

Androgen changes and flexible rutting behaviour in male Giraffes

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Summary

The social organization of giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) imposes a high-cost reproductive strategy on bulls, which adopt a 'roving male' tactic. Our observations on wild giraffes confirm that bulls indeed have unsynchronised rut-like periods, not unlike another tropical megaherbivore, the elephant, but on a much shorter time scale. We found profound changes in male sexual and social activities at the scale of about two weeks. This so far undescribed rutting behaviour is closely correlated with changes in androgen concentrations, and appears to be driven by them. The short time-scale of the changes in sexual and social activity may explain why dominance and reproductive status in male giraffe in the field seem to be unstable.

Key words: Giraffe, mating period, rut, faecal androgens, non-invasive hormone monitoring, Hwange National Park

1. Introduction

Variation in male mating tactics within a species can largely be explained by the spatial and temporal distribution of females, and males commonly adopt a high-cost roving tactic in populations where mates are unpredictably distributed and periods of receptivity limited in time [1]. Furthermore, variation in male reproductive tactics can be expected to result from variation in individual capability to secure mates as well as adjustments to the costs of potential physical confrontation, particularly among roving males [1,2]. The pivotal role of androgens in male reproductive behaviour is well documented [3], with males often undergoing androgen-dependent morphological changes during well-defined breeding seasons. Shifts in alternative reproductive tactics are also hypothesised to be under proximate hormonal control [3, 4]. However, very little is known about the endocrine control of reproduction-related male roving behaviour.

The giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) social system is usually based on loose associations of individuals; older adult males tend to be solitary, and roving [5], which can be expected to have high costs, at least in terms of time. The development of ossicones, additional bone structures on the forehead, and clearly visible neck musculature as males age, allows bulls to be categorized into three (A, B, and C) different classes (Fig. 1), with Class-A bulls generally being the most dominant [6]. Younger and subordinate males may adopt alternative, less-competitive reproductive tactics, as seen in other vertebrates [2, 7]. To our knowledge, testicular endocrine function in giraffe bulls has not yet been studied *in vivo*, but studies on culled animals showed that androgen concentrations are correlated with age [8]. However, the same study mentions that androgen levels vary greatly between individuals, which remains unexplained.

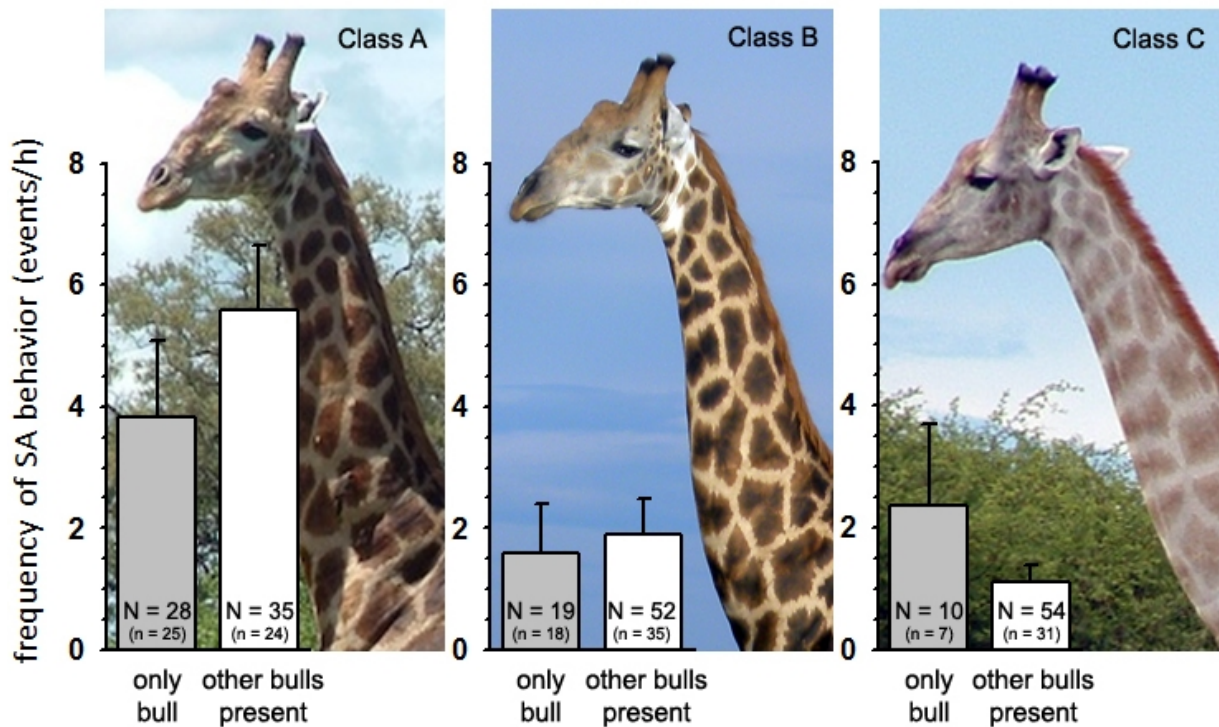


Fig. 1. Pictures of a Class-A, -B, and -C bull [Photo credit: P.A. Seeber]. Sexually active (SA) behaviours (mean + SEM) observed in different classes of giraffe bulls, divided by the state of the focal bull's social association ('N' is the sample size, the number of focal animal observations; 'n' is the number of different bulls observed).

This present study, carried out in the Hwange area of Zimbabwe, aimed to describe the social and sexual behaviour of male giraffes. We report here new results on the endocrine basis for their highly flexible sexual behaviour, and suggest that giraffe bulls have unsynchronised rut-like periods, as other 'roving male' species, e.g. elephants, but that they last only days, not months, presumably because of the high costs involved.

2. Material and Methods

Fieldwork was conducted in Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe, from March to May 2011. The Park is situated in the province of Matabeleland North in western Zimbabwe on the Botswana border and covers approximately 14 700 km² of diverse habitat. In total 188 h of observations were conducted on

59 days (range 0.5-5.5 h per day) from about 50-100 m distance, and a total of 1107 giraffe sightings were made. 73 bulls were individually identified by their unique pelage pattern [9] and classified into three age classes A, B and C, based on physical appearance, i.e. body size, musculature of the neck, shape of skull and ossicones, as described by Pratt & Anderson [6].

Predefined behavioural patterns of sexual activity (*investigating, urine testing, mate guarding, and mating attempt*) were observed using *focal animal sampling* and *ad libitum sampling* [9]. Respective behaviours were recorded by all-occurrence sampling [11]. During every observation, group size and group composition (number and sex of adult and sub-adult individuals) were recorded. Bulls were considered to be sexually active if at least one of the defined sexual behavioural patterns was seen during a given observation period. Behavioural patterns were recorded as events and subsequently transferred into the frequency of observed sexual activity per hour.

A total of 66 faecal samples from 39 known, different bulls were collected within 20 minutes after defecation. Samples were considered to be from a sexually active individual if the animal showed a sexual behavioural pattern at least once during a 72h time window around collection. Samples were dried in an oven at approximately 50°C for about 24 hours until complete dryness. The dried material was then pulverized and sieved in order to remove undigested fibrous material [12]. Approximately 0.1 g of the faecal powder was then extracted with 80% ethanol in water (3 ml) [13]. The resulting extracts were measured for immunoreactive androgen metabolites using an enzyme immunoassay for epiandrosterone [14], which have been shown to reliably reflect testicular endocrine function in a variety of mammalian species [13]. The epiandrosterone assay used an antibody against 5 α -androstane-3 α -ol-17-one-HS and 5 α -androstane- 3, 17-dione-thioether conjugated with biotin as a label [14]. Cross-reactivities of the antibody used are described in Ganswindt et al. [13]. Assay procedures followed the protocols published by Ganswindt et al. [13]. Serial dilutions of extracted faecal samples gave displacement curves that were parallel to the respective standard curve. Sensitivity (90% binding) of the assay was 5 ng/g. Intra- and interassay coefficients of variation, determined by repeated measurements of high and low value quality controls ranged between 3.5% and 11.6%.

Differences in median FAM levels between two sets of data were examined by either t-tests or Mann-Whitney rank sum tests. Tests were two tailed, with an α level of significance set at 0.05. All-pairwise multiple comparison procedures were performed using one-way ANOVA, followed by a post hoc analysis using Tukey test, with a Bonferroni correction. Statistical analyses were done using SPSS

3. Results

Class-A males show high frequencies of sexual activity (fSA) and the presence of other males seems to stimulate this behaviour; whereas Class-B and -C bulls show clearly lower fSA, and for the Class C bulls, the presence of other males seems to inhibit sexual activity (Fig. 1). Median faecal androgen metabolite (FAM) levels of Class-A bulls are significantly higher than FAM concentrations of Class-B bulls ($F_2=7.43$, $n=14,15,10$, $p=0.002$, post hoc $p=0.002$) and a clear trend of higher FAM levels for Class-A bulls were found when compared with Class-C males ($p=0.04$) (Fig. 2a), but values are extremely variable within classes (FAM ranges for Class-A: 0.9 - 65.4 $\mu\text{g/g DW}$, Class-B: 0.7 - 29.3 $\mu\text{g/g DW}$, Class C: 2.5 - 35.8 $\mu\text{g/g DW}$). When grouped by sexual behaviour, sexually active Class-A bulls have significantly higher median FAM levels than inactive individuals of the same class ($t=2.48$, $df=15$, $p=0.025$) (Fig. 2a). Although median FAM levels of sexually active individuals of the other two classes are on average higher than FAM concentrations of inactive Class-B and -C ones (Fig. 2a), the differences are not significant.

Within the group of Class-A males, individual males switching between periods of sexual activity/inactivity within days or weeks could be observed (Fig. 2b), and these switches from sexual activity to inactivity were clearly correlated with sharp declines in FAM concentrations.

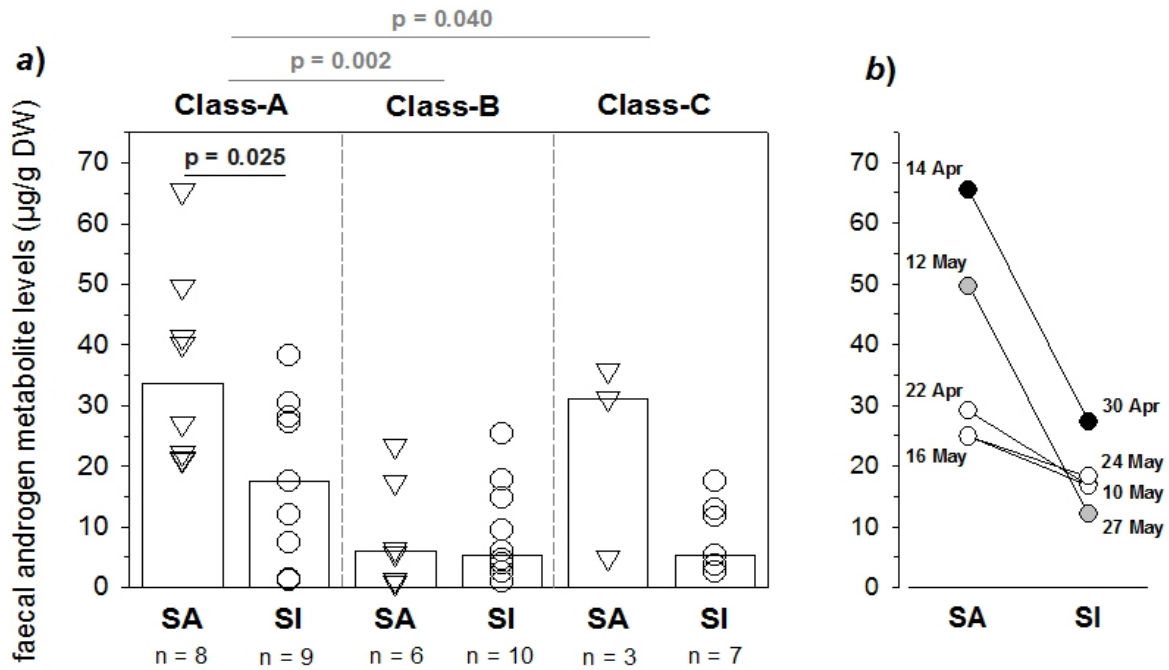


Fig. 2. (a) Faecal androgen metabolite (FAM) concentrations derived from 39 individuals. Each symbol represents the median hormone value of an individual which was either sexually active (SA) or inactive (SI). The bars show the medians of the individual medians. Statistically significant differences between reproductive states within a class as well as between classes irrespective of the reproductive state are indicated. **(b)** Individual FAM levels from three Class-A giraffe bulls (different colours indicate different individuals). Each dot represents the hormone value of an individual showing either sexual activity (SA) or inactivity (SI). Values where a transition from SA to SI occurred are connected by a line.

4. Discussion

The highest frequency of sexual activity was observed for Class-A bulls, with the presence of other males stimulating sexual active behaviour. Class-A bulls also have on average higher FAM levels compared to Class-B and -C bulls. Although such a positive correlation between age and androgens has already been shown for other male mammals, like bison bulls [15], endocrinological changes in relation to age are sometimes difficult to reveal, as dominance and age are often closely related [16].

Male giraffes of all classes may show sexually active behaviours, and these active males have on average higher FAM concentrations than inactive males of the

same class, a likely link also recognized in other male mammals [15, 17, 18]. However, giraffe males switch between sexually active/inactive phases at the scale of about two weeks (at least in Class-A), and their FAM levels change accordingly; which suggests that giraffe males have rut-like periods, but at a much shorter time scale than e.g. elephants, as these other tropical megaherbivores show periods of heightened sexual activity, known as musth, for up to several months [19]. An alternative explanation is that the giraffe adapted their sexual behaviours to challenging social structures or environmental conditions, subsequently reflected in respective changes of associated endocrine patterns [20, 21, 22].

The short term changes in sexual activity and associated social interactions seen in giraffe bulls may explain why dominance and reproductive status in male giraffes in the field seem unstable. These findings suggest that giraffes may have a unique breeding system. Further work should aim at testing these ideas with long-term observations on males and, in parallel, on females. In particular, what is the frequency of rutting activity in bulls, and how is this linked to local male dominance and reproductive success? Furthermore, the temporal relationship between endocrinological and behavioural changes needs to be studied in detail, in order to understand the role of different hormones (androgens, glucocorticoids) as drivers of the flexible behaviour seen in these animals. In this regard, the impact of socio-ecological conditions on reproductive endocrine function [21, 22] has to be adequately taken into account as already stated above, because results from giraffes in confined habitats living in stable social groups with an established dominance hierarchy might differ from those of giraffes roaming under more natural conditions.

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