Primate Ecology Studies Of Feeding And Ranging Behavior In Lemurs Monkeys And Apes

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appropriate foods. Juvenile ring-tailed lemurs are competent and efficient foragers, and that mitigating ecological risks may not best predict the lemur juvenile period, and complexity and brain size may be at the root of primate juvenility. Finally, from juvenility through adulthood, females have more diverse diets than males. The early emergence of sex differences in dietary diversity in juvenility that are maintained throughout adulthood indicate that, in addition to reproductive costs incurred by females, niche partitioning is an important aspect of sex differential feeding ecology. The fact that ontogenic sex is particularly valuable to understanding how selection shapes adults, species-typical diets. Overall, lemur juvenility is a time to play, build social relationships, learn about food, and where the kermes of sex-typical feeding develop. This study of the ontogeny of feeding ecology contributes an important phylogenetic perspective on the relationship between juvenility and the emergent foraging behaviors of developing animals.

Spider Monkeys-Christina J. Campbell 2008-09-25 Spider monkeys are one of the most widespread New World primate genera, ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia. Although they are common in zoos, spider monkeys are traditionally very difficult to study in the wild, because they are fast moving, live high in the canopy and are almost always found in small subgroups that vary in size and composition throughout the day. This book is an assimilation of both published and previously unpublished research. It is a comprehensive source of information for academic researchers and graduate students interested in primatology, evolutionary anthropology and behavioral ecology and covers topics such as taxonomy, diet, sexuality and reproduction, and conservation.

Five New World Primates-John Terborgh 2014-07-14 Launching a new series, Monographs in Behavior and Ecology, this work is an intensive study of five species of New World monkeys—all omnivores with a diet of fruit and small prey. Notwithstanding their common diet, they differ widely in group size, social system, ranging patterns, and degree of territoriality. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Pygmy Chimpanzee-Randall L. Susman 2012-12-06 Historical Remarks Bearing on the Discovery of Pan paniscus Whether by accident or by design, it was most fortunate that Robert M. Yerkes, the dean of American students interested in primates, had been provided the launching-pad for my first field study of lesser mouse lemurs in the natural context of primate evolution. At that time, it was virtually unknown that exudativory is now firmly established as a dietary category for primates, alongside the long-recognized classes of faunivory, frugivory, and folivory. Soon after I encountered the chimpanzee counterpart Panzee (Fig. 1). In his popular book, Almost chimpanzee, Yerkes (1925) states that in all his experiences as a student of animal behavior, “I have never met an animal the equal of this young chimpanzee . . . in approach to physical perfection, alertness, adaptability, and agreeableness of disposition” (Yerkes, 1925, p. 244). Moreover, it would not be easy to find two infants more markedly different in bodily traits, temperaments, intelligence, vocalization and their varied expressions in action, than Chim and Panzee. Here are just a few points of contrast. His eyes were black and in his dark face lacked contrast and seemed beady, cold, expressionless. Hers were brown, soft, and full of emotional value, chiefly because of their color and the contrast with her light complexion.

The Socioecology of Adult Female Patas Monkeys and Vervets in Kenya-Jill Pruett 2015-07-22 For upper-level and/or graduate level primatology or biological anthropology courses. Socioecology of Adult Female Patas Monkeys and Vervet in Kenya, East Africa provides students with a glimpse into a research project from start to finish. It discusses basic issues of studying primates and explores one of the major theories that has defined primatology for several decades. This text not only contributes detail on primate behavior, but also on the ecological variables that influence primate behavior. These are often difficult to measure, but the unique environment at the study site enabled the author to address questions that are much more difficult to answer elsewhere.

Feeding on Phytoestrogens-Michael David Wasserman 2011 As most primates depend heavily on plant foods, the chemical composition of edible plant parts, both nutritional and detrimental, are of key importance in understanding primate ecology and evolution. One class of plant compounds of strong current interest due to their potential ability to alter the fertility, fecundity, and survival of both males and females are phytoestrogens. These plant compounds mimic the activity of vertebrate estrogens mainly through binding with the estrogen receptors, which results in altering the reproductive behavior. Considerable evidence of interactions between phytoestrogens and the vertebrate endocrine system comes from research conducted on the potential health benefits and reproductive costs of phytoestrogens in human foods, especially soybeans (Glycine max) and other legumes. Despite this interest, little is known about the occurrence of estrogenic plants in the diets of wild primates. If wild primates do consume phytoestrogens, then the physiological and behavioral effects documented in captive and laboratory studies may promote differential survival and reproduction of individuals in a natural setting. Consequently, estrogenic plants would have an important, thus far neglected, role in primate ecology and evolution. To examine the occurrence of estrogenic plants in the diets of wild primates, I screened plant foods for estrogenic activity in two strongly folivorous primate species, the red colobus monkey (Procolobus rufomitratus) of Kibale National Park and mountain gorilla (Gorilla beringei) of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, both in Uganda. To examine if the consumption of phytoestrogens relates to physiological changes in a wild primate, I determined the seasonal pattern of estrogenic plant consumption and its relationship to hormone levels of the red colobus in Kibale during an 11-month field study. I screened 44 plant items comprising 78.4% of the diet of mountain gorillas using transient transfection assays. At least 10.6% of the red colobus diet and 8.0% of the gorilla diet had estrogenic activity. This was mainly the result of red colobus eating one estrogenic staple food, and the gorillas eating one estrogenic staple food. All estrogenic plants exhibited estrogen receptor (ER) subtype selectivity, as their phytoestrogens bound to and activated ER beta, but not ER alpha. Climatic factors were important for understanding variation in the proportion of diet coming from estrogenic plants for the red colobus, particularly for the consumption of Milletia dura young leaves. Although red colobus did not feed more heavily on M. dura young leaves when they were more available, they did feed more heavily on them during months of higher rainfall. Both feral estradiol and fecal cortisol levels were positively related to the percent of diet from estrogenic M. dura young leaves. Thus, it appears that climatic factors may influence the intake of estrogenic plant foods by red colobus and that the consumption of estrogenic plant foods influences the hormone levels of these monkeys. These results show that phytoestrogens occur in the wild plant foods of at least two Ugandan primate species and suggest that consumption of estrogenic plants by red colobus monkeys may have important implications for their health and fitness through interactions with the endocrine system. Future studies should build upon these results by examining the prevalence of estrogenic plants in the diets of other primate species, especially frugivores, and by determining if the hormonal changes documented here translate into important physiological and behavioral changes that affect reproduction and survival. Phytoestrogens in the diets of wild primates may have important implications for understanding primate ecology and may provide insights into both primate and human evolution.

The Evolution of Exudativory in Primates-Anne M. Burrows 2010-09-11 I first became involved in research into primate behavior and ecology in 1968, over 40 years ago, driven by a quest for a better understanding of the natural context of primate evolution. At that time, it was virtually unknown that primates can exploit exudates as a major food source. I was certainly unaware of this myself. By good fortune, I was awarded a postdoctoral grant to work on lemurs with Jean-Jacques Petit in the general ecology division of the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Bruay, France. This provided the launching-pad for my first field study of lesser mouse lemurs in Madagascar, during which I gained my initial inklings of exudate feeding. It was then in Bruay that I introduced me to pioneering observations of exudate feeding he had made during his field study of five lorisiform species in Gabon. This opened my eyes to a key feeding adaptation that has now been reported for at least 69 primate species in 12 families (Smith, Chap. 3) - almost 20% of extant primate species. So exudativory is now firmly established as a dietary category for primates, alongside the long-recognized classes of frugivory (including insectivory), frugivory, and folivory. Soon after I encountered Charles-Dominique, he published the first synthetic account of his Gabon field study in a French language journal (Charles-Dominique 1971).
Comparative Primate Socioecology-P. C. Lee 2001-07-19 Methodologies as applied to recent primate research that will provide new approaches to comparative research.

Primates in Flooded Habitats-Katarzyna Nowak 2018-12-31 A ground breaking study of primates that live in flooded habitats around the world.

Food Acquisition and Processing in Primates-David J. Chivers 2013-03-09 This book results from a two-day symposium and three-day workshop held in Cambridge between March 22nd and March 26th 1982 and sponsored by the Primate Society of Great Britain and the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. More than 100 primateologists attended the symposium and some 35 were invited to participate in the workshop. Speakers from France, Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa and the U. S. A., as well as the U. K., were invited to contribute. In recent years feeling had strengthened that primatologists in Europe did not gather together sufficiently often. Distinctive strains in primateology have developed in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy and the U. K. In particular, and it was felt that attempts to blend them could only benefit primateology. Furthermore, studies of primate ecology, behaviour, anatomy, physiology and evolution have reached the points where further advances depend on inter-disciplinary collaboration. It was resolved to arrange a regular series of round table discussions on primate biology in Europe at the biennial meeting of the German Society for Anthropology and Human Genetics in Heidelberg in September 1979, where Holger Preuschoft organised sessions on primate ecology and anatomy. In June 1980 Michel Sakakawa convened a most effective working group in Paris to discuss cranial morphology and evolution. In 1982 it was the turn of the U. K.

Primate Origins of Human Cognition and Behavior-Tetsuro Matsuzawa 2009-03-12 Biologists and anthropologists in Japan have played a crucial role in the development of primateology as a scientific discipline. Publication of Primate Origins of Human Cognition and Behavior under the editorship of Tetsuro Matsuzawa reaffirms the pervasive role played by the intellectual descendants of Kingi Imanishi and Junichiro Itani in the fields of behavioral ecology, psychology, and cognitive science. Matsuzawa and his colleagues-humans and other primate partners-examine a broad range of issues including the phylogeny of perception and cognition; the origin of human speech; learning and memory; recognition of self, other, and species; and primate interaction; and culture. With data from field and laboratory studies of more than 90 primate species and of more than 50 years of long-term research, the intellectual breadth represented in this volume makes it a major contribution to comparative cognitive science and to current views on the origin of the mind and behavior of humans.

South American Primates-Paul A. Garber 2008-11-13 This will be the first time a volume will be compiled focusing on South American monkeys as models to address and test critical issues in the study of nonhuman primates. In addition, the volume will serve an important compliment to the book on Mesamerican primates recently published in the series under the DIPR book series. The book will be of interest to a broad range of scientists in various disciplines, ranging from primatology, to animal behavior, animal ecology, conservation biology, veterinary science, animal husbandry, anthropology, and natural resource management. Moreover, although the volume will highlight South American primates, chapters will not simply review particular taxa or topics. Rather the focus of each chapter is to examine the nature and range of primate responses to changes in their ecological and social environments, and to use data on South American monkeys to address critical theoretical questions in the study of primate behavior, ecology, and conservation. Thus, we anticipate that the volume will be widely read by a broad range of students and researchers interested in prosimians, New World monkeys, Old World monkeys, apes, humans, as well as animal behavior and tropical biology.

Primate Adaptation and Evolution-John G. Fleagle 1998-09-21 John Fleagle has improved on his 1988 text by reconceptualizing chapters and by bringing new findings in functional and evolutionary approaches to bear on his synthesis of comparative primate data. The Second Edition provides a foundation upon which students can develop an understanding of our primate heritage. It features up-to-date information gained through academic training, laboratory experience and field research. This beautifully illustrated volume provides a comprehensive introductory text explaining the many aspects of primate biology and human evolution. Key Features * Provides up-to-date information about many aspects of primate biology and evolution * Contains a completely new chapter on primate communities * Presents totally revised chapters on primate origins, early anthropoids, and fossil platyrrhines * Includes an updated glossary, new illustrations, and a revised Classification of Order Primates * Succeeds as the best introductory text on primate evolution because it synthesizes and allows access to primary literature.

Behavioral Budgets and Feeding Ecology of Japanese Macaques-M. Furu Jamain 2010-11 The goal of environmental enrichment is to stimulate captive animals to behave in a manner similar to their wild counterparts. This is the first study to experimentally build a link between the feeding behavior of Japanese macaques and feeding behavior. In the case of environmental enrichment for Japanese macaques, the enclosure type is an important factor. A systematic study was conducted on three captive groups, one in a naturally forested enclosure and two in non-vegetated enclosures. The forested enclosure stimulated primates to extend their feeding time and also greatly enhanced the variety of their overall eating behavior and served as an important source of nutritional supplementation. The forest allowed immatures to access natural food sources unobtainable by adults, compared to their counterparts in the non-vegetated enclosures, allowing all individuals to pursue their own foraging needs. This book is an important monograph, invaluable for zoos and research facilities contemplating ways of improving the psychological and physical lives of their primate collection. This book describes in a clear, scientifically systematic way, the benefits of a successes environmental enrichment program.

Primate Behaviour and Social Ecology-Hilary O. Box 2012-12-06 One of the most obvious changes that has occurred in behavioural biology in recent years is that it has become conspicuously a problem orientated subject. Moreover, one of the most important consequences of this has been to stimulate interdisciplinary links between evolutionary biology, zoology, ecology, anthropo logy and psychology. The time is now right to ask questions which relate whole animals in the contexts of their ecosystems, with their social behaviour and development, with their perceptual and cognitive capacities. These are new ways of looking at old problems, but we are still at the stage of finding out what kinds of questions to ask. For several years now we have been involved in teaching behavioural biology to students of psychology as well as zoology, and have greatly appreciated the opportunity to develop, with students, seminars interfacing of problems, as in ecology and psychology for example, that makes 'more sense' of topics such as 'intelligence', responses to 'novelty', feeding strategies and social learning. The aim of the book is to provide readily digestible information in a number of areas of current interest in behavioural biology. Above all, it is intended to provide a basis for discussion and further inquiry.

Studying Primates-Joanna M. Setchell 2019-09-30 The essential guide to successfully designing, conducting and reporting primateological research.

Great Ape Societies-William C. McGrew 1996-07-28 Unique synthesis of field, zoo and lab work on all Great Ape species, giving insight into human origins.

Primate Adaptation and Evolution-Gerard Meurant 2013-10-22 Primate Adaptation and Evolution is the only recent text published in this rapidly progressing field. It provides you with an extensive, current survey of the order Primates, both living and fossil. By combining information on primate anatomy, ecology, and behavior with the primate fossil record, this book enables students to study primates from all epochs as a single, viable group. It surveys major primate radiations throughout 65 million years, and provides equal treatment of both living and extinct species. It presents a summary of the primate fossils ñ Reviews primate evolution ñ Provides an introduction to the primate anatomy ñ Discusses the features that distinguish the living groups of primates ñ Summarizes recent work on primate ecology.

Long-Term Field Studies of Primates-Peter M. Kappeler 2012-01-06 Some primate field studies have been on-going for decades, covering significant portions of individual life cycles or even multiple generations. In this volume, leading field workers report on the history and infrastructure of their projects in Madagascar, Africa, Asia and South America. More importantly, they provide summaries of their long-term research efforts on primate behaviour, ecology and life history, highlighting insights that were only possible because of the long-term nature of the study. The chapters of this volume collectively present the many scientific reasons for studying primate behaviour, ecology and demography over multiple generations. This kind of research is typically necessitated by the relatively slow life histories of primates. Moreover, a complete understanding of social organization and behaviour, factors often influenced by rare but important events, requires long-term data collection. Finally, long-term field projects are also becoming prime examples of improving the psychological and physical lives of their primate collection.
increasingly important foci of local conservation activities.

The Japanese Macaques—Naofumi Nakagawa 2010-09-09 Japanese macaques (Macaca fuscata) have been studied by primatologists since 1948, and considerable knowledge of the primate has been accumulated to elucidate the adaptation of the species over time and to distinct environments in Japan. The Japanese macaque is especially suited to intragenera and interpopulation comparative studies of behavior, physiology, and morphology, and to socioecology studies in general. This book, the most comprehensive ever published in English on Japanese macaques, is replete with contributions by leading researchers in field primatology. Highlighted are topics of intraspecific variations in the ecology and behaviors of the macaque. Such variations provide evidence of the ecological determinants on this species' mating and social behaviors, along with evidence of cultural behavior. The book also addresses morphology, population genetics, recent habitat change, and conflicts with humans, and attests to the plasticity and complex adaptive system of macaque societies. The valuable information in this volume is recommended reading for researchers in primatology, anthropology, zoology, animal behavior, and conservation biology.

High Altitude Primates—Nanda B. Grow 2013-11-19 The basic goal of the volume is to compile the most up to date research on how high altitude affects the behavior, ecology, evolution and conservation status of primates, especially in comparison to lowland populations. Historically, the majority of primate studies have focused on lowland populations. However, as the lowlands have been disappearing, more and more primatologists have begun studying populations located in higher altitudes. High altitude populations are important not only because of their uniqueness, but also because they highlight the range of primate adaptability and the complex variables that are involved in primate evolution. These populations are good examples of how geographic scales result in diversification and/or speciation. Yet, there have been very few papers addressing how this high altitude environment affects the behavior, ecology, and conservation status of these primates.

Primate Societies—Barbara B. Smuts 2008-06-03 Primate Societies is a synthesis of the most current information on primate socioecology and its theoretical and empirical significance, spanning the disciplines of behavioral biology, ecology, anthropology, and psychology. It is a very rich source of ideas about other taxa. "A superb synthesis of knowledge about the social lives of non-human primates."—Alan Dixson, Nature


The Ecology of Social Behavior—C. N. Slobodchikoff 2013-10-22 The Ecology of Social Behavior explores the relationships between ecology and the origins and maintenance of social behavior. The chapters in this book suggest that a consideration of ecological factors is necessary to any paradigm that tries to explain the origins and maintenance of social behavior. Most also suggest that there are some trade-offs between ecology, genetics, and phylogeny in the development and persistence of specific social systems. The book is organized into five parts. Part I provides an overview of the main themes covered in the present volume. Part II contains papers on ecological, activity patterns; feeding, group sized of forest primates, group foraging, and the origin of monogamy in mammals and fishes. Part III examines the ecology of social mammals. These include the ecological conditions for philopatry and the relationship of habitat variability to sociality in yellow-bellied marmots. Part IV focuses on the ecology of social birds while Part V deals with the ecology of social anthropods.

SUPERNUMERY MOLARS IN ANTHROPOIDEA, ADAPIDAE, AND ARCHAEOLEMUR: IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMATE DENTAL HOMOLOGIES—WILLIAM L. JUNGE RS 1980

Primate Conservation—Prince Rainer III 2012-12-02 Primate Conservation provides a comprehensive discussion of the conservation of many species of nonhuman primates. The problems of conservation are discussed by distinguished scientists who are experts in their knowledge of the animals they write about and who have firsthand knowledge of the problems of conserving them. Animals ranging from Galago to the Gorilla have been selected to serve as examples of the types of problems that conservationists face. The book begins by discussing the ecology of two species of galagine in South Africa. It covers factors such as their distribution, habitat, population densities, activity patterns; feeding, group structure, and reproduction. This is followed by separate chapters on the conservation of the following: aye-aye; the lion tamarins of Brazil; the Peruvian yellow-tailed woolly monkey; the toque macaque of Sri Lanka; rare lion-tailed monkey of South India; rhesus monkeys in Northern India; the gelada baboons; the hanuman langur and douc langur; red uakaris; black colobus monkeys; lesser apes; and eastern gorillas.

Howler Monkeys—Martin M. Kowalewski 2014-12-04 Howler monkeys (genus Alouatta) comprise twelve species of leaf-eating New World monkeys that range from southern Mexico through northern Argentina. This genus is the most widespread of any New World primate taxa, and can be found to inhabit a range of forest types from undisturbed rainforest to severely anthropogenically impacted forest fragments. Although there have been many studies on individual species of howler monkeys, this book is the first comprehensive volume to place information on howler behavior and biology within a theoretical framework of ecological and social adaptability. This is the second of two volumes devoted to the genus Alouatta. This volume: · Examines behavioral and physiological mechanisms that enable howler monkeys to exploit highly disturbed and fragmented habitats · Presents models of howler monkey diet, social organization, and mating systems that can also inform researchers studying Old World colobines, apes, and other tropical mammals. These goals are achieved in a collection of chapters written by a distinguished group of scientists on the feeding ecology, behavior, mating strategies, and management and conservation of howlers. This book also contains chapters on the howler microbiome, the concept of behavioral variability, sexual selection, and the role of primates in forest regeneration.