**Instruction**

* Watch a short video giving some general background or just showing an aspect of a given primate behaviors and read a short summary of certain behavioral aspects of a given species
* Discuss in the group for 5 minutes what we can learn in respect to the evolution of certain human behavior from studying this species. What would be the question you would like to find an answer to by studying this species? How would you design your study in order to figure out an answer?
* Please copy your answer (including the species, the behavior, the relevance for humans, and the basic study design) on slack and directly into the following google document (answers should not exceed 250 characters (excl space)):

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1w1ITqjxib0_D9MXJPSF4x9JPrXXtF3hrF2ZE4Lv2kkg/edit?usp=sharing>

**Lar Gibbon**

Lar gibbons inhabit rain forests. Lar gibbons are usually active for an average of 8.7 hours per day, leaving their sleeping sites right around sunrise and entering sleeping trees an average of 3.4 hours before sunset. On average, lar gibbons spend their days feeding (32.6%), resting (26.2%), traveling (24.2%), in social activities (11.3%), vocalizing (4.0%) and in intergroup encounters (1.9%), although actual proportions of activities can change significantly over the course of the year. They rarely come to the ground, instead using their long arms to brachiate through the trees. With their hooked hands, they can move swiftly with great momentum, swinging from the branches. Although they rarely come to the ground naturally, while there, they walk bipedally with arms raised above their heads for balance. Their social organization is dominated by monogamous family pairs, with one breeding male and one female along with their offspring. When a juvenile reaches sexual maturity, it is expelled from the family unit. However, this traditional conception has come under scrutiny. Long-term studies conducted in Khao Yai National Park in Thailand suggest their mating system is somewhat flexible, incorporating extra-pair copulations, partner changes and groupings from one female with several males. This multimale groups may be attributed to cooperative territory use and female defense. As range size increases, males are more successful in defending it in a pair or group.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-_4gMuFCqU>

**Golden snub-nosed monkey**

The golden snub-nosed monkey, an old world monkey species, only lives in a small area in temperate, mountainous forests of central and Southwest China. They inhabit these mountainous forests of Southwestern China at elevations of 1,500-3,400 m above sea level. Snow occurs frequently within its range and it can withstand colder average temperatures than any other non-human primates. Its diet varies markedly with the seasons, but it is primarily a herbivore with lichens being its main food source. The golden snub-nosed monkey is found in groups ranging in size from 5-10 individuals to bands of about 600. The social organization of this species can be quite complex. The one-male-units (OMUs) are the basic social unit within groups of golden snub-nosed monkeys with many of the OMUs forming a bigger group. These multi-tier societies consist of several OMUs that include one adult male plus a number of adult females and their offspring. Some observers have even come to conclude that these large foraging groups are multi-level societies. The male may stay solitary, often remaining away from the rest of the group members as they rest. Adult females tend to socialize more with one another than with other males or juveniles. Group members remain close to one another, interactions between different OMUs often result in confrontations. Females of the golden snub-nosed monkey are usually observed to form several close associations with other females. However, in conflicts against other units in the surrounding site, both males and females support each other, while also protecting their young.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vQq-r97WKq8>

**Chacma baboon**

The chacma baboon, an old world monkey species, inhabits a wide array of habitats including woodland, savanna, steppes, and sub desert, from the grassy alpine slopes of the Drakensberg to the Kalahari desert in Africa. During the night, the chacma baboon sleeps atop steep hills, high cliffs or rocks or in large trees. The chacma baboon is an opportunistic feeder, and will eat practically anything. The chacma baboon usually lives in social groups, called troops, which are composed of multiple adult males, adult females, and their offspring. Occasionally, however, very small groups form that consist of only a single adult male and several adult females. Chacma troops are characterized by a dominance hierarchy. Female ranking within the troop is inherited through the mother and remains relatively fixed, while the male ranking is often in flux, especially when the dominant male is replaced. In Chacmas are baboons the strongest social bonds are often between unrelated adult males and females. Infanticide is common among Chacmas baboons, as newly dominant males will often kill infants or young baboons sired by the previously dominant male. Baboon troops possess a complex group behavior and communicate by means of body attitudes, facial expressions, vocalizations and touch.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZMFLjx47G88>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nAiZFhhHEXU>

**Golden lion tamarin**

The Golden Lion Tamarin, a new world monkey, has a very limited distribution range, as over time they have lost all but 2%–5% of their original habitat in Brazil and now is confined to three small areas of the tropical rain forest in southeastern Brazil. The golden lion tamarin is active for a maximum of 12 hours during the day. Overnight, it uses different sleeping dens each day and feeds mainly on fruits and insects. Golden lion tamarins are social, and groups typically consist of 2-8 members. These groups usually consist of one breeding adult male and female but may also have additional adults that do not reproduce. Other members include subadults, juveniles and infants of either sex. These individuals are typically the offspring of the adults. Golden lion tamarin groups exhibit cooperative rearing of the infants. This is due to the fact that tamarins commonly give birth to twins and, to a lesser extent, triplets and quadruplets. A mother is not able to provide for her litter and needs the help of the other members of the group. The younger members of the groups may lose breeding opportunities, but they gain parental experience in helping to rear their younger siblings.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLDce0kUSSc>

**Ring tailed lemur**

The ring-tailed lemur is a lemur families, lives mostly terrestrial and eats primarily eating fruits and leaves. The animal is diurnal, being active exclusively in daylight hours. The ring-tailed lemur is highly social, living in groups of up to 30 individuals. As in may lemurs, females socially dominate males in all circumstances, including feeding priority To keep warm and reaffirm social bonds, groups will huddle together. The ring-tailed lemur will also sunbathe, sitting upright facing its underside, with its thinner white fur towards the sun. Like other lemurs, this species relies strongly on its sense of smell and marks its territory with scent glands. The males perform a unique scent marking behavior called spur marking and will participate in stink fights by impregnating their tail with their scent and wafting it at opponents. Border disputes with rival troops occur occasionally and it is the dominant female's responsibility to defend the troop's home range. Agonistic encounters include staring, lunging approaches and occasional physical aggression, and conclude with troop members retreating toward the center of the home range.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jcjDrE1ye-E>

**Brown capuchin**

The Brown capuchin is a day active, tree-living primate species, but it often forages on the ground to search for food or to walk longer distances between trees that are too far apart to jump. The tufted capuchin usually lives in groups of two to twenty animals. A single group usually contains at least one adult male, but mixed groups with multiple males do also occur. In that case, one of the males is dominant. He accepts only a few monkeys in his direct surroundings, mainly younger animals and a few females. The dominant male and the group members that are close to him have the privilege to eat first in case of food scarcity, while subordinate monkeys have to wait until they are ready. The tufted capuchin has been observed using containers to hold water, using sticks (to dig nuts, to dip for syrup, to catch ants, to reach food), using sponges to absorb juice, using stones as hammer and chisel to penetrate a barrierand using stones as hammer and anvil to crack nuts. While some of these tasks are relatively simple by cognitive standards (e.g. using a stick to catch ants), others, like cracking nuts with hammer and anvil are only exceeded in complexity by chimpanzees.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=icd_ob8UWgQ>