

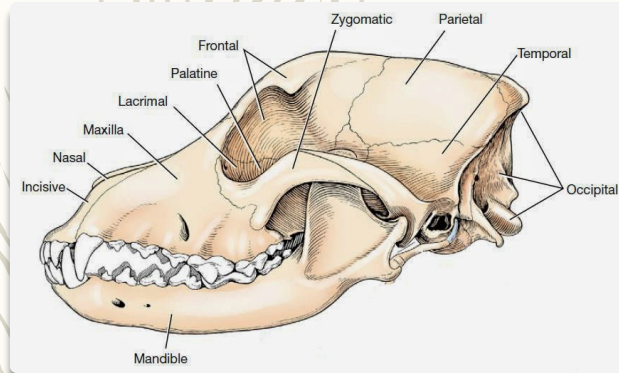


# Feeding Differences and Similarities Between The Dog, Cat, And Pig

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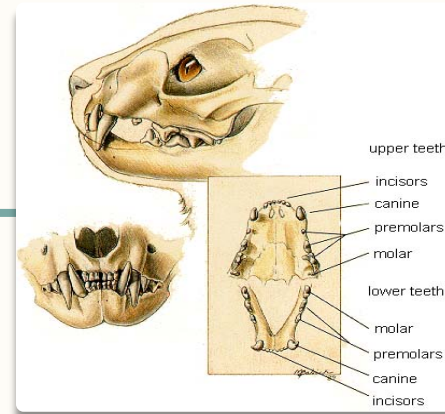
Jemma Willis

# Background



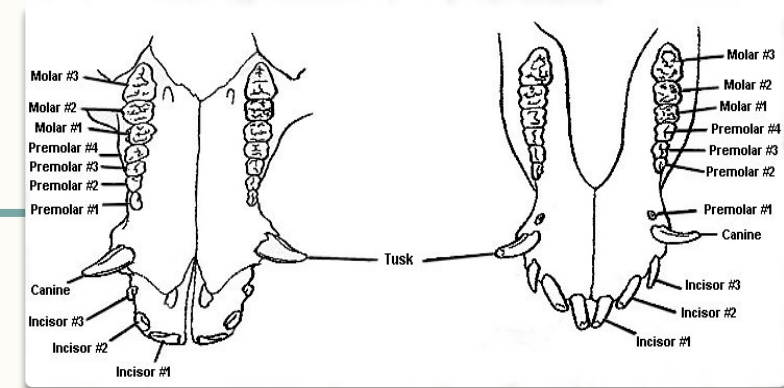
## Canine

- Carnivore
- Hunts and eats during the day
- Prefers 1-3 large meals a day
- Have a social value to eating



## Feline

- Obligate Carnivores
- Like to hunt and consume multiple small meals
- Will hunt and eat at any time
- No social value to eating



## Porcine

- Omnivore
- Have multiple meals
- Will hunt and eat at any time
- Have social value in eating



# Gunner

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- 3 years old
- Male
- German Shepherd Mix
- Typically eats 4 Cups a day
- Natures Recipe: Easy to Digest Chicken, Rice and Barley
- Videoed for 4 minutes and 22 seconds
- Time was mostly spent chewing



# Dog Ethogram

Action	Definition
Approaching	The act of the animal moving towards the food
Drinking	Pulling water into the mouth with the use of the tongue
Pausing	Chewing but the muzzle is out of the bowl
Repositioning	Moving around the food bowl
Licking	Touching the food with the tongue but not brining it into the mouth
Sniffing	Using the olfactory to detect what is being presented
Chewing	Using the jaw to crush and grind the food to then swallow
Surveying	Turing of the head to monitor the surroundings
Distraction	The attention being drawn to an alternative stimulus



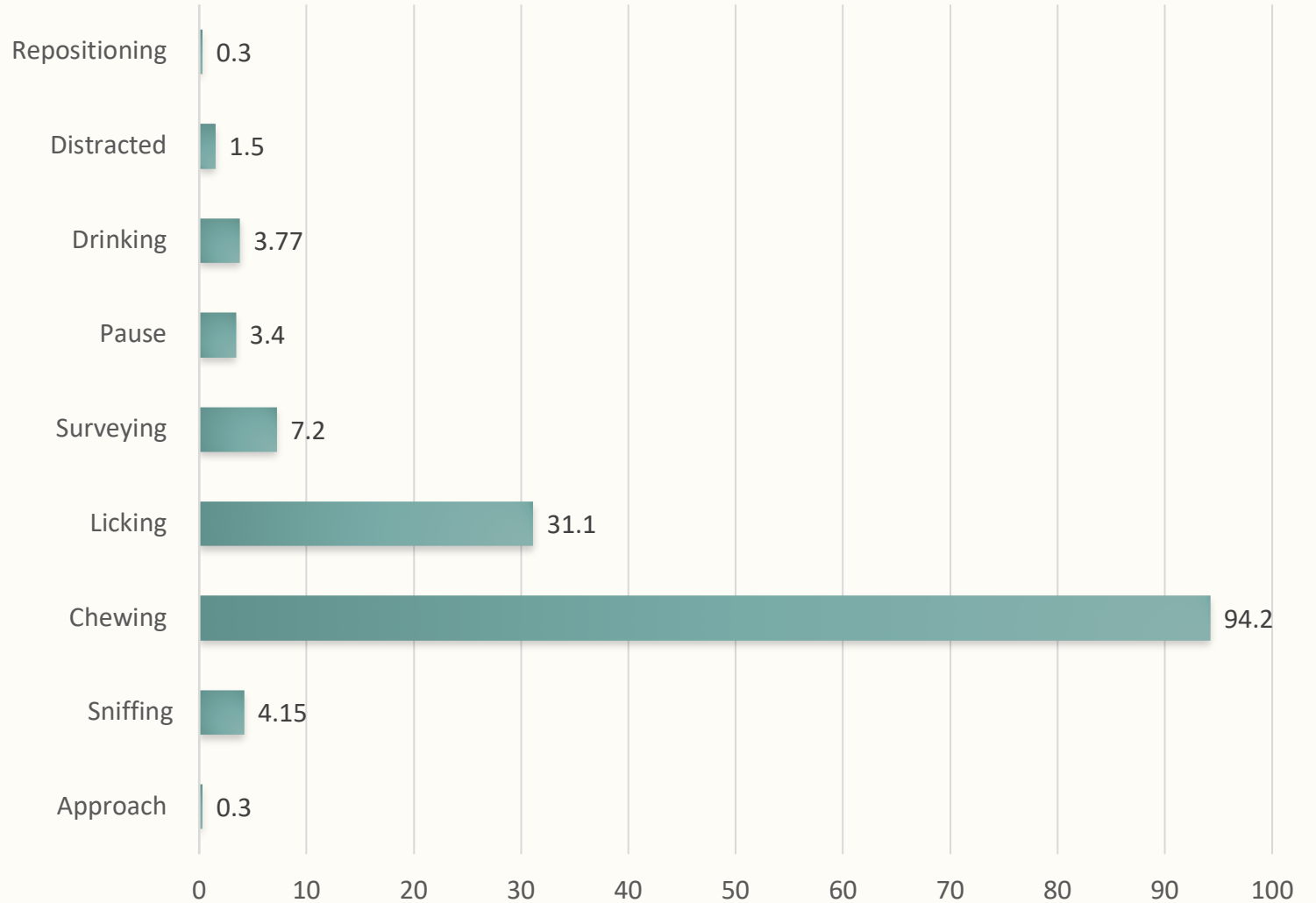




Feeding and  
Drinking



# Video Analysis



\*Most occurred concurrently



# Harriet

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- 2 years old
- Female
- Mixed Domestic Short Hair
- Given  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup twice daily
- Fed Iams proactive health
- Videoed for 2 minutes and 53 seconds
- Was Fed out of her normal scheduled time
- Spent a majority of the time chewing





# Cat Ethogram

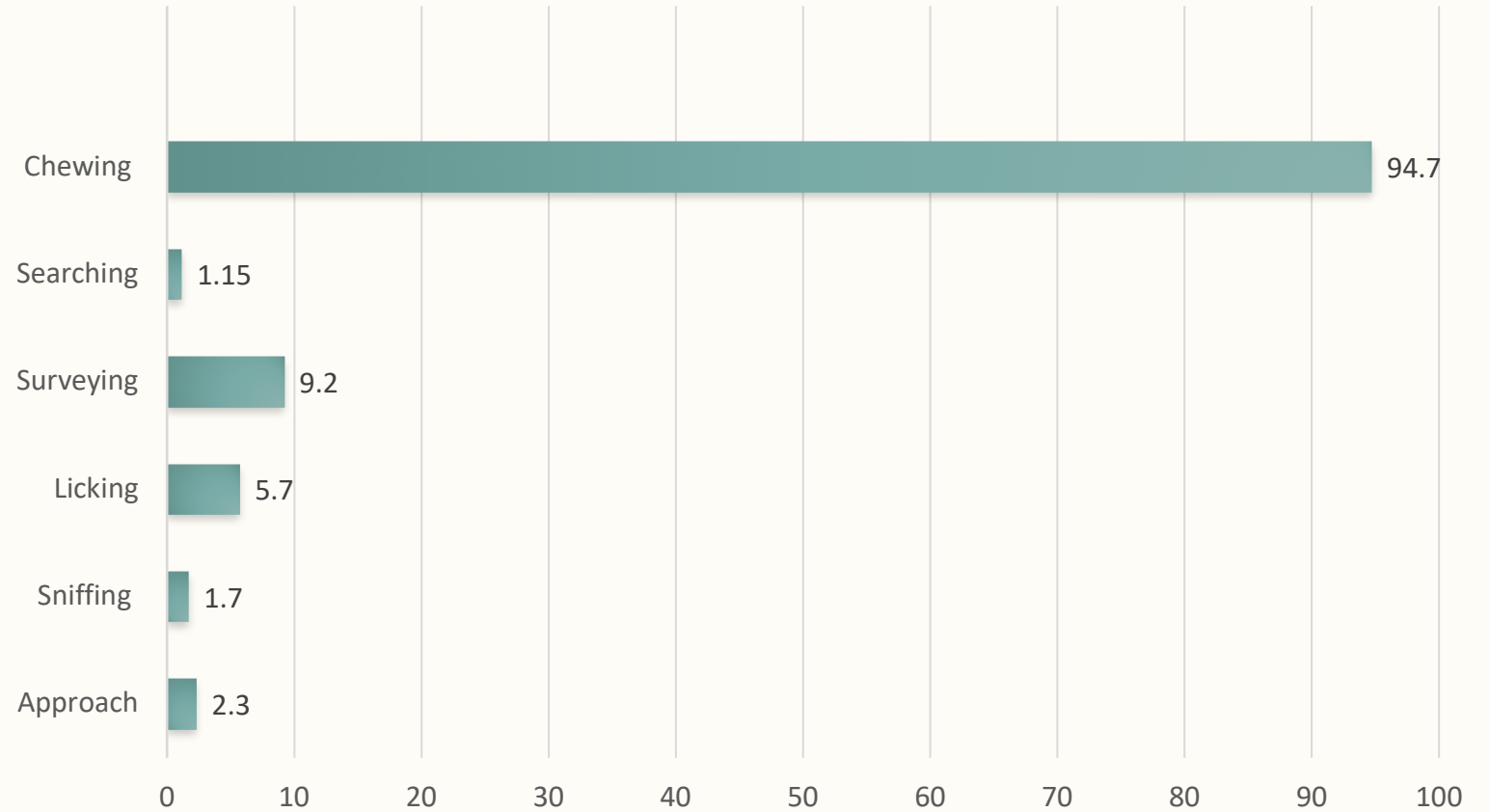
Action	Definition
Surveying	Checking the surroundings
Chewing	Using the teeth to grind and eventually swallow food
Approach	Moving towards the food
Licking	Using the tongue to touch the food but not brining it into the mouth or licking of the muzzle
Searching	Looking for dropped food in the surroundings
Sniffing	Using he olfactory to detect the food in front of them



Feeding and  
Pausing



# Video Analysis








# Pigs

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- Eat from feeders in the pen
- Have free access to the feed
- Not fed in meals
- Typically kept in pens of the same litter
- Videoed for 4 min. and 37 seconds

# Pig Ethogram



Action	Definition
Chewing	The act of bringing food into the mouth and eventually swallowing
Surveying	Turning the head to look at the surrounding
Repositioning	Moving the body for a better feeding position
Scratching	The use of a limb to scratch another part of the body
Walking	Movement around the pen and use of all four limbs
Approaching	Moving towards the food
Standing	Being in the same position without movement of the limbs

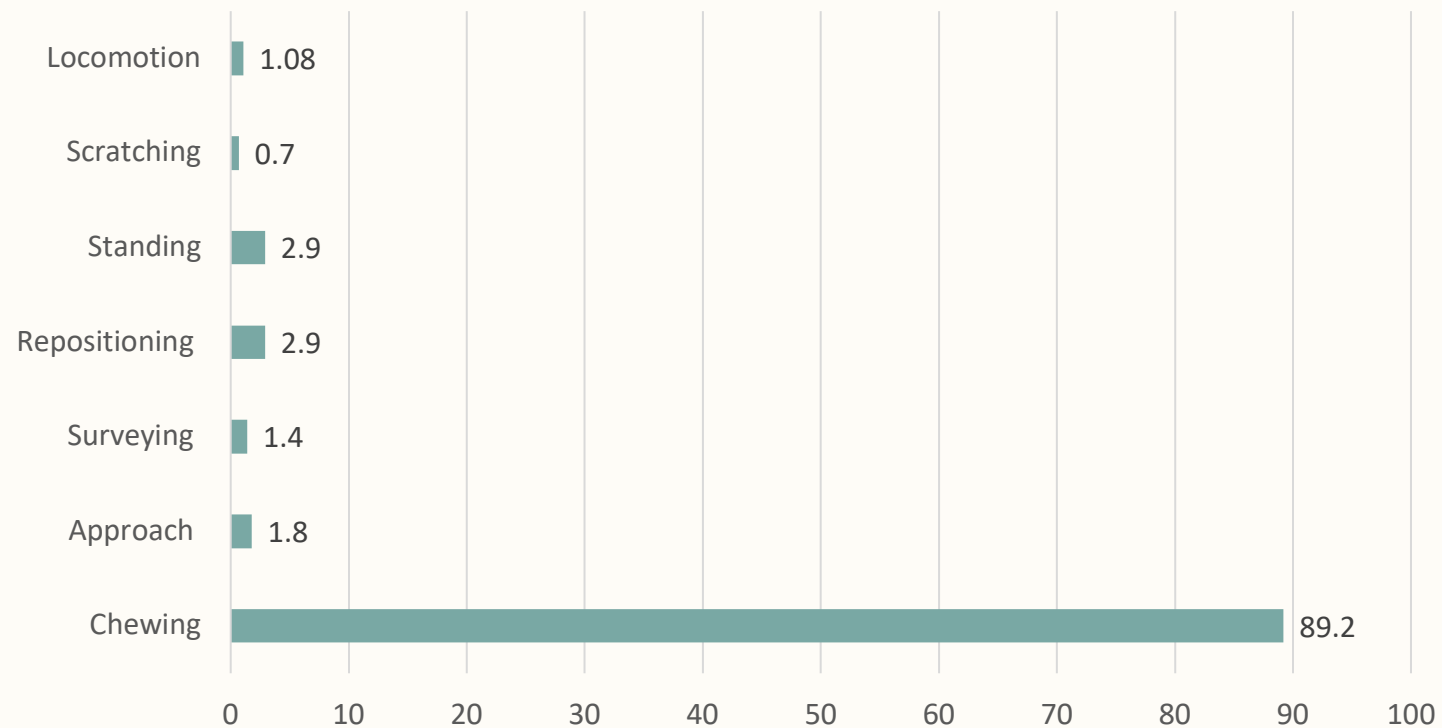


Chewing

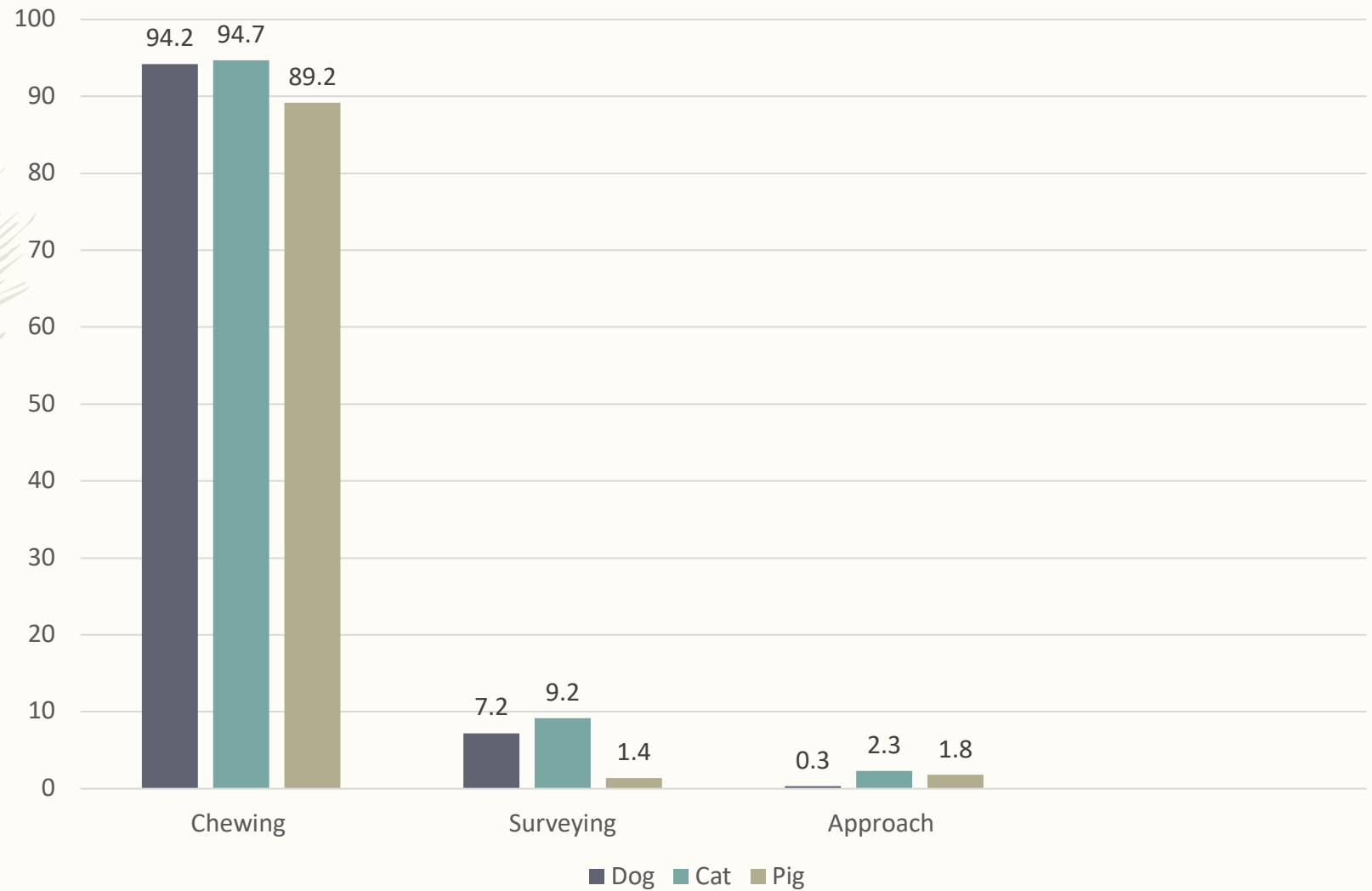




# Video Analysis



# Comparison Between Species





# Conclusion

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- “Several breeds of dog have a reputation for being able to consume large meals very rapidly, and it is possible that this is the legacy of competitive feeding in the wolf.”
- “...because cats are solitary hunters, most would prefer to eat alone. This means when one cat in a home must be fed separately from the others, she is probably happier. Although they prefer to eat alone, healthy cats may not mind the presence of others at feeding time.”
- “A biological interpretation of the three types of interval suggests that: (1) pigs eat in meals separated by long intervals; (2) meals consist of clusters of eating bouts separated by shorter intervals, sometimes associated with drinking; (3) within each eating bout short intervals occur as pigs constantly move in and out of the feeder. It remains unclear what underlies the observed patterns of eating.”

## **My interpretation:**

- It was my hypothesis going into this project that the dog and pig would be similar as compared to the pig and cat.
- Based on the videos I have concluded that the pig is similar to both the cat and dog
  - Enjoys small meals multiple times in the day
  - Eating is a social experience
  - Hunt in the day and night
  - Omnivorous





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