



**International Society for Anthrozoology Conference
July 1-4, 2019 Orlando, Florida, USA**

All proposals must be submitted online using the required form; however, you can use this document to preview what information will be required on the application

Thank you for your interest in sharing your research and expertise with your professional colleagues at the 28th International conference, “Animals in the Public Eye: Human Interactions and Perceptions of Animals.” The 2019 conference will examine the observed societal shift in our perceptions of multiple species with an emphasis in the areas of entertainment, exhibition of non-human animals, cultural norms, and humane education. Please review the topical areas for primary consideration. Proposals which fall outside of the primary topical areas will still be considered.

Animals in entertainment
Cultural norms
Exhibiting captive wildlife
Public perceptions / visitor perceptions of animal facilities or activities
Humane education
AAT (domestic and wild animals) / Emotional support animals
Post-conference symposium on animals and learning disabilities
Other topical area

All presenting authors are responsible for all travel related expenses as well as the registration costs for the conference. Your complete proposal submission is your agreement to this requirement. Any incomplete proposal submissions will not be considered.

Call for proposals will close on February 8th, 2019. We ask you submit all proposals by this date for considerations. Any projects under development will be considered; however, projects must be ready for presentation by the conference date.

All submissions will be scored using the provided scoring rubric. An example submission has been included in this packet for your reference.

Information to be Completed by the Corresponding Author

Lead / Corresponding Presenter Information

Full Name:

Institution/Organization:

Department:

Email:

Co-Presenter Information (up to 3)

Full Name:

Institution/Organization:

Is this a student submission? (yes / no)

Please check the appropriate proposal

Podium paper presentation (*20 minutes*)

Poster presentation

Consideration for either a poster or paper presentation

Symposium presentation

Please check the appropriate topical area

Animals in entertainment

Cultural norms

Exhibiting captive wildlife

Public perceptions / visitor perceptions of animal facilities or activities

Humane education

AAT (domestic and wild animals) / Emotional support animals

Post-conference symposium

Other topical area

Proposal submissions should be no more than 350 words in length. Please see examples below.

Presentation Title (*20 words or less*):

Introduction / Overview (*100 words or less*):

Methodology (*75 words or less*):

Main Results (*100 words or less*):

Conclusions / Implications (indicate why your presentation is important and how it impacts the current field of Anthrozoology in 75 words or less)

Optional: references (identify the three most important literature references)

If selected, I understand I am responsible for my own conference registration fee, travel and lodging (check box for "Yes")

SAMPLE RESEARCH ABSTRACT

Type: Oral Presentation

Title: The value of aerial photography in the study of bat–human interactions

Authors: **Bram L. Stoker**, Norman H. Pendergast, & Joseph A. Sokoloff

Affiliation: School of Natural Sciences, University of Wichita, USA

Correspondence: blstoker@uwich.edu

Introduction. Assessments of bat-human relations have long been hampered by a lack of suitable methods for accurately observing and recording encounters between bats and humans (Watson & Sonar, 2003). This paper describes the development and validation of a novel technique for measuring bat-human interactions using aerial photography.

Methodology. A sample of 58 Livingstone’s Fruit Bats (*Pteropus livingstonii*) living in a large (50 x 30 m.) outdoor flight aviary were observed interacting with zoo visitors using two separate methods. Method 1 involved the use of a tripod-mounted video camera that recorded interactions from a lateral perspective (TMV). Method 2 used a time-lapse digital camera set to record images every 10 secs. while suspended pointing downwards from the roof of the aviary (ADC). The ability of the two methods to accurately record the number, duration and quality of bat-human interactions was compared statistically using SPSS software.

Main Results. Analysis suggests that ADC detects significantly more bat-human interactions than TMV (Unpaired t test, $t = 8.43$, $p < 0.001$), although it is no more effective at recording the duration and quality of these interactions. While much less time-consuming to analyze than TMV recordings, a drawback with the ADC method was the tendency of bats to roost on the camera, thereby obscuring the lens. Future studies will need to consider ways to overcome this problem.

Principal Conclusions and Implications for Field. These findings suggest that aerial time-lapse photography has a valuable role to play in studies of bat-human interactions, especially where the emphasis is on frequency of interactions.

References:

Watson, J. B., & Sonar, A. (2003). *Bats in My Belfry*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

SAMPLE CRITICAL REVIEW ABSTRACT

Type: Oral Presentation

Title: A comprehensive review of dog walking correlates for increasing physical activity of both dogs and people

Authors: Carrie Westgarth¹, Robert M. Christley^{1,2} and Hayley E. Christian³

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Introduction: Physical inactivity and sedentary behaviour are major threats to population health, with rising levels of obesity in both people and their pets. A considerable proportion of people own dogs, and there is good evidence that dog ownership is associated with higher levels of physical activity. However not all owners walk their dogs regularly. This paper comprehensively reviews the evidence for correlates of dog walking so that effective interventions may be designed to increase the physical activity of dog owners, and improve dog welfare.

Methodology: Published findings from 1990–2012 in both the human and veterinary literature were collated and reviewed for evidence of factors associated with objective and self-reported measures of dog walking behaviour, or reported perceptions about dog walking. Study designs included cross-sectional observational, trials and qualitative interviews.

Main Findings: There is good evidence that the strength of the dog-owner relationship, through a sense of obligation to walk the dog, and the perceived support and motivation a dog provides for walking, is strongly associated with increased walking. The perceived exercise requirements of the dog may also be a modifiable point for intervention. In addition, access to suitable walking areas with dog supportive features that fulfill dog needs such as off-leash exercise, and that also encourage human social interaction, may be incentivising.

Principal Conclusions and Implications for Field: Current evidence suggests that dog walking may be most effectively encouraged through targeting the dog-owner relationship and by providing dog-supportive physical environments. Future studies must be of a higher quality methodological design, including accounting for the effects of confounding, and longitudinal designs and testing of interventions in a controlled design in order to infer causality.