

Resting postures determined by animals' size

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Of all the herbivores, elephants lie on their sides the most often. Credit: Christian Schiffmann

Cows always rest on their chests so that their digestion is not impaired. Rodents sometimes rest sitting down, while kangaroos sometimes lie on their backs. The larger the animal, the less often it lies down, and when it does, it is more likely to lie on its side—but there are exceptions. A team from UZH investigated the resting postures of mammals.



In ruminants such as cows, sheep, antelopes, deer and giraffes, the bits of food in the stomach that need to be chewed again are sorted using gravity. In order for the process to work smoothly at all times, the stomach has to stay in the same position relative to gravity whether the animal is standing or lying down. That's why cows always lie on their chests and almost never on their sides. It was therefore assumed that animals that digest food in a different way would be more likely to lie on their sides. To investigate the connection between digestive systems and resting postures in more detail, researchers from the University of Zurich observed 250 mammals in zoos in more than 30,000 rest phases.

Large animals rest standing up or lying on their sides

They discovered that their assumption was not quite correct. Alongside other factors, body size influences the animals' resting posture more than digestion type. Small animals with short legs spend a lot of time lying on their chests—the body shape of such animals, e.g. the rock hyrax, is perfect for this position. "The shorter the distance of the mid-body to the floor, the more likely the animals are to lie down," says Prof. Marcus Clauss of the UZH Clinic for Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife. The larger animals are, the more often they lie completely on their sides, which is more comfortable for the legs of larger animals.





Hippos lie on their side, but also on their chest. Credit: Christian Schiffmann

But there are exceptions: Large animals also rest standing up. Horses do this much more often than their nearest relatives, tapirs and rhinoceros. When resting standing up, they "fix" the kneecap in one of their hindlegs so that they don't have to tense their muscles. Camelids such as llamas and dromedaries regurgitate some of the contents of their stomachs like ruminants; unlike cows, however, they can sometimes lie on their sides and briefly interrupt the digestive process.

Elephants lie on their sides



Of all the herbivores, <u>elephants</u> lie on their sides the most often. However, older elephants, for whom getting up again is difficult, avoid lying down. "For that reason, it's important that mounds of sand are available to elephants in zoos. If they are propped up slightly when lying down, even older animals can get up much more easily," explains Christian Schiffman, the research team's elephant specialist. If the animals don't have this option, they are more likely to lean against walls, pillars or tree trunks.



Zebras lie on the chest. (Image: Christian Schiffmann) Credit: Christian Schiffmann



In contrast to elephants, hippos seem to remain flexible even in old age and lie on their sides. Rodents, it was found, occasionally like to take a break sitting down. The only animal investigated that sometimes rests on its back is the red kangaroo.



The rock hyrax lies on the chest. Credit: Christian Schiffmann

More information: Endre Pucora et al, Resting postures in terrestrial mammalian herbivores, *Journal of Mammalogy* (2019). DOI: 10.1093/jmammal/gyz044

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