

Leadership in wolf pack

This research study focused the leadership behavior within several wolves coexisting in the Yellowstone Park, in USA. Based in an observation technique was concluded that leadership is not predetermined but a result from social specific organization criteria with hierachical order , complex and flexible. Leadership in those animals could be frequently shared with other members of the group. There is only one male (with an alpha female) ensuring the procreation of the species. The main goal was to observe if there are other males leaders besides the alpha. Despite of leadership shared for the common good, the individuals presented different behaviors of submission and obedience when ineracting with different peers, alpha or not alpha. Age, gender, and social position are the main factors to identify habits that define this species and justify the great social organization that determine oriented tasks within the offspring, multiple leaders and positions, and their codes for communication. The alpha male does not diminishes his power but understands that sharing leader functions will enhance the Pack safety and the effectiveness to achieve resources for the living, and to save effort and energy.

Aggressive humans and animals

This observation study identified specific traits that humans and chimpanzees (the Pan troglodytes) share as common. By examining (video data) daily habits of chimpanzees, in Uganda, aggressive behavior was analised. Likely human violence, chimpanzees performed several homicid acts, in group, to destroy the alpha individual with the purpose to gain power. Respecting females, they are conscious about the care and the bonding effects after birth experience, performing good examples of motherhood. In the other hand, likely certain human cultures, females are threatened and assaulted with frequency by chimpanzees. Dissimulating is a common feature among human and chimpanzees, mainly perceived in facial expressions.

Sleep patterns and human behavior

This meta-analysis worked on the sleep patterns and on the influence in daily habits mainly concerning productivity at work. Several sleep patterns and behaviors were addressed to comprehend the human profile as a sleeper animal and the consequences for life span. Main conclusions focused the correlation between positive period of sleep and the memory functioning, the cognitive improvement during peaks of the day, chronotypes and performance schedules, and mental illness or other disturbances caused by bad sleep habits. Hormonal regulation was outlined.

Unprivileged childhood and emotional dependence

This empirical study highlighted the childhood and affective patterns differentiated by socioeconomic backgrounds. The bonding effect initiated at home is competed in school context by caregivers. Disadvantaged portuguese children demonstrated to have more events and behaviors of emotional dependency, as well lack of afective bounds at home. Well structured families will turn in happy and oriented children for life. Socialization apperared more difficult for children from poor contexts. These children invested more in bounding with caregivers in preschool. The profile of those children were defined as introvert, shide, with no initiative for communication with peers, less group oriented for playing activities. During sleep periods scheduled by school, disfavored children required more caregiver attention, looking for phisical contact and with little sleep occurence.

Research in Ethology Science: social, agonistic and parental behaviors.

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Parental investment in chimpanzees

Other study on chimpanzees observed the parental investment specifically. Video documentary provided several episodes that confirmed the family interaction, in Tanzania, outlining the genetic altruism. Several resemblances were noticed among human and chimpanzees considering the mother habits and the rituals for protection, for nurturing, and for the learning such as feeding, how to find food and how to get safe. Also was observed the interaction within the offspring and their competition signals to achieve the attention from the mother, in different ages.

Ants: female model of social organization

Published literature on ants social behavior demonstrated the most well structured animal association. Ants are strongly disciplined, hard workers and with high sense of obedience, as well depending on rigorous multi-task oriented. The succession observed inside those groups are strictly well determined, prevalence of female, as phylogenetic characteristics. They are "celibate" and their communication is mostly chemical. Despite the stature and strength, the main principle of this species success is the cohesion and the social distribution of tasks. The absence of sexual behavior might be a factor for concentration in tasks. Human society is not so well determined and organized regarding the rules and the perseverance. Leadership collegial) in ants society became a model for human understanding.