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the behavioral aspects of ecology, including activity patterning, food selection, and ranging behavior. The book is composed of 19 chapters; 17 of which are concerned with the ecology or behavior of particular social groups of primates, arranged in the taxonomic order of the species concerned. The final two chapters review some of the generalizations emerging from comparison of inter- and intraspecific differences in feeding and ranging behavior. The book aims to suggest areas of particular interest where research can be usefully developed.

Primate Ecology and Conservation: Volume 2-International Primatological Society. Congress 1986-08-21 The survival of primates in their natural habitats is of growing concern to primatologists, ecologists and conservationists. In this volume, research on feeding behaviour, nutrition and digestive physiology from captive and wild primates is presented. Correlates of the habitat and social organisation are discussed, and then integrated with the pressing problem of how to conserve primates. Broad issues of confrontation between human and non-human primate populations are considered in the light of conflicting priorities for land-use and development. The increased knowledge of what primates require for their survival is applied to problems of captive propagation as a means of reducing dependence on exploiting wild populations. The papers presented in this volume will stimulate discussion between ecologists, conservationists and those concerned with land-use management to establish realistic policies for primate conservation.

Primate Ecology-T. H. Clutton-Brock 2012 Primate Ecology: Studies of Feeding and ranging Behavior in Lemurs, Monkey and apes ...


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 altered physiology and 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 estogenic 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, estogenic plants would have an important, thus far neglected, role in primate ecology and evolution. To examine the occurrence of estogenic plants in the diets of wild primates, I screened plant foods for estogenic 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 estrogentic 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 red colobus monkeys and 53 plant items comprising 85.2% of the diet of mountain gorillas using transient transfection assays. At least 10.6% of the red colobus diet and 8.8% of the gorilla diet had estrogentic activity. This was mainly the result of the red colobus eating three estrogentic staple foods and the gorillas eating one estrogentic staple food. All estrogentic 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 estrogentic plants for the red colobus, particularly for the consumption of Millettia 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 fecal estradiol and fecal cortisol levels were positively related to the percent of diet from estrogentic M. dura young leaves. Thus, it appears that climatic factors may influence the intake of estrogentic plant foods by red colobus and that the consumption of estrogentic 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 estrogentic 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 estrogentic 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 insight into both non-human and human evolution.

Development of Feeding in Ring-tailed Lemurs Michael Teague O’Mara 2012

Fundamental hypotheses about the life history, complex cognition and social dynamics of humans are rooted in feeding ecology - particularly in the experiences of young animals as they grow. However, the few existing primate developmental data are limited to only a handful of species of monkeys and apes. Without comparative data from more basal primates, such as lemurs, we are limited in the scope of our understanding of how feeding has shaped the evolution of these extraordinary aspects of primate biology. I present a developmental view of feeding ecology in the ring-tailed lemur (Lemur catta) using a mixed longitudinal sample (infant through adult) collected at the Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve in southwestern Madagascar from May 2009 to March 2010. I document the development of feeding, including weaning, the transition to solid food, and how foods are included in infant diets. Early in juvenility ring-tailed lemurs efficiently process most foods, but that hard ripe fruits and insects require more time to master. Infants and juveniles do not use many of the social learning behaviors that are common in monkeys and apes, and instead likely rely both on their own trial and error and simple local enhancement to learn 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 that increases in social 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, and
that ontogenetic studies of feeding are particularly valuable to understanding how selection shapes adult, species-typical diets. Overall, lemur juvenility is a time to play, build social relationships, learn about food, and where the kernels 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.

SUPERNUMERY MOLARS IN ANTHROPOIDEA, ADAPIDAE, AND ARCHAEOLEMUR: IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMATE DENTAL HOMOLOGIES-WILLIAM L. JUNGERS 1980

Journal of Experimental Biology- 2002

Primate Ecology and Human Origins- Barbara Bernstein 1979

Feeding Ecology in Apes and Other Primates-

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 Petter in the general ecology division of the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Brunoy, 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 also in Brunoy that I met up with Pierre
Charles-Dominique, who 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 faunivory (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).

**Behavioral Budgets and Feeding Ecology of Japanese Macaques** - M. Firoj Jaman 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 examine systematically how activity budgets and feeding behavior of Japanese macaques are affected by enclosure type. 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 variability of their overall feeding 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.

**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.

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 primatologists 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 traditions in primatology 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 primatology. 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 Sakka 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 primatology as a scientific discipline. Publication of Primate Origins of Human Cognition and Behavior under the editorship of Tetsuro Matsuzawa reaffirms the pervasive and creative role played by the intellectual descendants of Kinji Imanishi and Junichiro Itani in the fields of behavioral ecology, psychology, and cognitive science. Matsuzawa and his colleagues-humans and other primate partners- explore a broad range of issues including the phylogeny of perception and cognition; the origin of human speech; learning and memory; recognition of self, others, and species; society and social 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.

**Nutrient Requirements of Nonhuman Primates** - National Research Council 2003-03-01

This new release presents the wealth of information gleaned about nonhuman primates nutrition since the previous edition was published in 1978. With expanded coverage of natural dietary habits, gastrointestinal anatomy and physiology, and the nutrient needs of species that have been difficult to maintain in captivity, it explores the impact on nutrition of physiological and life-stage considerations: infancy, weaning, immune function, obesity, aging, and more. The committee also discusses issues of environmental enrichment such as opportunities for foraging.
Based on the world's scientific literature and input from authoritative sources, the book provides best estimates of nutrient requirements. The volume covers requirements for energy: carbohydrates, including the role of dietary fiber; proteins and amino acids; fats and fatty acids; minerals, fat-soluble and water-soluble vitamins; and water. The book also analyzes the composition of important foods and feed ingredients and offers guidelines on feed processing and diet formulation.

**Comparative Primate Socioecology**-P. C. Lee
2001-07-19 Methodologies as applied to recent primate research that will provide new approaches to comparative research.

**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 Mesoamerican 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

**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.

**The Gibbons of Khao Yai**-Thad Q. Bartlett 2015-08-26

Primatologists have long viewed small fruiting trees, like figs, as the reason for gibbons’ territorial and monogamous behavior. However, at Khao Yai National Park in Thailand where gibbons are prevalent, figs are one of the largest trees in the forest. In this long-term field study, Bartlett takes up this apparent contradiction, and follows gibbons as their major food sources wax and wane over time. This is an important reference on gibbons and the study of small apes which provides a thorough, expansive coverage of the relationship between fruit abundance and diet, range use, and intergroup
interactions in Gibbon apes. The Gibbons of Khao Yai: Seasonal Variation in Behavior and Ecology provides an essential resource for students conducting research in this field.

**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 outline 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 increasingly important foci of local conservation activities.

**Howler Monkeys** - Martín 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.

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.

Primate Behavioral Ecology-Karen B. Strier
2007 Primate Behavioral Ecology, described as an engaging, cutting-edge exposition, incorporates exciting new discoveries and the most up-to-date approaches in its introduction to the field and its applications of behavioral ecology to primate conservation. One reviewer declares, I can't imagine teaching a course on primate behavior or ecology without this text. This unique, comprehensive, single-authored text integrates the basics of evolutionary, ecological, and demographic perspectives with contemporary noninvasive molecular and hormonal techniques to understand how different primates behave and the significance of these insights for primate conservation. Examples are drawn from the classic primate field studies and more recent studies on previously neglected species from across the primate order, illustrating the vast behavioral variation that we now know exists and the gaps in our knowledge that future studies will fill.

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 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 ouakaris; black colobus monkeys; lesser apes; and eastern gorillas.


**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 interactions, including variation in group sizes 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 arthropods.

The Socioecology of Adult Female Patas Monkeys and Vervets in Kenya - Jill Pruetz
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.

New Directions in Lemur Studies - Berthe Rakotosamimanana
2012-12-06 Over the course of the past decade, there has been an enormous augmentation in the amount of information available on the lemurs of Madagascar. These advances are closely coupled with an increase in the number of national and international researchers working on these animals. As a result, Madagascar has emerged as one of the principal sites of primatological studies in the world. Furthermore, the conservation community has a massive interest in the preservation of the natural habitats of the island, and lemurs serve as one of the symbols of this cause. Between 10 and 14 August 1998, the XVIIth International Primatology Society (IPS) Congress was held in Antananarivo, Madagascar. For a country that about a decade ago was largely closed to foreign visitors, this Congress...
constituted a massive event for the Malagasy scientific community and was assisted by about 550 primatologists from 35 different countries. Naturally, given the venue and context of the Congress, many of the presentations dealt with lemurs and covered a very wide breadth of subjects.

**Only in Africa**-Norman Owen-Smith 2021-10-07 Demonstrates how Africa's physical features, savannas and abundant grazers enabled frugivorous apes to become savanna-living hunters.

**Lemurs**-Lisa Gould 2006-12-13 This book brings together information from recent research, and provides new insight into the study of lemur origins, and the ecology and adaptation of both extant and recently extinct lemurs. In addition, it addresses issues of primate behavioral ecology and how environment can play a major role in explaining species variation. It is the only comprehensive volume to focus on lemur ecology and adaptability, with chapters written by all the big names in the field.

**Primates and Cetaceans**-Juichi Yamagiwa 2013-11-20 In this book, the editors present a view of the socioecology of primates and cetaceans in a comparative perspective to elucidate the social evolution of highly intellectual mammals in terrestrial and aquatic environments. Despite obvious differences in morphology and eco-physiology, there are many cases of comparable, sometimes strikingly similar patterns of sociobehavioral complexity. A number of long-term field studies have accumulated a substantial amount of data on the life history of various taxa, foraging ecology, social and sexual relationships, demography, and various patterns of behavior: from dynamic fission–fusion to long-term stable societies; from male-bonded to bisexually bonded to matrilineal groups. Primatologists and cetologists have come together to provide four evolutionary themes: (1)
social complexity and behavioral plasticity, (2) life history strategies and social evolution, (3) the interface between behavior, demography, and conservation, and (4) selected topics in comparative behavior. These comparisons of taxa that are evolutionarily distant but live in comparable complex sociocognitive environments boost our appreciation of their sophisticated mammalian societies and can advance our understanding of the ecological factors that have shaped their social evolution. This knowledge also facilitates a better understanding of the day-to-day challenges these animals face in the human-dominated world and may improve the capacity and effectiveness of our conservation efforts.

**Nonhuman Primates in Biomedical Research** - 1995-08-04 This book represents the most comprehensive publication of its type on nonhuman primates. It also provides basic information on the biology and management of primates for anyone responsible for the care and use of these animals. A related book on primate diseases will be published in 1996. Stresses the following major topics: Biology and medical management Reproductive physiology and breeding Nutrition Biohazards

**Primate Ecology and Conservation: Volume 2** - J. G. Else 1986-08-21 The survival of primates in their natural habitats is of growing concern to primatologists, ecologists and conservationists. In this volume, research on feeding behaviour, nutrition and digestive physiology from captive and wild primates is presented. Correlates of the habitat and social organisation are discussed, and then integrated with the pressing problem of how to conserve primates. Broad issues of confrontation between human and non-human primate populations are considered in the light of conflicting priorities for land-use and development. The increased knowledge of what primates require for their survival is applied to problems of captive propagation as a means of reducing dependence on exploiting wild...
populations. The papers presented in this volume will stimulate discussion between ecologists, conservationists and those concerned with land-use management to establish realistic policies for primate conservation.

**Primate Anatomy**-Friderun Ankel-Simons 2000

Primates include a wide variety of mammals from the relatively ancient lineages of lemurs on Madagascar and tiny tarsiers of Southeast Asia to the gorillas of montane Africa. Of course, humankind are also primates - one twig on the primate evolutionary tree. Primate Anatomy: An Introduction, Second Edition is a succinct and readable survey of primatology focusing particularly on the anatomy of primates. Following an introduction, the chapters are organized by organ system. Also included are chapters dealing with reproduction, chromosomes, blood groups, and molecular studies of primate evolution. This book would be ideal for an introductory course in primatology and should appeal to both faculty and students who need a brief treatment of the essentials of primatology. * The only introductory text on primatology on the market * First time comprehensive survey of molecular primatology * Plenty of information that is not found in other textbooks * Up-to-date discussion of all aspects of taxonomy and anatomy * Many unique and informative illustrations, charts, and tables

**Feeding Ecology of Black and White Colobus Monkeys from South Coastal Kenya**-Noah Thomas Dunham 2017

Identifying the degree to which primates alter their behavior and diets to different ecological conditions has significant implications for examining functional morphology, modeling socioecology and feeding competition, and developing primate conservation strategies. This study seeks to determine if Angola black and white colobus monkeys (Colobus angolensis palliatus) employ consistent dietary section criteria by investigating the behavior and diet of three groups inhabiting ecologically distinct areas of
Kenya’s Diani Forest. The primary goals of this research are to examine feeding ecology, dietary flexibility, and food selection in relation to 1) seasonal and spatial availability, 2) mechanical toughness, and 3) nutritional composition of food items. Behavioral data were collected on three habituated groups (Ujamaa, Ufalme, and Nyumbani) over 267 days from July 2014 – December 2015. Behavioral data were recorded using a combination of instantaneous scan sampling and focal follows. Food availability was estimated by combining tree species composition profiles of home ranges with phenology data. Mechanical toughness was recorded with a portable test instrument. Nutritional composition of food items was calculated using a combination of traditional wet chemistry assays and near-infrared reflectance spectroscopy (NIRS) predictive models. Home ranges of the three groups differed significantly with regard to tree species composition and food availability. Diets differed considerably with regard to plant species and species-specific plant parts: only three species ranked in the top 20 food species for all three groups and mean monthly dietary overlap was just 10.4% among all groups. Dietary idiosyncrasies were not readily explained by differences in spatial and temporal availability of the most abundant tree species within the groups’ home ranges (i.e., all groups selected rare tree species and plant parts from their ranges). Leaf toughness was not a strong predictor of food selection; however, toughness significantly impacted foraging efficiency. Leaf toughness negatively correlated with ingestion rate (i.e., g/min) and positively correlated with masticatory investment (i.e., chews/g). NIRS models of nutritional components had strong predictive power despite the highly heterogeneous sample set. Conventional fiber limitation and protein to fiber ratio maximization models explained leaf selection in two of the three groups and one of the three groups, respectively. Despite significant differences in consumption of species-specific plant parts and quantity of kilocalories consumed per day, individuals of different groups balanced their intake of non-protein energy (NPE) and available...
protein energy (AP) to a consistent ratio of approximately 2:1. This study emphasizes that aspects of behavior and diet can vary considerably among groups living in different areas within the same forest. While availability, mechanical toughness, and nutritional composition of plant parts influenced food selection to varying degrees, maintaining a consistent NPE to AP intake (i.e., intake target) was the only consistent pattern among all three groups. Intake targets can be achieved by consistently consuming foods whose nutritional composition is close to or equal to that of the target or by consuming foods with disparate, yet complementary nutritional compositions. Unlike traditional models of food selection (e.g. protein maximization), the Geometric Framework provides a theoretical approach that can be universally applied to all investigations of primate feeding ecology.