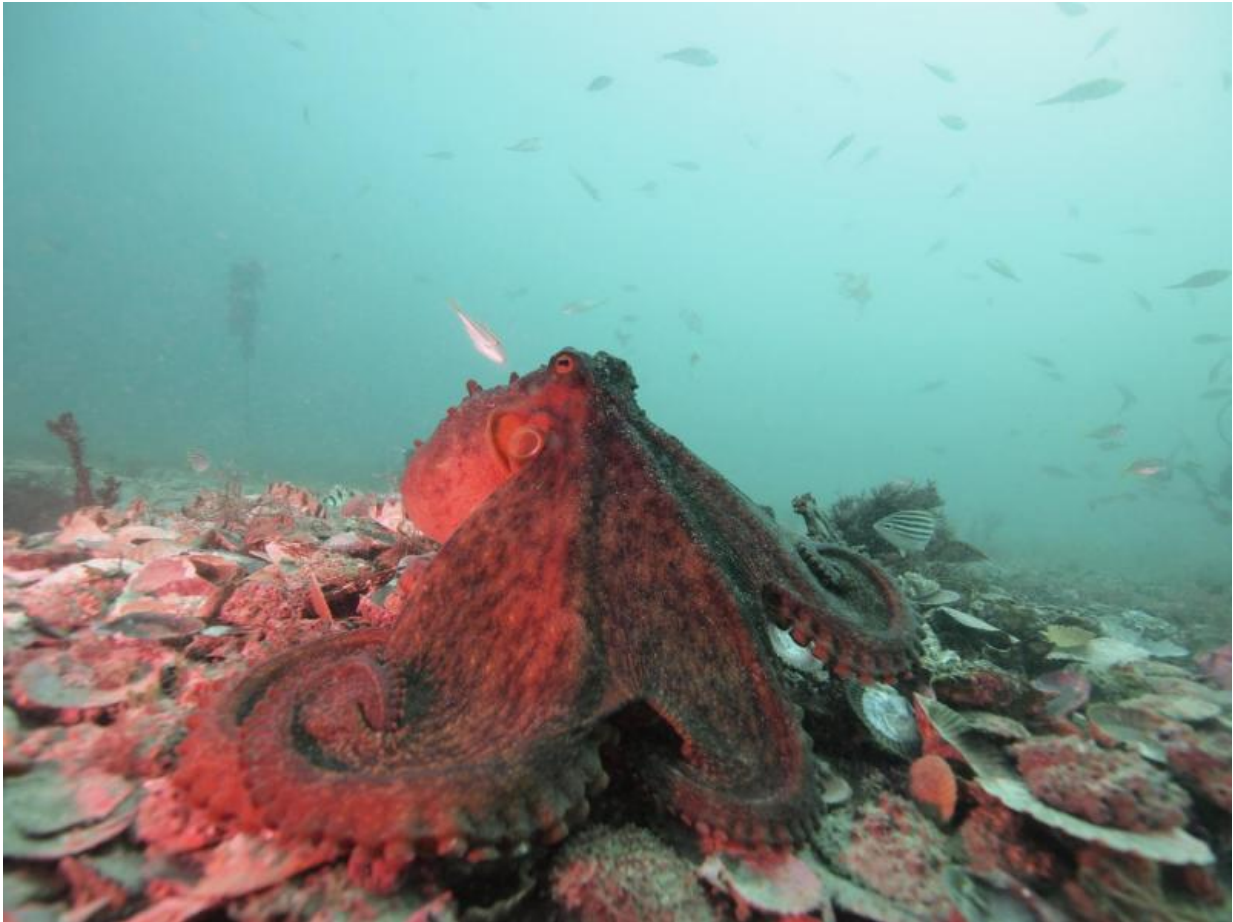


Octopuses shed their asocial reputation

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An octopus displays dark color and spread web and arms. Credit: David Scheel

Octopuses have generally been viewed as solitary creatures—and their color-changing abilities primarily as a means to hide from hungry predators. But, after binge watching more than 52 hours of octopus TV,

researchers reporting in the Cell Press journal *Current Biology* on January 28 have found that octopuses actually do have a social life. And it's not without drama.

"We found that octopuses are using body patterns and postures to signal to each other during disputes," says David Scheel of Alaska Pacific University. "The postures and patterns can be quite flashy, such as standing very tall, raising the body mantle high above the eyes, and turning very dark."

The octopuses in question belonged to a species known as *Octopus tetricus* living in the shallows of Jervis Bay, Australia. Scheel and his colleagues were tipped off that something interesting might be going on in that bay by a diver who alerted an online community of people interested in cephalopods that he'd seen something interesting. The researchers followed up from there, ultimately witnessing 186 octopus interactions and more than 500 actions. In all that video, the octopuses spent more than 7 hours interacting.

Scheel along with colleagues at the University of Sydney noticed some intriguing patterns: when an octopus with a dark body color approached another dark octopus, the interaction was more likely to escalate to grappling. When a dark octopus approached a paler one, the paler octopus more often retreated. When the opposite happened and a light octopus approached a darker one, the latter more often stood its ground.



An octopus (foreground) displays pale color and stretches out one arm before it withdraws from an approaching octopus (background). The approaching octopus displays dark color, stand tall, and spread web and arms. Credit: David Scheel

"Dark color appears to be associated with aggression, while paler colors accompany retreat," Scheel says.

Octopuses also displayed on high ground, standing with their web spread and their mantle elevated. Octopuses in that "stand tall" posture frequently also sought higher ground. The researchers suspect the octopuses' behaviors are meant to make themselves appear larger and more conspicuous.

The findings expand scientists' understanding of how octopuses interact and communicate with each other. The researchers now suspect that social interactions among octopuses are likely to occur wherever food is plentiful and hiding places are scarce. They'll continue to study these octopuses and to explore how their social lives might influence the size of the population.

More information: *Current Biology*, Scheel et al.: "Signal Use by Octopuses in Agonistic Interactions"
[dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2015.12.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2015.12.033)

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