

Good fighters are bad runners

July 21 2017



Credit: martha sexton/public domain

For mice and men, a strength in one area of Darwinian fitness may mean a deficiency in another. A look at Olympic athletes shows that a wrestler is built much differently than a marathoner. It's long been supposed that strength in fighting, or protecting territory and resources, comes at the

expense of running, or spatial mobility. Now an experiment with house mice provides evidence for this theory.

University of Utah researchers measured how successful mice in the lab were at fending off other males from a territory containing females. The mice were housed in a lab enclosure with plenty of room for the losers of fights to retreat. Before and after the enclosure experiments, the researchers also measured running efficiency of the [mice](#) on tiny treadmills to see which were the most efficient runners.

Their findings: Mice that defended their territory (i.e. fought off other males) burned more oxygen while running than less-successful fighters. You might be picturing Charles Atlas huffing and puffing while running while a lean 97-lb weakling runs circles around him effortlessly, but that wasn't the case in this experiment - good fighters and good runners had about the same body mass. More subtle physiological differences between the two groups are likely at work.

Humans are also creatures that employ both endurance-based and aggression-based behaviors, so the results give a clue as to how the trade-offs may have shaped our evolution.

The paper is recently published in the *Journal of Experimental Biology*,.

More information: Jeremy S. Morris et al, A disparity between locomotor economy and territory-holding ability in male house mice, *The Journal of Experimental Biology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1242/jeb.154823](https://doi.org/10.1242/jeb.154823)

Provided by University of Utah

Citation: Good fighters are bad runners (2017, July 21) retrieved 25 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2017-07-good-fighters-bad-runners.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.