



## Animal Behaviour Scientists and what they know...

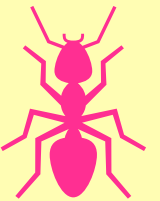
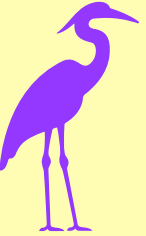


### Sagarika Phalke (she/her)

Humans and elephants have a lot in common, from their analogous life histories, advanced cognitive abilities, and distinct personalities. Want to know a cool parallel? Female elephants live in matriarchal societies where the oldest cows act as repositories of knowledge, passing down wisdom from one generation to the next. Much like our female mentors in STEM!

### Dr Tamara Tadich (she/her)

Did you know that Mules are the offspring of a male donkey (jack) and a female horse (mare), which makes them a hybrid. Mules are strong and intelligent animals with excellent abilities that allow them to adapt and work in mountainous areas. Women in science also have the strength and skills to adapt to different working contexts and solve problems.



### Dr Mukta Watve (she/her)

Many vertebrate species show cooperative behaviours. But do group members contribute voluntarily or are they forced to do so by others? In the chestnut-crowned babbler individuals seem to help without any apparent enforcement by other group members. Cooperation boosts their chances of surviving a harsh environment just as it does for women in STEM.

### Dr Alice Bridges (she/her)

Social insects, such as bees, wasps and ants, have tiny brains but some of the richest, most fascinating behavioural repertoires in existence. The dance language of honeybees and the fungus farms of leaf-cutter ants are just two examples. I'm most interested in how these insects learn entirely novel behaviours from each other, and how these might spread throughout their colonies as a form of non-human "culture".

### Dr Sophie Armitage (she/her)

Immune defences are vital to protect us, and other animals against infection. However, not all animals respond in the same way after getting infected: some become sick, whilst others do not show any symptoms; some have high infection loads and others can clear the infection quickly. Using the fruit fly we try to understand why individuals vary in their responses to infection.



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## Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour

