

# Behaviour and Environment Evidence Base

## ZooMonitor Admin tutorial



Welcome to the ZooMonitor admin training document. This document is meant to be used while watching the admin training video linked below. It provides an outline with timestamps for the video, as well as the practice ethogram used to demonstrate the ZooMonitor features, so that you may follow along.

To begin, you can follow the link below:

Video link: <https://youtu.be/K2ZuXc-O4Nc>

## Training video outline

1. **Account management** (02:55)
  - a. Adding observers (05:06)
2. **Study resources** (05:54)
  - a. Where you can see active animals and species
    - i. Create animal (06:26)
3. **Create project** (08:21)
  - a. Focal subjects (individual and group) (09:16)
  - b. Habitat map (10:34)
  - c. Behaviours (12:20)
    - i. All occurrence (13:26)
    - ii. Interval (16:35)
      1. Individual and group channel creation (17:11)
      2. Solitary, Social, and Abnormal subgrouping with definitions and modifiers (modifiers at 26:26)
        - a. “Not visible” behaviours (20:33)
    - iii. Continuous (32:55)
  - d. Observers (35:57)
  - e. Session questions (36:50)
4. **Return to app to view whether project is displaying as intended** (39:00)
5. **Example survey** (45:32)
6. **Analytics** (51:19)
  - a. Reliability analysis (51:38)
  - b. Reports (54:00)
    - i. Behaviour budget (54:29)
    - ii. Target behaviour (58:29)
    - iii. Heat Map (01:01:00)
7. **Export Data** (01:03:46)
  - a. Open and go through excel sheet export (01:05:26)
8. **Community project tab** (01:09:31)
  - a. Joining BEEB Community projects (01:10:14)
  - b. Duplicating a BEEB Community project (01:14:19)

## Practice ethogram: Chimpanzees

ALL OCCURRENCE		
Yawning	A gaping movement of the mouth. Separate occurrences are yawns that occur more than 5 seconds apart.	Aureli & De Waal, 1997
Self-scratch	Raking of fingernails over skin; may include smaller movements of hand, or larger sweeping strokes involving arm and shoulder movement. Separate counts of self-scratch are bouts of self-scratching that are separated by 5 seconds.	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016
VISIBILITY		
Out of sight	Location of chimpanzee is unknown	
Behaviour obscured	Location of chimpanzee in enclosure is known but chimpanzee's head is not visible and/or 60% or more of chimpanzee is obscured and behaviour cannot be discerned	
SOLITARY		
Locomotion	Individual changes location in vertical or horizontal space by walking, running, climbing or crawling	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016
Grooming	Picking through hair or at skin of self and removing debris with hands and/or mouth. Does not include plucking hair or self-directed behaviours	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016
Solitary play	Individual may play by itself with hands, fingers and toes, other body parts, or use an object as the focus of play. Typically includes playful, vigorous and exaggerated movements with no clear purpose. May be either boisterous or quiet	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016
SOCIAL		
Aggression	<b>Contact:</b> Includes wrestling, lunge hit, grab, bite, and scratch. <b>Non-contact:</b> Includes lunge, rush, and threats. Aggressive behaviour without any clear and identifiable recipient. May include pilo-erection, and such behaviours as beating on or moving inanimate objects, stomping, slapping, swaying, hooting, chest-beat, or running.	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016
Visitor interaction	Positive: Visitor gains animal's attention without any aggressive or aversive reaction from the animal. Negative: Aggressive or aversive reaction directed toward a visitor.	
ABNORMAL		
Coprophagy	Deliberate ingestion of feces from the self or another individual. Includes instances when the subject catches or holds feces as it is excreted, manipulates feces, or "paints" with feces on an exhibit surface.	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016
Idiosyncratic body-movement	Repeated and sustained movement of body, such as rocking or neck-twisting, with a definitive repetitive pattern.	Hopper, Freeman & Ross, 2016