

EATING EARLY, TRAINING EARLY. TRAINING CALVES GET FISH BEFORE THREE MONTHS OF AGE, HELPS MOTHER TRAINING DURING LACTATION.

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When we speak about maternal care, Dolphins mothers provide and energetically and extensive care in the early lactation which can extend for long periods, resulting in behavioural trade-off between feed acquisition and direct calf care.

In human care environments, mothers face unique challenges, such as the inability to follow the normal routine or be attentive their baby's while feeding under trainer control.

Dolphin newborns are precocious, accomplishing certain independence in the first few weeks of life, Consequently, mothers are faced with a trade-off between calf care and the own feeding.... Or remaining close to and protecting the calve or make session.

To minimize the social dependence between the dolphin "Eva" and her mother "Frosia" (first time mother), the baby was trained (even without eating fish) to help the mother to have no conflict with the normal training and care of her baby.

By conditioning the baby to receive food at an early age (at the same time as the lactation period that remained active) we could complete the medical training before the first year of life.

Our results show that maternal behaviour did not changes in Response to baby activity. While baby Eva increased their feeding durations with age (as expected), the mother Frosia were more likely to adjust their behaviour to accommodate to the training session.

This is consistent with that parallel to lactancy social learning under human care is more critical for the "new" mothers, and may reflect the foraging and social tactics of the baby in generally.

Also, early recreational & medical training can have a positive long-term effect on the mother-calf-human relationship.