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For additional details on the experimental design see

Roosa KA & Place NJ (2015). Mate preference for dominant vs. subordinate males in young female Syrian hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*) following chemically-accelerated ovarian follicle depletion. Physiology and Behavior, 152-Part A (41-46).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physbeh.2015.08.036>

Animal treatment designations:

VCD: treated with 400 mg/kg 4-vinylcyclohexene diepoxide (in a 1:1 mixture of saline and DMSO) for 10 days by intraperitoneal injection

VEH: treated a 1:1 mixture of saline and DMSO for 10 days by intraperitoneal injection

Dominant male position:

L: left side of Y maze as viewed in video

R: right side of Y maze

Behavior scoring procedure:

An observer, who was unaware of the male dominance relationship and of the female treatment, scored the number of flank scent marks left in each arm of the Y maze on each video recording using EventCoder 1.0b11.

This observer recorded the amount of time that each female spent near each prospective mate, i.e., her face and/or front paws were in contact with the coarse wire mesh of the male's enclosure.

Events:

L close: Female is near the male on the left side of the Y maze

R close: Female is near the male on the right side of the Y maze

L flank mark: Flank scent mark left on the left side of the Y maze

R flank mark: Flank scent mark left on the right side of the Y maze

Each entry is recorded in seconds of a 10 minute (600 second) trial.

Onset: time the behavior began

Termination: time the behavior ended

Duration: length of time the behavior occurred

Example:

Event	Onset (sec.)	Termination (sec.)	Duration (sec.)
R close	16.04	49.04	33.00

The female approached the male in the right side of the Y maze after 16.04 seconds of the trial had elapsed. She left the proximity of the male after 49.04 seconds of the trial had occurred. She was in close proximity to the male on the right side for 33.00 seconds.