# Article information:

9 Animals That Masturbate (Other Than Humans)
<https://www.gizmodo.com.au/2015/08/9-animals-that-masturbateother-than-humans/>

# Article summary:

1. Masturbation is not unique to humans and has been observed in a variety of animal species.

2. Primates, cetaceans, elephants, walruses, rodents, bats, lizards, turtles, and penguins are among the animals known to masturbate.

3. Masturbation can serve various purposes for different species, including reproductive strategies and hygiene maintenance.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "9 Animals That Masturbate (Other Than Humans)" provides an interesting insight into the sexual behavior of animals. However, the article has some potential biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed.

Firstly, the article seems to focus more on male animals' masturbation behavior than females. While it mentions that females from at least 50 species also engage in self-pleasure, it does not provide much detail about their behavior. This could be seen as a bias towards male animals and their sexual behavior.

Secondly, the article makes unsupported claims about the reasons behind some animals' masturbation behavior. For example, it suggests that male Cape ground squirrels masturbate immediately after sex to prevent sexually transmitted infections. However, there is no evidence to support this claim. It is important for articles like this to provide evidence-based information rather than making assumptions.

Thirdly, the article misses some points of consideration when discussing animal masturbation behavior. For example, it does not mention how common or rare this behavior is among different animal species or whether it has any negative effects on their health or well-being.

Lastly, the article could be seen as promotional content for certain animal behaviors or species. For example, it highlights marine iguanas' masturbation behavior as a reproductive strategy without mentioning any potential risks or negative consequences associated with this behavior.

In conclusion, while the article provides an interesting insight into animal masturbation behavior, it has some potential biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed for a more balanced and informative discussion.

# Topics for further research:

* Prevalence of animal masturbation behavior across different species
* Negative effects of excessive masturbation on animal health and well-being
* Female animal masturbation behavior and its characteristics
* Evolutionary reasons behind animal masturbation behavior
* Ethical considerations surrounding the study of animal sexual behavior
* Impact of environmental factors on animal masturbation behavior

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/da61a454f2da1039ff51e45c89595270>