

Chapter 1 : Emperor tamarin - blog.quintoapp.com

Yes, I realize this list contains some primates that are not monkeys, but Top 10 Famous Primates doesn't sound nearly as fun as a barrel full of monkeys, I mean a top 10 list of famous monkeys. So take some time to monkey around and read a fun list of monkeys and other primates.

They live freely in Europe. Although referred to as the Barbary Ape, it is a true monkey. The Barbary Macaque is yellowish-brown to grey with lighter undersides. The Barbary Macaque grows to a maximum size of 75 centimetres 30 inches and weighs 13 kilograms 29 pounds. Their faces are a dark pink colour and their tails are functionless. The Barbary Macaques front limbs are longer than its hind limbs. Females are somewhat smaller than males. They inhabit forests of cedar, pine and oak. The Barbary Macaque is a diurnal monkey, dividing its time more or less equally between arboreal and terrestrial territory. Mostly herbivorous, they feed on leaves, roots and fruit, however, they will also eat insects. By day, the Barbary Macaque patrols a territory which may cover several square kilometres where it peacefully co-exists with other primate species. They share water holes without quarrel. The Barbary Macaque moves about energetically on all fours, occasionally rising on its hind limbs to survey for threats. The Barbary Macaque is a gregarious monkey, forming mixed groups of several females and males. Troops consist of 10 to 30 individuals with its hierarchy determined by the lead female. Unlike other macaques, the males participate in rearing the young, much time is spent playing and grooming with them. In this way, a strong social bond is formed between a male and his young, both the males own and those of others in the troop. This may be a result of selectiveness on the part of the females, who seem to prefer highly parental males. The Bonnet Macaque is a diurnal monkey which means it is mostly active during the daytime. Bonnet Macaques are around 35 – 60 centimetres long plus a tail of 35 – 98 centimetres. Male Bonnet Macaques weigh 5. The Bonnet Macaque Monkey has a life span of more than 30 years. The Bonnet Macaque is an omnivore and feeds on fruits, nuts, seeds, flowers, invertebrates and cereals. There are two subspecies of Bonnet Macaques which have been identified: *Macaca radiata radiata* and *Macaca radiata diluta*. The Booted Macaque Monkey is diurnal active during the daytime and spends most of the day in the trees. They can grow to a length of 50 – 59 centimetres long plus a tail of 35 – 40 centimetres. The Booted Macaque is an omnivore and feeds on figs, buds, invertebrates and cereals. There are two subspecies of the Booted Macaque that are recognized: *Macaca ochreata ochreata* and *Muna-Buton Macaque, Macaca ochreata brunnescens*. It is also called the *Cynomolgus Monkey* and the *Long-tailed Macaque*. The Crab-eating Macaque is found in a wide variety of habitats, including primary lowland rainforests, disturbed and secondary rainforests and riverside and coastal forests of nipa palm and mangrove. The Crab-eating Macaque Monkey also easily adjusts to human settlements and are considered sacred at some Hindu temples and on some small islands. Although this monkey is often referred to as the Crab-eating Macaque, its diet is by no means limited to crabs. Other food items are in fact far more common. They are an opportunistic feeding omnivore, meaning they can and will eat a wide variety of animals, plants and other materials, it also eats leaves, flowers, roots and bark. It also preys on bird chicks and nesting female birds, lizards, frogs, fishes and bird eggs. The Crab-eating Macaque is a very social animal that lives in groups anywhere from 5 – 60 individuals. These groups are multi-male groups, normally containing 2 – 5 males and 2 – 3 times as many females. Their groups are female orientated. They will remain in a a group up to 4 or 5 years and will emigrate several times throughout their life. Crab-eating Macaques have a strict dominance hierarchy. Adult males rank higher than females. Female Crab-eating Macaques have a gestation period of – days, the female gives birth to one young. The infants weight at birth is approximately grams. Infants are born with black fur and this fur will begin to turn to a yellow-green, grey-green, or reddish-brown shade after about 3 months. Young juveniles stay with the mother and relatives playing together forming bonds that may help them when they emigrate from their natal group. Males that emigrate with a partner seem to be more successful than those that move off alone. Depending on sub-species, the body length of the adult monkey is 38 – 55 centimetres with comparably short arms and legs. The tail is longer than the body, typically 40 – 65 centimetres. Males are considerably larger than females, weighing 5 – 9 kilograms compared to the 3 – 6 kilograms of female

individuals. The Celebes Crested Macaque lives in the northeast of the Indonesian island of Sulawesi Celebes as well as on smaller neighbouring islands. The Celebes Crested Macaques skin and hairless face is, with the exception of some white hair in the shoulder range, entirely black. The Celebes Crested Macaque Monkey has a long muzzle with high cheeks and the long hair tuft, or crest, at the top side of the head. Their tail is only 2 centimetres of stub. With a total body length of 45 to 60 centimetres and a weight of 7 to 10 kilograms, it is one of the smaller macaque species. The Celebes Crested Macaque is a diurnal rainforest dweller. It lives in groups of 5 to 25 individuals. Smaller groups have only a single male, while larger groups have up to 4 males. The females, however, always outnumber the males by about 4 to 1. Since young males must leave their birth group upon maturity, they sometimes form bachelor groups before they look for an existing mixed group. Communication consists of various sounds and gestures. Female gestation period is days and the birth of a single young happens in the spring when food is more plentiful. Infant monkeys are nursed approximately for one year and become fully mature in 3 to 4 years, females somewhat sooner than males. The Celebes Crested Macaques life span is approximately 20 years. The total population of the macaque on Sulawesi is estimated at 4, 000, while a booming population of up to 100,000 monkeys are found on Bacan, an island in Indonesia. The skin of the Lion-tailed Macaque is dark-brown or black and its most outstanding characteristic is the silver-white mane which surrounds the head from the cheeks down to its chin, which gives this monkey its German name of Beard Ape. The Lion-tailed Macaque Monkeys hairless face is black in colour. The Lion-tailed Macaque Monkey has a head-to-tail length of 45 to 60 centimetres and a weight of 3 to 10 kilograms and is one of the smaller macaques. Their tail is medium length and measures around 25 centimetres and has a black tuft at the end, similar to a lions tail. The Lion-tailed Macaque is a diurnal rainforest dweller. They are good climbers and spend most of their life in the trees. Unlike other macaques, it avoids humans. In group behaviour, it is much like other macaques as it lives in hierarchical groups of usually 10 to 20 individuals, which consist of some males and many females. It is a territorial animal, defending its area first with loud cries towards the invading troops. The Lion-tailed Macaque primarily eats fruits, however, it also eats leaves, buds, insects and small vertebrates. Female gestation is approximately 6 months. The young are nursed for one year. Sexual maturity is reached at 4 years for females, 6 years for males. The Lion-tailed Macaques life span in the wild is approximately 20 years, while in captivity up to 30 years. The Lion-tailed Macaque ranks among the rarest and most threatened primates. According to estimations of the IUCN, only approximately 2,000 of these monkeys live scattered over several areas in southwest India. The destruction of their habitat and the fact that they avoid human proximity, has led to the drastic decrease of their population. Many zoos take part in breeding programs which help to secure the survival of this species. It is a terrestrial Old World monkey species native to northern Japan although a troop has been identified living in Texas since The Japanese Macaque Monkey is the most northern-living non-human primate. Individuals have brown-grey fur, a red face, hands and bottom and a short tail. The Japanese Macaque is diurnal and spends most of its time in forests. It lives in a variety of forest-types, including subtropical to subalpine, deciduous, broadleaf and evergreen forests, below metres. The Japanese Macaque feeds on seeds, roots, buds, fruit, invertebrates, berries, leaves, birds eggs, fungi, bark and cereals. The Japanese Macaque has a body length ranging from 79 to 95 centimetres, with a tail length of approximately 10 centimetres. Males weigh from 10 to 14 kilograms, females, around 5. The Japanese Macaque lives in troops 20-30 individuals consisting of many females and several males. On average, females outnumber males by 3 to 1. Female gestation period is days, females bear only one young, which weighs about grams at birth. The Japanese Macaque has an average life span of 30 years. The Japanese Macaque is very smart. It is the only animal other than humans and raccoons that is known to wash its food before eating it. The Japanese Macaque can develop different accents, like humans.

Chapter 2 : Dangerous of Wild Animals: Proboscis Monkey

The dusky leaf monkey, spectacled langur, or spectacled leaf monkey is a species of primate in the Cercopithecidae family. It is found in Malaysia, Burma, and Thailand. The Japanese macaque also known as the snow monkey because it lives in areas where snow covers the ground for months each year. In.

Its tail is of medium length and averages between Rhesus macaques have, on average, 50 vertebrae. They have dorsal scapulae and a wide rib cage. The rhesus macaque has 32 teeth with a dental formula of 2. The upper molars have four cusps: The lower molars also have four cusps: Distribution and habitat[edit] Rhesus macaques are native to India , Bangladesh , Pakistan , Nepal , Burma , Thailand , Afghanistan , Vietnam , southern China , and some neighboring areas. They have the widest geographic ranges of any nonhuman primate, occupying a great diversity of altitudes throughout Central, South, and Southeast Asia. They are regular swimmers. Babies as young as a few days old can swim, and adults are known to swim over a half mile between islands, but are often found drowned in small groups where their drinking waters lie. This overlap region is characterized by the presence of mixed-species troops, with pure troops of both species sometimes occurring even in close proximity to one another. The range extension of rhesus macaque " poses grave implications for the endemic and declining populations of bonnet macaques in southern India. However, the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Audebert , who applied the name to the species, stated: Today, this is known as the Indian rhesus macaque M. Several Chinese subspecies of rhesus macaques were described between and The molecular differences identified among populations, however, are alone not consistent enough to conclusively define any subspecies. Some consider it as the most endangered subspecies. Although they are infamous as urban pests, which are quick to steal not only food, but also household items, it is not certain if the pair of jeans draped over the wall on the right is their handiwork. Rhesus macaques are diurnal animals , and both arboreal and terrestrial. They are quadrupedal and, when on the ground, they walk digitigrade and plantigrade. They are mostly herbivorous , feeding mainly on fruit , but also eating seeds , roots , buds , bark , and cereals. They are estimated to consume around 99 different plant species in 46 families. During the monsoon season, they get much of their water from ripe and succulent fruit. Macaques living far from water sources lick dewdrops from leaves and drink rainwater accumulated in tree hollows. They drink water when foraging, and gather around streams and rivers. In psychological research, rhesus macaques have demonstrated a variety of complex cognitive abilities , including the ability to make same-different judgments, understand simple rules, and monitor their own mental states. In , onlookers at a train station in Kanpur, India, documented a rhesus monkey, knocked unconscious by overhead power lines, that was revived by another rhesus that systematically administered a series of resuscitative actions. Males and females both have separate hierarchies. Female philopatry , common among social mammals, has been extensively studied in rhesus macaques. In addition, a single group may have multiple matrilineal lines existing in a hierarchy, and a female outranks any unrelated females that rank lower than her mother. Mothers seem to prevent the older daughters from forming coalitions against her. Since each daughter had a high rank in her early years, rebelling against her mother is discouraged. Thus, adult males gain dominance by age and experience. The "central male subgroup" contains the two or three oldest and most dominant males which are codominant, along with females, their infants, and juveniles. This subgroup occupies the center of the group and determines the movements, foraging, and other routines. The farther to the periphery a subgroup is, the less dominant it is. Subgroups on the periphery of the central group are run by one dominant male, of a rank lower than the central males, and he maintains order in the group, and communicates messages between the central and peripheral males. A subgroup of subordinate, often subadult, males occupy the very edge of the groups, and have the responsibility of communicating with other macaque groups and making alarm calls. Perhaps the most common facial expression the macaque makes is the "silent bared teeth" face. A less-dominant individual also makes a "fear grimace", accompanied by a scream, to appease or redirect aggression. These are also made during affiliative interactions, and approaches before grooming. When in

threatening situations, macaques emit a single loud, high-pitched sound called a shrill bark. Females prefer to mate with males that are not familiar to her. Outside of the consortship period male and female return the prior behavior of not exhibiting preferential treatment or any special relationship. The breeding period can last up to 11 days, and a female usually mates with numerous males during that time. Male rhesus macaques have been observed to fight for access to sexually receptive females and they suffer more wounds during the mating season. Adult females were never observed to copulate with males of their own matrilineage during their fertile periods. Mothers with one or more immature daughters in addition to their infants are in contact with their infants less than those with no older immature daughters, because the mothers may pass the parenting responsibilities to their daughters. High-ranking mothers with older immature daughters also reject their infants significantly more than those without older daughters, and tend to begin mating earlier in the mating season than expected based on their dates of parturition the preceding birth season. This behaviour indicates that they recognised and were aware of themselves. The baby was later found dead in a well. Though monkeys are known to attack people, enter homes or damage property, this reported behaviour was unusual. The rhesus macaque is well known to science. Due to its relatively easy upkeep in captivity, wide availability, and closeness to humans anatomically and physiologically, it has been used extensively in medical and biological research on human and animal health-related topics. The rhesus macaque was also used in the well-known experiments on maternal deprivation carried out in the s by controversial comparative psychologist Harry Harlow. Other medical breakthroughs facilitated by the use of the rhesus macaque include: Army , the U. One of these primates "Able" , which was launched on a suborbital spaceflight in , was among the first living beings along with " Miss Baker " on the same mission to travel in space and return alive. January had the birth of ANDi , the first transgenic primate; ANDi carries foreign genes originally from a jellyfish. The colony is provisioned to some extent, but about half of its food comes from natural foraging. Rhesus macaques, like many macaques, carry the herpes B virus. This virus does not typically harm the monkey, but is very dangerous to humans in the rare event that it jumps species , for example in the death of Yerkes National Primate Research Center researcher Elizabeth Griffin.

Chapter 3 : Macaque Monkeys - Facts, Information & Habitat

Rhesus monkey, (Macaca mulatta), sand-coloured primate native to forests but also found coexisting with humans in northern India, Nepal, eastern and southern China, and northern Southeast Asia. The rhesus monkey is the best-known species of macaque and measures about cm (inches) long, excluding the furry cm tail.

Taxonomy[edit] Some authorities consider this a member of the subspecies *Cebus capucinus imitator*. The white-headed capuchin was one of the many species originally described by Linnaeus in his 18th century work, *Systema Naturae*. It is the type species for the genus *Cebus*, the genus that includes all the capuchin monkeys. Some authorities consider there to be three subspecies of white-headed capuchin, based on small differences in appearance: The high degree to which alpha males monopolize matings results in an unusually large number of paternal half-siblings and full siblings in this species relative to other primate species. They do not exhibit a similar preference for their paternal half sisters, which may mean that they only are capable of recognizing kinship through the maternal line. For example, when capuchins are fighting, they sensibly recruit aid from someone who is both higher ranking than they are and also better friends with themselves than with their opponent. Perhaps because of the intensity of male-male competition and the threat of infanticide, interactions between groups are typically hostile: This appears to be related to the patchier, more dispersed distribution of food resources in Central America and the fact that there is less dietary overlap between the Central American squirrel monkey and the white-headed capuchin than between their South American counterparts. In addition, compared to their South American counterparts, male white-headed capuchins are relatively more alert to rival males than to predators, reducing the predator detection benefits that the Central American squirrel monkey receives from associating with the white-headed capuchin compared to its South American counterparts. Since the squirrel monkeys generally initiate interactions with the capuchins in South America, the fact that similar associations would impose higher foraging costs and impart fewer predator detection benefits to the Central American squirrel monkey leads to fewer associations with the white-headed capuchin. These include the double-toothed kite, the white hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk. Its primary foods are fruit and insects. For example, in Guanacaste, Costa Rica the white-headed capuchin can eat a wide variety of fruits as well as caterpillars in the early rainy season June to November. The white-headed capuchin likes to drink daily, so in forests where water holes dry up during the dry season, there can be competition between troops over access to the remaining water holes. In one particular study conducted in, capuchins were found to be among the ten most intelligent primates, second to spider monkeys among New World monkeys. Plants used in this manner include citrus fruits, vines of the genera *Piper* and *Clematis*, monkey comb genus *Sloanea*, dumb cane and custard apple. It has been known to beat snakes with sticks in order to protect itself or to get the snake to release an infant. Most births occur during the dry season from December to April. Weaning occurs between 6 and 12 months. While the mother rests, the young spends most of its time foraging or playing, either on its own or with other juveniles. Sexual maturity can be reached at 3 years. The maximum recorded life span in captivity is over 54 years. In Nicaragua, wild capuchins may still be easily spotted in regions around Masaya, as well as around Bluefields and other locations around the South Caribbean coast. They are seen, in the wild, daily by visitors who climb one of the volcanoes on Ometepe Island. However, its numbers are affected by the fact that it is sometimes captured for the pet trade.

Chapter 4 : About “ Primate Planet Productions

That's not really a face you ever expect to see on a non-human, and it makes the patas monkey the last primate you want anywhere near your daughter. We'd all prefer not to know what goes on in the dark corners of the patas monkey's mind.

They have pale skin on their faces, which darkens with exposure to sun, and a blaze of white on their foreheads. Infants are born with a brown and yellow coat and develop the white ear tufts and forehead blaze as they age. Males and females are about the same size, with males measuring, on average, mm 7. Males have slightly higher average weights than females at g 9. Members of the genus *Callithrix*, common marmosets have a few adaptations unique to this group and necessary for their diet and arboreal lifestyle. On all but the hallux big toe , they have claw-like nails called *tegulae* instead of the characteristic flat nails *ungulae* of other primates, including humans. The presence of claw-like nails instead of true nails helps common marmosets in their squirrel-like locomotion patterns. They cling vertically to trees, run quadrupedally across branches, and move between trees by leaping. Other rare traits exhibited by callitrichines are their enlarged, chisel-shaped incisors and specialized cecum part of the large intestine which are adaptations for a very specialized diet. Finally, members of this group have a tendency to give birth to non-identical twins, which is unusual for primates. Common marmosets are endemic to Brazil. Common marmosets are exudativore-insectivores and their claw-like nails, incisor morphology, and gut specialization reflect this interesting diet. Though all callitrichines feed on plant exudates, common marmosets utilize gum, sap, latex, and resin much more than other species. With lower incisors that are the same length as their canines, common marmosets systematically gnaw the bark of plants to stimulate the flow of edible exudates while vertically clinging with their claw-like nails to the trunks of trees. Once a wound to a tree has been inflicted, the monkey licks or scoops out the exudates with its teeth. Exudate feeding is particularly frequent from January to April. Marmosets often revisit previously gouged holes and use holes made by other animals and natural injuries to trees to harvest gum and resin. The potential for competition between common marmosets and other frugivorous and exudativorous animals exists and some of the prime potential competitors include birds parrots and toucans and woolly opossums. Because plant exudate is such an abundant resource, inter- and intraspecies competition may not be important. In fact, the exudativorous behavior exhibited by common marmosets makes it possible for them to live at extremely high population densities, as high as eight animals per hectare. Common marmosets also include in their diet fruits, seeds, flowers, fungi, nectar, snails, lizards, tree frogs, bird eggs, nestlings, and infant mammals The average lifespan of a wild common marmoset is 12 years Rowe Aside from humans genus *Homo* , the macaques are the most widespread primate genus, ranging from northern Africa to Japan. Twenty-two macaque species are currently recognised, and they include some of the monkeys best known to non-zoologists, such as the Rhesus Macaque as the Rhesus Monkey , *Macaca mulatta*, and the Barbary Macaque as the Barbary Ape , *M.* Although several species lack tails, and their common names refer to them as apes, these are actually monkeys, with no greater relationship to the true apes than any other Old World monkeys. Several species of macaque are used extensively in animal testing. Macaque species vary in size and characteristics more so than other species of primates in the same group so I am describing certain species in more detail below. Macaques generally live years in captivity. Adult males measure approximately 53 centimeters on average and weigh an average of 7. Females are smaller, averaging 47 centimeters in length and 5. This macaque is brown or grey in color and have pink faces which are typically bereft of fur. Its tail is of medium length and averages between It typically has a lifespan of about 25 years. The species is native to Afghanistan, northern India, Pakistan, and southern China. It is a good swimmer and is said to enjoy the activity. Females are mature by three years of age, and males at four. Females cycle similar to humans with menstrual cycles of around 28 days. The typical lifespan of a rhesus monkey in captivity is approximately years for males and years for females. These monkeys rarely live beyond 15 years of age in the wild. A diurnal animal, the Rhesus Macaque is both arboreal and terrestrial; it is mostly herbivorous and feeds on leaves and pine needles, roots, and the occasional insect or small animal. The monkey has specialized pouch-like cheeks,

allowing it to temporarily hoard its food. The gathered morsels are eaten sometime later, in safe surroundings. Their name comes from their coloration, which resembles the cowls worn by the Franciscan Capuchin order of Catholic friars. *Cebus* is the only genus in subfamily Cebinae. Their body, arms, legs and tail are all darkly black or brown colored, while the face, throat and chest are lighter, and their head has a black cap. They reach a length of 30 to 56 cm 12 - 22 inches , with tails that are just as long as the body. They weigh up to 6 kg 13 lb, 3 oz , with brains of mass g. They are considered the most intelligent New World monkeys. Like most New World monkeys, capuchins are diurnal and arboreal. With the exception of a midday nap, they spend their entire day searching for food. At night they sleep in the trees, wedged between branches. They are undemanding regarding their habitat and can thus be found in many differing areas. Among the natural enemies of the capuchins are large falcons, cats and snakes. They are omnivores, eating not only fruits, nuts, seeds and buds, but also insects, spiders, bird eggs and small vertebrates. Capuchins live together in groups of 6 to 40 members. These groups consist of related females and their offspring, as well as several males. Usually groups are dominated by a single male, who has primary rights to mate with the females of the group, though the White-headed Capuchin groups are lead by both an alpha male and an alpha female. Mutual grooming as well as vocalization serves as communication and stabilization of the group dynamics. Females bear young every two years following a to day gestation. Within four years for females and eight years for males, juveniles become fully mature. In captivity, individuals have reached an age of 45 years, although life expectancy in nature is only 15 to 25 years. The Tufted Capuchin is especially noted for its long-term tool usage, one of the few examples of primate tool use other than by apes. Some organizations have been training capuchin monkeys to assist quadriplegics in a manner similar to mobility assistance dogs. After being socialized in a human home as infants, the monkeys undergo extensive training before being placed with a quadriplegic. Adult female Tufted Capuchin Clockwise: Found in tropical forests from southern Mexico to Brazil, spider monkeys belong to the genus *Ateles*. The monkeys are threatened by habitat destruction through continued growth in South American agriculture. A recent comparative intelligence comparison gives spider monkeys a value a little above gorillas, so it is reasonable to believe that spider monkeys are among the most intelligent New World monkeys. Their deftly prehensile tails, which may be up to 89 cm 35 inches long, have very flexible, hairless tips and skin grooves similar to fingerprints. Adults reach an average body length of 50 cm 20 inches and a weight of 6. The arms are very thin and very long, while the legs are shorter. When the monkey walks, its arms practically drag on the ground. The arms are not used to help with walking, unlike with most other species of monkey. The hands are also long, narrow and hook-like, and have no thumbs. The fingers are elongated and recurved. Spider monkeys are diurnal and spend the night sleeping in carefully selected trees. Groups are thought to be directed by a lead female who is responsible for planning an efficient feeding route each day. Grooming is not as important to social interaction. Most feeding happens from dawn to 10am. Afterwards the adults rest while the young play. Through the rest of the day they may feed infrequently until around 10pm. If food is low they may eat insects, bark or rotting forest, and honey. Spider monkeys mate year-round. The female chooses a male from her group with whom to mate. Both males and females sniff their mates to check their readiness for copulation. The gestation period ranges from to days. Each female bears only one offspring on average, every years. Jimi, male spider monkey, pictured at 3 years old. Jimi was playing with his new toy.

The fastest primate on Earth is the patas monkey. It can reach speeds of 34 miles per hour (55 km/h). [7] The uakari is one of the rarest and most unusual-looking of all the New World monkeys.

It belongs to the Old World category and is among the best known. They may be brown or gray in color. They have a long tail that helps them to stay balanced and for leaping. Thailand, Vietnam, and South China are just a few of the places where they are found. They have the largest geographical location of any primate in the world other than humans. They enjoy open areas that are arid. However, they also live in the mountains at high elevations. They can also live in wooded regions as they have a diverse ability to live in many habitats. In a large number of them were released in an area of Florida. They were moved there by a tour guide boat operator. However, most people believe that they were able to adapt to this new environment. The details on the story are hard to find though and you will find many different versions of the events online. Rhesus Macaque, mother and infant – Macaca mulatta. Morgan Island off of South Carolina is known to be home to some Rhesus Macaque that were deliberately moved there. This does indicate that they do very well in any type of environment. Behavior Swimming is a common event for the Rhesus Macaque. They do it to help them cross between the islands. The young can swim when they are just a few days old. They are often found to have drown though in areas where the waters was moving just too fast for them to swim. They are active both during the day and at night. They will live mainly in the trees but also on the land. The groups can have as many as 40 members, with there being about 4 times as many females. There is a complex hierarch that is through the females. Her young will have their lineage in the group based on hers. Roots, small insects, and leaves also make up their daily dietary intake. They are able to store food in the pouches of their cheeks. In many areas they have been known to go to humans for food that has been left out for them. They remember where to go for it though so now it has become a huge problem. Now villagers are trapping them and killing them to get them to stop coming around. As long as they have enough food and shelter it will be taking place. The females are mature around 3 years of age. It is about a year later for the males. After mating it takes about days for the young to arrive. They are well cared for by their mothers. They are taught how to be important members of the group. They are encouraged when they find food and when they call out to warn other members of dangers. The stories of the villagers talk about young children being taken by them even though such an event has never been witnessed. They will steal food from the villagers and that can make them very angry. Students and teachers are allowed to use this information for school projects and homework.

Chapter 6 : Monkey types, primate species

The white-headed capuchin (Cebus capucinus), also known as the white-faced capuchin or white-throated capuchin, is a medium-sized New World monkey of the family Cebidae, subfamily Cebinae.

It could come from Moneke, the name of the son of Martin the Ape in a medieval animal story. As of , there are 81 species of New World monkeys in the Amazon basin, and new ones are continually being discovered. Monkeys make up two of the three groups of simian primates, Old World monkeys and New World monkeys. The other group is the apes. There are known Monkey species. The smallest Monkeys are about 6 inches long and 4 ounces. The largest ones can be up to 3 feet long and weigh up to 77 pounds. Monkeys are most easily distinguished from apes by their tails. Apes have no tails. Monkeys use vocalizations, facial expressions, and body movements to communicate. Like humans, monkeys use vocalizations, facial expressions, and body movements to communicate. Monkeys live in groups, known as troops, and travel together to find food. Most monkeys eat both animals and plants. Some also eat dirt. Monkeys peel their bananas and do not eat the skins. Monkeys live in trees, grasslands, mountains, forests, and on high plains. Yawning of a monkey means that either he is tired or he is mad at something. A monkey was once tried and convicted for smoking a cigarette in South Bend, Indiana. South American Titi monkeys are rare among primates because they are monogamous. They mate for life and become distressed when separated. They show affection by remaining close, grooming each other, intertwining their tails, holding hands, nuzzling, cuddling, and lip smacking. Monkeys can breed at any time of the year. Some of the monkeys have prehensile tails, which can grab and hold objects. It measures millimeters four and a half to six inches in length and weighs 85 to grams three to five ounces. A monkey is any primate that is not a human, prosimian, or ape. Instead, they run across branches. Grinning or pulling the lip is a sign of aggression in monkeys, along with yawning, head bobbing, and jerking the head and shoulders forward. The male Mandrill is the largest monkey. It is almost 1 meter 3. Monkeys can grasp with both their fingers and their toes. All known Old World monkeys are diurnal. Old World monkeys have 32 teeth. New World monkeys have Old World monkeys are divided into two subfamilies, generalists and specialists. Generalists eat almost anything, and specialists eat mainly leaves. Many New World Monkeys, including the spider monkey, do not have thumbs. Capuchins and squirrel monkeys are the only New World monkeys with pseudo-opposable thumbs. It is common for monkeys to carry tuberculosis, hepatitis, and simian herpes B. As the name indicates, silvered leaf monkeys are silver to dark gray in color. Infants, however, are bright orange. Male squirrel monkeys sometimes assert dominance by urinating on subordinates. When a troop of guenon monkeys gets a new leader, the new alpha-male will sometimes kill all babies who are still being suckledâ€”an evolutionary behavior known as kin selection, where the male protects his own offspring by killing the offspring of other males. The Olive Colobus monkey and certain Red Colobus species are hunted for food by humans and chimpanzees. Capuchins are skilled tool users. They smash nuts with rocks, insert branches into crevices to capture food, remove spines and hairs from caterpillars by rubbing them against a branch, protect their hands with leaves, and use large branches to club snakes. Most Old World monkeys have small, curved nostrils set close together. Most New World monkeys have round nostrils set far apart on flat noses. All monkeys like to be clean so they have a barber monkey clean out their fur. The orangutan is the largest fruit-eating animal in the world and it rarely comes out of the trees. The rarest monkey in the world is the Golden Lion Tamarin *Leontopithecus chrysopygus* that still lives in two forest regions near the Brazilian town of Sao Paulo. It is a reddish orange to golden brown in color and it was first listed as endangered in , rising to critically endangered in , and today, researchers estimate that there about 75 individuals. Some Old World monkeys, such as Drills, have sitting pads on their rumps, but New World monkeys do not. Also, they wash their teeth just like people do. Groups of Snow Monkeys are primarily formed by adult females, there are roughly three time the number of adult females than there are adult males and young. In each group, only the male monkeys that have high-rankings are allowed to mate with any female in the group. The males with lower rankings must sneak their way past a high-ranking male in order to get a chance at copulation with a female. Grinning or pulling the lip is a sign of aggression in monkeys. Along with bobbing the head or jerking

it forward along with the shoulders. Capuchin monkeys use different vocal sounds to identify different types of predators. They have also been seen banging stones together to warn each other of approaching predators. Howler monkeys are the loudest monkeys. Their howls can be heard for about two miles in the forest and almost three miles in an open area. The Barbary Macaque is the only free-living species of monkey in Europe, which was once home to many monkeys. Adult male guenon monkeys will sometimes rush after an eagle that has caught a family member, sometimes intimidating the bird enough that it lets go of its prey. Monkeys express affection and make peace with others by grooming each other. There are 96 species of Old World monkeys. Old World monkeys often have large cheek pouches that enable them to feed rapidly and store their food, then chew and swallow it later. Many New World monkeys have prehensile tails, a feature not shared by any of their Old World cousins. Prehensile tails are used for grasping objects, swinging, and steadying the monkey by grasping limbs and branches when the hands and feet are being used in progression. Proboscis monkeys are best known for the long noses of males, which grow larger as the monkeys age. Females have smaller, pointed noses. Twenty different vocalizations have been noted in squirrel monkeys.

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Old World monkeys are native to Africa and Asia, and include familiar species such as the langur, the macaque, and the baboon. New World Monkeys, which are native to Central and South America.

Chapter 8 : Rhesus macaque - Wikipedia

The Vervet Monkey is an Old World classification. There are 5 known subspecies that have been identified. They have a very unique appearance to them which helps them to be separated from other types of Monkeys found in the world.

Chapter 9 : What to Expect When Owning a Capuchin Monkey | Animals - blog.quintoapp.com

Common threats to primate species include deforestation, forest fragmentation, monkey drives (resulting from primate crop raiding), and primate hunting for use in medicines, as pets, and for food. Large-scale tropical forest clearing is widely regarded as the process that most threatens primates.