

AUSDRUCKS-STUDIEN AN WOLFEN
(Expression-Studies of Wolves)

by

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A

Translation of the
Illustrations

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TABLE OF EXPRESSION FORMS AND ACTIONS, INCLUDING THEIR ORIGINS AND FUNCTIONS

54A (P. 110)

ORIGIN	EXPRESSION ACCOMPLISHMENT	FUNCTION	DETAILED AND SUPPLEMENTARY
1. Expression behaviour courses, which are preliminaries to source accomplishments:			
Biting	1x Baring of teeth	Threat to attack as well as to defend.
	2x Opening the mouth wide	Threat to attack as well as to defend.
	3x Snapping	Threat "protest" - or defense character.
Springing at	4x (Bite-) threat position	Threat only applies to superior individuals
	5x Unexpected attack threat	Threat only applies to superior individuals
	6x Uncompleted springing at	Threat to intimidate as well as to defend.
	7x Fixed stare	Threat the "control lock" is the most reduced form of encroachment.
Mating	8x Anal presentation by the ♀	Part of the rutting ceremony.	with respect to the total expression function see below: 18x and 19x.
	9x Intention motion of the ♂ to ride up on the ♀	Part of the rutting ceremony.	"

.....(continued)

2. Expression behaviour courses with displacement activity characteristics:

Food Intake of the Whelp,

(a) Milkstep

10x "Bewaving"

Pleasure accented relationship.

(b) Sucking behaviour

11x Snout bumping against the lips

Expression of submission, of friendly attitude, and part of the rutting ceremony.

In the relationships between man and dogs the human hand often replaces the face (in some cases, as with dachshunds, also the foot) as the receiver of these gestures.

(?)

12x Licking of the genitals of the rutting ♀ (by the ♂)

Part of the rutting ceremony.

Along with social privilege, hence (status-demonstration).

(?)

13x Licking the urine of the rutting ♀ (by the ♂)

Part of the rutting ceremony.

(compare 14x).

(?)

14x (Compare 12x) general anal control.

Demonstrative expression of social initiative.

Posture of release of the whelp for cleansing by the mother (?).

15x "Diagonal standing" over a recumbent animal.

Expression of infantile- "erotic" mood.

Urinating and defecation

16x Spray urinating of the ♂ in summer.

Marking of territory and making acquaintance. (status-demonstration).

17x of the ♂ and ♀ in the winter.

Part of the rutting ceremony.

"

Mating (compare 7x, 9x)

18x Anal presentation (General)

Expression of security.

19x Riding up beneath ♂

Status demonstration

With a distinctly aggressive character.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1. Smelling at the corner of the mouth. This type of "relation-assumption" is of subordinating social significance.

Fig. 2. Withdrawing the anal portion. The gesture is a sign of inhibition and social inferiority. This withdrawal is seriously hindered by intense excretion, and in extreme cases, there follows, in addition, emptying of the intestine; less often, emptying of the bladder.

Fig. 3. Withdrawal of the anal portion by turning away the posterior part of the body. A slight defensive motion of the head. (The superior wolf is recognizably in control of the initiative and the presentation of the anal portion.)

Fig. 4. The passive act of "throwing oneself down." This is assumed particularly by youngsters and females; the latter before the start of flocking in the company of males. The gesture qualifies with all passivity as a certain obtrusiveness: it presents itself, for example, as a "way of begging for food."

Fig. 5. The passive throwing down oneself with an indication of activity: activity of the sense organ, raising of the muzzle, and readiness for locomotion.

Fig. 6. First step of the "active throwing down" (compare with Fig. 46 a & b).

Fig. 7. An anastomosis meeting of higher rank. Presentation of the anal parts and control activity are signs of social initiative. (This sort of encounter is very unusual among animals commonly considered.)

Fig. 8. Presenting a female (X) wolf in heat, in a "dance step."

Fig. 9. Presentation of a suppressed female wolf during heat.

Fig. 10. a) An example of the large strain. b) An example of the small breed. One observes the striking form and the contrasting coloring of the large strain.

Fig. 11. a) The face of a wolf of the large breed; b) the small strain. Above all, in the face and also in the behavior, the small type is opposite to the "impersonal" one with the mask-like expression.

Fig. 12. The "right angle" expression of a high ranking wolf.

- Fig. 13. A threat--the frontal view shows the nasal bulges and those of the eyebrows.
- Fig. 14. Threat--the snarl and the convolutions of the bridge of the nose and the eyebrows. Certainty--the corner of the mouth is not pulled back. The uniformity of the excitement--the jaw is almost closed.
- Fig. 15. Threat--the snarl. Mounting excitement--the mouth firmly opened. Slight uncertainty--corner of the mouth somewhat drawn back, forehead slightly raised, and the ears "pinned" back.
- Fig. 16. A very weak threat--only a suggested snarl. Uncertainty--Compare with Fig. 14. Increase of excitement--the mouth opened with moderate force.
- Fig. 17. Weak threat; great uncertainty.
- Fig. 18. Anxiety; "cry of pain" situation.
- Fig. 19. Enemy "vis-a-vis"--ears directed sideways. Component of defense--brows raised. Uncertainty, suspicion--ears gently folded and directed posteriorly, corner of the mouth slightly drawn back.
- Fig. 20. "Leader Wolf." Confident glance; the holding of the head and placement of the ears are also confident.
- Fig. 21. Wolf of a middle rank. It is certainly not of "regal" appearance; a gentle "backward pull" in the region of the brows; ears with posterior tendency.
- Fig. 22. Threat. Compare with Figs. 13 & 14. A staring look; pupils large, raised toward the brows.
- Fig. 23. Uneasy submission.
- Fig. 24. Readiness for flight. One should notice, from the rough forehead (compare Fig. 23), that it does not pertain to a social uncertainty.
- Fig. 25. Suspicion and a tendency toward defense. (similar to Fig. 19)
- Fig. 26. Possibility of a facial expression in the form of a caricature. a & b) Normal face of a high rank; c & d) anxiety; e & f) threat; g & h) suspicion.
- Fig. 27. Correlation between "head expression" and holding of the body, with reference to placement and position of the ears, based on several possibilities. a) Normal high rank;

- b) normal suppressed; c) imposing (compare with Fig. 50 a & b); d) active throwing down of oneself (compare with Fig. 46 a & b); e) threat to spring (compare with Fig. 42 thru 44); f) self-defense advance (compare with Fig. 35 c); g) invitation to sport (playful readiness to flee); h) uncertain and weak defense.

Fig. 28. The expressive value of lines on the back through the effects of hair color and ruffling the fur. a) Lines of the back normal; b) hair ruffled.

Fig. 29. The "anal face" of the wolf. a) Normal position, tail hanging; b) anal face of the wolf pondering in social intercourse.

Fig. 30. Concerning the expressive function of the tail. a) Self confidence in social intercourse; b) certain threat; c) imposing attitude (with sideways brushing); d) normal attitude (situation without social pressure); e) a not-entirely-certain threat; f) normal attitude (similar to "d"), particularly common during eating and observing; g) depressed mood; h) between threat and defense (see Fig. 34 b); i) actively casting oneself down (with sideways brushing); k & l) strong restraint.

Fig. 31. Wagging the tail end when in the mood for combat.

Fig. 32. "Knocking the tail" in step.

Fig. 33. Types of a more friendly liveliness. a) To impress; b) a challenge to sport (a posterior tendency: readiness to play).

Fig. 34. Threatening attitude, characterized by ruffling up the hair on the back and raising the "root" of the tail. a) Certain threat; b) uncertain threat, between threat and defense.

Fig. 35. Defense with a "pulling together" of the body. a) A very obstructed defense, often used by inferior females; b) stubborn defense, "defiance"; c) snapping in self-defense.

Fig. 36. In enemy territory. a) Suspicion with a defensive component; b) a humbled progression (a tendency toward flight); c) like "b", but with observation, perhaps behind cover.

Fig. 37. Active throwing down of oneself (compare with Fig. 46 a & b).

Fig. 38. Howling in a pack ("choir howling").

Fig. 39. Rapid obstruction of a high ranking animal. One should notice the position of the ears and the posterior tendency of the wolf which is stopped.

Fig. 40. A ranking animal "protesting" against optical control.

Fig. 41. The "placement of a threatening bite." The wolf on the left is slightly inferior: the tendency to draw the head and ears back, the back curved from below, tail lowered.

Fig. 42. Ways of threatening attack. a) This attitude occurs even in play; b) threatening position, which, during a dispute, is assumed at a short distance (about 1 meter). (Compare with Fig. 3.)

Fig. 43. A threat of attack between rival females.

Fig. 44. A superior male frightens a high ranking animal by "lying in wait."

Fig. 45. A movement of intention of the female wolf to "ride." a) Alone in the initiative, the female wolf "animates" one of her congenial resting males. The ranking wolf, but not the highest ranking male, usually declines this "intimacy" with resentment and with his attention toward the directing wolf. b) The guiding wolf even licks the squirt of released urine of the female wolf. After the raking movement and a round of springing runs, the wolfess is interested in the effect of her behavior. Her movements are playfully brisk and at the same time, delicate.

Fig. 46. "Muzzle tenderness" in the sense of actively throwing oneself beneath another. a) The attitude of the superior is "stiff," but gently evasive. The most active form of the "stiffness" is shown when the superior seizes (claws) the muzzle of the other. b) The superior is in rather good spirits, but evasive. In compliance, the initiative of the ranking animal appears increased. One can find all transitions, from a passive humility to "bold" obtrusiveness.

Fig. 47. Using the thrust of the nose as a gesture of distance. It is always combined with strong backward movements of the ears and a "smoothing" of the face (compare with Fig. 23).

Fig. 48. Friendly approach of two ranking males.

Fig. 49. Tender rubbing of the sides of the heads, between males.

Fig. 50. "Muzzle tenderness" as the manifestation of pair formation. a) The female appears uncertain (holding the tail). Such a meeting comes in the fall, at the time of the "change of phase"; however, even further into the winter between individual ranking males and suppressed, but not entirely "frigid" females. b) Tender activity of the female, imposing attitude of the male.

Fig. 51. The directing wolf licks the genitalia of the "pointing" wolfess. (Compare with text of Fig. 52).

Fig. 52. "Nose-to-shoulder pushing" during heat. First pressing, then stepping, later licking the genitalia of the wolfess, then the directing wolf follows with the "nose-to-shoulder pushing" of the female—eventually in the presence of a male of higher rank. Urination and the attack upon rivals cause interruptions; there's also "jealousy" on the part of the wolfess with respect to rival females.

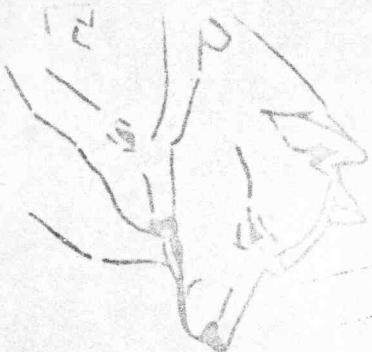
Fig. 53. A "diagonal position" between intimate males.

Fig. 54. The directing wolf licks the genitalia of the wolfess, who is standing diagonally, The initiating one here is approaching laterally.

Fig. 55. Riding (with a threat to bite the neck, as a demonstration of superiority). The springing one is indeed timid; it will, however, react with a push. (Both individuals give out intense growls.)

Fig. 56. A movement of intention to "ride" between males. The gently threatening attitude of the initiating one and the uncertainty of the passive wolf should be clearly recognized.

Fig. 57. Riding as a demonstration of the direction of a third animal. The growling of the middle wolf is not clearly "regulated." "Confronting" (up to four males, all of which growl and show their teeth) occurs quite often. The superior wolf is often recognized as the precise "director" of the gesture, and the male will, in general, never attack as long as he confirms his appearance of superiority.



Schnurren im Mund
soll diese Form der Beziehung
ist von untergeordneter sozialer
Bedeutung

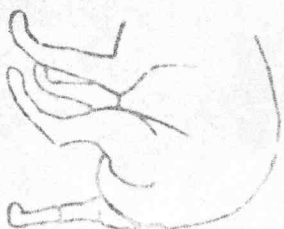
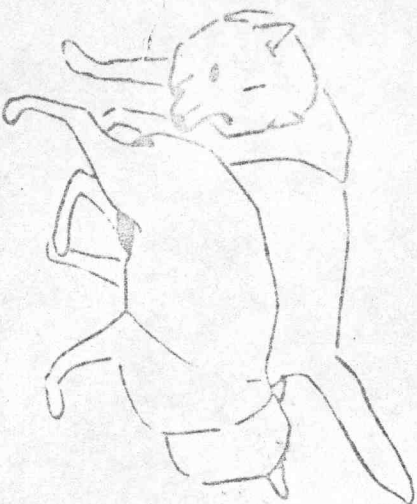


Fig. 2 Entziehen der Anal-
partie. Die Färbung ist ein Zeichen
der Veranlassung und sozialen Unter-
geordnet. Bei intensiver Ausstrahlung ist
die Fortbewegung schwer gestimmt. In
extremen Fällen erfolgt zusätzlich
Purpurschleim, seltener Blasenentleerung.



3 Entziehen der Analpartie durch Wegdrehen des
Vorderkörpers. Leichte Abwehrbewegung des Kopfes. Über überlegene Wolf
ist an der Kontrollinitiative und dem Präsenzverhalten der Analpartie erkennbar.

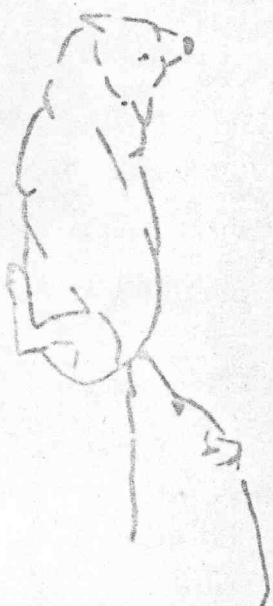
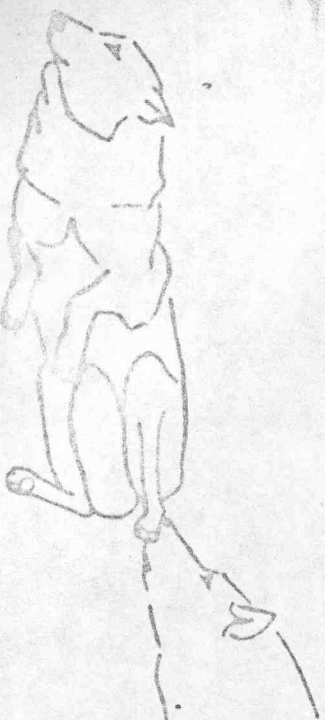


Fig. 5 Passive U-
wertung mit
Zeichen der
Vitalität. Aktive
Stimmung. So-
bald Lokomotion
schafft

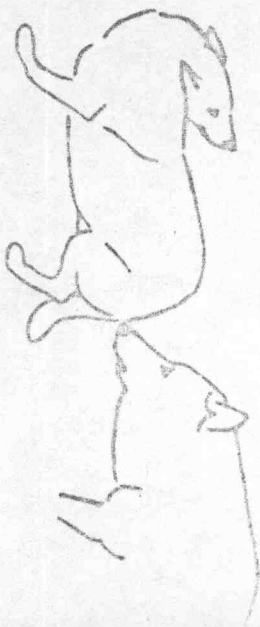


Fig. 6 Vorstufe
der „aktiven
Unterwer-
fung“ (Meh. vergl.
Fig. 4b a und b)

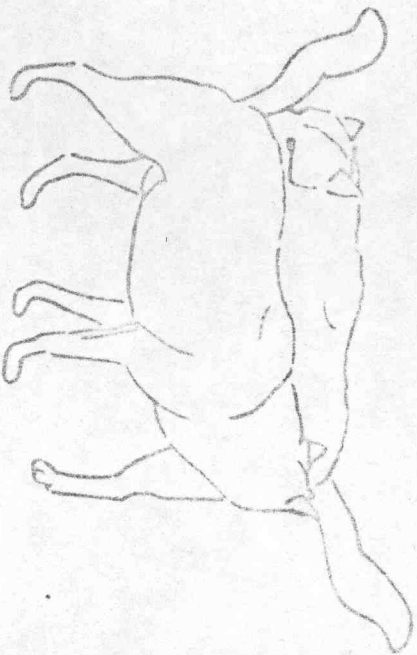


Fig. 7 Zusammengeführten Kaugruben. Präsenzverhalten der Analpartie.
Kontrollinitiative und Zeichen der sozialen Initiative. (Diese Form der Bege-
gung ist bei gemeinsamen gehaltenen Tieren sehr selten.)

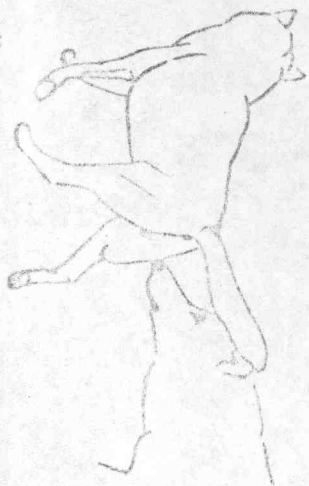


Fig. 8 Präsenzverhaltensdruck-
tätige Wolfen im „Lanz-
schritt“



Fig. 9 Präsenzverhaltens-
unterdrückten Wolfen
beim „Lanzschritt“