

Primate Behavior/social Organization/Kinship

Study of Primates:

1. Artificial settings (zoos, colonies, Zuckerman's baboon colony Regents Park Zoo, London)
 2. Field studies (natural habitat)
 3. Laboratory (psychological testing, language etc.)
- E.g., reflex clinging vs. righting reflex

Behavior: is what animals do in their interaction with the environment, how they come in contact with their environment, how they breathe, touch and move, how they eat, how they escape predators, how they communicate with other members of the group etc...

learned vs. innate behavior

Displays: activities that convey information and if this activity is advantageous to the species as a whole it will be passed from generation to generation. E.g., aggressive or attacking behavior, movements concerned with vision (e.g., direct gaze), facial expressions, vocalizations; resting attitudes, locomotor movement (flick of a tail), scent marking, sexual behavior, grooming, alert and protective responses etc

1. What function do they perform?
2. Why have they evolved?
3. What causes the individuals to express the behavior?

territoriality (e.g, gibbons)

territory

defended area: area is the region where an animals successfully wins battles.

exclusive territory

Grooming

Marking behavior

Jane Lancaster

1. Dominance and dominance hierarchies
2. Mother-infant bond and Matri-focal Subunit
3. Sexual bond between males and females
4. Separation of roles between Adults and Young
5. Separation of roles by sex

socioecology

Social-Group Pattern	Primate Species Following This Pattern
single female and her offspring	orangutans, some of the small nocturnal prosimians (mouse lemurs and galagos), and some humans
monogamous family group	most small New World monkeys (marmosets, tamarins, titi monkeys), some prosimians (indris, tarsiers, and some pottos), the small Asian apes (gibbons, siamangs), and some humans
one-male-several-female group	hamadryas baboons, geladas, langurs, howler monkeys, gorillas, and some humans
multimale-multifemale group	savanna baboons, macaques, colobus, and some New World monkeys
fission-fusion society	chimpanzees