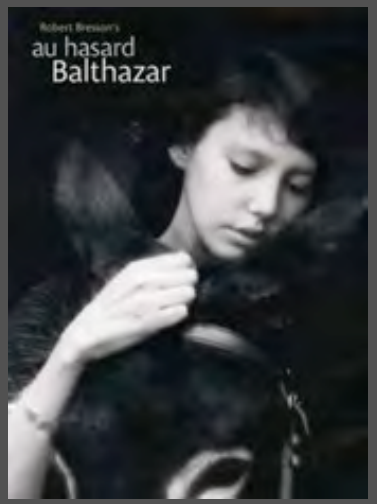
Tierisch Schmerzhaft

die Passion aus der Perspektive Sprachloser …



Genau hinschauen!

Marcus Clauss

Clinic for Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland

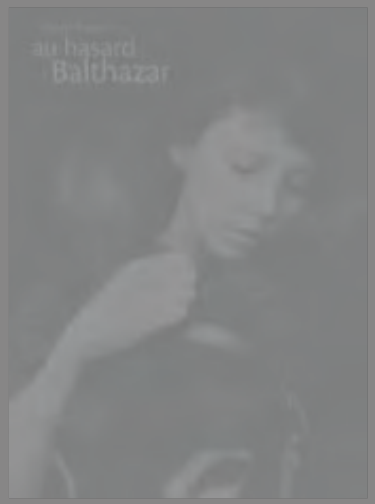
Leid-Bilder: Passionsgeschichte in der Kultur, Zürich 2015

University of Zurich[UZH]

Clinic of Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife

Tierisch Schmerzhaft

die Passion aus der Perspektive Sprachloser …



Genau hinschauen!

Achtung

Marcus Doboszy

Clinic for Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Leid-Bilder: Passionsgeschichte in der Kultur, Zürich 2015

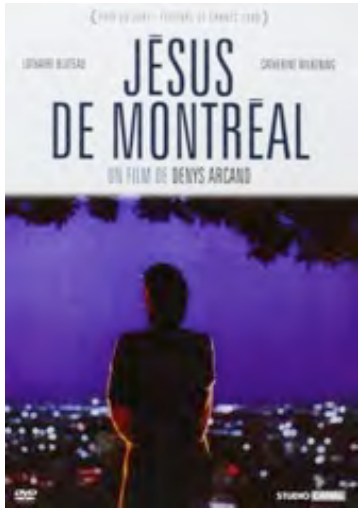
University of Zurich[UZH]

Clinic of Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife

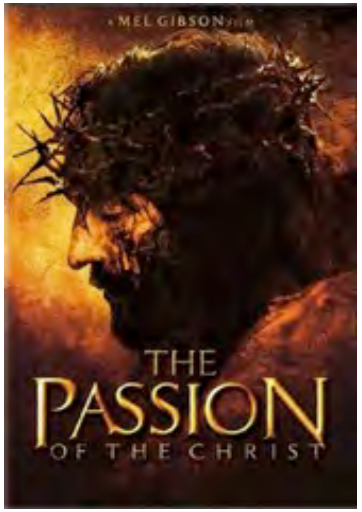
Der Film


JESUS CHRIST
SUPER STAR
THE LEGENDARY STAGE MUSICAL
DVD


MONTY PYTHON'S
DAS LEBEN DES BRIAN
FSK 12
DVD

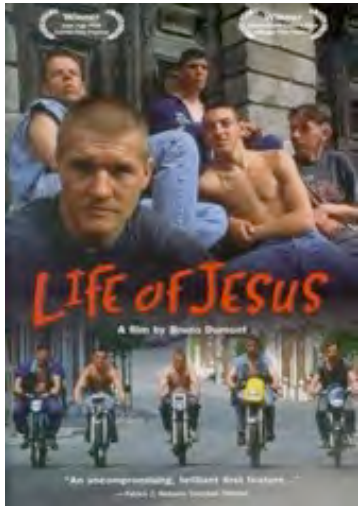

JÉSUS DE MONTRÉAL
UN FILM DE DENYS ARCAND


EIN FILM VON MARTIN SCORSESE
DIE LETZTE VERSUCHUNG CHRISTI
DVD


MEL GIBSON
THE PASSION OF THE CHRIST


69
FILMFESTSPIELE VENEDIG 2012
GOLDENER LÖWE
BESTER FILM
PIETA
Ein Film von
KIM KI-DUK
FSK 16

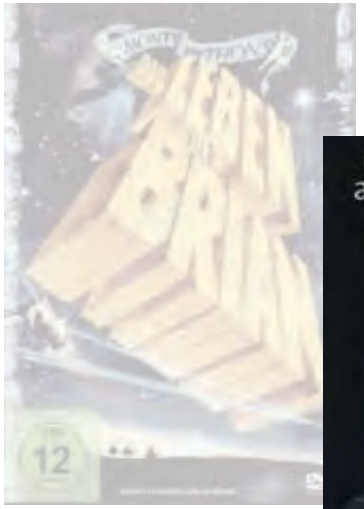

INGMAR BERGMAN EDITION
SCHREIE UND FLÜSTERN
FSK 12
ARTHAUS


LIFE OF JESUS
A film by Bruno Dumont

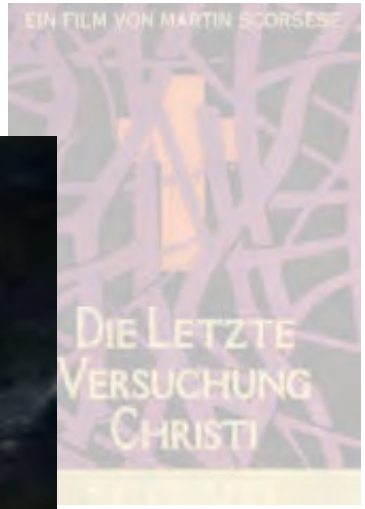

EMILY WATSON STELLAN SKARSGÅRD
BREAKING THE WAVES
EIN FILM VON
LARS VON TRIER
FSK 12
DIGITAL REMASTERED
ARTHAUS

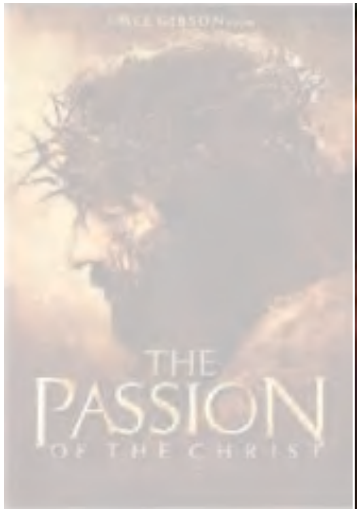

RUTGER HAUER CHARLOTTE RAMPLING MICHAEL YORK
DIE MÜHLE & DAS KREUZ
Hinter jedem großen Gemälde verbirgt sich eine noch größere Geschichte.
goodfilmovies

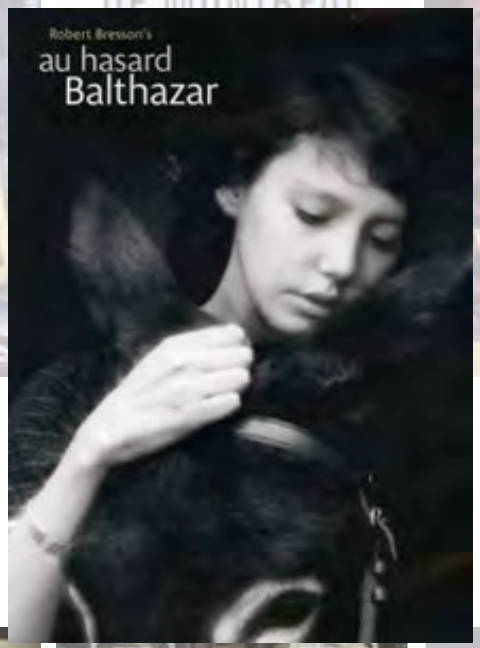

JESUS CHRIST
SUPER STAR
THE LEGENDARY STAR MUSICAL


12


JESUS

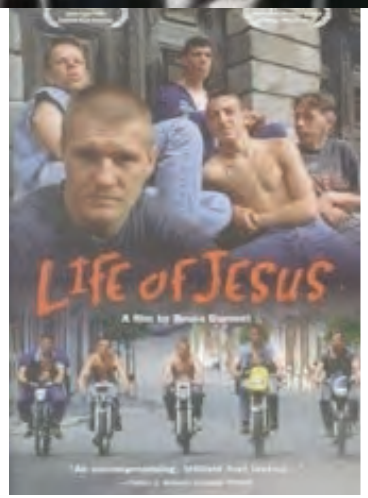

EIN FILM VON MARTIN SCORSESE
DIE LETZTE VERSUCHUNG CHRISTI


THE PASSION
OF THE CHRIST


Robert Bresson's
au hasard
Balthazar


PIETA
KIM KI-DUK
16


INGMAR BERGMAN EDITION
SCHREIE UND FLÜSTERN
12


LIFE OF JESUS

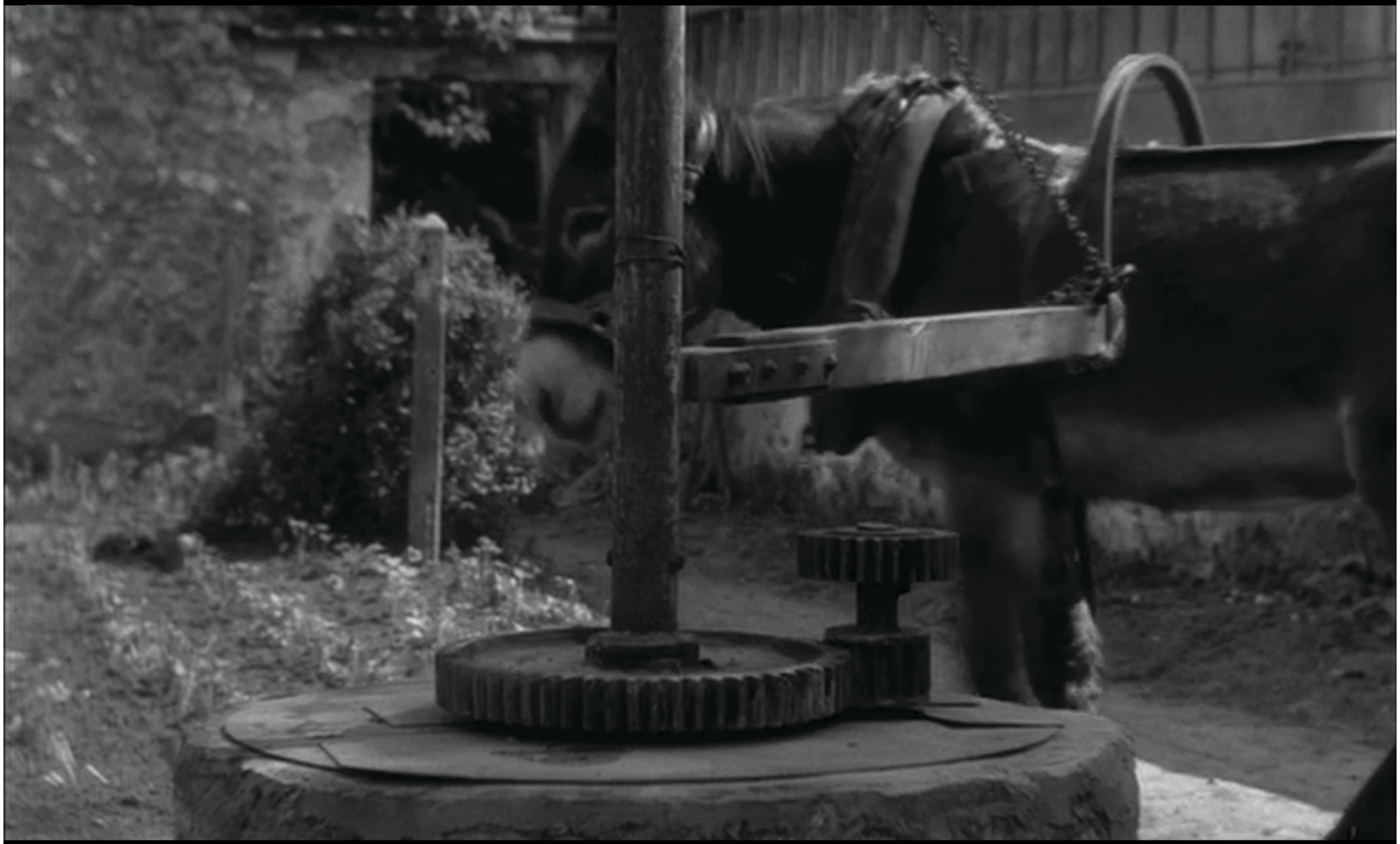

BREAKING
THE WAVES
LARS VON TRIER
12


DIE MÜHLE
& DAS KREUZ

Au Hazard Balthazar (Bresson, FR/SE 1966)

Au Hazard Balthazar (Bresson, FR/SE 1966)

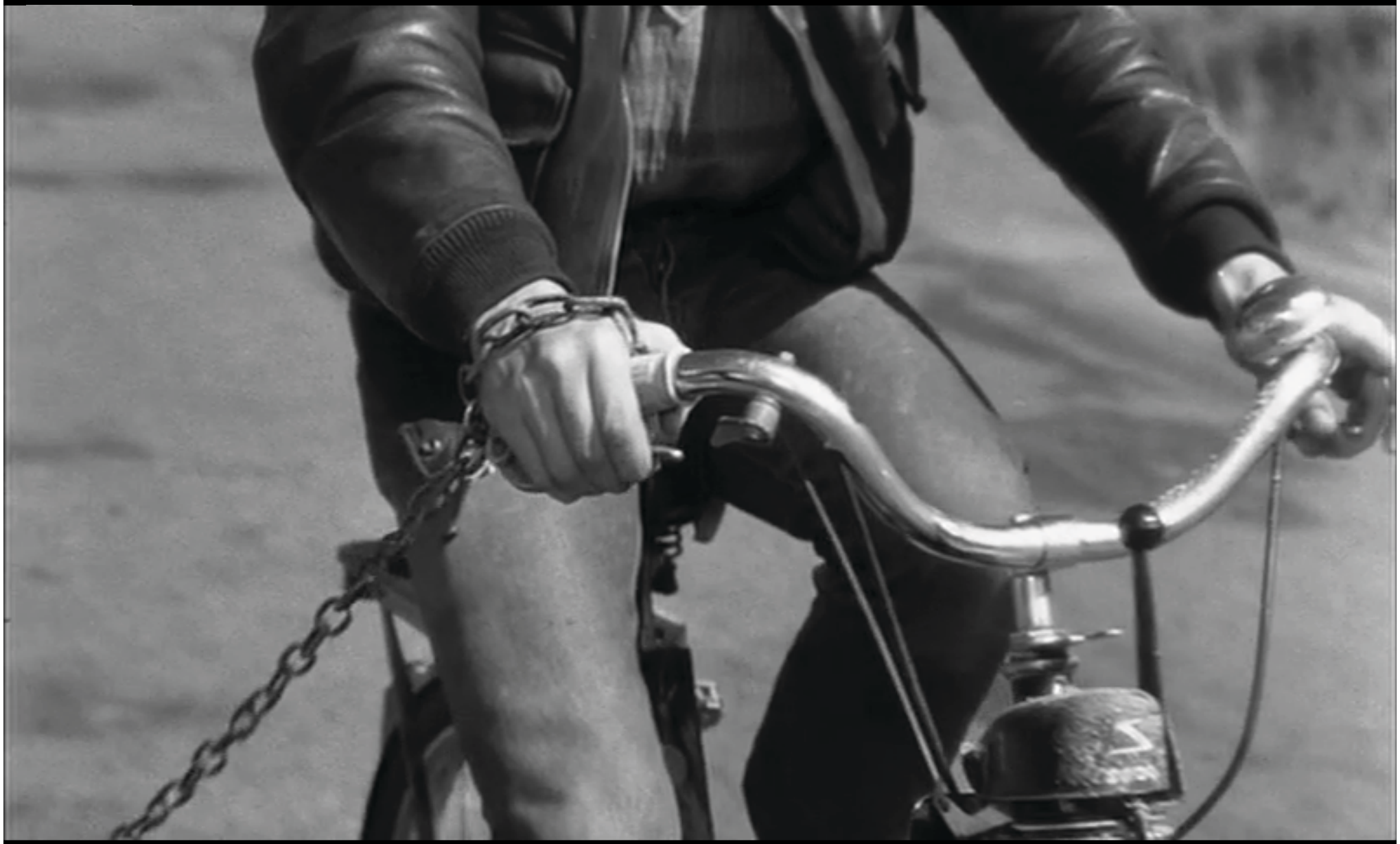
Etwas besseres
als den Tod
finden wir
überall.



Au Hazard Balthazar (Bresson, FR/SE 1966)

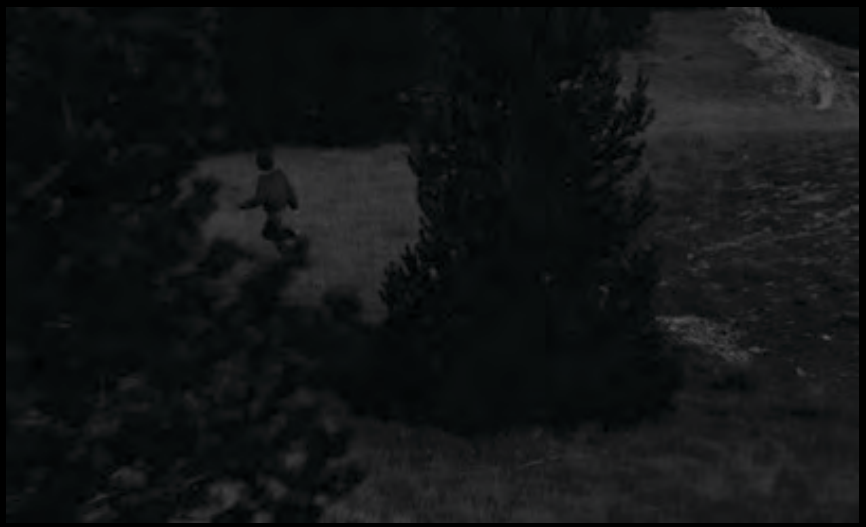
Au Hazard Balthazar (Bresson, FR/SE 1966)

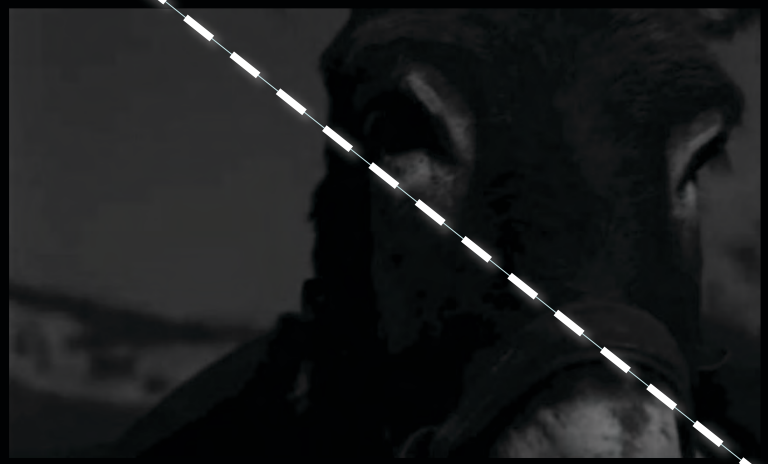
Filmhandwerk (Plausibilität) und Aussage

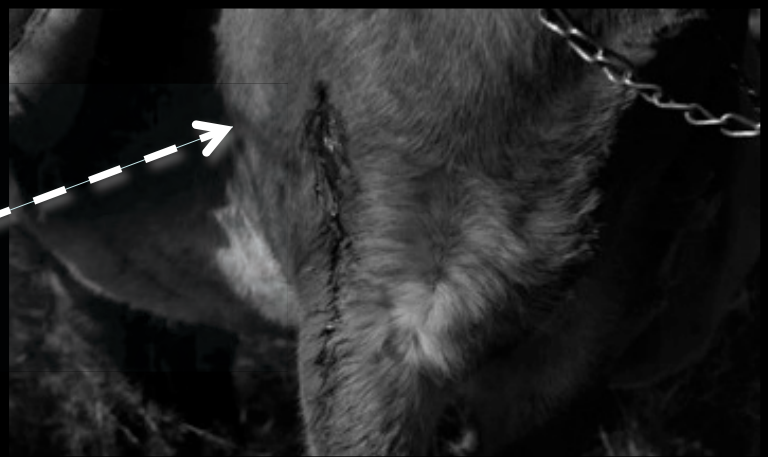


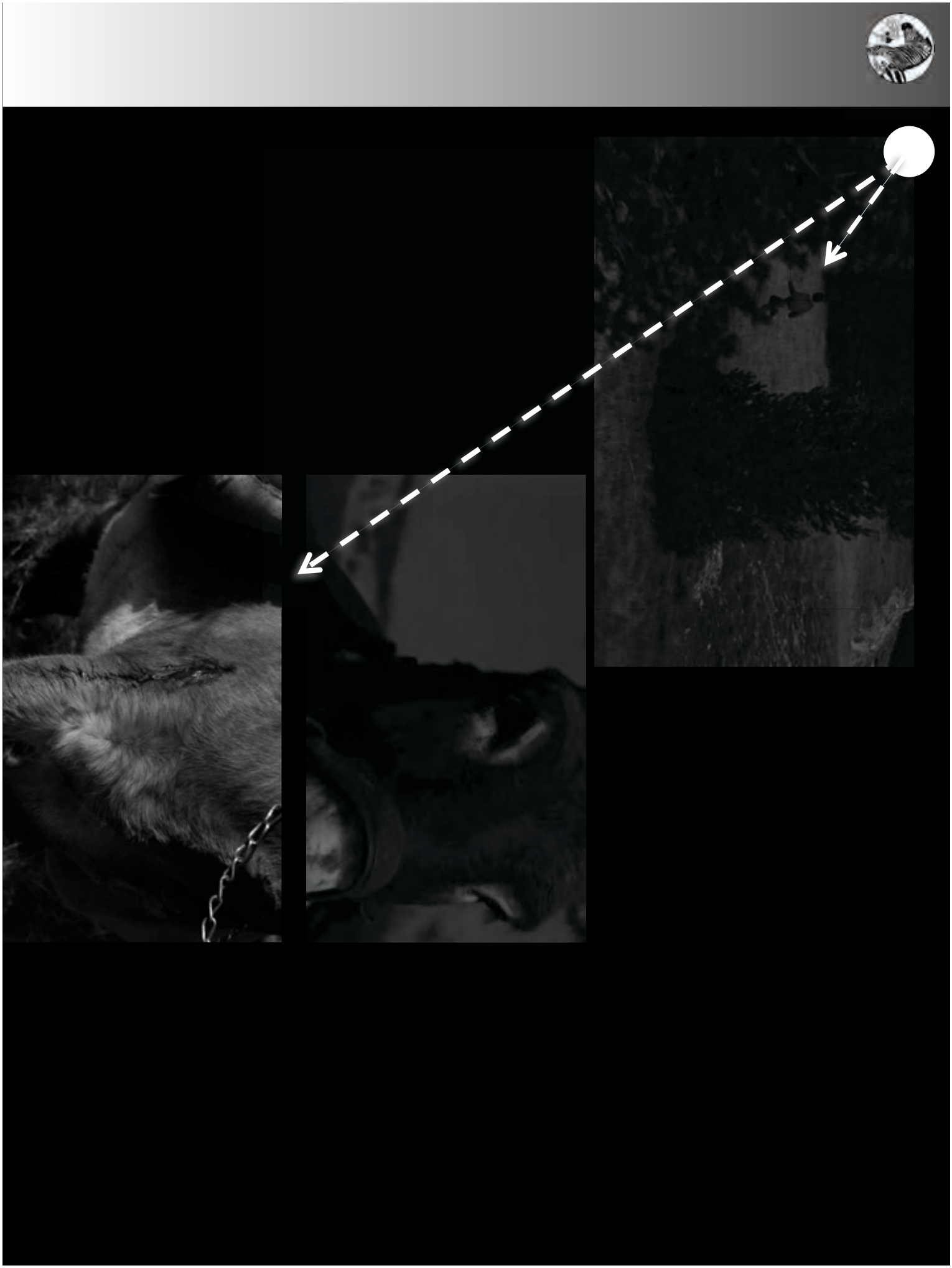
Au Hazard Balthazar (Bresson, FR/SE 1966)

Au Hazard Balthazar (Bresson, FR/SE 1966)









Der Esel wehrt sich (fast) nie.

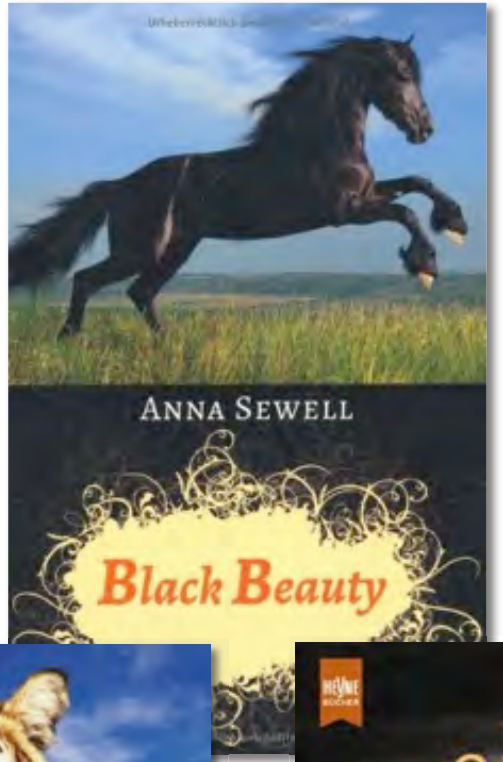
Die Freiwilligkeit des Leidens hat keinen Sinn.

Die Leidenssituationen sind meist milder Natur.

Die Leidensbilder sind eingebettet in unplausible Szenarien.

Michael Haneke:
der Esel Balthasar ist
"*die Ikone der erzwungenen Duldsamkeit*“

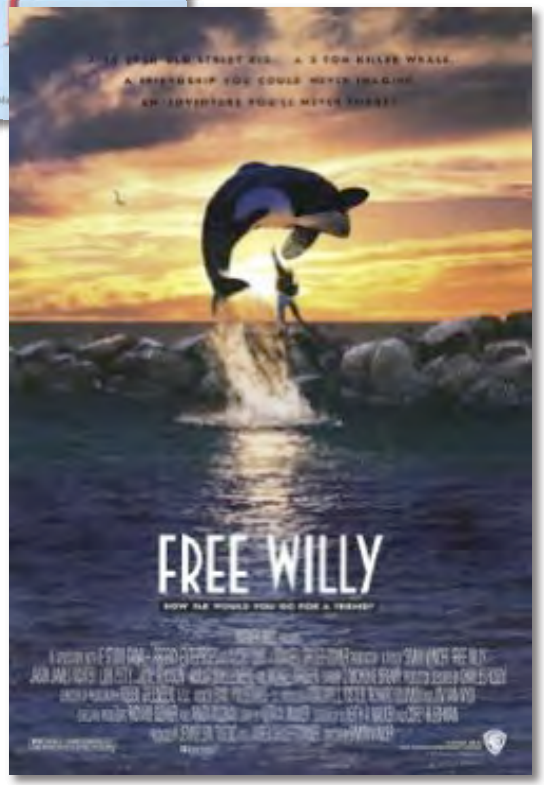
Tiere sind *per se* Opfer


ANNA SEWELL
Black Beauty


JACK LONDON
List
WOLFS


ZWEI
BRÜDER
Die Abenteuer von Kumal & Sangha


FREI
GEBOREN
JOY ADAMSON
DIE GESCHICHTE DER LÖWIN ELSA
Der Klassiker erstmals in der vollständigen Ausgabe


FREE WILLY

Leid im Tierreich

J Comp Physiol A (2009) 195:1089–1106
DOI 10.1007/s00359-009-0482-z

REVIEW

Nociceptors: a phylogenetic view

Ewan St. John Smith · Gary R. Lewin

Received: 3 August 2009 / Revised: 15 September 2009 / Accepted: 20 September 2009 / Published online: 11 October 2009

Abstract The ability to react to environmental change is crucial for the survival of an organism and an essential prerequisite is the capacity to detect and respond to aversive stimuli. The importance of having an inbuilt "detect and protect" system is illustrated by the fact that most animals have dedicated sensory afferents which respond to noxious stimuli called nociceptors. Should injury occur there is often sensitization, whereby increased nociceptor sensitivity and/or plasticity of nociceptor-related neural circuits acts as a protection mechanism for the afflicted body part. Studying nociception and nociceptors in different model organisms has demonstrated that there are similarities from invertebrates right through to humans. The development of technology to genetically manipulate organisms, especially mice, has led to an understanding of some of the key molecular players in nociceptor function. This review will focus on what is known about nociceptors throughout the Animalia kingdom and what similarities exist across phyla; especially at the molecular level of ion channels.

Keywords Nociception · Mechanosensation · Pain · ASIC · TRP

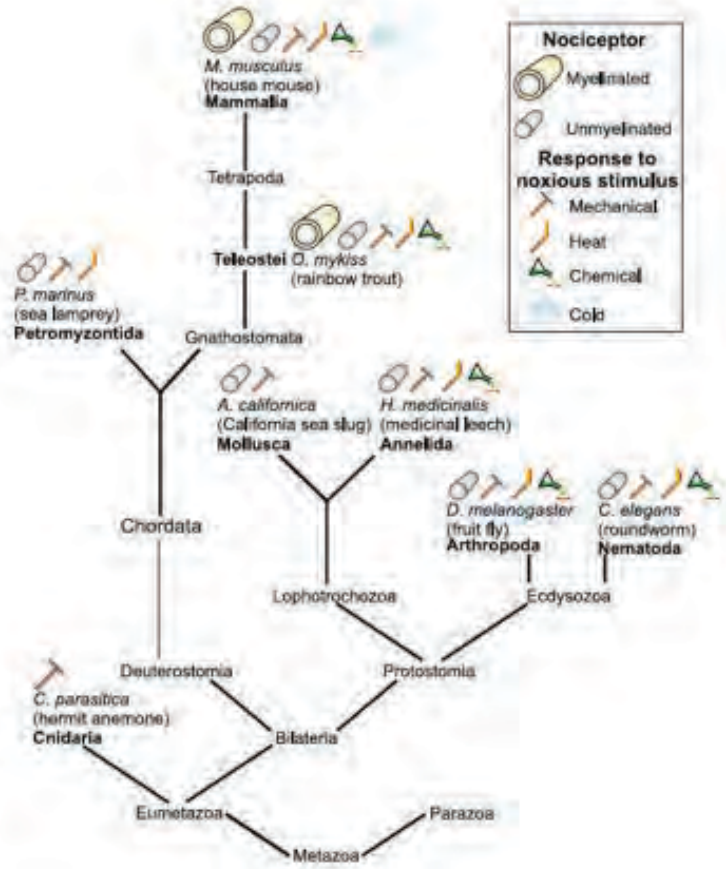
Abbreviations

ASIC	Acid-sensing ion channel
DEG/ENaC	Degenerin/epithelial Na^+ channel
DRG	Dorsal root ganglion
IASP	International Association for the Study of Pain
LE	Left E cell
NaV	Voltage-gated sodium channel
SLP3	Stomatin like protein-3
TRP	Transient receptor potential
TRPA1	Transient receptor potential ankyrin-1
TRPM8	Transient receptor potential melastatin-8
TRPV1/4	Transient receptor potential vanilloid-1/4
TTX	Tetrodotoxin
VC	Ventrocaudal

E. St. J. Smith (✉) · G. R. Lewin
Department of Neuroscience,
Max-Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine,
Robert-Rössle-Strasse 10, 13125 Berlin-Buch, Germany
e-mail: ewan.smith@mdc-berlin.de

Introduction

About 150 years ago Charles Darwin stated that: "any variation…if it be in any degree profitable to an individual of any species…will tend to the preservation of that individual, and will generally be inherited by its offspring" (Darwin 1859). The ability of an organism to detect and effectively respond to aversive stimuli is certainly a profitable trait that one would expect is not restricted to higher vertebrates. Nociception, derived from the Latin *nocere* meaning "to hurt/harm", is the name given to the process by which organisms detect potentially or actually damaging stimuli. In humans, the basis of this system is a dedicated class of sensory afferents called nociceptors, defined by the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) as, "a receptor preferentially sensitive to a noxious stimulus or to a stimulus which would become noxious if prolonged". It is important to differentiate between nociception and pain because the latter always encompasses an emotional component and the IASP stresses that nociceptor activation is itself not pain. The proposal that there are sensory afferents, which specifically detect noxious stimuli, was first advanced by Charles Sherrington, "there is considerable evidence that the skin is provided with a set of nerve-endings whose specific office it is to be amenable to stimuli that



FISH and FISHERIES

FISH and FISHERIES, 2014, **15**, 97–133

Can fish really feel pain?

J D Rose[1], R Arlinghaus[2,3], S J Cooke[4], B K Diggles[5], W Sawynok[6], E D Stevens[7] & C D L Wynne[8]*

[1]Department of Zoology and Physiology and Neuroscience Program, University of Wyoming, Department 3166, 1000 East University Avenue, Laramie, WY 80521, USA; [2]Department of Biology and Ecology of Fishes, Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, Müggelseedamm 310, 12587, Berlin, Germany; [3]Inland Fisheries Management Laboratory, Department for Crop and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany; [4]Fish Ecology and Conservation Physiology Laboratory, Department of Biology and Institute of Environmental Science, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1S 5B6; [5]DigsFish Services, 32 Bowsprit Cres, Banksia Beach, QLD 4507, Australia; [6]Infofish Australia, PO Box 9793, Frenchville, Qld 4701, Australia; [7]Biomedical Sciences – Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, PE, Canada, C1A 4P3; [8]Department of Psychology, University of Florida, Box 112250, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA

Abstract

We review studies claiming that fish feel pain and find deficiencies in the methods used for pain identification, particularly for distinguishing unconscious detection of injurious stimuli (nociception) from conscious pain. Results were also frequently misinterpreted and not replicable, so claims that fish feel pain remain unsubstantiated. Comparable problems exist in studies of invertebrates. In contrast, an extensive literature involving surgeries with fishes shows normal feeding and activity immediately or soon after surgery. C fiber nociceptors, the most prevalent type in mammals and responsible for excruciating pain in humans, are rare in teleosts and absent in elasmobranchs studied to date. A-delta nociceptors, not yet found in elasmobranchs, but relatively common in teleosts, likely serve rapid, less noxious injury signaling, triggering escape and avoidance responses. Clearly, fishes have survived well without the full range of nociception typical of humans or other mammals, a circumstance according well with the absence of the specialized cortical regions necessary for pain in humans. We evaluate recent claims for consciousness in fishes, but find these claims lack adequate supporting evidence, neurological feasibility, or the likelihood that consciousness would be adaptive. Even if fishes were conscious, it is unwarranted to assume that they possess a human-like capacity for pain. Overall, the behavioral and neurobiological evidence reviewed shows fish responses to nociceptive stimuli are limited and fishes are unlikely to experience pain.

Correspondence:
Steven J Cooke, Fish Ecology and Conservation Physiology Laboratory, Department of Biology and Institute of Environmental Science, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1S 5B6
Tel.:+613-867-6711
Fax: +612-520-4377
E-mail: steven_cooke@carleton.ca

Received 1 May 2012
Accepted 29 Oct 2012

Keywords Consciousness, construct validity, emotion, fish, nociception, pain

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
ELSEVIER
Applied Animal Behaviour Science 102 (2007) 163–188
APPLIED ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR SCIENCE
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Why and how should we use environmental enrichment to tackle stereotypic behaviour?☆

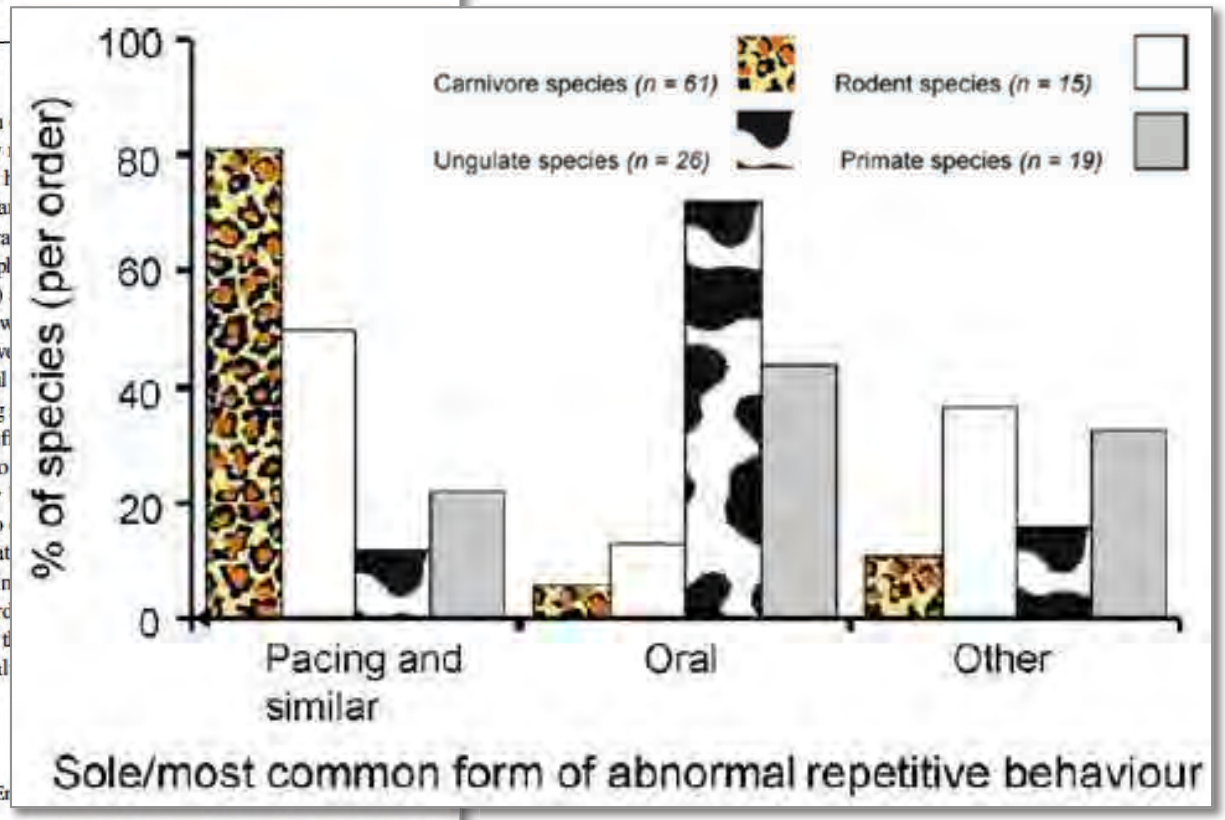
G. Mason *, R. Clubb, N. Latham, S. Vickery

Animal Sciences Department, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1, Canada

Available online 2 August 2006

Abstract

This paper summarises recent findings on the causation
repetitive behaviours (ARBs) in captive animals; primarily
tion, with possible contributory roles also being played by
review the extent to which ARBs occur in zoos and simila
animals are affected worldwide. We argue for 'zero tolera
welfare raise ethical issues, while abnormal behavioural p
development challenge both the indirect (e.g. educational)
affected animals. We then consider five potential means by w
pharmacological treatment; the reinforcement of alternativ
enrichment. All except punishment have potentially useful
approach: it is most likely to tackle the problems underlying
both welfare and behaviour with few unwanted side-ef
enrichment to date has only had partial success, with no
subjects—suggesting either that the enrichments currently
the time they are tackled, ARBs have become resistant to
effectiveness of enrichments may be enhanced; propose that
evaluate their likely 'treatability'; and emphasise that if in
reducing ARB, then additional measures are needed in ord
most at risk from poor welfare, and then, to fully evaluate t
also emphasises, with examples, the enormous potential val



☆ This paper is part of the special issue entitled "Conservation, E
Dr. Ronald R. Swaisgood.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 519 824 4120x56804.
E-mail address: GMason@uoguelph.ca (G. Mason).

Captivity effects on wide-ranging carnivores

Animals that roam over a large territory in the wild do not take kindly to being confined.

Some species — ring-tailed lemurs and snow leopards, for example — apparently thrive in captivity, whereas others, such as Asian elephants and polar bears, are prone to problems that include poor health, repetitive stereotypic behaviour and breeding difficulties. Here we investigate this previously unexplained variation in captive animals' welfare by focusing on caged carnivores, and show that it stems from constraints imposed on the natural behaviour of susceptible animals, with wide-ranging lifestyles in the wild predicting stereotypy and the extent of infant mortality in captivity. Our findings indicate that the keeping of naturally wide-ranging carnivores should be either fundamentally improved or phased out.

Preventing natural behaviour patterns in animals can give rise to stress and frustration[1,2], and impair the development of brain regions that are involved in behavioural sequencing, thereby reducing the animal's ability to behave flexibly and appropriately[3,4]. To investigate whether the observed variation in the welfare of different species could arise from a differential impact of captivity on their natural behaviour, we calculated the mean frequency of stereotypic pacing[5] by 35 species of caged carnivore. We focused on pacing because it is the most prevalent stereotypy among carnivores (97% of reported stereotypies[5]) and also to avoid comparability problems raised by pooling different forms of stereotypy (such as swaying and head-nodding). We also quantified infant mortality in captivity, which is often due to poor maternal care[6].

As an animal's natural ranging and foraging activities are particularly constrained by captivity[7], we obtained all available field data on median home-range size, daily travel distance, time spent in general activity, time spent foraging, and reliance on hunting. We also quantified minimum home-range sizes and daily travel distances, as these can be orders of magnitude smaller when food is abundant[8]. Relationships between wild and captive variables were tested by using one-tailed regressions.

Body-weight effects were investigated in analyses involving range size[9]; phylogenetic effects were controlled where necessary (and in all analyses involving body mass) by comparative analysis of independent contrasts[10,11]. Our inferences about welfare took into account natural infant-mortality rates, and the amount of normal activity and total stereotypy in captivity; we also considered feeding regimes, and the size and complexity of enclosures, to check that relationships between wild and captive variables were not by-products of variation in husbandry. Degrees of freedom varied in subsequent analyses owing to missing data.

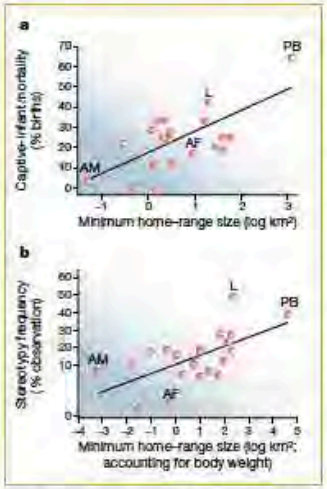


Figure 1 Natural ranging behaviour and welfare of species from the order Carnivora in captivity. **a**, Carnivores' minimum home-range sizes in the wild predict captive infant mortality ($F_{1,10}=12.60$, $P=0.001$). **b**, Together with body weight (see text), minimum home-range size also predicts stereotypic pacing in captivity ($F_{1,18}=4.79$, $P=0.011$; controlling for phylogeny: $F_{1,17}=3.11$, $P=0.036$). On these cross-species plots, a few species from a range of families and with varying relation to the regression line are highlighted: AF, Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*); PB, polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*); AM, American mink (*Mustela vison*); L, lion (*Panthera leo*). Values on the *x*-axes differ because fitted values are used in **b** that incorporate body weight; the *y*-axis in **b** shows data back-transformed from an arc-sine transformation.

Natural home-range size (HR) predicted captive-infant mortality (median HR: $F_{1,21}=6.04$, $P=0.012$; minimum HR, see Fig. 1a). Controlling for body weight did not alter this relationship (median HR: $F_{1,20}=4.35$, $P=0.025$; controlling for phylogeny: $F_{1,16}=20.46$, $P=0.0001$; minimum HR: $F_{1,18}=9.29$, $P=0.004$; controlling for phylogeny: $F_{1,18}=16.94$, $P=0.001$). Minimum, but not median, daily distances travelled (DDT) gave similar results ($F_{1,18}=3.99$, $P=0.03$). These effects seem to be specific to captive animals: wild and captive infant-mortality rates did not covary ($F_{1,6}=0.08$, not significant) and infant mortality in the wild was unrelated to range size (for example, minimum HR: $F_{1,7}=0.43$, n.s.).

Home-range size also predicted pacing (median HR: $F_{1,22}=5.78$, $P=0.013$; minimum HR: $F_{1,20}=5.66$, $P=0.014$). A positive trend was evid
($F_{1,33}=3.23$, $P=0.$
logeny: $F_{1,31}=4.0$
terms in a multip
individual effect
adjusted r^2 value
6.2% (for body
(for minimum HI
median, but not n
tances were positiv
($F_{1,18}=9.80$, $P=0.$

These results a
typical behaviour
were analysed[5]. Na
mals did not, how
activity in captivit
HR: $F_{1,15}=0.17$, n.
nor did they mo
within their enclo
mum HR: $F_{1,18}=0$
n.s.). Home-rang
dicted pacing, ev
the amount of t
(for example, mi
$P=0.019$). The d
and general activit
dict captive stereo
(for example, the
versus pacing: F_1
in husbandry did
these findings[5].

Our results sh
the first time, that
wild confers vuln
lems in captivity
species that are inh
in zoos and simila
the carnivores,
species show the
and/or psycholog
vity[3,4,12], a finding
given the difficu
species *in situ*[13]. H
in captivity is ther
ment, such as pr
polar bear's typica
ple, is about one-
home-range size).
stop housing wid
concentrate instea
better to being kep

Ros Clubb, Georgi
Animal Behaviour Re
Zoology, University o
Oxford OX1 3PS, UK
e-mail: georgia.mason

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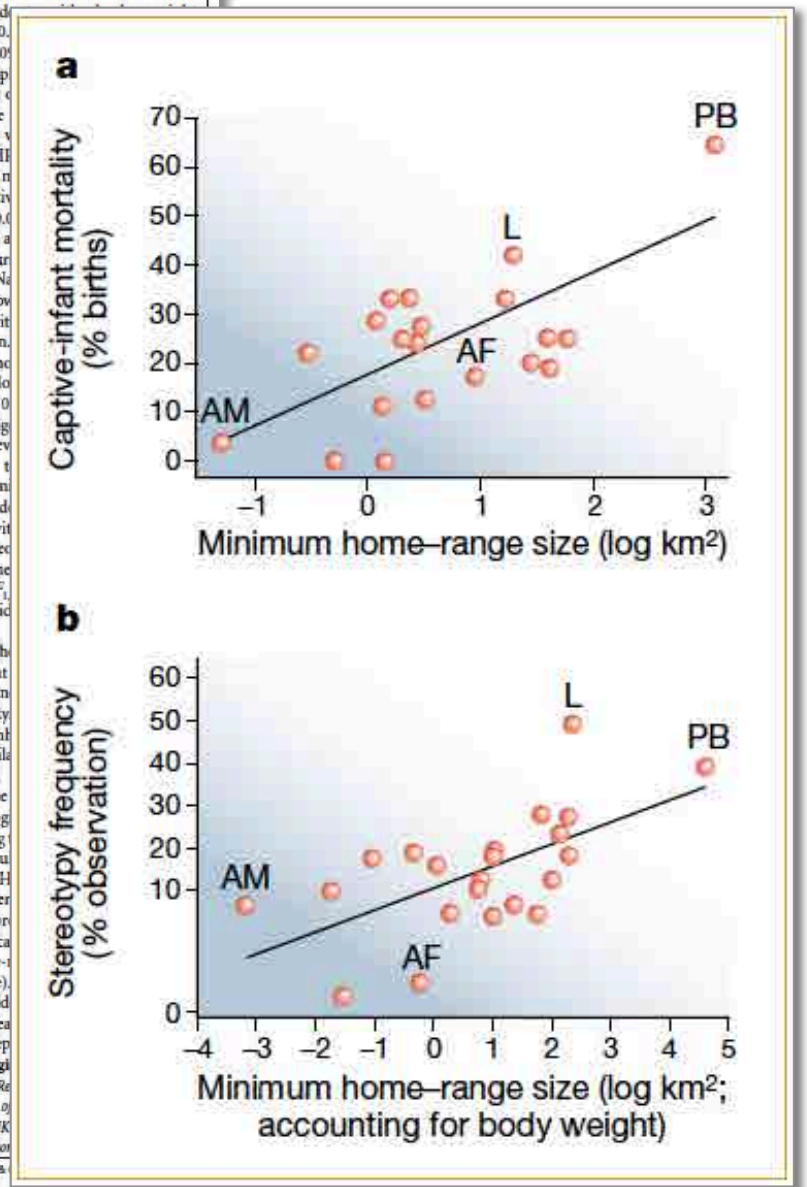
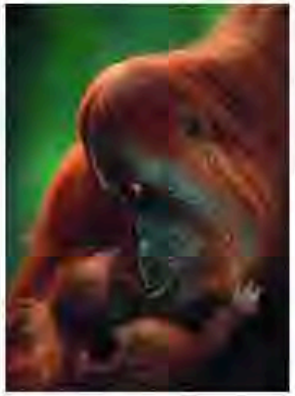


Animal Emotions: Exploring Passionate Natures

MARC BEKOFF



CURRENT INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH PROVIDES COMPELLING EVIDENCE THAT MANY ANIMALS EXPERIENCE SUCH EMOTIONS AS JOY, FEAR, LOVE, DESPAIR, AND GRIEF—WE ARE NOT ALONE

Do elephants feel joy, chimpanzees grief and depression, and dogs happiness and dejection? People disagree about the nature of emotions in nonhuman animal beings (hereafter animals), especially concerning the question of whether any animals other than humans can feel emotions (Ekman 1998). Pythagoreans long ago believed that animals experience the same range of emotions as humans (Coates 1998), and current research provides compelling evidence that at least some animals likely feel a full range of emotions, including fear, joy, happiness, shame, embarrassment, resentment, jealousy, rage, anger, love, pleasure, compassion, respect, relief, disgust, sadness, despair, and grief (Skutch 1996, Poole 1996, 1998, Panksepp 1998, Archer 1999, Cabanac 1999, Bekoff 2000).

The expression of emotions in animals raises a number of stimulating and challenging questions to which relatively little systematic empirical research has been devoted, especially among free-ranging animals. Popular accounts (e.g., Masson and McCarthy's *When Elephants Weep*, 1995) have raised awareness of animal emotions, especially among nonscientists, and provided scientists with much useful information for further systematic research. Such books have also raised hackles among many scientists for being "too soft"—that is, too anecdotal, misleading, or sloppy (Fraser 1996). However, Burghardt (1997a), despite finding some areas of concern in Masson and McCarthy's book, wrote: "I predict that in a few years the phenomena described here will be confirmed, qualified, and extended" (p. 23). Fraser (1996) also noted that the book could serve as a useful source for motivating future systematic empirical research.

Researchers interested in exploring animal passions ask such questions as: Do animals experience emotions? What, if anything, do they feel? Is there a line that clearly separates those species that experience emotions from those that do not? Much current research follows Charles Darwin's (1872; see also Ekman 1998) lead, set forth in his book *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*. Darwin argued that there is continuity between the emotional lives of humans and those of other animals, and that the differences among many animals are in degree rather than in kind. In *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex*, Darwin claimed that "the lower animals, like man, manifestly feel pleasure and pain, happiness, and misery" (p. 448).

Naturalizing the study of animal emotions

Field research on behavior is of paramount importance for learning more about animal emotions, because emotions have evolved in specific contexts. Naturalizing the study of animal emotions will provide for more reliable data because emotions have evolved just as have other behavioral phenotypes (Panksepp 1998). Categorically

Marc Bekoff (e-mail: marc.bekoff@colorado.edu) is a professor in the Department of Environmental, Population, and Organismic Biology at the University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309–0334.

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Perspectives on Psychological Science
2015, Vol. 10(2) 202–212

DOI: 10.1177/1745691614564876
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Loneliness Across Phylogeny and a Call for Comparative Studies and Animal Models

John T. Cacioppo[1], Stephanie Cacioppo[1,2], Steven W. Cole[3], John P. Capitanio[4], Luc Goossens[5], and Dorret I. Boomsma[6]

[1]Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience, University of Chicago; [2]Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine; [3]David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles; [4]Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis; [5]School Psychology and Child and Adolescent Development, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; and [6]Biological Psychology Department, VU University Amsterdam

Abstract

Loneliness typically refers to the feelings of distress and dysphoria resulting from a discrepancy between a person's desired and achieved levels of social relations, and there is now considerable evidence that loneliness is a risk factor for poor psychological and physical health. Loneliness has traditionally been conceptualized as a uniquely human phenomenon. However, over millions of years of evolution, efficient and manifold neural, hormonal, and molecular mechanisms have evolved for promoting companionship and mutual protection/assistance and for organizing adaptive responses when there is a significant discrepancy between the preferred and realized levels of social connection. We review evidence suggesting that loneliness is not a uniquely human phenomenon, but, instead, as a scientific construct, it represents a generally adaptive predisposition that can be found across phylogeny. Central to this argument is the premise that the brain is the key organ of social connections and processes. Comparative studies and animal models, particularly when integrated with human studies, have much to contribute to the understanding of loneliness and its underlying principles, mechanisms, consequences, and potential treatments.

Keywords

social neuroscience, loneliness, phylogeny, animal models, mechanisms

Nearly everyone has felt the distress of separation from a loved one, the heartbreak of homesickness, the agony of bereavement, the pain of being shunned, or the anguish of unrequited love. All are variations on the human experience of loneliness that have long been the subject matter of poets, writers, and philosophers. The philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre regarded the experience of loneliness as an inevitable part of the human condition in which people are born alone, they die alone, and in the intervening period they attempt to find validation and meaning in life through their relationships with and acceptance by others (Sartre, 1956). When psychologists began studying loneliness, in their early work they focused on its phenomenology, measurement, and correlates (Peplau, Russell, & Heim, 1979; Russell, Peplau, & Cutrona, 1980). Loneliness was characterized as the aversive feelings of separateness (Lynch & Convey, 1979), alienation (Sadler, 1978), and distress and isolation aroused by the failure to satisfy a human need for intimacy (Weiss, 1973).

Peplau and Perlman (1982) suggested that an emphasis on a human need placed loneliness as a direct consequence of failure to satisfy these needs, ignoring any intervening cognitive processes. Taking an attributional perspective, Perlman and Peplau (1981) conceptualized loneliness as the discrepancy between a person's desired and achieved levels of social relations. The attributional approach helped explain how a person could feel lonely even when among family or friends or when in a crowd, and it contributed to the recognition in the contemporary

Corresponding Author:
John T. Cacioppo, Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience, University of Chicago, 940 East 57th St., Chicago, IL 60637
E-mail: Cacioppo@uchicago.edu

THE MORE THE MERRIER OR HAPPY WHEN ALONE? HYPOTHESIS ON STRESS SUSCEPTIBILITY IN CAPTIVE INDIVIDUALS OF SOLITARY SPECIES

Clauss M, Müller DWH, Steinmetz HW, Hatt JM

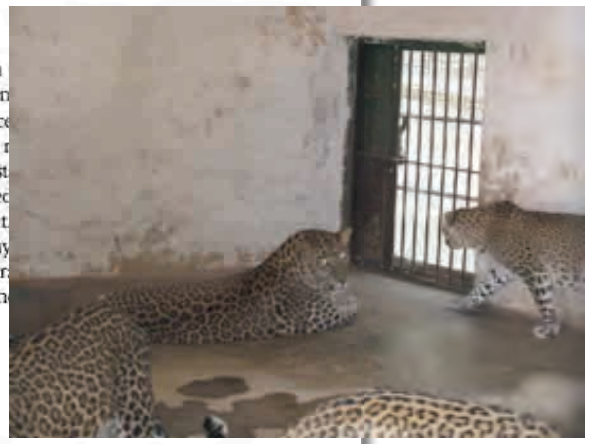
Clinic for Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstr. 260, CH-8057 Zurich, SWITZERLAND; mclauss@vetclinics.uzh.ch

In research on the well-being of captive wild animals the quantification of 'stress' has been a focus of increasing attention in the zoo community. In humans, the concept that 'stress' favours disease susceptibility is well-established (e.g. Cohen et al., 1993; Sergerstrom and Miller, 2004; Cohen et al., 2007; Chida et al., 2008). However, most studies on long-term stress assess it by either noting circumstances usually considered stressful (such as care for a spouse with dementia), or by recording the perception of stress by the probands, thus introducing the additional factor of awareness and affect. As affect (the 'attitude') can also effect human health to some degree (Pressman and Cohen, 2005), a speculative aspect remains when transferring concepts from humans to animals. Additionally, the effect of stress perception from the animals' point of view remains largely unknown. Nevertheless, the effect of chronic stress on various health aspects of laboratory animals has been demonstrated. In zoo animals, links between stress measured by corticosteroids and mortality have only been rarely documented (Carlstead and Brown, 2005), but a variety of additional measurements have been used – including the incidence of disease or pathological behaviour, breeding success, or life expectancy (Broom, 1991; Hill and Broom, 2009).

The effect of a variety of factors related to captive conditions has been investigated. Amongst others, such factors comprise enclosure size, [illegible] external stressors such as building [illegible] other means of behavioural enrichme[illegible] effect of medication. On the part of [illegible] rearing history (mother-reared vs. han[illegible] cal measurements such as body weig[illegible] and group composition is recognized [illegible] group members (e.g. Schmidt and S[illegible] Carlstead et al., 1999b; Dehnhard e[illegible] 2005; Wells, 2005; Engh et al., 2006[illegible] gen et al., 2009; Gilbert-Norton et a[illegible]

One historical, but not conceptually [illegible] animals is a species-specific approach. In contrast, studies with a comparative approach that aim at detecting differences between species or groups of species sharing certain biological characteristics are rare. One of the few existing examples is the study by Clubb and Mason (2003; 2007) which showed that both neonate mortality and stereotypy frequency in captive carnivores are positively linked to their natural home range size, suggesting for the 1st time that a particular biological characteristic has implications for the welfare of captive animals across species. Similarly, Müller et al. (2010) demonstrated that the relative life expectancy in captive cervid species is correlated with their natural feeding behaviour, with browsers having lower life expectancy values than grazers. This study also hinted at a positive effect of international studbooks on the life expectancy of species.

Such comparative studies yield insights that could translate into general husbandry guidelines that transcend species borders. One factor that could potentially have an important impact on the well-being of captive wild animals is the nature of their sociality. Animals that live in groups are usually kept



- Schmerz
- Schaden
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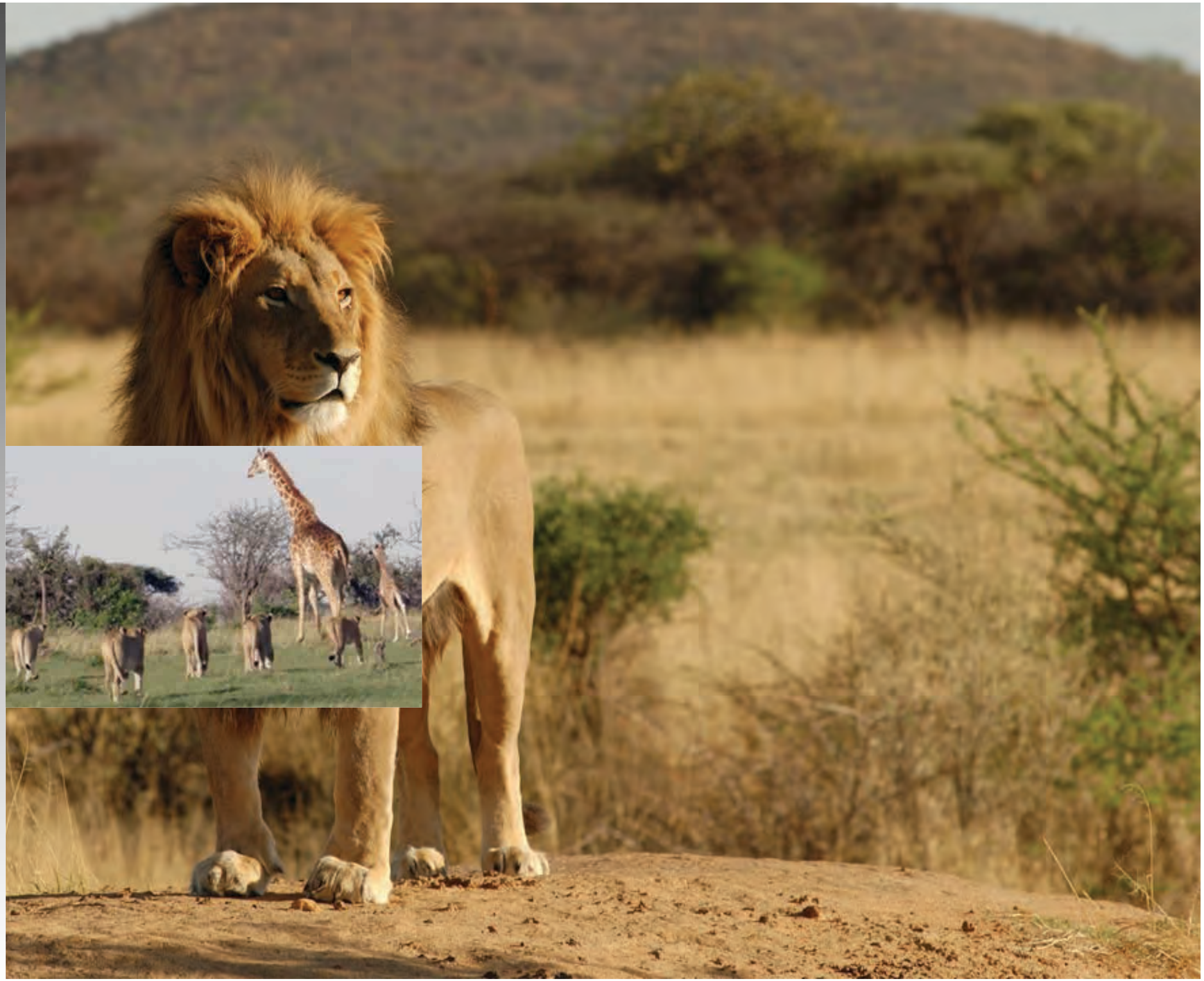

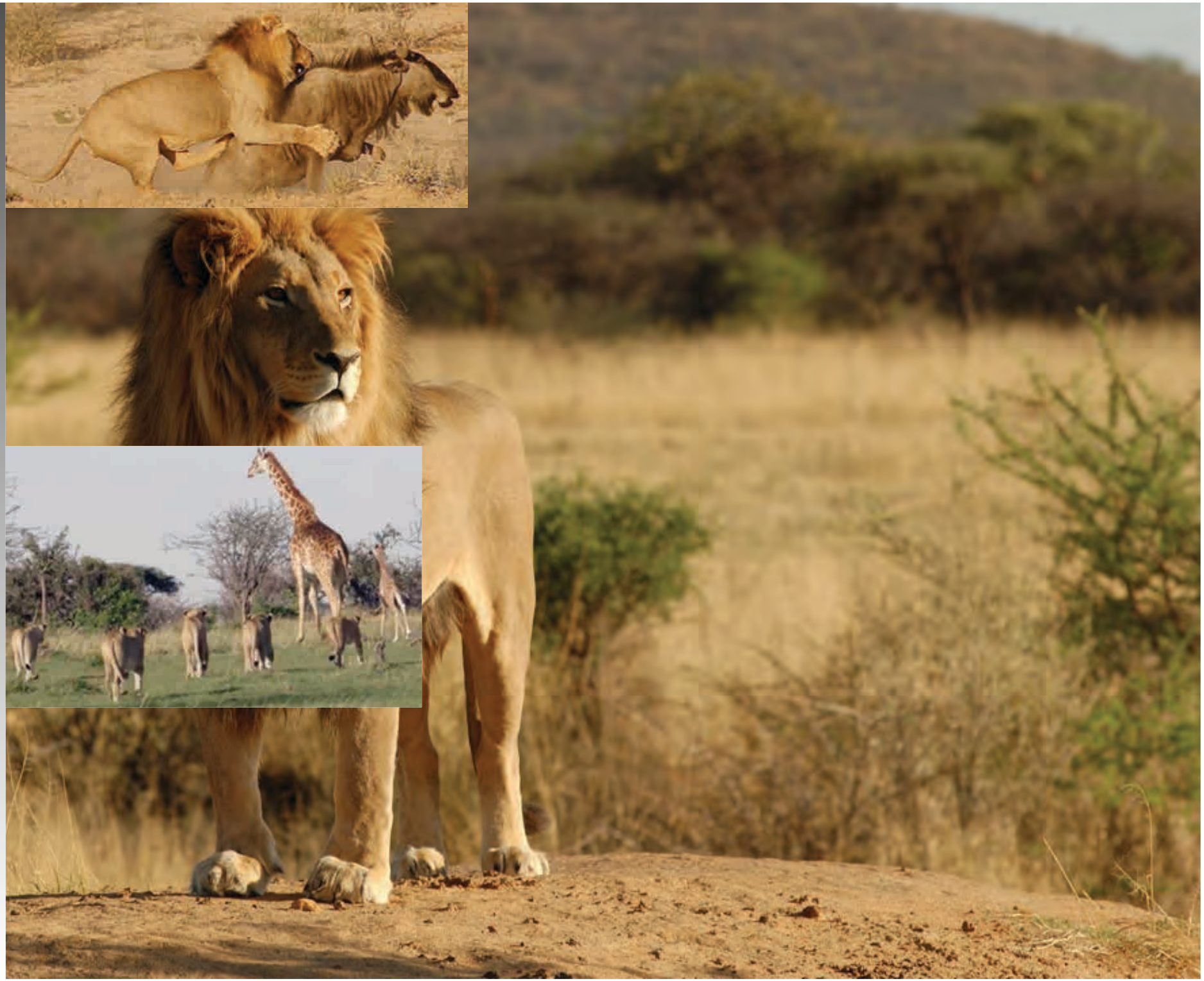

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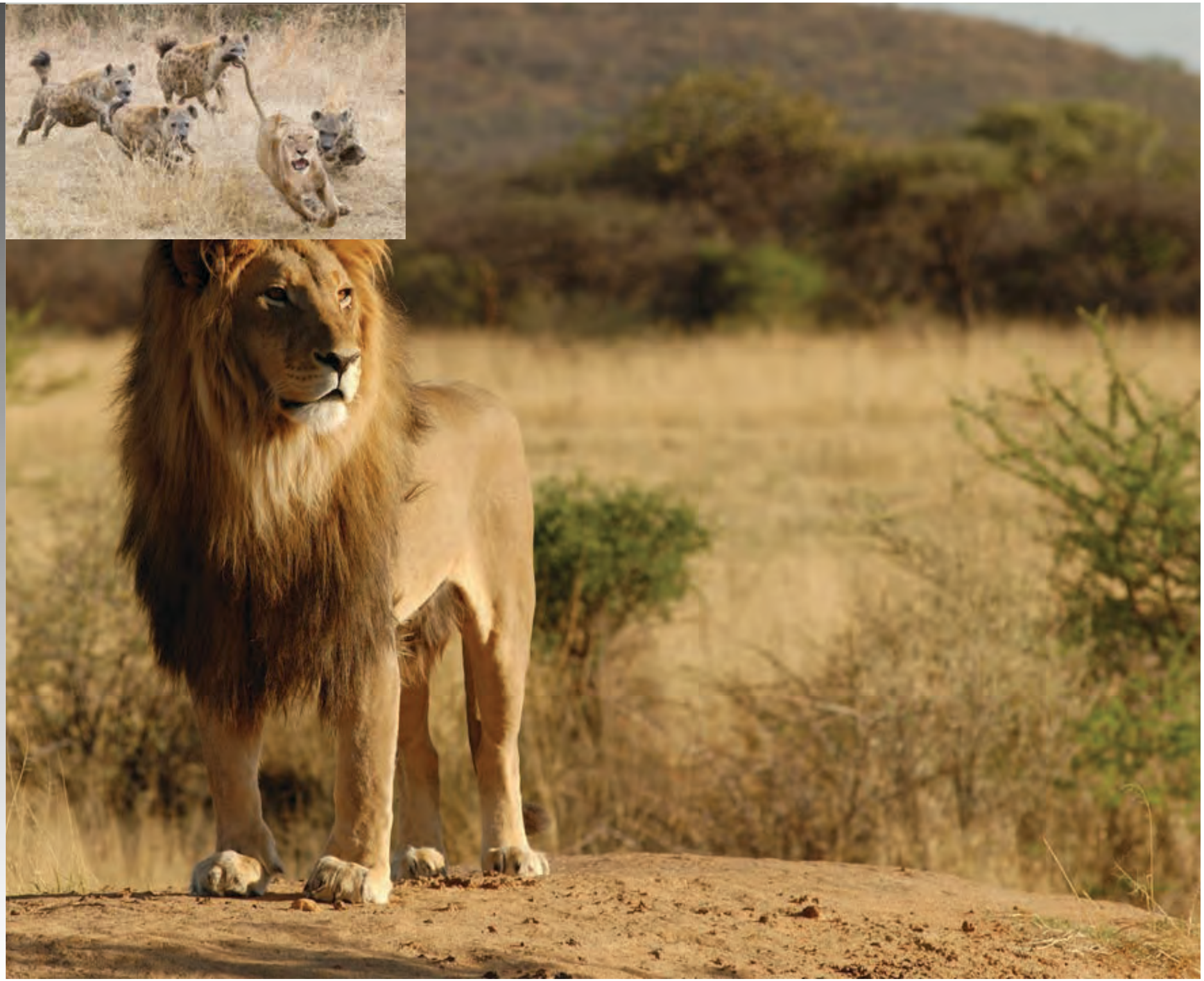

- Schmerz
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«Kinder und Menschen die humpeln sind leichte Beute»

Bis nach Zürich vorgedrungen Dieser Wolf tappte vergangene Woche in Gossau in die Foto-Falle.

GEFAHR ---> Der Wolf breitet sich in der Schweiz aus und taucht vermehrt auch in dicht besiedelten Orten auf. Ein Experte schlägt Al

Andrea Cattani
@AnCattani

In der Schweiz geht der Wolf um. In den Kantonen Graubünden, Uri und Wallis haben Tiere in den letzten Wochen bereits Dutzende Schafe gerissen. Im Tessin gibt es ein zweites Schweizer Rudel. **Und selbst im Kanton Zürich ist vor wenigen Tagen ein Wolf von Wildhütern mittels Foto-Falle entdeckt worden.** Im Vormarsch des Wolfs – nicht nur in der Schweiz – sieht ein deutscher Experte auch eine Gefahr für den Menschen. Für den Verhaltensforscher Valerius Geist ist es **nur eine Frage der Zeit, bis es zu einer Attacke auf einen Menschen kommt.** Geist sieht keinen vernünftigen Grund, warum der Mensch als Beute nicht infrage kommen soll.

«Der Wolf wird die Menschen auskundschaften. Es wird eine Zeit dauern, und dann wird schliesslich doch ein Angriff passieren», sagt Geist gegenüber der «Welt am Sonntag». **Dabei würden sich die Tiere immer die leichteste Beute aussuchen.** «Es sind Menschen, die humpeln, also am Stock gehen, und es sind Kinder.»

Der Verhaltensforscher weiss, wovon er spricht:

«Der Wolf hat hier nichts zu suchen.»

Fürchtet um seine Schafherde Hirte Titus Zangger aus dem Puschlav.

Seit 25 Jahren lebt
nada und studiert
Verhalten der wild
in dieser Zeit e
auch einen Wolf
auf einen Nachb
Geist ist klar: Der
in besiedelten
nichts zu suchen.

Auch Hirte Titus
von der Puschlaver
lia sieht sich vom
droht. Er will sich
wehren: Zangger
nen extra für ihn
tigten Hirtenstab

«Der
kaum
spiel
klar:
lerne
mem
der Wolf zu nahe
dann steche ich e
Für Gewehr darf ich
benutzen.»

In der Schweiz
seit 1998 insgesam
Wölfe gefunden.
ihnen wurden mi
gung abgeschoss

Eine Gesellschaft, die auf den zivilisatorischen Errungenschaften von Gewährung von Grundrechten, Unversehrtheit von Person und Eigentum, Fairness, Chancengleichheit, Grundversorgung etc. beruht, sollte bei der Glorifizierung der sog. ‘freien Wildbahn’ vorsichtig sein.

- Schmerz
- Schaden
- Leiden
- Angst
- Einschränkung

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Tierschutzgesetz

(TSchG)

vom 16. Dezember 2005 (Stand am 1. Mai 2014)

Die Bundesversammlung der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft,

gestützt auf die Artikel 80 Absätze 1 und 2 sowie 120 Absatz 2 der Bundesverfassung[1], nach Einsicht in die Botschaft des Bundesrates vom 9. Dezember 2002[2],

beschliesst:

1. Kapitel: Allgemeines

Art. 1 Zweck

Zweck dieses Gesetzes ist es, die Würde und das Wohlergehen des Tieres zu schützen.

Würde

In diesem Gesetz bedeuten:

a.

Würde: Eigenwert des Tieres, der im Umgang mit ihm geachtet werden muss. Die Würde des Tieres wird missachtet, wenn eine Belastung des Tieres nicht durch überwiegende Interessen gerechtfertigt werden kann. Eine Belastung liegt vor, wenn dem Tier insbesondere Schmerzen, Leiden oder Schäden zugefügt werden, es in Angst versetzt ...

- Schmerz
- Schaden
- Leiden
- Angst
- Einschränkung

‘Belastung’:

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- Leiden
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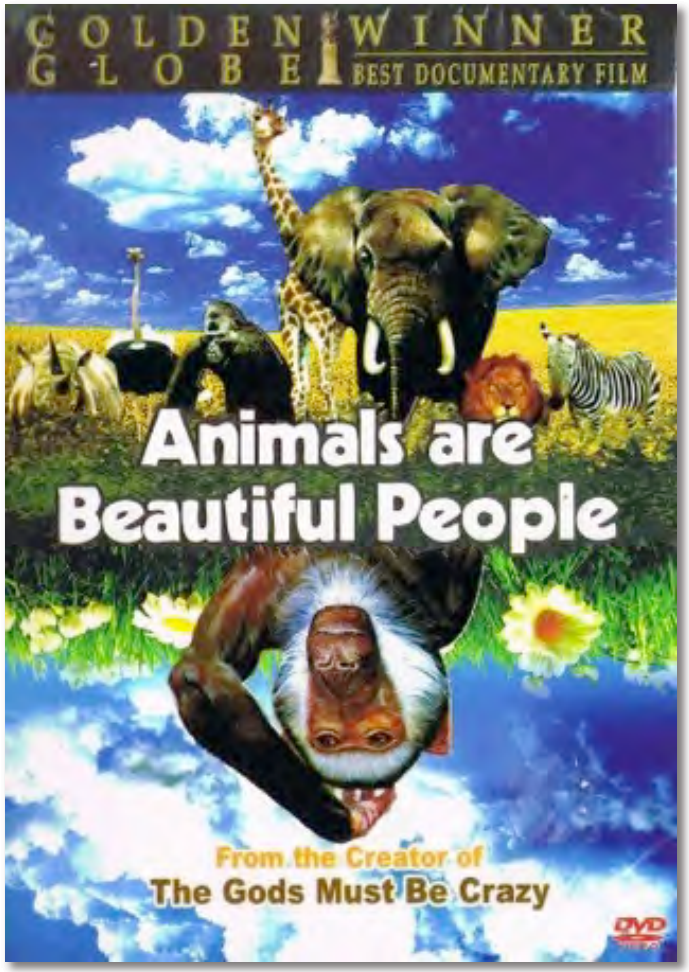
- Einschränkung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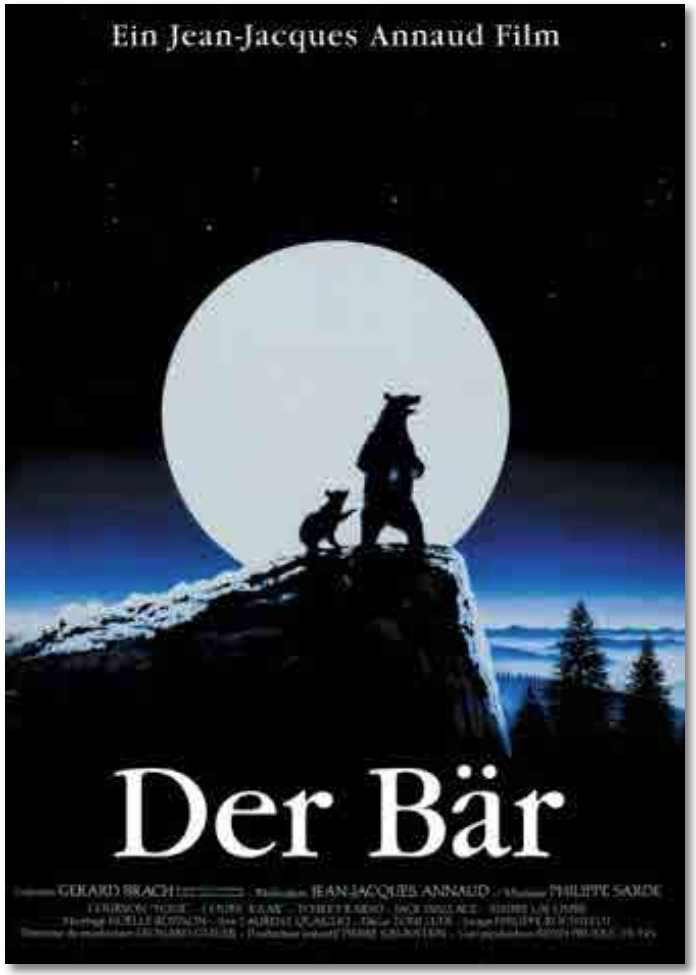
BEST DOCUMENTARY FILM
Animals are Beautiful People
From the Creator of
The Gods Must Be Crazy
DVD


Ein Jean-Jacques Annaud Film
Der Bär
GERARD BRACH
JEAN-JACQUES ANNAUD
PHILIPPE SARDE

‘Belastung’:

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‘Verlust der Würde’:

- Belastung ohne rechtfertigende überwiegende Interessen

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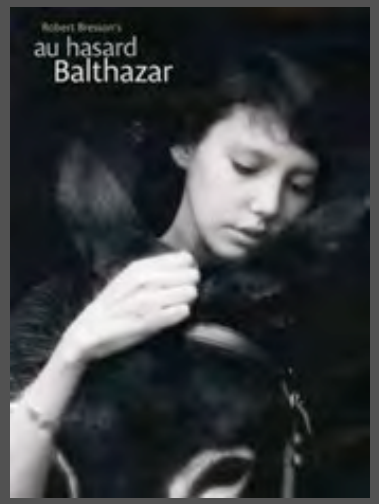

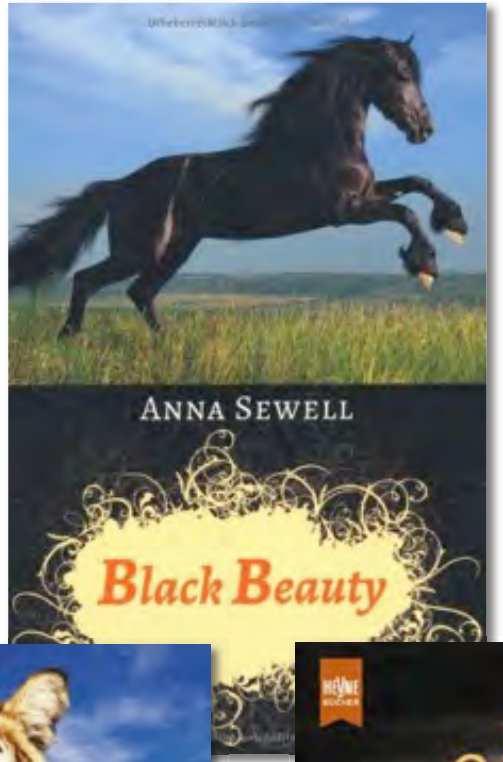
ANNA SEWELL
Black Beauty


JACK LONDON
List
WOLFS


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Die Abenteuer von Kumal & Sangha


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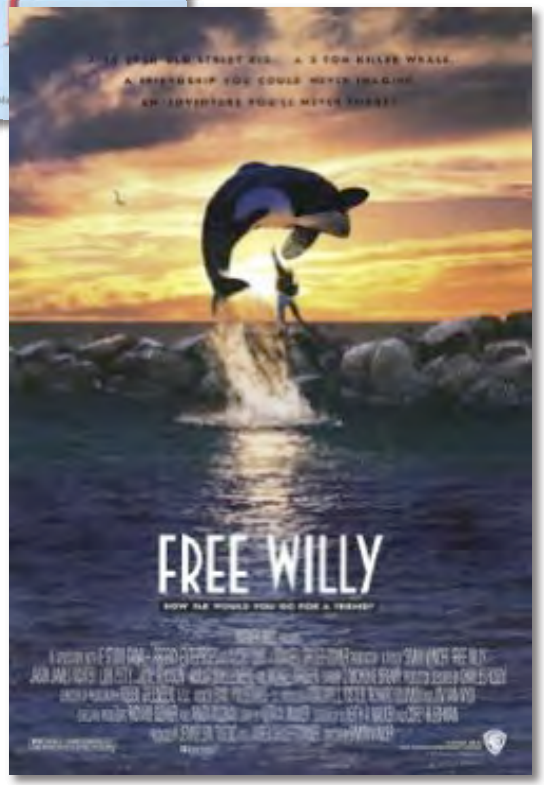
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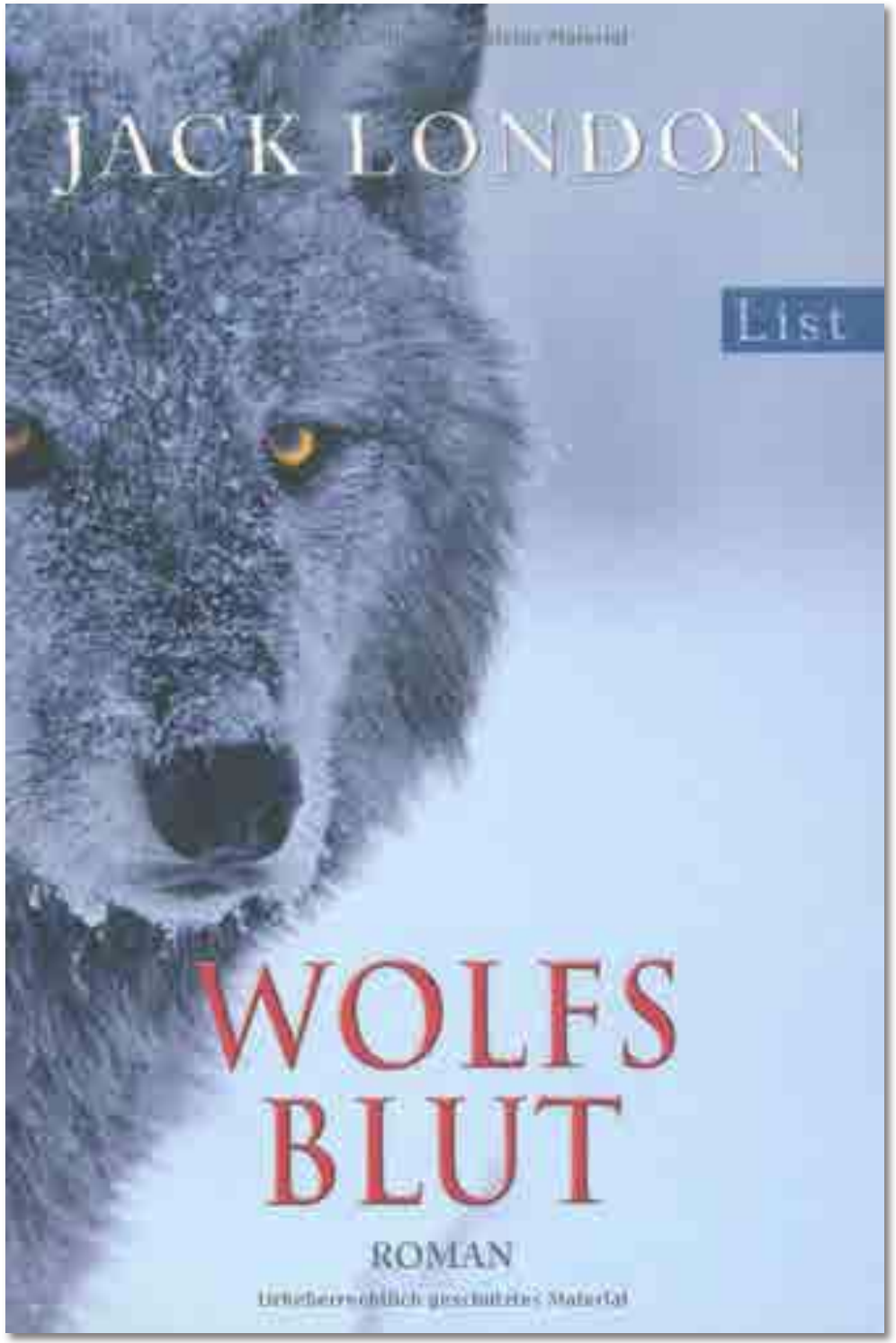
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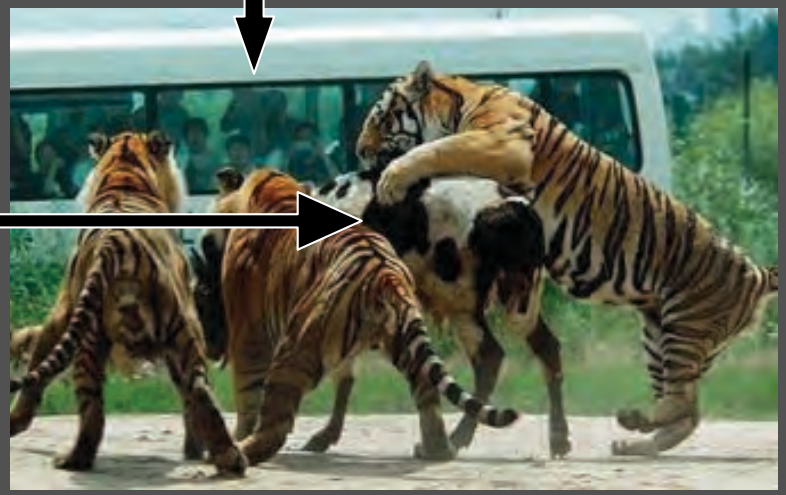

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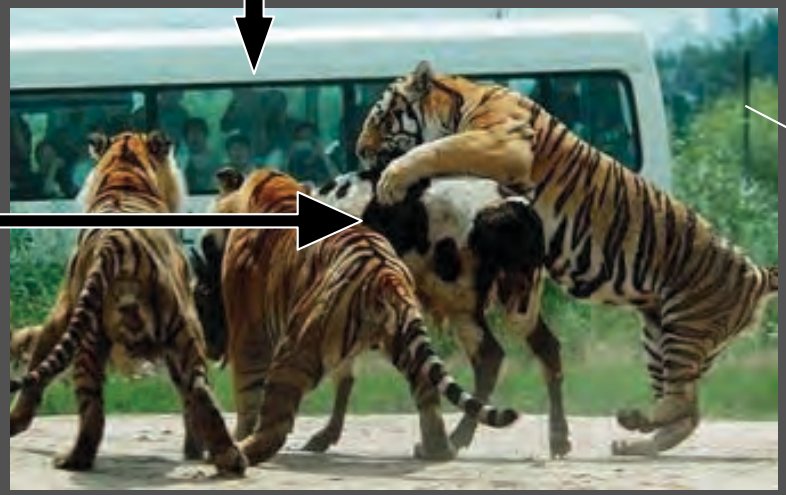
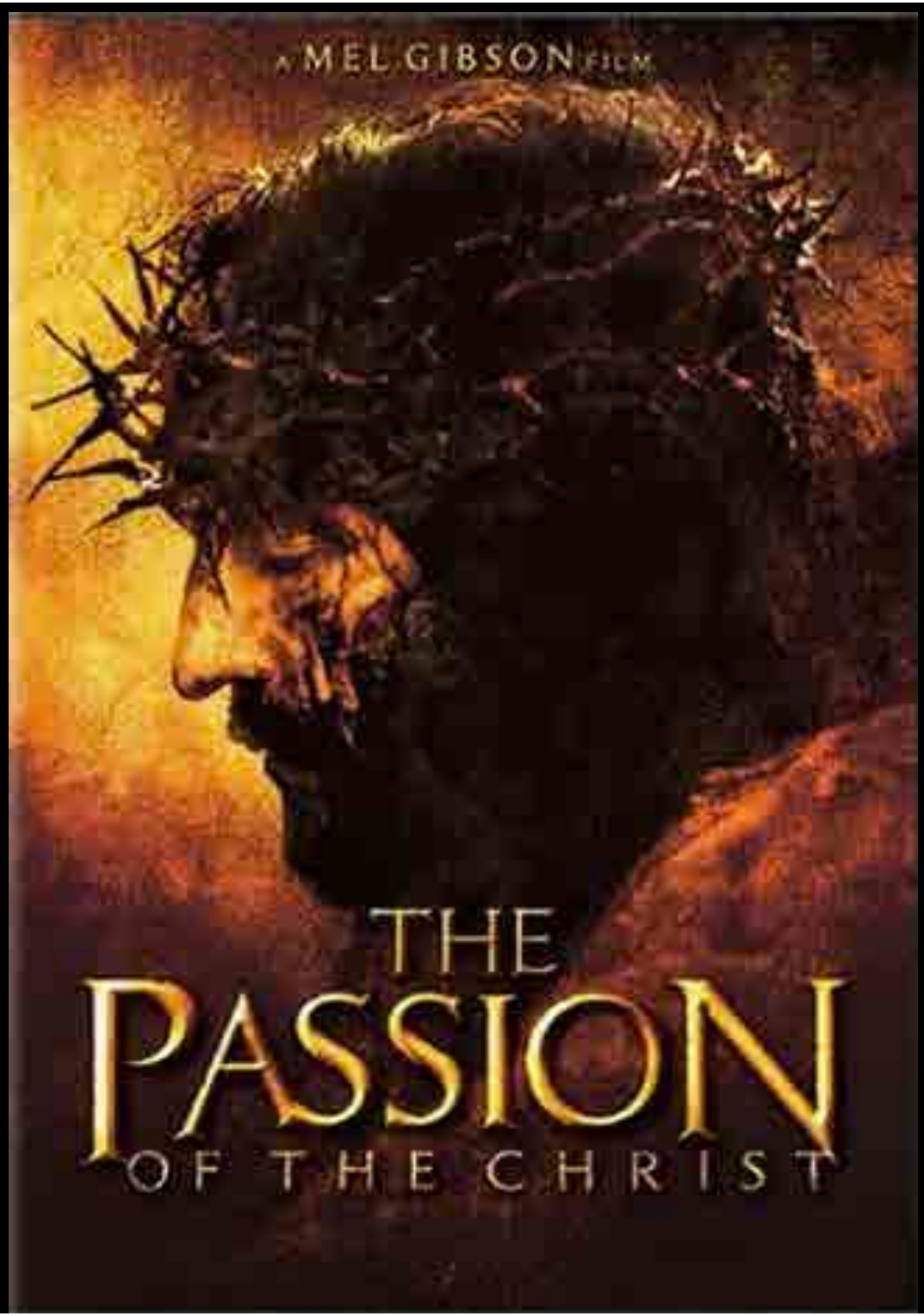


Ist die Passionsgeschichte eine Geschichte extremer Schmerzen oder extremer Erniedrigung?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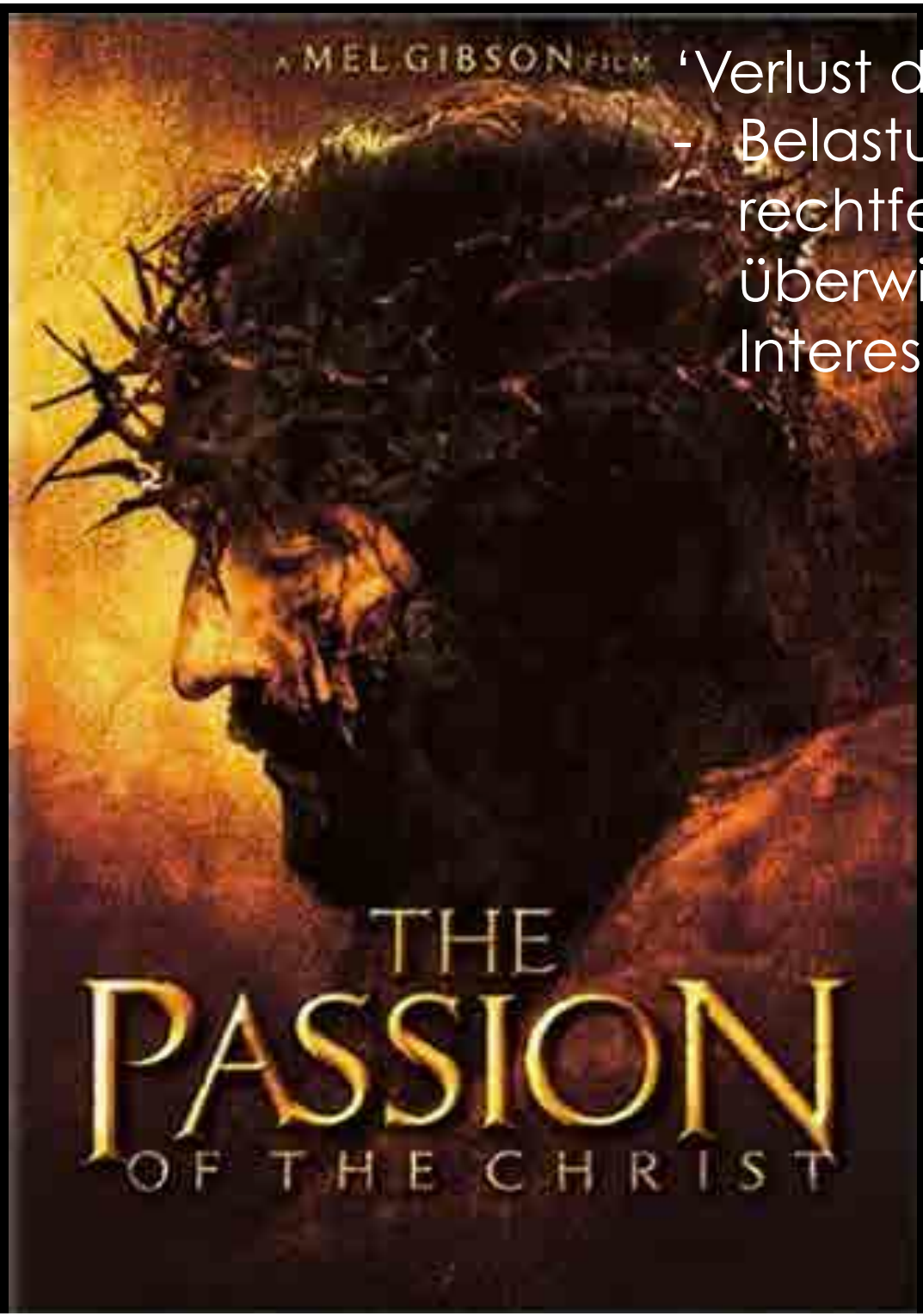
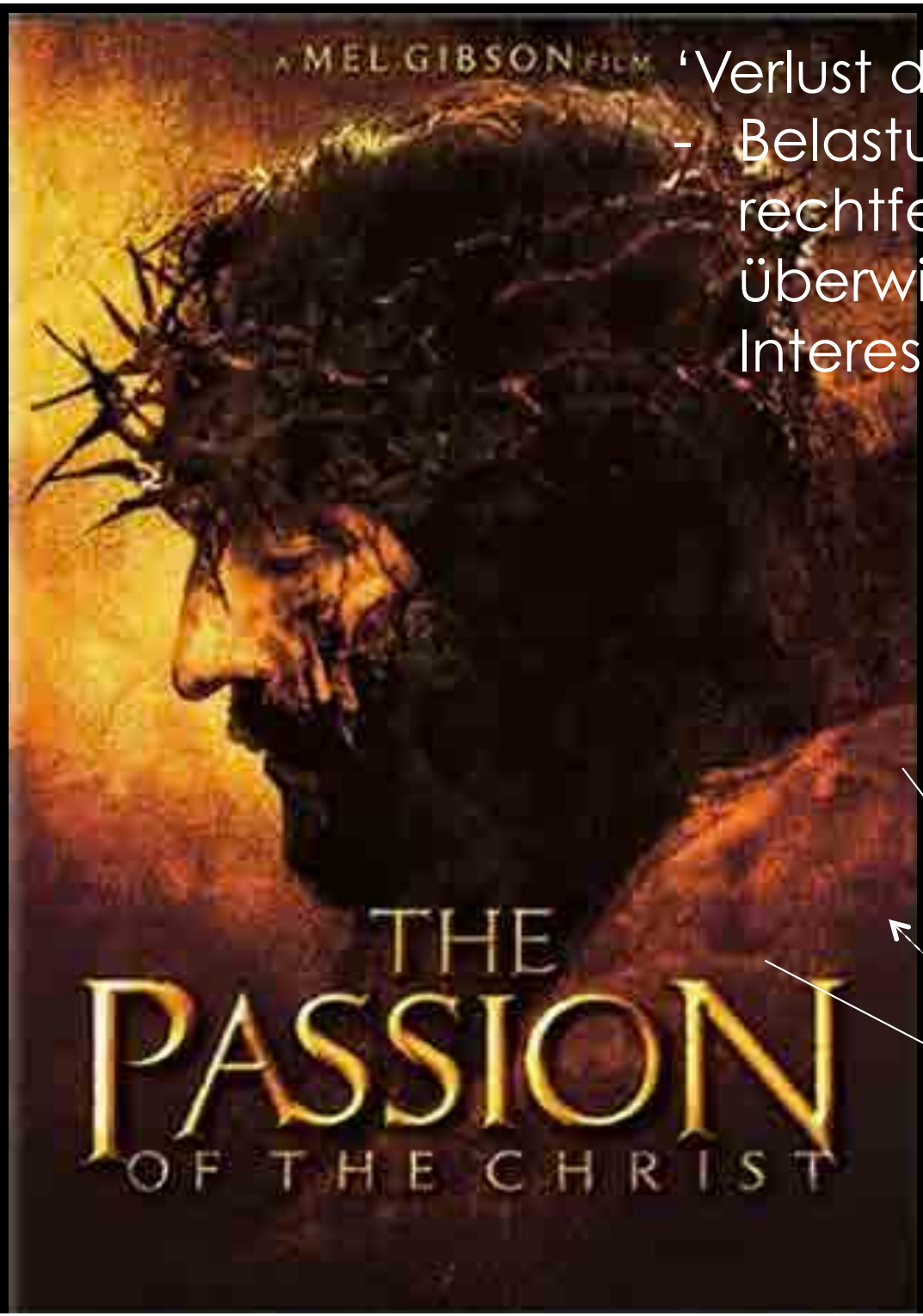


‘Verlust der Würde’:

- Belastung ohne rechtfertigende überwiegende Interessen

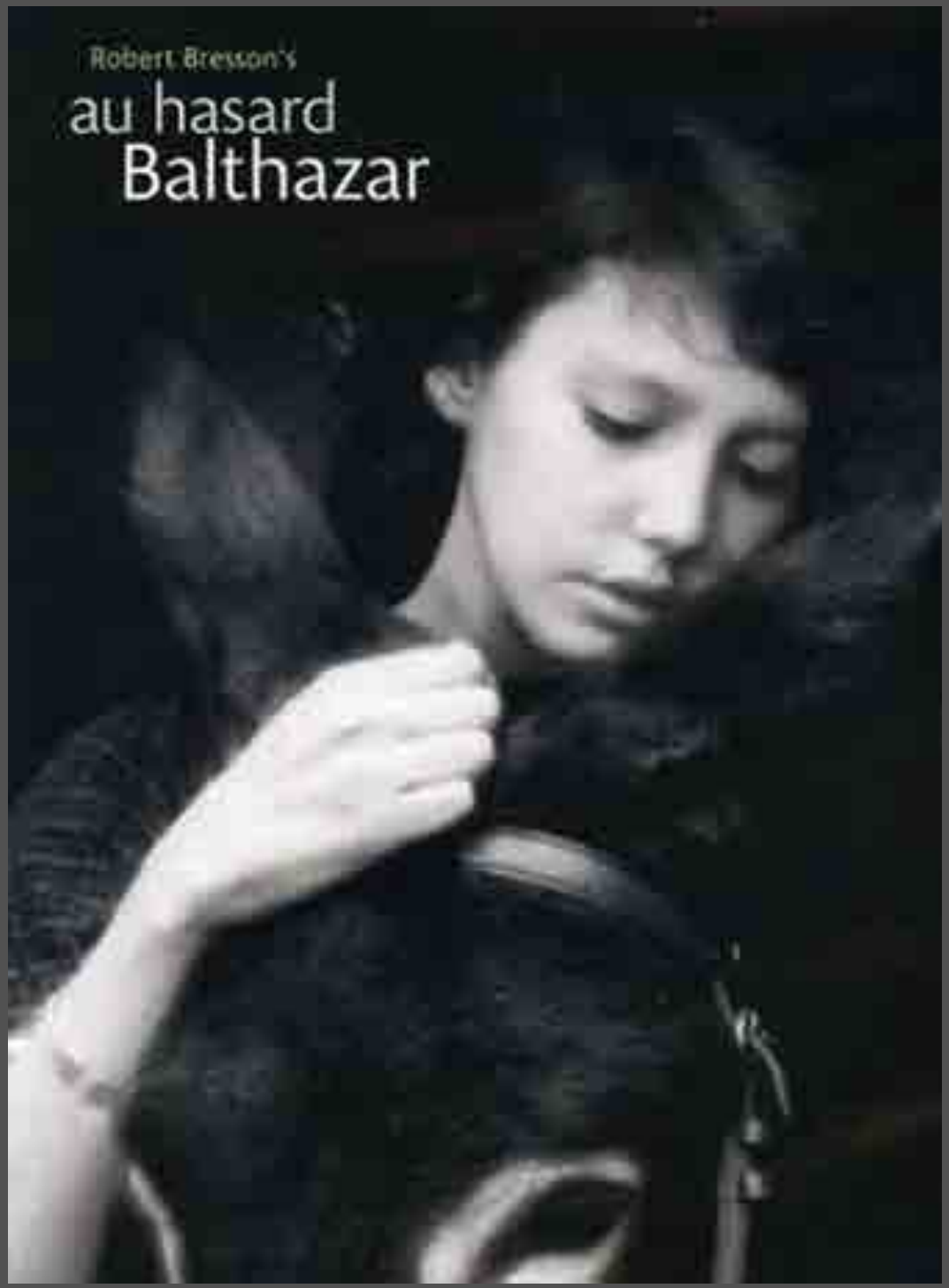


‘Verlust der Würde’:

- Belastung ohne rechtfertigende überwiegende Interessen

Wir Menschen verlieren unsere Würde nicht durch Leid, sondern dadurch, dass uns andere Leid antun, oder dadurch, dass andere unser Leid mitleidslos wahrnehmen.

Gewalt, die Menschen einander antun (wie in der Passionsgeschichte), hat oft nicht nur den reinen Zweck der Beschädigung, sondern den der Erniedrigung.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‘Belastung’:

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- Angst
- Einschränkung

‘Verlust der Würde’:

- Belastung ohne rechtfertigende überwiegende Interessen

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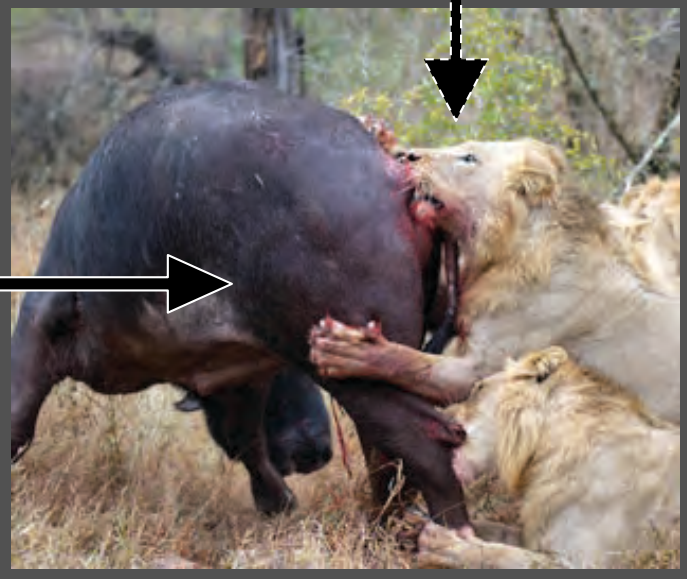

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‘Verlust der Würde’:
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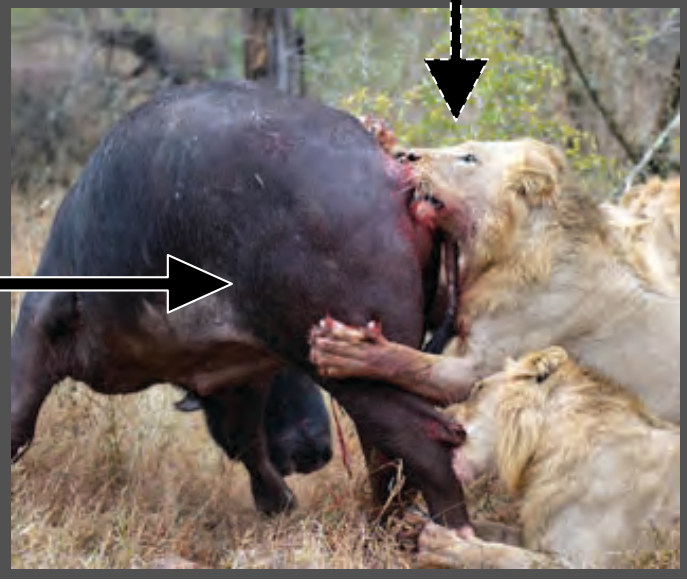

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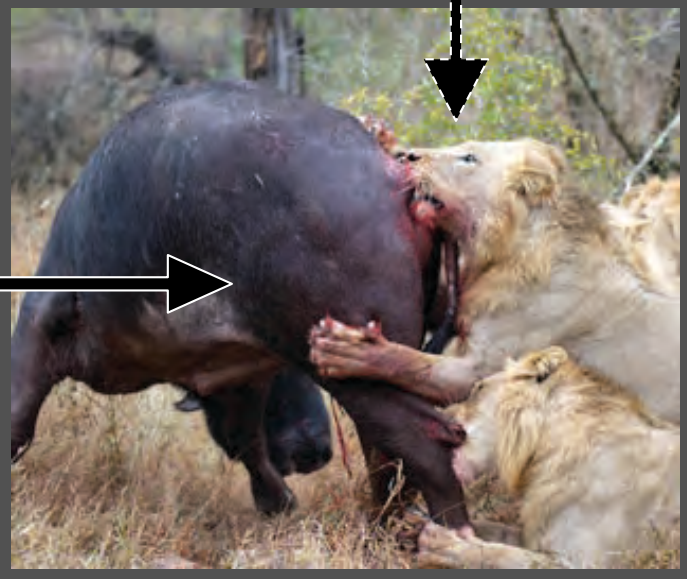

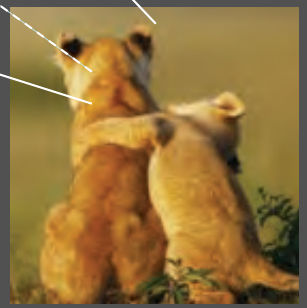

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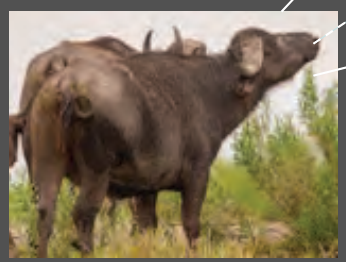
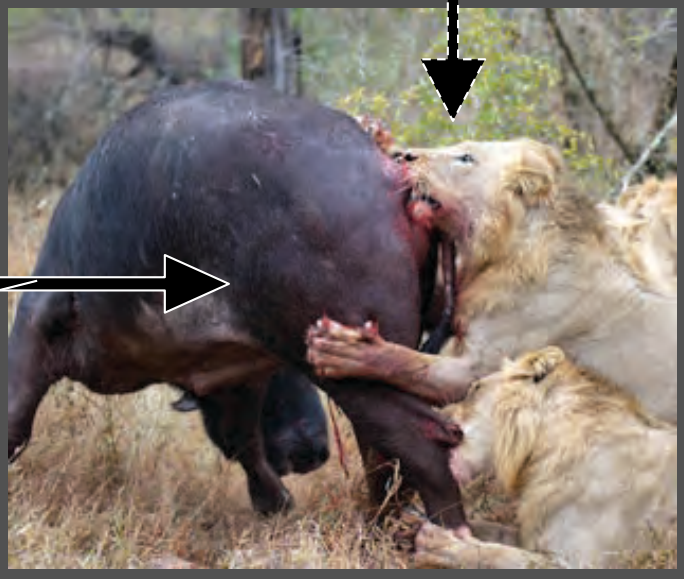
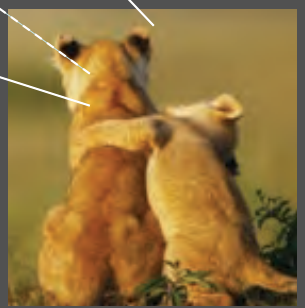
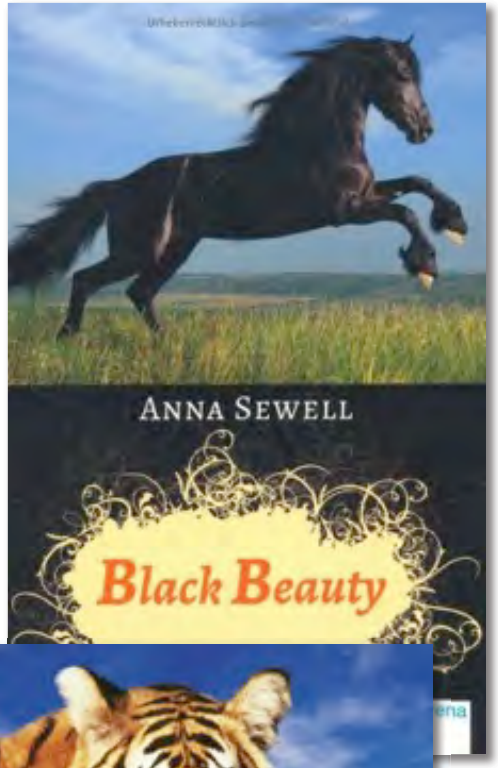




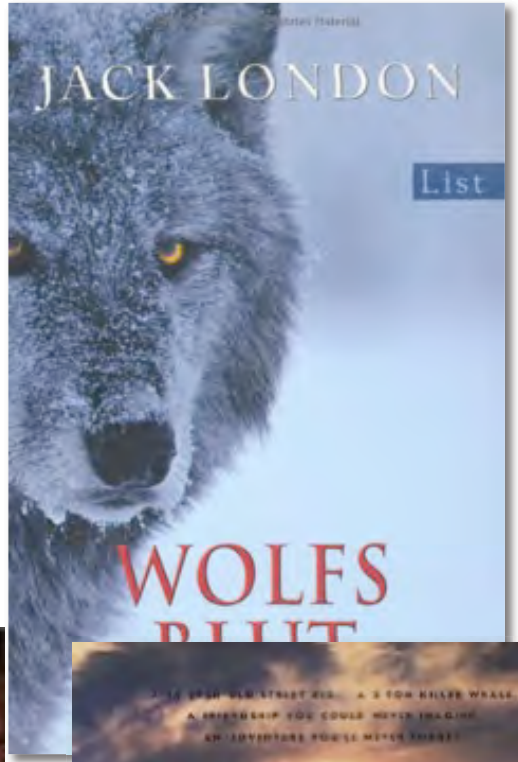


Wenn es uns darum ginge, würdeloses Leiden im grossen Stil zu verhindern, müssten wir Wildtiere aus der freien Wildbahn entfernen.

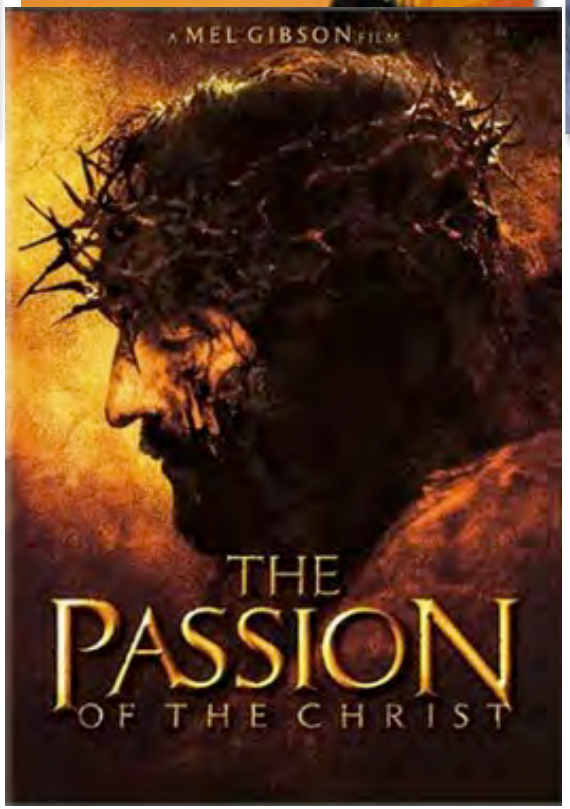

Robert Bresson's
au hasard
Balthazar

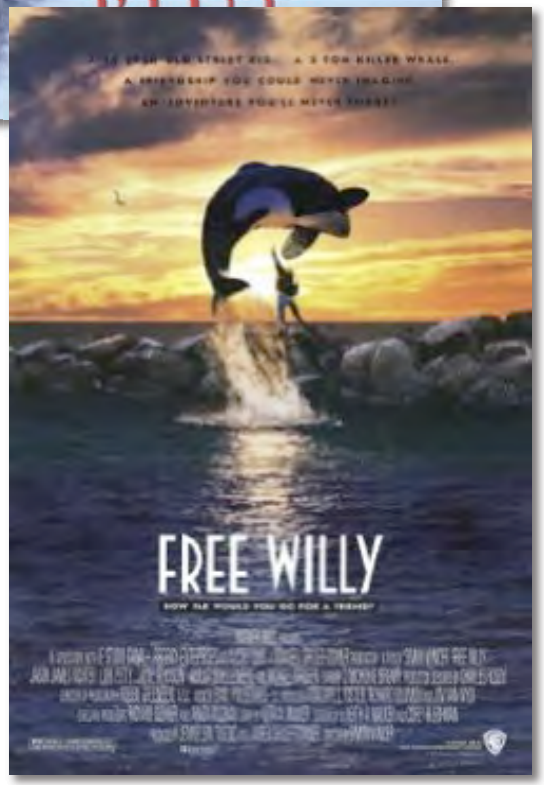

ANNA SEWELL
Black Beauty


FREI GEBOREN
JOY ADAMSON
DIE GESCHICHTE DER LÖWIN ELSA

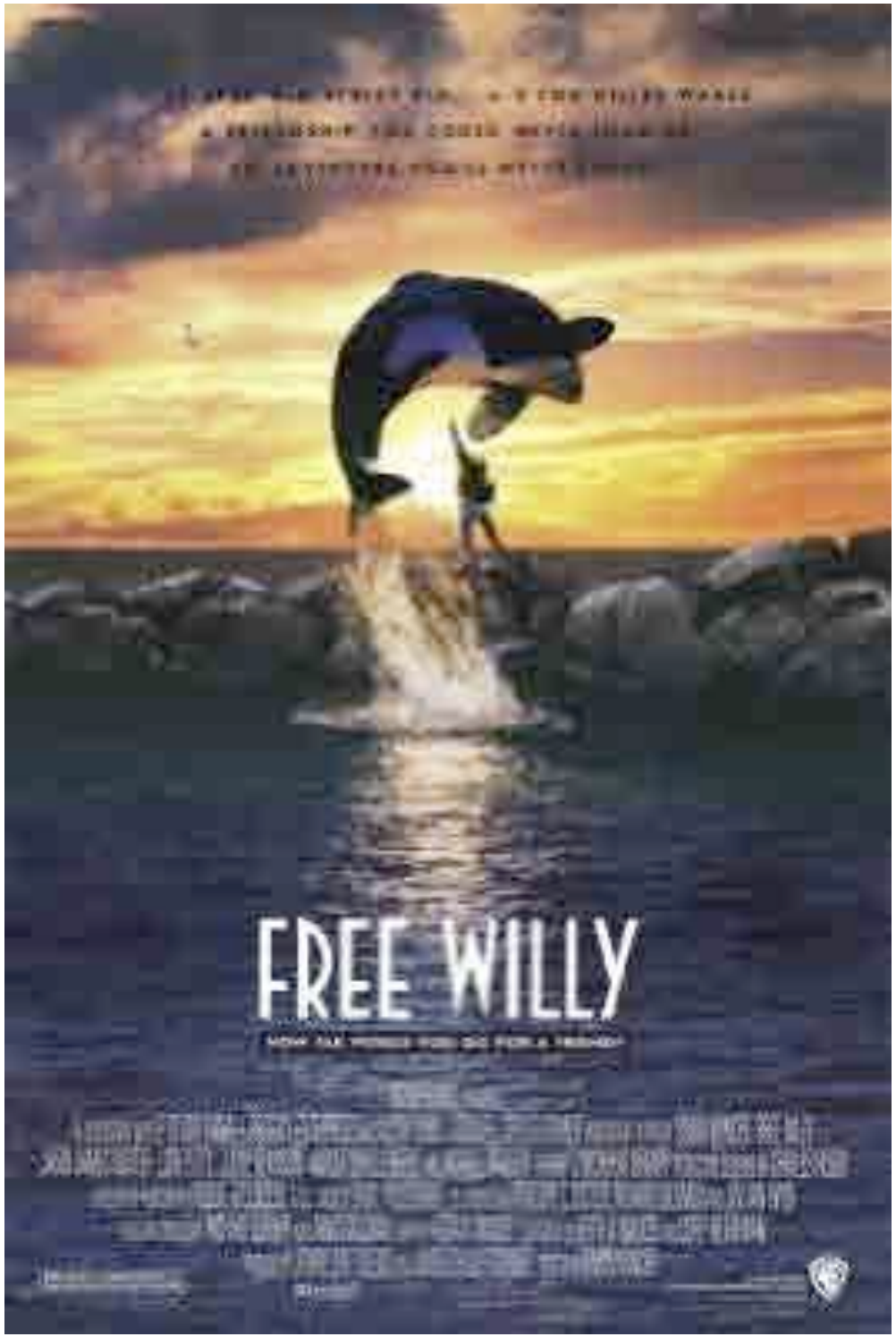

JACK LONDON
List
WOLFS

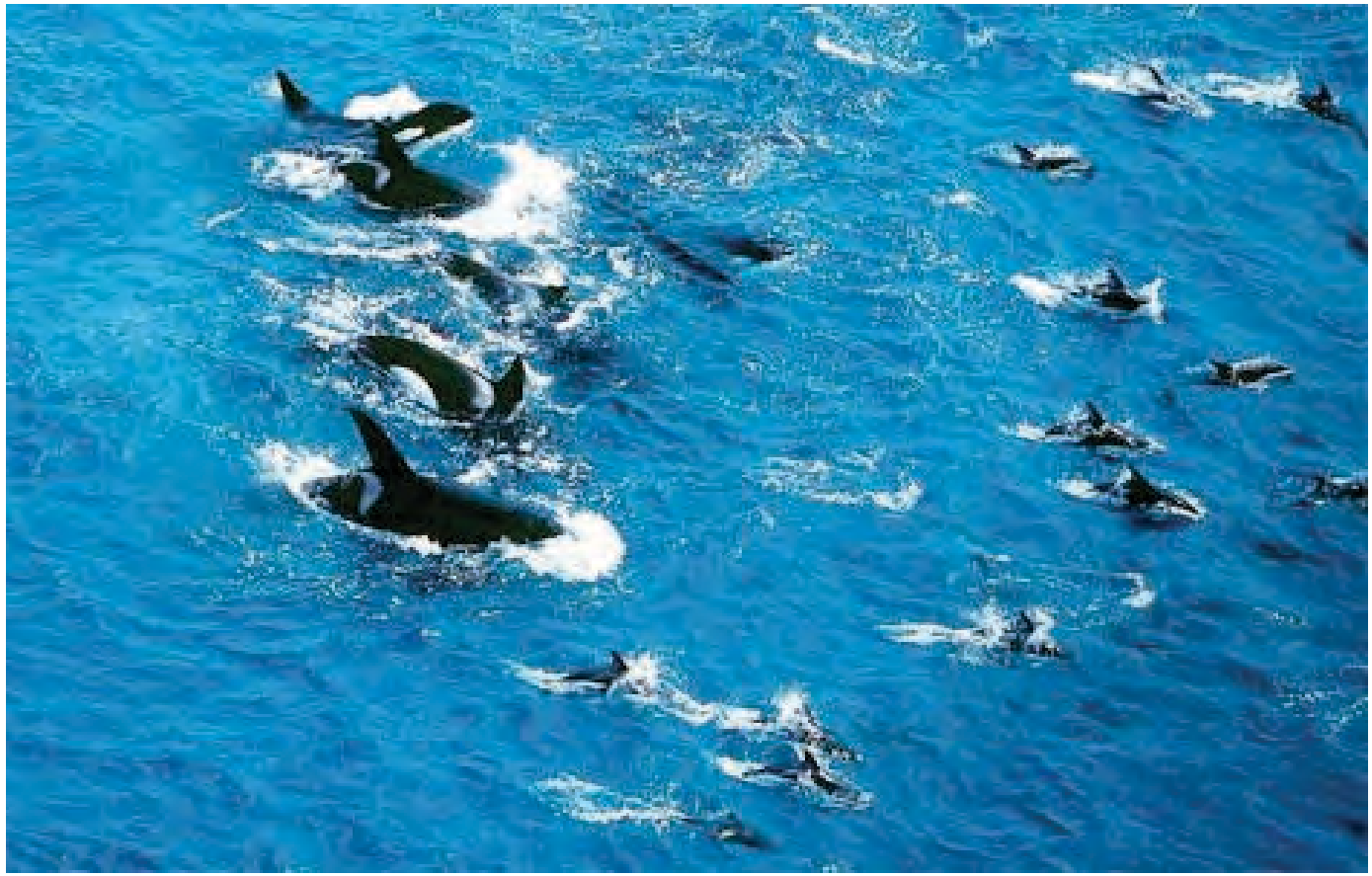

ZWEI BRÜDER
Die Abenteuer von Kumal & Sangha

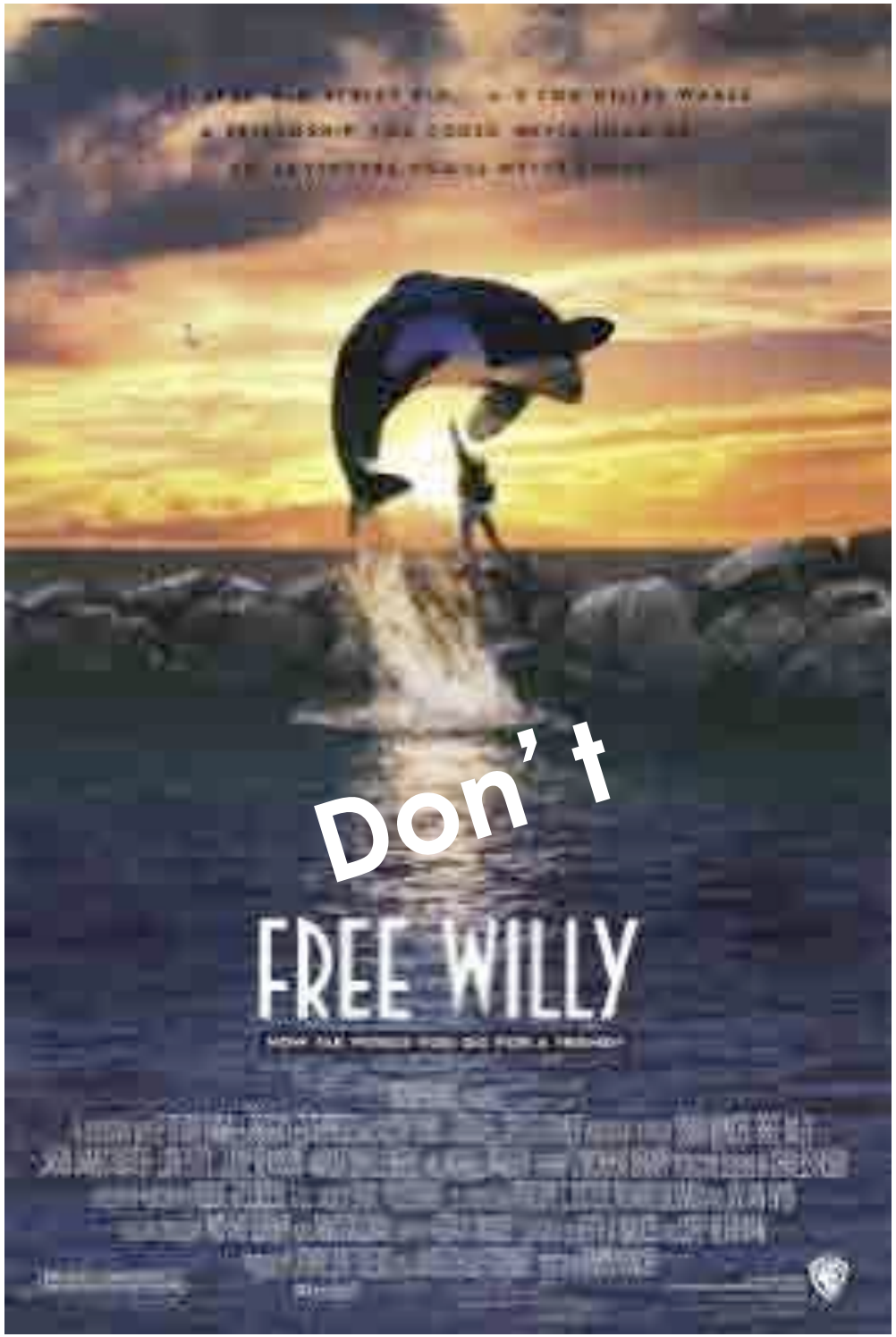

A MEL GIBSON FILM
THE PASSION OF THE CHRIST


FREE WILLY

Au Hazard Keiko


FREE WILLY




Don’t
FREE WILLY

Free Willy-Keiko FOUNDATION

Earth Island Institute
Conservation, Preservation, Restoration

present

Keiko.com: The official home website of Keiko

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Keiko's Legacy Kit

Help Others Like Keiko!

Only the help of concerned people like you made it happen.

From a small, hot tank in Mexico City that left Keiko in poor health, he was moved to a custom-built pool in Oregon where he was nursed back to health. Then Keiko was returned to Iceland to learn the skills necessary to survive in the wild.

During the summer of 2002, he swam nearly 1000 miles to a fjord in Norway where he lived free untill his death in December, 2003.

Marine Mammal Science

From captivity to the wild and back: An attempt to release Keiko the killer whale

M. Simon M. B. Hanson L. Murrey J. Tougaard F. Ugarte

MARINE MAMMAL SCIENCE, 25(3): 693–705 (July 2009)

The release of Keiko demonstrated that release of long-term captive animals is especially challenging and while we as humans might find it appealing to free a long-term captive animal, the survival and well being of the animal may be severely impacted in doing so.

genau hinschauen

vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit